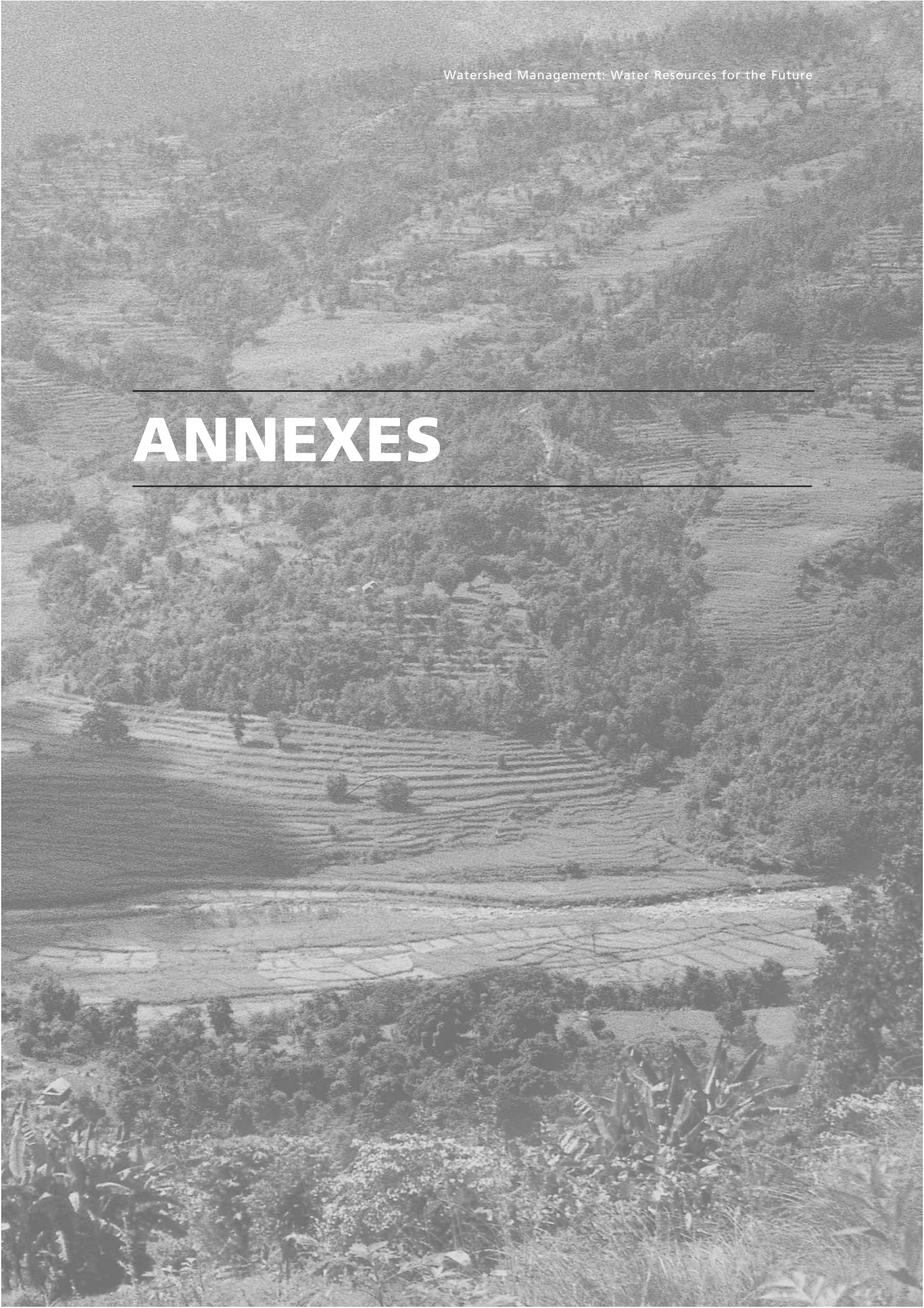
ANNEXES



ANNEX A
OPENING AND WELCOME ADDRESSES

Tage Michaelsen
Chief, Forest Resource Conservation Division, FAO

It is a great pleasure and an honour to address you on behalf of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) at the opening of this culminating global event of the partnership to design the next generation of watershed management.

I would like to extend my sincere thanks and gratitude to the Province of Sassari, the Region of Sardinia and the Government of Italy for hosting and sponsoring this important conference. I also wish to thank all our partners, especially the European Observatory of Mountain Forest (EOMF), involved in the preparation and organization of this conference – in particular the local organizers for their support and kind assistance in making this conference a reality.

This is also a great opportunity to thank the Government of the Netherlands for their financial support through FNPP for the implementation of this highly significant initiative.

Watersheds are vital for our survival. Watersheds supply freshwater – the freshwater that more than half of humanity depends on to grow food, generate energy and, more important, to drink. Yet over the last few decades, these watersheds have come under increasing threat. Pressures from population growth, deforestation, mining, unsound agricultural practices, global warming, tourism and urbanization are all taking their toll on watersheds – and putting the supply of the world's freshwater at risk.

The need to manage these precious water resources efficiently and sustainably has never been greater. This was the clear message of FAO's Director-General, Dr Jacques Diouf, in his inaugural speech at the recent World Forestry Congress in Quebec, Canada, when he highlighted the need to seek new approaches to managing the world's watersheds.

This is also the main concern of this landmark conference.

