

# **South Asia Water Initiative**

## **Review of Phase 1**

### **Attachment 1**

#### **Annotated bibliography**

**January 2012**

## Annotated bibliography

These were the major documents reviewed as part of the evaluation process.

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>The South Asia Water Initiative (SAWI): A Multi-Donor Trust Fund - Concept Note</b>	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>Final – as used by DFID in its Programme Memorandum (Flag B) 2008.</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The objectives of SAWI are to promote poverty reduction, economic growth, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, water security and regional peace through improvements in water resource management at regional, international basin and national levels in South Asia.</li> <li>• Water in South Asia is described as being subject to three groups of “stresses”: natural resource scarcity and hydrological variability; institutional failure and inadequate water resource management; rapid economic growth, growing populations, rapid industrialisation and the effects of climate change.</li> <li>• The World Bank mediated the Indus Treaty signed in 1960 by India and Pakistan. It recognises that weak water institutions are a limiting factor to the success of previous interventions in South Asia and that incorporating multi-purpose optimisation, benefit-sharing and pro-active management of the social and environmental dimensions of WRM are key to long term success.</li> <li>• The MDTF is expected to provide a coordinated approach for donor support in promoting regional cooperation in South Asia, limiting fragmentation of interventions and delivering higher development impacts. The Bank has also identified that “complete ownership of, and commitment to the range of activities supported by SAWI is absolutely necessary from governments, riparians, and water users” and that SAWI should maintain a low-profile. It is anticipated that the MDTF will allocate funds equally (i.e 1/3) between the three levels of activity (regional, basin, national).</li> <li>• SAWI Scope and activities include: building knowledge, relationships and ultimately institutions at the regional level – the primary mechanism for achieving this is the Abu Dhabi dialogue and Knowledge Forum; support river basin management and development at the international level within the Ganges-Brahmaputra system (<i>note</i>: no mention of Indus); support the development of in-country capacity and institutions to optimise national management and development of water resources, including supporting recipient-executed activities.</li> <li>• Preliminary commitments were received from DFID (US\$4.03m over three years) and AusAID (US\$2.67m). The donors indicated that they would expect the bulk of the MDTF resources to be Bank executed with room for recipient-executed activities. A SAWI Trust Fund Committee comprising the donors and World Bank is envisaged to provide strategic oversight, programme design and monitoring. A “Regional Consultative Committee” is also envisaged to give the countries of the region a consultative role in the formulation of SAWI activities.</li> </ul>			

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>Programme Memorandum – South Asia Water Initiative Multi Donor Trust Fund (2008-2011)</b>	<b>DFID South Asia Division</b>	<b>Jan 2009</b>	<b>Final</b>
<p>Many keys points from the programme memorandum are already raised as part of the concept note above. Only conflicting or additional key points are raised here.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAWI is viewed on a ten year timescale (where the goal is to improve management of water within and between South Asian countries for the benefit of poor people today and to enable adaptation to climate change tomorrow), and over the initial three year period (where the purpose is to improve water resource management within and between South Asian countries). Key activities over the three year period are filling the gaps in evidence; supporting high level dialogue and building and strengthening institutions.</li> <li>• SAWI is expected to support cooperation on managing shared water resources to deliver poverty reduction, low carbon growth and regional stability. Support for the programme will enable DFID to deliver on all four DFID priorities: climate change, growth, fragile states and multilateralism.</li> <li>• SAWI will take a highly politically charged issue and use technical analysis and debate as an entry point to move dialogue forward, focussing on opportunities for economic growth rather than water security. It is expected that the current concern amongst South Asian governments about the melting glaciers and increasing floods and drought will help to unblock regional cooperation.</li> <li>• WB, DFID and AusAID will be the founding members with Norway, Netherlands, Finland, EC and ADB considering supporting SAWI. DFID will contribute to the MDTF as well as developing a second component of £500k to be managed directly to support complementary analysis, wider stakeholder engagement and a secondment to the WB's SAWI team. It is also envisaged that DFID will provide advisory skills around climate change, governance, livelihoods and social impacts, and the FCO will provide political and diplomatic expertise as well as contacts, knowledge and networks within the region.</li> <li>• The Economic appraisal of the programme suggests that the cost of doing nothing appears to be high and that an intervention is needed because the required regional action will not be spontaneous. The first phase of the intervention is expected to generate evidence which should support this rationale. The social appraisal highlights the fact that it is the most vulnerable and marginalised that bear the greatest economic cost of climate change and that this group have the least capacity to prepare and adapt. The institutional appraisal highlights the fact that South Asia suffers from weak water institutions, with outmoded bureaucracies and that SAARC is weak and dominated by Indian interests. Where treaties do exist there is almost no active cooperation and often tension between signatory countries. The political appraisal highlights the long history of tension in the region, particularly between India and Pakistan, which is further developing with India's continued economic ascendancy. The Afghanistan war and China's role in the region are added complexities. Experience from the Nile Basin demonstrates that building cooperation on international river basins is a long process and that the fragile nature and long history of tension in South Asia would suggest that progress is likely to be even slower.</li> </ul>			

