

Confluence

NEWSLETTER OF THE DAMS AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

UNEP Under New Leadership

Foreword

by Achim Steiner, UN Under Secretary-General and Executive Director of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)



The Dams and Development Project, born in 2001, has in many ways reached a critical point in its history.

The debate now focuses fairly and squarely on how to take its wealth of information and the legacy of its progenitor--the World Commission on Dams (WCD)-- forward into a concrete and meaningful future.

It is honest to admit that the recommendations of the WCD have neither been taken up lock stock and barrel but nor have they been left to gather dust.

The European Union's Linking Directive to the Kyoto Protocol requires WCD criteria and guidelines to be reflected in projects considered for carbon credits under the Clean Development Mechanism.

The German Development Bank-KfW- attribute the renewed interest in donor funding for dams to the framework provided by the World Commission.

The private sector arm of the World Bank, the International Finance Corporation, has gone some way in respect to indigenous peoples by adopting the principle of free, prior informed consultation.

Some private banks, like HSBC, have introduced water policies that draw significantly on the WCD report.

Meanwhile the recent Declaration of African Ministers on Hydropower and Sustainable Development also echoes to parts of the Commission's conclusions and the DDP's core messages and themes.

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These include:-

1. priorities to improve the efficiency of existing facilities
2. careful assessment of all energy options
3. agreement that local communities must derive sustainable positive benefits
4. recognition that good practice should guide environmental and social mitigation measures.

UNEP has an interest in dams but its interests are in many ways wider, encompassing infrastructure generally.

The coming decades are likely to witness a massive construction of not only dams but ports and airports to power stations and urban-related development.

Much of this will be in developing countries on continents like Asia, Latin America and Africa under initiatives like the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

Dams in some ways raise unique and often highly charged issues all of their own. But the challenges of balancing the social, economic and environmental impacts of all big infrastructure developments raise common and similar sets of questions.

Like dams, these demand that the dialogue between all parties and stakeholders needs to be maintained so that all voices-- from government and industry to farmers, women and indigenous peoples-- are heard and understood.

Indeed, without this broad forum that begins to fully recognize the principle of rights and risks, and responsibilities, we can only perpetuate the bi-polar world of winners and losers.

Such a divisive landscape is unlikely to be conducive to delivering true sustainable development and for achieving the internationally agreed development goals.

The DDP was charged with promoting improved decision-making on the basis of the strategic priorities of WCD and other relevant reference materials.

UNEP sincerely believes that within the outcome of DDP's work lie the guidance, ideas and inspiration for planning and constructing all forms of large-scale infrastructure in a way that balances benefits for all.

We are committed to bring this thinking and the good practice into our overall work under the banner of environmental sustainability of infrastructure.

Also committed to make a package of services available to member states and partners that enable them to make the best choices, at the earliest possible stage, which best suits their development trajectories and social, environmental and economic objectives.

Practical Tools for Decision-Makers on Dams and Development: Elaborating the Compendium

During the first phase of the Project (2001-2004), the Dams and Development Project identified the need to develop practical tools to help decision-makers. Therefore, Phase 2 incorporated the elaboration of a Compendium of relevant practices, based on key issues from the Strategic Priorities of the World Commission on Dams Report, on the planning and management of dams for decision-makers and practitioners. Towards this end, the 4th Dams and Development Forum held in October 2005 discussed further the nature and contents of Compendium and prioritized a set of issues based on a preliminary checklist developed by the DDP Secretariat. DDP, with the endorsement of the Steering Committee, initiated the development of the first nine priority key issues (Benefit sharing, Compensation policy, Stakeholder participation, Addressing outstanding social issues, Social impact assessment, Environmental management plan, Compliance, Identification of options, and International policy on shared river basins) for incorporation into the first edition of the Compendium.

It is anticipated that the Compendium will define the main features/elements constituting these issues, identify regulatory frameworks capturing them and present examples from projects that illustrate the implementation of these features/elements. In this regard, an important departure point from the WCD Report (2000), which drew lessons from failures, is that the focus of the Compendium will be on learning from positive examples showing a way forward.

