

**REPORT ON  
THE UNESCO-RCUWM PLANNING CONFERENCE  
Tehran, February 25, 26, 2005**

Working Document on Project Portfolio, RCUWM Work Plan,  
and preparations for a Donor Conference

prepared by  
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for

UNESCO and the Regional Centre for Urban Water Management  
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# 1. Introduction

## 1.1 Contract Reference

This document is being written in part fulfillment of the assignment to Rodenhuis Consult by UNESCO – Paris under contract 4500020525. The objective of this contract is to assist in the preparation of an action plan, including fund raising actions for the Regional Centre for Urban Water Management (RCUWM), Tehran, through a Planning Conference to be held in Tehran from 25 to 26 February 2005, followed by a Donor's Conference later in 2005. The Contractor will assist in setting the scope and structure of these events, advising on contacts with international organizations and donors and in the generation of a portfolio of proposals.

Article 2 of this Contract requires the Contractor:

- to participate actively in the Planning Conference – Article 2.1,
- assess the project proposals, issue recommendations – Article 2.2,
- prepare a working document to assist RCUWM-Tehran in the preparation of a Work Plan for the Center, including setting priorities and scope in the medium and long-term, and assist in the generation of an Action Plan and a portfolio of projects for the next two years – Article 2.3,
- prepare a working document on fund raising strategy and procedure for channeling the project proposals into the Donor Conference – Article 2.4.

The Contractor should submit to UNESCO for approval, not later than March 15, 2005, a report on the Planning Conference containing the elements referred to in Article 2.2 – 2.4.

The present report is the required report in fulfillment of Article 2.

## 1.2 Document Layout

Much of the material in this report has been presented in the Planning Conference and/or in the 3-rd Governing Board meeting of the RCUWM held on February 27, immediately following the Conference. The principal documents issued during the Conference are included in this report in a number of Annexes. The body of the present written report consists of further explanation and, where relevant summaries of the main points of the annexed documents.

The following Annexes are included:

1. Conference Programme;
2. List of Participants;
3. Attendance Statistics;
4. Overview of the 16 Initial Project Proposals;
5. Sample Information Sheet;
6. Table of Projects for Donor Conference;
7. Table of Fast Track Projects;  
This table and the one above were drawn up at the conclusion of the discussions in the Planning Conference and were presented to the RCUWM Governing Board for final decision.
8. One page Project Sheets for each of the 6 projects in the 'Donor Conference' table; These 6 projects sheets were written following the Planning Conference and include the amendments proposed in the Conference.

9. Detailed Project Proposals briefs of the initial proposals corresponding to the 6 projects in the 'Donor Conference' table;
10. Detailed Project Proposals briefs of the initial proposals corresponding to the projects in the 'Fast Track' table.
11. Questionnaire Form;

### **1.3 Earlier Documents**

This document is the third and final document of a series of three to be provided under this Contract. The earlier two being:

- December 20, 2004;
- UNESCO-PLANNING AND DONOR CONFERENCES, Working Paper,  
UNESCO-PLANNING AND DONOR CONFERENCES, Conference Preparation  
Paper, December 20, 2004.

== End of Chapter 1 ==

## **2. Conference Preparation**

The objectives of the Planning Conference were twofold:

- To establish a Project Portfolio that can form the basis for the future work programme of the RCUWM
- To attract funding for the execution of selected projects.

### **2.1 Projects**

With the assistance of RCUWM and drawing on contacts with potential partners from earlier meetings in the region, as well as on the UNESCO/IHP6 programme, Prof. Maksimovic prepared project proposals, organized in 4 clusters:

Cluster 1: Urban Water for Mega-cities – Technical Aspects;

Cluster 2: Urban Water for Mega-cities – Socio-economical, Institutional, Legal and Capacity Development Issues;

Cluster 3: Urban Water and Natural Disaster Management in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions;

Cluster 4: Urban-Suburban-Rural-Natural Interactions for Sustainable Water Management.

On the initiative of UNESCO-RCUWM, a Call for Proposals was announced in The Economist of January 29, 2005. This resulted in six external proposals of varying quality: some with good potential, some were more a business development action on the part of a commercial firm. Overall, the Consultants have been able to make good use of these external proposals as inspiration for the selected projects. Five of the external proposals have been worked into the projects that were finally selected.

In total 16 project proposals were prepared and tabled in the Planning Conference.

### **2.2 Funding**

The intention of UNESCO and RCUWM is to organize a Donor Conference later in 2005. In terms of funding activities, the Planning Conference and the Donor Conferences are regarded as a joint activity. Contacts with donors and funding agencies already prior to the Planning Conference were intended to give potential donors and agencies an opportunity to be engaged already in the planning stage, in order that selected projects could be aligned with their policies and strategies.

The contacts with donors and agencies have been reported in the Working Paper of December 20, 2004 – sub-section 1.3. In total 33 persons were personally contacted, from 24 organizations. This includes contacts with a number of international agencies with offices in Tehran, who were visited in December 2004, the visits being organized by RCUWM. This resulted in an invitation list of 27 persons from 18 organizations.

== End of Chapter 2 ==

### **3. Conference Procedure**

#### **3.1 General**

The Planning Conference was well prepared by RCUWM, with an extensive information package on the Conference objectives and RCUWM's background issued to participants. The Conference Programme is given in Annex 1 and the List of Participants in Annex 2. Annex 3 gives some statistics on attendance. The format of the programme was one with plenary discussions in the morning of the first day, followed by separate sessions in two groups – one for Clusters 1+2 and one for Clusters 3+4 – in the afternoon of the first day. The discussions were finalized in a plenary session in the morning of the second day.

Dr. Ardakanian, Director of RCUWM-Tehran, Senior Vice Minister of Energy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was present at certain important parts of the plenary discussions. The plenary sessions were chaired by Prof. Andras Szöllösi-Nagy, Director, Division of Water Sciences, and Secretary of the International Hydrological Programme. Prof. Maksimovic and Dr. Rodenhuis chaired the two Cluster sessions – Clusters 1 +2 and Clusters 3 + 4 respectively. Dr. Alberto Tejada-Guibert, Deputy Secretary IHP, UNESCO-Paris and Dr. Abdin Salih, Director of the UNESCO-Tehran Office took actively part in the discussions.

At the end of the conference, participants were asked to fill out an evaluation sheet as part of a Questionnaire – see Annex 11. The completed sheets are with RCUWM.

#### **3.2 Projects, Discussions, Selection, Work Plan**

The sequence of project proposal discussions, selection in separate Cluster meetings and final selection in the second day plenary meeting was accompanied by the following sets of documents. In the first discussions 16 project proposals, including the 6 external ones were on the table; an overview of the 16 titles is presented in Annex 4. Detailed discussions were continued in the two Cluster meetings. Suggested modifications were noted by the Consultants and documented in Project Information Sheets; a sample is reproduced in Annex 5. Towards the end of the Cluster meetings, a ranking was drawn up of preferred projects.

The Consultants reported on the group discussions in the morning of the second day in the plenary session. The ranking of the two separate sessions of the previous day were discussed in the whole group, final amendments were introduced and a final selection was made for the whole group of projects.

The general attitude was that the number of projects to be submitted for funding in a Donor Conference should be limited to 4-5. The argument being that project proposals need to be very focused, have concrete names of partners, clear objectives, budget, time schedule and deliverables, and this requires a lot of work. The present project proposals have at this stage a fairly general formulation.

It was further argued that not all of the project proposals with a high ranking had the same degree of preparation. These projects, although not necessarily less important, require more time for further development. This led to a division into two sets of projects for the Donor Conference. Four projects were selected to be prepared now for the Donor Conference in 2005. These projects can form the core of the work programme

of the Centre in the short term. Two projects are to be kept in portfolio for funding after 2005. They can form the core of the work programme of the Centre in the longer term.

The two sets of projects are presented in the table in Annex 6. The titles in normal type are the projects to be prepared right away for the Donor Conference, the ones in *italics* are for funding after 2005. Of course, these projects can also be proposed for funding in 2005 if a funding opportunity were to present itself. In order to place the selected projects in a logical sequence, they are grouped under the following themes: Scarcity, Vulnerability and Governance.

Apart from the projects for the Donor Conference, there are a number of projects for which direct funding appears possible. They are mostly of a smaller size and need not be submitted to the Donor Conference. They are labeled “Fast Track” proposals and are presented in Annex 7. As with the projects for the Donor Conference, there are here also two projects that could be kept in portfolio for funding after 2005 and thus be part of the work programme of the Centre in the long term. Their titles are given in *italics*.

Following the discussions and selection in the Planning Conference, the Consultants have prepared 6 final Project Sheets for the projects of the table ‘Donor Conference’. These final Sheets include amendments and suggestions made in the course of the Conference. The 6 selected projects correspond to 6 of the initial proposals, although with modification. Mostly the relation of the final project sheets and the initial project proposals is one on one – the number of the corresponding initial proposal is given in the tables between [ ] brackets. However, the initial project proposal 3.3 “Management of Water Scarcity...” has been divided over a number of final selected projects. It has a direct relation with the Fast Track project “Capacity Building in Managing Scarcity/Availability under Drought Conditions”, but a training element from the initial proposal is also included in the final project “Health and Safety in Waste Water Re-use...”.

For the Fast Track projects no new Project Sheets have been developed. These projects need to be developed in close consultation with the potential donor. Most of these donors have a representation in Tehran. The initial project proposals corresponding to the Fast Track projects are reproduced in Annex 10.

At the end of the final plenary session of the second day, all participants were asked to indicate their interest in the selected projects as a potential partner on the Project Information Sheets. As partner they could chose between the following roles: ‘Problem Owner’, ‘Researcher/ Expert/ Training Provider’, and Potential (co-) Funding Partner’. **The original sheets have been transferred on February 28, 2005 to Mr. Alireza Salamat of RCUWM.**

The two tables, Fast Track projects and projects selected for Donor Conference were presented in the Governing Board meeting on February 27 as the recommendation from the Planning Conference. The Governing Board welcomed the projects presented and considered them relevant and important for the objectives of the Centre. The Board subsequently endorsed the two tables. The two tables, with projects indicated for immediate action and projects for the longer term, de facto can form the work plan for the Centre for the coming years.

== End of Chapter 3 ==

## 4. Funding Strategy

The funding strategy for RCUWM has been laid down in the Working Paper, submitted to UNESCO/RCUWM on December 20, 2004. Here we shall only summarize the main findings, following largely the presentation in the Governing Board.

### 4.1 Fund Raising

Following extensive contacts with donors and funding agencies and drawing on past experience the general conclusion concerning fund raising is: *Funding is the outcome of a fairly long process.*

The reasons for this in general are the following:

- The projects must be in line with the donor or agencies overall strategy;
- The project must fit into the donor's or agency's Country Assistance Strategy for the particular country, or countries;
- The project development should follow a certain project cycle of: identification, preparation, appraisal, negotiation, implementation and supervision... etc. (The project cycle used by the World Bank is given in the Working Paper of Dec. 20.)

In the case of RCUWM these general conclusions can be expanded to the following specific reasons:

- a. The region in which the RCUWM intends to be active – loosely defined in the background document issued to the Contractor as Central Asia, Gulf countries, South Asia (including Indian Sub-continent) – does in general not correspond to the regional division used by donor countries or funding agencies.  
This implies that one often has to contact several regional desks, or even country desks within one organization.
- b. Although the organizations in question may not express this explicitly, the political constellation in the region causes several organizations not to engage in activities that have a base in Iran.
- c. Iran is considered as a fairly rich country and does not figure on most donors priority lists.  
This implies that projects proposed to such donors must have a high regional focus; if there is an Iranian part it must be fairly small.
- d. Donors and funding organizations active in the region generally operate through Country Assistance Programmes which often have a time horizon of several years. In most countries these programmes are yearly up-dated in a donors co-ordination meeting.
- e. With donors and funding organizations there is a tendency towards de-centralization, with the responsibility for projects being deferred to the recipient countries themselves, in consultation with local representatives of the donor or funding agency. (As it was expressed in one contact:” *the country manager has the funds*”)

- f. Major funding agencies like the World Bank, EuropeAid and the Islamic Development Bank work through a project cycle with several well defined stages. New projects can usually only be developed by going through all stages.

From this we can conclude that in order to raise funds for the selected projects a long-term, sustained effort is required. The Planning Conference should be regarded as the beginning of this process.

## **4.2 Fund Raising Strategy for RCUWM**

### **Active or passive Role**

The first question to be answered here is: What role does RCUWM want to play, an active role or a passive role. In an active role the Centre engages in project development, and liaises with partners and potential donors. In short, the Centre is in control of this development.

In a passive role the centre may offer a training and dissemination function in project proposals developed by others. Clearly, this puts the Centre in a dependent position.

Assuming that an active strategy is adopted the Consultants have recommended the following:

- The RCUWM should set up a small, permanent ‘Project Development Unit’, consisting of 1 person full-time in Tehran and 4-5 part-time staff in the region. This group should be fully funded, have office support and a travel budget. The required effort is estimated at 2 man years per year, during 4 years, plus costs.

The Consultants want to stress that the function of the person in Tehran is crucial in this strategy. This person should be the ‘spider in the web’. It requires good social and communication skills. We believe that this person must come from the heart of the region and be familiar with one or more of the principal languages in the region. The person must have a good working knowledge of urban water management, but it is not a position usually filled by a star researcher. It can be, and should be advertised as a career opportunity.

The process could perhaps be started by engaging a person from outside the region, but this only as a start up. Soon the task should be taken over by a person from the region itself.

The tasks of the Project Development Unit are the following:

- The Unit should quickly establish an overview of current or planned programmes in the region. These encompass among others, the Country Assistance Programmes of various funding agencies and donors. The Unit should also be up-to-date on the major current projects in the region financed by the various donors and agencies.
- The Unit should liaise with desk officers and country managers, both at the level of the principal organizations and the national head offices, as well as at the level of the local delegations in the capitals of the countries of the region.
- The Unit should mobilize partners for the projects in the region;
- It should propose, write and further develop project proposals and follow-up on these proposals with donors and funding agencies;
- The Unit should generally speaking lobby continuously for its projects at every opportunity.

### **Three Options for Fund Raising**

The activity of the Project Development Unit in fund raising should not be seen as a stand-alone effort, but should be understood as part of a process in which there are three possible tracks. There are three options for raising funds and they are mutually supportive.

1. Top-Down:

This option consists of direct, high level political contacts with donors – these could possibly be the original founding members of the RCUWM. This option is dependent on the political possibilities and the political will of potential partners. It will be incidental, for each project, in fact a new “political” initiative from the top is required. It should be regarded as a ‘one-off’ approach.

2. Bottom-Up:

This is the regular process for which the Project Development Unit is proposed. It is long-term and can provide sustainable support for projects in the future.

