



eFlowNews - Volume 5 Issue 5

December 2008

## Early Bird Registration - Implementing Environmental Water Allocations Conference



*The International Environmental Water Allocations Conference will take place on 23rd – 26th February 2009 at the Feather Market Centre, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. To register visit [www.wrc.org.za](http://www.wrc.org.za) or [iewa.inners.co.za](http://iewa.inners.co.za)*

The Conference is organised by the WATER RESEARCH COMMISSION and the DEPARTMENT OF WATER AFFAIRS AND FORESTRY, South Africa, with the support and co-operation of the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN), the International Association of Hydrological Sciences (IAHS), and the Chartered Institution of Water and Environmental Management (CIWEM), as well as the following South African bodies: SA National Biodiversity Institute (SANBI), the National Department of Agriculture (NDA), the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism (DEAT), and the Department of Provincial and Local Government (DPLG).

Papers by authors from the following countries have been accepted and are expected to attend: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Lesotho, Mexico, Mozambique, Netherlands (The), New Zealand, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tanzania, Thailand, Uganda, UK, USA, Uzbekistan, Zambia.

A full list of paper titles are included in the FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT. Please apply to [confplan@iafrica.com](mailto:confplan@iafrica.com) if you wish to receive the conference announcement and registration forms as attachments OR view these documents on [www.wrc.org.za](http://www.wrc.org.za) or [iewa.inners.co.za](http://iewa.inners.co.za) OR directly on the eFlowNet Notice Board. The full FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT includes details of all the different aspects of the conference such as the scientific programme, registration forms and accommodation logistics.

## Pre-Conference Workshop : The Nuts & Bolts Of Flow Re-Allocation



*Prior to the International Conference on Implementing Environmental Water Allocation there will be a pre-conference workshop on flow Re-allocation, which will take place at 12:30 (after lunch) to 17:30 on Sunday, 22nd February, 2009.*

Despite increasing international interest in the concept and science of environmental flows, in many contexts water is already over-allocated to existing users. Developing and implementing mechanisms to re-allocate water from existing users to environmental (and social) needs is therefore emerging as a key global issue in water management.

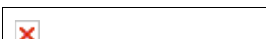
This workshop will extend beyond the U.S. and Australian contexts (examined at similar special session at the 10th Riversymposium in Brisbane) to address flow re-allocation challenges in developing and developed countries alike. The panels will respond to the following questions: 1) what are the principal obstacles to flow re-allocation 2) what are the enabling conditions for flow re-allocation and how can such conditions be created or adapted in diverse contexts, and 3) how can flow restoration tools be combined and integrated, e.g. reservoir re-operation, compensated flow transactions, and uncompensated re-allocations.

Interactive discussion panels will be prefaced by short overviews on environmental flow science and water allocation theories. The primary panel discussion will follow the overview on water allocation theory and feature a range of international examples of flow re-allocation in practice from panelists and workshop participants. A concluding panel will address the questions above and other challenges posed by flow re-allocation needs.

Cost: R100 per person. Please indicate your interest on the Registration Form.

Co-sponsored by: The Nature Conservancy, World Wildlife Fund, and IUCN.

## Consultative workshop on Environmental Flows in Bangalore, India January 3-4, 2009



*A consultative workshop on environmental flows in India will be held in Bangalore from Jan 3-4, 2009,*

and is being organised in partnership with Svaraj and SANDRP.

The main aim is to bring together experts, practitioners and river activists working on water and environment management and brainstorm on an action plan for eflow implementation involving communities and the civil society.

Allocating Freshwater flows in the rivers for the communities staying on the banks of rivers, for other socially useful functions of the rivers and for the 'Water for Nature' or allocating 'Environmental Flows' (E- flows) for river basins is now becoming critical for India. Many of the Peninsular Rivers are now dry, serving as drainage channels for pollutants and not flowing to the sea. Flows in Himalayan Rivers are also reducing rapidly, climate change would make this only worse. This situation is having a devastating impact not only on the dependent poor and marginalized communities, but also on the groundwater recharge and other functions of the ecosystems.