Today, in more than 40 countries, more than 2 billion people are affected by water shortages: of these, 1.1 billion have insufficient drinking-water and 2.4 billion have inadequate sanitation. And, if current predictions come true, by 2050 at least one in four people will live in countries affected by chronic or recurring shortages of freshwater.

The conservation, use and sustainable management of watershed resources are therefore crucial if we are to meet the demands of ever-growing populations. And over the last few decades, it has become a matter of the highest priority in many countries around the world.

Watershed management is more than a technical fix. Watershed management means integrating various aspects of forestry, agriculture, hydrology, ecology, soil science, physical climatology and other sciences to provide guidelines for choosing acceptable management alternatives that suit specific social and economic conditions and needs.

People are at the centre of integrated watershed management. Indeed, it is now widely accepted that only the participation of people can ensure the sound and sustainable management of the natural resource base and improve the rural economy – in both upstream and downstream areas.

Furthermore, it is also widely understood that the integrated watershed management approach is a key ingredient in tackling poverty and achieving food security for those living in both uplands and lowlands.

But, as we fight to improve water resources in degraded upland areas, we have to ask ourselves: are we winning or are we losing the battle? Standing here today it seems to me that we have scored many victories, but there is still much to be done to develop the next generation of watershed management programmes and approaches.

Many high-level political fora have stressed the need to improve the management of the world's watersheds. This began with the 1992 Earth Summit in Rio and Chapter 13 of Agenda 21. And similar – no less urgent – calls for improved watershed management have come variously from the CSD at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 and from the Third World Water Forum in Japan earlier this year.

The importance of water to life and the need to protect and manage its precious sources are increasingly on agendas at the national, regional and global levels. I see this as part of an expanding global chain of awareness and understanding. Consider for a moment the combination of the International Year of Mountains in 2002 and this year's International Year of Freshwater – and it is tempting to call this the "Watershed Management Biennium". Consider also that next year will be the International Year of Rice. It is clear that the concern for water is a common key element linking this sequence of UN international years.

So, why we are here for the next few days?

In 1985, FAO saw that despite the progress made in watershed management over the previous decades, there was no clear picture on what was really working and what could be done to improve watershed management programmes and practice in the future. For this reason, FAO, together with key partners, began an in-depth analysis of the achievements – and existing gaps – in watershed management.

This involved us looking more closely at key issues. Issues such as participatory processes, technologies, sustainability and replicability, institutional and legislative arrangements and required policies and strategies. All were identified as requiring in-depth analysis and review.

And we identified some key steps in the process: identifying key actors in watershed management and taking stock of activities; preparing case studies; organizing regional workshops; synthesizing our findings in an international conference; and formulating guidelines and disseminating results.

We are proud of the series of successful regional workshops that we have already undertaken, many in collaboration with some of you sitting here today: the European Workshop in Megève, France; the Near East and North Africa workshop in Aleppo, the Syrian Arab Republic; the Latin American Workshop in Arequipa, Peru; the Asian Workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal; and the African Workshop in Nairobi, Kenya.

These workshops have marked a crucial first step in allowing watershed management interest groups from around the world to share visions, exchange best practices, highlight emerging issues, voice common concerns on existing gaps in knowledge and, most important, identify innovative approaches and strategies that will bring real improvements to watershed management in the future.

The present international conference is a unique opportunity for us to assess where we are now and to focus on the findings and recommendations of our review, so that these can be disseminated beyond this room and shared on a global scale.

Over the next few days, I believe that this conference will further strengthen support and advocacy for effective watershed management at the local, national and regional levels. And, most important, it will help shape guidelines for the design and implementation of the next generation of watershed management programmes.

As such, our meeting marks a milestone in follow-up to the International Year of Mountains and is a major contribution to this year's International Year of Freshwater.

I would like to finish by congratulating you all on the partnership of shared learning, support and negotiation built around the sciences of watershed management. I believe that this solid base of commitment and support can make a valuable and lasting contribution to another partnership – the International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions, otherwise known as the Mountain Partnership. I invite you all to learn more about this important initiative in the information folders distributed at this meeting.

Thank you

ANNEX B
WORKING GROUP DISCUSSIONS

WORKING GROUP 1: WATERSHED MANAGEMENT INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO COPE WITH EMERGING ISSUES

Facilitators: Larry Tennyson and Marco Salis
Rapporteur: Peter Besseau

Major issues identified

- Water management (WM) and rural development;
- Water and poverty alleviation: funding; applied research (CGIAR Challenge Programme for Water and Food);
- Upstream–downstream linkages;
- Myth-based policy vs. evidence-based policy;
- Short-term vs. long-term commitment;
- Knowledge and information networking;
- Developing tools and instruments to communicate to policy-makers and influencers;
- How to use information technology for awareness building, exchange of data and best practices, and for training and increasing capacity;
- Watershed governance;
- Operationalizing land and water governance;
- Water management in arid regions;
- International river management;
- Definition of integrated watershed management (update?);
- Political declarations;
- Integration methodology;
- Proactive planning for emergencies with respect to water scarcity, including clear objectives and indicators of scarcity;
- Better use of the water we have, including proper maintenance of existing infrastructure;
- Interventions linked to scale and target stakeholders;
- Role of scientific knowledge in public perceptions;
- Stakeholder involvement in the definition of strategies;
- Move from stakeholder to shareholder;
- Equity among shareholders;
- Capacity building;
- Watershed management as a planning and coordination framework;
- Watershed markets;
- Participation: roles, responsibilities and limits;
- Adaptation to climatic variability;
- Water for environmental services;
- Lack of decision support systems (DSS);
- Managing natural disasters;

