

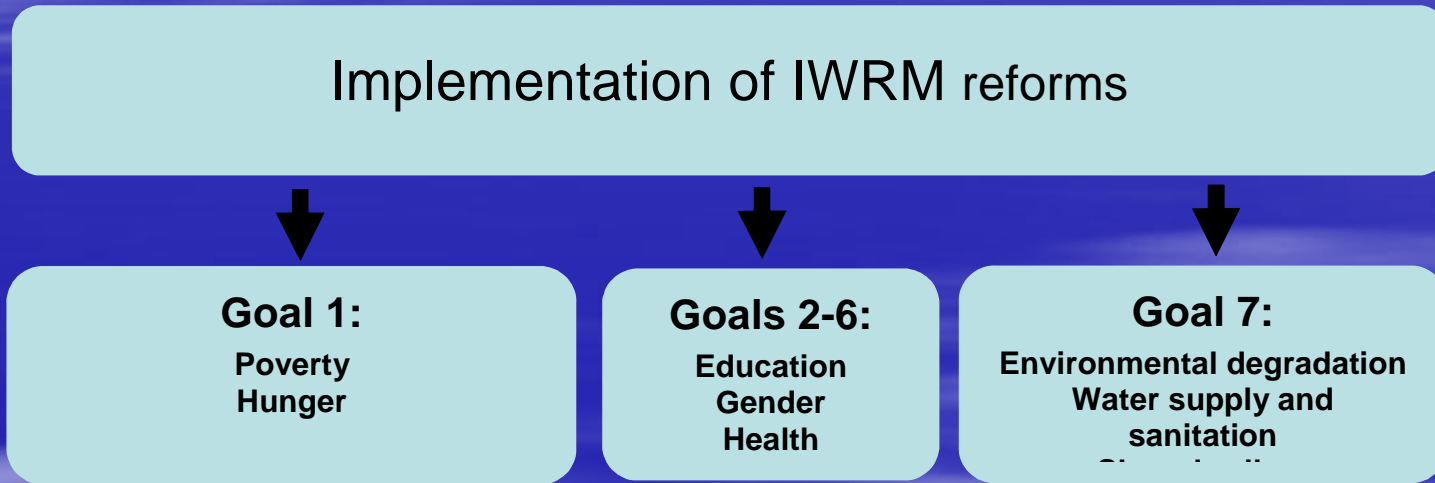
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Managing Water Resources towards 2015
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The Roadmap for Implementing IWRM

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IWRM and the MDG's



The IWRM 2005 Target

At the World Summit for sustainable Development (WSSD) held in Johannesburg in 2002:

The international community decided to include in the WSSD plan of implementation, a call to: at all levels, “Develop integrated water resource management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries”.

The IWRM 2005 target

	2003	2005	
Level of progress toward meeting WSSD target for IWRM	GWP	GWP	Japan Water Forum
<i>Sample size:</i>	<i>108 countries</i>	<i>95 countries</i>	<i>85 countries</i>
Good progress	13%	21 %	28 %
Some progress	47%	53 %	57 %
Initial stages	40%	26 %	15 %

The IWRM 2005 Target

The IWRM 2005 Target set a milestone for an *initial planning exercise* including specification of actions at all levels to realise future rational and appropriate water governance – in support to environmentally sustainable economic, social development.

Goals and targets for development have been set by the Millennium Summit in 2000 (the MDGs)

Our question here at this meeting is:

