

Water Resources Sector Strategy Strategic Directions For World Bank Engagement

Irrigation and Drainage Demand-side Water Strategies and the Urban Poor Changes in Water Resources Systems Proposed Water Resources Policy of the Philippines Yemen Land Ownership and Agricultural Laws Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Regulations Bangladesh Country Water Resources Institutional adaptation for integrated water resources management: An effective strategy for managing Asian River Basins Alternative Urban Futures Reengaging in Agricultural Water Management Regulatory Governance in Developing Countries Water Sector Policy Review and Strategy Formulation Working Paper Water and Development Water Resources Sector Strategy Modern Water Resources Engineering Water Resources Management in Asia: Main report Regulatory Frameworks for Water Resources Management Handbook of Water Resources in India Natural Resources and Social Conflict Water Conservation Institutional settings and livelihood strategies in the Blue Nile Basin: implications for upstream/downstream linkages Environmental Strategies and Policies for Industry, Forestry, and Water Resource Sectors U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Water Management Proceedings of the Conference on Management of Water Resources in Ethiopia The Matrix System at Work Environmental Flows in Water Resources Policies, Plans, and Projects Shaping the Future of Water for Agriculture Water Quality Water Law, Poverty, and Development Addressing the Challenges of Globalization Water Resources Systems Natural Resource Management Strategy Climate Change and the Sustainable Use of Water Resources Management of Aquatic Plants Making Sustainable Commitments Climate Change and Water Resources Management Bridging Troubled Waters Integrated Water Resources Management as a Governance Challenge for Countries of the Middle East with Special Focus on Yemen, Jordan and Syria Digest of Ethiopia's National Policies, Strategies and Programs The World Bank

Irrigation and Drainage

Having just emerged from a prolonged civil war and faced with the urgent tasks of establishing political stability and reinvigorating an economy in tatters, the Transitional Government of Ethiopia (1991-1995) had to set a new direction for the economic reconstruction and social rehabilitation of the war-torn and poverty-ridden country. During the Transitional Period a spate of new policies and strategies defining the development priorities, goals and implementation instruments of the new regime led by the EPRDF was introduced. This work is a synthesis of various sectoral policies and an attempt to trace the genesis of the policies, highlight the continuities, significant departures and other salient features. Each of the reviews in this digest briefly analyses the critical elements of the policies, identifies major gaps in the conceptualisation of the policy as well as the achievements registered and the challenges encountered in its implementation. The authors also try to identify the outstanding issues to be addressed by policymakers and suggest remedies. The policy reviews have been

grouped into three parts and presented under social, economic and governance sectors.

Demand-side Water Strategies and the Urban Poor

Changes in Water Resources Systems

This report completes the second phase of the independent evaluation by the Operations Evaluation Department of the World Bank's involvement in global programmes. It is based on case studies of 26 Bank-supported programmes that accounted for 90 per cent of the Bank's global programme expenditure in 2002. The report seeks to draw cross-cutting lessons about the design, implementation and evaluation of global programmes, and to identify sector-specific issues.

Proposed Water Resources Policy of the Philippines

Yemen Land Ownership and Agricultural Laws Handbook Volume 1 Strategic Information and Regulations

The management framework presented in this study addresses the demand for water in Asia caused by rapid population growth and economic development. It focuses on three key actions to meet the challenge: - evaluate how the region manages water resources - identify guidelines for the Bank's water resource programs - develop country-specific strategies and promote joint programs Reforms built into the framework seek to modernize institutions that affect water resources. The authors suggest ways to improve planning and long-term management, streamline economic and financial policy, and upgrade real-time management, operation and maintenance. A general strategy for future World Bank lending and involvement is described. It features a comprehensive approach toward dealing with water resource issues. This approach calls for international and interprovincial basin agreements, makes institutional reform a condition for lending, and promotes integrated water planning and management in borrower countries. Policy guidelines for regional and country activities are also discussed.

