

# IWRM Conceptions, Frameworks & IWRM Water Efficiency Plans by 2005 (why what and how?)

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by

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# WHy IWRM

- Countries experiencing serious water resources issues, (Population, industry agriculture. Environment etc).
- Increased pressures and competition for water. *climate variability and change*
- *IWRM and macro economy*
- Need for improved water management in countries, River basin, transboundary and all other levels.
- Good IWRM can assist countries meet MDG goals (poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, etc
- IWRM, vis-à-vis sustainable development
- IWRM linked to international processes underway
  - a) Assessment of IWRM as part of forthcoming CSD meeting (April) ,
  - (b) World Water Forum with the 3 important dialogues of WFE, Water and Climate and Governance
  - c) Panel on Financing water infrastructure



# IWRM, IWRM plans : the international context

- UN Millennium Development Project 2000
  - => MDG's on water (and sanitation)
  - => Other MDG's depending on water
  - => Part of national IWRM plans!

## Role of a global Partnerships

Bonn 2001, WSSD 2002, 3WWF 2003

- => IWRM and water efficiency plans (initiated by) 2005

## Role of Partnerships

- UN CSD 2004: next two years:



=> water, sanitation, settlements



# IWRM Planning and WSSD target

- WSSD 2005 target proposes to reform the management of the water sector by developing IWRM and water efficiency plans by year 2005.
- Plan viewed as instrument for identifying strategies and actions to achieve improved water efficiency, water infrastructure development, and better water service.
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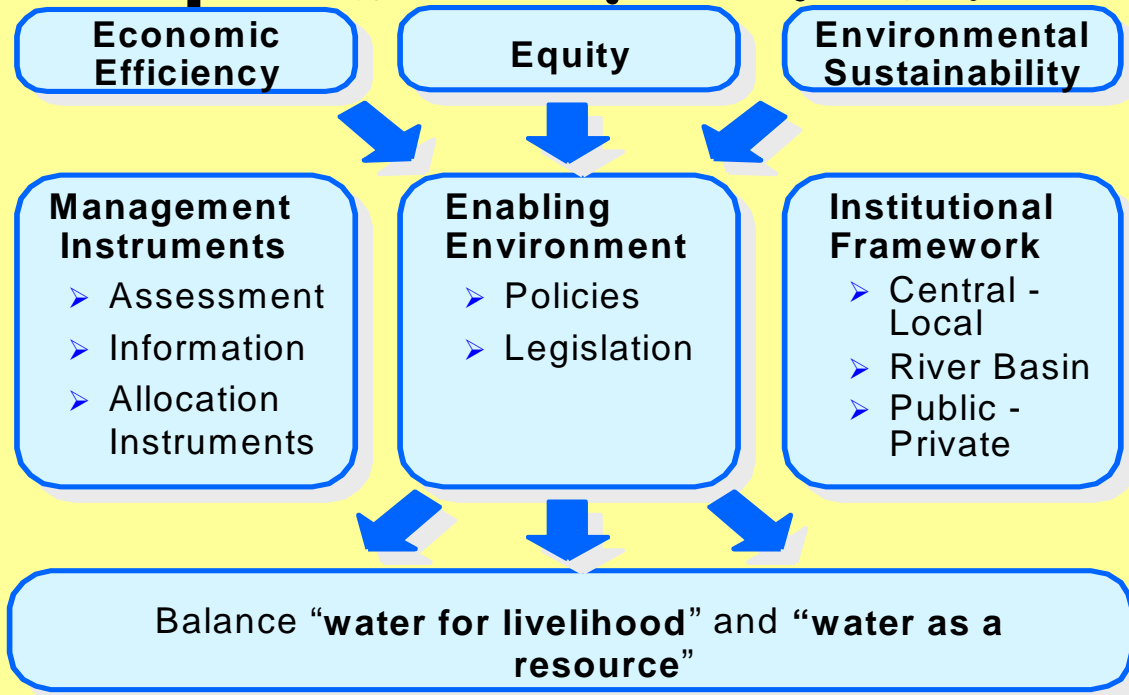


# IWRM is a process towards improved water resources management

- IWRM is a process which promotes the co-ordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital eco-systems (GWP's definition)