India has no clear policy or legal norms requiring that rivers must have freshwater flows at all times. Mild recommendations made in the National Water Policy and State Water Policies or recently in the environment clearance letters to some of the hydropower projects have had no impact on field. At the same time, community initiatives like rejuvenation of the Aravari River in Rajasthan (among others) and river basin level initiatives to protect flows in Chalakudy River in Kerala and Bhagirathi River in Uttarakhand are possible rays of hope...

In the current over allocated scenario, allocating water for rivers will be a challenge that must be taken up in earnest. What are the biggest impediments in ensuring freshwater flows in rivers? What are the forces that should be working to ensure that this happens? Where do we get this water from? How much water is sufficient in different rivers as socially necessary 'Environmental flows'? Are the data and resource intensive scientific methodologies put to work in developed countries for calculating e flows viable for India? Is there anything we can learn from our traditional water management practices? How do we involve communities in the allocation and ensuring E-Flows? How do we manage the trade offs with the community? What are the possibilities of legal, institutional and policy level interventions required within the Indian or state specific (water being a state subject under the constitution) contexts? What role the existing institutions can and need to play?

There are many such questions associated with e- flows to which we need to find answers together, urgently. A consultative workshop on Environmental Flows in India will be held in Bangalore during 3rd and 4th January 2009.

The main aim of the workshop is:

- to bring together river groups, water and river activists, experts and managers in India and brainstorm about the impacts of absence of e-flows on various sectors;
- to identify the major culprits of the current situation especially focusing on dams , the most significant river flow regulators, and more importantly;
- brainstorm on how do we proceed from here:
  - Showcasing initiatives that integrate ecosystems and water management
  - eflow methodologies
  - Possible legal, institutional and policy interventions
  - Possible Action plan based on Brainstorming (taking sample river basins, awareness creation on need for eflows)

If you wish to participate or want more information please contact the facilitators listed below:

#### Facilitators:

Dr. Latha Anantha, River Research Centre, Kerala ([rrckerala@gmail.com](mailto:rrckerala@gmail.com))  
 Bharti Patel, Svaraj ([bhartipatel@svaraj.in](mailto:bhartipatel@svaraj.in))  
 Parineeta Dandekar ([parineeta.dandekar@gmail.com](mailto:parineeta.dandekar@gmail.com))  
 Himanshu Thakkar, SANDRP ([ht.sandrp@gmail.com](mailto:ht.sandrp@gmail.com))

### Report on Environmental Flows Workshop in Brasilia



*A workshop on environmental flows in Brasilia, Brazil on November 24th, 2008 was organized by the Water Resources Secretariat, the Ministry of Environment of Brazil and the South American Office of IUCN.*

Sixty seven participants from various Brazilian organisations including the Department of Urban Environment in the Ministry of Environment, National Water Agency, TNC, WWF, National Water Council of Brazil, and Hydropower companies took part in the workshop.

Guest lecturers included Dr. Karen Meijer from Deltares, Dr. Marc Pouilly from IRD, Eng. Luciano Meneses from the National Water Agency of Brazil and Eng. Mario Aguirre from IUCN South America.

Karen Meijer gave two presentations: "**Environmental Flows and water resources management**" and "**Assessing the importance of environmental flows for society**". Marc Pouilly gave the presentations: "**Concept and tools for an environmental management of Dams**" and "**Water Quality in the Itenez River Basin**" (both in Spanish), Luciano Meneses

gave the presentation "**Environmental Flows in Brazil**" (in Portuguese) and Mario Aguirre presented the "**IUCN Sur Water Programme**" (in Spanish). The IUCN toolbook "Fluxo" ("Flow") was distributed to each participants.

One of the main outputs was a discussion about planning for four further workshops in 2009 organized by the Water Resources Secretariat and Department of Urban Environment. The workshops will now integrate the ecosystem approach within Integrated Water Resources Management in Brazil, and one of the workshops will specifically be about environmental flows.