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>Report on Quality at Entry and Next Steps to Complete Design for INI449 – South Asia Water Initiative</b>	<b>AusAID</b>	<b>January 2009</b>	<b>Final</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• AusAID should advocate for SAWI to fund the collection of baseline data against which to measure progress (all data should be gender disaggregated)</li> <li>• There is a need for the relationship between the MDTF Committee and the proposed SAWI Consultative Group to be defined.</li> <li>• Cross-cutting issues have not been well articulated in World Bank project documentation.</li> </ul>			

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>SAWI 2009 Annual Review (1<sup>st</sup>)</b>	<b>DFID</b>	<b>December 2009</b>	<b>Final</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report of progress against goals, purpose and outputs for first year of DFID funding of SAWI.</li> </ul> <p>Highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Asian governments publically committed to greater collaboration on river basin management to increase resilience to climate change at the Regional Climate Change Conference.</li> <li>Good demand being articulated by countries for skills and substantial coaching and training needs already identified and being filled.</li> <li>ADD4 held with varying levels of seniority attending (e.g China and India low). Agreement that dialogue should continue and that regional hydromet project should be explored with WB.</li> <li>Ganges SBA initiated with consultations in India, Nepal and Bangladesh and potentially sensitive data provided.</li> <li>Good demand for capacity strengthening from key water institutions in each country. Meeting of hydropower managers on sediment management and Regional Climate Change Conference have been effective.</li> </ul> <p>Issues/concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low progress on increasing multi country collaboration and improving quality of knowledge generation.</li> <li>High levels of demand and loss of head of WB team has tested SAWI team's capacity and limited communication between WB team and SAWI donors may have led to opportunities being missed and lower than expected engagement with stakeholders.</li> <li>Slow progress with the launch of the Abu Dhabi Knowledge Forum (no agreement on who should administer (eventually agreed that ICIMOD would) and confusion over rules and timing of launch of small grants programme).</li> <li>Irregular contact between ADD and national and regional stakeholders and donors. Improvement also needed in internal communications of ADD.</li> <li>Lack of clarity of governance of ADD and emerging related bodies (e.g. ADD-KF).</li> <li>Consultations carried out as part of Ganges SBA need to be more clearly structured and widen to develop buy in to the analysis. There is also a need to strengthen the conceptualisation of joint projects to consider how to build a harmonised approach to the broader strengthening of climate information and services.</li> </ul>			

