

Stockholm International Water Institute Press Kit Including:

- **SIWI Experts at 5th World Water Forum**
- **Story Ideas, Facts and Experts**
- **Press Release**



Story Ideas:

- **Is the World Running Dry?**
- **Water: The Eye of the Climate Storm**
- **The Sanitation Scandal: Logic Defies, Toilets Fly and Dignity Dies**
- **Water: a Source of Conflict or an Opportunity for Cooperation?**
- **Global Water Footprint Growing: What's your Shoe Size?**
- **Behind the Food Crisis: Waste, Water and Bioenergy**
- **Corruption is Draining the Water Sector: Time to Fix the Leak**
- **The After Disaster-story: Surviving the CNN Effect**

Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) Press Kit

This press kit can assist print, broadcast, radio and web-based journalists identify story angles and topics of interest and connect them with SIWI experts available for interview on a wide range of water, environment and development issues.



To arrange an interview with a SIWI expert at the Forum, please contact Michael McWilliams, Communications Director, SIWI.

+46 73 914 39 89
michael.mcwilliams@siwi.org

Finding SIWI at the 5th World Water Forum

Please come and visit us in booth number **1934** in the World Water Expo.

You will find us at the Swedish Water House booth together with Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI), Swedish Meteorological and Hydrological Institute (SMHI), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) and the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC).

Access Video for Broadcast News Stories at www.thenewsmarket.com/siwi

At the Newsmarket (www.thenewsmarket.com/siwi) SIWI will provide professional video and b-roll related to current issues covered during the 5th World Water Forum that can be freely downloaded by registered media. The Newsmarket is a web-based video marketing and distribution platform that enables journalists to easily access video content. Over 20,000 news outlets are registered.

Soundbytes from SIWI experts and b-roll footage will be available throughout the week. Registration is free for professional journalists. Please log on to www.thenewsmarket.com/siwi to preview and request free news video. You can receive free broadcast-standard or streaming-quality video (for Web use). Easy delivery options include digital FTP transfer, Beta SP tape, Data-DVD, and streaming download (Flash, QuickTime, and Windows Media).

Additional video material with interviews on water, food, climate, sanitation, scarcity and other topics are also available through SIWI. If interested, please contact josh.paglia@siwi.org (+46 73914 3996).



Stockholm International Water Institute

*Independent and Leading-Edge
Water Competence for Future-Oriented Action*



The Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) is a policy institute whose diverse Stockholm-based, internationally-oriented programmes and activities contribute to finding sustainable solutions to the world's escalating water crisis. SIWI manages projects, synthesises research and publishes findings and recommendations on current and future water, environment, governance and human development issues. SIWI serves as a platform for knowledge sharing and networking between the scientific, business, policy and civil society communities. SIWI builds professional capacity and understanding of the links between water-society-environment-economy.

SIWI Experts at 5th World Water Forum



Mr. Anders Berntell, Executive Director
Mr. Anders Berntell has been Executive Director of SIWI since February 2002. A biologist by training, Mr. Berntell is knowledgeable about overall water issues and international development cooperation. **He is available to discuss water and infrastructure, law, economics, food, governance, policy and climate issues.**

Mr Berntell will be participating in the High Level Panel on Water, Food and Energy in Südlüce, 11.00-13.00 on Wednesday. He will also participate in the panel at Session 6.3.3: No More Money Down the Drain: Should Investments be Linked to Professional Association's Backstopping? 08.30-10.30 on Saturday. At UN Water Day on Sunday, Mr Berntell will be one of the speakers at the High Level Roundtable: Adopting Global Changes in Transboundary Basins, 08.30-10.30.



Mr. Alistair Morrison, Project Manager, UNDP Water Governance Facility
Mr Morrison has extensive expertise in working with water governance, infrastructure planning, disaster, flood and coastal zone management throughout Africa, Asia and Europe. **He is available to discuss water, sanitation and health issues, disaster, water governance and climate adaptation.**



Ms. Karin Lexén, Project Director, Swedish Water House
Ms. Karin Lexén has expertise in leadership, network and bridge building, as well as international environmental politics and advocacy. **She is available to discuss water and food, water-related climate change and rights.**

Ms Lexén will take part in the panel at the Side Event: Bridging divides between North and South Through Partnership and Knowledge Sharing, 14.30-16.30 on Thursday.