With the help of international experts, extensive research was carried out on these nine priority issues and reports consolidating the findings of the research have been compiled. An initial meeting was also convened in February 2006 to facilitate an exchange of ideas including discussion on preliminary examples that could eventually be considered for incorporation into the final version of the Compendium. The process is now entering its third stage which is consultation of stakeholders on the reports and the final structure of the Compendium. This stage will commence with the rigorous review of the reports by the Steering Committee and Government Advisory Consultative Group at meetings to be convened in August 2006.

However, finding relevant examples and their corresponding literature to develop the Compendium has been immensely challenging. In some cases, there are generally still few “relevant” examples demonstrating sound frameworks and the implementation of some of the issues under consideration, especially those related to relatively recent concepts such as benefit sharing. Furthermore, in some instances, there is little written information to rely on. Even if information exists, it is not readily accessible electronically and in some instances primary research is also recommended. Ultimately, the challenge of getting broad multistakeholder endorsement of the Compendium will also be significant. The planned consultation process involving the GACG, the SC and the DD Forum aims at its build up. There is the opportunity however, that if the process succeeds, a methodology

to deal with these contentious issues would have been established for future similar exercises.

Evolving Dams and Development Debate

DDP at the African Ministerial Conference on Hydropower and Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 6-9 March, 2006

The DDP Secretariat actively participated in the preparatory activities of the Conference and attended the Committee meeting held in early February 2006. A key objective of the Conference included creating an understanding at political level of the need to unlock the hydropower potential of Africa as a major energy option to promote sustainable development, regional integration and poverty eradication in Africa in support of NEPAD. During the Conference, DDP also organized a side-event ‘Improving decision-making on dams to meet the millennium development goals (MDGs)’ jointly with the African Ministers’ Council on Water (AMCOW). It was attended by 8 Ministers and 80 participants of diverse backgrounds thus adhering to the truly multistakeholder format advocated by the project. Some of the main issues discussed at the meeting included: emerging concepts around sustainability, notably those in the social and environmental areas; the current status of national legislative, policy and regulatory frameworks; shortcomings in practices concerning dealing with these new concepts and suggestions to improve the regulatory frameworks, building capacities and learning from good practices.

The side-event noted the sentiments from representatives of African governments that they are under immense pressure to develop infrastructure to satisfy immediate needs and deliver on commitments to meet MDGs. They however also acknowledged and underlined the fact that sustainable development of large dams inevitably involves dealing appropriately and responsibly with social and environmental impacts of dams. The outcomes of the side-event were considered by the Conference and captured extensively in the Conference Declaration and Action Plan.

Promoting an Africa-wide Dialogue on Dams: the Aftermath of the African Ministerial Conference on Hydropower and Sustainable Development

During the Conference, various consultations were held between representatives of the African stakeholders (AMCOW, FEMA, NEPAD and the South African Government as host of the Conference); UN Water and Energy Africa around the modalities of taking forward the Conference Declaration and Action Plan. Based on the input made at the

Conference, UNEP was approached to assist with the development of a roadmap to take this process further. Representatives of the key intergovernmental stakeholder institutions (AMCOW, FEMA, AMCEN, AFREC and NEPAD) will meet in August 2006 in Nairobi, Kenya for a brainstorming meeting to elaborate the roadmap for implementing the Conference Action Plan.

Dams and Development at the Fourth World Water Forum, Mexico, 16-22 March, 2006

The role of dams in poverty alleviation was the subject of a lively discussion in the session organized by DDP jointly with International Committee on Large Dams (ICOLD), International Rivers Network (IRN), US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE/IWR) and WWF at the 4th World Water Forum. The theme of the event was "Ensuring dams are a platform for growth and sustainable development". It brought together various speakers and audience that expressed diverse but in some ways complementary views on the subject.