For more information please contact Mario Aguirre / IUCN Sur - [mario.aguirre@sur.iucn.org](mailto:mario.aguirre@sur.iucn.org)

## Eflows at IUCN World Conservation Congress



*Presentations from events dealing with environmental flows at the IUCN World Conservation Congress, that was in October in Barcelona, are now available.*

### Presentations at the Water Pavilion

**Tuesday 7th October 2008**

- 14:30-16:00

#### **Environmental Flows in the Pangani Basin**

##### **IUCN East and Southern Africa Programme**

The Pangani Basin Flow Assessment (FA) is an initiative of the Pangani Basin Water Office (PBWO) and International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Running from 2005 until 2008, it brings together a core team of Tanzanian specialists in a range of disciplines related to rivers – biophysical, social, economics, water management and policy making and an international team of flow-assessment specialists.

The task was to develop an understanding of the hydrology of the Pangani River basin, the flow-related nature and functioning of the river system and the links between the river and social and economic value of the river's resources. Then create scenarios of the possible basin management/development paths into the future for consideration by the water authorities and other stakeholders.

Results of this assessment and what it means for decision makers were presented and discussed in this session.

- 16:00-17:00  
**Environmental Flows and Human Well-Being**  
**WWF, Swedish Water House, eFlowNet**

Although linkages are well-recognised, it is often difficult to find hard data on human well-being gains from restoration or maintenance of flows. This session was another milestone in the process of producing a policy brief with contribution from different organisations which will discuss and further examine these links, as well as collect knowledge, experience, and case studies from members and stakeholders. The process was initiated by exploring this theme on the eFlowNet **discussion forum** earlier this year, followed by a **seminar at Stockholm World Water Week** in August.

- Case Study: **The Nature Conservancy**
- Case Study: **Conservation International**
- Case Study: **WWF**

### Wednesday 8th October 2008

- 10:00-11:00  
**Freshwater Biodiversity and Environmental Flows**  
**IUCN Freshwater Species Unit**

The IUCN Species Programme is implementing a Global Freshwater Biodiversity Assessment which collates and makes available extensive information on species distributions (GIS maps at river catchment scale), ecology, threatened status (IUCN Red List), utilisation, economic value, value to livelihoods, and input to ecosystem services. How that information might be employed in the development of Environmental Flows was discussed during this session and, specifically, the spatial resolution and format of the data which would be most useful for developing Environmental Flows.

#### **Launch of the Integrated Wetland Assessment Toolkit [Summary]**

Wetland assessments seldom take account of the full value of wetlands. Assessment tends to focus solely on biodiversity (to meet conservation objectives) or socioeconomic values such as for local livelihoods or economies - multi-disciplinary approaches are seldom employed, not least because they are difficult to implement. IUCN Species and the University of East Anglia will shortly be publishing "A Toolkit for Integrated Wetland Assessment" which provides guidance on the assessment methods employed by both conservation and social scientists, and on how a multi-disciplinary wetland assessment might be conducted. It aims to assist in overcoming the current methodological and information gaps in wetland planning, and in factoring wetland values into conservation and development decision-making and management planning.

- 11:00-12:00

**Information session on the Environmental Flows Network and demonstration of the eFlowNet website in English and Spanish**  
**eFlowNet, IUCN Water programme, IUCN Regional Office for MesoAmérica**

This session presented the progress of the Global Environmental Flows Network (eFlowNet) and discussed ways forward to engage members more actively. This session aimed to inform prospective and existing members about the benefits and outreach of the network through demonstrating the different functions of the associated website. Among the key findings to emerge from the subsequent discussion: a) the need to increase the network legitimacy by appointing an advisory board to initiate and steer group discussions; b) the opportunity to leverage the use of virtual meeting spaces over physical gatherings through computer-literate young professionals.