Mr. Anton Earle, Project Director, SIWI
Mr Earle's areas of expertise are transboundary water management, water governance institutions, virtual water approaches and hydro-politics. **He is available to discuss water management, virtual water approaches, cooperation and conflict over water resources, and governance issues in southern and eastern Africa.**



Dr. Håkan Tropp, Project Director, UNDP Water Governance Facility
Dr. Tropp's areas of expertise are water governance, reform, implementation, financing and NGO involvement in urban environmental issues. **He is available to discuss water, economics, governance and gender issues.**

Mr Tropp will participate in the panel in session 4.3.3: Beyond Water Bribes: How to build a corrupt-resistant water sector? 08.30-12.00 on Wednesday. He will also give a presentation at the Side Event: WWDR-3 Side Publications Series 16.30-18.00 the same day. On Thursday he will give a presentation at: Water Integrity Network event at the Exposition Hall, Swiss Platform 14.00-17.00.



Dr. Anders Jägerskog, Project Director, SIWI Programmes
Dr. Jägerskog is an expert in cooperation over shared water and related topics such as water-related security and development primarily in the Middle East but also in Africa. **He is available to discuss water, security, conflict resolution and basin issues.**

Mr Jägerskog will co-chair Session 3.1.1 Boundless Basins: What are the successes and failures of hydrosolidarity? 08.30-10.30 on Friday. He will also give a presentation at the ETIC and MELIA Side Event 14.30-16.30 on Saturday.



Ms. Cecilia Martinsen, Project Director World Water Week in Stockholm
Ms. Martinsen directs SIWI's capacity building unit and is part of the management team for the 2008 World Water Week. Her areas of expertise are water supply, sanitation and hygiene issues. **She is available to discuss water, sanitation and health issues in English, Spanish and French.**



Mr. Michael Moore, Project Manager, World Water Week in Stockholm
Mr. Moore, who is also part of the World Water Week management team, is an Australian national and works with "environmental flows." **He is available to discuss water and environment/ecosystem issues.**

The Big Story: Is the World Running Dry?

Free video material available at www.thenewsmarket.com/siwi

The UN, World Bank and global leaders have warned that the lack of water resources will lead to global crisis this century. Water is the one resource which cannot be substituted; no growth – economic, human, or ecological – comes without it. But what is causing the World Water Crisis? Are global water resources really scarce? Will conflict over water follow? There are 1.4 billion people already that live in areas dependant on water resources from river basins that are running dry. Groundwater is being extracted faster than it can be renewed. Another 1 billion lack access to clean drinking water, their lives cut short or development undermined as a result. Nearly 840 million people are malnourished or lack secure food supply today and

the global population is expected to grow by 2 billion by 2030. Food to feed them needs lots of water, as does bioenergy. And climate change adds uncertainty to the equation. Will there be enough water resources in the future? Unless major improvements are made to better manage and efficiently use water in agriculture, industry and by consumers, the answer is no. However, opportunities for improvement are as great as they are urgent. Reduced waste and pollution; smarter agriculture, trade and policy; better governance, improved industry and understanding of the value of water could help ensure a secure future. Can global leadership turn the tide?



Facts:

- Actions to improve water resources management bring considerable economic gains – a USD 15–30 billion investment in improved water resources management in developing countries can have direct annual income returns in the range of USD 60 billion. Source: SIWI
- By 2025 – 1.8 billion people will be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity: meaning the amount of water withdrawn from lakes, rivers or groundwater is so great that water supplies are no longer adequate to satisfy all human or ecosystem requirements. Source: SIWI
- Of all water on earth, 97.5% is salt water, and of the remaining 2.5% fresh water, some 70% is frozen in the polar icecaps. The other 30% is mostly present as soil moisture or lies in underground aquifers. Source: Water Partners International
- By 2075, the number of people in regions with chronic

water shortage are estimated to be between 3 and 7 billion. Source: SIWI

- A child born in the developed world consumes 30 to 50 times more water than one in the developing world. Source: UNESCO
- Water use has been growing at more than the rate twice of population increase in the last century. (FAO and UN-WATER)
- Water withdrawals are predicted to increase by 50 per cent by 2025 in developing countries, and 18 per cent in developed countries. (GEO)

SIWI Experts Available for Interviews:

- Mr. Anders Berntell, Executive Director
- Dr. Anders Jägerskog, Project Director
- Ms. Cecilia Martinsen, Project Director
- Dr. Håkan Tropp, Project Director



