

## **GWP – SOUTHERN AFRICA PROGRESS REPORT FOR JANUARY TO DECEMBER 2001**

### **Executive Summary**

The GWP-Southern Africa work plan for the year 2001 had activities designed to consolidate the regional partnership; strengthen existing and develop new mechanisms for sharing IWRM information and experiences; continued support to the SADC Water Sector, and other regional initiatives and APs; build stakeholder capacity in IWRM; influence regional and national policy formulation to include IWRM; and facilitate the finalisation of the Framework for Action to achieve to achieve the Vision.

The greatest progress was made in consolidating the regional partnership, with more than 75% of the planned work delivered. This included establishing a substantive steering committee for the regional partnership, engaging the youth in IWRM, improving partnership information dissemination, and commissioning a communication and technical expertise review of GWP-SA Consulting Partners. Very good progress was also made in assisting the SADC Water Sector in its Regional Strategic Action Plan for Integrated Water Resources Development and Management. Three project proposals were developed under the plan. GWP-SA also assisted the Water Sector develop a regional strategy on floods and droughts management. Sharing and exchanging IWRM information also witnessed major progress through the SAWINET project and initiation of discussion groups on agreed key IWRM issues.

Overall, very little progress was made in influencing regional policy formulation to include IWRM and in finalising the FFA. Guidelines for IWRM, databases on IWRM best practices, and guidelines for national mapping of IWRM gaps were not developed as was planned. Also, no demonstration project for IWRM was carried out. At global level, GWP-SA also did not make input into the IWRM Toolbox nor carry out activities to contribute to the global objectives for the Third World Water Forum. In terms of the FFA activities, success was on establishing a core group to guide the FFA development process under the leadership of the SADC WSCU and developing a workplan for the FFA process. Implementation of planned activities in the FFA workplan did not take place.

There are three factors that compounded the delivery of the 2001 programme. These are the limited human resources in the Secretariat, lack of contribution into programme activities by Partners as was initially agreed, and delayed provision of funds for programme implementation.

It is recommended that the staff complement in the Secretariat should be improved to cope with the workload. It would also be extremely useful for GWP-SA members to review their commitment to the Partnership programme and be pro-active at country level to contribute to Partnership objectives at that level. Thirdly, timely provision of funds is critical to any of the planned activities.

Once these observed constraints are addressed, there are good opportunities for GWP-SA to make progress in 2002. Based on a strong regional partnership, it is hoped that strong national partnerships will be launched in 2002, and through these IWRM will be championed at national level.

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## PART I

### INTRODUCTION: OVERVIEW OF THE GWP-SA PROGRAMME IN 2001

#### Objectives and Planned Outputs of the 2001 Work Programme

Activities for the year 2001 were designed to meet the following objectives:

1. *Improve popular awareness and understanding of IWRM within and among the GWP-SA and key stakeholders.* The planned output for this objective was consolidation of the regional and country partnerships.
2. *Encourage and promote cross sectoral and co-ordinated approaches in water resources development and management among GWP-SA members and national governments.* This objective had 2 major outputs: strengthen existing and develop new mechanisms for sharing and exchanging IWRM information and experiences; and providing technical and professional support to the SADC Water Sector and other regional initiatives.
3. *Improve water governance within GWP-SA and in selected countries.* Outputs for this objective were enhancement of stakeholder capacity in decision-making regarding water resources management; influencing national and regional policy formulation so that they include IWRM principles; and facilitating access to databases of guidelines, best practices and case studies on IWRM.
4. *Contribute to reducing unnecessary competition over finite water resources in selected countries.* Outputs for this objective were clearly establish, apply, and disseminate the principles of IWRM and identify IWRM gaps and constraints.
5. *Improve IWRM planning among GWP-SA members and key regional stakeholders.* The main output under this objective was to facilitate the finalisation of the FFA process and dissemination of the vision messages.

#### Evaluative achievement of objectives

On a comparative basis among the five objectives, greatest progress was made under the first objective, mainly in the area of consolidating the partnership. More progress was made at regional level compared to country level. This was because

the country partnerships that were intended to spearhead activities at country level were not established in the year as was planned. The second objective was also largely met with planned assistance to the SADC Water Sector culminating in project proposals for the Regional Strategic Action Plan and a floods and droughts strategy that has been adopted by SADC. The Southern Africa Water Information Network continued to be strengthened as a mechanism for sharing information, while electronic discussion groups were established to exchange ideas on key IWRM issues. At a global level, contribution to the Toolbox, which is a new GWP mechanism for sharing experience, was not done.

