resources guide

The books, articles and websites listed here are arranged geographically, reflecting the programmes operating in different regions responding to different catchment challenges.

USA

■ New York City Watershed
http://www.un.org/esa/sustdev/mgroups/success/nyc_wsfp.htm
The New York City Watershed Programme is recognized as being of international significance. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation links with Cornell University and also the Upper Susquehanna Coalition (USC) Scientific Support Group as part of a long-established Co-operative Extension Programme, administered through the New York State Water Resources institute (http://wri.eas.cornell.edu/)

■ Delaware County Action Plan, USA
http://www.winrock.org/events/wallace/PEPA/delaware_county_action_plan_.cfm
The Delaware County Action Plan (DCAP) is central in reducing the phosphorus loading to the Cannonsville Reservoir Basin, a major supply for New York City's water. This is an initiative in reducing diffuse pollution, involving not only land use measures (agriculture, forestry etc) and urban contamination but also stream stabilization.

■ The Upper Susquehanna Coalition
http://www.u-s-c.org/html/CBP.htm
USC is concerned with three main areas:
- modelling to provide support for understanding nutrient and sediment fluxes through the basin
- monitoring to determine water quality levels and track implementation efforts
- best management practice reviews to determine the best mix of implementation efforts that meet NY State and County objectives (cost effectiveness, multiple benefits, local and state needs etc).

The USC is concerned with local issues of water quality and flooding in the Upper Susquehanna and with the quality of water entering Chesapeake Bay – an estuary that is regarded as a national treasure and hence politically sensitive being close to Washington!

UK

■ Association of Rivers Trusts, UK
http://www.associationofriverstrusts.org.uk/
http://www.wrt.org.uk/
UK initiatives in catchment management were, until recently, a long way behind some of those found in the US. However, programmes have been evolving rapidly in recent years outside the formal regulatory framework. Most notable are those associated with the emerging Association of Rivers Trusts, including the West Country Rivers Trust, which applies a participatory approach in the problematic Tamar Catchment.

■ Whittle Dene catchment, UK
http://www.whittledene.org/index.php?content=welcome
Smaller initiatives with greater research focus exist for Whittle Dene in Northumberland, where agricultural advisory services and water companies work together, presently the site is being updated but see
http://www.adas.co.uk/envnews/Spring2003/pollution.htm

■ English Nature – the Norfolk Broads
http://www.english-nature.org.uk/about/teams/NewsDetails.asp?Id=14&NewsId=454
The Norfolk Broads present a complexity of issues around diffuse pollution, conservation, recreation and a multiplicity of agencies are involved, one example being the Upper Thurne Working Group.

■ Turner, Kerry, Ian Bateman, Stavros Georgiou, Andy Jones, and Ian H. Langford (ed.) (2001) 'An ecological approach to the management of a multi-purpose coastal wetland', http://www.uea.ac.uk/env/cserge/pub/wp/ecm/ecm_2001_01.pdf. This paper looks at the pressure on the UK's Norfolk Broads from tourism, nature conservancy and public navigation, and how these pressures are balanced.

Europe

■ Water4All
www.water4all.com/
This site covers the EU-funded programme in Denmark, Netherlands, Germany and UK for Sustainable Groundwater Management. In their newsletter you can read about the programme of groundwater management in north-west Germany using protection zones to restrict agricultural inputs near the well head. A surcharge is made on water bills for domestic and industrial users to pay for protection measures, including compensating farmers. A water-supply plan for Aalborg, Denmark, includes bringing in restrictions on land use around the water source so that eventually water for the municipality will be clean.

International

■ M.Svendsen (ed.), (2005) *Irrigation and River Basin Management: Options for Governance and Institutions*, CABI.
Many developing countries are now experimenting with establishing new institutional arrangements for managing water at the river basin level, and this book compares the experiences of six developed and developing countries.

■ CARE
http://www.careusa.org/careswork/whatwedo/health/environment/watershed.asp
In 2000, CARE had 12 large watershed management projects throughout the world, aimed at improving agricultural productivity, as well as drinking water quality.

■ Centre for Land Use and Water resources research
www.cluwrr.ncl.ac.uk/projects/india1/
This is an evaluation of the impacts of alternative forest policy instruments on water resources, economics and poor people's livelihoods in semi-arid India. It is argued that watershed policies are sometimes based more on 'myth' – for example the notion that forestry has a positive impact on groundwater levels, and that forestry regulates run-off – than on available scientific evidence, which often suggests otherwise.

■ International Association of Hydrogeologists
http://www.iah.org/recharge/projects.html
Moving away from the subject of water quality to water quantity – of particular concern in hot, arid regions. This site reports on a research project to measure the effectiveness of aquifer recharge in five sites in India and Nepal. The project examines the impact of aquifer recharge on groundwater storage, asks what are the most effective management approaches and examines the contribution of aquifer recharge to strengthening livelihoods.

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