3. Piggyback on on-going projects:

Once the process is started and one has one or more projects running, then raising funds for the next phase or a follow-up project is more easy.

As indicated, the three options are mutually supportive. In fact, one can expect to proceed with Option 1) in order to establish Option 2), which would lead to Option 3). As was indicated in the presentation in the Governing Board, if some funds could be raised to start the process, one may have set a small cog in motion that may generate a larger flow of funds.

== End of Chapter 4 ==

## 5. Action Plan

### 5.1 Immediate Actions

It will be clear from the arguments presented concerning fund raising that the Consultants believe that immediate action needs to be taken to establish within the Centre a small working group that can further develop the projects presented in the 'Fast Track' and 'Donor Conference' tables. This group would be a precursor to the Project Development Unit. The projects selected at this moment still have a fairly general formulation and need to be developed further. More work is needed and this is what the group has to do.

### 5.2 Short Term Actions

Referring to the Fast track and Donor Conference tables the following actions need to be taken on the projects selected for presentation to donors and funding agencies now – the ones written in normal type. These projects are at the moment formulated too generally. They must be made concrete; the following needs to be done:

- The problem needs to be clearly formulated, preferably connected to a real problem case in the region, with concrete names and data;
- Potential partners must be contacted. Partners to be approached comprise problem owner(s), researchers/experts and/or training providers and potential donors/funding agencies.

Clearly, the development of the project should be done in close co-operation with future partners.

- The project work must be broken down in clearly defined work packages, to be assigned to one or more partners.
- The project organization should be outlined with a Project Manager, a Steering Committee or Supervising Board in which high-level officials of partners are represented. Other functions like Project Quality Control, or a Project Review Board could be added for the larger projects. A form of liaison and means of presenting their interests should be established for stakeholders.
- Project deliverables must be defined.
- A time schedule with well-defined milestones needs to be established.
- A budget needs to be established.

For initial contacts with donors and funding agencies, not all of these points need to have been worked out in detail. The first two points must be well defined; the others can be more globally defined, to be worked out later in detail as and when the prospects for funding become clear. Working out these details could then be done in close contact with the prospective donor or funding agency.

#### Fast Track Projects

1. Using the initial Project Proposal briefs as a start, contact potential partners and further define the project case.
2. With a well-defined case, contact potential donors and/or funding agencies through their representatives located in Tehran.
3. In close liaison with prospective donors and/or funding agencies, and the project partners, develop the project further on the aspects outlined under the bullet points above.

### **Projects selected for Donor Conference**

1. Using the final Project Sheets (Annex 8), the Project Information Sheets filled out by potential partners ( handed over to RCUWM on February 28) and the initial Project Proposals (Annex 9), further define the problem case.
2. Contact potential partners
3. Together with potential partners develop the project proposals as outlined under the bullet points above.
4. Using a well written and clearly defined summary of the problem case and potential partners, contact the potential donors and funding agencies that were invited to the Planning Conference by UNESCO, inviting them to comment on the proposed project and to give an indication of the prospects for funding.
5. With those donors and funding agencies that respond positively, and with the project partners, develop the project further in order to comply with particular wishes of donors and/or funding agencies.

In the contact with donors and funding agencies, the possibilities of getting donors and funding agencies to attend a donor conference in 2005 can be explored.

### **5.3 Long Term Actions**

The actions outlined above were the actions for the project selected for presentation to donors and funding agencies now – the projects in the 'Fast Track' and Donor Conference' tables written in normal type. The projects in these tables written in *italics* are considered projects for the longer term. The ideas of these projects should be kept alive and explored with potential partners, shaped further and gradually formed into a proposal that could be presented to donors and funding agencies. Assuming that as a result of the short term actions the Centre has established working relations with a number of donors and agencies, these project ideas should also be explored with these donors and agencies. Thus a portfolio of work can be developed that can be the core of the work of the Centre in later years.

== End of Chapter 5 ==

## 6. Annexes

### ANNEX 1

#### PLANNING CONFERENCE – PROGRAMME

February 25 - 26, 2005

##### Day 1 – February 25

- 09:30 – 09:45 *Welcome and Opening Remarks*  
R. Ardakanian
- 09:45 – 10:00 *Introduction by UNESCO*  
A. Szollosi-Nagy
- 10:00 - 10:30 *Objectives of the Conference*  
G. Rodenhuis

##### 10:30 - 11:00 Coffee Break

- 11:00 – 11:30 *Presentation of Project Clusters*  
Prof. C. Maksimovic
- 11:30 - 11:45 *Detailed Presentation of Typical Project from Cluster 1, Mega Cities - Technical*  
Prof. C. Maksimovic
- 11:45 - 12:00 *Detailed Presentation of Typical Project from Cluster 2, Mega-Cities - Institutional*  
Prof. C. Maksimovic
- 12:00 - 12:15 *Detailed Presentation of Typical Project from Cluster 3, Urban Water & Natural Disasters*  
Mr. Gale Rodenhuis
- 12:15 - 12:30 *Detailed Presentation of Typical Project from Cluster 4, Urban, Sub-urban, Rural, Natural interaction*  
Mr. Gale Rodenhuis

##### 12:30 - 13:30 Lunch

- 13:30 - 14:00 *Cluster Chairmen and reporters only*  
*Preparation for afternoon Cluster Meetings*  
Prof. C. Maksimovic and Mr. G. Rodenhuis
- 14:00 - 17:00 *Cluster meetings in 2 sessions; separate rooms*
  - Round-table introductions, including interest and possible role.  
Role can be problem owner, expert, funding partner
  - Brief overview of projects within the cluster
  - Detailed discussion for each project
  - Recommendation on project priorities:  
to be launched immediate; to be further developed, long-term  
Chair, Cluster Lead, Project author

**PLANNING CONFERENCE – PROGRAMME**

*February 25 - 26, 2005*

**Day 2 – February 26**

- 09:30 - 10:30      **Reporting from 4 clusters - plenary**
- 09:30 - 09:45      **Report from Cluster 1** *Reporter 1*
- 09:45 - 10:00      *idem 2* *idem 2*
- 10:00 - 10:15      *idem 3* *idem 3*
- 10:15 - 10:30      *idem 4* *idem 4*

**10:30 - 11:00    Coffee Break**

- 11:00 - 11:30      **Plenary discussion of all projects and clusters** *A. Szollosi. – Nagy*
- 11:30 - 12:00      **Procedure for preparation Donor Conference** *A. Szollosi.- Nagy*

**12:00 - 13:00    Lunch**

- 13:00 - 16:00      **Project group meetings** *Project Leads*

**16:00 - 16:30    Coffee Break**

- 16:30 - 17:00      **Closing Session**
- 16:30 - 16:40      **General Report** *C. Maksimovic and G. Rodenhuis*
- 16:40 - 16:50      **Closing Remarks** *A. Szollosi-Nagy*
- 16:50 - 17:00      **Closing Statement** *R. Ardakanian*

## **ANNEX 2**

### **List of Participants - Planning Conference RCUWM – Tehran**

REPORT ON UNESCO-RCUWM PLANNING CONFERENCE

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>E-MAIL ADDRESS</b>
<b>RCUWM – Tehran</b>	<b>R. Ardakanian</b>	Director	<a href="mailto:Ardakanian@moe.or.ir">Ardakanian@moe.or.ir</a>
<b>UNESCO Tehran Office</b>	<b>A. Salih</b>	Director	<a href="mailto:a.salih@unesco.org">a.salih@unesco.org</a>
<b>UNESCO-IHP</b>	<b>Szollosi-Nagy</b>	Secretary	<a href="mailto:ihp@unesco.org">ihp@unesco.org</a> ; <a href="mailto:a.szollownagy@unesco.org">a.szollownagy@unesco.org</a>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>Mr. Tejada-Guibert</b>	Deputy Secretary	<a href="mailto:ja.tejada-guibert@unesco.org">ja.tejada-guibert@unesco.org</a>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>Cedo Maksimovic</b>	International Consultant	<a href="mailto:c.maksimovic@imperial.ac.uk">c.maksimovic@imperial.ac.uk</a>
<b>UNESCO</b>	<b>Mr. Gaele Rodenhuis</b>	International Consultant	<a href="mailto:gaele.rodenhuis@wldelft.nl">gaele.rodenhuis@wldelft.nl</a>
<b>UNDP</b>	<b>Representative</b>		
<b>CEP</b>	<b>Mr. Andrs Paulsen</b>	Expert	
<b>FAO</b>	<b>Representative</b>		
<b>WHO</b>	<b>Ms. S. Sirous</b>	Representative	
<b>Sharif Un.</b>	<b>Msoud Tajrishi</b>	Assistant Professor, Head Environment and Water Research Center	<a href="mailto:tajrishy@sharif.edu">tajrishy@sharif.edu</a>
<b>Sharif Un.</b>	<b>Ahmad Abrishamchi</b>	Associate Professor	<a href="mailto:abrisham@sharif.edu">abrisham@sharif.edu</a>
<b>Water Research Institute</b>	<b>F. Yazdandoost</b>	President	<a href="mailto:f.yazdandoost@wri.ac.ir">f.yazdandoost@wri.ac.ir</a>
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>	<b>Hossain Shahid Mozaddad Faruque</b>	Director General	<a href="mailto:dg_warpo@bangla.net">dg_warpo@bangla.net</a>
<b>United Nations Information Centre</b>	<b>Sunil Narula</b>	Director	<a href="mailto:snarula@unic.un.org.ir">snarula@unic.un.org.ir</a>
<b>The International Water Academy</b>	<b>Ulf Arne Gurgens</b>	Chairman	<a href="mailto:gurgens@tiwa.no">gurgens@tiwa.no</a>
<b>The International Water Academy</b>	<b>Tor Wennesland</b>	Secretary General	<a href="mailto:torw@tiwa.no">torw@tiwa.no</a>
<b>Ministry of Education and Research - Germany</b>	<b>Jurgen Heidborn</b>	Head of Division	<a href="mailto:juergen.heidborn@bmbf.bund.de">juergen.heidborn@bmbf.bund.de</a>
<b>Ministry of Municipalities, Environment and Water Resources – Oman</b>	<b>Rashid Al-Yahyaei</b>	Senior Expert	
<b>Ministry of Municipalities, Environment and</b>	<b>Ali Al-Hamdi</b>	Senior Expert	

REPORT ON UNESCO-RCUWM PLANNING CONFERENCE

<b>ORGANIZATION</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>POSITION</b>	<b>E-MAIL ADDRESS</b>
<b>Water Resources – Oman</b>			
<b>Ministry of Water Resources - Syria</b>	<b>Mr. Abdelnaser Saad Aldeen</b>	Director	
<b>Ministry of Water Resources - Syria</b>	<b>Mr. Hammoud Ali Hussein</b>	Senior Expert	
<b>Ministry of Water Resources - Syria</b>	<b>Mr. Redwan Kajji</b>	Senior Expert	
<b>Ministry of Water Resources and Land Improvement</b>	<b>Mr. Gedayof</b>	Deputy Minister	
<b>IDB</b>	<b>Mr. Sameh Faruqi</b>	Senior Expert	
<b>IDB</b>	<b>Mr. Mahmoud S. Kamara</b>	Senior Expert	
<b>CEP</b>	<b>Mr. Anders Poulsen</b>	Biodiversity Expert	
<b>Wageningen U.R. The Netherlands</b>	<b>Mr. Cofino Willem Peter</b>	Head Centre for Water and Climate	<a href="mailto:wim.cofino@wur.nl">wim.cofino@wur.nl</a>
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<b>RCTWS - Egypt</b>	<b>Dalal Al-Naggar</b>	Director	dalnagar@trainingcenter-eg.com
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<b>RCUWM – Tehran</b>	<b>A.R. Salamat</b>	Senior Expert	<a href="mailto:a.salamat@unesco.org">a.salamat@unesco.org</a>
<b>RCUWM – Tehran</b>	<b>A. Mohaghegh</b>	Expert	<a href="mailto:Mohaghegh1974@yahoo.com">Mohaghegh1974@yahoo.com</a>

## ANNEX 3

### CONFERENCE ATTENDANCE

Total number of participants:	40
• from research organizations:	7
• from potential donors, funding agencies	6
• Iranian	15
• non-Iranian	25

## ANNEX 4

1. **Cluster 1: Urban Water for Mega-cities – Technical Aspects**, covering :
  - Project 1.1. Demand Management- Technical Aspects: Leakage Management, Water Saving, Water Reuse, Metering;
  - Project 1.2. Water Quality, Pollution and Risk Management in Water Supply Systems;
  - Project 1.3. Emerging and Traditional Health and Safety Issues in Water Supply Systems (Endocrine disruptors, Pharmaceutical and Personal Care products,..);
  - Project 1.4. Innovations in Drinking Water and Wastewater Treatment in Arid and Semi-Arid Climates;
  
2. **Cluster 2: Urban Water for Mega-cities – Socio-economical, Institutional, Legal and Capacity Development Issues**
  - Project 2.1. New Curricula and Regional Academic and Professional Network Addressing Paradigm Shift in Integrated Urban Water Management for MDG;
  - Project 2.2. Failure Prevention in Providing Water and Sanitation for Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Refugees (From Emergency Relief to Development);
  - Project 2.3. Education of Female Population for Household Demand Management;
  - Project 2.4. Equitable Water Governance- Poverty Reduction – Realistic Strategies for Realization of MDG;
  
3. **Cluster 3: Urban Water and Natural Disaster Management in Arid and Semi-Arid Regions**
  - Project 3.1. Flash Floods in Urban and Sub-Urban environment - Risk and Vulnerability Reduction;
  - Project 3.2. Pre-Quake Vulnerability Assessment and Innovations in post-Earthquake Rehabilitation of Urban Water Infrastructure Systems;
  - Project 3.3. Management of Water Scarcity and Water Availability under Drought Conditions;
  
4. **Cluster 4: Urban-Suburban-Rural-Natural Interactions for Sustainable Water Management**
  - Project 4.1. Health and Safety in Wastewater Reuse for Urban and Suburban Irrigation;
  - Project 4.2. Management of Pollution from direct Catchment Runoff to the Reservoir and in the Reservoir, (Prevention and Reduction of Degradation of Water Quality in the Natural, Rural – Suburban – Urban Chain);
  - Project 4.3. Sustainable Rehabilitation and Management of Wetlands – Reduction of Negative Impacts of UWM;
  - Project 4.4. Implementation of PCCP in Trans-Boundary Water Transfer in the Region;
  - Project 4.5. Urban Water Management for Sustainable Caspian Sea Coastal Development and Pollution Alleviation.

## ANNEX 5

RCUWM Planning Conference, Tehran, 25-26 February 2005

### Information sheet for the project proposed to be submitted to the Donor Conference\*<sup>1</sup> [SAMPLE]

**Project title:**

**3.1: Reducing vulnerability from flooding in the urban and sub-urban environment in arid and semi-arid climates**

**Remarks made in Cluster session**

General: Proposals to be very targeted; do-able. Do not use country names in general, but specific organisations in a country, target specific decision makers in a country.

