



## Global Environment Facility

### GEF INTERNATIONAL WATERS ANNUAL PROJECT PERFORMANCE RESULTS TEMPLATE

#### Instructions:

All GEF International Waters projects should deliver one or more of the 3 types of GEF IW Results/Outcomes and associated Indicators. Fill in the appropriate tables below following the attached guidance. If baseline (e.g. pre-intervention) data is available for SR or E/WR Indicators, this should be reported and identified as ‘baseline’ for comparison purposes. Reporting should cover *cumulative* project Outcomes realized as of the PIR Reporting period (e.g. through mid-2006 for 2006, etc.). Projects should respond to the *required* (by project type) Outcomes/Indicators and add any others they consider appropriate. If achievement of the Outcome is still in progress, the Indicator section should specify status/progress towards achieving the Outcome.

#### I. Project Identifiers:

<b>Reporting Year</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>Project Title</b>	Strengthening Global Capacity to Sustain Transboundary Waters: The International Waters Learning Exchange and Resource Network
<b>Implementing Agency/ies</b>	<b>UNDP, UNEP, World Bank</b>
<b>International Waters Operational Programme (8, 9, or 10)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>International Waters Strategic Priority (1, 2, or 3)</b>	<b>2:</b> Expand global coverage for foundational capacity building; support for targeted learning
<b>Priority Transboundary Concerns (Project Types A-C only)</b>	<b>1. N/A</b>

## II. Project Type:

<b>A. Foundational/Capacity Building Project</b>	Go to III.A	p. 2
<b>B. SAP Implementation – Regional Project</b>	Go to III.B	p. 4
<b>C. SAP Implementation - Strategic Partnership – Investment Fund</b>	Go to III.C	p. 6
<b>D. Global/Regional/National Demonstration project</b>	Go to III.D	p. 8
<b>E. Technical Support and Portfolio Learning Project</b>	Go to III.E	p. 10

III. A. International Waters Results Template – Foundational/Capacity Building Projects – N/A

III. B. International Waters Results Template – SAP Implementation Projects – N/A

III. C. International Waters Results Template – SAP Implementation – Investment Fund Projects – N/A

III. D. International Waters Results Template – Global/Regional/National Demonstration Projects – N/A

### III. E. International Waters Results Template – Technical Support and Portfolio Learning Projects

#### PROCESS OUTCOMES AND INDICATORS

Process OUTCOMES			Process INDICATORS
Project	Rating	Catalytic	Project
TWM improved across GEF IW project areas through projects' and stakeholders' access to TWM data and information from across the GEF IW portfolio and its partners.	N/A	N/A	N/A [Reporting on UNEP-implemented components to be undertaken and delivered by UNEP]
Enhanced TWM capacity at project- and basin-levels through sharing of experiences among subsets of the GEF IW portfolio, including projects, their partners and counterparts.	HS	<u>B1.3</u> • Partnership with UNECE helped leverage resources to deliver 3 workshops in a series, "Capacity for Watershed Cooperation" (legal basis; info exchange and participation; joint monitoring and assessment, including early warning and alarm systems) to Eastern Europe, Caucasus and	Overall, GEF IW:LEARN workshops have trained ~800 people since 1998, including over 130 from ~30 GEF IW projects, 4 continents and 3 island regions during the most recent year (July 2007-June 2008) alone.  By 2008, 3 multi-project regional TWM learning exchanges organized to assist total of at least 10 projects;  <u>STATUS:</u> B1.1 Caribbean Inter-linkages Dialog – <i>info note and draft TOR prepared by IWLEARN, plans underway w/UNEP CAR/RCU. [Addressed in APPR for UNEP-IW:LEARN sub-project]</i> B1.2 Africa IW Network – <i>1<sup>st</sup> Pan-Africa GEF IW workshop conducted in October 2006 in Nairobi, second workshop on</i>

Central Asian nations, in context of EU Water Initiative and the UNECE transboundary Water Convention; outputs also contributed to and provided entry point for IW:LEARN to involve the Convention in Petersburg-Athens Process learning (Activity D2, below).

- ◆ Key catalytic outcome of partnership with InWEnt was enlarging basin network to forge first pan-African network of freshwater and marine GEF IW projects. Cost-sharing enabled InWEnt to offer 3rd workshop on high priority concern with adaptation to climate change among African IW projects, leveraging current experience from UNDP adaptation projects in Africa (in progress, August 2008). Partnership with InWEnt lead to replication of D2 Petersburg Process in new GEF IW UNDP

*public participation conducted jointly with activity B4 in November 07 in Maseru.*

**RESULTS:**

- ◆ **Agendas, Final reports, presentations, background papers posted to iwlearn.net**
- ◆ **33 participants from 9 GEF projects, 1st Pan-Africa w/s in Nairobi. Participants shared experience in common integrated water management approaches and constraints comparing and contrasting IWRM and ICM; Participants identified Public Participation as priority for targeted learning; WBI session on climate adaptation identified significant knowledge gaps and needs.**
- ◆ **33 beneficiaries and 10 GEF projects, pan-Africa PP w/s in Maseru held in partnership with ELI (key results detailed under B4 below) leveraged hands-on host (Lesotho) field study trip to illuminate community level issues, identified significant learning gaps and needs in all aspects of gender mainstreaming.**
- ◆ **[In Progress] 50+ participants, 12 GEF IW projects, climate adaptation w/s in Entebbe.**

B1.3 Eastern Europe– *Regional knowledge-sharing & networking workshop completed; UNECE partners shared results to inform planning of D2 activities in SEE.*

**RESULTS:**

- ◆ **Agenda, 6 bilingual background papers, 28 presentations, 5 working group reports & workshop evaluations posted.**
- ◆ **43 of ~60 participants submitted evaluations, all rating the event good 63% (27) or excellent 37% (16).**
- ◆ **94% wrote they would be able to use the knowledge obtained in their work and/or to pass it on to other specialists**
- ◆ **Half indicated the workshop was [4] “very useful” or [5]**

MSP (approved & launched Sept 2007) in support of AMCOW and Africa Water Vision 2025 which builds on basin dialogues to engage parliamentarians and media, integrate groundwater and climate considerations, and test lake systems twinning.

#### B2.1.1

- ◆ UNESCO (PAL) has contributed to formulation and launch of new regional GEF groundwater projects including Africa (Africa Governance Process MSP component on g/w & climate launched Sept. '07), SEE (Dinaric Karst), Mediterranean (MENARID).

#### B2.1.2

- ◆ IUCN regional workshops for river basin projects (Economic Valuation in Africa, E-Flows in LAC, PES in Asia/Pacific) were also offered to lake basin and

**“extremely useful” in identifying good practices and lessons learned (3.9 average).**

- ◆ **Kazakhstan:** *It was a useful workshop, theory and practice combined with discussions to work out recommendations for activities.*
- ◆ **Moldova:** *The St Petersburg Workshop was with regard to the content and organisation on the highest level – Well done!*
- ◆ **Tajikistan:** *The issues discussed are very important in water resource management and water cooperation. Good exchange of experience and useful discussions...I have learnt a lot.*

By 2008, 5 multi-project thematic learning exchanges organized on a transboundary ecosystem basis assist at total of at least 15 projects.

#### STATUS:

B2.1 Freshwater – *River Basin, Lakes, and Aquifer e-lists launched and actively shared info & feedback on project experience among representatives from all GEF IW freshwater projects prior to IWC3; all groundwater projects now on e-list maintained by IGAC (PAL), all lake projects now added to e-list maintained by LakeNet (PAL) all freshwater GEF IW projects added in January 2007 to on-going IUCN (PAL) Knowledge-sharing e-forum on Environmental Flows. Results: e-fora best used for announcements or specific support (targeted participants, timebound) to learning activities; participation otherwise low and emphasis shifted to hands-on workshops, preferably held in conjunction w/another regional event.*

B2.1.1 Groundwater/Aquifers– *launched with active dialogue in 2005; served as bulletin board in 2006; all GEF IW aquifer*

aquifer projects (and to all LME projects for PES) to promote regional learning exchange and establishment of on-going peer networks; IUCN distributed VALUE, FLOW and PAY toolkits to GEF IW stakeholders at IWCs & regional workshops, will develop additional toolkits - RULE (water governance reform), NEGOTIATE, (multi-stakeholder platforms) and SHARE, which will integrate the toolkits into a transboundary framework ensuring closer alignment to the priorities of GEF IW. IUCN circulated VALUE, FLOW, and PAY toolkits to GEF IW stakeholders at IWCs and regional workshops.