Water: The Eye of the Climate Storm

Free video material available at www.thenewsmarket.com/siwi

With the inauguration of Barack Obama in January and the upcoming negotiations at the UN Climate Change Conference (COP 15) in Copenhagen in December for a new agreement to replace the Kyoto protocol when it expires in 2012, many are hoping that 2009 will design a new path on climate change. But is water the forgotten story in the climate frenzy? It is changes in water that hit first with an altered climate. Among the effects: too much or too little water; water at the wrong time or in the wrong place; rising sea levels; and floods in certain regions but drought in others. Glacial waters are melting, flooding lakes and eroding future water resources to river basins and the people who

depend on them. Communities, ecosystems and biodiversity are already suffering. The question now, how do we adapt? Developed and developing, water scarce and water rich nations share different challenges, opportunities and resources. Desmond Tutu, former Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, warned of climate apartheid: the rich adapt while poor and vulnerable people are unprotected. Are we sitting in the same boat? Can human development be “climate-proofed?” There are also opportunities presented by a changing climate, which nations will be able to take advantage? How can the world prepare for and cope with both climate variability and climate change?

Facts:

- The COP15 conference is the fifteenth Conference of the Parties under the United Nations’ Climate Change Convention. The conference will take place in Copenhagen December 7th–18th 2009.
- A global temperature increase of 3–4°C will change the hydrological cycle, worsen the local effects of floods and result in hundreds of millions of environmental refugees. Source: HDR 2007/2008
- According to a report by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) in 2007, with a 4 degree celsius global warming, the global mean losses in GDP could be 1-5 percent while developing countries are expected to experience even larger percentage losses.
- Between 1973 and 1997 an average of 66 million people a year suffered flood damage, making flooding the most damaging of all natural disasters. Source: Munich Re
- Statistics from the Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (CRED) in Belgium revealed that during the ten-year period from 1996 to 2005, about 80% of all natural disasters were of meteorological or hydrological origin. Source: UNESCO

- Changed run-off patterns and glacial melting might in the next stage leave an additional 1.8 billion people with water scarcity by 2080, when the glaciers have become smaller leading to less spring run-off. Source: SIWI
- Climate variability and climate change will likely exacerbate the frequency and shocks of floods and droughts. Source: SIWI
- For some countries, climate change may lead to an increase in food production, as in North America and Europe, where high gains are projected. Source: SIWI
- For the 40 poorest countries, with a total population of some 1–3 billion, climate change may lead them to lose on average up to a fifth of their cereal production potential in the 2080s. Source: SIWI
- As many as 40% of the Sub-Saharan countries could lose a substantial part of their agricultural production due to climate change. Source: SIWI

SIWI Experts Available for Interviews:

- Mr. Anders Berntell, Executive Director
- Ms. Karin Lexén, Director Swedish Water House
- Mr. Alastair Morrison, Project Manager

The Sanitation Scandal: Logic Defies, Toilets Fly and Dignity Dies

Free video material available through SIWI, contact josh.paglia@siwi.org

The sanitation crisis is often told in numbers: 2.5 billion people lack access to safe sanitation. 5,000 children die every day from diarrhoea. An estimated 5 billion working days are lost to hygiene related illness each year in developing countries. A single dollar invested in sanitation and hygiene yields seven in return. And campaigns often appeal to reason: hygiene promotion to prevent diarrhoea is the most cost-effective health intervention in the world (The Disease Control Priority Project). Improved sanitation helps eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, promotes universal primary education, builds gender equality, reduces child mortality, improves maternal health and prevents water pollution. We even know the answers: using existing, proven approaches and technologies, and for about USD 10 billion a year the world could meet the MDG sanitation target to

halve the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015, and provide everyone with a toilet by 2025. So if improving sanitation is achievable, is vital for human health, generates economic benefits, contributes to dignity and social development, then why does the world remain off-track? While the numbers and logic behind sanitation investments are powerful, they fail to sell the sanitation story. The story is that of real people, and their chance to live in health and dignity. In one world we are shamed to speak on the topic. In another, billions are not afforded the dignity and security to relieve themselves in a private and safe place. If the crisis is severe and the benefits obvious, what is missing? Who has failed to act? Why is this not prioritised by governments? And is the international community ready take on the challenge?