Bangladesh Country Water Resources

Agricultural water management is a vital practice in ensuring reduction, and environmental protection. After decades of successfully expanding irrigation and improving productivity, farmers and managers face an emerging crisis in the form of

poorly performing irrigation schemes, slow modernization, declining investment, constrained water availability, and environmental degradation. More and better investments in agricultural water are needed. In response, the World Bank, in conjunction with many partner agencies, has compiled a selection of good experiences that can guide practitioners in the design of quality investments in agricultural water. The messages of 'Shaping the Future of Water for Agriculture: A Sourcebook for Investment in Agricultural Water Management' center around the key challenges to agricultural water management, specifically:

- Building policies and incentives
- Designing institutional reforms
- Investing in irrigation systems improvement and modernization
- Investing in groundwater irrigation
- Investing in drainage and water quality management
- Investing in water management in rainfed agriculture
- Investing in agricultural water management in multipurpose operations
- Coping with extreme climatic conditions
- Assessing the social, economic, and environmental impacts of agricultural water investments

'Shaping the Future of Water for Agriculture' is an important resource for those interested and engaged in development with a focus on agricultural water.

Institutional adaptation for integrated water resources management: An effective strategy for managing Asian River Basins

Through rapid assessment of existing literature and review of policy and other official documents, the report synthesizes the existing knowledge and gaps on policies and institutions and identifies key research issues that need in-depth study. The report provides an overview of the range of key livelihoods and production systems in the Blue Nile Basin (BNB) and highlights their relative dependence on, and vulnerability to, water resources and water-related ecosystem services. It also makes an inventory of current water and land related policies and institutions in the BNB, their organizational arrangements, dynamics and linkages and key policy premises. It highlights the major problems in institutional arrangements and policy gaps and makes suggestions for an in-depth Policy and Institutional Studies to be done as part of the Upstream-Downstream Research project.

Alternative Urban Futures

Arable land, deserts, mountains, forests, rivers, and coastal zones characterize the diverse regions in Eastern Europe and Central Asia (ECA). As varied as the geography is so are the policy directions taken by the region's governments concerning natural resource management. A lack of conservation measures, misuse, and poor management have impaired many of the natural resources now available in these countries. Although the pressure on natural resources in ECA is less than in other regions and the area has more abundant resources, the accessibility and utility of those resources belie the figures. Where there is arable land, the growing season is short. Where there are immense forests, the climate is harsh. To assist the Bank's client countries in ECA with sustainable use of natural resources, this volume identifies the various challenges, provides a

history of the Bank's regional natural resource strategy, outlines a strategic framework, and proposes new strategies and policy instruments to implement them. Natural resources in this publication refer to "non-mineral" resources, such as, forests, rivers, and land.

Reengaging in Agricultural Water Management

Regulatory Governance in Developing Countries

Yemen Land Ownership and Agriculture Laws Handbook

Water Sector Policy Review and Strategy Formulation

This evaluation assesses the extent to which the dual objectives of the World Bank's matrix system enhancing client responsiveness and establishing strong technical networks to deliver quality services have been attained, and have enhanced the Bank's development effectiveness.

Working Paper

Water and Development

The Handbook of Environmental Engineering series is an incredible collection of methodologies that study the effects of pollution and waste in their three basic forms: gas, solid, and liquid. This exciting new addition to the series, Volume 15: Modern Water Resources Engineering, has been designed to serve as a water resources engineering reference book as well as a supplemental textbook. We hope and expect it will prove of equal high value to advanced undergraduate and graduate students, to designers of water resources systems, and to scientists and researchers. A critical volume in the Handbook of Environmental Engineering series, chapters employ methods of practical design and calculation illustrated by numerical examples, include pertinent cost data whenever possible, and explore in great detail the fundamental principles of the field. Volume 15: Modern Water Resources Engineering, provides information on some of the most innovative and ground-breaking advances in the field today from a panel of esteemed experts.

Water Resources Sector Strategy

Modern Water Resources Engineering

Today, 166 million people in 18 countries lack access to adequate water resources, and it is estimated that by 2025, the number of people affected will increase to approximately three billion or 40 per cent of the worlds population. There is now an international consensus that the severity of the problem requires a strategic approach that emphasises the equitable and sustainable management of water resources. This report examines the implementation of the World Banks 1993 Water Resources Management policy and evaluates the effectiveness of strategies adopted which seek to address identified problems. It also makes recommendations for improving World Bank policy and strategy in the water sector.