- ◆ In addition to IW economic valuation initiatives proliferating across GEF portfolio,
- ◆ Success of IWLEARN regional thematic workshops led to demand for replication at national

projects subscribed w/47 participants from at least 8 nations and 31 organizations. PAL began new discussion blog following IW:LEARN B3 inter-project stakeholder learning exchange. Facilitated g/w learning sessions at IWC3. Facilitated integration of g/w into learning sessions at IWC4. Digital aquifer learning module launched by IGRAC. Groundwater e-forum sustained by IGRAC for on-going peer learning exchange.

B2.1.2 River Basin activities – E-forum launched July 06 to disseminate info & collect feedback in preparation for F2F dialogue sessions at GEF IWC3; decision at MTE to drop e-learning pilot and focus on regional workshops. Nov '06 Africa regional workshop on use of economic valuation in basin mgmt (40 applicants for 25 places) Nov '06, Ouagadougou. All GEF IW river projects subscribed to e-list, 62 participants from at least 16 nations and 36 organizations; PAL facilitated river basin mgmt learning sessions at IWC3. LAC regional workshop on use of environmental flows, February 2007 hosted by Itaipu in Foz de Iguacu. Sessions facilitated at IWC4. Joint Asia/Pacific regional w/s on PES held w/IUCN marine program (B2.2) in conjunction w/Global Oceans Forum in Hanoi, April 2008. [In progress: E-flows participants from IW-CAM and Artibonite projects have requested replication of E-Flows workshop for Carib region; small amt of remaining IWLEARN funds to be allocated as seed money for regional w/s.]

**RESULTS:**

- ◆ **Agendas, final reports, presentations, background papers posted on [www.iwlearn.net](http://www.iwlearn.net)**
- ◆ **28 participants from 4 GEF projects in Africa w/s on Economic Valuation, Ouagadougou. All participants produced 'Personal Action Plans' to internalize and propose practical application of learning included:**
- ◆ **Application of ecosystem valuation in decision making on proposed inter-basin transfers for Lake Chad**

and basin levels; Workshops have been written into IUCN regional demonstration strategies in East Africa, Southern Africa and Central America, for implementation with partners; Repetition of workshops also being led by GEF projects, for example by IW-CAM, preparing regional flows workshop; IUCN-WANI Phase 2 includes a learning component that will develop partnerships needed to support learning utilising an expanded toolkit series.

#### B2.1.3

#### B2.2

- ◆ UNEP GPA produced 500 copies of *IW:LEARN Handbook on LME Governance and Socioeconomics*, circulated to over 100 nations' ministry reps at IGR-2 (Beijing 2006),
- ◆ IUCN, NOAA and Univ.

- ◆ Incorporation of ecosystem valuation into environmental planning in the Nile Basin
- ◆ Using ecosystem valuation to challenge dam EIAs in the Volta basin.
- ◆ VALUE toolkit made available online to all GEF freshwater projects
- ◆ Of 260 IWC3 evaluation responses (ten questions on format, content, learning results), 240 or 93% positive.
- ◆ 23 participants from 13 countries and 7 GEF projects in LAC w/s on use of E Flows in basin mgmt, Iguacu, 2007. Participants prepared brief Personal Action Frameworks to apply learning:
- ◆ Establishment of a consortium of government and NGO partners to lead demonstration of environmental flows in Brazil
- ◆ Integration of social and environmental criteria into assessment of flow diversions in the Andes
- ◆ Training of stakeholders from the Artinobite basin in application of environmental flows
- ◆ 47 participants from 15 countries and 8 GEF projects in Asia/Pacific (and LME) w/s on designing payments for ecosystem services, Hanoi, 2008.
- ◆ Outcomes include:
  - design of new projects on sustainable financing of watershed and coastal management in Vietnam, Thailand and the Philippines
  - inclusion of payments for ecosystem services in local government water quality action planning
  - piloting of lessons in payments for ecosystem services from watershed management in coastal and marine areas

B2.1.3 Lake Basins—launched; all GEF IW lake projects subscribed, w/28 participants from at least 8 nations and 17

Rhode Island sustaining dissemination of additional copies produced with IW:LEARN resources.

- ◆ GEF IW BCLME and MACEMP projects, among others, circulate *LME Handbook* to their partners/constituents
- ◆ 7 LME workshop participants responded to the four month post workshop progress report, indicating 23 of their recommendations had been accepted by management, w/4 integrated into management plans (and 2 more expected to be)

#### B2.3

- ◆ Initial findings pertinent to coral managers from GEF Coral Reef Targeted Research and Coral Lessons Learned projects examined and implications explored among GEF and other coral managers for first time.

*organizations. Facilitated ecosystem-based learning sessions at IWC3. Regional lake system twinning pilot incorporated into UNDP-GEF Africa MSP (approved & launched Sept '07). Participant-led lakes session at IWC4 provided targeted assistance to managers of Philippines' largest lake, recommendations "that the TDA/SAP process for GEF projects should include all components of the hydrologic cycle and all subsystems that potentially could be impacted adversely by the project."*

*B2.2 LMEs (incl. MPAs) -- launched and active (12 week e-forum for all LME projects); all GEF IW marine projects subscribed, w/97 participants from at least 31 nations and 72 organizations; 1 governance workshop in for 20 beneficiaries and 9 projects in 2006 (Rhode Island). Disseminated over 100 manuals to GEF projects on at least 3 continents. Workshop on economic valuation held 2007 in Cape Town. Workshop on payment for ecosystem services (held in conjunction with 2.1.2) in Hanoi in 2008.*

#### RESULTS from LME Governance workshop:

- ◆ **500 LME Governance and Socioeconomics Handbooks published with GPA, disseminated to GEF LME projects and GPA IGR-2 participants**
- ◆ **All but 1 of the 21 participants from 9 LMEs and 17 nations returned the evaluation, giving the workshop an overall grade of B (good) for meeting the objectives and a grade of A- (excellent) for addressing the issues they wanted to learn.**
- ◆ **They also rated as excellent what they learned about linking governance and socioeconomics to LME management, sustainable financing, and learning from other LME projects.**
- ◆ **They also identified 2 dozen measurable recommendations they expected to propose to their LME projects pursue as a result of what they learned**



- ◆ Pipeline GEF Coral Triangle Initiative-Learning project receives direct technical assistance from at least 3 GEF IW projects to integrate learning services on a demand-driven basis into project design.
- ◆ WorldFish Center co-finance leverages \$940,000 from parallel GEF project and \$400,000 from other WorldFish funds.
- ◆ GEF CRTR project and GEF coral learning MSP interacting to help GEF coral projects, with potential for future coordination. Participants jointly identified 50 relevant [+measurable] things they'd do differently upon returning to office as a result of what they learned

**B3**

- ◆ *IW Communications Manual* drafted by and for GEF IW projects
- ◆ **Regional conference (Black Sea - Danube)**

**at this workshop.**

**RESULTS from Cape Town Economic Valuation Workshop:**

- ◆ **17 beneficiaries and 7 GEF projects in Cape Town; 9 prepared Personal Action Plans, including valuation objectives such as:**
- ◆ **Visit websites introduced in workshop; might arrange specific workshop; incorporate in national (Caspian) project PIFs some valuation exercises;**
- ◆ **Exchange/provide info on workshop outcomes to regional DFM fisheries economist; look for opportunity for application at (Pacific fisheries) project level;**
- ◆ **Justification for expansion of MPAs; and for the protection and management (sustainable) of the coastal and marine environment in the WIO region.**