The third objective on improving water governance was not satisfactorily met. Only the capacity building aspect was carried out in full. The processes of developing a simplified version of the IWRM principles and identifying IWRM case studies were started. The IWRM guidelines were not developed. This objective is a key one in the whole regional mission of promoting sustainable utilisation and management of water resources through IWRM, hence the need for stronger efforts to carry out the outstanding activities sooner rather than later.

The fourth objective was also unsatisfactorily met. Identification of gaps continued in 2 countries only and reports would be produced in 2002. Demonstration of IWRM was not done.

The last objective whose output was on the Framework for Action to achieve the Vision had a lot of activities planned for but less than half of the work was done due to unavailability of funds. A workplan for the development of the FFA was put in place by the FFA Core Group but implementation of actions scheduled for 2001 was not done.

Although a lot of individual activities were carried out, summatively half of the 2001 programme objectives remained partly achieved.

#### Congregated Challenge in Programme Implementation

As will be shown in the second part of this report, there were a number of factors that aggravated the slow progress in the year 2001. First was the staffing situation in the Secretariat. Human

resources are very limited with mainly the Executive Secretary and the Information Officer sharing the greatest load of the workplan. Many a time the two officers would be too overloaded and end-up postponing work. Consultants were brought in the year to assist but the Secretariat would still spend more time reviewing the products of the consultants.

The workplan was drawn with not only the Secretariat as the implementer, but with the GWP-SA partners as well. It was agreed during the launch of the Partnership in 2000 that member organisations will also take up some aspects of the programme. This however did not happen, hence the extra load on the Secretariat.

The third factor militating against progress was the delayed funding. In the first half of the year, the Partnership operated without a budget and a number of activities suffered because of this. For example the FFA activities were drawn based on the pledged funds but the funds did not come through in the year. Those that did come in rather late for the implementation of some activities.

## PART 2

### PROGRESS MADE AGAINST PROGRAMME OUTPUTS

#### Output 1: Consolidation of GWP-SA

A strong partnership is seen as the basis for promoting IWRM in southern Africa. It is for this reason that several activities were carried out in 2001 to strengthen and consolidate the partnership.

##### *Membership*

The base for the partnership is its membership. Membership increased to 120 from 102 at the beginning of the year. Most of the new members were from Zambia.

##### *Participation*

Despite the increase in numbers, participation in the partnership programme by members remained low. Possible causes for this were the understanding and translation of commitment made by members upon signing up for membership, and the communication of GWP issues within the ranks of the member organisation. There should therefore be more focus on improving the quality of membership compared to quantity.

##### *Regional Partnership Meeting*

The regional consulting partners meet once a year to strategize on partnership and IWRM issues in the region. This year, the meeting was held in Harare at the end of July and was attended by 70% of the regional membership. Major meeting outputs included approval of a substantive Regional Steering Committee, strategizing on member participation in the 2001-3 work programme, establishment of working groups on key IWRM issues (namely IWRM and poverty, public/private partnerships, and water and sanitation challenges) and partnership contributions to other global and regional events.<sup>1</sup> Discussion groups based on the key IWRM issues have since been established to refine the partnership position and action on these issues.

##### *GWP-SA Steering Committee*

The substantial Southern Africa Steering Committee (SASC) was established with the mandate to take action to facilitate the development, implementation and administration of the programmes, governance, financial and other

<sup>1</sup> The report of the 2001 Regional Partnership meeting is available separately.

aspects essential to attain the Partnership objectives. On the financial aspects, the SASC established a fund-raising sub-committee which was scheduled to develop a funding strategy for the sustainability of the regional and country partnerships. This was however not done and has been postponed to the following year. Since its appointment, the SASC held 2 meetings during which it developed its Terms of Reference, established Finance, Programme and Governance Sub-Committees, and discussed programme and secretariat staffing issues.<sup>2</sup>

### *Country Partnerships*

The formation of country partnerships is also another way of strengthening GWP-SA. It was anticipated that 6 new partnerships would be launched in 2001. Only one was launched in Namibia. Lesotho, South Africa and Botswana were the ones certain to launch their partnerships but all postponed to 2002 because of various factors within their countries and beyond the control of the Secretariat. Much as the Secretariat will continue to facilitate and encourage the launch of partnerships, the members at regional level recommended that launching of country water partnerships (CWP) should remain the prerogative of members in-country. This raises the concern that CWP may not be established at the rate at which the Secretariat has planned in order to strengthen the regional partnership. CWP were also scheduled to hold networking meetings. Zambia, Zimbabwe and Namibia where CWPs exist held their meetings. With the assistance of the Secretariat these CWP were expected to establish networking mechanisms.