## Payment for ecosystem services in South Africa



*A feasibility assessment on payment for ecosystem services in South Africa was completed earlier this year by Futureworks, Institute of Natural Resources, Development Bank of South Africa, and Maloti Drakensberg Transfrontier Project.*

The assessment focused on the watershed of the Maloti Drakensberg mountains, which are being affected by inappropriate land use. Payment for ecosystem services was found to be a feasible approach to protecting water resources in the area.

The availability of quality water is predicted to be the single greatest development constraint facing South Africa. With virtually all surface waters in South Africa already allocated to users, the adoption of new supply enhancement strategies is urgent. The payment for ecosystem services supplied by mountain communities has been shown to be a feasible option for supply augmentation.

The Maloti Drakensberg mountains are the most strategic water source in South Africa, supplying much of the sub-continent through rivers and inter-basin transfers. The mountain grasslands, which are the engine for maintaining a regular and quality water flow, has been and is continuing to be transformed through inappropriate land use. The costs of this land transformation have strategic national implications. Stream flow in the dry season is reduced or may cease to flow, while summer flows are exacerbated leading to flooding, soil erosion, reduced veld productivity, seasonal water scarcity, poor water quality and increased water vulnerability.

In addition, the life span of water storage and abstraction infrastructure is seriously reduced through sedimentation.

Institutionally, the systems, laws and resources are available in South Africa to facilitate a payment for ecosystem services system. While payment for ecosystem services is new as a concept, the component parts are not new. Consequently, the requisite resources are available to effectively implement a payment system in South Africa. This assessment shows that a payment for water and carbon services is economically and institutionally feasible. It is also desirable from a rural development and social equity perspective, rewarding those who maintain a water supply engine but who are spatially and economically marginalised. This opportunity could equally apply to other mountain communities in high rainfall regions in southern Africa.

For more information and to download the full report go to [http://www.futureworks.co.za/maloti\\_drakensberg\\_pes.htm](http://www.futureworks.co.za/maloti_drakensberg_pes.htm) or contact Myles Mander from **Futureworks** at [myles@futureworks.co.za](mailto:myles@futureworks.co.za)

## E-Flows and Australian Politics



*The Australian Government has published an update describing the progress of an assessment of the proposed Traveston Crossing Dam (Mary River, Queensland) under the federal Environmental Protection and Biodiversity Conservation (EPBC) Act. [Photo: ABC/Scott Lamond]*

This Queensland State Government project assesses environmental impacts under Queensland State law, and under federal law through a bilateral agreement with the Australian Federal Government.

The State Government has announced that it will delay the construction of the project because they believe that they will not gain federal approval for the project until the proponent can demonstrate that some of the environmental mitigation measures proposed are in place and likely to be effective. The narrow suite of environmental impacts under federal scrutiny are the adverse impacts on aquatic habitat and the resultant risks of extinction for a number of federally and internationally listed

threatened species, and the Ramsar wetlands at the mouth of the river. The impact of river flow modification on the Mary River Cod and Mary River Turtle (both endangered species which only exist in the Mary) and on the Australian Lungfish and the Giant Barred Frog (where the Mary provides the greatest chance for continued survival) is a key component of the federal assessment.

Based on the data collected during the joint state/federal process, the federal government commissioned four independent scientific reviews, all of which cast doubts on the project in terms of its ability to comply with the federal legislation. Following the public release of these reports, the Australian Senate passed a motion calling on the Queensland Government to abandon the project immediately. Following this motion, the Queensland Premier reconfirmed the Queensland Government's commitment to the project, announcing that they will proceed with the project regardless of the direction of the Senate and the findings of the federal reviews and will seek a conditional approval of the project.

In the same week, the Queensland Government backed away from their commitment to commissioning the Western Corridor potable recycled water project (which has been completed and is due for commissioning) and delayed the commissioning of the new desalination facility at Tugan (which has also been completed and was due for commissioning). Supply and demand studies undertaken by the Queensland Water Commission clearly show that once these projects are commissioned, there is no demand at all for water from the proposed Traveston Crossing Dam even at the relatively high per head consumption rates assumed in the study. (The supply/demand balance was modelled at 230l/hd/day, Brisbane residents currently consume at the rate of approximately 150l/hd/day).