Input on the issue of poverty alleviation

- Access: ensure that the poor have access to water, including consideration of flexible price structures.
- Appropriateness: need to consider carefully if and how watershed strategies from one area are appropriate to other areas. Context, setting, culture, religion and other considerations will affect uptake and success.
- Best and most modern technology, although often demanded, is not always the most appropriate. The intervention should be scaled and considered based on the target stakeholders and local conditions.
- Awareness and engagement: a major problem (cited from Latin America) is that people are not interested in water *per se* but rather in improving their own material well-being. It is necessary to find a way to interest people and include them in the processes for change.
- Awareness raising for developing local plans with local human resources to negotiate in a way that shows their role in planning and management.
- Employment and economic opportunity: the problem is not distributing money but creating a labour market. Water management should generate new jobs (distribution, purification, etc.).
- Define poverty in the context of integrated water management (IWM): it is necessary to frame poverty alleviation explicitly within the context of IWM. For example, we need to link poor people to access to safe water. This needs to be done at the level of regional or city-based utilities. Can the water agencies specialize exclusively in providing safe water, with national government providing the full means to get it to the poor people?
- Aggregating voices and views: recognize and respond to the fact that the poor often do not have a voice. Work to build "intercommunalities", and structure civil society into interest groups.

Innovation

- Networks: we do not need to know everything about hydrology. We need rather to know those who know about it and other necessary aspects.
- Move from single target household to multistakeholder approach, including the non-poor.
- Address labour markets not only in the agriculture sector but also within all relevant sectors. Recognize that rural labour markets are often highly mobile within and beyond a given region.
- Much higher focus on capacity building for institutional change at the group level and at the municipal, regional and other levels.
- Learn to consult and listen not only to the executive branch, but also to the legislative branch, the judiciary (claim and appeals) and civil society.
- Concede that we cannot do the job exclusively on our own, we need to link with others.
- IMFN: model forest approach, a global programme, designed specifically to develop fully inclusive partnerships to arrive at shared objectives and undertake shared action on issues such as poverty alleviation, policy-level feedback, effective participatory processes and best management practices at the watershed scale.
- UNDP Community Water Initiative provides small grants to help local communities meet water and sanitary challenges. The initiative, which is modelled on the similar GEF Small Grants Programme, will initially benefit eight to ten countries in 2003 in the pilot phase.
- IIED's work on markets for environmental services has reviewed international experience of forests and watersheds. The aim is to increase the understanding of the potential role of market mechanisms to promote the provision of watershed services for improving livelihoods,

especially regarding whether market mechanisms can help water managers to connect better with water users.
- Lao People's Democratic Republic's example of integrated watershed management being used by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry as a planning framework for sustainable natural resources management and poverty alleviation. This approach has resulted in multisectoral discussions with subsequent actions that were incorporated into operational plans and implemented by the sectors themselves, under district and regional governor coordination.

Comments and observations

- Water management agencies need to be brought into the culture of participation.
- Executive water management agencies need to be educated.
- Water management agencies should have contractual obligations, with enforcement of what they are obligated to do.
- There are significant knowledge gaps. It is necessary to give higher priority to knowledge issues, including the question of how interventions should be made.
- Integrated river basin management means integrated for all values within the basin. River basin management should include all land-based resources, including human inhabitants.
- Strengthen DSS in order to strengthen scenario planning for the future.
- Need to define parameters of reliability and resilience of a water system, as these have an effect on management decisions and on what are described to stakeholders as the costs and benefits.
- Too many goals can easily lead to a conclusion that it may be better to do nothing. Goals must be ranked according to importance.
- Most people are unaware of the interdependencies of water with other sectors, resources and problems. These interdependencies must be made known to all stakeholders. GIS and other tools and applications can and should be used to demonstrate these interdependencies.
- Big gaps between science and knowledge, theory and practice, and desire for participation and knowledge of how to participate. Need to focus on innovative approaches.
- European experience is highly varied. Surface versus groundwater considerations, for example, are critical in defining the fundamental nature of the problems to be addressed.
- Much of the technology and expertise that is needed exists (noted in the European context).
- European water directive from 2000 describes water as being freely available to all and as an economic commodity.
- European water management guidelines include surface, ground- and coastal waters, the last of which appears to have no or low profile.
- Need to educate people about water issues in a coordinated way, including strong focus on how to manage in times of scarcity.
- Latin America: Water management for farmers is an extra workload – it needs to be demonstrated that the extra effort will realize extra benefits.

Governance

- Former focus was on engineering – focus now required is to generate good science, integrate that science, and be able to work with communities, irrigation districts and different stakeholders.

- We are stuck with aged and inappropriate management structures (e.g. engineering institutions and border management agencies).
- We need new governance structures because there are so many ministries involved with inadequate or absent integration. Water councils are a type of entity that should be promoted. They are a necessary but insufficient variable in a broader equation, which should include sub-catchment/basement areas and basin-wide aggregation. There are examples of councils without resources, which are impotent entities.
- "Water Use Planning", an approach that obligates stakeholders to regular (three-year) reviews of strategies, present uses, etc.
- Compensation systems for those whose watersheds have been tapped into.
- Understand water as a human right rather than a political element.