### *Networking Mechanisms*

Other than meetings, no other networking mechanisms were established. A communications survey that was commissioned at the end of the year will establish further ways members feel would help them network effectively at country level.

### *Youth Forum*

Upon its establishment, the Regional Partnership sought to actively involve women and the youth in its activities as a way of strengthening itself. A youth forum was therefore held in the year during which youth from the region spelled out how they would like to contribute to promoting IWRM in

the region<sup>3</sup>. They established a Southern Africa Youth Action Team (SAYWAT) to facilitate youth involvement in operationalising IWRM in southern Africa. The youth are a key force in creating water awareness in general and a good base for a future generation that is IWRM conscious.

The main drawback for now is that there are no funds available for their activities and the Fund-raising Sub-committee of SASC is expected to help raise funds for the youth to realise their mission.

### *Information Sharing*

Sharing information within the Partnership and publicity to external audiences was also designed to consolidate the Partnership in the year. A brochure was produced for information about GWP-SA. The WaterDialogue newsletter was also produced twice instead of the planned 3 times. The last 2 issues were combined and published in December because the officer responsible had too much workload to produce the issues separately. The design of the GWP-SA website was revised twice in the year and content continuously updated.

The major setback in information sharing has been the tremendous increase in the cost of printing in Zimbabwe. Mailing hard copies still remains an excellent option for the Partnership since it's the main way to reach wider audiences.

### *Communication and Expertise Review*

As part of improving communication within the Partnership and helping members contribute more effectively to the Partnership programme, the Secretariat commissioned a review of the member communication facilities and expertise available in member institutions. The data collection process started at the end of the year and the results are expected to be ready early in 2002. It is expected that through this review, ways of improving communication and information sharing within the Partnership will be established. The expertise review is expected to strengthen member participation in the Partnership by bringing to the Partnership what the member institutions already do best in their own organisational programmes.

### *Participation in Regional and Global Programmes*

GWP-SA also consolidated itself through participating in other regional and global programmes. Of particular importance to the region are WaterNet and SAWINET. The target of at most 3 GWP-SA members involved in each of the APs was met. In WaterNet, the Universities of

<sup>2</sup> Minutes of the September and November SASC meetings are available separately.

<sup>3</sup> The Youth Forum report is available separately.

Zimbabwe, Malawi and Dar-es-Salaam are GWP-SA members that participate in WaterNet.

SAWINET has more than 5 members that are focal points for the network.

GWP-SA also participated in the Water Utilities Partnership (WUP) a global GWP programme focusing on reforms. A country member from Botswana represented GWP-SA at the first WUP conference held in Uganda.

The Africa Water Forum (AWF) which focuses on water policy issues is also another Forum that GWP-SA was involved in. The Chair of SASC represented GWP-SA at the launch AWF and the development and signing of a memorandum of understanding between GWP at global level and AWF.

GWP-SA also contributed to the development of themes for the NGO sector to be covered at the World Social Development Summit in Johannesburg in June 2002. A member from Zimbabwe represented the Partnership.

Other global meetings that the Secretariat attended are the Donors Meeting in Abidjan called by the African Development Bank for co-ordination of funding the water sector in Africa. The Secretariat also attended a capacity building workshop in the Netherlands for the global CAPNET programme.

As part of a global family, GWP-SA in the year also attended various GWP meetings to contribute to the development of GWP plans and strategies at global level. Notable are the Wallingford meeting where regional plans were reviewed and various TEC meetings in Stockholm, Japan, and Argentina where programmes were reviewed.