Specific: Include forecasting; strong dissemination component needed; ensure that results can be applied to more than one country. To cope with uncertainties include tools in adaptive water management.

Note of caution: to be effective project should encompass telecom networks, IT-structure for data collection and for issuing information/warnings.

**Additional issues to be addressed/ emphasised or modified** (*please add your comments and suggestions if any*)

**Tentative commitment as potential partner in the project**

*(Please sign your name and affiliation to one or more of the following roles if you wish to be involved in further preparations of the project)*

- a. Problem owner .....
- b. Researcher / Expert / Training provider.....
- c. Potential (co) – funding partner .....

**I would like me/my institution to be considered as potential LEAD-PARTNER of this project**      **Yes**    **No**    (*please circle*)

**Signature**

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<sup>1</sup> Final selection to be made by the Governing Board

## ANNEX 6

### PROJECTS FOR DONOR CONFERENCE

<b>Scarcity</b>	
• Health and Safety in Waste Water Reuse incl. management of scarcity/availability	[4.1]
• Demand Management, incl. - idem -	[1.1]
<b>Vulnerability</b>	
• Water Quality, Pollution and Risk Management	[1.2]
• <i>Flash Floods in Urban Areas</i>	[3.1]
<b>Governance</b>	
• Poverty Reduction by Equitable Governance	[2.4]
• <i>Improving Stakeholders' Dialogue</i>	[4.4]

**Note:**

The titles in normal type are the projects to be prepared right away for the Donor Conference, the ones in *italics* are for funding after 2005.

## ANNEX 7

### FAST TRACK PROJECTS

direct funding appears possible; direct action can be taken,  
not to be submitted for the Donor Conference.

• Capacity Building in Managing Scarcity / Availability under Drought Conditions	[3.3]
• Water and Sanitation for Reintegration of Refugees	[2.2]
• Pollution Reduction from Municipalities in Caspian Sea Coastal Zone	[4.5]
• <i>Education Network for Innovative Water Management</i>	[2.1]
• <i>Earthquake Induced Water Infrastructure Risks</i>	[3.2]

**Note:**

The titles in normal type are the projects to be prepared right away for funding; the ones in *italics* are for funding after later

## **ANNEX 8**

**Project Sheets for each of the 6 projects in the  
'Donor Conference' table.**

## RCUWM Governing Board Meeting, Tehran 27 February 2005

### Project Sheet

**Project Title: Health and Safety in Municipal Water Reuse for Urban and Sub-urban Irrigation  
Including management of Scarcity / Availability**

<b>Project objectives</b>	<p>To increase the level of safe (low risk) reuse of municipal wastewater in agricultural irrigation in the region thus reducing pressure on the natural freshwater resources. To test the applicability of the adopted concepts and to develop the appropriate guidelines for mastering the application of the established techniques in arid and semi arid climate conditions.</p> <p>To train selected group of national professionals (Trainers) who can further train the other professionals in the country. To train representatives of the female population so that they can lead the activities in reducing health risk in irrigation of vegetables.</p> <p>To apply the methodology in selected pilot areas using both cases where some sort of reuse is being practiced already and the cases where this technology will be introduced through this project and to implement common dissemination strategy so that the other users follow the low health risk approach.</p>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All countries and municipal areas in the region suffering from shortage of water for irrigation
<b>Duration</b>	3 years
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>Joint problem assessment report, Methodological framework, Regional consortium for WW reuse, Guidelines for ToT,</p> <p>Trained Trainers and Trained national specialists, Action plans and pilot project master plans, Performance indicators of the systems before and after introduction of the WW reuse, Performance indicators, Report on the concepts and results achieved in the selected pilot case areas</p>
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$ 1 152,000
<b>Potential partners</b>	Egypt, India, Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan
<b>Potential funding</b>	UNDP, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, IDB

## Project Sheet

### Project Title: Demand Management in Urban Water Supply including management of Scarcity / Availability (Technical, Socio-economic and Institutional Issues)

<b>Project objectives</b>	<p>Mastering new technologies in integrated demand management in reducing vulnerability of water supply systems and pressure on fresh water resources in the region by introducing demand management in water supply systems and reduction of per capita consumption by 25% on average till the year 2010. To adapt the established techniques for application in arid selected pilot projects. To test the applicability of the adopted concepts in leakage management, water saving, water reuse and water metering, and socio-economic measures in selected pilot municipalities. To develop guidelines and train the critical mass of specialists. To organize special program for education of female population so that they can apply the program at household level</p> <p>To implement the common dissemination strategy and mechanisms so that the resources "freed" can be used for introduction of water and sanitation systems to "water deprived" part of the urban areas and connection and basic sanitation to at least 15 % of the poorest parts of the large urban areas.</p>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All countries in the Region
<b>Duration</b>	3 years
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>Problem assessment and prioritization. Adoption and customization of the appropriate technologies, Training of trainers (ToT) and selected representatives of the female population in dealing with priority problems and potential technology solutions. Guidelines for initiation or upgrade of the implementation of the technology and for involvement of female population. Critical mass of the trained personnel. Action plans for implementation in selected cities. Reports on feedback from municipal water companies. Final Report and Guidelines in implementation of the technologies, their benefits, costs, impacts and limitations</p>
<b>Tent. Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$ 882,000
<b>Potential partners</b>	Egypt, Iran, Lebanon Oman, Pakistan
<b>Potential funding</b>	UNDP, UNEP, UNESCO, IDB, A partner from Germany (to be identified)

## Project Sheet

### Project Title: Water Quality, Pollution and Risk Management at Sources and in Drinking Water Distribution Systems

<b>Project objectives</b>	<p>Improvement of water quality at source and in Water Supply system in the region by combining local expertise with international experience not only to implement Bonn Charter and Water Safety Plans (WHO) but also other range of measures in order to develop region specific technologies that will reduce vulnerability of WSS to outbreaks of water born deceases and to implement it at broader scale in the region.</p> <p>To prioritize training and capacity building needs for reduction of the associated risks and to work together with experts in relevant field in identifying the most appropriate technologies for water quality and risk management and for testing their applicability in the region specific conditions and in selected pilot areas. To develop guidelines and train the critical mass of specialists in the participating countries so that the concept can be implemented in at least 50 % of the major urban areas in the country by the year 2010</p> <p>To implement the common dissemination strategy and implementation mechanisms to at least 20 % of the areas which experienced severe water quality problems in recent 5-10 years.</p>
<b>Duration</b>	2,5 years
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All countries in the region
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>Joint problem assessment and programs for selected pilot studies and Guidelines for training and draft action plans, and training of key professionals (Trainers)</p> <p>Innovative (affordable) technologies for dealing with specific problems of sources pollution in particular countries such as Nitrates (Iran, Syria,...), Arsenic (Bangladesh), Salt intrusion identified and introduced. Guidelines for dealing with specific pollution threats in intermittent water supply systems and trained group of professionals in each country. National (municipal) Water Safety Plans developed and implementation started</p>
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$ 734,000
<b>Potential partners</b>	Bangladesh, Egypt, Iran, Oman, Syria, .....
<b>Potential funding</b>	WHO, IDB

## Project Sheet

### Project Title: Flash Floods in Urban Areas – Risk Management

<b>Project objectives</b>	<p>The broad objective is to reducing vulnerability from flooding in urban and sub-urban areas with a focus on the low-income communities who inhabit areas of high flood risk. The project aims to develop and promote a strategic and participatory planning methodology and instruments to promote action at the municipal level for risk mitigation associated with urban storm runoff. Provide capacity building of national level training institutions which will then provide technical assistance for municipalities in their country.</p> <p>Enhance the capacity of municipal managers to develop strategic plans to identify the most appropriate forms of intervention involving both structural and non-structural stormwater management practices and in strategic planning process and the design and implementation of strategies for flood/landslide risk mitigation in urban areas at national, regional and municipal level.</p>
<b>Duration</b>	30 months
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All countries participating in the project
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>Joint problem assessment and programs for selected pilot studies and Guidelines (in English) and action plans for training of key professionals (Trainers).</p> <p>Data base on characteristics of "black spots" for mapping the vulnerability sources. Vulnerability mapping methodology applied in the identified black spots in the region.</p> <p>Multimedia material for promotion of good practice</p> <p>Manual and training material (in national languages)</p> <p>Action plans in selected pilot sites serving as "templates" to the other to highly vulnerable sites in countries</p>
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$ 990,000
<b>Potential partners</b>	Afghanistan, India, Iran, and Pakistan.
<b>Potential funding / in-kind contribution</b>	JICA / Asian Institute of Technology, IHE-Delft, IDB

## Project Sheet

### Project Title: Poverty Reduction by Equitable Urban Water Governance (Strategies for Achieving MDGs)

<b>Project objectives</b>	<p>-To upgrade the existing political, social, economic, administrative and culture systems' perception, to develop and manage water resources and provide efficient water services to all level of society, social, territorial, and economical levels by bringing together interested parties from the region (countries, provinces, municipalities, water companies) to work together in mastering Realistic Strategies for Poverty Reduction in the urban water sector through realization of MDGs</p> <p>- To test the applicability of the urban water relevant parts of UNECE Water Convention and EU WFD, applied in interaction with the other relevant international document such as Bonn Charter and to identify the Realistic Strategies for Poverty Reduction - Realization of MDGs in urban water sector by developing the national and regional (municipal) action plans.</p> <p>- To develop guidelines and train the critical mass of specialists (Trainers) and to assist them to run the relevant training programs at national level, so that the national and regional (municipal) Action Plans can be implemented in at least 50 % of the countries by 2015</p> <p>- To implement the common dissemination strategy and implementation mechanisms compliant with the Initiatives on Sustainable Development such as t in the Central-Asia and elsewhere</p>
<b>Duration</b>	24 months
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All countries participating in the project
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>Joint problem assessment and programs for selected pilot studies and Guidelines (in English) and action plans for training of key professionals (Trainers).</p> <p>Series of Training documents an reports used in training for all selected trainers (in English) covering the following topics: Establishing the enabling environment, Improving water financing , Building capacity for better water governance, Making decentralisation work, Developing Water Action Plans at national, regional and municipal level . Performance indicators of the system before introduction of Demand Management (Guidelines, Concepts in the selected pilot areas, Realistic Strategies for Poverty Reduction - Realization of MDGs. Common dissemination strategy and implementation mechanisms</p>
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$ 980,000
<b>Potential partners</b>	Kazakhstan Water Partnership, CACC"ATASU", RCUWM, RCTWS
<b>Potential funding</b>	UNDP, IDB

**Project Sheet****Project Title: Improvement of Stakeholders' Dialogue in Urban Water Management at various levels**

<b>Project objectives</b>	<p>To contribute to more efficient urban water management in the region by improving dialog of the relevant stakeholders:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- central and local governments,</li> <li>- water companies,</li> <li>- local communities and water users involved in planning and share of water resources at various levels such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- urban water related shared catchments and aquifers</li> <li>- individual water sources (such as reservoirs, lakes streams serving multiple users)</li> <li>- urban and suburban water supply systems, wastewater collection systems and etc.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>To train a critical mass of national experts in mastering the art on negotiation and conflict resolution and in creating incentives to win-win situation</p> <p>To implement the expertise gained in making joint agreed action plans for selected case studies covering all aspects of urban water subsystems such as water abstraction, distribution, wastewater collection and treatment, urban amenity and recreation.</p>
<b>Duration</b>	24 months
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All countries participating in the project
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>Joint problem assessment and programs for selected pilot studies and Guidelines (in English) and action plans for training of key professionals (Trainers).</p> <p>Series of Training documents and reports used in training for all selected trainers (in English) covering the topics: problem identification and quantification of variables, multidisciplinary problem decomposition and system analysis, stakeholder involvement, creation of incentives and joint problem solution. Interactions with the project on MDGs and Water Action plans, involvement of female population. Development and implementation of performance indicators and development of agreed aspects of water action plans of the Urban Water Systems. Analysis of obstacles and post project evaluation.</p>
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$ 520,000
<b>Potential partners</b>	RCUWM, RCTWS, IDB, countries in the region
<b>Potential funding</b>	UNDP

## **ANNEX 9**

**Project briefs of the initial proposals corresponding to the 6 projects in the  
'Donor Conference' table**

## Project 4.1. **Health and Safety in Wastewater Reuse for Urban and Suburban Irrigation**

### **Justification:**

Although some parts of the region have sufficient amount of water, generally the region is dry, arid and water is scarce resource. Natural water -resources which have been planned in the past for multipurpose use in the region is usually end-up being consumed by urban water supply system leaving agricultural irrigation systems either with little or no freshwater. It is gradually becoming apparent that more and more irrigation systems will have to rely on reuse of urban wastewater for irrigation. Straight forward use of raw sewage (which is nutrient rich) poses high health risk to the consumers. The risk is not significantly lower even if treated effluent is used in irrigation. Additionally extensive use of wastewater in irrigation can cause significant degradation of ground water aquifers. Raising awareness on health related risks and developing expertise for risk reduction has become a global issue. The solutions however are not universal neither there are OTS (Off-the-Shelf) ones. There has to be a lot of local inputs built-in, taking into account region specific climate, water management, other technical and socioeconomic issues. The proposed solutions have to be tested and approved under local conditions. Even when the technology has been tested and approved there is a big need to train people at various levels in order to close the loop. Lack of up-to-date guidelines, qualified staff (region specific expertise), and poor governance are seen as major obstacle for faster implementation of the concept.

This project introduces an organized regional approach to developing and disseminating region specific expertise in this area. Emphasis is being placed on health and safety aspects. Several case studies with strong involvement of the local companies will be used to demonstrate proper implementation of the technology and for further training. Funding is sought for the common part of the project, aiming mainly on capacity building training of a core group of specialists (trainers) and initiation of pilot project for development of expertise and "show cases". Country specific activities would be funded by combination of national sources participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.

The country participants would be requested to co-operate with the project covering socio-economical aspects of the concept under some other project .