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>SAWI 2010 Annual Review (2<sup>nd</sup>)</b>	<b>DFID</b>	<b>December 2010</b>	<b>Final</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Report of progress against goals, purpose and outputs for second year of DFID funding of SAWI.</li> </ul> <p>Highlights:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three investments in preparation with SAWI support include: (i) India National Ganga River Basin Project - \$1 bn; (ii) Second NE India multi-states water resources program - \$500 mn; (iii) Bangladesh Rivers Information and Conservation Programme - \$160 mn. In addition, significant work addressing knowledge and skills gaps in national institutions (e.g. in India on Transboundary Water Law and Cumulative Environmental Impact Assessment of Hydropower; in Nepal, building a GIS knowledge base in the Water &amp; Energy Commission, and in China through a workshop on international good practice in the management of transboundary waters).</li> <li>The last ADD agreed that the next meeting would be within the region - and therefore more formally recognised. There has been progress in building China and India's comfort with the ADD - indicated by China's national workshop and India formally sending a representative for the first time (albeit at relatively junior level).</li> <li>Framing of a regional programme on climate data, information and decision making systems still being developed with significant sensitivities to information sharing remaining.</li> <li>Despite slow progress, ADD-KF programme structured with ICIMOD in place to administer the grant programme.</li> <li>Ganges SBA delivered on track but insufficient progress on building government or wider stakeholder ownership limiting the debate on its highly significant findings.</li> <li>Despite impressive developments in national capacity building and will of governments and stakeholders to manage their water resources more effectively in Nepal and India last year not having been repeated, good progress was made in Bangladesh, China and Pakistan.</li> <li>As the donors to the MDTF joined at different times, each has a slightly different results framework – donors agreed to develop a common results framework on which the WB can report.</li> </ul> <p>Issues/concerns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued concerns with WB SAWI team management issues and lack of communication with donors.</li> <li>Greater clarity on governance arrangements of ADD, but still a lack of communication between group members, donors and wider stakeholders.</li> <li>ADD calling for greater communication from SAWI team to provide the evidence to create debate at the national level – SAWI good at providing technical information but a further step to translate this into political will is needed. Regular and systematic outreach and strategic communications needed.</li> <li>Good progress at national level to develop capacity building tools but more progress likely if WB built wider alliances at country and regional levels.</li> <li>More could be done to build links to/coordinate with other major investors in the region/water sector e.g. ADB to secure long term sustainability of the programme.</li> </ul>			

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>SAWI Multi-Donor Trust Fund Annual Report</b>	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>September 2009</b>	<b>Draft</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The report provides an overview of progress made on the core activities supported by SAWI in the first year work program and the overall financial status of fund commitments by donors.</li> <li>Comments on the document: no mention of riparian ownership or communication with riparian countries; no commentary on regional political developments and their affect on/interaction with SAWI; DFID request reporting against the logframe, inclusion of lessons learned and more clear reporting of WB staff/financial inputs</li> </ul> <p>Regional level progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The 3<sup>rd</sup> ADD took place in June 2008 in Singapore with a primary focus on agreeing on ways in which the ADD might move beyond dialogue and shared learning towards more institutionalized cooperation, including knowledge generation, and, possibly, a formal partnership of states. A “clear and confirmed” action plan was developed. The World Bank committed to providing long term support, including mobilizing significant funding in partnership with other donors. The World Bank’s funding and facilitation role will diminish as governance arrangements for the partnership of states are developed and commitment is developed across the region.</li> <li>The ADD-KF convened more than 50 participants from across the region to discuss the state of knowledge on multiple aspects of the Rivers of the Greater Himalayas and to establish partnerships for long term regional cooperation on building and sharing knowledge.</li> <li>Whilst each country has taken a different approach, the ADDG’s Country Activities have broadened participation in each country and have helped map the region’s vulnerabilities, explain the potential impacts of climate change on hydrological systems and identified possible pathways to cooperation.</li> <li>A Joint Learning on International Waters course was attended by 20 WB staff and 12 ADD members with the objective of providing ADD members with the necessary skills to foster cooperation on international waters and to manage waters across international boundaries.</li> <li>A study assessing the impact of climate change in the Himalayan Glaciers concluded that the glaciers only contribute 2-3% of the annual stream flow of the Ganges and that the hydrology of the basin is dominated by monsoon rains.</li> <li>SAWI sponsored a regional workshop on sediment management for hydropower projects to explore common problems and to share from lessons learnt. As a result a regional platform was proposed for hydropower professional to meet to address common challenges.</li> <li>Key challenges include strengthening the ownership of the agenda through Track 1 diplomacy and continuing country level activities and initiating the process of envisioning and developing the concept for a regional cooperative project – a difficult task given the history of non-cooperation, but given the relatively favourable political climate and progress made with ADD members it is seen as a good time to test the envelope of possibilities on water cooperation.</li> </ul> <p>International Basin level progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In its first year, SAWI has focused on the Ganges basin, with the Ganges Strategic Basin Assessment as its flagship. The SBA aims to provide an information/knowledge base and opportunity for constructive multiparty dialogue among the three riparians on the cooperative management of the Ganges.</li> </ul>			