## **Output 2: Capacity Building of GWP-SA Members and Key Role Players**

### *IWRM Seminar*

Capacity building was scheduled to be achieved through 3 main activities: one IWRM training seminar, one gender mainstreaming workshop, and one exchange programme. Of the three, only the IWRM seminar took place. The seminar drew participants from GWP-SA members and from other key players in the region's water sector.<sup>4</sup>

### *Gender Mainstreaming Workshop and Exchange Programme*

Unlike the IWRM seminar that was sub-contracted to a GWP-SA member institution to organise, the gender mainstreaming workshop and

the exchange programme were being organised by the Secretariat. Due to pressure of work, the two were not completely executed. Although the exchange programme did not take place, preparations for the exchange were done. Partnership members were invited to identify areas of exchange and specify their needs. Two proposals were received and these will be considered for execution early in 2002.

With limited staff in the Secretariat to organise both the technical and administrative aspects of workshops, a viable remedy is to sub-contract workshops and seminars to Partnership members. With this approach, the Secretariat would still remain with the responsibility of ensuring that quality and acceptable standards are maintained throughout.

## **Output 3: Strengthening Existing and Establishing New mechanisms for Sharing Information**

Three major mechanisms for sharing information were planned in 2001. These are the Southern Africa Water Information Network (SAWINET) project, the IWRM Toolbox and electronic discussions on key IWRM issues.

### *SAWINET*

The SAWINET project made tremendous progress in the year beginning with the hiring of a manager for the project. Since then, a network of 18 national focal points was established in 9 countries. The 18 were fully trained as focal points in July 2001. Focal points are national nodes whose duty is to market and collect information to input into the network, and facilitate quality control of the network. Since the establishment of the national contact points, SAWINET has seen a 60% increase in the number of documents submitted. The programme is so far progressing well.<sup>5</sup> Through SAWINET more IWRM information is being shared in the areas of water sector reform, legal and policy issues, and catchment and groundwater management.

### *IWRM Toolbox*

The IWRM Toolbox is a global project in which case studies on various IWRM issues are being put together. Southern Africa provided comments on the contents and structure of the toolbox. But due to absence of resources, no substantive input was made.

<sup>4</sup> The IWRM workshop report is available separately

<sup>5</sup> A detailed SAWINET progress report prepared for GTZ which is funding the project is available separately.

### *Electronic Discussions*

The third way of exchanging information on IWRM was to establish and operationalise electronic discussions on key IWRM issues. Three issues were identified during the July Consulting Partners Meeting, and electronic discussion groups were established. However, participation has not been very encouraging. Apparently, there is still need to establish ways of encouraging members to participate in these discussions. At the same time, there is also need to establish why participation is so poor in these electronic discussion groups to help make them more effective.

### **Output 4: Dissemination of Vision messages and Finalisation of the Framework for Action**

#### *Vision Awareness Activities*

Public awareness of the Vision messages continued this year, especially targeting Francophone and Lusophone countries. Translation of the main vision document was completed and a total of 700 French and 520 Portuguese documents were distributed to the French and Portuguese speaking countries. Further action on awareness was in terms of producing and distributing vision leaflets, and carrying out other national awareness activities. This was however not done because funds were not made available. Pledges of funding for the Vision and FFA component of the GWP-SA programme were made by DFID.

#### *FFA Development*

The second major output was the facilitation of the development of the FFA. The development of the FFA to achieve the vision is a major task not only for GWP-SA but for the region as a whole. It will be a guide for regional activities in the water sector in the first quarter of this century. A planning meeting was held with the SADC WSCU during which the way forward on the development of the FFA was agreed and major principles to guide the FFA process were developed.<sup>6</sup> Subsequently an FFA Core Group led by the SADC WSCU was established to guide the FFA process. A workplan<sup>7</sup> was developed but none of the work that was planned to be done was carried out because of the same problem of the non-availability of funds. This included the holding of national consultations in all SADC countries and preparation of 3 national FFAs. All the work has

been postponed to 2002 with the trust that DFID will make available the required funds as pledged.

### **Output 5: Improved Water Governance and Political Will**

#### *IWRM Flyer*

Influencing water policy to be IWRM sensitive is one of GWP's major line of activity. One step taken in 2001 was to develop a simplified flyer on IWRM. This came in the wake of concerns on the complexity of the original TAC document on IWRM. At the end of the year, a consultant was commissioned to produce the simplified version and the flyer will be ready in the first quarter of 2002.

#### *IWRM Guidelines*

In the year, the Secretariat had also planned to develop and distribute guidelines for IWRM integration into policy formulation. This would be followed by advocacy to encourage governments to adopt the IWRM guidelines. The guidelines were however not developed in the year and the activity has been postponed to next year.

