

What has WANI done?

The map illustrates 10 of the many achievements of the WANI projects around the world and illustrates new WANI-2 project locations. Each project has different results depending on local needs.









1 New national policies on water resources management developed or implemented in 6 countries with support from WANI in 5 river basins. National policies on water resources management incorporate democratization of decision making, environmental flows and/or the costs and benefits of ecosystem services for poor people.

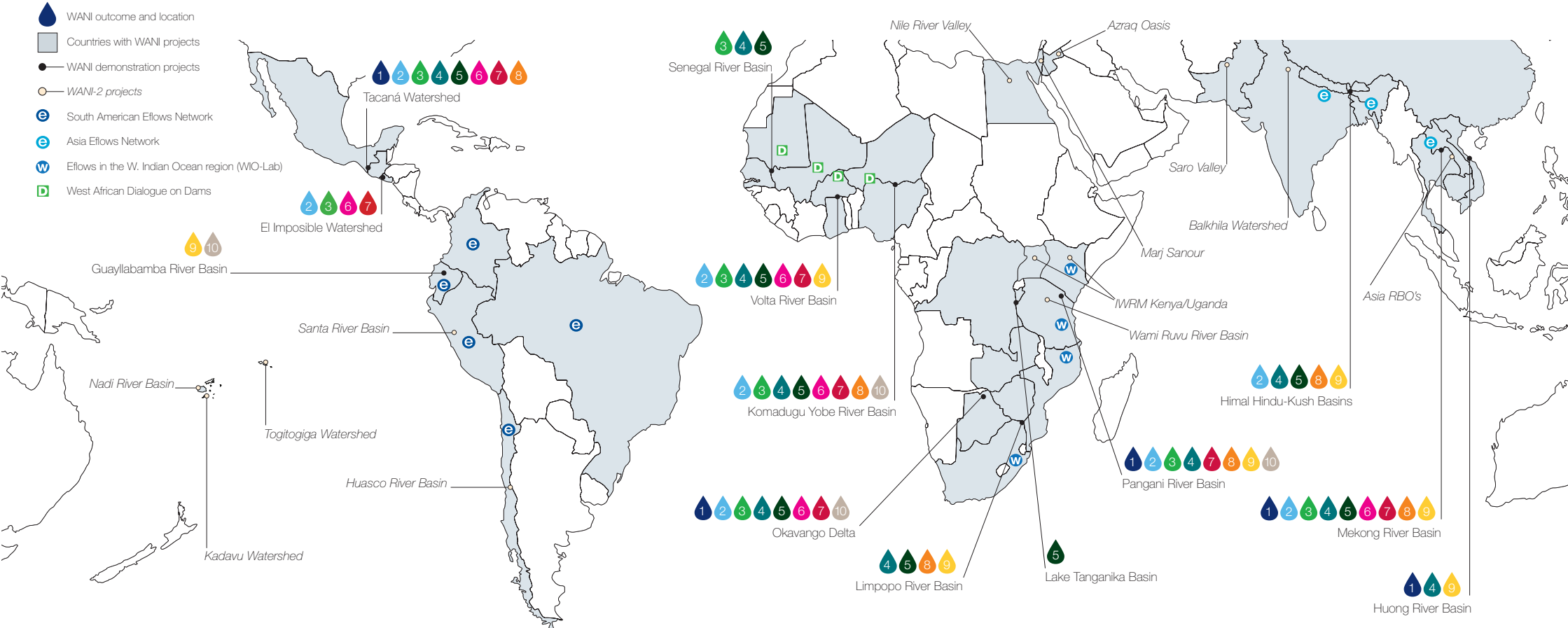
2 Multi-stakeholder platforms empowered to reform governance of river basin management in 7 national and international basins. Charters and codes of conduct for coordinating and integrating management of water resources negotiated, resulting in conflict resolution, benefit sharing, new investment and restored ecosystem services.

3 Basin-level water management forums or basin organisations are accountable to new community-level institutions in 11 demonstration sites in 8 river basins in 30 countries. New community-led institutions are empowered to make decisions and represent local views and development priorities in higher level forums.

4 New partnerships for sustainable development of water resources bridge old divides between environment, economy and poverty reduction in 9 basins. Dialogues on basin development bring diverse local communities, civil society, basin organisations and national economic decision makers together to jointly formulate and develop new mechanisms for water resource management.

5 New international treaties signed or new institutions for trans-boundary co-operation established in 9 basins with WANI support. Support for dialogue and negotiation between States results in new mechanisms for trans-boundary cooperation on basin management.

-  WANI outcome and location
-  Countries with WANI projects
-  WANI demonstration projects
-  WANI-2 projects
-  South American Eflows Network
-  Asia Eflows Network
-  Eflows in the W. Indian Ocean region (WIO-Lab)
-  West African Dialogue on Dams



6 New income generating activities for poor people in 5 basins result from combining water resources management with enterprise development. Support for innovation in water resources management by local stakeholders creates new opportunities for development of small-scale enterprises that build value in communities from sustainable water management.

7 Poor people obtain new assets for sustainable livelihoods to reduce poverty in communities in 7 basins in 11 countries. Pilot projects in demonstration sites utilise better management of ecosystem services to improve income, food security, water supply, health and nutrition, in combination with increased social capital and technical capacities, to reduce poverty in communities.

8 Poor people are less vulnerable to climate risks and disaster because of environmental flows and restoration of ecosystem services in 5 basins. Environmental flows and restoration of ecosystems supports allocation of water to the environment and mitigation of flood and drought, to reduce livelihood risks for poor people.

9 Toolkits drive innovation and scaling-up of successful water resources management that integrates ecosystem services, economics, incentives, governance reform and empowerment. Learning and networks build knowledge, ideas, and partnerships needed to empower stakeholders to innovate and manage change – for example using the WANI toolkits FLOW, VALUE, PAY and CHANGE.

10 Major new financing commitments mobilise action on restoration and sustainable management in at least 4 countries. Sustainable financing mobilised in Nigeria, Tanzania, Botswana, and Ecuador to support ongoing implementation of IWRM.