B2.3 Coral Reefs – *Launched in October 2006 via side event at annual ITMEMS conference; supported participation of 19 (5 GEF project personnel) and 1 GEF project; Session at the IWC4; 2nd exchange at the ICRS in Florida 2008*

**RESULTS from Coral Reef Learning:**

- ◆ **3 face-to-face events over 3 years involving 66 participants, of which (22 people from 7 projects at ITMEMS 3, 3 people from 1 project at IW-4, and 6 people from 3 projects at ICRS-11), and.**
- ◆ **Participants identified common challenges requiring additional learning assistance; (see 8 knowledge themes in attached brief – these are the areas that represented common challenges)**
- ◆ **Participants indicated benefits from sessions, including: [TBD from Mark] Greater access to lessons learned and best practice information arising from GEF Lessons**

enabled as part of stakeholder exchange

- ◆ Targeted Workshops, IW:LEARN investment of \$40000 leveraged an additional \$120000, allowing for up to 8 total targeted workshops (exchanges) for SE Europe region under Athens-Petersberg

#### B4

- ◆ ELI assisted InWEnt in (GEF-affiliated) Orange River stakeholder involvement process
- ◆ ELI created new "International Waters" practice area, which has received funding from both Tinker Foundation and the Coca-Cola Company to support participation in water management in beneficiary nations. Coke investment, in particular, resulted in a manual and training for private sector water managers at local catchment scales across beneficiary nations.
- ◆ GEF IWCAM

Learned web site, toolkit CD and best practice guidelines. Implementation of best practices at several sites in SE Asia, including Calamianes Islands, Philippines (non-GEF). Direct dissemination of best practices to stakeholders at Koh Chang, Thailand (GEF-IW South China Seas Project); Integration of science and best management practices gathered from GEF Lessons Learned with new science from CRTR.

- ◆ Ongoing e-dialogues fully co-financed and managed by partners (WorldFish Center), with 93 current subscribers from 4 GEF IW projects (and >30 non-GEF IW projects).

By 2008, 5-7 multi-week staff/stakeholder exchanges between pairs of 10-14 new (or pipeline) projects and experienced projects, at a rate of 1-4 exchanges per year for 4 years.

#### STATUS:

B3 Inter-project Stakeholder Learning Exchanges – *3 exchanges among 11 projects in 2006. 2 exchanges serving 4 projects in 2007. 5 exchanges serving 8 projects to date in 2008. Followup actions and lessons-learned recorded from most participants.*

#### RESULTS:

*1<sup>st</sup> learning exchange on project communications*

- ◆ **Some 20 participants from 6 GEF projects collaborated in a learning exchange workshop to develop “Communicating for Results” guidelines for GEF IW projects.**
- ◆ **Post-exchange multi-project collaboration on a knowledge product utilizing WaterWiki collaborative platform**
- ◆ **Participant 1 said it clarified matters, resulted in a new project communication strategy, would inform other colleagues,**
- ◆ **Participant 2 added that he would hold training**

(Caribbean) project received direct peer-assist from other GEF IW projects in LAC to advance planning and implementation of its stakeholder involvement activities.

- ◆ GEF-affiliated Mekong River Commission received targeted intervention from ELI legal experts to support its stakeholder involvement initiatives.
- ◆ Recent Petersburg-Athens Process workshop delivered training based on info provided by ELI-IW:LEARN draft Participation Handbook (see Activity D3).

**workshops in his region**

*Learning exchange with regional nutrient pollution control conference supported participation of three representatives from three GEF projects.*

- ◆ **75 stakeholders of the GEF Black Sea Danube Strategic Partnership supported to exchange experience on The utility of proxies in measuring results, New demands for monitoring and accountability, Good agricultural practices, Role of changing human behavior and local communities**
- ◆ **The conference delivered a set of recommendations on the types of indicators which can be utilized to measure results of the Partnership's attempt to reduce the impact of nutrient pollution, in particular on the Danube River and Black Sea.**
- ◆ **The conference led to improved networking, coordination and experience sharing among the stakeholders of the Black Sea - Danube strategic partnership.**

*Learning exchange with workshop on coastal tourism supported 4 participants from 3 GEF projects.*

- ◆ **One participant writes that he will increase transparency, apply the experience, identify benefits and otherwise utilize the lessons of the workshop**
- ◆ **Another participant writes that the exchange provided new guidelines on our approaches, will help to organize meetings with mayors surrounding new protected areas, what tourism/ecotourism can do for us, find ways to encourage local people to create their own ecotourism products instead waiting foreigners to do it on their place.**

*Multiweek stakeholder learning exchange and study tour on groundwater management in partnership with IAEA and USGS for 7 participants from 3 GEF aquifer projects*

- ◆ **The exchange provides opportunities for GEF IW groundwater project staff and national coordinators to**

network & exchange practical experience with cognate staff in the USGS – and with other GEF groundwater project participants IAEA will work with USGS to develop a targeted training component of the exchange to address priority learning needs identified by participating projects in depth through workshops and field visits

- ◆ The exchange provided the basis for enhancing a network of groundwater professionals active in GEF supported groundwater projects that will be continued to be facilitated via the GEF IW Learn Programme. The group used a blog to make available all information on a daily basis.
- ◆ Several follow-up activities were recommended including a suggested meeting of all GEF supported groundwater projects to discuss issues directly related to the management of transboundary aquifers including TDAs and SAPs for transboundary aquifers, developing groundwater management plans etc. The IAEA is also considering a second exchange with participants from other groundwater projects (e.g. Nubian Aquifer, Nile Groundwater etc.)

*Web 2.0 technologies workshop highlights new information management tools*

- ◆ An understanding of the various discussed platforms and IT-solutions in view of:
  - (a) the underlying concept (audience(s), aim, basic approach, etc.)
  - (b) the specific functionalities (services, elements/modules, “exploring mechanisms”, etc. etc.) and
  - (c) Strengths (potentials) and Weaknesses (constraints) of various approaches
- ◆ New ideas and concrete recommendations for (a) improvement of existing (WaterWiki, IW:LEARN, DLIST) and/or (b) creation of new (UNDP, UNSSC-Wiki,

..) platforms for CoP-management, KM, on-line collaboration, etc. (c) possibly using and integrating different tools and approaches

- ◆ Experience Note: Fostering Online Communities of Practice - DList-Benguela

*Two targeted workshops focus on IWRM and Stakeholder Engagement in SE Europe*

> Sixteen selected representatives of water management authorities at national and local levels, research institutes, regional and national NGOs from Albania, FYR Macedonia, Kosovo, and Montenegro participated in the Workshop and developed stakeholder engagement action plans.

> The conclusions of the working groups' discussions could be used as an input by experts involved in the development of the Lake Skadar stakeholder involvement plan.

*TDA-SAP and Lusophone exchange hosted by Brazil ANA*

The outcomes of the exchange are summarised below

1. the presentations made by ANA staff members on past and ongoing GEF projects provided the OKACOM delegation with clear understanding of the process and purpose of such projects. This will enable them to execute the Okavango project towards clear and defined goals,
2. likewise the presentations provided a clear understanding of the challenges faced by such projects ranging from the integration of multiple consultant reports to strategies for public participation,
3. the Brazilian institutional arrangements and the devolution of management responsibility to local levels informed possibilities for

institutional reform among the three Okavango member countries,

4. a presentation on the role of ANA in the management of water resources in Brazil helped develop the role for OKACOM in its transformation from a Commission to a fully fledged River Basin Organization,

5. considering the near pristine status of the Okavango River Basin, the OKACOM delegation is now able to better appreciate the urgency to act and of the consequences of inaction. For an example ANA is now faced with the daunting task of reducing sediment and pollution inflow to the Pantanal. This requires negotiating with vested interests and involves an economic trade-off. Wise planning now can prevent a similar future in the Okavango.