In the meantime, South East Queensland has received significant inflows into its storages, and its consumers have maintained the low rates of household consumption achieved through recent public awareness and water use efficiency programmes. Legal action against the Queensland government is currently before the courts regarding the non-compliance of Paradise Dam on the Burnett River with the federal approval conditions placed on it under the EPBC Act. This is significant because the Paradise Dam is presented as the model for many of the mitigation measures proposed for the Traveston Crossing Dam.

The Australian Government summary of the assessment process, and the independent reports can be viewed at:

<http://www.environment.gov.au/epbc/notices/assessments/2006/3150/index.htm>

Stephen Burgess, **Save The Mary River Coordinating Group**, [wurraglen@gmail.com](mailto:wurraglen@gmail.com)

## New International Riverfoundation Ambassadors



*The International Riverfoundation (IRF) has recently appointed Ambassadors worldwide. The role of IRF Ambassadors is to represent and raise the profile of IRF and its programs among international and national networks, and to assist IRF in achieving its environmental objectives.*

This global initiative includes ten Ambassadors from Israel, India, Argentina, Kenya, UK, USA and Australia.

IRF is an independent, non-profit organisation based in Brisbane, Australia that collaborates with partners around the world to protect, sustainably manage and restore river systems. Established in 2003 as a response to the critical state of many of the world's rivers, IRF has four main activities that contribute to the sustainable management and restoration of rivers around the world: Thies Riverprize, twinning program, Sponsored Delegates and International Riversymposium.

IRF funds the Thies Riverprize, an internationally recognised award for outstanding achievements and excellence in river management in Australia and worldwide. Currently valued at A\$500,000, it is awarded each year during International Riversymposium in Brisbane. Nominations for the 2009 Thies Riverprize will open soon; nomination forms and judging criteria will be made available at [www.riversymposium.com](http://www.riversymposium.com). IRF's twinning program encourages and supports Thies Riverprize winners and finalists to share their skills and knowledge with other watershed groups around the world to improve their rivers and waterways.

Through the Sponsored Delegates program IRF financially assists scientists and river practitioners from least and less developed countries to attend International Riversymposium. This assists in sharing knowledge, building capacity and bringing a greater diversity of opinions, tools and methods to the international river management community. IRF also supports International Riversymposium – the pre-eminent conference on river management and restoration issues worldwide integrating science, business and the community. These programs, including the recently appointed IRF Ambassadors, extend IRF's global networks for the benefit of all river managers, ultimately advancing river restoration around the world.

For more information please contact:

Silvia Scheibenbogen

Communications Manager, **International Riverfoundation**

[silvia@riverfoundation.org.au](mailto:silvia@riverfoundation.org.au)

## New Book - River Journeys



*The International Riverfoundation (IRF) recently launched its book "River Journeys" which provides insights and inspirations from river restoration journeys from Thies Riverprize winners over the past decade.*

The book marks the 10th anniversary of the Riverprize in 2008. "River Journeys" features insightful and inspiring interviews with Australian and international people from all walks of life, who out of their love for rivers, worked hard and relentlessly for many years to restore and improve their degraded ecosystems. They all have one thing in common: the love for their land and rivers and a dedication and determination to go an extra mile to repair the damage inflicted upon them. IRF has published the book to spread the optimism and enthusiasm that drives these prize-winning "River Heroes" who have worked and are still working for the re-establishment of natural processes in our ecosystems, for the healthy habitat of wildlife and humankind.

104 pages, hard cover, A\$39.95 plus postage, available online at [www.riverfoundation.org.au](http://www.riverfoundation.org.au) (for Australian customers only) or order by email [info@riverfoundation.org.au](mailto:info@riverfoundation.org.au) or fax +61 7 3103 4574.