Sardinia's situation

- Available: 800 million m^3 of water per year, providing 500 m^3/annum/per capita, or 50 percent of optimum for developed countries.
- 1.2 billion m^3 potential demand.
- 31 artificial water reservoirs throughout island, with little groundwater owing to the island's geology.
- Lack of policy/government action on source and demand issues, climatic factors, inefficient distribution system, inefficient pricing system.
- One of oldest rainfall stations in Italy – 1868 – strong oscillations among years, but mean values have been falling over the past 20 years.
- Watercourses have experienced decreases in flow of 50 percent, coinciding with decreases in rainfall of 20 percent.
- There is concern about reliability, vulnerability and resilience of water resources.
- The present-day management process includes: engaging institutional and social stakeholders, sharing information, clarifying assumptions, roles and responsibilities, costs and trade-offs, managing conflicts, aiming for win–win as much as possible; "evaluation" of options development is employed; e.g. clarification of alternatives to submitted plans, comparative analyses, priority ranking exercises in context of desired impacts; decision-making process has been put in place, including role of public; roles and interactions have been mapped, including the important interactions with the agriculture sector, which leads in turn to the issue of community choices.

WORKING GROUP 2: MOUNTAIN FORESTS MANAGEMENT: EVALUATION OF VALUES AND SERVICES, AND IDENTIFICATION OF MECHANISMS FOR PAYMENT FOR SERVICES

Facilitators: Pier Carlo Zingari and Sergio Vacca
Rapporteur: Roger White

Recent initiatives related to the topic were reviewed

- During the 2002 International Year of Mountains, mountain forests and forest-related ecosystems (agro-silvipastoral and agroforestry systems, trees and other wooded lands)

received special attention in relation to their place and role in watershed management: one major conclusion is that although forests' contribution to water balances or against floods can be limited, the role of overall hydrological regulation and the socio-economic benefits are many and relevant.

- Shiga, Japan, 20 to 22 November 2002 hosted an International Expert Meeting on Forests and Water providing a scientific and expert-level basis for the importance of considering forests and water with an integrated and cross-sectoral approach, total economic valuation, an incentive-based policy and collaborative mechanisms, and increased efforts in the assessment of forest and water interactions.

- Chambéry, France, 5 and 6 June 2003 hosted the International Workshop on Forests and Water with a view to opening a discussion among all stakeholders, based on the expert-level recommendations of Shiga. As a complement to the Shiga outcomes, stakeholders highlighted the need for continuous and determined efforts of all actors in shared responsibility to integrate the management of these vital resources for sustainable development, through national and subnational policies, programmes and strategies based on relevant data that should be made available to facilitate assessment of the results. Networking pilot sites across regions and worldwide is helpful in this sense.

The main topics of discussion are listed in the following.

Knowledge: is it sufficient? Is it used properly?

- Importance of indigenous knowledge and culture, and also how to use it as a necessary complement to more scientific and technical expertise and data;
- Sharing (networks) and exchange experiences and outcomes, including through pilot sites, i.e. permanent reference points;
- Lack of data to develop knowledge, i.e. indicators providing assessment, valuation and monitoring;
- Sorting myths from facts about water, soil and climate interactions and influences, i.e. to what extent forests and forest-related ecosystems can benefit in quality, quantity and risk control;
- Networking in areas of similar agro-ecology (rather than sectors), i.e. again consider watershed pilot sites with a large set of problems;
- Capacity building (human resources and institutional), learning by doing, listening, laughing and lunching, i.e. integrated watershed management is implemented and supported by everyday people, not solely by expertise.

Definitions, terminology and characteristics

- Variability of mountain forest issues not defined or understood in terms of function, i.e. what are the real hydrogeological functions of different forest types?
- Need of indicators and data to support monitoring and policy development, at different levels. We need recent, reliable, cheap and comparable data.
- There is need for improved impact assessment approaches (assessment and strategic approaches).

Pilot sites

Pilot sites are needed to:
- fill data gaps economically and quickly;
- develop innovative approaches and networking, i.e. pilot sites that link hydrological aspects to human influences and involvement;
- consolidate methodology;
- create awareness.

Participation

- Consider inhabitants' views, aspirations, livelihoods, governance, culture, gender, equity, etc.
- Consider stakeholder diversity, empowerment, partnership, negotiation, consultation and continuity.
- Provide mechanism for conflict resolution.

Economics

Some important points to consider include:
- competing land uses;
- benefit sharing mechanisms, e.g. by establishing contractual agreements;
- the long-term perspective;
- links to policy and legislation.

Decentralization

It is important to address the following:
- governance;
- partnership;
- opportunity for organizational structure based on territory;
- local planning, but within national frameworks;
- multisectoral approach at different institutional levels.

International conventions and agreements

- Need locally adapted guidelines, support and political will for effective implementation.
- Mountain forests should not be isolated in space and time, and should be managed from a watershed perspective with a multifunctional approach and upstream–downstream linkages, within the context of land use and interdisciplinarity.
- Next step: there is need to move from theory to practice.