6. OKACOM and ANA's experience in community participation in the execution of GEF projects in particular and in general river basin management resulted in a discussion that can lead to the development of better community participation strategies by both organizations,

7. a comparison and an increased understanding of the comparative advantage of and the role of research centres (i.e. the Harry Oppenheimer Okavango Research Centre and the Pantanal branch of the Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agro-Pecuária) in the management of river basins,

8. a comparison and an increased understanding of the comparative advantage of and the

**role of regional bodies (i.e. the Organization of American States and the Southern African Development Community) in the management of river basins.**

**Anticipated Follow-up Activities**

**This exchange visit was the first step towards a program of collaboration between ANA and OKACOM. The primary responsibility towards the continuation of this program lies with the OKACOM Secretariat.**

*Exchange hosted by ICPDR, focusing on Wetland Restoration*

**The following results are partially realized:**

- 1. The capacity of the Persina Nature Park Directorate's and Kalimok-Brushlen Protected Site Association's staff strengthened and the skill for development and management of international projects improved.**
- 2. Mr. Michov will use the gained experience for the practical development of operational guidance for operation and maintenance of the restored areas.**
- 3. Mrs. Dimitrova and Mr. Michailov will use the information for the development of other wetlands restoration projects within the Danube River Basin, which will benefit the improvement of the Danube River Water quality and biodiversity conservation.**
- 4. Ms. Karakasheva will use the experience gained for the improvement of the PNP newsletter and operation of the Visitor Center.**
- 5. The production of an IW:LEARN Experience Note covering the topic of Wetland Restoration and the Bulgaria project experience.**

*Danube hosted exchange on Transboundary Commission Establishment with the Okavango and Orange-Senqu Basins*

**Results reporting pending**

***Second targeted workshop on lakes IWRM***

**> Results reporting pending**

By 2008, Training for a least 15 projects (5 government-NGO partnerships trained each year for 3-4 years) to jointly develop, refine and/or implement activities to increase public access and involvement in IW decision-making.

**STATUS:**

B4 Regional Public Participation inter-project learning – **Side events held during IWC3 and IWC4. First workshop conducted in LAC region for 47 participants from 9 GEF projects in December 2006 in Montevideo. Second workshop benefitted 33 participants across 10 GEF IW projects in Africa region in November 2007. Final workshop in Asia-Pacific benefitted 25 people form at least 4 active and pipeline GEF IW projects, 8 nations and 14 organizations in April 2008. Handbook in production for publication ca. Oct. 2008.**

**RESULTS:**

- ◆ **Agenda, final report, presentations, background papers posted**
- ◆ **Evaluations from Africa workshop indicated 25% rise in number stating "quite" familiar with P2 approaches, techniques and considerations; ~20% increase in those who knew >10 people to assist them in addressing their P2 enhancement needs; ~15% rise in those "quite" knowledgeable about how to integrate P2 tools and techniques throughout project cycle.**
- ◆ **Asia-Pacific participants rated workshop 90% for content meeting training objectives, ~80% for novelty, relevance, usefulness, and meeting their needs; also indicated new plans emerged to “implement**



			<p><b>stakeholder involvement at the governance level” and incorporate “more consideration of participation ... in developing and implementing projects.”</b></p>
<p>GEF IW portfolio-wide increase in awareness and application of effective TWM approaches, strategies and best practices; numerous new and enhanced linkages and exchanges between GEF IW and other TWM projects with shared TWM challenges</p>	<p>HS</p>	<p><u>C2</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Stakeholder exchanges planned and executed (ex. Okavango TDA, Danube Exchanges)</li> <li>◆ Public private partnerships formed</li> <li>◆ ICPDR expressed desire at GEF IWC4 to contribute to learning exchanges with GEF IW portfolio beyond conclusion of Danube Regional Project</li> <li>◆ At least 2 ministers (Namibia, Sudan) declared that they will replicate in their ministries ‘world café/open space’ discussion workshops experienced at GEF IWC4</li> <li>◆ Daily Reflections videos from GEF IWC4 posted to web and requested as communications tools</li> </ul>	<p>By 2008, 2 IWCs, with biennial needs assessments and portfolio-wide interactions, in 2005 (C1 in Brazil) and 2007 (C2 in South Africa) –</p> <p><u>STATUS:</u></p> <p>C1 Organize third GEF International Waters Conference - <i>Brazil IWC delivered; South Africa delivered. (S)</i></p> <p><b>RESULTS from IWC 2005:293 participants from approximately 84 nations and 85 GEF-supported IW projects.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Roughly 90 presentations across 8 plenary sessions, series of 3 successive sessions 4 parallel thematic breakout sessions and 2 iterations each of 3 workshops.</li> <li>◆ 96 participants’ conference evaluations indicated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ They were generally satisfied with the conference’s usefulness.</li> <li>○ Perspectives were varied regarding how well the agenda met conference objectives.</li> <li>○ Participants overwhelmingly felt breakouts were the most useful part of the conference and should be given more time.</li> <li>○ Aquifers and LME were rated most useful discussions while these plus LAC Day were rated most useful presentations.</li> <li>○ There is an expressed need to increase the variety of participants (and presenters) in the conference.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

		<p>for projects &amp; participants</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ GEF Indicators Jeopardy game video, presentation and answers posted to web; IW:LEARN approached by Pacific project about developing regional version of game piloted at GEF IWC4</li> <li>◆ IW:LEARN supported joint CSD-13 Learning Center workshop with UNDP on GEF TDA/SAP and IWRM.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <b>28 participants' self-assessments of learning at the conference revealed:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ participants gave the conference a C+ grade for addressing their highest priority learning needs</li> <li>○ Participants acknowledged learning about key IW issues, important management considerations and difficulties common to many projects</li> <li>○ Upon returning to office, they felt their learning at the IWC would lead them to improve their projects' design, implementation, communications, inter-project linkages and integration.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Documented recommendations from GEF IW portfolio to CSD-13 Policy Session (Spring 2005) – <i>not implemented due to rescheduling of IWC in Brazil after CSD-13. due to civil unrest in host city (U, but beyond project's control)</i></p> <p>C2 Organize fourth GEF International Waters Conference (Cape Town, 2007) - delivered (HS)</p> <p><b>RESULTS from IWC 2007: 318 participants from approximately 68 countries and ~70 GEF-supported IW projects.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ <b>Participants considered GEF IWC4 a success (overall rating of 3.9/5). They found it directly applicable to their work functions (3.6/5), that it helped them learn how other projects are delivering results (3.8/5), that it increased their understanding of innovative methods (3.3/5), and ways to increase project effectiveness (3.4/5). Moreover, it provided enough time for informal networking (4.0/5) and an atmosphere consistent</b></li> </ul>
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			<p>with knowledge sharing and communication (4.0/5).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>14 participant-led workshops, 10 project clinics and the Innovation Marketplace received highest ratings in participant evaluation of GEF IWC4.</li> </ul>
<p>A widely available suite of tested and replicated ICT and other tools and approaches for strengthening TWM.</p>	<p>S</p>	<p>D2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>UNECE Water Convention contributing to Petersberg/Athens Process to improve IWRM</li> <li>Significant additional investment by the German government, UNESCO in activities associated with the Athens-Petersberg Process</li> <li>Process to be continued under Mediterranean SP</li> <li>Groundwater roundtable convened key national focal points of the Dinaric Karst Aquifer GEF project with subsequent country endorsement</li> <li>Fully partner-funded roundtable on Multiple Use of Transboundary Water Resources convened stakeholders in</li> </ul>	<p>D1. N/A [Reporting on UNEP-implemented components to be undertaken and delivered by UNEP]</p> <p>D2. Southeastern Europe/Petersberg-Athens Process learning: Provide face-to-face and virtual training, knowledge sharing and capacity-building and cooperation between IW stakeholders in Southeastern Europe and the Mediterranean Sea; Internet-based targeted information exchange network on Transboundary Waters (for Southeastern Europe Transboundary River Basin and Lakes Management Program) launched by 2005, sustained through regional partners by 2006, – Athens Declaration and Petersberg Process II Roundtable held in Berlin in December 2005, followed by October 2006 Lakes Mgmt Roundtable in Ohrid. Multi-Use workshop in Sava Basin held in November 2006 with 100% German partner financing. Groundwater Roundtable held 2007 in Slovenia, and Greek-supported roundtable on Stakeholder Engagement held in NESTA/Mestos basin. Roundtable process in region will be sustained under IWRM component of Med SP project, and targeted workshops on sustainable financing, public participation, etc. supported by GWP-Med and other partners (via activity B3). Internet-based targeted information exchange network (www.watersee.net) launched and sustained by GWP-Mediterranean. Eight capacity building documents published. Side event held at major international conference.</p> <p><b>RESULTS from Berlin Roundtable:</b></p>