Facts:

- Today 2.5 billion people, including almost one billion children, live without even basic sanitation. Source: WSSCC
- Every 20 seconds, a child dies as a result of poor sanitation. Source: WSSCC
- Globally, diarrhoea is the leading cause of illness and death, and 88 per cent of diarrhoeal deaths are due to a lack of access to sanitation facilities, together with inadequate availability of water for hygiene and unsafe drinking water. Source: JMP
- 2.5 billion people lack access to safe sanitation. Source: JMP
- 1.8 million people die every year from diarrhoeal di-

seases; 90% of all deaths caused by diarrheal diseases are children under 5. Source: UNICEF and WHO

- 5 billion working days in developing countries and 443 million school days globally are lost each year to hygiene or water related illness. Source: WSSCC and HDR 2007
- For USD 9.5 billion a year the world could meet the MDG sanitation target to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without access to basic sanitation and by 2025 provide everyone with a toilet. That is one-third of annual global spending on bottled water. Source: UNICEF and WHO

SIWI Experts Available for Interviews:

- Ms. Cecilia Martinsen, Project Director
- Mr. Alastair Morrison, Project Manager



Water: a Source of Conflict or an Opportunity for Cooperation?

Free video material available at www.thenewsmarket.com/siwi

Water does not follow state borders. Where one state ends, rivers and streams continue. And underneath our feet, the groundwater flows regardless of national boundaries. River and lake basins that are shared by more than one country cover almost half the world's surface and are inhabited by 40% of the world's population. Sharing water can be a sensitive issue. And with more and more states experiencing rising water stress as a consequence of increasing populations, climate change, pollution and poor water management, the competition for water resources might become fiercer ahead. So what will happen in regions where water is scarce and politics tense?

Will we see wars fought over water in the future? Contrary to common beliefs, history says no. The 300 international water treaties signed over the last century proves that water generates cooperation far more often than it triggers conflict. The basic need for water is an incitement which may even succeed in getting countries which lack political dialogue in other areas to start cooperating. And there is much to be gained by doing so. Cooperation over water resources opens up for smarter and more efficient water management, sustainable regional development and peacebuilding. Sharing waters does not have to be a case of "win or lose".

Facts:

- There are 263 transboundary river basins and 274 transboundary aquifers worldwide. Source: UN-WATER
- Over 45 percent of the world's land surface is covered by river basins that are shared by more than one country. Source: UN-WATER
- Over 75 percent of all countries, 145 in total, have shared river basins within their boundaries. And 33 nations have over 95 percent of their territory within international river basins. Source: UN-WATER
- In the 20th century, only seven minor skirmishes took

place between nations over shared water resources, while over 300 treaties were signed during the same period of time. Source: UN-WATER

- The UN World Water Day, takes place on March 22. The theme for 2009 is "Sharing Waters Sharing Opportunities", with focus on transboundary waters.

SIWI Experts Available for Interviews:

- Dr. Anders Jägerskog, Project Director
- Mr. Anton Earle, Project Director, available by phone +46 (0)8522 139 84

Global Water Footprint Growing: What's your Shoe Size?

Free video material available at www.thenewsmarket.com/siwi

People do not only consume water when they drink it or take a shower. They wear it, eat it, drive it and fly it around the planet. The 2008 Stockholm Water Prize Laureate Prof. John Anthony Allan strikingly demonstrated this by introducing the "virtual water" concept, which measures how water is embedded in the production of food and consumer products. Drink Coffee? 140 litres of water is in each cup. That is roughly the same amount of water used by an average person daily in England for drinking and household needs. Like Burgers? 2,400 litres in just one. Wear Jeans?

10,000 litres. Countries, companies and individuals are now working hard to shrink their water footprints. Prof. Allan has applied this concept to show how trade can enhance national, regional and global water and food security. The premise is simple – send water intensive commodities from places where they are economically viable to produce to places where they are not. But politics can complicate matters – leaders often cannot publicly admit food and water insecurity. Can this be fixed in future so that trade can prevent conflict and alleviate scarcity?

Facts:

- Per capita, Americans consume around 6,800 litres of virtual water every day, over triple that of a Chinese person. Source: UNESCO-IHE
- US, Argentina and Brazil 'export' billions of litres of water each year, while others like Japan, Egypt and Italy 'import' billions. Source: UNESCO-IHE
- 40 billion cubic meters of water is used for making maize for export. Source: UNCTAD
- National, regional and global water and food security

can be enhanced by trading water intensive commodities from places where they are economically viable to produce to places where they are not.