WORKING GROUP 3: INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT: UPLAND–LOWLAND LINKAGES AND INTERACTIONS

Facilitators: Gilles Neveu, Thomas Hofer and Nicola Sechi
Rapporteur: Ian Calder

Issues

- Sardinia – institutional involvement – homogeneous pricing of water among users;
- Conflict between upstream water providers and different downstream water users;
- Conflicts within and between watersheds;
- Upstream–downstream and coastal conflicts;
- Inappropriate institutions;
- Proper valuation of water;
- Alps – value of uplands if preserved intact;
- China – importance of ecology in watershed management – concern that dam construction has adversely affected downstream ecology;
- No incentives for upstream countries to be sensitive to downstream country interests;
- Watersheds as appropriate management units?
- Philippines – development projects not integrated, projects implemented within administrative rather than catchment boundaries, concerns about sustainability of projects;
- Need for diversified policies; economic considerations essential to engage policy-makers;
- Poland – consequences of upstream upland water management costs, water retention, flood mitigation infrastructure;
- Multisectoral conflicts, management model needed to identify costs from different sectors;
- Indicators and baseline information for water management needed;
- Need to evaluate costs of downstream impacts;
- There is gender imbalance in IWRM;
- Myth-based/evidence-based policy – need to improve existing policies;
- Need to consider past investment in development projects;
- Need to link water pricing to financing of watershed development projects;
- Need for capacity building – particularly for multistakeholders;
- Striving for evidence-based policy not necessarily relevant – no universal truth; "perspective-based" policy captures views of stakeholders;
- Scale and landscape considerations important, e.g. Hofer – forest and floods; productivity aspects important;
- Improve knowledge of environmental impacts, improve transfer of knowledge: how to implement IWRM concepts?
- Inappropriate technical solutions have destroyed credibility of experts, need for experts to assist with locally defined problems;
- WM must take into account other interests, e.g. tourism, industry, agriculture (indicators required for each sector);
- Need to mix bottom-up with science view;
- Importance of eco-economics;

New paradigm shift/recommendations

- Need to rethink scale issues within upstream–downstream issues: across temporal and spatial scales; biophysical and socio-economic linkages; consider transboundary issues.

- Embed economic valuation in multisectoral WM: management and policies that take account of all multisectoral supply, demand and environmental costs and benefits; incorporate viable and appropriate downstream–upstream or upstream–downstream payment for environmental services (PES) schemes; consider return of investment in WM projects; appropriate time scales for investment; include equity issues and right of access to water: "human and ecological reserve".

- More inclusive approach to WM required: technology alone does not provide the solution; need to live with uncertainty; move from coercive to non-coercive policies; develop multistakeholder process; move from management to adaptive management; include health issues.

- Move from sectoral policy to integrated policy – multisectoral watershed management: need for multisectoral baseline information; respect landholders' interests; education needed from school age, covering multistakeholder issues.

- Improved dialogue and information sharing: between science and policy (and science and stakeholders); Web-based communication, two-way; need for better sharing of WM information within sectors; GWP toolbox.

ANNEX C
INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

TUESDAY, 21 OCTOBER

16:00 **Pre-registration**

WEDNESDAY, 22 OCTOBER

08.30-09:30 Registration

09:30-10:15 **Session 1: Opening/Welcome address, plenary**
Chair: Dr Sebastiano Sannitu, Councilor for Environment, Province of Sassari

Arzachena Municipality: Prof. Pasquale Ragnedda, The Mayor
Province of Sassari: Dr Franco Masala, President
Sardinian Region: Avv. Italo Masala, President of Regional Council
Government of Italy: H.E. Altero Matteoli, Minister of Environment
FAO: Dr Tage Michaelsen, FAO Service Chief

10.30-13.00 **Session 2: Key-note speeches, plenary**
Chair: Michael Bonell, UNESCO
Rapporteur: Pier Carlo Zingari, EOMF

10:30-10:50 Hans Schreier, University of British Columbia, Canada: *Innovation in integrated watershed management*

10:50-11:10 Ken Brooks, United States: *Restoring hydrologic function and productivity to altered landscapes: an integrated watershed management approach*

11:10-11:30 Luís Sanchez, Istituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA), Peru: *Integrated management of Latin American and Caribbean watersheds*

11:30-11:50 Martin Haigh, University of Oxford, United Kingdom: *Role of headwater regions and the contexts of the Nairobi Headwater Declaration for the International Year of Freshwater 2003*

11:50-12:10 Gilles Neveu, Office International de l'Eau (OIEAU), France: *The international network of OIEAU*

12:10-12:30 Peter Besseau, Canada: *The Canadian Model Forest Concept*

12:30-13:00 Discussions

14:30-16:45 **Session 3: Presentation/discussion of technical papers, plenary**
Chair: Angelo Aru
Rapporteur: Ken Brooks

14:30-14:45 Moujahed Achouri, FAO: *The Process of the FAO initiative on the next generation of watershed management programmes*

14:45-15:00 Larry Tennyson, FAO: *The FAO initiative on the next generation of watershed management programmes: Preliminary results*

15:00-15:15 Pier Carlo Zingari, EOMF: *Integrated watershed management and forests*

15:15-15.30 Mike Bonell, UNESCO: *UNESCO–HELP programme on Hydrology for the Environment, Life and Policy*

15:30-15.45 Sebastiano Sannitu, Provincia di Sassari: *Watershed management in Sardinia*

15:45-16:00 Peter Greminger, BUWAL, Switzerland: *Watershed management in the Alpine context*

16:15-16.45 Discussions

17:00-19:00 **Session 4: Presentation/discussion of technical papers, plenary**
Chair: Sebastiano Sannitu
Rapporteur: Hans Schreier