- ◆ the Sava River Basin Slovenia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia sign a protocol to the Sava River Basin Declaration to cooperate on groundwater management in the basin.
- ◆ Matching funds raised by GWP-Med to support proposal stemming from Ohrid Roundtable for series of targeted learning exchanges in SEE region (see B3)
- ◆ 6<sup>th</sup> Petersberg Roundtable on Bringing Value to Infrastructure Investments in TWRM in Africa transferred lessons and built upon partnerships developed under activity D2 in SEE region, raised profile of groundwater and climate issues in TWRM in Africa

- ◆ Agenda, final report, presentations, background posted
- ◆ Set priority areas of focus for Athens-Petersberg Process
- ◆ Determined linkages to other European integration processes
- ◆ Identified suite of activities
- ◆ A total of 24 key recommendations identified for the Process

**RESULTS from Ohrid Roundtable:**

- ◆ Agenda, final report, presentations, background papers posted
- ◆ 47 participants from 3 GEF projects.
- ◆ The vast majority of the participants (90%) answered that their expectations were “very much” (35%) or “enough met” (55%) and 10% “partially met”.
- ◆ As a result of their participation in the Roundtable many of the participants will recommend on things to be done differently in their field of work.
- ◆ Varied proposals made by the responders with regard to important trans-boundary water resource management issues to be addressed in future roundtables.

**RESULTS from Zagreb Roundtable:**

- ◆ Agenda, final report, presentations, background
- ◆ Activities proposed
  - Finalisation of a common Sava River Basin Analysis and identification of main issues, in particular for trans-boundary multipurpose uses.

- **Realistic assessment of ecosystems and ecosystem services (including their socio-economic values) to guide options of sustainable development in the Sava River Basin.**
- **Ensuring integration of sectorial planning processes.**

- ◆ **Participants strongly endorsed the Athens-Petersberg process but advocated increased use of targeted workshops to help facilitate it.**
- ◆ **Participants expressed a broad range of interests (topical) and areas where they felt they learned or benefited from the workshop. This doesn't translate to specific themes for the next roundtable.**
- ◆ **The workshop succeeded in one of its primary goals: increasing the participants' knowledge on the International Sava River Basin Commission and its activities.**
- ◆ **Participants appreciated the workshop's function as a venue to exchange experience and as a first step for multipurpose water management in the Sava River Basin.**
- ◆ **15 recommendations produced**

**RESULTS from Slovenia Roundtable:**

- ◆ **Agenda, final report, presentations, background**
- ◆ **Endorsement of a protocol to the Sava Basin framework agreement on groundwater (catalytic)**
- ◆ **Support to the DIKTAS project**
- ◆ **Participants on the whole endorsed the roundtable, its content and its format (a 4.21/5.0) overall. They saw it above all as a forum to**

- exchange information and meet new contacts.
- ◆ Attendees appreciated both the scientific (focus on karst and aquifer management issues) and management-based (institutional cooperation and joint program planning) content of the roundtable.
- ◆ 100% of participants thought the overall “Athens-Petersberg” process should continue, with a supermajority of 78% of respondents endorsing the targeted workshop format as a preferred methodology. Just 55% envisaged the exchange of information and dialogue continuing through roundtables, only 46% through field visits, and 30% through inter-water body (i.e. lake, river) working groups.
- ◆ 86% of respondents endorsed web-based dialogue, and 82% said they would actually participate in such exchanges. This represents a robust increase since the last Process meeting in Zagreb.
- ◆ Several participants will change management practices as a result of the roundtable, especially in the area of utilizing new information on EU Water Directives.
- ◆ In open comments, some participants expressed a desire for more practical and field work at subsequent meetings.

**RESULTS from Sofia Roundtable:**

- ◆ Agenda, final report, presentations, background
- ◆ Identified expectations among stakeholders regarding eventual cooperation at local/transboundary level
- ◆ Identified expectations of political importance
- ◆ Identified the way forward
  - Structured cooperation and dialogue

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ among stakeholders</li> <li>○ Structure and areas of activity</li> <li>○ Sources of financing</li> </ul> <p>By 2008, a network for dissemination of Mediterranean experience in transboundary aquifer management [for Mediterranean Shared Aquifers Management Program] – realized in conjunction with Activity B2.1 – <i>Groundwater e-forum launched in conjunction with Groundwater Roundtable in 2007.</i></p> <p>Not established, no demonstrated interest from stakeholders, and no actionable language built into PAL contracts or workplans, TWIEN website does provide networking opportunities</p> <p>By 2008, one global roundtable meeting to clarify the role of IWRM or related IW issue of common priority to the CSD and the GEF (in 2004) – e.g., bringing together select nations to build IWRM capacity to meet Millennium Development Goal for national IWRM strategies in 2005 and to support water-focus of CSD-12/CSD-13 biennium (2004-05)</p> <p><u>STATUS:</u></p> <p>D3: CSD/GEF Roundtable on IWRM or other priority issue to emerge from CSD-12 – <i>realized in 2004.</i></p>
TWM learning and information sharing mechanisms mainstreamed and	E1: S E2: HS	<u>E1</u> ● New learning MSPs and FSP PIF	By 2008, Sustainability Plans implemented, including transfer of various services to appropriate organizations, SC acceptance of associated financing and personnel TORs, etc; By end of

institutionalized into GEF IA and ongoing projects, as well as transboundary institutional frameworks of completed projects (e.g., Regional Seas and freshwater basin secretariats)

delivered to and approved by GEF Council as part of follow-up to IW:LEARN

project, IW:LEARN products and services are maintained and enriched in perpetuity through a network of partners. – *Part of all partners TORs, in progress. Sustainability plan draft completed, provided to SC in June 2008; presented in July 2008, with next revision pending inputs from UNEP-IW:LEARN and and finalization contingent upon approval of SC.*

## E2

- ◆ *IW Experience Notes* program, providing GEF projects means to document and share transferable experiences.  
*27 Experience notes produced to date*
- ◆ Offers from at least 3 nations at IGR-2 to translate LME Video into their languages (Chinese, Spanish, and Romanian) for local broadcasting.
- ◆ *Chinese LME video produced and Russian text translated; CBD using LME video for biodiversity education and awareness activities, excerpts used in film about Biliana Cicin-Sain receiving “Prize of the Sea” award.*

## STATUS:

E1: Develop partnerships to sustain IW:LEARN’s benefits through dialog with GEF Implementing Agencies (IAs), Executing Agencies (EAs), and external organizations - *Overall plan yet to be finalized; UNDP-GEF Africa Governance Process MSP prepared with co-financing partners, approved by GEF CEO and launched in September 2007 to replicate D2 & sustain IWL structured learning in Africa; Governance tools MSP to extend and sustain adaptation and replication of proven approaches to strengthen institutional & legal frameworks in GEF IW regions; SEE partners have secured cofinancing to support on-going targeted learning activities; Freshwater Basin EV curricula transferred to local partner institutions in Africa; LME network supported by GEF projects and partners; groundwater forum & Digital Aquifer Environments established by partners; GEF has begun mainstreaming some costs of IWC participation into IW projects;*  
GEF IW project combining support for Global Oceans Forum strategic process and regional learning support for the Coral Triangle Initiative includes GEF IWC5, to be hosted by Australia, and will build on active learning format pioneered at IWC5 with focus on EBM and key tools identified during IWLEARN project to improve results in transboundary cooperation including integration of freshwater and marine multi-use management, peer-to-peer and regional learning, mobilising resources and sharing benefits with partners, gender mainstreaming, etc.