- The centrepiece of the SBA is the development of a set of nested hydrological and economic river basin models that will be used to examine alternative future scenarios for the Ganges. These have both been initiated.
- Consultations with stakeholders in Nepal, Bangladesh and India were held to promote broad dialogue, with strong interest confirmed from all three governments in a regional undertaking of data exchange, benefits sharing and cooperation on the Ganges.
- A planned third component of the work is an analysis of the social dimensions of climate change that seeks to develop an integrated social model and prepare a set of supporting studies using a mix of quantitative and qualitative approaches.
- The main challenges to the SBA are the long-standing, deep rooted suspicions and sensitivities with regard to transboundary issues in the region and the fact that the SBA is an exercise that relies heavily on data in a region where good quality data is sparse.

National level progress:

Country	Activities	Status
Afghanistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical assistance in water resources management capacity building;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing activities being implemented</li> </ul>
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional assessment of water resources institutions;</li> <li>• Initiation of Bangladesh water resources management project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Study is about to commence;</li> <li>• Identification mission is scheduled for September 2009;</li> </ul>
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Climate Change Conferences: <i>From Kathmandu to Copenhagen</i>;</li> <li>• River Basin Modeling — Capacity Building;</li> <li>• Water Resources Knowledge Base (GIS) — Technical Assistance;</li> <li>• River Basin Master Plan Update — Technical Assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity completed</li> <li>• Training courses are underway</li> <li>• Study is about to commence</li> </ul>
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implementation of the water sector capacity building project.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Preparation underway;</li> <li>• Activities are underway</li> </ul>
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to the Gol's National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) through a Project;</li> <li>• Groundwater study</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity at initiation stage</li> <li>• Activity completed</li> </ul>



Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>SAWI MDTF Annual Report FY10 (Jul 2009 – Jun 2010)</b>	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>September 2010</b>	<b>Final</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The report provides an overview of progress made on the core activities supported by SAWI over the first two years of the work program and the overall financial status of fund commitments by donors.</li> <li>Conventional wisdom in policy, diplomatic and academic parlance is that both basin-wide agreements and cooperatively designed and operated infrastructure are needed on the major rivers of South Asia in order to protect populations from drought and flood, and to better utilise increasingly scarce water resources. Yet while this view was widely held to be the right course of action, it was also recognised that it was based primarily on perceptions, philosophy and national knowledge, rather than on robust knowledge of the hydrological, economic and social dynamics of the various river basins in their (regional) entirety. It is also widely recognised that the necessary national institutions to support basin-wide agreement are not in place. Therefore, the early focus of SAWI has been to build knowledge and institutions across the region.</li> </ul> <p>Regional level progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Demand and ownership of the ADD is strong and still growing and ADD members agreed at the 4<sup>th</sup> Dialogue in Abu Dhabi October 2009, that it should continue with a medium term vision to formalise in the future.</li> <li>The broad outlines of the ADD-KF were agreed by ADD members, with two major components: a Small Grants program to support collaborative research in the region (to be administered by ICIMOD using SAWI funds); and an inclusive, regional Knowledge Forum meeting to provide researchers with a platform to share knowledge.</li> <li>It was agreed that the ADDKF will be guided by the Knowledge Committee (one member from each state) who will identify specific themes and topics to be addressed to ensure that research has policy relevance.</li> <li>The World Bank was requested to explore the possibility of a cooperative regional project, with the suggestion of a regional hydromet system to be explored.</li> <li>A SAWI/Swiss Agency for Development sponsored workshop on Capacity Development in Transboundary Water Management was held in June 2010 in Lijiang, China, involving 40 high level participants from relevant Chinese agencies to explore state-of-the-art technical and institutional approaches in transboundary water management. Participants agreed that significant knowledge gaps remained and proposed that future workshops take place and additional physical data and information should be collected to develop better economic and physical models on China's transboundary rivers.</li> <li>Additional regional activities carried out in the second financial year included an exercise on regional cooperation in reducing technical barriers to sustainable hydropower development in South Asia and good environmental practices in hydropower projects study.</li> </ul> <p>International Basin level progress:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The multi-disciplinary SBA team has completed the initial modelling of the Ganges, held consultations with stakeholders and convened an international expert advisory group. The results of the research reveal important findings that run counter to conventional wisdom regarding the dynamics of the Ganges river system (the common belief that large-scale upstream storage could control downstream floods is disproven). The models suggest that upstream storage will reduce high flows in tributaries but is unlikely to prevent floods in India and Bangladesh; will augment low flows to India and Bangladesh;</li> </ul>			