On the one hand, the proponents of large dams argued that major multipurpose dams and reservoirs have been successful in supporting development to many nations, and dam projects have remained an integral part of the basic infrastructure platform necessary for social and economic growth. They also recognized that in the past, there were high costs and risks (natural environment, inequitable distribution of benefits, displacement and resettlement of persons, and inaccurate projections

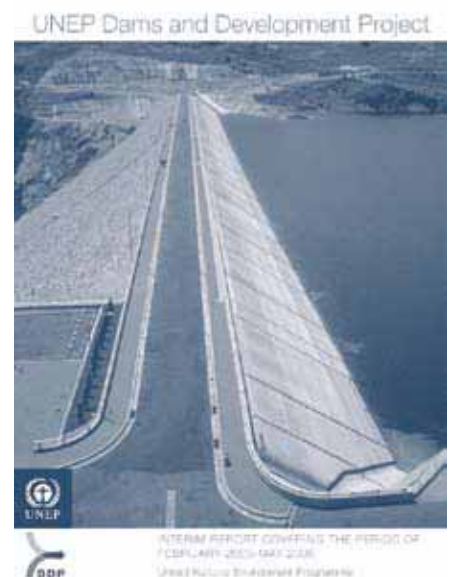
of demand) associated with projects on dams because of poor planning, design and management.

On the other hand, those advocating the development of small infrastructure measures pointed out that the majority of the poor people who are the target of the MDGs live in rural dispersed areas. Therefore, only low-cost, off-grid options such as small-scale drip systems, rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharging, check dams and embankments could reach such destitute people and address their needs effectively. They supported the large-scale implementation of small-scale water infrastructure as a prerequisite to achieving MDG targets, casting doubts about the ability of large solutions to effectively help the poor, fearing that resurgence of large dam building activities will have unacceptable social and environmental impacts and divert funds from poverty alleviating investments.

The general agreement emerging from the session was that both approaches are essential and have a role to play in poverty reduction and the planning and development of the infrastructure development measures should be based on comprehensive assessment of specific needs and the full range of options. It was agreed that in both cases careful planning and participatory decision-making processes were crucial to address environmental and social impacts. This should be an integral part of the development of project. Stakeholders' participation was considered as fundamental to resolving inherent conflicts and risks around dams' projects. Such measures should be mainstreamed in the policy and regulatory frameworks that should be accompanied by capacity building at managerial levels to improve decision-making on dams and their alternatives.

DDP Interim Report: Reflection of the Past and Foundation for post DDP Activities

The preparation of the DDP Interim Report (February 2005 to May 2006) provided a unique opportunity to reflect on what has been achieved so far and, equally important, to start establishing the basis for the future post the DDP in early 2007. A significant achievement highlighted in the report during this period is the strengthening of multistakeholder global and national dialogues as important platforms that provide broad based input towards improvements to normative frameworks. Another



important achievement is, no doubt, around the further clarification of the understanding of key social and environmental issues as well as aspects on stakeholder participation. The report also traces the important steps made in the evolution of the dams and development debate. Significantly, the majority, if not all, of stakeholders are now ready to devote collective efforts and time on deliberating constructively about how to build good dams rather than in engaging in a polarized discussion of whether or not to build dams. There is also growing recognition that large dams and their alternatives, including small-scale dams, are not to be seen as competing options. Given this background, the prospects for the future are encouraging.

A questionnaire/survey that seeks to collect information from stakeholders essential to assess their interest of moving forward specific DDP activities beyond the lifespan of the Project has been circulated to the Steering Committee, Government Advisory Consultative Group and Forum members. Some of the major activities being submitted to the consideration of stakeholders for possible continuity beyond DDP include the following:

- Facilitating and assisting national multistakeholder dialogue to strengthen local regulatory frameworks to address emerging issues on the environment, social aspects and public participation
- Sustaining the global dialogue platform to clarify contentious issues, exchange views and establish networks
- Upgrading the Compendium of relevant examples producing new editions including other key issues and updating those dealt with based on monitoring and continuous learning
- Enhancing capacities of decision-makers and practitioners in the countries through disseminating the Compendium and other reference materials and training through a variety of mechanisms including pilot projects
- Building political will and creating general public awareness on the proper consideration of issues regarding the environment, social aspects and public participation, mainly through communication and networking