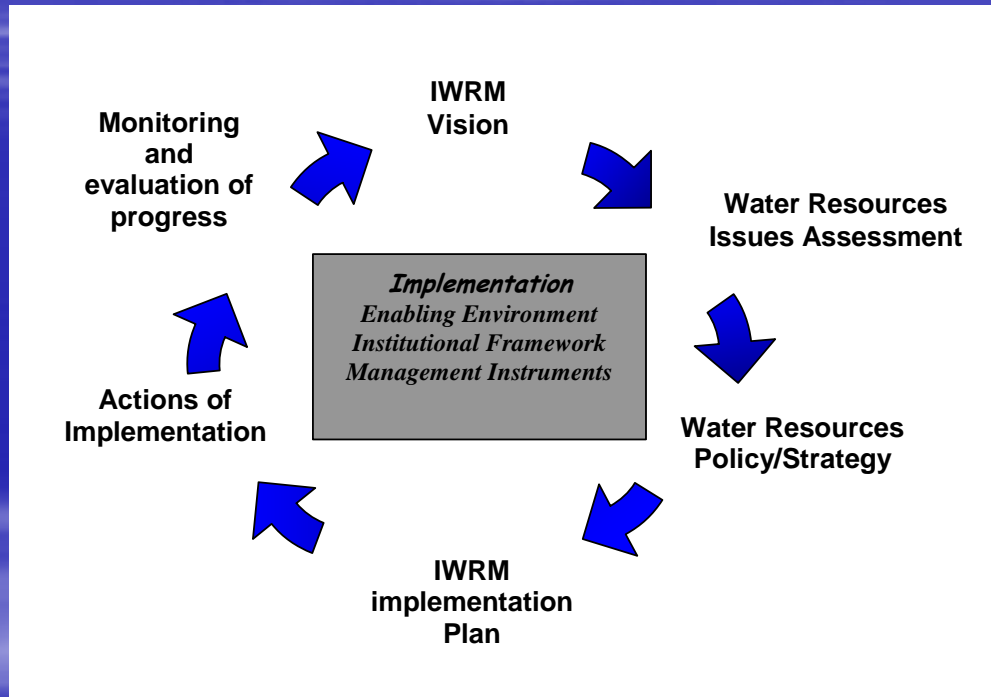
What would be a realistic process in terms of implementation of the IWRM plans and strategies in order to actually contribute to the achievement of the MDGs?

The General IWRM Roadmap

The general roadmap to be discussed is an attempt to identify some milestones for implementation of IWRM plans and strategies in order to reach a level of improved water governance timely enough to contribute to the achievement of the MDGs and the further development beyond 2015

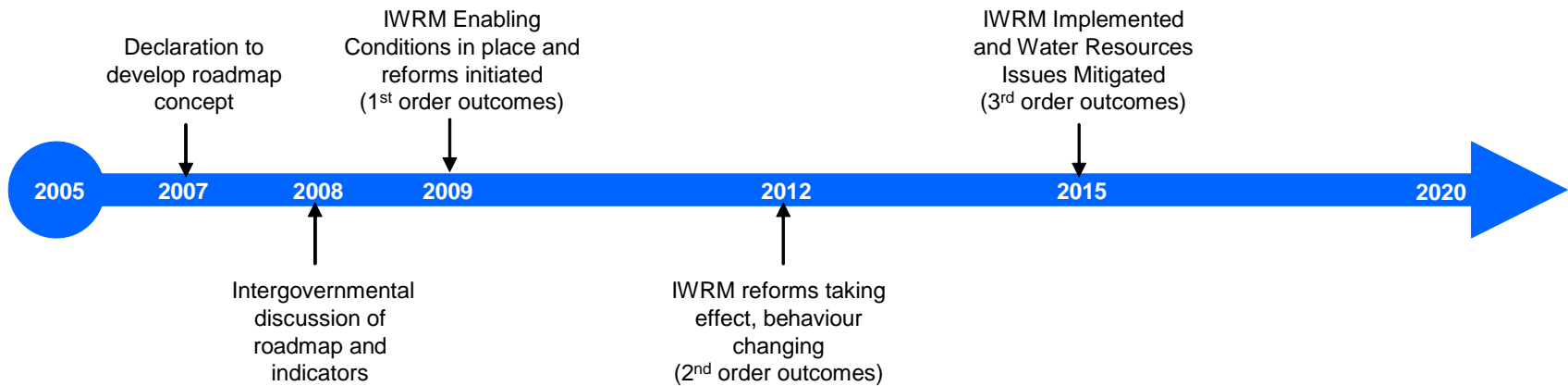
- It recognizes that countries are at very different stages in the IWRM process and do follow different sequences of actions.
- It is intended to be an *inspiration* for countries as it provides a typology (with examples) of outcomes that can be planned for (strived for) at certain milestones.
- It is *not intended* to be a prescriptive new set of targets, but it is hoped that each country will make their own interpretation and design their own roadmap for implementation of their IWRM plans and strategies.

The Cyclic IWRM Process



The General IWRM Roadmap

Proposed indicative IWRM Roadmap to the MDGs



1st Milestone – The Enabling Environment

Some examples of indications that the first milestone has been reached

Enabling environment reforms:

- Revision and amendment of policies and laws;
- Water is mainstreamed into national development policies, strategies, plans through IWRM planning;
- Allocation of appropriate and sustainable funding in national budgets;
- Etc.....