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- Mr. Anton Earle, Project Director, available by phone +46 (0)8522 139 84

Behind the Food Crisis: Waste, Water and Bioenergy

Free video material available at www.thenewsmarket.com/siwi

A recent report by UNEP states that the increased commodity prices have driven 110 million people into poverty and added 44 million more to the undernourished. But is food, and the water required to produce it, properly valued? Plenty of food is produced – a hidden problem is that half of what is grown in the field is lost before or after it reaches the dinner table. This is tragic when 840 million are malnourished and utterly unsustainable as the global population continues to grow larger and richer. Hungry people are not the only issue: a huge amount of what is grown is increasingly used

to feed more cows and fuel cars. In future, the situation will get trickier. Some projections show future water requirements for bioenergy production equalling what is needed for food. Will there be enough water and land resources to grow food to feed a larger, richer population and use food crops for bioenergy? Will the water implications be taken seriously by policy makers? Can consumers and producers change their habits and waste less? Which foods and fuels we produce and how much of them we consume and waste will determine the answers.



Facts:

- Irrigation in agriculture accounts for 70 per cent of water consumption. In turn, irrigated land helps produce 40 per cent of the world's food. Source: UNEP
- In the US, 30% of food is thrown away, equivalent to 40 trillion litres of water – enough water to meet the household needs of 500 million people. Source: SIWI
- Biofuels have forced global food prices up by 75% – far more than previously estimated – according to a confidential World Bank report obtained by the Guardian.
- The European Union target for biofuels in the transport sector is 5.7 percent by 2010. The European Council agreed on a binding minimum level for biofuels of 10 percent of vehicle fuel by 2020. Source: Panos
- Feeding everyone in 2050 – including the undernourished and additional 3 billion people expected – could require 50% more water than is needed now. Source: SIWI
- Reducing food wastage by 50% – including post-harvest losses, losses in transport and handling, and losses in the household – might vastly reduce or even negate the need for additional water to grow more food, which will ensure sufficient water is available for food in the future. Source: SIWI
- Producing 1 kg of meat requires as much water as an average domestic household does over 10 months (50l/person/day). Source: SIWI
- To meet food needs for the future, nearly twice as much water (mostly “green” water) will be needed. The increased use of water for biofuel production instead of food production will most certainly change this mix. Source: SIWI

SIWI Experts Available for Interviews:

- Mr. Anders Berntell, Executive Director
- Ms. Karin Lexén, Director Swedish Water House

Corruption is Draining the Water Sector: Time to Fix the Leak

If the fuel line in your car is leaking, you'd get it fixed, because fuel is a valuable and expensive commodity. The leak known as corruption in the water sector is not getting fixed, despite the fact that such corruption reduces economic growth, discourages investment, violates human dignity, increases health risks and robs poor people of their livelihoods and their access to water. The 2008 Global Corruption Report states

that corruption can be found at every point along the water delivery chain: from policy design and budget allocations to operations and billing systems. While small scale corruption may not attract attention it is persuasive and the most destructive to poor people's lives. And corruption is cancerous; it spreads to local officials who know that their superiors are corrupt. How can this be stopped? At what cost?

Facts:

- Corruption increases the cost of connecting a household to a water network by more than 30 percent, raising the price tag for achieving the Millennium Development Goals for water and sanitation by a staggering USD 48 billion. Source: Global Corruption Report 2008
- If a country's corruption rating on the World Bank corruption-control index can be brought down only two points, the incidence of child mortality in a country could be cut in half. Source: Asia-Pacific HDR
- Corruption invariably reduces the benefits from a project while at the same time increasing the human, economic and ecological damages. Source: WIN
- A study of 21 water utilities in Africa revealed that nearly two thirds of their operating costs were due to corruption Source: WIN
- When corruption occurs, the cost of connecting a house-

hold to a water network increases by up to 30%. Source: Global Corruption Report 2008

- In India, a country at the centre of the food crisis, corruption is estimated to add at least 25% to irrigation contracts and the proceeds help maintain a corrupt system of political handouts and compromised oversight. Source: Global Corruption Report 2008
- In China, corruption has weakened the enforcement of environmental regulations, abetting the pollution of aquifers in 90% of cities and making over 75% of urban rivers unsuitable for drinking or fishing. Source: Global Corruption Report 2008

SIWI Experts Available for Interviews:

- Dr. Håkan Tropp, Project Director, WGF
- Mr. Anton Earle, Project Director, available by phone +46 (0)8522 139 84