Salient Features on implementing the DDP Phase 2 Activities

Promoting National Dialogue Activities and Processes in Various Countries

Uganda

The DDP has been actively participating and supporting the dialogue process and in particular, the development of a scoping report aimed at analyzing the Ugandan normative framework using the WCD

core values and strategic priorities as an analytical framework to produce recommendations aimed at strengthening the national frameworks. The draft Scoping Report was prepared and submitted for review by all interested stakeholders including the Ministries of Mineral Development and Energy; Water, Land and Environment at the initial Forum meeting held in April 2006. The Forum meeting made substantial comments to the Report and other interested stakeholders submitted additional comments. The report has now been finalized. A second Forum meeting to further discuss the Report with the aim of obtaining its broad endorsement by all stakeholders was held on July 25 2006 in Kampala. The Report was endorsed by the meeting, and a way forward including its launch in October 2006 was agreed upon by the Forum participants.

Nigeria

Representatives of key stakeholder groups in Nigeria led by the Society for Water and Public Health Protection (SWAHEP) in collaboration with the Federal Ministry of Water Resources submitted a proposal aimed at initiating a dialogue process on dams and development in Nigeria. DDP made extensive comments on the proposal and a MOU agreement between UNEP and SWAHEP has been finalized defining key areas of support including the analysis of national regulatory frameworks and practices using the WCD report as an analytical framework to identify opportunities and gaps with a view of improving decision-making on dams' development in Nigeria. Significantly, the Federal Ministry of Water of Nigeria has demonstrated a very strong interest

in the dialogue process as there are Bills to Parliament that are pending that may benefit from it.

Ghana

A multistakeholder interim Steering Committee comprising of diverse organisations including the Ministries of Energy and Water Resources, Volta River Authority, Volta Basin Development Foundation has been constituted. A preliminary proposal defining activities aimed at initiating a dialogue activity in the country was submitted to the DDP Secretariat for consideration. Concurrently, preparations are underway to convene the first national multistakeholder workshop on dams and development in September 2006.

Mozambique

Initial interest was expressed in October 2005 by key stakeholders including the Ministry responsible for Water Affairs to DDP for support to embark on a dialogue process. An initial proposal in this regard was submitted to the DDP for consideration and extensive comments were provided. The proposal is currently being finalized by stakeholders in Mozambique and further follow up efforts are in progress.

Togo

A draft proposal for initiating a national dialogue process was submitted to the DDP Secretariat from key stakeholders in Togo led by NGO Jeunes Volontaires pour l'Environment (JVE). The DDP has submitted extensive comments. Further consultations with three Government Directorates - Energy,

Environment and Finance were held. A revised proposal is expected to be submitted soon which takes all comments into account and has the endorsement of all parties.

Update on the Regional Dialogue

The La Plata River Basin

A final report of the proceedings of the IV International Workshop on Regional Approaches to Development and Management of Reservoirs in the La Plata River Basin convened from 29 November to 2 December 2005 in Salto Grande, Argentina, is now available in CD-rom and in hard copy for distribution. It can also be downloaded from the DDP website www.unep.org/dams.

Central Africa

A draft concept note expressing an interest for a regional dialogue on dams and development in Central Africa has been submitted to the DDP Secretariat. Extensive comments have been provided and a revised proposal is expected to be submitted shortly.

SADC: the Regional Water Policy Incorporating DDP Issues

The Dams and Development Project partially supported the three-phased regional consultative process leading to both the development of the Regional Position Paper on the World Commission on Dams and the Regional Water Policy. Significantly, the Regional Position Paper on the World Commission on Dams has been finalized and endorsed by the Water Resources Technical Committee (May 2006). The Regional Water Policy has also been concluded which incorporates policy issues related to dam development and management (approved in August 2005).