### **Output 6: Establishment of a database on IWRM Guidelines, Best Practices and Case Studies**

The database with guidelines, best practices and case studies was not established in the year, but the process to do so was initiated. Expressions of interest to carry out the best practice studies were received from five countries – Zimbabwe, Lesotho, Malawi, South Africa and Tanzania. By the end of the year, discussions were under way with the consultants on the nitty-gritty details of the case studies. The exercise is such that there will be five national consultants and one regional one who will co-ordinate the production of a regional report on case studies.

### **Output 7: Establish, apply and disseminate the principles of IWRM**

#### *IWRM Demonstration*

It was planned in the year that one IWRM demonstration project will be implemented from which further lessons and experiences would be captured. The demonstration did not take place as it was dependent on the availability of guidelines and other administrative arrangements between the GWP-SA Secretariat and the partner to demonstrate IWRM on the ground. The activity was therefore postponed to next year.

<sup>6</sup> A report of the Planning Meeting is available separately.

<sup>7</sup> The FFA Work Schedule is available at the GWP-SA Secretariat.

### *New Regional Associated Programmes*

Associated with demonstrating IWRM was the development of two new regional Associated Programmes. No new APs were developed in the year.

### **Output 8: Periodically identify IWRM gaps and constraints**

#### *Mapping at Country Level*

Mapping of gaps continued in the year, mostly with work carried over from last year. The Zimbabwe Water Partnership commissioned its mapping exercise but the consultant could not produce the report before the end of the year as was planned. Mapping work that had stalled in 2000 in Swaziland due to problems with the consultant resumed at the end of 2001 with a new consultant and the report is expected to be ready by February 2002. Efforts were also made to resuscitate mapping in Mozambique where work had barely started just before the 2000 floods. The consultant could however not indicate his willingness to continue with the work and a new consultant will be identified in 2002 to continue with the work.

#### *National Guidelines*

As mapping continued in the designated countries, it was decided that since this would be continuous work in the SADC region, there is need to establish an IWRM mapping network with country nodes. To facilitate the work of these nodes there would be need to develop guidelines for national mapping. The Secretariat was unable to facilitate the establishment of the network and the development of the guidelines. The work will be carried over to 2002.

### **Output 9: Technical Support provided to the Implementation of the SADC Water Sector Regional Strategic Action plan**

#### *RSAP Project Proposals*

GWP-SA continued assisting the SADC WSCU in the implementation of its Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP). This year focus was on elaborating 3 concepts into full proposals<sup>8</sup>. The concepts are from the Consultation and Public Participation Category.

First was the project on awareness building for decision makers which is intended to create favourable conditions to contribute to the attainment

of a more co-ordinated approach to managing water. The conditions are a pool of decision-makers in SADC countries who are aware of and understand the concept of IWRM; increased political awareness of and commitment to issues relating to IWRM and improved institutional capacity to develop and implement policies that take into account of and sufficiently address the varying regional needs regarding IWRM. As part of the activities to help create these conditions, the project proposes that a family of IWRM information products relevant to and reflective of perceptions in the SADC region be produced and packaged for access by the various decision-makers. The second project is on consultative forums in water issues which are designed to strengthen and extend regional capacity to manage and develop shared watercourses. The major areas proposed for consultation include the Shared Watercourses Protocol, partnership in the management and development of shared water resources, building and strengthening institutions for the development and management of shared water resources, and the role and mobilisation of civil society in the management and development of shared water resources. Three sets of consultative forums are proposed – national water week workshops, river basin forums and regional forums. Each set will focus on specific issues relevant to the level of managing a shared water resource.

The third proposal is a strategy on involving the media in water issues. Activities proposed in the strategy include establishing a SADC water information desk to raise the profile of IWRM in the media and among stakeholders; facilitating media access to IWRM information resources; media training in IWRM; and establishment of production partnerships between media houses and various institutions.

#### *RSAP Reference Group*

In addition to assisting elaborate the PCNs, GWP-SA also participated in 2 of the 3 scheduled meetings of the SADC Water Resources Reference Group meetings. The Reference Group advises the Sector on the implementation of the strategy.