<b>Broader Objective</b>	To increase the level of safe reuse of wastewater in agricultural irrigation in the region thus reducing pressure on the natural freshwater resources.
<b>Detailed objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To bring together interested parties from the region (countries, provinces, municipalities, water companies) to work together in developing the region specific technologies for proper (low risk) reuse of treated waste water and raw sewage in agricultural irrigation</li> <li>• To test the applicability of the adopted concepts and to develop the appropriate guidelines for mastering the application of the established techniques in arid and semi arid climate conditions</li> <li>• To train selected group of national professionals (Trainers) who can further train the other professionals in the country.</li> <li>• To apply the methodology in selected pilot areas using both cases where some sort of reuse is being practiced already and the cases where this technology will be introduced through this project.</li> <li>• To publish guidelines and use other means of promotion of the technology</li> <li>• To implement common dissemination strategy so that the other users follow the low health risk approach.</li> </ul>
<b>Target countries</b>	All countries in the region suffering from shortage of water for irrigation
<b>Potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Ministries of agriculture and urban affairs</li> <li>- Interested mega and other cities and sub-urban townships in the region</li> <li>- Research and academic institutions and consulting companies</li> <li>- Municipal water companies</li> <li>- RCUWM</li> <li>- UNESCO IHP, UNESCO IHE and IRTCUD/CUW network</li> <li>- Aid agencies</li> </ul>

<b>Activities Work packages</b>	<p><b>Activity 1. Inception phase:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of countries and region specific problems (lack of water for irrigation v.s. availability of treated WW or raw sewage), identification of the national or regional priorities (project objectives)</li> <li>• Analysis of the regional data in World Water Assessment and drawing conclusions on the way forward</li> <li>• Identification of potential pilot project location, resources available and partners</li> <li>• Creation of the national, regional or municipal consortium for the pilot project</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing on the <b>low health risk</b> waste water reuse methodology to achieve the project objectives and to establish the framework and contents of the final product</li> <li>• Elaboration of the Draft Guidelines for preparation of the material for educational- ToT</li> <li>• Co-ordination of the developments of <b>low health risk</b> pilot projects in selected cities</li> <li>• Production of the progress report</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 2: ToT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selection of candidates and running ToT session(s)</li> <li>- Preparation of selected sites (WW data acquisition, design and implementation of the schemes) and elaboration of the action plans</li> <li>- Training of national professionals</li> <li>- Initiation of the action plan</li> <li>- Compilation of the conventional and advanced education methods applied in wastewater reuse in irrigation engineering</li> <li>- Implementation of full scale schemes in the selected cities</li> <li>- Tests with various crops and irrigation schemes</li> <li>- Progress report from pilot schemes</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishing performance indicators</li> <li>- Analysis of progress reports</li> <li>- Action plans for the final phase</li> </ul>
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	<p><b>Activity 3 – Wrapping-up activities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Analysis of performance of the pilot schemes</li> <li>- Establishment of Guidelines for Best management practices</li> <li>- Promotion of results</li> </ul> <p>Work with relevant ministries for preparation of the national action plans</p>
<p><b>Deliverables</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint problem assessment report</li> <li>- Methodological framework</li> <li>- Regional consortium for WW reuse</li> <li>- Guidelines for ToT</li> <li>- Trained Trainers and Trained national specialists</li> <li>- Action plans and pilot project master plans</li> <li>- Performance indicators of the systems before and after introduction of the WW reuse</li> <li>- Performance indicators</li> <li>- Draft of the Guidelines Report on the concepts and results achieved in the selected pilot cases</li> <li>- Report on the progress made in the project implementation period</li> <li>- Final report</li> </ul>
<p><b>Timing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 : .....D1</li> <li>- Joint product of the Phase.....D2</li> <li>- Draft version of the Training Guidelines .....D3</li> <li>- Joint products of the phase 2.....D4</li> <li>- Selected pilot projects in participating countries.D5</li> <li>- Workshop 2: .....D6</li> <li>- Workshop 3.....D7</li> <li>- Final project deliverables.....D8</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget (Tentative figures) &amp; breakdown To be</b></p>	<p><b>1. Common core activities and documentation, Workshops 1, 2 and 3,:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel and subsistence, administration and management costs, \$33,300 per Workshop (excluding in-kind contribution of the hosts..... \$ 100,000</li> <li>- Fees for preparation of Draft Guidelines, country specific inputs and customization \$ 35,000</li> <li>- Data acquisition from the existing schemes., Analysis and drafting national action plans, 5 x 25,000 .....\$ 125,000</li> <li>- ToT \$ 40, 000 and Training of national specialists (Learning by doing) 5 countries 35,000.....\$ 215,000</li> <li>- Seed contribution to full scale experiments in 5 national pilot schemes 5x 40,000.....\$ 200,000</li> <li>- Development an printing of Best Management Practice manuals in national languages 5 x 10,000 . \$ 50,000 Compilation of the country reports and production of the progress and final reports.....\$ 50,000</li> <li>- Production of the common core of post implementation evaluation for further customization at the country level .....\$ 50,000</li> <li>- International promotion and dissemination ..... \$ 15,000</li> <li>- Contribution to participation of the 5 least developed countries to participate in training and dissemination activities ..... \$ 22,000</li> <li>- Miscellaneous.....\$ 50,000</li> <li>- Project management .....\$ 90,000</li> <li>- Subsidy to the national programs in the 5 low income countries (\$ 30,000 / country) \$ 150.000</li> </ul> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total for the common core activities \$ 1 152,000</p> <p>The other activities to be funded by the national sources, participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.</p> <p><b>2. Implementation of the initial phase of the action plan at national, municipality or provincial level</b></p> <p><b>3. Implementation of the initial phase of the action plan at national, municipality or provincial level</b></p>
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<b>Performance indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 organised and the consortium of the participating municipalities created. General programme of activities agreed upon. Project management team established</li> <li>- Inception activities accomplished</li> <li>- Trainers and national specialist trained and involved in national programmes</li> <li>- Workshops 2 and 3 organized and documents produced</li> <li>- Detailed action plans at national level elaborated and approved by the relevant municipality and agriculture entities - partner in the project</li> <li>- Performance` indicators established</li> <li>- National pilot schemes identified, designed, prepared for field test, tested, conclusions (against performance indicators) drawn.</li> <li>- Project results sorted out published and promoted.</li> <li>- of the results performed</li> <li>- Wrap-up done and Follow-up activities agreed upon based on the final assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Partners who expressed interest in taking part and sharing part of the costs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Pakistan</li> <li>- India</li> <li>- Iran</li> <li>- Jordan</li> <li>- Egypt</li> </ul>
<b>Interested to be the lead partner</b>	RCUWM in cooperation with CUW/ IRTCUD Network
<b>Potential funding organizations</b>	UNDP, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, IDB

## Project 1.1: **Demand Management including Management of Scarcity / Availability**

### **Justification:**

Water is unique – a scarce resource yet essential for life. Demand management in major conurbations is essential in order to reduce the pressure on water resources and to make better use of the scarce resource, making it available to the maximum number of people at the lowest economic and environmental cost. The critical element in the management of demand is the distribution network; an efficient and well-managed urban water distribution network is economically efficient in providing the resource, water, to a large number of people efficiently and cost-effectively.

The distribution infrastructure already exists but it is in poor condition and losses of over 30% are not uncommon. This is the main component of Non-Revenue Water identified by the International Water Association. Improvements in the effectiveness of the distribution system, through reducing water losses and leakage, enable increasing demand to be satisfied with minimum pressure on water resources such as rivers, and on abstraction and treatment facilities. These improvements will be most effective in mega-cities, where the density of population means that any improvement will benefit the largest number of people. The economic and environmental benefits are expected to be large in comparison with the economic cost. Furthermore, water loss takes on a new dimension in countries where demand exceeds supply, or where a combination of poor infrastructure, poor sanitation, and intermittent supplies makes a serious health risk more likely.

Technologies to achieve this are perceived as expensive, capital-intensive and disruptive to the urban community. As a result they are seldom used. None of these are true. The technologies have been developed to be competitive and efficient; to require minimal capital resources; and to operate with minimal disruption to the communities they are intended to serve. Indeed the trenchless technologies that may be applied to such systems have been acknowledged by the United Nations Environmental Program as Environmentally Sustainable Technologies. This misperception is a significant obstacle to the implementation of the technologies and to the more efficient use of water resources that would result.

This project will provide robust information and examples with measurable results from within the region to demonstrate to the organizations responsible for urban water supply the range of technologies available, their cost-effectiveness and application, and the benefits that flow from their use. Funding is sought for two Stages, or Work Packages. The first Stage will conclude with a regional Seminar for municipalities and water utilities. The second Stage, focused on pilot projects in the region, will require co-funding from participating municipalities, their sponsors and other international and bilateral programs. This will be sought following successful conclusion of the first stage.

<b>Broader Objective</b>	To improve the performance of urban water supply distribution infrastructure in order to maximize provision of water to meet demand while minimizing pressure on water resources and abstraction and treatment facilities.
<b>Detailed objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To demonstrate to the urban water supply organizations in the region the range of technologies at their disposal that can be applied cost-effectively to improve distribution network performance.</li> <li>• To inform those organizations on the level of performance improvement, measured as reduced % loss of water in the distribution system, that can be achieved.</li> <li>• To inform the same organizations on how to implement the technologies to achieve the desired levels of performance improvement.</li> <li>• To identify, organize and manage pilot projects to confirm the benefits and costs of the technologies including their environmental sustainability and their potential to create local employment and investment.</li> <li>• To provide guidelines to urban water supply organizations to support their effective and timely implementation of the technologies.</li> </ul>
<b>Target countries</b>	All countries in the region.
<b>Potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal water companies in the region</li> <li>• Mega-cities in the region</li> <li>• RCUWM</li> <li>• UNEP</li> <li>• UNESCO IHP</li> <li>• UNIDO</li> </ul>

<p><b>Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Activity 1. Inception phase:</b> Problem identification.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Review of large urban water supply networks in the region: levels of water losses; length, age and materials in the networks. IWA Water Balance and Infrastructure Leakage Index calculation.</li> <li>• Identification of specific problems and development of priorities that the project needs to address.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 2. Water supply network condition</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of knowledge of system condition.</li> <li>• Identification of operational and maintenance practices to maintain system performance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 3. Technologies</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of technologies appropriate to system needs and local conditions, including urban and traffic impact.</li> <li>• Evaluation of comparative costs and benefits of different technologies applied to the different problems and needs identified in Activity 1.</li> <li>• Prioritization of technology solutions in three categories: network inspection; network condition assessment; and network renovation.</li> <li>• Report to RCUWM on key regional priority problems and potential technology solutions.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 4. Workshop 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of a workshop in the region to be attended by water companies and municipalities.</li> <li>• Dissemination to attending organizations of Stage 1 findings: critical distribution network problems; range of technologies available; appropriateness and cost-effectiveness of those technologies in relation to the critical problems.</li> <li>• Creation of partnership consortia with interested municipalities and water companies for pilot projects.</li> <li>• Identification of likely key performance indicators for pilot projects.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 5. Pilot Projects</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In partnership with municipalities and water companies identify suitable locations for pilot projects.</li> <li>• Identify suitable technologies for the target pilot projects.</li> <li>• Establish fully the performance indicators for technologies to be used in pilot projects.</li> <li>• Co-ordinate and manage implementation of pilot projects in the three categories as under Activity 3 (inspection, condition assessment, renovation).</li> <li>• Evaluate results of pilot projects against performance indicators.</li> <li>• Report to RCUWM on effectiveness and economic cost and benefits of technologies implemented</li> </ul>
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	<p>in pilot projects, and identify potential regional benefits of their wider implementation.</p> <p><b>Activity 6. Workshop 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of a workshop in the region to be attended by water companies and municipalities.</li> <li>• Dissemination to attending organizations of results and findings from pilot projects including quantified costs and benefits.</li> <li>• Identification of wider regional potential application of technologies and the benefits from doing so.</li> <li>• Identification of necessary scope of implementation guidelines.</li> <li>• Identification of remaining obstacles and key related issues: health; funding; environmental impact; urban impact; employment; industrial development and local content.</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 7. Implementation Guidelines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop guidelines on implementation of the technologies for use by regional municipalities and water companies.</li> <li>• Provide clear guidance on applications of the technologies, costs, benefits, impacts and limitations.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Work packages</b></p>	<p><b>WP1:</b> Work Package 1 will comprise Activities 1 to 4 above.</p> <p><b>WP2:</b> Work Package 2 will comprise Activities 5 to 7 above.</p>
<p><b>Deliverables</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Problem assessment and prioritization interim report. (Activity 1)</li> <li>• Report on key regional priority problems and potential technology solutions. (Activity 3)</li> <li>• Workshop 1 for regional municipalities and water utilities. (Activity 4)</li> <li>• Report to RCUWM on effectiveness and economic cost and benefits of technologies implemented in pilot projects, and identify potential regional benefits of their wider implementation. (Activity 5)</li> <li>• Workshop 2. (Activity 6)</li> <li>• Final Report and Guidelines in implementation of the technologies, their benefits, costs, impacts and limitations. (Activity 7)</li> </ul>

<p><b>Timing</b></p>	<table> <tr> <td>Activity 1</td> <td>6 months</td> <td>[Month 2 to Month 7]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity 2</td> <td>6 months</td> <td>[Month 2 to Month 7]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity 3</td> <td>4 months</td> <td>[Month 8 to Month 11]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity 4 (Workshop 1)</td> <td>2 days</td> <td>[in Month 12]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity 5</td> <td>20 months</td> <td>[Month 13 to Month 32]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity 6 (Workshop 2)</td> <td>2 days</td> <td>[in Month 34]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Activity 7</td> <td>2 months</td> <td>[Month 36 to Month 38]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Completion of Project</td> <td>after 38months</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	Activity 1	6 months	[Month 2 to Month 7]	Activity 2	6 months	[Month 2 to Month 7]	Activity 3	4 months	[Month 8 to Month 11]	Activity 4 (Workshop 1)	2 days	[in Month 12]	Activity 5	20 months	[Month 13 to Month 32]	Activity 6 (Workshop 2)	2 days	[in Month 34]	Activity 7	2 months	[Month 36 to Month 38]	Completion of Project	after 38months	
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<p><b>Budget (Tentative figures) &amp; breakdown To be confirmed</b></p>	<p><b>1. Common core activities and documentation,</b></p> <hr/> <table> <tr> <td>– Travel, subsistence, administration &amp; management costs; Work Package 1.....</td> <td>\$ 96,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Fees for Activities 1 to 3 .....</td> <td>\$ 155,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Fees for Workshop 1 .....</td> <td>\$ 55,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Travel, subsistence, administration &amp; management costs; Work Package 2 .....</td> <td>\$ 135,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Fees for co-ordination &amp; managing pilot projects .....</td> <td>\$ 220,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Fees for Workshop 2 .....</td> <td>\$ 75,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Compilation of reports and guidelines .....</td> <td>\$ 64,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Project Management fees .....</td> <td>\$ 40,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>– Contingency allowance 5% .....</td> <td>\$ 42,000</td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total for the common core activities      \$ 882,000</p> <p><b>Note: the fees for coordinating and managing the pilot projects are contingent upon the number of projects that will be undertaken. The above tentative estimate is based on there being five (5) pilot projects in different cities.</b></p> <p><b>The other activities to be funded by the national sources, participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies will be:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Costs of 2 Workshops in the region: venue; technical support; documentation; translation; meals, etc.</li> <li>– Travel and subsistence costs of Workshop participants</li> <li>– Direct costs of the pilot projects, i.e. payments to Contractors to undertake the Works.</li> <li>– Design costs for the pilot projects where necessary</li> </ul>	– Travel, subsistence, administration & management costs; Work Package 1.....	\$ 96,000	– Fees for Activities 1 to 3 .....	\$ 155,000	– Fees for Workshop 1 .....	\$ 55,000	– Travel, subsistence, administration & management costs; Work Package 2 .....	\$ 135,000	– Fees for co-ordination & managing pilot projects .....	\$ 220,000	– Fees for Workshop 2 .....	\$ 75,000	– Compilation of reports and guidelines .....	\$ 64,000	– Project Management fees .....	\$ 40,000	– Contingency allowance 5% .....	\$ 42,000						
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supervision costs of the pilot projects</li> <li>- Translation of reports and guidelines from English</li> </ul>
<b>Performance indicators</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General program of activities agreed. Project management team established.</li> <li>• Detailed plan of activities developed and approved.</li> <li>• Problems identified and prioritized.</li> <li>• First report on key regional priority problems and potential technology solutions</li> <li>• Workshop 1 organized and held.</li> <li>• Key Performance Indicators for pilot projects agreed.</li> <li>• Pilot project partnership consortia established and project locations agreed.</li> <li>• Pilot projects completed and evaluated</li> <li>• Second report on effectiveness and economic cost and benefits of technologies implemented in pilot projects, and identify potential regional benefits of their wider implementation.</li> <li>• Workshop 2 organized and held.</li> <li>• Scope of Implementation Guidelines agreed</li> <li>• Implementation Guidelines completed and delivered</li> </ul>
<b>Partners who expressed interest</b>	Egypt, Iran, Lebanon Oman, Pakistan,
<b>Interested to be the lead partner</b>	Iran
<b>Potential funding</b>	UNDP, WHO, IDB, ADB

## Project 1.2. **Water Quality, Pollution and Risk Management in Water Supply Systems**

### **Justification:**

Water supply systems in big cities in developing countries are vulnerable to pollution from various sources. They vary from continuous problems with pure treatment, occasional malfunctioning of treatment plants, ingress of polluted ground water during low flow or no flow conditions, main bursts, careless operation during repairs etc.