Networking and Communication

New Look of DDP Communication Tools

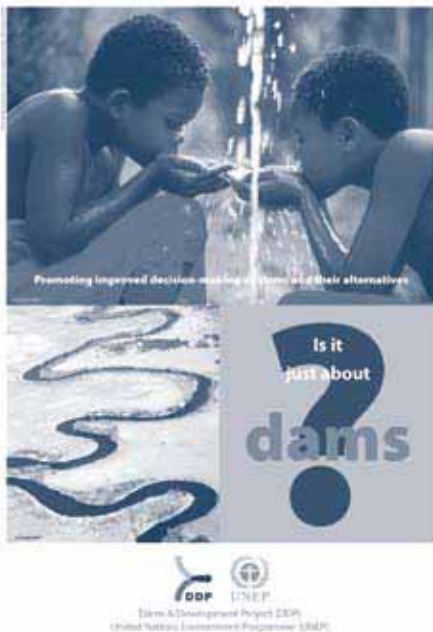


In the first quarter of 2006, the DDP Secretariat successfully updated, and improved its various communication tools. Revised information sheets focusing on DDP objectives and work programme, governance structure, promoting dialogues, issue-based workshops and

Disseminations

practical tools have been published and are being disseminated to a broad range of stakeholders. In addition, DDP produced a new brochure, posters and banners that will be displayed in forthcoming meetings in which DDP will participate.

In March 2006, DDP prepared an article published in April 2006 issue of the International Water Power and Dams Construction Magazine.



The article highlighted the main activities and achievements of the Project to date. DDP also prepared a short article on the side-events convened by the Project in 2006 that was published in the internal UNEP magazine "Tidbits" which is circulated amongst UNEP staff. The article was prepared with a view of updating UNEP colleagues on the progress being made by the Project as well as to increase the overall visibility of DDP within UNEP.

DDP has also initiated the process of compiling every fortnightly, interesting developments regarding dams that are reported in the news

Web Statistics, January – July 2006 www.unep.org/dams			
	Hits	Visits	Page Views
2006			
January	26,549	8,964	6,558
February	22,201	8,215	6,244
March	40,630	10,854	19,786
April	36,005	8,258	16,952
May	38,785	9,072	17,001
June	43,823	8,894	24,819
July	64,832	8,898	42,241
Downloads	In July the most downloaded report was the Interim Report Phase 2 with 371 downloads!		

globally into a consolidated report that could be shared with stakeholders upon request. The helpdesk facility continues to be operational and available to all our readers. The DDP Secretariat remains committed to assisting you on your information needs. Please do not hesitate to send your requests/inquiries at ddpinfo@unep.org.

The DDP Website and its use

The website has been regularly updated and a wide range of information about various DDP activities including national consultative workshops, elaboration of practical tools, issue-based workshops and Dams and Development Forum meeting proceedings is readily accessible. From statistics, whilst the figures of those that visit the webpage fluctuate, there is a strong tendency that the figures are increasing indicating significant interest in the webpage.

Translating the WCD Report into French

The Network for Environment and Sustainable Development in Africa (NESDA) has been commissioned to translate the WCD and Spier Reports into French for its dissemination in francophone countries. NESDA is a non-profit organization based in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire under the auspices of the African Development Bank. It has been collaborating with UNEP as a focal point in Francophone Africa for the GEO and Africa Environment Outlook, annual assessment reports produced by the Division of Early Warning and Assessment of UNEP. The translation is to be completed during the third quarter of 2006.



Management of DDP Processes

The Tenth Steering Committee Meeting

The 10th SC meeting took place on 16-17 February 2006 in The Hague. The meeting held extensive deliberations. In addition to considering in detail the development process of the Compendium, the body addressed a range of key issues that included the Dams and Development Forum membership renewal, national and regional dialogue initiatives, the draft agenda of the fifth Dams and Development Forum meeting, the involvement of the DDP in forthcoming international meetings and key aspects to be considered in the exit strategy of the Dams and Development Project.