- ◆ PIF under development to support partnerships proposed to organize GEF IWC5 (pacific region), Global Forum on Oceans in Indonesia, and regional learning in Marine Coral Triangle. UNDP and NOAA produced and disseminated educational packet for schools, based on images and content from the video (and including video on CD in pocket)

### E2.3

- ◆ GWA partners foster and sustain Gender & Water exhibit tour in LAC region
- ◆ South Pacific IWP project supports Gender, Water and Climate traveling exhibit
- ◆ South Asia 'chapter' added to traveling Gender & Water exhibit (enlarging original scope)

By 2008, At least 2 side events at TWM-related meetings each year for 4 years, with 2-3 GEF projects/year receiving IW:LEARN cost-share to participate (E2.1); 1-2 GEF IW outreach publications, syntheses, videos and/or CD-ROMs disseminated to TWM community each year for 4 years – including 1 co-produced LME video documentary and periodic GEF IW bulletins (E2.2); Gender and Water Exhibit at GEF IW Conferences and related international events (E2.3)

### STATUS:

E2.1 Side events at TWM meetings (e.g., CSD, WWF4, IUCN Assembly) - 2 events with >5 presentations in 2004, session and 3 IW project participation support provided for IAD5 in 2005, events organized and/or supported in 2006 in conjunction with GFOCI, WWF4, UNICPOLOS, GEF Assembly, GPA IGR-2, ITMEMS, PEMSEA, In 2007, *IW:LEARN supported GEF project participation and/or contributed to UNDP Water Fair, Danube Final Seminar, Moldova Nutrient Reduction Indicators conference (3 projects' participation supported), UNFCCC Nairobi Work Program Workshop on Adaptation Planning and Practices, Nitrogen 2007 conference (3 projects' participation supported). 1 project supported to Hanoi Global Oceans Conference.*

**RESULTS: 16 side events and over 21 GEF projects supported to date.**

E2.2 Outreach Materials – 1 newsletter in 2005; 5 newsletters in 2006, 27 IW Experience Notes (to date) and LME Governance Handbook produced for circulation (1500 copies) by October 2006; over 540 newsletters and over 320 experience notes picked up by participants at global IW events Jan.-Oct. 2006); LME Video produced and showcased to ministerial reps from over 100 nations at GPA IGR-2 and

from LAC and Africa to 3 GEF regions) and will expand to invite participation of Asia/Pacific GEF IW projects.

#### OTHER

- ◆ GEF IWTF has functional inter-agency teleconference services and email list.
- ◆ GEF World Lakes MSP, Coral Lessons Learned, E. Europe Best Practices Registry, and Global Forum on Oceans project receive guidance from IW:LEARN on their Steering Committees
- ◆ jobs@iwlearn.net email list, administered by UNOPS IW:LEARN continues to disseminate GEF IW vacancy announcements to over 350 experts worldwide.

*copies distributed to all LME projects in 2006. LME video translated into Chinese and Russian (subtitle script only). 2 issues of IW Bridges sent to all active GEF projects in 2007, with 140 paper versions and more than 300 electronic versions sent. 2 IW Bridges newsletters published in 2008 and 2 more planned.*

E2.3 Gender and Water Exhibit (co-produced with Gender & Water Alliance) – produced LAC expo (shown in over 12 countries and now fully sustained by GWA in LAC), produced 2 spin-off expos in Pacific SIDS and on Gender/Water/Climate issues, traveled to 4 continents & launched Africa phase with UWC Gender Equity Unit by September 2006. Africa Gender/Water Expo opened at GEF IWC4 Innovation Marketplace and planned for Pan-Africa workshop on Public Participation in November 2007. Africa 'chapter' taken over by GWA, shown at Zaragosa water expo, June-Sept 2008. Final tranche of IWLEARN funding reallocated to launch Southeast Asia chapter (at Stockholm Water Week, Aug 2008) to be expanded to revive SPREP-IWP Gender/Water/Climate expo and include Asia/pacific GEF IW projects.

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**Ratings:**

<b>Highly Satisfactory</b>	<b>HS</b>	The outcome is likely to be achieved or exceeded, efficiently with no significant shortcomings
<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>S</b>	The outcome is likely to be achieved, efficiently with only minor shortcomings
<b>Moderately Satisfactory</b>	<b>MS</b>	The outcome is likely to be achieved, efficiently with moderate shortcomings.
<b>Moderately Unsatisfactory</b>	<b>MU</b>	The outcome has moderate shortcomings that limit or jeopardize its achievement, but resolution is likely.
<b>Unsatisfactory</b>	<b>U</b>	The outcome has significant shortcomings that limit or jeopardize its achievement, and resolution is uncertain.
<b>Highly Unsatisfactory</b>	<b>HU</b>	The outcome has major shortcomings that limit or jeopardize its achievement, and resolution is unlikely.

#### IV. Linkages and support to achievement of MDGs

**Millenium Development Goals:** Briefly summarize how the project is helping to achieve the relevant MDGs below.

<b>MDG Indicator No.</b>	<b>MDG Descriptor</b>	<b>Check MDGs that apply</b>	<b>Briefly describe how the MDG is being supported</b>
7.9.25	Proportion of land covered by forest		N/A
7.9.26	Ratio of protected area to surface area		
7.10.30	Proportion of population with access to an improved water source		

## V. Project Support to WSSD Plan of Implementation:

Check all WSSD PoI Actions and Measures that the project is supporting.

WSSD PoI Action Reference Code	WSSD Description	Check WSSD that apply
II.6.j	Transfer basic sustainable agricultural techniques and knowledge, including natural resource management, to small and medium-scale farmers, fishers and the rural poor, especially in developing countries, including through multi-stakeholder approaches and public-private partnerships aimed at increasing agriculture production and food security;	☒
II.6.l	Combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought and floods through such measures as improved use of climate and weather information and forecasts, early warning systems, land and natural resource management, agricultural practices and ecosystem conservation in order to reverse current trends and minimize degradation of land and water resources	☒
II.6.m	Increase access to sanitation to improve human health and reduce infant and child mortality, prioritizing water and sanitation in national sustainable development strategies and poverty reduction strategies where they exist.	
II.7.a-g	<p>The provision of clean drinking water and adequate sanitation is necessary to protect human health and the environment. In this respect, we agree to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (as outlined in the Millennium Declaration) and the proportion of people who do not have access to basic sanitation, which would include actions at all levels to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Develop and implement efficient household sanitation systems;</li> <li>(b) Improve sanitation in public institutions, especially schools;</li> <li>(c) Promote safe hygiene practices;</li> <li>(d) Promote education and outreach focused on children, as agents of behavioural change;</li> <li>(e) Promote affordable and socially and culturally acceptable technologies and practices;</li> <li>(f) Develop innovative financing and partnership mechanisms;</li> <li>(g) Integrate sanitation into water resources management strategies.</li> </ul>	X
II.9.a	Provide assistance and mobilize resources to enhance industrial productivity and competitiveness as well as industrial development in developing countries, including the transfer of environmentally sound technologies on preferential terms, as mutually agreed;	●
II.9.d	Provide financial and technological support, as appropriate, to rural communities of developing countries to enable them to benefit from safe and sustainable livelihood opportunities in small-scale mining ventures;	
III.15.b	Provide incentives for investment in cleaner production and eco-efficiency in all countries, such as state-financed loans, venture capital, technical assistance and training programmes for small and medium-sized companies while avoiding trade-distorting measures inconsistent with WTO rules;	
III.15.c	Collect and disseminate information on cost-effective examples in cleaner production, eco-efficiency and environmental management, and promote the exchange of best practices and know-how on environmentally sound technologies between public and private institutions;	●
III.17.a	Encourage industry to improve social and environmental performance through voluntary initiatives, including environmental	X