Recently adopted WHO document Bonn Charter endorsed by International Water Association IWA and other major water related entities call for increased level of resilience of water supply systems, for creation and implementation of water safety plans based on multiple barrier principles. The system consist of a range of technical and socio-economic measures the combination of which should contribute to improvement of water safety throughout the system.

This project promotes improvement of water quality in Water Supply system in the region by combining local expertise with international experience not only to introduces the Water safety plans but also other range of measures in order to develop region specific technologies that will reduce vulnerability of WSS to outbreaks of water born deceases and to implement it at broader scale. Funding is sought for the common part of the project, aiming mainly on capacity building training of a core group of specialists (trainers) and initiation of pilot project for development of expertise and "show cases". Country specific activities would be funded by combination of national sources participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.

The country participants would be requested to co-operate with the project covering socio-economical aspects of the concept under some other project .

<b>Broader Objective</b>	To improve overall level of drinking water quality and to reduce vulnerability of water supply systems to low water quality "episodes". and to develop capacity in dealing with this problem at long term basis.
<b>Detailed objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To bring together interested parties from the region (countries, provinces, municipalities, water companies) to work together in improving the existing and mastering new technologies in integrated water quality management</li> <li>• To identify the gaps in knowledge and in overall capacity in the region to deal with water quality problems and to prioritise training and capacity building needs and the associated risks.</li> <li>• To work together with experts in relevant field in identifying the most appropriate technologies for water quality and risk management and for testing their applicability in the region specific conditions and in selected pilot areas</li> <li>• To develop guidelines and train the critical mass of specialists in the participating countries so that the concept can be implemented in at least 50 % of the major urban areas in the country by the year 2010</li> <li>• To implement the common dissemination strategy and implementation mechanisms to at least 20 % of the areas which experienced severe water quality problems in recent 5-10 years.</li> </ul>
<b>Target countries</b>	All countries in the region
<b>Potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant regulatory bodies at national level</li> <li>- Public health institutes or equivalent</li> <li>- Interested mega-cities and (municipal) water companies in the region</li> <li>- Research and academic institutions</li> <li>- RCUWM</li> <li>- UNESCO IHP, UNESCO IHE and IRTCUD/CUW network</li> <li>- Aid agencies</li> <li>- WHO</li> </ul>

<p><b>Activities (Work packages)</b></p>	<p><b>WP1. Preparations and establishment of pilot case studies</b>  <b>Activity 1. Inception phase:</b> Problem identification, Identification of the national priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of country specific problems</li> <li>• Analysis of the potential pilot project location</li> <li>• Creation of the national, regional or municipal consortium for the pilot projects</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing on the methodology to achieve the project objectives and to establish the framework and contents of the final product</li> <li>• Elaboration of the Draft Guidelines for preparation of the educational material</li> <li>• Co-ordination of the development of pilot projects in selected cities</li> <li>• Production of the progress report</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 2 (WP2) Activation of pilot case studies</b>  Data acquisition and creation of the relevant data base  Data analysis and establishment of sets of rules for development of guidelines</p> <p><b>Workshop 2:</b> Preparatory activities for development of guideline and for production of training material</p> <p><b>Activity 3 (WP3) Capacity building</b>  Pre training missions to selected sites and evaluation of the local preparedness for capacity building activities  Preparation for training activities  Running training program for selected target groups  Valuation and post training development of action plans</p> <p><b>Activity 4 Implementation of the action plans</b>  (based on the concept developed within activity 3 )  Implemented and co-funded at national (municipal) level</p>
<p><b>Deliverables</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint problem assessment and programs for selected pilot studies</li> <li>- Guidelines for training and draft action plans</li> <li>- Trained group of professionals in each country</li> <li>- National (municipal) action plans</li> <li>- Final report</li> </ul>

<p><b>Timing</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 : .....D1</li> <li>- Action plan for the phase 1.....D2</li> <li>- Workshop 2 Training guidelines .....D3</li> <li>- Training courses for selected target group.....D4</li> <li>- Final implementation action plan ..... .D5</li> </ul>
<p><b>Budget (Tentative figures) &amp; breakdown To be</b></p>	<p><b>1. Common core activities and documentation, Workshops 1 and 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel and subsistence, administration and management costs, \$30,000 per Workshop (excluding in-kind contribution of the hosts ..... \$ 60,000</li> <li>- Preparation of Methodological framework and customization to local conditions. ....\$ 35,000</li> <li>- Data acquisition and Data base development .....\$ 26,000</li> <li>- Development of pilot projects in selected case studies 5 x 20,000.....\$ 100,000</li> <li>- Production of the common core of post implementation evaluation for further customization at the country level .....\$ 32,000</li> <li>- Preparation of the training material and running of the core part of ToT Training of Trainers program (3 sessions x 5 working days + 2 days field trip) .....\$ 135,000</li> <li>- International promotion and dissemination ..... \$ 15,000</li> <li>- Preparation of the final action plans for 5 selected site 5 x 15,000 .....\$ 75,000</li> <li>- Contribution to participation of the 5 least developed countries in the Workshops 5 countries x 3 participants x 2 workshops x \$ 1,200 ..... \$ 36,000</li> <li>- Miscellaneous.....\$ 30,000</li> <li>- Project management .....\$ 40,000</li> <li>- Subsidy to the national programs in the 5 low income countries (\$ 30,000/country) \$ 150,000</li> </ul> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total for the common core activities \$ 734,000</p> <p><b>The other activities to be funded by the national sources, participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.</b></p> <p><b>2. Implementation of the initial phase of the action plan at national, municipality or provincial level</b></p> <p><b>3. Implementation of the initial phase of the action plan at national, municipality or provincial level</b></p>

<p><b>Performance indicators</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 organised and the consortium of the participating municipalities created. General programme of activities agreed. Project management team established</li> <li>- Detailed action plan elaborated for the first phase (AP1) developed and approved by the partners in the project</li> <li>- Action plans (AP1) adopted at municipal levels and funding secured</li> <li>- Initial phase of the programme in activated and fist year progress report approved</li> <li>- Workshop 2 organised – Evaluation of the initial phase made. Detailed action plan for the second phase adopted.</li> <li>- Training material for ToT prepared and approved</li> <li>- Joint core part of training of trainers agreed with RCUWM and training programme started</li> <li>- Training of trainers programme completed</li> <li>- Final action plan for 5 selected cities prepared and approved by national (municipal) governments</li> </ul>
<p><b>Partners who expressed interest in taking part and sharing part of the costs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Lebanon</li> <li>- India</li> <li>- Iran</li> <li>- Egypt</li> <li>- Iran</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<p><b>Interested to be the lead partner</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- CUW/ ITCUD Network in cooperation with RCUWM</li> </ul>
<p><b>Potential funding organizations</b></p>	<p>UNDP, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, IDB</p>

### Project 3.1 **Flash Floods in Urban Areas**

#### **Justification:**

The uncontrolled growth of informal settlements in many developing countries results in a high level of risk to low-income families from both flooding and landslides. Their location, on low-lying land or steep hillsides, combined with the lack of infrastructure to drain storm runoff and ineffective flood warning and response strategies often means that families in these areas are at a higher level of risk than those in formal settlements. In addition, due to the insecurity and illegality of land tenure, many householders in informal settlement are reluctant to invest in structural improvements to strengthen and protect their homes from these risks.

In arid and arid regions, it can be especially difficult to predict because flash floods due to the high degree of spatial and temporal variability of high intensity, short duration storms which present the greatest hazards. Global warming places greater uncertainties on these hydrological processes and consequently place communities living in precarious settlements under greater risk.

In relation to the prediction of hydrological runoff for risk assessment, is the fact that arid and semi-arid climates have a particular set of problems associated with a number of distinct physical and climatic features and hydrologic characteristics. As well as the highly variable rainfall, infiltration is much higher than is normally encountered in temperate climates and evaporation is also a significant factor, which effects runoff even during relatively short storm events. Urban drainage engineers often lack the tools (and knowledge and skills to use them) to understand these hydrological processes and how these may be applied in a risk based approach towards the assessment of flood and landslide problems.

In order to overcome the complex set of issues associated with risks related to storm runoff, there is a need for municipal agencies to engage in a process of strategic planning which involves the participation of local stakeholders to identify the most appropriate modes of intervention. However, as well as the need for greater technical expertise to understand and analyse the risks associated with urban stormwater management, the majority of municipal staff lack the skills that are necessary to engage in a process of participatory planning. Therefore, there is a need for a coordinated effort and capacity building at all levels amongst stakeholders from governmental agencies, non-governmental organisations as well as the many local actors and representatives of civil society.

<b>Broader objective</b>	The broad objective is to reducing vulnerability from flooding in urban and sub-urban areas with a focus on the low-income communities who inhabit areas of high risk. The project aims to develop and promote a strategic and participatory planning methodology and instruments to promote action at the municipal level for risk mitigation associated with urban storm runoff in arid and semi-arid countries.
<b>Detailed objectives</b>	<p>Under the auspices of the Regional Centre on Urban Water Management (RCUWM), Tehran, the project aims to provide capacity building of national level training institutions who will then provide technical assistance for municipalities in their country who express interest to tackle problems related to stormwater runoff.</p> <p>Thus, the project aims to enhance the capacity of municipal managers to develop strategic plans to identify the most appropriate forms of intervention involving both structural and non-structural stormwater management practices.</p> <p>This will involve training of key staff from government and municipal agencies and other local stakeholders to enable them to participate in a strategic planning process and the design and implementation of strategies for flood/landslide risk mitigation in urban and sub-urban areas.</p> <p>An integrated approach towards the risk mitigation is required which requires action at national, municipal, community and household levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) <u>National level</u> – to tackle policy issues related to regularization of land tenure in informal settlements with the aim to reduce environmental and social risks associated with flooding which are related to insecurity of tenure.</li> <li>ii) <u>Municipal level</u> – provision of basic infrastructure and services for stormwater management (structural strategies) and development of municipal capacities to plan strategically for flood and landslides (non-structural strategies). e.g. flood risk mapping, development of storm prediction and dissemination of flood warnings.</li> <li>iii) <u>Community level</u> - empowerment of communities to participate in municipal decision-making processes related to urban stormwater management and enhancement of indigenous community-level flood response strategies linked to municipal level action.</li> <li>iv) <u>Household level</u> - promote structural improvements at the household level (flood proofing to protect individual householder from risks associated with flooding and landslides.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Target countries</b></p>	<p>The project will be regional focusing on the following countries, Afghanistan, India, Iran, and Pakistan. However, an important element of the project would be learning from experiences elsewhere and this would there support regional networking and sharing of knowledge and experiences.</p>
<p><b>Potential partners and collaboration</b></p>	<p>The Regional Centre on Urban Water Management (RCUWM), Tehran) is proposed as the regional base for this project.</p> <p><b>National level project partners</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research and academic institutions to take on the role of national capacity building centres and coordination of initiatives in each of the target countries.</li> <li>• Relevant government and municipal agencies with interests in the provision of infrastructure for drainage and stormwater management and urban planning.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Potential international level project collaboration</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNESCO IHP and UNESCO IHE</li> <li>• International Research and Training Centers for Urban Drainage (RTCUD) and CUW Network Centers for Urban Water Management (CHARM)</li> <li>• International NGOs (e.g CARE International)</li> <li>• International Center for Water Hazard and Risk Management and Public Works Research Institute (PWRI), Japan</li> </ul>

<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p>The Project objectives will be attained through the following methodology and sequencing of the following 4 stages:</p>	<p><b>STAGE 1 INCEPTION PHASE</b></p> <p><b>Activity 1.1</b> Identification of key organisations involved in urban stormwater management and those involved in urban planning and risk mitigation working at the regional, national and local levels in the target countries.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.2</b> Establishment of a regional network to promote exchange of experiences, provide information about a range of risk mitigation policies and practices through knowledge dissemination.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.3</b> Identification of country specific problems, national priorities and review of strategies and activities related to management of urban stormwater management and flood risk mitigation.</p> <p><b>Activity 1.4</b> Establish criteria for participation of municipalities to implement pilot strategic planning projects</p> <p><b>Activity 1.5</b> Preparation of inception report documenting activities in Stage 1 of the project and outline of detailed future project activities.</p>
	<p><b>STAGE 2 DEVELOPMENT OF METHODOLOGY AND STRATEGIES FOR RISK MITIGATION</b></p> <p><b>Activity 2.1</b> Review of relevant experiences that have already been developed and applied elsewhere – particularly in Asia but also in other parts of the world.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.2</b> Formulation and development of overall strategies and modes of intervention for stormwater management and urban planning in order to reduce risks associated with flooding.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.3</b> Review and identification of appropriate software and for simulation of storm runoff, and mapping and geographical information system (GIS) planning tools.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.5</b> Development of guidelines for participatory planning with a focus on the inclusion of local stakeholders - public officials and community leaders from low-income areas in this process.</p> <p><b>Activity 2.6</b> Preparation of training material, planning guide and video to assist in advocacy and training.</p>

**STAGE 3 INITIATION OF COUNTRY LEVEL ACTIVITIES**

The projects will be implemented through the municipal governments and will consist of the following activities:

**Activity 3.1** Enhancement of training capacity of country training institutions to impart advocacy to politicians and decision makers and training courses for strategic planning for municipal managers, planners and technicians

**Activity 3.2** Awareness-raising and consensus building amongst policy makers and public officials about social and environmental risks and problems associated with flooding and land slide hazards.