The After Disaster-story: Surviving the CNN Effect

Natural disasters can strike hard and sudden. Floods, droughts, hurricanes and landslides drive thousands of people away from their homes each year. As we can see on the news, this is a burden suffered mainly by the poor. Many of the world's least developed countries are situated in regions most prone to water-related hazards. In some countries, disasters such as major floods may even be annual events. With basic infrastructure gone and natural environments disturbed, clean water and sanitary conditions become critical to survival. People crowded together in emergency refugee camps are more vulnerable to disease, due to their

injuries, malnourishment and stress. Quick and adequate emergency responses ensuring access to clean water and sanitation facilities are crucial in order to prevent the spread of catastrophic epidemics. The drama and destruction caused by disaster often grab global attention. But after the cameras come and go, the story does not end. As the recovery phase is entered, water and sanitation needs to be properly integrated into reconstruction processes. Irrigation needs to be set up to revitalise agriculture and ensure food supply. Still, water and sanitation issues risk being forgotten after the initial relief. Who makes sure they are not?

Facts:

- Almost two billion people were affected by natural disasters in the last decade of the 20th century, 86% of them by floods and droughts. Source: WHO
- Flooding increases the ever-present health threat from contamination of drinking-water systems from inadequate sanitation, with industrial waste and by refuse dumps. Source: WHO
- Droughts cause the most ill-health and death because they often trigger and exacerbate malnutrition and famine, and deny access to adequate water supplies. Source: WHO
- Disaster management requires a continuous chain of

activities that includes prevention, preparedness, emergency response, relief and recovery. Source: WHO

- Approximately 13 times more people die per reported disaster in developing countries than in developed countries. Source: UNESCO
- Floods account for 15% of all deaths related to natural disasters, famines for 42%. Source: UNESCO
- Two thirds of the world's population live in flood affected areas. Source: Asian Development Bank

SIWI Experts Available for Interviews:

- Mr. Alastair Morrison, Project Manager

Press Release

SIWI report details methodology for exploring benefits from cooperation on transboundary waters

The Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) has issued a report detailing an analytical framework for effectively developing transboundary water resources in a responsible manner.

The report, *The TWO Analysis – Introducing a Methodology for the Transboundary Waters Opportunity Analysis*, outlines an approach by which transboundary water stakeholders can collaborate on the equitable and sustainable use of their jointly held freshwater resources. It sets out a methodology for optimizing benefits for development and economic growth and clarifies tradeoffs in developing transboundary water resources.

“TWO analysis can enable nations and regions to focus on developing benefits from their jointly shared water resources rather than just competing for access and volume,” said SIWI Executive Director Anders Berntell. “We believe that it could be a highly practical tool to promote regional cooperation and, thereby, aid in conflict prevention.”

The TWO framework helps stakeholders understand both opportunities and tradeoffs in four key areas including hydropower and power trading, primary water use in agriculture, urban growth and industry, and environmental and ecosystem services. Water sources include development of potential “new water” from such sources as desalination or wastewater reuse, as well as more efficient use of existing water sources.

“We developed the TWO framework for practical application by water sector managers, government officials, regional economic planners, financial officers, and philanthropic organisations who need to make informed decisions about policy and infrastructure investments in transboundary water basins,” said Dr. Anders Jägerskog, project director at SIWI and co-author of the report.

Jakob Granit, also a co-author and project director at SIWI, noted that TWO analysis can help transboundary water stakeholders address some of their complex challenges. “Stakeholders in these basins often face conflicting needs and difficult decisions,” he said. “This approach can provide them with a foundation to understand their options and tradeoffs more completely, and is a first step towards analyzing and implementing development projects by public and private sector investors.”

The TWO analysis framework and report was developed by SIWI in collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research of South Africa (CSIR) and Phillips Robinson and Associates of Namibia. Funding for the project was provided by the Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs with support from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida), the Water Research Commission (WRC) in South Africa, the Swedish Research Links Programme, and the Global Environment Facility (GEF).

The full report is available at www.siw.org.

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The Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) is a policy institute whose diverse Stockholm-based, internationally-oriented programmes and activities contribute to finding sustainable solutions to the world's escalating water crisis. SIWI manages projects, synthesises research and publishes findings and recommendations on current and future water, environment, governance and human development issues. SIWI serves as a platform for knowledge sharing and networking between the scientific, business, policy and civil society communities. SIWI builds professional capacity and understanding of the links between water-society-environment-economy.