# The "3 pillars" of IWRM

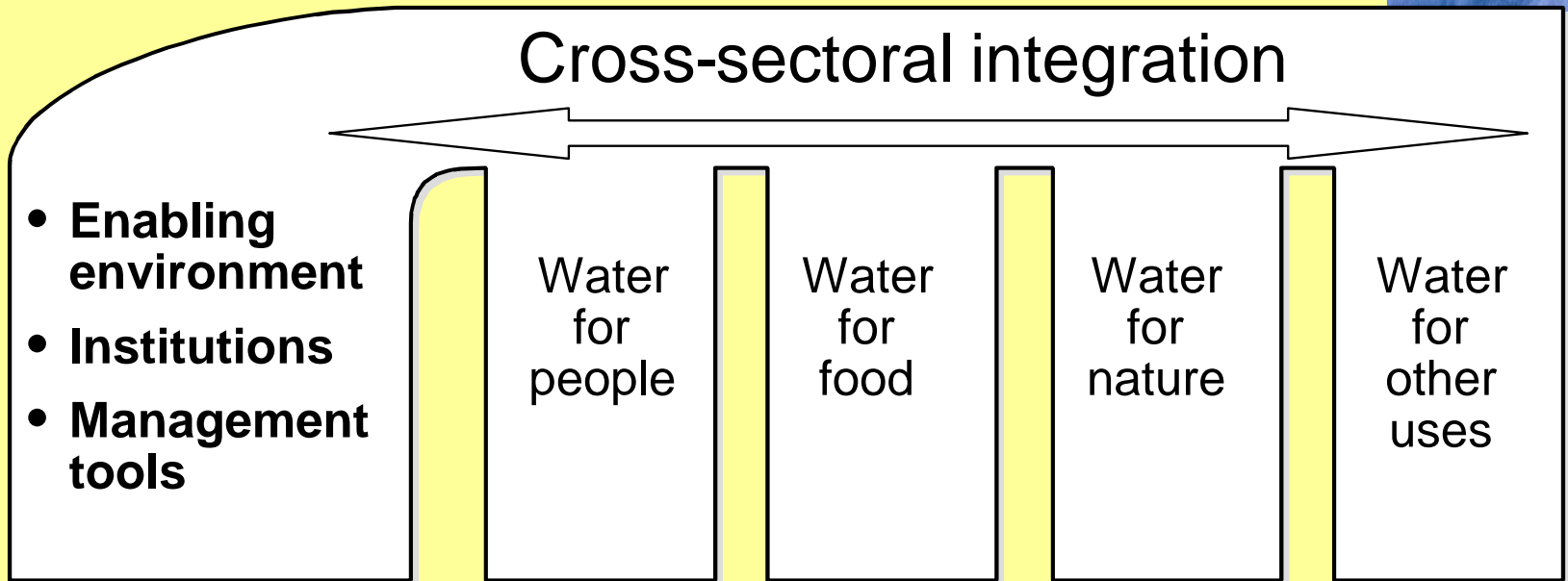


# National IWRM Plans - using the GWP Toolbox -

- Toolbox has been developed
  - *a roll out of the IWRM framework: 3 "pillars", more than 50 tools, more than 40 full cases*
- Toolbox
  - *a checklist of needed IWRM capabilities and functions -use to identify strengths and weaknesses in the National IWRM framework*
- Toolbox has the content
  - *the process has to be developed and started to build understanding of processes!!*