Institutional framework reforms:

- Establishment of cross-sectoral coordination frameworks;
- Reform of ministerial and departmental mandates;
- Formal involvement of stakeholder groups;
- Launching of awareness and mobilization campaigns;
- Decentralization and delegation of decision making
- Capacity development of government staff and stakeholder groups;
- Etc....

Management instruments reform:

- Information management,
- Water resources issue assessment,
- IWRM strategy and plan development
- Demand management of user behaviour and water use efficiency
- Social change instruments for public awareness, mobilization and conflict mediation
- Regulatory instruments and associated enforcement frameworks,
- Economic instruments for behavioural change
- Etc.

2nd Milestone – IWRM Reform

Processes take Effect – behaviour changes

Some examples of indications that the second milestone has been reached

Enabling environment, e.g.

- New legislation and standards, institutional capacity building is taking effect
- water resources agencies are starting to administrate according to new IWRM principles,
- Etc.....

Institutional framework, e.g.

- Sector ministries are actively promoting and implementing the IWRM approach
- Water use organisations and the private sector is increasingly coordinating water use in cooperation with government authorities
- Awareness and management capacity is growing measurably in both government and user groups
- Etc.....

Management instruments

Monitoring and research programs are documenting the impacts and causes of major water issues

- Transparent, coherent and consensus-based planning and strategy making is taking effect in all sectors
- Social, economic and regulatory instruments are changing in-appropriate water allocations and uses
- Water conflicts across the sectors are mediated through participation of appropriate stakeholder groups
- Etc.....

3rd Milestone – Key Water Constraints related to Achievement of MDG's are Mitigated

Some examples of indications that the third milestone has been reached

MDG 1: Poverty and Hunger

- Improved management of soil water and low-cost drought adaptation measures are applied in crop production in rainfed agriculture
- The health and productivity of aquatic ecosystems is optimized and protected
- Rural poor are protected against flood risks
- Etc....

MDG 4-6: Health

- Discharges of human waste waters is treated for bacterial contamination to prevent diarrhoea outbreaks
- Toxic emissions from industrial enterprises is controlled within international health standards
- Pesticide release to groundwater, wetlands and surface water are controlled

MDG 7: Environmental sustainability

- Appropriate environmental flows are ensured to maintain wetlands goods and services
- Safe water supply and sanitation expansion has reached or exceeded target 10.
- Rural slum dwellers are protected against flooding
- Etc....

The Water for Food Example

Highlights a number of core interventions

Policy, legal and regulatory framework:

- Defining water and land rights
- Modifying agricultural, electricity and water-specific policies
- Dismantling subsidies and other supports that distort input use and cropping patterns.

Improved management:

- Providing incentives and extension to support the use of water-saving technologies and other appropriate technology, water harvesting and the uptake of water and soil conservation practices.

Institutional strengthening:

- Promoting cooperative management of joint supplies by water users e.g. groundwater and larger water harvesting (tank) structures.

Infrastructure development:

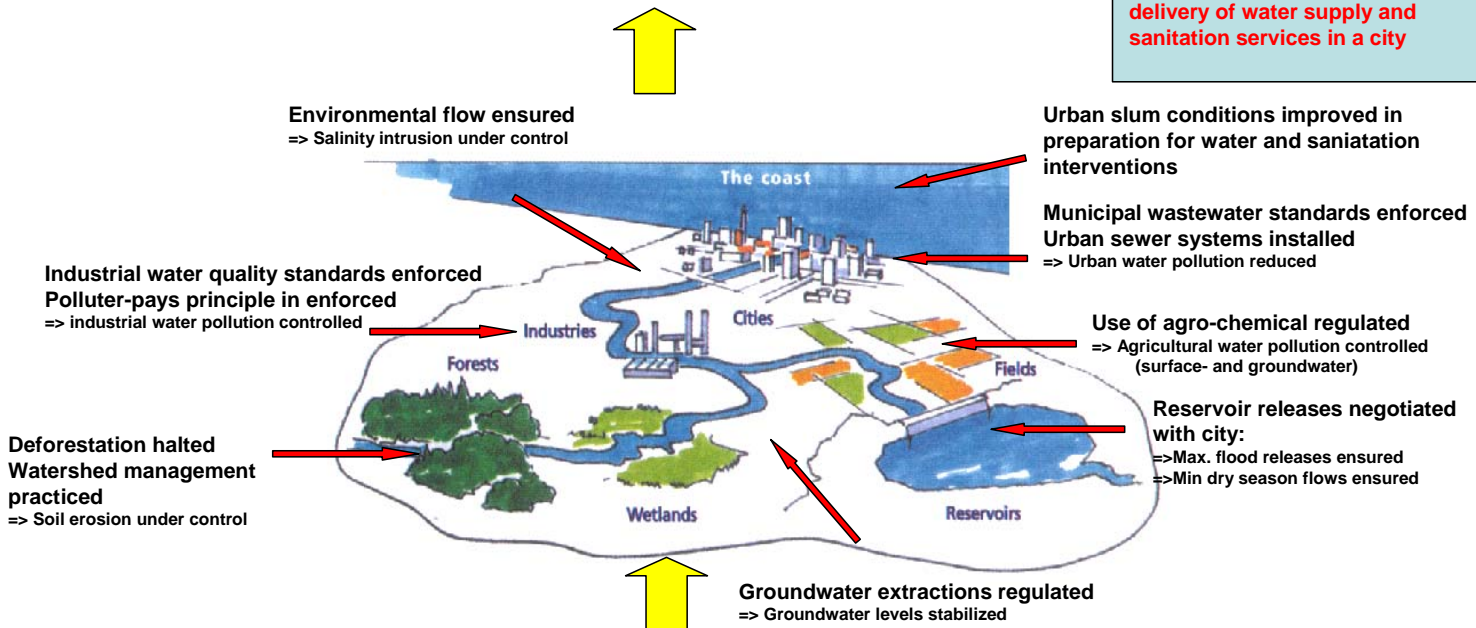
- Investing in support services, including transportation and marketing.

The WSS Example

Water supply and sanitation improved

(MDG Goal 7, targets 10 and 11 being met)

Examples of linkages between implementation of IWRM and delivery of water supply and sanitation services in a city



Water resources policy and law adopted and enforced
=> incl. policy and legal framework for water supply and sanitation
=> incl. financing mechanisms and tariff system for water and sanitation
River basin planning and management structures in place
Water allocation and water right systems in place
Climate adaptation measures being introduced
=> incl. measures to adapt to extreme events (floods and droughts)

Integrated Water Resources Management being implemented

International Cooperation in Support of the Roadmap

The roadmaps and milestones proposed at the Conference will predictably be:

“realistic to achieve” for one group of countries,

“challenging” for a second group, and

“very challenging” for a third group,

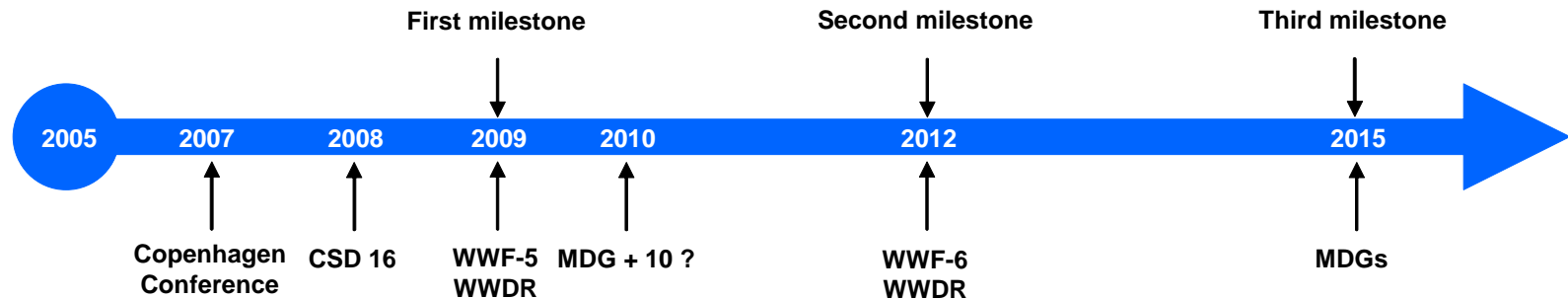
- Depending on the present level of planning and implementation of IWRM reforms.

The meeting will discuss the way forward, potential international , regional and local support mechanisms.

International Cooperation in Support of the Roadmap

It is proposed that UN-Water will supervise the implementation of the roadmap and that the UN World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP) would be the programme, which would collect the indicators through the UN system and report the IWRM progress in 2009, 2012 and 2015.

IWRM milestones and selected Global Events



Possible Elements in a Chairman's Summary of the Conference

Thank You