For more information please contact:  
 Silvia Scheibenbogen  
 Communications Manager, **International Riverfoundation**  
[silvia@riverfoundation.org.au](mailto:silvia@riverfoundation.org.au)

## Pre-Publication Announcement



*The Instream Flow Council (IFC), Sport Fish Restoration and University of Nebraska at Lincoln will be publishing "Integrated Approaches to Riverine Resource Stewardship: Case Studies, Science, Law, People and Policy."*

Eight instream/environmental flow case studies are chronicled in IFC's latest book, expected to be available early in 2009. In addition to detailed case studies (one from Canada and seven from the United States), the book includes chapters on instream/environmental flow law, adaptive management, and research needs. The flyer announcing the book can be accessed [here](#).

Check IFC's website for updates on pricing and ordering – [www.instreamflowcouncil.org](http://www.instreamflowcouncil.org).

## Projects by eFlowNet Members



*Projects being carried out by eFlowNet members are highlighted. This article includes Environmental Flows and the Zhangxi River by the Centre for Ecology and Hydrology, and Improvement of Dam Safety Considering Ecological Aspects by the Technical University of Darmstadt and the Technical University of Dresden.*

### Environmental Flows and the Zhangxi River, China



The Centre for Ecology and Hydrology have just completed an environmental flow study for the Zhangxi River in China funded by the World Bank. The project involves the operation of two reservoirs to supply the city of Ningbo (just south of Shanghai) and to generate

hydropower, whilst maintaining key river ecosystem elements.

The critical species is the moonlight fish, which has local economic value as a food source and has specific flow requirements.

For more information please contact Mike Acreman [man@ceh.ac.uk](mailto:man@ceh.ac.uk) or visit [www.ceh.ac.uk](http://www.ceh.ac.uk)

### Improvement of dam safety and reduction of flood risk for downstream river sections using optimized operating rules for reservoirs and polders under consideration of ecological aspects



This research project is funded by the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research and is part of the national research program RIMAX ("Risk Management of Extreme Flood Events").

The project is a joint effort between the Technical University of Darmstadt and the Technical University of Dresden and aims at developing a set of tools allowing for the optimization of operating rules for multipurpose reservoirs, primarily with regard to the mitigation of flood risks, while at the same time attempting to achieve an ecologically oriented reservoir operation.

Ecologically oriented reservoir operation is achieved by introducing dynamic, inflow-controlled operating rules that cause the flow regime downstream of the reservoir to closely mimic the flow regime of the inflow. The ecological performance of the operating rules is evaluated using the Indicators of Hydrologic Alteration (IHA) method.

The final project outcome will be published in a forthcoming special issue of the journal NHES (Natural Hazards and Earth System Sciences) named "Risk Management of Extreme Flood Events".

Some information is also available on the project homepage  
<http://www.ihwb.tu-darmstadt.de/rimax33/>

Questions/comments can be addressed to Felix Froehlich at  
[froehlich@ihwb.tu-darmstadt.de](mailto:froehlich@ihwb.tu-darmstadt.de)

### Future projects

To have your project highlighted in a News update please contact [info@eflownet.org](mailto:info@eflownet.org)

### eFlowNet Discussion Forum



*Visit the Environmental Flows Network discussion forum to share knowledge and learn about current issues relating to environmental flows. Two ongoing discussions are asking for information on case studies and policy.*

#### Environmental Flows Case studies

Hi all,

Let me first of all introduce myself, i am Paul Zeefat, a master student Civil Engineering at University Twente in the Netherlands. I am doing my thesis on environmental flow requirements EFR). The global idea is to establish a (most likely hydrological) method that presents a bit of a rule of thumb like in Smakhtin et al. 2004. The method will be based upon river specific EFR case studies. The environment/ecology is the main focus of the method.

During my search to EFR studies it became clear to me that on the internet a great majority of the case studies are from Australia. Furthermore i have some studies from the USA and a couple of South Africa. However, to enable the possibility of developing a method that can be applied worldwide, it is necessary to have case studies from several regions of the world. In that case several river regimes, climatic environments and human interference with the river itself are taken into account. Though i searched a lot in on the internet, the result is not yet satisfying.