**Activity 3.3** Workshops to discuss proposed methodology to achieve the project objectives and to establish the framework for project implementation.

**Activity 3.4** Identification of pilot municipalities which will be selected based upon national support and interest from municipalities to participate for the project.

**STAGE 4 STRATEGIC PLANNING PROCESS FOR THE DESIGN OF MUNICIPAL RISK MITIGATION PLANS**

**Activity 4.1** Technical assistance and capacity building for public officials in charge of designing and implementing an integrated programme for management of problems associated with urban stormwater runoff.

**Activity 4.2** Methodologies and strategies will be promoted via training courses which will be developed with each of the country level training institutions.

**Activity 4.3** Evaluation and feedback of the experiences and lessons learnt and consolidation of the methodology, which will aim to establish risk management as a routine activity of municipal planning procedures recognised by municipal entities.

<b>Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Website</li> <li>• Videos of good practice</li> <li>• Manual and training material (in English and national languages)</li> <li>• Memorandum of understanding – statement of commitment from municipalities</li> <li>• Project reports, inception, progress and final reports</li> </ul>
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<b>Work packages</b>	<p>Advocacy and policy development</p> <p><b>WP1:</b> Identification and documentation of examples of good practice and sharing of experiences about innovative and participatory approaches that have been developed and implemented in different parts of the region.</p> <p>Strategic and participatory planning</p> <p><b>WP2:</b> Development of advocacy and training material to enable municipal planners and managers to be able to plan strategically and develop plans incorporating structural and non-structural stormwater management strategies.</p> <p><b>WP3:</b> Assistance to urban planning departments to develop a long-term risk reduction strategy for the control of informal settlements in area of high risk from either flooding or landslide.</p> <p>Capacity building</p> <p><b>WP4:</b> Capacity building of local stakeholders at different levels. This would focus on institutional development and organisational strengthening within the municipal organisations, as well as working closely with local NGOs and CBOs to facilitate a participatory approach towards planning, design and implementation.</p> <p><b>WP5:</b> Enhance technical capability to promote flood hazard mapping in the target countries in order to enhance the planning process and raise awareness of the problems associated with flooding and land slides.</p> <p><b>WP6:</b> Training of municipal engineers to use software for simulation of urban runoff scenarios to be able to assist the municipal planning process and identify the areas most at risk and to evaluate the relative merits of various structural interventions.</p>
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<b>Timing</b>	30 months
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<p><b>Budget (Tentative figures) &amp; breakdown</b></p>	<p>The core funding required for project implementation through the regional network coordinated by RCUWM in Tehran.</p> <p>Co-financing will be required for the implementation of structural elements of proposed stormwater development plans, and replication/scaling up of the strategic planning process.</p> <p>The intention is that at the end of the municipalities who participate in pilot strategic planning process will then develop and submit proposals to source financial resources from the Cities Alliance’s multi-lateral financial assistance program to execute the plans.</p> <p>Other potential sources of funding include Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the EU INCO-DEV programme. In addition, the EU Asia URBS programme could be a means to link municipalities in the target countries with municipalities in Europe which face risks associated with flooding in order to promote transfer of knowledge and methodologies towards flood risk mitigation.</p> <p>Thus, activities outside of the project itself are to be funded by the national sources, participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.</p>
<p><b>Performance indicators</b></p>	<p>A total of 4 municipalities (1 in each of the target countries) to have developed a strategic plan of action and gained political support for implementation.</p>
<p><b>Partners who expressed interest in taking part</b></p>	<p>Iran, Afghanistan, Palestinian Hydrology Group, UNESCO- DHI, Asian Institute of Technology have expressed interest to be involved the project in relation to the development of training and technical guidance material for flood mitigation strategies.</p>
<p><b>Interested to be the lead partner</b></p>	<p>RCUWM in cooperation with IRTCUD/CUW network and Hydrophil</p>

## **Project 2.4. Poverty Reduction by Equitable Governance**

### **Justification**

Water Governance is seen as a powerful concept for implementation of the paradigm shift in Integrated Water Resource Management. Governance is the manner which Power is exercised in resources management. It translates into political systems, laws, regulations, institutions, financial mechanisms and civil society development and consumer rights – essentially the rules of the game. Usually improving governance means reform. Resolving the challenges in water governance is necessary to achieve sustainable water resources development and management. To secure access to water for all is maintain vital ecosystems and produce economic development out of water management, effective water governance is essential. It is realised that neither a traditional public sector nor an illusive 'market' can resolve all challenges in water resource management. The creation of accountable but dynamic relationships between the different players and stakeholders is required. This asks for new forms of polycentric or distributed governance – with effectiveness sought in complementarity rather than in authority. In the past few years the concept of Integrated Water Resource Management has come to the fore as the means to ensure equitable, economically sound and environmentally sustainable management of water resources and provision of water services. Improving co-ordination and consultation, building partnerships and avoiding single-purpose strategies are essential to IWRM. IWRM requires a framework where the different and often competing water interests find a common ground and where multi-sectoral stakes are regulated and balanced.

This project introduces an organized regional approach to the problem for a major quantum leap in introduction and implementation of the concept. Funding is sought for the common part of the project, aiming mainly on capacity building training of a core group of specialists (trainers) and initiation of pilot project for development of expertise and "show cases". Country specific activities would be funded by combination of national sources participating countries and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies. The country participants would be requested to co-operate with the project covering socio-economical aspects of the concept under some other projects.

<b>Broader Objective</b>	To modify the current complex, made up of the political, social, economic, administrative and culture systems, to develop and manage water resources and provide efficient water services to all level of society, social, territorial, and economical levels
<b>Detailed objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To bring together interested parties from the Central Asian region (countries, provinces, municipalities, water companies) to work together in mastering Realistic Strategies for Poverty Reduction - Realization of MDGs</li> <li>• To adapt the UNECE Convention (Water Convention) on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes, EU Water Framework Directive (WFD) in the Central Asia Region</li> <li>• To test the applicability of the adopted Water Convention and WFD is Realistic Strategies for Poverty Reduction - Realization of MDGs in the participating countries</li> <li>• To develop guidelines and train the critical mass of specialists in the participating countries so that the Water Convention with its Protocols can be implemented in at least 50 % of the participating countries by the year 2015</li> <li>• To implement the common dissemination strategy and implementation mechanisms provided achievement of the indicators of Millennium Development Goals were proposed for the realization of Central-Asian Initiative on Sustainable Development.</li> </ul>
<b>Target countries</b>	All countries in the Central Asia region
<b>Potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant ministries</li> <li>- Central Asian Water Partnership</li> <li>- Interested mega-cities in the Central Asia region</li> <li>- Design, research and academic institutions</li> <li>- RCUWM</li> <li>- Central Asian Regional Environmental Center</li> <li>- Scientific-Information Centre of the Interstate Coordination Water Commission in the Central Asia</li> <li>- UNESCO IHP, UNESCO IHE and IRTCUD/CUW network</li> <li>- Aid agencies</li> <li>- Municipal water companies</li> <li>- Political Parties</li> </ul>

<b>Activities</b>	<p><b>Activity 1. Inception phase:</b> Problem identification, Identification of the national priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of country specific problems</li> <li>• Analysis of the potential pilot project location</li> <li>• Creation of the national, regional or municipal consortium for the pilot project</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing on the methodology to achieve the project objectives and to establish the framework and contents of the final product</li> <li>• Elaboration of the Draft Guidelines for project preparation</li> <li>• Co-ordination of the development of pilot projects in selected areas (WP1-WP5)</li> <li>• Production of the progress report</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 2. Interim phase:</b> Interim result evaluation, Identification of the next steps</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evaluation a result of pilot projects in selected areas</li> <li>• Analysis of the potential problems</li> <li>• Identification of the next steps</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 2:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing on interim result of pilot projects in selected areas</li> <li>• Identification of the next steps</li> <li>• Production of the Interim report</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 3. Final phase:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compilation of pilot projects in selected areas (WP1-WP5)</li> <li>• Train the critical mass of specialists in the participating countries for the Water Convention and WFD</li> <li>• Development and evaluation of the options for Realistic Strategies for Poverty Reduction - Realization of MDGs</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing on result of pilot projects in selected areas</li> <li>• Agreeing on Realistic Strategies for Poverty Reduction - Realization of MDGs including common dissemination strategy and implementation mechanisms provided achievement of the indicators of Millennium Development Goals of Central-Asian Initiative on Sustainable Development</li> <li>• Production of the draft Final report</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Work packages</b></p>	<p><u>WP1: Establishing the enabling environment</u>          With the trend towards distributed governance the State's role is changing as civil society, communities, local government and the private sector take on more responsibilities. This requires considerable changes in the enabling environment. This has received much attention and new regulatory mechanisms and legislation have been announced. It is important to avoid excess here. The practical difficulties of regulation are still often underestimated. What needs to be avoided is that regulation is only focused on establishing regulatory powers, whereas legislation is narrowed down to the formulation of new laws. The ultimate test however is effective enforcement – laws turned into working rules. What is essential is to involve and to inform players of regulation. Several dialogues made the point that 'people directly concerned' should be involved in the formulation of new law and consultative policy processes and policy pilots were recommended. Regulation should be based on field realities and not just on legal theory.</p> <p><u>WP2: Improving water financing</u>          The use of economic instruments and improved financing of the water sector. The current situation is problematic and even basic water functions are not adequately funded. Funding for water resource management or eco-system maintenance is even harder to come by. Water management and services are funded through insufficient and insecure central sources. Where charges are collected on the basis of water use, they are often paid into a general exchequer. As such, opportunities are lost to redefine relations between different players and to bring financial mechanisms in line with new distributed forms of governance.</p> <p><u>WP3: Building capacity for better Water governance</u>          Integrated water resource management requires new skills and capabilities – in multifunctional water uses and also in the links with other disciplines, such as health, food policy, conflict resolution. Capacity building is also required to introduce new governance systems and familiarise decision-makers and implementers with different ways of managing water. Groups that require special attention are policy makers, local governments, regulators and law implementers. Capacity building is more than just individual training, but should extend to creating new management systems or cultures within the organisations that are responsible for water resources management and the provision of water services.</p> <p><u>WP4: Making decentralisation work</u>          The so-called subsidiarity principle states that water should be managed at the lowest appropriate level. There are many good reasons for this, but one of them is that local water issues are often unique and not necessarily covered by policies set by central authorities. The trend over the past decade has been to decentralise responsibilities away from central government with more responsibility to lower tiers of government or to other actors. This decentralisation has brought opportunities as well as threats. There is</p>
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	<p>a need to link local water management with water resource planning at river basin or national level. At present the link between water management at different levels is often disjointed, conflicting or top down. There is a need to have water management that is both top-down and bottom-up.</p> <p>WP5: <u>Developing basin management including shared waters</u></p> <p>Basin management offers a promising new form of water governance. However, if river basin management is to have an impact, basin organisations will have to have teeth. The general strategy should be to introduce river basin management organisations, where they are most required and not have a blanket establishment of powerless new institutions. The relations between river basin organisations and national bodies and local water management moreover needs to be defined. One should avoid that river basin organisations become overlapping and competing authorities, but instead they should turn into powerful platforms for bringing together different interests and priorities.</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint problem assessment</li> <li>- Progress report , Selected set of initial data</li> <li>- Performance indicators of the system before introduction of DM</li> <li>- Draft of the Guidelines</li> <li>- Interim Report on the concepts in the selected pilot areas</li> <li>- Draft Realistic Strategies for Poverty Reduction - Realization of MDGs</li> <li>- Draft common dissemination strategy and implementation mechanisms</li> <li>- Draft Final Report on the progress made in the project implementation period</li> <li>- Final report</li> </ul>
<b>Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 : .....1 month after project started</li> <li>- Joint product of the Phase 1 .....2 months</li> <li>- Draft version of the Guidelines .....3 months</li> <li>- Joint products of the phase 2.....6 months</li> <li>- Selected pilot projects in participating countries .7 months</li> <li>- Workshop 2: .....9 months</li> <li>- Workshop 3.....11 months</li> <li>- Final report .....12 months</li> </ul>

<b>Budget (Tentative figures) &amp; breakdown To be</b>	<p><b>1. Common core activities and documentation, Workshops 1, 2 and 3,:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel and subsistence, administration and management costs, \$32,000 per Workshop (excluding in-kind contribution of the hosts) ..... \$ 100,000</li> <li>- Fees for preparation of Draft Guidelines, country specific inputs and customization \$ 35,000</li> <li>- Compilation of the country reports and production of the progress and final report..\$ 85,000</li> <li>- Production of the common core of post implementation evaluation for further customization at the country level .....\$ 32,000</li> <li>- Preparation of the training material and running of the core part of ToT Training of Trainers program (3 sessions x 5 working days + 2 days field trip) .....\$ 135,000</li> <li>- International promotion and dissemination ..... \$ 15,000</li> <li>- Miscellaneous.....\$ 30,000</li> <li>- Project management .....\$ 40,000</li> <li>- Subsidy to the national programs in the 5 low income countries (\$ 30,000 / country) .....\$ 150,000</li> </ul> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total for the common core activities \$ 622,000</p> <p><b>The other activities to be funded by the national sources, participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.</b></p>
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<p><b>Performance indicators</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 organised and the consortium of the participating created. General programme of activities agreed. Project management team established</li> <li>- Detailed action plan elaborated and approved by the partner in the project</li> <li>- Action plans adopted at country levels</li> <li>- Initial phase of the programme in activated and fist year progress report approved</li> <li>- Workshop 2 organised – Evaluation of the initial phase made. Detailed action plan for the second phase adopted.</li> <li>- The selected pilot areas implemented the agreed measures and evaluation repots submitted.</li> <li>- Joint core part of training of trainers agreed with RCUWM and training programme started</li> <li>- Training of trainers programme completed</li> <li>- Capacity building (training of company specialists) established and implemented</li> <li>- Second phase of the programme implemented, evaluation of the results performed</li> <li>- Workshop 3 organized</li> <li>- Wrap-up done and Follow-up activities agreed upon based on the final assessment</li> </ul>
<p><b>Partners who expressed interest in taking part and sharing part of the costs</b></p>	<p>All countries in the Central Asia region are potential partners of the project.</p> <p>The project cost sharing to be defined.</p>
<p><b>Interested to be the lead partner</b></p>	<p>Kazakhstan Water Partnership, Central Asian Consulting Company “ATASU”</p>

#### **Project 4.4. Improving stakeholders' Dialogue\***

##### **Justification**

The region has several areas in which urban water could be used as an incentive for improvement of dialogue among key players and confidence building element. In addition to big rivers which cross several countries and both resources and problems are shared and trans-boundary aspects in urban water issues can be either used for joint development of cooperation measures or as a source of conflict. Additionally, there are several underground aquifers that are used for drinking water supply, that are also shared. So far the problems of integrated catchment and aquifer management have been dealt on the principles inherited from the past including also the variety of economic political and other problems inherited. However in the recent past at the international scene several interesting and very relevant development took place such as: Introduction of the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD), Introduction of the UNESCO developed PCCP (From Potential Conflict to Cooperating Partnership), UNESCO IHP Big international catchment programme etc. concept from which expertise and methodologies could be tested in the region and probably more efficient management achieved which could be more beneficial to all parties involved.