	management systems, codes of conduct, certification and public reporting on environmental and social issues, taking into account such initiatives as the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards and Global Reporting Initiative guidelines on sustainability reporting, bearing in mind principle 11 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development;	
III.21.a	Develop waste management systems, with highest priorities placed on waste prevention and minimization, reuse and recycling, and environmentally sound disposal facilities, including technology to recapture the energy contained in waste, and encourage small-scale waste-recycling initiatives that support urban and rural waste management and provide income-generating opportunities, with international support for developing countries;	
III.22.d.	Encourage partnerships to promote activities aimed at enhancing environmentally sound management of chemicals and hazardous wastes, implementing multilateral environmental agreements, raising awareness of issues relating to chemicals and hazardous waste, and encouraging the collection and use of additional scientific data;	
IV.24.a	Mobilize international and domestic financial resources at all levels, transfer technology, promote best practice and support capacity-building for water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, ensuring that such infrastructure and services meet the needs of the poor and are gender-sensitive.	✘
IV.24.b	Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels, in support of policy and decision-making related to water resources management and project implementation.	✘
IV.24.c	Promote priority action by Governments, with the support of all stakeholders, in water management and capacity-building at the national level and, where appropriate, at the regional level, and promote and provide new and additional financial resources and innovative technologies to implement chapter 18 of Agenda 21.	✘
IV.24.d	Intensify water pollution prevention to reduce health hazards and protect ecosystems by introducing technologies for affordable sanitation and industrial and domestic wastewater treatment, by mitigating the effects of groundwater contamination, and by establishing, at the national level, monitoring systems and effective legal frameworks.	✘
IV.24.e	Adopt prevention and protection measures to promote sustainable water use and to address water shortages.	
IV.25.a-g	Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Develop and implement national/regional strategies, plans and programmes with regard to integrated river basin, watershed and groundwater management, and introduce measures to improve the efficiency of water infrastructure to reduce losses and increase recycling of water;</li> <li>(b) Employ the full range of policy instruments, including regulation, monitoring, voluntary measures, market and information-based tools, land-use management and cost recovery of water services, without cost recovery objectives becoming a barrier to access to safe water by poor people, and adopt an integrated water basin approach;</li> <li>(c) Improve the efficient use of water resources and promote their allocation among competing uses in a way that gives priority to the satisfaction of basic human needs and balances the requirement of preserving or restoring ecosystems and their functions, in particular in fragile environments, with human domestic, industrial and agriculture needs, including safeguarding drinking water quality;</li> <li>(d) Develop programmes for mitigating the effects of extreme water-related events;</li> <li>(e) Support the diffusion of technology and capacity-building for non-conventional water resources and conservation technologies, to developing countries and regions facing water scarcity conditions or subject to drought and desertification, through technical and financial support and capacity-building;</li> <li>(f) Support, where appropriate, efforts and programmes for energy-efficient, sustainable and cost-effective desalination of seawater, water recycling and water harvesting from coastal fogs in developing countries, through such measures as technological, technical and financial assistance and other modalities;</li> </ul>	✘

	(g) Facilitate the establishment of public-private partnerships and other forms of partnership that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions, involving all concerned stakeholders, and monitoring the performance and improving accountability of public institutions and private companies.	
IV.26	Support developing countries and countries with economies in transition in their efforts to monitor and assess the quantity and quality of water resources, including through the establishment and/or further development of national monitoring networks and water resources databases and the development of relevant national indicators.	✘
IV.27	Improve water resource management and scientific understanding of the water cycle through cooperation in joint observation and research, and for this purpose encourage and promote knowledge-sharing and provide capacity-building and the transfer of technology, as mutually agreed, including remote-sensing and satellite technologies, particularly to developing countries and countries with economies in transition.	✘
IV.29.b	Promote the implementation of chapter 17 of Agenda 21 which provides the programme of action for achieving the sustainable development of oceans, coastal areas and seas through its programme areas of integrated management and sustainable development of coastal areas, including exclusive economic zones; marine environmental protection; sustainable use and conservation of marine living resources; addressing critical uncertainties for the management of the marine environment and climate change; strengthening international, including regional, cooperation and coordination; and sustainable development of small islands.	✘
IV.29.d	Encourage the application by 2010 of the ecosystem approach, noting the Reykjavik Declaration on Responsible Fisheries in the Marine Ecosystem and decision 5/6 of the Conference of Parties to the Convention on Biological Diversity.	✘
IV.29.e	Promote integrated, multidisciplinary and multisectoral coastal and ocean management at the national level, and encourage and assist coastal States in developing ocean policies and mechanisms on integrated coastal management.	✘
IV.29.f	Strengthen regional cooperation and coordination between the relevant regional organizations and programmes, the UNEP regional seas programmes, regional fisheries management organizations and other regional science, health and development organizations.	✘
IV.29.g	Assist developing countries in coordinating policies and programmes at the regional and subregional levels aimed at the conservation and sustainable management of fishery resources, and implement integrated coastal area management plans, including through the promotion of sustainable coastal and small-scale fishing activities and, where appropriate, the development of related infrastructure.	✘
IV.30.a-g	To achieve sustainable fisheries, the following actions are required at all levels: (a) Maintain or restore stocks to levels that can produce the maximum sustainable yield with the aim of achieving these goals for depleted stocks on an urgent basis and where possible not later than 2015; (b) Ratify or accede to and effectively implement the relevant United Nations and, where appropriate, associated regional fisheries agreements or arrangements, noting in particular the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks and the 1993 Agreement to Promote Compliance with International Conservation and Management Measures by Fishing Vessels on the High Seas; (c) Implement the 1995 Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries, taking note of the special requirements of developing countries as noted in its article 5, and the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) international plans of action and technical guidelines; (d) Urgently develop and implement national and, where appropriate, regional plans of action, to put into effect the FAO international plans of action, in particular the international plan of action for the management of fishing capacity by 2005 and the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing by 2004. Establish effective	✘

	<p>monitoring, reporting and enforcement, and control of fishing vessels, including by flag States, to further the international plan of action to prevent, deter and eliminate illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing;</p> <p>(e) Encourage relevant regional fisheries management organizations and arrangements to give due consideration to the rights, duties and interests of coastal States and the special requirements of developing States when addressing the issue of the allocation of share of fishery resources for straddling stocks and highly migratory fish stocks, mindful of the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 Relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, on the high seas and within exclusive economic zones;</p> <p>(f) Eliminate subsidies that contribute to illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing and to over-capacity, while completing the efforts undertaken at WTO to clarify and improve its disciplines on fisheries subsidies, taking into account the importance of this sector to developing countries;</p> <p>(g) Strengthen donor coordination and partnerships between international financial institutions, bilateral agencies and other relevant stakeholders to enable developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and small island developing States and countries with economies in transition, to develop their national, regional and sub-regional capacities for infrastructure and integrated management and the sustainable use of fisheries;</p> <p>(h) Support the sustainable development of aquaculture, including small-scale aquaculture, given its growing importance for food security and economic development.</p>	
IV.31.a-e	<p>In accordance with chapter 17 of Agenda 21, promote the conservation and management of the oceans through actions at all levels, giving due regard to the relevant international instruments to:</p> <p>(a) Maintain the productivity and biodiversity of important and vulnerable marine and coastal areas, including in areas within and beyond national jurisdiction;</p> <p>(b) Implement the work programme arising from the Jakarta Mandate on the Conservation and Sustainable Use of Marine and Coastal Biological Diversity of the Convention on Biological Diversity, including through the urgent mobilization of financial resources and technological assistance and the development of human and institutional capacity, particularly in developing countries;</p> <p>(c) Develop and facilitate the use of diverse approaches and tools, including the ecosystem approach, the elimination of destructive fishing practices, the establishment of marine protected areas consistent with international law and based on scientific information, including representative networks by 2012 and time/area closures for the protection of nursery grounds and periods, proper coastal land use; and watershed planning and the integration of marine and coastal areas management into key sectors;</p> <p>(d) Develop national, regional and international programmes for halting the loss of marine biodiversity, including in coral reefs and wetlands;</p> <p>(e) Implement the RAMSAR Convention, including its joint work programme with the Convention on Biological Diversity, and the programme of action called for by the International Coral Reef Initiative to strengthen joint management plans and international networking for wetland ecosystems in coastal zones, including coral reefs, mangroves, seaweed beds and tidal mud flats.</p>	✘
IV.32.a-e	<p>Advance implementation of the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities and the Montreal Declaration on the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities, with particular emphasis in the period 2002-2006 on municipal wastewater, the physical alteration and destruction of habitats, and nutrients, by actions at all levels to:</p> <p>(a) Facilitate partnerships, scientific research and diffusion of technical knowledge; mobilize domestic, regional and international resources; and promote human and institutional capacity-building, paying particular attention to the needs of developing countries;</p> <p>(b) Strengthen the capacity of developing countries in the development of their national and regional programmes and mechanisms to mainstream the objectives of the Global Programme of Action and to manage the risks and impacts of ocean pollution;</p> <p>(c) Elaborate regional programmes of action and improve the links with strategic plans for the sustainable development of coastal</p>	✘