At this meeting, the SC also had an opportunity of reviewing and commenting on the initial briefings of international experts hired to undertake the initial research on the priority key issues to be incorporated into the first version of the Compendium. Consensus was reached at this meeting that the focus of the Compendium shall be on presenting relevant positive examples with the view of learning how to deal with the priority key issues.

The summary of the minutes will be published on the website after their review and adoption at the 11th SC meeting scheduled to take place on 28-30 August 2006 in The Hague.

Views of DDP Stakeholders

The Dams Debate in Nigeria

Engineer I.E Ekpo, Assistant Director, Federal Ministry of Water Resources and Vice President (Africa) of Africa-Australia Association of ICOLD

Nigeria is a major dam building nation with more than 200 dams recorded in the National Dam Register. Although Nigeria is not yet on Board in the Dams and Development Forum, she has however been following the dams debate and implementing programmes on dams leading towards developing a road map for effective partnership. This is in line with the recommendations of the World Commission on Dams (WCD).



Methods to effectively tackle dam development issues include enlightenment of stakeholders at project conception to gain public acceptance; inclusion of acceptable economic, social and environmental impacts from project onset. Also major reform policies of Government that do affect water resources development and energy provision especially in rural areas to enhance service delivery are being put together to translate from policy to practice. Some of the on going key projects that have passed through these stages include the Gurara Water Transfer project; the Ile-Ife dam, Shagari Dam project to mention a few, It has to be stated that in all cases, the interest of stakeholders - both the beneficiaries and adversely affected stakeholders are considered. Granting that there may be some grudges, misgivings in certain quarters for which entitlements, de-stabilization of traditional customs are affected, dialogue with these persons or groups continue to ensure that fairness, equity is displayed.

On the African scene, the continent's water resources are under serious threat from inadequate catchment management and widespread pollution of our dams. Very unfortunately, most of the waters in our eight (8) major river systems are rarely confined to the boundaries of a single country; hence, the dams do not seem to achieve their purposes. Water treaties and Agreements to manage these waters have to be strengthened. The option now left for the continent is to have a global debate through the recently launched New Partnership for African Development (NEPAD). The emphasis of NEPAD is on sustainable economic growth in water, sanitation, energy, agriculture etc. If this is done, peace and security will be guaranteed, widespread poverty eradicated while accelerated growth promoted.

UNEP Water Policy and Strategy

One of the UNEP's key mandates within the UN system is to provide policy guidance and coordination in the field of the environment. Within this context, UNEP places high priority in the protection as well as equitable and sustainable use of freshwater resources, both for human use and the maintenance of ecosystems. These priorities include strengthening national capacities in environmental management and mainstreaming the environment into economic and social development (i.e., into national strategies for poverty reduction and sustainable development).

These issues form the basis of the UNEP Water Policy and Strategy (WPS) that was recently developed and is being finalized.

The main purpose of the UNEP WPS is to contribute to environmental sustainability within integrated water resources management (IWRM). In pursuance of this goal, the WPS set the following objectives:

- Improved assessment and awareness of environmental water issues;
- Improved environmental management of basins, coastal and marine waters;
- Improved cooperation and coordination in the water sector.

WPS will revolve around the three mutually supportive and closely linked components in support of an environment-focused approach to integrated water resources management process at all levels:

- (1) Assessment of water resources which creates knowledge base and raises awareness, essential for developing, implementing and evaluating appropriate management measures;
- (2) Integrated water resources management that links the various elements of the natural resource base, i.e. ecosystems, as well as the institutional, social and economic aspects of water resources management;
- (3) Cooperation mechanisms at the national, regional, sub-regional and global levels through which UNEP will deliver on the environmental assessment and management components described above.