# Cross Sectoral integration





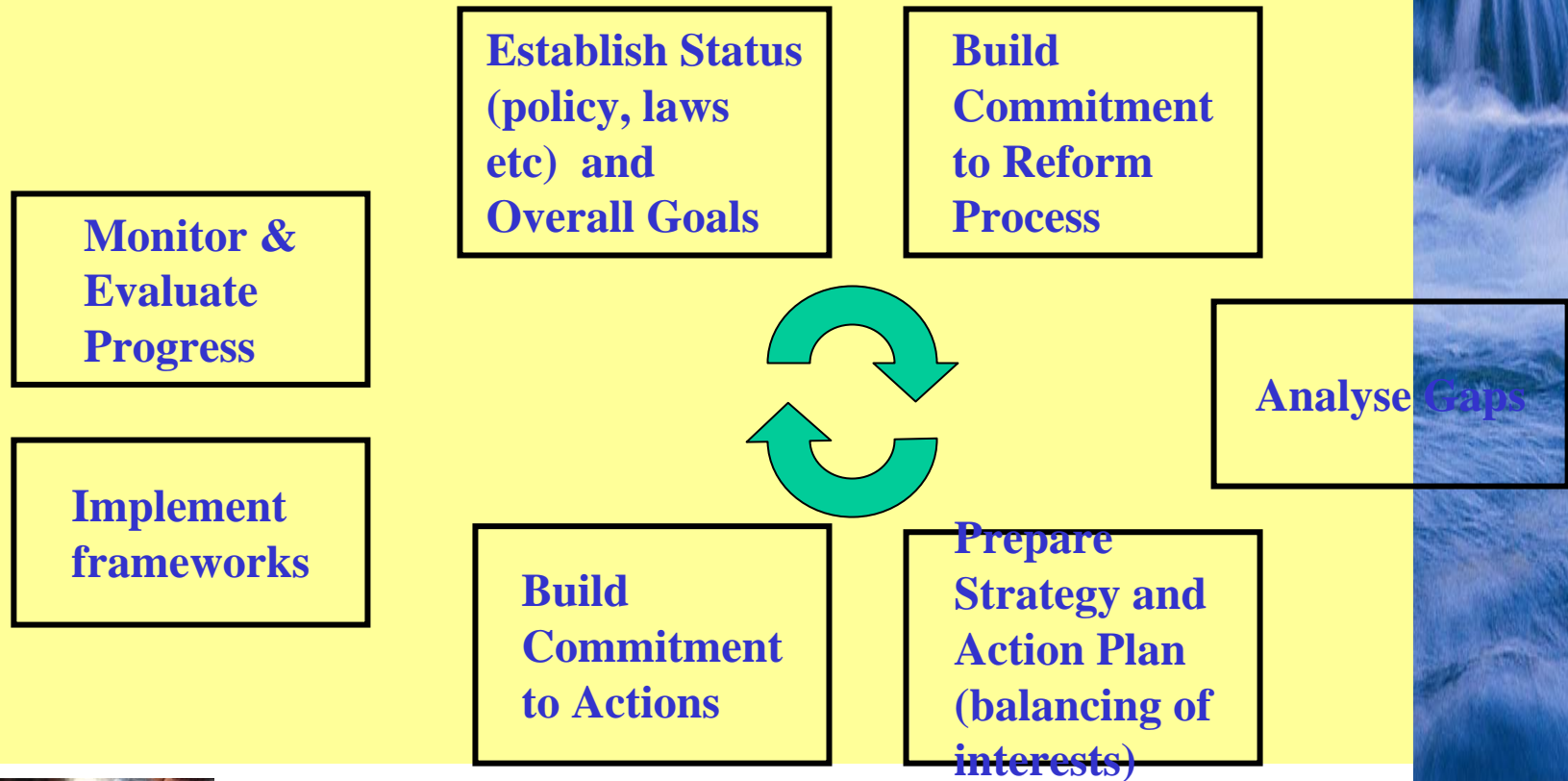
# GWP, IWRM and planning for IWRM

IWRM is the core of GWP's mission: the "value added" of GWP!

- IWRM goal is sustainable water resources management. IWRM is not an end in itself.
- The responsibility of IWRM planning rests with governments, GWP's role is to facilitate process.
- GWP has developed a set of operational tools and "good practices" to facilitate process (IWRM Toolbox)
- National IWRM Plans have international focus for the years to come



# How to start an IWRM process



# IWRM Plan - the process

- Establish awareness, and status of process
- identify IWRM issues
- focus on pressing/critical issues of country- i.e. the 3 pillars!
- identify potentials and constraints
- Prepare plan and roles definitions
- Adopt politically!
- Prepare portfolio of actions



- Consolidate/develop partnerships
- Build capacity for IWRM planning & implementation



# Feed back on IWRM paper from 16 West African countries - Ouagadougou

- IWRM target 2005 to be interpreted as "completed or well underway"
- IWRM is a long "process", and the "plan" provides guidance to the process
- As long process, short term actions must be undertaken in parallel to the planning process. ( act while planning)
- IWRM an important instrument to achieve MDG's



# Feed back on IWRM paper "Water for the Poorest" meeting in Stavanger

- IWRM target 2005 to be interpreted as "completed or well underway"
- IWRM an important instrument to achieve MDG's
- Goal for IWRM planning must be poverty reduction
- Empowerment and involvement of poor is important



# Some highlights of the process

- **Partnerships**
  - *multistakeholder fora for interactive participation in IWRM planning process - role is facilitative*
- *Partnerships must be inclusive and outward looking, which other actors should be brought in eg. Regional dev banks, etc*
  - *IWRM planning role for governments*



# Some examples of IWRM Plans

- **Uganda Water Action Plan: 1993-94**  
- capacity building ongoing
- **GIRE - Burkina Faso: 1999-2002**



# The Burkina Faso case - 1

- Political will at highest levels at an early stage
- IWRM process firmly anchored in the responsible ministry, and ministry staff fully involved
- A simultaneous communication strategy for involvement of stakeholders
- Institutional reform possibilities to be considered early in the process





# The Burkina Faso case - 2

- IWRM principles to be studied and adapted to the national context
- Stakeholder groups to be formed early; enough time for interaction
- Decision makers at many levels to participate in the consultations
- Proposals and approaches need pilot testing in a basin where economic, social and environmental stakes are high



# The Uganda case

- Initiated in 1993: first attempt to operationalise Dublin-Rio at national scale
- A three-year donor assisted process (Danida)
- Gave birth to the three IWRM “pillars”: Enabling environment, institutional roles; management instruments!
- More than 40 specific actions identified
- Water Action Plan integral part of new water law



# GWP's initial involvement

- CIDA supported Africa Initiative
  - *GWP assisting in producing proposed outcome 5 National IWRM and water efficiency plans*
- West African conference (October 2003)
  - *exchange of experience in national IWRM planning, supported by Danida, GWP and UNEP*
- The Netherlands supported Initiative
- GWP assisting in developing 6 national IWRM and water efficiency plans
- Through the Support from Norway GWP is preparing a status IWRM report in approximately 100 countries . The first version should be available in February.



- Thank you