	and marine resources, noting in particular areas which are subject to accelerated environmental changes and development pressures; (d) Make every effort to achieve substantial progress by the next Global Programme of Action conference in 2006 to protect the marine environment from land-based activities.	
IV.32.a-b	Enhance maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from pollution by actions at all levels to: (a) Invite States to ratify or accede to and implement the conventions and protocols and other relevant instruments of the International Maritime Organization (IMO) relating to the enhancement of maritime safety and protection of the marine environment from marine pollution and environmental damage caused by ships, including the use of toxic anti-fouling paints and urge IMO to consider stronger mechanisms to secure the implementation of IMO instruments by flag States; (b) Accelerate the development of measures to address invasive alien species in ballast water.	
IV.34.a, c	Improve the scientific understanding and assessment of marine and coastal ecosystems as a fundamental basis for sound decision-making, through actions at all levels to: (a) Increase scientific and technical collaboration, including integrated assessment at the global and regional levels, including the appropriate transfer of marine science and marine technologies and techniques for the conservation and management of living and non-living marine resources and expanding ocean-observing capabilities for the timely prediction and assessment of the state of marine environment. (c) Build capacity in marine science, information and management, through, inter alia, promoting the use of environmental impact assessments and environmental evaluation and reporting techniques, for projects or activities that are potentially harmful to the coastal and marine environments and their living and non-living resources.	✘
IV.35.d	Reduce the risks of flooding and drought in vulnerable countries by, inter alia, promoting wetland and watershed protection and restoration, improved land-use planning, improving and applying more widely techniques and methodologies for assessing the potential adverse effects of climate change on wetlands and, as appropriate, assisting countries that are particularly vulnerable to those effects.	✘
IV.38.b-d, k	Develop and implement integrated land management and water-use plans that are based on sustainable use of renewable resources and on integrated assessments of socio-economic and environmental potentials, and strengthen the capacity of Governments, local authorities and communities to monitor and manage the quantity and quality of land and water resources; (c) Increase understanding of the sustainable use, protection and management of water resources to advance long-term sustainability of freshwater, coastal and marine environments; (d) Promote programmes to enhance in a sustainable manner the productivity of land and the efficient use of water resources in agriculture, forestry, wetlands, artisanal fisheries and aquaculture, especially through indigenous and local community-based approaches; (k) Employ market-based incentives for agricultural enterprises and farmers to monitor and manage water use and quality, inter alia, by applying such methods as small-scale irrigation and wastewater recycling and reuse.	✘
IV.42.i	Strengthen national, regional and international efforts to control invasive alien species, which are one of the main causes of biodiversity loss, and encourage the development of effective work programme on invasive alien species at all levels	
IV.44.a-c	Mining, minerals and metals are important to the economic and social development of many countries. Minerals are essential for modern living. Enhancing the contribution of mining, minerals and metals to sustainable development includes actions at all levels to: (a) Support efforts to address the environmental, economic, health and social impacts and benefits of mining, minerals and metals throughout their life cycle, including workers' health and safety, and use a range of partnerships, furthering existing activities at the national and international levels, among interested Governments, intergovernmental organizations, mining companies and workers, and other stakeholders, to promote transparency and accountability for sustainable mining and minerals development; (b) Enhance the participation of stakeholders, including local and indigenous communities and women, to play an active role in minerals, metals and mining development throughout the life cycles of mining operations, including after closure for rehabilitation purposes, in accordance with national regulations and taking into account significant transboundary impacts;	

	<p>(c) Foster sustainable mining practices through the provision of financial, technical and capacity-building support to developing countries and countries with economies in transition for the mining and processing of minerals, including small-scale mining, and, where possible and appropriate, improve value-added processing, upgrade scientific and technological information, and reclaim and rehabilitate degraded sites.</p>	
VII.53.a,b,d,e VII.54.c	<p>(a) Accelerate national and regional implementation of the Programme of Action, with adequate financial resources, including through GEF focal areas, transfer of environmentally sound technologies and assistance for capacity-building from the international community;</p> <p>(b) Further implement sustainable fisheries management and improve financial returns from fisheries by supporting and strengthening relevant regional fisheries management organizations, as appropriate, such as the recently established Caribbean Regional Fisheries Mechanism and such agreements as the Convention on the Conservation and Management of Highly Migratory Fish Stocks in the Western and Central Pacific Ocean;</p> <p>(d) Provide support, including for capacity-building, for the development and further implementation of:</p> <p>(i) Small island developing States-specific components within programmes of work on marine and coastal biological diversity;</p> <p>(ii) Freshwater programmes for small island developing States, including through the GEF focal areas;</p> <p>(e) Effectively reduce, prevent and control waste and pollution and their health-related impacts by undertaking by 2004 initiatives aimed at implementing the Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities in small island developing States;</p> <p>54 (c) Efforts to reduce and manage waste and pollution and building capacity for maintaining and managing systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas.</p>	✘
VIII.56.i	<p>Develop projects, programmes and partnerships with relevant stakeholders and mobilize resources for the effective implementation of the outcome of the African Process for the Protection and Development of the Marine and Coastal Environment;</p>	✘
VIII.60.a-d	<p>Promote integrated water resources development and optimize the upstream and downstream benefits the reform, the development and effective management of water resources across all uses and the protection of water quality and aquatic ecosystems, including through initiatives at all levels, to:</p> <p>(a) Provide access to potable domestic water, hygiene education and improved sanitation and waste management at the household level through initiatives to encourage public and private investment in water supply and sanitation that give priority to the needs of the poor, within stable and transparent national regulatory frameworks provided by Governments, while respecting local conditions involving all concerned stakeholders and monitoring the performance and improving the accountability of public institutions and private companies; and develop critical water supply, reticulation and treatment infrastructure, and build capacity to maintain and manage systems to deliver water and sanitation services, in both rural and urban areas;</p> <p>(b) Develop and implement integrated river basin and watershed management strategies and plans for all major water bodies, consistent with paragraph 25 above;</p> <p>(c) Strengthen regional, sub-regional and national capacities for data collection and processing, and for planning, research, monitoring, assessment and enforcement, as well as arrangements for water resource management;</p> <p>(d) Protect water resources, including groundwater and wetland ecosystems, against pollution, as well as, in cases of most acute water scarcity, support efforts for developing non-conventional water resources, including the energy-efficient, cost-effective and sustainable desalination of seawater, rainwater harvesting and recycling of water.</p>	✘