Recognizing that water is a vital resource for economic development, WSP seeks to contribute to the socio-economic development that brings about the need for a shift from supply-side policies to more integrated supply- and demand-management approaches which integrate the value of water for irrigation, hydropower, domestic and industrial uses while protecting ecosystem services. Consequently, UNEP will promote the greater use of economic instruments such as markets for environmental services, pro-poor environmental fiscal reforms, and incentives for the efficient and equitable use of water.

At the operational level, implementation will be further guided by the Bali Strategic Plan for Technology Support and Capacity-building.

UNEP will endeavour to build and enhance partnerships and promote multistakeholder participation. UNEP actions will promote the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in water resource planning and management -- including infrastructure development.

The DDP Secretariat has actively participated in the development of WSP which has been updated following the inputs of the 9th Special Session of the Governing Council/ Global Ministerial Environment Forum held in February 2006, Dubai. WPS will be submitted for the consideration and approval by the next 24th Governing Council. WPS will guide UNEP's subsequent activities around dams and development in future, post DDP.

Upcoming Events

The Second GACG and the Eleventh Steering Committee Meetings, August 2006

The meetings will be held in The Hague, Netherlands. The 2nd GACG meeting will be on 28 and 29 August while the 11th SC meeting will be on 29 and 30 August. These meetings are cornerstones of the stakeholder consultation process of the Compendium. The purpose of both meetings is mainly to review the final reports prepared by international experts on the 9 priority key issues selected for elaboration and incorporation into the first edition of the Compendium of relevant practices for improved decision-making of dams and their alternatives. The experts involved

in the preparation of these reports are expected to present the findings of their research at the meetings. Based on the discussions around the reports, the DDP Secretariat will also seek for recommendations and guidance of the SC and GACG members on the structure of the Compendium and how to incorporate the information in the reports into the Compendium.

The Fifth Dams and Development Forum Meeting, November 2006

The 5th Dams and Development Forum meeting will be convened in Nairobi on 23-24 November 2006. It is anticipated that the meeting will consider a number of key issues including the impact of multistakeholder national dialogue processes, the progress of the dams and development debate including the DDP's contribution, and the draft Compendium on Relevant Practices.

The 5th Dams and development Forum will be the last Forum meeting within the current context of DDP Phase 2. Consequently the Forum will also be invited to make recommendations on the exit strategy of the Project whose end is drawing nearer (early 2007). In view of this, all Forum members are encouraged to attend the next Forum meeting.

Interacting with DDP Stakeholders

Dr. Matthew McCartney

Senior Researcher, International Water Management Institute

The case for more large dams, particularly in Africa, has been made. In many places the water regulated and stored by dams is an absolute requirement to meet the development objectives of water supply, agriculture, industry and energy production. However, in any specific situation, a dam may not be the best option. In all cases consideration needs to be given to the full range of alternatives.



It is also important that we learn from the mistakes of the past, in order to avoid the environmental degradation and human suffering caused by inappropriate dams.

One way to learn is through talking and sharing experiences. The role of the DDP and, its predecessor the WCD, has been pivotal in supporting this dialogue, through both national and international initiatives. Although not always an easy process, most would agree that this has resulted in the dams "debate" moving forward. And it appears that the dam "industry" is taking note. Initiatives such as the development of the IHA sustainability assessment protocol seem to be proof that things are changing.

Greater awareness of environmental concerns and social responsibilities significantly increases the complexity of dam planning and operation. The need now is to move beyond broad generalities to practical recommendations that improve the decision-making process and enhance dam management. The attempt by DDP to develop a compendium of relevant practices, that are generally acceptable to a broad spectrum of stakeholders, is a step in the right direction. It is to be hoped that this, and similar initiatives, will assist dam companies to continue to improve their environmental and social practices in the future.



Dams and Development Project (DDP) Survey about the continuation of activities in the post DDP Phase 2 period

As you may know, DDP Phase 2 is scheduled to end early 2007, and its work plan provides for establishing an Exit Strategy through which the impact of valuable outputs and activities from the DDP process could be sustained. The DDP Secretariat is carrying out a survey to capture inputs for the strategy.

All members of the Dams and Development Forum are kindly invited to respond to this questionnaire.