17:00-17:15 Brent Swallow, ICRAF: *Outcome of the African regional workshop*

17:15-17:30 Kumar Upadhyay, Nepal: *Experience in the Himalayan watershed management*

17:45-18:00 Luc Dassonville and Luca Fé d'Ostiani, Plan Bleu-FAO: *Mediterranean watershed management*

18:00-18:15 Patrick Duffy: *Towards effective watershed management in low forest cover countries*

18:15-19:00 Discussions

THURSDAY, 23 OCTOBER

08:30-10:00 **Session 5: Presentation/discussion of technical papers, plenary**
Chair: R. Silvano, Province of Sassari, Italy
Rapporteur: Martin Haigh, United Kingdom

08:45-09:00 Gernot Fiebeger and Michaela Leitgeb, EFC/WP: *IUFRO and watershed management*

09:00-09:15 Thomas Hofer, FAO: *Upstream–downstream relations in watershed management*

09:15-09:30 Angelo Aru, University of Cagliari: *Planning and management issues in water resources in the framework of current climatic situations*

09:30-09:45 Luís Sanchez, INRN, Peru: *Outcomes of the Latin American regional workshop*

09:45-10:00 Claudio Gutierrez, Argentina: *The Guaraní Aquifer System: Water resources for the future*

10:00-10:30 Discussions

10:00-13:00 **Session 6: Parallel working group discussions**
Chair: S. Sannitu, Province of Sassari, Italy
Rapporteur: Martin Haigh, United Kingdom

Working Group 1:
Watershed management: innovative approaches to cope with emerging issues
Facilitators: Larry Tennyson, FAO Consultant and Marco Salis, Sassari
Rapporteur: Peter Besseau

Working Group 2:
Mountain forests management: Evaluation of values/services and identification of mechanisms for payment for services
Facilitators: Pier Carlo Zingari, Director EOMF and Sergio Vacca, Sassari
Rapporteur: Roger White, ICIMOD

Working Group 3:
Integrated water resources management: Upland–lowland linkages and interactions
Facilitators: Gilles Neveu, OIE; Thomas Hofer, FAO, Rome; and Nicola Sechi, Sassari
Rapporteur: Ian Calder, CLUWRR

14:30-15:30 **Session 6: continued**

15:30-16:30 **Session 7: Working group reporting, plenary**
Chair: Kumar Upadhyay
Rapporteur: Carmen de Jong

17:00-18:00 Discussion of working group findings, plenary

FRIDAY, 24 OCTOBER

08:30-09:30 Drafting Committee

09:30-11:00 **Session 8: Synthesis, debate and conclusions, plenary**
Chair: Sebastiano Sannitu, Sassari, Sardegna, Italy
Rapporteur: Brent Swallow, ICRAF

Synthesis of working groups
Ing. Giorgio Cesari, General Director APAT: *Synthesis for debate*

11:00-12:00 Open debate with local actors
12:00-13:00 Conference Declaration and closing session

ANNEX D
CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS

Accolli, Maria Antonietta
Dirigente Settore Ambiente,
Provincia di Sassari, P.za d'Italia, 07100 Sassari, Italy
E-mail: accoli@yahoo.it
Tel.: 079-2069481

Achouri, Moujahed
Forestry Officer, FAO,
via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100, Rome
E-mail: Moujahed.Achouri@fao.org
Tel.: 06-57056095

Alfare', Loredana
Tecnologo,
Instituto Nazionale per la Ricerca Scientifica e Technologica sulla Montagna, INRM,
P.za dei Caprettari, 00186, Rome
E-mail: alfare@inrm.it
Tel.: 06/68309429

Aru, Angelo
Professore Ordinario,
Dipartimento Scienze della Terra, Università di Cagliari,
via Trentino 51, 09127 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: aru.angelo@tiscali.it
Tel.: 070/6757748

Balzanini, Edoardo
Direttore Generale Assessorato Lavori Pubblici della Regione Autonoma Sardegna,
v.le Trento, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: lavori.pubblici@regione.sardegna.it
Tel.: 070/6062307

Becker, Alfred,
Project Leader Senior Scientist,
Potsdam Institute for Climate Impact Research,
P.O. 601203, D14412 Postdam, Germany
E-mail: becker@pik-postdam.de
Tel.: +49 3312882541

Bessau, Peter
Executive Director,
International Model Forest Network Secretariat,
250 Albert Street, K1G3H9 Ottawa, Canada
E-mail: pbesseau@idrc.ca

Bonell, Mike
UNESCO
E-mail: M.Bonell@unesco.org

Brandano, Sergio
University of London, Queen Mary College, Dep. of Computer Science,
E1 4NS London
E-mail: sergio.brandano@poste.it
Tel.: 340/58599253

Brooks, Kenneth N.
Professor,
University of Minnesota, Dept. of Forest Resources,
621 Wildwood Lane, 55082 Stillwater, USA
E-mail: kbrooks@umn.edu
Tel.: 001 612 6242774

Calder, Ian
Director, CLUWRR, University of Newcastle upon Tyne,
NE17RU Newcastle upon Tyne, UK
E-mail: i.r.calder@ncl.ac.uk
Tel.: 0191 222 6428

Caria, Francesca Valentina
Provincia di Sassari, Italy

Cesari, Giorgio
Direttore, Agenzia Protezione Ambiente e Territorio,
via Vitaliano Brancati, 48,
00100 Rome
E-mail: cesari@apat.it
Tel.: 06/50071