<b>Project objectives</b>	<p>This project aims at testing the means of implementing the general principles developed in the above mentioned international programs and gradual implementation of the principles for which dialogue can be improved and the consensus can be achieved. The following objectives are planned to be achieved foreseen:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Establishment of a professional consortium to analyse viable methods in professional exchange of views and setting up the scene for long term cooperation.</li> <li>- Joint development of informatic support and of the mechanisms for possible gathering of remotely sensed and other data and share of joint resources.</li> <li>- Joint GIS centered analysis of shared resources (water, pollution sources, anthropogenic factors) and improvement of consensus reaching capabilities</li> <li>- Capacity development for dealing with international project in the other regions</li> <li>- Adoption of the agreed sets of analytical and problem solving tools and joint development and implementation of the region specific innovative products.</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	All countries and municipal areas in the region suffering from shortage of water for irrigation
<b>Duration</b>	3 years
<b>Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Guidelines for Institutional and legal framework upgrade for fostering the regional cooperation</li> <li>- Tools fro capacity building (education and training) at regional and national levels</li> <li>- Materials from selected test sites (selected pilot projects representing variety of conditions in the region).</li> <li>- Development of guidelines for best management of confidence building activities</li> <li>- Development of performance indicators and implementation of the "adaptive management" principles.</li> <li>- Awareness raising, dissemination and involvement of local stakeholders.</li> </ul>
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$
<b>Potential partners</b>	Afganistan, Kuwait, Syria, Iran, Turkey
<b>Potential funding</b>	UNDP, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, IDB

## **ANNEX 10**

**Project briefs of the initial proposals corresponding to the projects in the  
'Fast Track' table**

### **Project 3.3. Capacity Building in Managing Water Scarcity and Water Availability under Drought Conditions**

#### **Justification:**

Water scarcity is a more relative concept describing the relationship between demand for water and its availability. The demands may vary considerably between different countries and different regions within a given country depending on the sectoral usage of water. A country with a high industrial demand or which depends on large scale irrigation will therefore be more likely to experience times of scarcity than a country with similar climatic conditions without such demands.

Water scarcity is also partly a "social construct" in that it is determined both by the availability of water and by consumption patterns. Because of the large number of factors which influence both availability and consumption, the determining of water scarcity will vary widely from country to country and from region to region within a country. Adopting a global figure to indicate water scarcity should therefore be done with great caution. Whilst a threshold such as 1000m<sup>3</sup>/capita may be useful for purposes of comparison, it should be carefully used because it may understate situations of potentially serious water stress.

Because the concept of water scarcity is a social construct or, put in other terms, a matter of political and economic perception, it may be more useful to describe water scarcity as a particular mix of availability and demand at which water stress occurs, rather than a per capita figure. This means that its determination is more qualitative than quantitative, as the point at which water scarcity occurs may vary widely from one situation to another. In a semi-arid highly industrialised country or in a country where food security is dependent upon the extensive use of irrigation, the aggregated per capita figure at which water becomes sufficiently scarce to cause internal or transboundary conflict may be a lot higher than in a temperate, less highly developed country

Water scarcity currently affects many regions in the world. Without a significant reversal of economic and social trends, it will become more acute over time. Although water is considered a renewable resource in many parts of the world, water resources have become so depleted, contaminated, or lacking due to insufficient water infrastructure, that they are unable to meet ever-increasing demands. The challenges are more acutely felt in developing countries where 95% of the world's new population is born each year.

This project focuses on finding out the reasons of drought on the national and regional levels. At the same time it collects up to date data which should be used for capturing development-related changes in the watershed and climate changes. Throughout the project, there is an early warning system that monitors changing conditions and trigger contingency plans at the first sign of water shortage.

<b>Broader Objective</b>	To define the ways of reducing the harmful effects of water scarcity and drought conditions and define the best way of managing every drop of water to reduce its misuse due to human activities.
<b>Detailed objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To bring together parties from the region (countries, provinces, municipalities, water companies) to work together in mastering new technologies in saving water and facing disasters</li> <li>- To study the causes of water scarcity if it is natural or occurred due to human activities</li> <li>- To define the political and sociological causes of water scarcity</li> <li>- To make systems less vulnerable to drought where irrigation planning must take into consideration changes in the catchment area</li> <li>- To collect the up to date data which should be used to capture development-related changes in the watershed and climate changes</li> <li>- To establish warning systems that monitor changing conditions and trigger contingency plans at the first sign of water shortage</li> <li>- To consider policies and institutions that must be developed and cost-effective management practices adopted to halt the environmental degradation.</li> </ul>
<b>Target countries</b>	All countries in the region
<b>Potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant ministries</li> <li>- Research and academic institutions</li> <li>- RCUWM</li> <li>- UNESCO IHP, UNESCO IHE and IRTCUD/CUW network</li> <li>- Aid agencies</li> <li>- Municipal water companies</li> </ul>

<p><b>Activities</b></p>	<p><b>Activity 1. Inception phase:</b> Problem identification, Identification of the national priorities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of country specific problems</li> <li>• Analysis of the potential pilot project location</li> <li>• Creation of the national, regional consortium for the pilot project</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing on the methodology to achieve the project objectives and to establish the framework and contents of the final product</li> <li>• Elaboration of the Draft Guidelines for preparation of the educational material</li> <li>• Co-ordination of the development of pilot projects in selected cities</li> <li>• Production of the progress report</li> </ul> <p>Activity 2 <b>Preparation of The Educational materials according to the agreed guidelines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparing a list with all selected relevant topics according to its importance and priority</li> <li>• Preparing a list with the names of all lecturers (practical experience are important in that concern)</li> <li>• Contacting all lecturers and meeting with them to explain about the guidelines of preparing the educational materials and the timing for lectures collection</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 2</b> Production of the Educational Platform</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Compilation of the conventional and advanced education methods applied in engineering relevant to Urban water systems</li> <li>- Identification of needs (Millenium goals) , opportunities and gaps for capacity building in Water scarcity and disaster issues</li> <li>- Development and evaluation of the options for draft educational platform (EP)</li> <li>- Acquisition of the feedback for the project</li> <li>- Production of the Draft of the EP education</li> </ul> <p>Activity 3 (phase 2) <b>Producing the course materials</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Producing the collected educational materials and approving it from the aforementioned consortium</li> <li>• Finalizing the course time schdule including study tours, field visits and case studies</li> <li>• Finalizing course brochure and participation conditions (experience, age, education, health, ....ect.)</li> </ul>
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	<p>Activity 4 <b>Contacting with recipient and regional countries and national participants</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defining the way of sending the application forms for participants (if it is a direct contact or through the diplomatic ways) four months before the starting date of the course</li> <li>• Receiving the application forms and selecting the participants according to the previously defined criteria</li> </ul> <p>Activity 5 <b>Application of the Course</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Application of the course according to the dialy schedule</li> <li>• Course evaluation</li> <li>• Draft Report</li> </ul> <p>Workshop 3 <b>Lesson learned</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Analysis of the results obtained through the course evaluation</li> <li>• Discussing the ways of improving the course (if it is needed)</li> <li>• Finalizing the course report with all remarks from the different parties and selected consortium</li> </ul>
<b>Work packages</b>	<p>WP1: Data collection, meetings , data analysis          WP2: Meetings, reviewing of literature and course materials          WP3: Printing, office and computer work          WP4: Using e mail, diplomatic ways, office work, contacting travel agencies          WP5: Lectures, Field visits, case studies ,evaluation sheets, and reporting</p>
<b>Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint problem assessment</li> <li>- Proggess report, Selected set of initial data</li> <li>- Performance indicators of the system before introduction of DM</li> <li>- Draft of the Guidelines</li> <li>- Report on the concepts in the selected pilot case areas</li> <li>- Educational materials</li> <li>- Report on the progress made in the project implementation period</li> <li>- Course evaluation sheets</li> <li>- Final report</li> </ul>

<b>Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 : .....D60</li> <li>- Joint product of the Phase 1 .....D90</li> <li>- Draft version of the Guidelines .....D120</li> <li>- Joint products of the phase 2.....D180</li> <li>- Selected pilot projects in participating countries .....D240</li> <li>- Workshop 2: .....D300</li> <li>- Workshop 3.....D360</li> <li>- International Conference ..... D400</li> </ul>
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<p><b>Budget (Tentative figures) &amp; breakdown</b></p>	<p><b>1. Common core activities and documentation, Workshops 1, 2 and 3,:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel and subsistence, administration and management costs, U\$32,000 per Workshop (excluding in-kind contribution of the .....U\$ 100,000</li> <li>- Fees for preparation of Draft Guidelines, country specific inputs and customization ..... U\$ 30,000</li> <li>- Compilation of the country reports and production of the progress and final reports..... U\$ 70,000</li> <li>- Production of the common core of post implementation evaluation for further customization at the country level ..... U\$ 25,000</li> <li>- Preparation of the training material and running of the core part of ToT Training of Trainers program (3 sessions x 5 working days + 2 days field trip)..... U\$ 120,000</li> <li>- International promotion and dissemination ..... U\$ 10,000</li> <li>- Contribution to participation of the 5 least developed countries in the International conference for presentation of the results and follow-up .....U\$ 25,000</li> <li>- Miscellaneous.....U\$ 30,000</li> <li>- Project management .....U\$ 40,000</li> <li>- Subsidy to the national programs in the 5 low income countries (U\$ 30,000 / country) ..... U\$ 150,000</li> </ul> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total for the common core activities U\$ 600,000</p> <p><b>The other activities to be funded by the national sources, participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.</b></p> <p><b>2. Implementation of the initial phase of the action plan at national, municipality or provincial level</b></p> <p><b>3. Implementation of the initial phase of the action plan at national, municipality or provincial level</b></p>
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<p><b>Performance indicators</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 organised and the consortium of the participating municipalities created. General programme of activities agreed. Project management team established</li> <li>- Detailed action plan elaborated and approved by the partner in the project</li> <li>- Action plans adopted at municipal levels and funding secured</li> <li>- Initial phase of the programme is activated and first year progress report approved</li> <li>- Workshop 2 organised – Evaluation of the initial phase made. Detailed action plan for the second phase adopted.</li> <li>- The selected pilot areas implemented the agreed measures in demand management and evaluation reports submitted.</li> <li>- Joint core part of training of trainers agreed with RCUWM and training programme started</li> <li>- Training of trainers programme completed</li> <li>- Capacity building (training of company specialists) established and implemented</li> <li>- Second phase of the programme implemented, evaluation of the results performed</li> <li>- Workshop 3 and the international conference organized</li> <li>- Wrap-up done and Follow-up activities agreed upon based on the final assessment</li> <li>-</li> </ul>
<p><b>Partners who expressed interest in taking part and sharing part of the costs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNESCO</li> <li>- IDB</li> <li>- UNDP</li> <li>- FAO</li> </ul>
<p><b>Interested to be the lead partner</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNESCO</li> </ul>
<p><b>Potential funding organizations</b></p>	<p>UNDP, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, IDB</p>

**Project 2.2.: Water and Sanitation for Reintegration of Refugees****Justification**

According to the traditional way of handling refugees crisis provision of water and sanitation facilities in the locations used for repatriation of refugees. This was usually carried out routinely as "one off" the activities and in many cases due to poor maintenance and management these services were often the cause of reluctance of the refugees to be repatriated and for their long stay in the temporary settlements. This project introduces several innovations compliant with MDGs (Millennium Development goals), aimed at not only to provide more sustainable solutions to water in sanitation for repatriation of refugees, but also to use these facilities as an object for building capacity i.e. training selected refugees for future professional activities in providing sustainable water supply and ecological sanitation for the people without these facilities. This is seen as an innovative methodology reaching several goals with single investment and much more prudent use of the limited aid resources.