Water Resources Management in Asia: Main report

Alternative Urban Futures challenges existing models of urban development and promotes alternative paradigms, processes, and technologies designed to fulfill human needs and limit the harmful impacts of human activities on the environment. The book focuses on how planners and policy makers can develop and manage essential urban infrastructures in ways that support sustainable development in the areas of waste management, water supply and management, energy production and use, building design and construction, land-use, transportation, and food systems. Each chapter features case studies that provide concrete examples of how ecologically and socially responsible urban and sustainable development planning and policy approaches have been successfully implemented in cities around the world. The book is especially effective in its emphasis on recently published statistics and writing supporting new planning and policy recommendations. Each chapter ends with a summary, accompanied by a list of questions that can be addressed with information provided in the text.

Regulatory Frameworks for Water Resources Management

In order to face the challenge of disappointing returns on public investment in irrigation and drainage new solutions have emerged. These solutions are based on widely available technology and new management and governance options. The main message of "Reengaging in Agricultural Water Management" is that the irrigation and drainage sector should not continue to be dealt with as a stand-alone sector, but should be integrated into a broader perspective, one that embraces the objectives of productivity growth, poverty reduction, natural resources management and environmental protection.

Handbook of Water Resources in India

Natural Resources and Social Conflict

This title examines how regulatory frameworks have addressed the various basic issues related to water resources management, and provides a comparative analysis of those issues. It elicits and discusses what it considers are the essential elements for a regulatory framework for water resources management, and identifies some emerging trends.

Water Conservation

This volume brings together international scholars reflecting on the theory and practice of international security, human security, natural resources and environmental change. It contributes by 'centring the margins' and privileging alternative conceptions and understandings of environmental (in)security.

Institutional settings and livelihood strategies in the Blue Nile Basin: implications for upstream/downstream linkages

This monograph comprehensively examines water law regulations and reform in the present decade, going beyond a simple analysis of existing water law and regulations to encompass environmental, social, economic, and human rights aspects of water as a natural resource. Using the specific case of India and on the related international law and policy framework that directly influences water regulatory developments in India, this book offers what will be the first and only analysis of water law reforms taking place at the national level in many developing countries in their domestic and international context. On the one hand, international freshwater law remains under-developed and existing legal instruments such as the 1997 UN Convention only address a limited set of relevant issues. Yet, the international law and policy framework concerning freshwater is increasingly important in shaping up law reforms taking place at the national level, in particular in developing countries. Indeed, non-binding resolutions such as the Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development (1992) have had an immense influence on water law reforms in most developing countries. This book seeks to conceive of and analyse freshwater regulation in a broader context, and go beyond a literature that either lauds or criticises ongoing water sector reforms to provide an analytical basis for the reforms which all countries will have to adopt in the near or medium-term future.

Environmental Strategies and Policies for Industry, Forestry, and Water Resource Sectors

U.S.-Mexico Transboundary Water Management

Proceedings of the Conference on Management of Water Resources in Ethiopia

The Matrix System at Work

Many challenges, including climate change, face the Nation's water managers. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has provided estimates of how climate may change, but more understanding of the processes driving the changes, the sequences of the changes, and the manifestation of these global changes at different scales could be beneficial. Since the changes will likely affect fundamental drivers of the hydrological cycle, climate change may have a large impact on water resources and water resources managers. The purpose of this interagency report is to explore strategies to improve water management by tracking, anticipating, and responding to climate change. Charts and tables.

Environmental Flows in Water Resources Policies, Plans, and Projects

This book advances the understanding and integration in operational terms of environmental flows (water allocation) into integrated water resources management (IWRM). Based on an in-depth analysis of 17 global water policy, plan, and project case studies, it addresses the highly contested complexities of environmentally responsible water resources development, broadens the global perspectives on "equitable sharing" and "sustainable use" of water resources, and expands the definitions of "benefits sharing" in high-risk water resources development. The book fills a major gap in knowledge on IWRM and forms an important contribution to the ongoing discourse on climate change adaptation in the water sector.

Shaping the Future of Water for Agriculture

CD-ROM includes full text of the Strategy as well as other relevant information.

Water Quality

The past decade has seen a quickening of the pace and extent of privatisation in developing countries. This text critically reviews regulatory reforms in developing countries, focusing on the strengths and weaknesses of the 'best practice' model of reform.