Chalupa, Myslibor
President, Foundation of Forests and Water,
U Pruhonu 6, 170 00 Prague, Czech Republic
E-mail: chalupamy@volny.cz

Cleveringa, Rudolph
Technical Advisory Division, IFAD,
V. del Serafico 107, 00142 Rome
E-mail: r.cleveringa@ifad.org
Tel.: 06/54592086

Conti, Antonio
Direttore Generale, Assessorato Difesa Ambiente della Regione Autonoma Sardegna,
via Roma 80, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: difesa.ambiente@regione.sardegna.it
Tel.: 070/6066619

Dassonville, Luc
Project Manager, Plan Bleu,
15 rue Beethoven, 06560,Valbonne, France
E-mail: Ldassonville@planbleu.org
Tel.: +33492388612

De Jong, Carmen
Project Manager Hydrosphere Impetus,
University of Bonn, Dept. of Geography,
Postfach 1147, 53001 Bonn, Germany
E-mail: dejong@giub.uni-bonn.de
Tel.: +49 228739095

Duffy, Patrick
Duffy and Associates Ltd. International Env. and Resource Mgt. Consultants,
5839 Eagle Island, V7W1V6 West Vancouver, Canada
E-mail: pjduffy@cs.com
Tel.: +1 604 9216119

Faucher, Aline
FAO Volunteer,
via delle terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome
E-mail: aline.faucher@fao.org

Fé D'Ostiani, Luca
Senior Consultant Watershed Management,
FAO, via Cappellari 81, 00153 Roma
E-mail: fedostiani@virgilio.it
Tel.: 338/5976983

Fiebeger, Gernot
Esperto, IUFRO International Union of Forest Research Organization,
A-5020 Salzburg, Austria
E-mail: gernot.fiebiger@wlv.bmlf.gv.at
Tel.: 443-662-878152

Greminger, Peter
Director,
FAO/EPC WP-Management of Mountain Watersheds,
Mailbox 3003 Bern, Switzerland
E-mail: peter.greminger@buwal.admin.ch
Tel.: 0041319247861

Gutierrez, Claudio Ricardo
Primer Secretario Dirección General Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores,
Esmeralda 1212-14 digma, 1007 Buenos Aires, Argentina
E-mail: cr_gutier@hotmail.com
Tel.: +541148197405

Haigh, Martin
Professor, University of Oxford Brookes,
Dept. of Geography, ox298hr, Oxford, UK
E-mail: mhaigh@brookes.ac.uk
Tel.: +44-1865-483785

Hodge, Stephanie
UNDP
E-mail: stephanie.hodge@undp.org

Hofer, Thomas
Forestry Officer, FAO,
via delle terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome
E-mail: Thomas.Hofer@fao.org
Tel.: 06-57053191

Igbokwe, Kennedy
Watershed Management Specialist,
IIRR (International Institute of Rural Development),
4118 Silang Cavite, Philippines
E-mail: kennedy.igbokwe@iirr.org
Tel.: +63464142417

Kowalik, Piotr
Professor, Head of Department,
Gdansk University of Technology,
ul. G. Narutowicza 11, 80-952 Gdansk, Poland
E-mail: pkow@pg.gda.pl
Tel.: +48 583472421

Krečk, Josef
Associate Professor, Czech Technical University of Prague,
Jungmannova 11, CZ-110 00, Prague, Czech Republic
E-mail: krecek@cesnet.cz
Tel.: +420 224949118

Leitgeb, Michaela
Austrian Forest Service, Austria
E-mail: Michaela.Leitgeb@wlv.gv.at

Lojelo, Leonardo
Direttore, Hydrocontrol,
loc. Poggio de Pini, 09012 Capoterra (CA), Italy
E-mail: leonardo.lojelo@andromeda.unica.it
Tel.: 070/723111

McGregor, James
Research Associate, IIED, 3 Endsleigh, WCIM000 London
E-mail: james.macgregor@iied.org
Tel.: +44 2073882117

Meloni, Benedetto
Università di Cagliari, Facoltà di Sociologia,
Via Torino 14, 09100 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: bmeloni@unica.it
Tel.: 070/6753750

Michaelsen, Tage
Chief, Forest Conservation Service, FAO Forestry Department,
via delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Roma
E-mail: tage.michaelsen@fao.org
Tel.: 06/57056548

Monacelli, Giuseppina
Responsible Hydrological Service,
Agenzia per l'Ambiente e il Territorio,
via Curtatone 3, 00153 Rome
E-mail: giuseppina.monacelli@apat.it
Tel.: 06/44442471

Neveu, Gilles
Director for Innovation and Development,
Office International de l'Eau, 21,
rue de Madrid, 75008 Paris
E-mail: g.neveu@oieau.fr
Tel.: +33 680683881

Penning de Vries, Frits
Theme Leader, CGIAR-IWMI, 141
Cresswen Street, Pretoria, South Africa
E-mail: F.Penningdevries@cgiar.org
Tel.: 27-12-8459100

Pierzgalski, Edward
Forestry Research Institute,
ul. Drzeworytnikow 11, 01-341 Warsaw
E-mail: E.Pierzgalski@ibles.waw.pl
Tel.: +48 227150532

Powell, Neil
Programme Officer Water Resources,
Dept. Natural Resources and Environment, Sida,
Sveavagen 20, S-105 25, Stockholm
E-mail: neil.powell@sida.se
Tel:+46 86985316