and provide significant hydropower benefits to Nepal, but not help water quality challenges in India. A second set of regional consultations shared these initial results with governments and stakeholders in the riparian nations and although some results came as a surprise, there was keen interest in and support for the SBA.

- The work on the social dimensions of climate change in the Ganges Basin has commenced with data collection already initiated.
- A key finding from the SBA is the need for planned conjunctive use of surface ground water in the basin. A Ganges-Brahmaputra-Meghna River Basin Groundwater Study is proposed to study the impacts on groundwater levels, groundwater and surface water availability and on the transboundary water flow of current irrigation practices, possible sea-level rise and possible climate change driven variations in recharge and river flows.

National level progress:

Country	Activities	Status
Bangladesh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bangladesh Rivers Information and Conservation Project</li> <li>• Improving Water Quality in the Dhaka Watershed</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 major feasibility studies expected to be launched in FY11</li> <li>• To be implemented and completed in 2011</li> </ul>
Nepal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Water Resources Knowledge Base (GIS)</li> <li>• Capacity Building for River Basin Modeling</li> <li>• Workshop of Transboundary Water and International Law</li> <li>• Summiteers' Summit in Copenhagen</li> <li>• Mountain Initiative</li> <li>• River Conservation Act</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Completed 2010</li> <li>• Completed 2009</li> <li>• Completed 2010</li> <li>• Completed 2009</li> <li>• Proposed</li> </ul>
Pakistan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to Water Sector Capacity Building and Advisory Services Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Under implementation</li> </ul>
India	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional Development for the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA)</li> <li>• Groundwater Study "Deep Wells and Prudence"</li> <li>• Support to Bihar Flood Management Information System (FMIS) Project</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ongoing – SAWI has supported analytical work on institutional development</li> <li>• Conducted 2006-09, final reported released</li> <li>• Proposed</li> </ul>

Governance

- The addition of a Regional Consultative Committee to give countries in the region a consultative role in the formulation and implementation of SAWI's activities was deliberately not created in SAWI's early years but may now be appropriate.
- The addition of an Advisory Group from experts in the fields in which SAWI is active could be used to deepen the knowledge base, tap into cutting edge research and practice and guide SAWI on its overall strategy and work program.