#### *Floods Strategy*

GWP-SA also assisted the SADC WSCU develop a floods and droughts management strategy. The goal of the strategy is to improve the security of the people of southern Africa against severe water threats associated with droughts and floods. It is expected that guided by this strategy, the Water Sector will contribute to poverty alleviation, as there will be reduced human, property, services and environmental losses and damages. The strategy has

<sup>8</sup> Copies of the proposals are available at the GWP-SA Secretariat.

five major elements namely: preparedness and contingency planning for response; early warning and vulnerability information systems; mitigation measures; response; and recovery.<sup>9</sup>

### **Output 10: Professional and Technical input into global and regional IWRM initiatives and special projects**

Professional and technical input made was mainly based on request. After assisting the SADC WSCU develop a regional floods strategy, GWP-SA also took the strategy further to contribute to the development of the global associated programme on floods as per global request. This was done through an experts co-ordination meeting held towards the end of the year. Still at global level, the Executive Secretary of GWP-SA attended various meetings of the GWP Technical Committee (TEC) and made input as was requested.<sup>10</sup>

At regional level, the Executive Secretary also serves on the board of the IWRM Consultancy Fund for Southern Africa and this year attended one scheduled meeting for the Fund. Input was also made into the regional water demand management programme through a workshop held earlier in the year.

WaterNet is also another programme that receives a lot of professional input from GWP-SA. This is done mainly through the Water Research Fund Symposiums and through the WaterNet Annual general Meetings.

Technical input was also made to the review of communication materials for the Zambezi Basin Project managed by SARDC IMERCSA. At country level in Zimbabwe, input was made to the development of the media and communication elements of the Environment Policy that was being developed in the year.

### **3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum**

In addition to its own regional targets, GWP-SA is expected to contribute to global objectives. This year, 2 objectives targeting the 3<sup>rd</sup> World Water Forum were added to the programme.

The first was on creation and consolidation of a water movement in Southern Africa where the plan was to carry out public awareness activities on the importance of water and facilitate water resources awareness competitions.

The second was on partnerships and synergies among governments, individuals and other stakeholders, for which a stakeholder participation plan would be developed. None of these activities were carried out as they were not budgeted for at regional level.

### **Programme Staffing**

In the year 2 new staff members were engaged. First was the SAWINET officer to manage the SAWINET programme under GTZ funding but overallly co-ordinated by the Secretariat. A personal assistant to the Executive Secretary was also engaged later in the year under administrative support staff.

<sup>9</sup> The complete floods and droughts strategy document is available separately.

<sup>10</sup> Various trip reports on the TEC meetings attended in China, Argentina, Japan and Stockholm are available at the Secretariat.

## PART 3

### CONCLUSION: RECOMMENDED REMEDIES TO CHALLENGES

Based on the progress made in 2001, the greatest strength that GWP-SA has is the consolidated Partnership at regional level. This is undoubtedly a crucial requirement to facilitate and demonstrate IWRM implementation in the region. To make all the efforts that have been put in building the Partnership worthwhile, a few more steps need to be taken to achieve the Partnership mission.

#### *Contribution from Members*

First, the Secretariat will work with members to revamp membership with a focus on quality. Key to quality is the contribution that the members should make to the whole partnership programme at organisational level. If members took responsibility for some components of the Partnership programme, then set targets would be met within time limits. This would also strengthen the spirit of programme ownership.

#### *Secretariat Staffing*

As members refocus their contribution, they would need to have an adequately staffed Secretariat to co-ordinate all the work. The 2001 programme was prejudiced by an understaffed Secretariat. It would be extremely helpful if more personnel was made available to manage such key activities as the Framework for Action.

#### *Timely Funding*

A lot of activities are being carried over especially in the area of governance (IWRM guidelines, policy, etc) and the Vision related work. This is partly because of the staffing constraints raised above, and partly because funds to carry out the activities were not available on time. This issue ought to be addressed both at regional and global levels.

#### *Conclusion*

It is recommended that the staff complement in the Secretariat should be improved to cope with the workload. It would also be extremely useful for GWP-SA members to review their commitment to the Partnership programme and be pro-active at country level to contribute to Partnership objectives at that level. Thirdly, timely provision of funds is critical to any of the planned activities.

Once these observed constraints are addressed, there are good opportunities for GWP-SA to make progress in 2002. Based on a strong regional partnership, it is hoped that strong national partnerships will be launched in 2002, and through these IWRM will be championed at national level.