Qwist-Hoffmann, Peter
Project Manager Natural Resources, Scandiaconsult Nature AB,
P.O. Box 4205, 10265 Stockholm
E-mail: peter.qwist-hoffmann@scc.se
Tel.: +46 8 6156000

Rabetaliana, Hanta
Vicepresidente-Secretary General, APMM,
BP 1388 301 Fianarantsoa, Madagascar
E-mail: pschachenmann@bluewin.ch
Tel.: +261 320439392

Rogerro, Pier Paolo
Professore ordinario, Dipartimento di Scienze Ambientali e delle Produzioni Vegetali,
Università Politecnica delle Marche,
via Brecce Bianche, 60131 Ancona, Italy
E-mail: rogerro@univpm.it
Tel.: 333/6142033

Saba, Andrea
Professore, Facoltà Ingegneria Sezione Idraulica, Università di Cagliari ,
P.za d'Armi, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: asaba@unica.it
Tel.: 070/6755315

Salis, Marco
Professore, Istituto Idraulico Facoltà Ingegneria, Università di Cagliari,
P.za d'Armi, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: msalis@unica.it
Tel.: 070/6755301

Sanchez, Luís
Coordinador de Capacitación,
Instituto Nacional de Recursos Naturales (INRENA),
Javier Prado 7731, Lima, Peru
E-mail: sanchezluis@inwind.it
Tel.: +51 12253174

Sanna, Corrado
Consigliere, Ministero Ambiente
via C. Colombo, Rome
Tel.: 348/8104461

Sannitu, Sebastiano
Assessore, Provincia di Sassari, via Torino 3, Berchidda, Italy
E-mail: bastianino.sannitu@tiscali.it
Tel.: 079/704902

Schachemann, Peter
Technical Advisor sub-Sahara Madagascar WMPA,
villa Magali, 301, Fianarantsoa, Madagascar
E-mail: pschachenmann2@vitelcom.mg
Tel.: +41 814011280

Schmandt, Jurgen
Prof, Emeritus, Houston Advanced Research Center,
University of Texas,
11 Huil Circle, 78746 Austin, Texas, USA
E-mail: jas@harc.edu
Tel.: +1 512 327237

Schreier, Hans
Professor, University of British Columbia, Institute for Resources and Environment,
2206 East Mall V6T 1Z3, 2206 Vancouver, Canada
E-mail: star@interchange.ubc.ca
Tel.: 604 8224401

Sechi, Giovanni Maria
Professore Associato, Facoltà di Ingegneria dell'Università di Cagliari,
P.za d'Armi, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: sechi@unica.it
Tel.: 070/6755315

Sechi, Nicola
Professore Ordinario, Dipartimento di Botanica, Università di Sassari,
via Muroni 25, 07100 Sassari, Italy
E-mail: sechi@ammin.uniss.it

Seddaiu, Giovanna
Ricercatrice, Dip. Scienze Ambientali e delle Produzioni Vegetali,
via S. Allende, 60100 Ancona, Italy
E-mail: g.seddaiu@univpm.it
Tel.: 071/2204322

Silvano, Roberto
Direttore, Ente Autonomo Flumendosa,
via Mameli 88, Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: ente.flumendosa@tin.it
Tel.: 070/6021257

Sistu, Giovanni
Facoltà di Giurisprudenza Università di Cagliari,
v.le S. Ignazio 78, 09123 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: sistug@unica.it
Tel.: 070/374452

Swallow, Brent
ICRAF, Nairobi, Kenya
E-mail: b.swallow@cgiar.org

Tennyson, Larry
FAO Consultant
E-mail: tennyson3@cox.net

Tobia, Sandra
Dirigente, ESAF,
via Francoforte, 4, 09129 Cagliari, Italy
E-mail: sandra.tobia@esaf.it
Tel.: 070/6032530

Upadhyay, Kumar Prasad
Watershed Management Expert,
Cha 111 Kumari Galli, Ward #5, Bhatbhateni, Kathmandu, Nepal
E-mail: kumar_upad@hotmail.com

Vacca, Sergio
Professore associato di Scienze Ambientali, Università di Sassari,
Località Sa terra mala, 08100 Nuoro, Italy
E-mail: sergiovacca@uniss.it
Tel.: 0784/200813

Valentinelli, Alessandra
Direttore ABE Terra, c.so Genova 21, 20123 Milan, Italy
E-mail: ale2vale@yahoo.com
Tel.: 02/8321888

White, Roger
Regional Coordinator, ICOMOD,
GPO3226, Kathmandu, Nepal
E-mail: rwhite@icimod.org.np
Tel.: 0097715525313

Wolf, Reinhard
Planning Officer, GTZ,
P.O. Box 5180, 65726 Eschborn, Germany
E-mail: Reinhard.Wolf@gtz.de
Tel.: +49 6196791322

Yamin, Wang
Inst. Hydro-biology Academy of Science,
Luo Jian Shan, Wuchang District, 430072 Wuhan, China
E-mail: wildlifes66@yahoo.com.cn
Tel.: 0086/027-87663872

Zaggia, Paolo
Resp.contatti e coordinamento, IREALP,
via Copernico, 47, 20125 Milan, Italy
E-mail: paolo.zaggia@irealp.it
Tel.: 02-67876101

Zingari, Pier Carlo
Direttore, EOMF, Chambery, France
E-mail: zingari.oefm@wanadoo.fr
Tel.: +33 (0)479334952

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