Water Law, Poverty, and Development

Addressing the Challenges of Globalization

Water Resources Systems

Development patterns, increasing population pressure, and the demand for better livelihoods in many parts of the globe all contribute to a steadily deepening global water crisis. Development redirects, consumes, and pollutes water. It also causes changes in the state of natural water reservoirs, directly by draining aquifers and indirectly by melting glaciers and the polar ice caps. Maintaining a sustainable relationship between water and development requires that current needs be balanced against the needs of future generations. The development community has transformed and broadened its approach to water since the 1980s. As stresses on the quality and availability of water have increased, donors have begun to move toward more comprehensive approaches that seek to integrate water into development in other sectors. This evaluation examines the full scope of the World Bank's lending and grant support for water activities. More than 30 background papers prepared for the evaluation have analyzed Bank lending by thematic area and by activity type. IDA and IBRD (the Bank) have supported countries in many water-related sectors. The evaluation, by definition, is retrospective, but it identifies changes that will be necessary going forward, including those related to strengthening institutions and increasing financial sustainability. Lessons and results from nearly 2,000 loans and credits, and work with 142 countries are identified.

Natural Resource Management Strategy

The book explores the geo-chemical, physical, social and economic impacts of climate change on water supplies. It contains examples and case studies from a wide range of countries, and addresses the need to promote sustainable water use across the world.

Climate Change and the Sustainable Use of Water Resources

This paper focuses on how to improve the development and management of water resources while providing the principles that link resource management to the specific water-using sectors. In 1993 the Board of the World Bank endorsed a Water Resources Management Policy Paper. In that paper, and this Strategy, water resources management is seen to comprise

the institutional framework; management instruments; and the development, maintenance and operation of infrastructure. The paper looks at the dynamics of water and development. It builds on the 1993 policy paper, evaluating current scenarios and looking at future options and their implications both for government policy and the World Bank.

Management of Aquatic Plants

Making Sustainable Commitments

In many developing countries, their governments dominate the field of water resources management. Even in “participatory irrigation management” efforts, the governments play a dominant role. As these efforts are rarely based on any internally generated demand from the water users, they usually fail to create viable organizations at the local level. A similar setback can be seen in the more recent institutional reforms in Asia’s water sector, which are promoted by the donor agencies and, national and international development professionals. A survey of experiences in Asian countries shows that no country has successfully completed establishing new water sector policies and laws and river basin organizations, as prescribed. The need to improve current performance of water resources management is widely appreciated. In managing the scarce water resources, a change in attitude and approach is seen to be essential. Participatory learning and action methods conducted in a study of selected river basins in five Asian countries surfaced a distinct need for coordination at the river basin level. They also indicated a clear stakeholder preference for establishing coordinating mechanisms, by way of adapting the existing institutions, as an initial step towards greater stakeholder control of river basin management. Essentially, cost-effective and contextually appropriate institutional arrangements were preferred over the prescribed standard models, in order to meet the varying needs related to integrated water resources management.

Climate Change and Water Resources Management

This volume provides a good sample of the many issues that are dealt with in the context of IWRM.

Bridging Troubled Waters

The need for an integrated management of water resources has derived from the emerging understanding that the water crisis cannot solely be regarded as a hydrological crisis. Instead, it is frequently defined as a crisis of governance, as institutional and management scarcity are hindering a sustainable, equitable and efficient use of water resources. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is internationally accepted as a toolbox to achieve these objectives.

However, implementation of the IWRM-approach is still lacking, especially in developing countries and transitional economies. This study poses the central question of what kind of governance is necessary to achieve an integrated management of water resources. Evaluating the concept from a regional perspective, three case studies have been conducted in Yemen, Jordan and Syria to identify the main governance challenges during the IWRM-process and develop strategies on how to meet them, aiming to improve the practical applicability of the theoretical framework of IWRM in the Middle East.

Integrated Water Resources Management as a Governance Challenge for Countries of the Middle East with Special Focus on Yemen, Jordan and Syria

Digest of Ethiopia's National Policies, Strategies and Programs

This handbook focuses on major water policy issues in India, the challenges and the critical measures that need to be addressed. It traces the development of policies in water and their management and has contributions by India's leading water specialists.

The World Bank

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