<p><b>Project objectives</b></p>	<p>The broad objective is to introduce a new paradigm in providing water and sanitation for repatriation of refugees through sustainable phasing in providing their reintegration by making better use of the resources invested in development and / or improvement of water and sanitation in refugee camps. This broader objective will be achieved addressing the following goals:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Sustaining the initial investment in the water and infrastructure placing emphasis on the technology that will deliver the services planned</li> <li>b. Addressing the other issues such as institutional (who takes care of the advanced training), technical (maintenance, repair) managerial</li> <li>c. Using water and sanitation facilities for providing added value in training refugees for faster reintegration into society. The trained people will be lead (including providing of start-up funding) to start small businesses in providing sustainable water supply and ecological sanitation to the other (non-refuge) settlements without proper water and sanitation facilities.</li> <li>d. Providing educational training tools to the trainers who will build capacity among the selected target groups among the refugees by making use of the UWETTT (Urban Water Education, Training and Technology Transfer) training tools developed by UNESCO</li> <li>e. Introduction of the participatory principles for development of skills for faster reintegration into society – shorter stay in the refugee camp and starting businesses in delivering MDGs.</li> </ol> <p>The above goals will be made achievable by bringing together key players in the chain of activities from pre-crisis planning, raising the level of preparedness, crisis management, post crisis control and process evaluation. The process will involve not only the institutions directly involved in managing the refugee crises but also the other institutions at national and international level, which according to the traditional wisdom had “nothing to do with refugees”.</p> <p>Using the pilot project “Reintegration of refugees in Afghanistan” the project will provide both horizontal and vertical integration. Training of repatriated refugees for coping with water and sanitation issues at small scales will be linked with capacity building at national level (Development of Water research Centre in Kabul) for which funding has been provided and training and capacity development in progress. In this way the institutional and technology gaps will be closed.</p> <p>so that the paradigm shift leading to integrated sustainable urban water management. The objective will be realised two prongs network: (i) leading national academic institutions that provide</p>
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	education in (urban) water engineering and management and (ii) network of institutions that (can) provide update of knowledge to water and environmental professionals, decision makes and planners.
<b>Duration</b>	3 years
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Refuge repatriation communities Young artisans among refugees in countries hit by repatriation problems Local settlement without access to water and sanitation earmarked for provision of water and sanitation facilities under MDGs programme
<b>Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methodological guidelines for training young artisans and other professionals in mastering sustainable water supply, ecological sanitation development and maintenance</li> <li>- Pilot facilities in selected camps for repatriation of refugees</li> <li>- Trained group of artisans and young professionals for development, maintenance and management of small scale water and sanitation facilities</li> </ul> Methodological framework for replication of the achievements
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$ 820,000
<b>Potential partners</b>	Afganistan, Iran and other countires hit by refugee crisis
<b>Potential funding</b>	UNHCR, Norwegian Church foundation, BMBF (to identify the funding body in Germany)

**Project 4.5. Pollution Reduction form Municipalities in Caspian Sea Coastal Zones**

<b>Project objectives</b>	This project aims at benefiting from what has already been achieved within the Caspian Environmental Program (CEP) buy addressing the issues which are still to be resolved especially in the area of the interaction of the Caspian coastal zones with urban, suburban, rural and natural catchments. It is understood that the vehicle (GEF Global Environmental Facility) and EU/TACIS which has been used so far in pursuing the Intergovernmental programme by combining GEF resources, can still be provide some space for further improvement of the environmental conditions in both coastal waters, urban streams, urban water infrastructure (water supply, wastewater and stormwater management, solid waste management, biodiversity, erosion, capacity building and improvement of local stakeholders involvement either in individual coastal areas (cities) or in broader regions which may involve more than one country. Special emphasis will be placed on unsustainable coastal development aiming at supporting the local communities in mastering up-to date technologies that the project will bring-in.
<b>Duration</b>	Open ended
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Communities (urban and sub-urban areas) in the Caspian Sea coastal zone
<b>Deliverables</b>	Deliverables will vary form one case to the other and can include (no limited to) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>f. Schemes for leakage reduction in water supply systems</li> <li>g. Action plans for reduction of diffuse pollution sources in urban areas</li> <li>h. Action plans for rehabilitation of urban streams</li> <li>i. Action plan Interest groups (NGOs, Local government, water companies) addressing Caspian sea pollution mitigation</li> </ul>
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Several small fund budgets
<b>Potential partners</b>	Research, academic and consultancy partners from the CS countries, partnered with the coastal cities
<b>Potential funding</b>	CEP, TACIS WB matched with local communities

At this phase it is not foreseen to conceive one big project of a single theme. Instead, the project will integrate a number of small scale initiatives (micro-projects) based on the above principles.

In addition to the institutions which have been traditionally involved in the previous projects (UNDP, CEP, EU/TACIS programme) new co-funding partnerships will be sought with the local communities at the Caspian Sea coastal zone in order to qualify for matching grants.

**Project 2.1 Educational Networks Innovative Urban Water Management**

<b>Project objectives</b>	<p>The broad objective is to improve water and sanitation services in the region by upgrading the academic curricula and program of vocational – professional training so that the paradigm shift leading to integrated sustainable urban water management. The objective will be realised two prongs network: (i) leading national academic institutions that provide education in (urban) water engineering and management and (ii) network of institutions that (can) provide update of knowledge to water and environmental professionals, decision makes and planners.</p> <p>The project aims at developing a common core of region specific educational modules introducing the concept of sustainable integrated urban water management that will be taught at undergraduate and MSc level (academic network) and in specially organised training courses for professional that will aim at including the whole population of professional below agreed age (for example 50).through the professional network.</p> <p>The further objective is to interact with the professional (chartered) associations in charge of issuing professional licenses to induce some sort of quality control in order to ensure implementation of the innovative concepts The ultimate goal is to create a mechanism for addressing not only MDGs, but to provide a lasting vehicle for knowledge. The expected long term objective to be achieved is overall improvement in analysis, planning, design, construction, maintenance and management of urban water</p>
<b>Duration</b>	2.5 years
<b>Beneficiaries</b>	Young professionals in water and environmental sector in the region
<b>Deliverables</b>	<p>Network of leading national academic institutions dealing with water and environmental issues</p> <p>Network of professional associations (learned societies) capable of steering vocational training in sustainable urban water management and in issuing professional license with secured quality assurance. Teaching at undergraduate and MSc level started, series of the initial training programs for professionals started in all target countries.</p> <p>The innovative concepts taught to professionals tested in selected pilot sites.</p> <p>The methodology approved by the relevant national certificating institutions.</p>
<b>Tentative Budget</b>	Total for the common core activities \$ 820,000
<b>Potential partners</b>	Egypt, Oman, Syria, Iran, Bangladesh, Armenia,
<b>Potential funding</b>	JICA / Asian Institute of Technology, UNESCO-IHE-Delft, BMBF,

### **Project 3.2. Pre-Quake Vulnerability Assessment and Innovations in post-Earthquake Rehabilitation of Urban Water Infrastructure Systems**

#### **Justification:**

In natural disasters, including earthquakes some of the first activities in the post – event intervention is to restore water and sanitation facilities in order to prevent spread of disease and further human suffering. In addition to providing makeshift facilities the prime target is to restore, rehabilitate (rebuild) the pre event infrastructure if it were worth it or to build new ones from the scratch. However it often proves not to be either easy not cheap. Lack of proper data on the complete infrastructure or at least and the most important sub-system’s characteristics, proves to be limiting factor in quick providing basic services. Lack of qualified staff (region specific expertise), and poor governance are seen as major obstacle to make sustained improvement in this area.

This project aims at providing expertise and guidelines on how the disaster prone areas could and should assess vulnerability of the key elements of its infrastructure in order to make pre-disaster preparedness better and post-disaster rehabilitation faster, cheaper and more efficient.

Funding is sought for the common part of the project, aiming mainly on capacity building training of a core group of specialists (trainers) and initiation of pilot project for development of expertise and “show cases”. Country specific activities would be primarily funded by combination of national sources participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.

The country participants would be requested to co-operate with the project covering socio-economical aspects of the concept under some other project .

<b>Broader Objective</b>	To reduce human suffering in post- disaster period by making the most vulnerable areas better documented and prepared for more efficient rehabilitation.
<b>Detailed objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To develop and disseminate expertise and guidelines to assess and document vulnerability of urban and rural water infrastructure facilities in quake prone areas, before the disaster hits so that they can be easier repaired after disaster.</li> <li>• To test the applicability of the adopted concepts in disaster prone areas</li> <li>• To train critical mass of professionals so that these activities can be planned and carried out on the regular basis</li> <li>• To adapt the established techniques for application in arid and semi arid climate conditions and to implement the procedure in selected cases</li> <li>• To establish guidelines on water infrastructure post disaster rehabilitation</li> </ul>
<b>Target countries</b>	All countries in the region vulnerable to earthquakes
<b>Potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Civil protection services at national level</li> <li>- Relevant ministries for natural disaster management</li> <li>- Aid agencies</li> <li>- RCUWM</li> <li>- UNESCO IHP, UNESCO IHE and IRTCUD/CUW network</li> <li>- Municipalities in disaster prone areas</li> <li>- Water companies, rural communities</li> </ul>

<p><b>Activities</b></p> <p><b>Work packages</b></p>	<p><b>Activity 1. Inception phase:</b> Problem identification, Identification of the national priorities in handling pre and post quake activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identification of disaster vulnerable areas and other country specific natural disaster related problems</li> <li>• Analysis of the potential pilot project location</li> <li>• Creation of the national, regional or municipal consortium for the pilot project</li> </ul> <p><b>Workshop 1</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreeing on the methodology to achieve the project objectives and to establish the framework and contents of the final product (Assessment and Planning Tool -APT)</li> <li>• Creating the team for writing Guidelines and preparation of the educational material</li> <li>• Co-ordination of the preparations for development of pilot projects in selected cities</li> <li>• Production of the progress report</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 2</b></p> <p>Selection of candidates, preparation and running of training programmes          Training of Trainers (1-2 per country)          Development of skills for planning, development and carrying out full scale projects</p> <p><b>Workshop 2 :</b> Preparatory activities for the full scale studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Selection of sites</li> <li>- Testing of the applicability</li> <li>- Agreeing on the action plan</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 3:</b> Field work in selected sites. Action coordinated by the national champions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- mapping the local water and wastewater infrastructure and vulnerability</li> <li>- analysis of options for post-quake quick reaction</li> <li>- elaboration of and local action plans</li> <li>- Awareness and institutional settings</li> </ul> <p><b>Activity 4:</b> Final evaluation and establishment of the national code of practice</p>
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<b>Deliverables</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Joint problem identification and quantification report</li> <li>- Selected sites for disaster management</li> <li>- Progress report , report on their natural disasters vulnerability assessment.</li> <li>- Guidelines for training of trainers and development of APT</li> <li>- Trained group of professionals (Trainers + country specialists)</li> <li>- Report on the concepts in the natural disaster management selected pilot case areas</li> <li>- Full scale implementation of the planning tool</li> <li>- Report on the progress made in the project implementation period</li> <li>- Final report</li> </ul>
<b>Timing</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Workshop 1 : .....D1</li> <li>- Joint product of the Phase 1 .....D2</li> <li>- Draft version of the Guidelines .....D3</li> <li>- Joint products of the phase 2.....D4</li> <li>- Selected pilot projects in participating countries .D5</li> <li>- Workshop 2: .....D6</li> <li>- Mapping of the results of the vulnerability assessment D7</li> <li>- Final report and the end of the project D8</li> </ul>

<p><b>Budget (Tentative figures) &amp; breakdown To be</b></p>	<p><b>1. Common core activities and documentation, Workshops 1, 2 and 3,:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Travel and subsistence, administration and management costs, \$30,000 per Workshop (excluding in-kind contribution of the hosts..... \$ 60,000</li> <li>- Fees for preparation of Guidelines and Vulnerability Assessment report, country specific inputs customization .....\$ 35,000</li> <li>- Compilation of the country reports and production of the progress and final reports...\$ 90,000</li> <li>- Preparation of the training material and running of the core part of ToT Training of Trainers program (3 sessions x 5 working days + 2 days field trip) .....\$ 135,000</li> <li>- Production of the common core of post implementation evaluation for further customization at the country level .....\$ 32,000</li> <li>- International promotion and dissemination ..... \$ 15,000</li> <li>- Contribution to participation of the 5 least developed countries in the International conference for presentation of the results and follow-up ..... \$ 22,000</li> <li>- Miscellaneous.....\$ 30,000</li> <li>- Project management .....\$ 40,000</li> <li>- Subsidy to the national programs in the 4 low income countries (\$ 30,000 / country) .....\$ 120,000</li> </ul> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">Total for the common core activities \$ 544,000</p> <p><b>The other activities to be funded by the national sources, participating municipalities and their sponsors, co-funders, bilateral programs and international aid agencies.</b></p> <p><b>2. Implementation of the initial phase of the action plan at national, municipality or provincial level</b></p> <p><b>3. Implementation of the initial phase of the action plan at national, municipality or provincial level</b></p>
<p><b>Performance indicators</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Methodology for assessment of vulnerability developed</li> <li>- Workshop 1 organised and the consortium of the participating municipalities created. General programme of activities agreed. Project management team established</li> <li>- First phase (Activities 1 and 2) accomplished</li> <li>- Detailed action plan elaborated and approved by the partner in the project</li> <li>- Workshop 2 organised – Evaluation of the initial phase made. Detailed action plan for the second</li> </ul>

	<p>phase adopted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Capacity building (training of trainers and company specialists) established and implemented</li> <li>- Action plans adopted at municipal levels and funding secured</li> <li>- Initial phase of the country programme finished</li> <li>- The selected pilot areas implemented the agreed measures in producing vulnerability maps and pre and post-quake action plans finished evaluation reports submitted to the relevant national authorities.</li> <li>- Wrap-up done and Follow-up activities agreed upon based on the final assessment</li> </ul>
<b>Potential partners</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Afganistan</li> <li>- Turkey</li> <li>- Iran</li> </ul>
<b>Interested to be the lead partner</b>	-
<b>Potential funding organizations</b>	UNDP, UNEP, WHO, FAO, UNESCO, IDB

# ANNEX 11

PLANNING CONFERENCE  
Tehran, 25 – 26 February 2005

## QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE CONFERENCE PARTICIPANT

On the preferential role in the Cluster Meetings

Please fill-in while registering and return to the Conference Secretariat.

1. Name and Surname .....
2. Title .....
3. Representing .....
4. Interested in participation in Cluster session (please tick the box ):
  - ...4.1. Clusters 1A & 1B Urban Water Mega Cities
    - 1 A. Technical aspects and
    - 1 B. Institutional and Socio- economic aspects or
  - 4.2.Clusters 2 & 3
    - 2. Urban Water and Natural Disasters
    - 3. Urban, Sub-Urban, Rural and Natural Interactions
5. My participation in the Cluster session is in the capacity of (please tick  )
  - Problem owner
  - Expert
  - Potential (co)-funding partner
6. I would like to
  - Make a brief presentation on (one of) the proposed project(s)
  - Introduce a new project
  - Take part in discussion – drawing conclusions
7. Other remarks .....

Signature .....

RCUWM Logo

PLANNING CONFERENCE  
Tehran, 25 – 26 February 2005

CONFERENCE EVALUATION SHEET

On the overall results of the event

8. Name and Surname .....

9. Title .....

10. Representing .....

11. In addition to plenary sessions I have attended the following cluster sessions: (please tick the box ):

...4.1. Clusters 1A & 1B Urban Water Mega Cities

or

4.2.Clusters 2 & 3

12. I participated in the Conference in the capacity of (please tick  )

Problem owner

Expert

Potential (co)-funding partner

13. Please tick the appropriate box that represents your concluding view:

The event is a full success and I suggest RCUWM to go ahead with preparation of the full scale donor conference

The event provides hopes for the success of the donor conference, but I suggest more additional consultation to be performed

The event provides little hope for the success of the Donor conference but it is worth trying with a lot of additional work in attracting funding

I assess that the Donor conference is useless and suggest RCUWM to give it up.

There are more questions on the next page which you can answer with your signature.

Signature .....

Additional questions on the organisational matter (optional)

<b>Item</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very good</b>	<b>Satisfactory</b>	<b>Should be better</b>
Quality of the material supplied prior to and during the event				
Overall conference organisation				
Conference venue				
Meeting at the airport and local transportation				
Other aspects (meals etc.)				
RCUWM presentation (PR)				
Technical staff - support				

Signature (optional) .....

RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION AND THE ORIGINAL EVALUATION SHEETS  
AVAILABLE FORM RCUWM

== End of Annexes ==