My question is the following:

Does anyone have a idea where to get EFR case studies of locations other than in Australia? Or have an idea who might know more about this?

I am looking for EFR studies that give flow recommendations for ecological sustainability. Furthermore it is of some importance that some hydrological information about the region is available.

Thank you kindly.

Kind regards,

Paul Zeefat  
 Master student Civil Engineering & Management  
 University Twente  
 The Netherlands

For the full discussion visit [here](#).

### Status and trends in eflows policy implementation

Dear Friends

We are busy with a project looking at how various countries around the world have placed EFlows into policy and legislation, and how, in turn this is being implemented. Hopefully, through this project we will be able to identify good practices and emerging international lessons, under a range of institutional contexts.

Currently, our evaluation framework consists of the following 12 questions:

- 1) What was the process / evolution of EFlows policy in the country?
- 2) What is the stated or implied motivation / purpose for adopting EFlows?
- 3) How are EFlows recognised/mandated?
- 4) What is the status of Public Participation when adopting EFlows policies and regulations?
- 5) How comprehensive is the representation of hydrological variability in the environmental flow requirement?
- 6) To what degree are Eflows considered in Water Use Management, Hydropower, and Reservoir System Operation?

- 7) Do mechanisms and/or a process exist for reallocating water to environmental flow requirements where necessary?
- 8) What is the level of involvement of stakeholders in the various steps of developing and implementing Eflows?
  - How do you define stakeholders for this?
  - What role do stakeholders play? How much rights are they afforded? How do they obtain access to information?
  - How are traditional and common knowledge brought into consideration?
- 9) How are Eflows being implemented?
  - What is the scale of implementation?
  - Who is involved in implementation and what are the institutional relationships?
  - How are rivers prioritized for e-flow assessment and implementation?
  - How are ecological goals determined? How are trade-offs (different uses vs ecological) dealt with?
- 10) What are the institutional arrangements, data requirements and human-financial-infrastructure resources required for implementation?
- 11) To what degree have Eflows been implemented?
- 12) How effective has the approach been in practice?

At this point we are looking at US (Florida, Michigan), UK, South Africa, Pakistan, Kenya, Australia, Mexico, and China as a first assessment and, thereafter, we will do others.

Any inputs/insights on this evaluation or indeed on these specific countries, their policy and implementation successes/challenges, would be gratefully welcomed.

Regards  
Derek Weston  
Pegasys Strategy & Development, South Africa

For the full discussion click [here](#).

## Eflows and Commission on Ecosystem Management



*eFlowNet and the Commission on Ecosystem Management are both networks that can benefit from each others resources. The networks have agreed to collaborate on technical areas and CEM will be a partner of the EFlowNet.*

### About the Commission on Ecosystem Management

The Commission on Ecosystem Management (CEM) is one of IUCN's six scientific Commissions. CEM is a network of about 400 volunteer ecosystem management experts from around the world. The Commission works closely with other IUCN Commissions, regional offices and global thematic programmes. CEM and its individual members are involved in a wide range of Ecosystem Management activities. CEM is supported by the Ecosystem Management Programme and its Secretariat both located at the IUCN Headquarters in Gland, Switzerland.

### Collaborating with eFlowNet

As the Network grows we want to partner with other networks to spread information on environmental flows to a broader audience. In addition, we are in the process of setting up a technical committee and advisory board. If you are interested in being part of these please contact - [katharinecross@eflownet.org](mailto:katharinecross@eflownet.org)

## Environmental Flows Website in Spanish



*Bienvenido al sitio web de la Global Environmental Flows Network - su pasarela a la información sobre los caudales ambientales. EFlowNet is now available in Spanish.*

If you want to register to the Spanish version of the eFlowNet website please visit:  
<http://www.eflownet.org/> or email Fabio Viquez [administrador@eflownet.org](mailto:administrador@eflownet.org)