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative – Feasibility Assessment Report</b>	<b>ICIMOD</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>Final</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Kailash Sacred Landscape Conservation Initiative (KSLCI) is the first cooperation of its kind among China, India, and Nepal, and seeks to conserve and sustainably manage a highly unique and culturally important landscape through the application of transboundary ecosystem management approaches. The KSLCI has the following broad objectives: Enhance cooperation between regional member countries; Increase collection of climate change data; recognise and strengthen local capacity for community-based participation in conservation and sustainable development. It is being implemented in collaboration with institutions in all three countries, ICIMOD and UNEP.</li> <li>• The preparatory phase of the initiative developed the basis for implementation of a long-term strategy, and for a participatory and transboundary approach for sustainable development and conservation in the Kailash region. Lead partners in each of the three countries have completed comprehensive country feasibility assessments developed from primary (rapid assessment field surveys, interaction programmes, group discussions, stakeholder surveys) and secondary data collection (mainly literature reviews). These have been synthesised into this Feasibility Assessment Report which constitutes the core component leading up to the development of a conservation strategy and associated comprehensive environmental monitoring strategic plan for the landscape.</li> <li>• The delineation of the target landscape was a major undertaking and is summarised in the KSLCI Target Area Delineation Report. The KSL exhibits great variability and heterogeneity both geographically and culturally, covering at least four major geological and physiographic zones and a variety of bio-climatic zones. Due to variations in altitude and topography there is a range of ecosystems and a high diversity of flora and fauna of regional and global significance. Four major rivers (Ganges, Indus, Brahmaputra and Sutlej) drain the landscape and are used for irrigation, hydropower and support downstream populations; additionally, there are a number of ecologically and culturally significant lakes in the KSL.</li> <li>• Among the major drivers of environmental and cultural disintegration in the KSL are climate change, globalisation, unregulated development activities, population growth and the unsustainable extraction of natural resources, changing cultural norms and out-migration.</li> <li>• Communities are aware of the rich biodiversity and diverse ecosystems in the KSL and have noted their degradation – which they attribute to change in weather patterns. The landscape has a historical tradition of cultural harmony and resource conservation which can be mobilised for environmental and ecological conservation, but communities in the KSL are also aware that the landscape offers immense opportunities for tourism.</li> <li>• In the KSL there is a dearth of information on biodiversity, ecology, environmental conditions and other important information required for conservation and scientific ecosystem management. A reliable information base on all aspects of NR management could function as the baseline for monitoring: ongoing changes in the landscape; KSLCI activities and; species specific conservation plans.</li> <li>• Priority areas identified by the feasibility study are: agriculture (the documentation of agro-biodiversity, benefits of modern techniques and retention of agricultural land are all necessary to improve productivity, resilience and adaptive capacity); forests (improving the resilience of forests to different kinds of perturbations will have many benefits to both the well being of the forests and KSL communities); water (protecting and managing</li> </ul>			

water resources, monitoring changes in discharge and educating local communities to change behaviour to improve groundwater quality); biodiversity (prohibition of poaching and promotion of sustainable harvesting of medicinal plants and NTFPs and sustainable resource extraction); communities (poverty alleviation strategies such as income generating schemes, enhancing social and physical infrastructure and developing skills, promoting sustainable community-based tourism) and; cross cutting issues (such as awareness raising, capacity building and coordination).

- The policy and enabling environment is analysed at the international/national level (where various agreements support the concept of transboundary conservation areas and a wide array of treaties exist for implementing the principles of conservation), and local level (where large tribal and herder communities are governed by social customs and traditional practices under a pluralistic legal system).

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>Enhanced Civil Society Engagement for Improved Transboundary Water Governance in South Asia – Technical and Cost Proposal</b>	<b>The Asia Foundation</b>	<b>June 2011</b>	<b>Final</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Details on proposed programme management, M&amp;E, a risk assessment, a budget and logframe are included.</li> <li>• The Asia Foundation (TAF) in collaboration with an alliance of nine civil society organisations from Bangladesh, Nepal, India and Pakistan proposes a five-year programme to contribute to the strengthening of cross border and national institutions, improved regional relationships, a stronger knowledge base and more trust to improve the management of water within and between South Asian countries.</li> <li>• The partnership proposes to conduct a basin-level political economy analysis to enable a better understanding of the power dynamics behind decision making and policy implementation on transboundary water governance in the region.</li> <li>• Based on the findings of this analysis the partnership would seek to build the capacity of and mobilise civil society actors to engage more actively in transboundary water governance.</li> <li>• The programme would support these efforts through promoting and strengthening dissemination of information and knowledge within and across transboundary basins.</li> </ul>			