Please return the completed questionnaire **before 10 November 2006** to the DDP Secretariat, preferably via e-mail: alberto.calcagno@unep.org or Fax: +254-20-7624763/3859. **Even a partial response is better than no response at all. Many thanks for your cooperation!**

1. From the activities listed below, please indicate which activity should be sustained beyond Phase 2 by ranking it within a scale of 0 – 5 (5 being the highest priority and 0 indicating no interest).

(i) Facilitating and assisting national multi-stakeholder dialogue to strengthen local regulatory frameworks to address emerging issues on the environment, social aspects and public participation

(ii) Sustaining the global dialogue platform to clarify contentious issues, exchange views and establish networks

(iii) Upgrading the Compendium of relevant examples producing new editions including other key issues and updating those dealt with based on monitoring and continuous learning

(iv) Enhancing capacities of decision-makers and practitioners in the countries through disseminating the Compendium and other reference materials and training thereon through a variety of mechanisms including pilot projects

(v) Building political will and creating general public awareness on the proper consideration of issues regarding the environment, social aspects and public participation, mainly through communication and networking.

2. Please provide any explanatory comments you may wish to make on critical activities from DDP to be carried forward. Suggestions of additional DDP activities worthwhile to sustain are particularly welcome. Please kindly rank them as well.

Respondent's Information

Name Title

Address

Phone Fax E-mail

Role in DDP (e.g., SC, Forum, National Committee, Other)

Profession/Discipline

Individual responses will be kept strictly confidential, and retained by the DDP Secretariat. Only aggregated or averaged results will appear in the analysis report of this survey, and no results will be attributed to any single individual.

Calendar of Water Events – 2007

XXII Latin America Congress on Hydraulics

From: 9 – 13 October 2006
Venue: Venezuela
Organizers: Congress Secretariat
<http://www.edelca.com.ve>

Hydropower Financing & Project Economy

From: 23 – 28 October 2006
Venue: Oslo, Norway
Organizers: International Centre for Hydropower
<http://ich.no>

14th International Seminar on Hydropower Plants

From: 21 – 25 November 2006
Venue: Vienna, Austria
Organizers: Institute of Waterpower and Pumps
<http://info.tuwien.ac.at.wup>

Power-Gen International

From: 28 – 30 November 2006
Venue: Orlando, US
Organizers: PennWell Conferences & Exhibitions
<http://www.powergen-international.com>

The 5th Dams and Development Forum

From: 23-24 November 2006
Venue: UNEP, Nairobi, Kenya
Organizers: UNEP Dams and Development Project
www.unep.org/dams

2007 European Renewable Energy Policy Conference

From: 29 - 31 January 2007
Venue: Flagey Convention Centre, Brussels
Organizers: European Renewable Energy Council, Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety, Germany
<http://www.erec-renewables.org/events>

3rd International Ground Water Conference

From: 7 - 10, February 2007
Venue: Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India
Organizers: Tamil Nadu Agricultural University
www.tnau.ac.in

International River Engineering

From: 13 – 15 February 2007
Venue: Mexico City
Organizers: Ahvaz, Khuzestan, Iran
www.7irec.com

Water Saving in Mediterranean and Future Research Needs

From: 14 – 17 February 2007
Venue: Bari, Italy
Organizers: Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Bari (CIHEAM)
www.wasamed.iamb.it

International Conference on Water and Flood Management (ICWFM-2007)

From: 12-14 March 2007
Venue: Dhaka, Bangladesh
Organizers: Institute of Water and Flood Management (IWFM) of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET)
<http://www.teacher.ac.bd/icwfm>

2007 International Conference on Small Hydropower, Sri Lanka

From: 22 – 24 October 2007
Venue: Oregon, USA
Organizers: The Central Engineering Consultancy Bureau (CECB), The International Centre for Hydropower (ICH) and Alternate Hydro Energy Centre (AHEC)
www.hydrosrilanka.org

List of Financiers

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DAMS AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



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