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>Sundarbans – Biodiversity Conservation, Estuaries Management and Socio-Economic Sustainable Development – A Non-Lending Technical Assistance</b>	<b>World Bank</b>	<b>June 2011</b>	<b>Draft</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The document does not constitute a formal proposal as such, as no budgetary, risk management strategy or monitoring and evaluation system is included.</li> <li>• Located on the Indian and Bangladeshi areas of the Ganges delta, home to 4m people and a wide range of important biodiversity, the Sundarbans is a World Heritage Site and UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.</li> <li>• Following a request from the Government of West Bengal, the World Bank undertook 21 studies across a wide range of disciplines (social, environmental and economic) over a two-year period to analyse the Sundarbans mangrove forest.</li> <li>• The analysis concluded that the Sundarbans is a unique ecosystem with challenging conditions for residents. From the analysis a strategy was developed (presented in this document) that adopts a spatial planning approach to identify short, medium and long term interventions to build human capital and promote the use of natural resources to generate revenue streams which will support climate change adaptation, biodiversity conservation and socio-economic development.</li> <li>• The strategy delineates three different zones: core (legally protected areas); transition and; stable (more densely populated with established settlements). Over the long term the strategy recommends that incentives to promote the voluntary migration of residents out of the transition zone into the stable zone are created so that further mangrove forest can be planted to act as a bio-shield against cyclones, prevent future inward migration, and enable the exploitation of carbon financing opportunities.</li> <li>• Over the short to medium term the strategy calls for a focus on immediate humanitarian and basic needs to be addressed in a manner consistent with the long term strategy. Another key recommendation is the realignment of key institutions to enable a supportive environment to the overarching strategy of promoting biodiversity conservation and socio-economic goals.</li> </ul>			

Title	Author	Date	Status
<b>Submission to ICF Board / Ministers – Proposed intervention for concept approval – The South Asia Water Initiative II</b>	<b>DFID</b>	<b>March 2011</b>	<b>Final</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Submission recommending the approval of the strategic business case for SAWI II, commissioning of the full business case and allocation of £16.5m for the Spending Review period pending the full approval of the business case for £22m over 5 years. The proposed programme consists of continued support to the WB managed MDTF (£9.5m) and complementary funding for regional collaboration on the Sundarbans (£5m), Mt Kailash (£5m) (both requested from Government of India and UK Secretary of State), and building accountability (£2.5m). Envisaged that focus on the Ganges will continue with analytical work extended to the Indus and Brahmaputra, whilst regional engagement activities will be expanded to collaborate around ecosystems (i.e. Sundarbans and Mt Kailash).</li> <li>• DFID's support to SAWI I has deepened existing and created new relationships with key regional actors and has already leveraged \$1.66bn in investments according to an internal DFID/WB review. SAWI continues to deliver on HMG/DFID strategic priorities of combating climate change and strengthening governance and security in fragile states. DFID has provided funds to both the WB-led Nile Basin Initiative and Nile Basin Discourse as well as other transboundary water management initiatives in Southern Africa and Central Asia.</li> <li>• Expected Impacts and Outcomes of SAWI: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Impact</i>: Increasing climate resilience through enhanced regional cooperation on comprehensive management of the Greater Himalayan Rivers.</li> <li>- <i>Indicators</i>: Climate vulnerability of people reduced through comprehensive water resource management [500m people]; Countries in South Asia cooperating at a regional level to invest in comprehensive river basin management.</li> <li>- <i>Outcome</i>: Stronger cross-border and national institutions, improved regional relationships, a stronger knowledge base and more trust to improve the management of water within and between South Asian countries, enabling adaptation to climate change and reducing poverty.</li> <li>- <i>Indicators</i>: Countries managing their own water resources equitably and sustainably; Governments undertake specific water resource investments with support from other governments, private sector and civil society.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• SAWI has so far highlighted the importance of a robust and credible evidence base on which consensus over management objectives can be built and early results (from the Ganges SBA) have challenged long held assumptions on water storage in Nepal and its effects on downstream flooding.</li> <li>• Other key areas to be addressed include protecting the potential of hydropower (in terms of energy security and low carbon growth), protecting the source of rivers (on the basis that investing in ecosystem services payments is a more cost effective approach to regulating flows), actively managing ground water (rationale being that it can be used for irrigation during drought and as a sink during floods), and protecting river mouths (especially mangroves that offer protection against storm surges and cyclones and additional ecosystem services).</li> </ul>			