

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PLANS

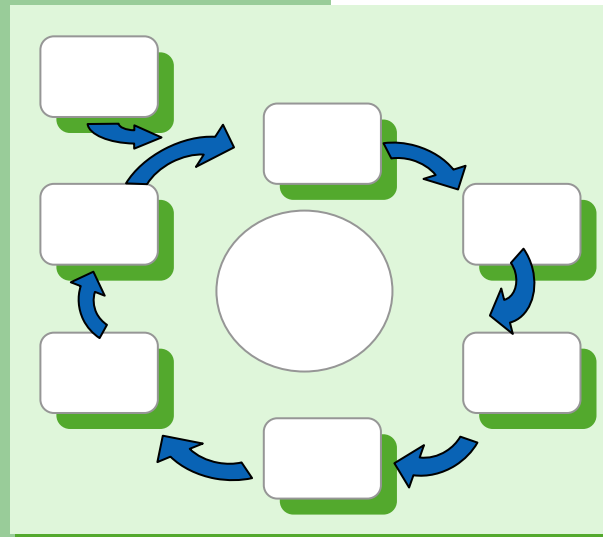


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- Introduction
- General objectives
- Scope
- Sessions

INTRODUCTION

- International call for action
- Urgent need to solve water problems at national and local scale
- Planning for action is urgent
- Support is given by GWP with country projects, and
- Cap-Net with capacity building materials and guideline.

GENERAL OBJECTIVE

- To assist people embarked on development of a
 - WRM strategy
 - WRM plan
- With training and guidance



GENERAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- Understanding of planning cycle in IWRM
- Enhanced decision-making under a participative approach
- Better Stakeholder involvement

SCOPE

- The process from the initiation and mobilization of a management team to the approval of a IWRM plan/strategy
- Does not include implementation and evaluation.

SESSIONS

- Eight sessions.
- Participatory.
- Sharing-experiences based.
- Complemented by presentations



SESSIONS

1. Introduction to IWRM
2. Overview in Planning for IWRM
3. Initiation
4. Mobilization
5. Establishment of a strategic vision
6. Situation analysis
7. Water management strategies and options identified
8. Preparation and approval of IWRM plan

Thank you



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1. What is IWRM?



2. Why IWRM?



3. Principles



4. The users



5. The process



6. Policy



7. Institutions

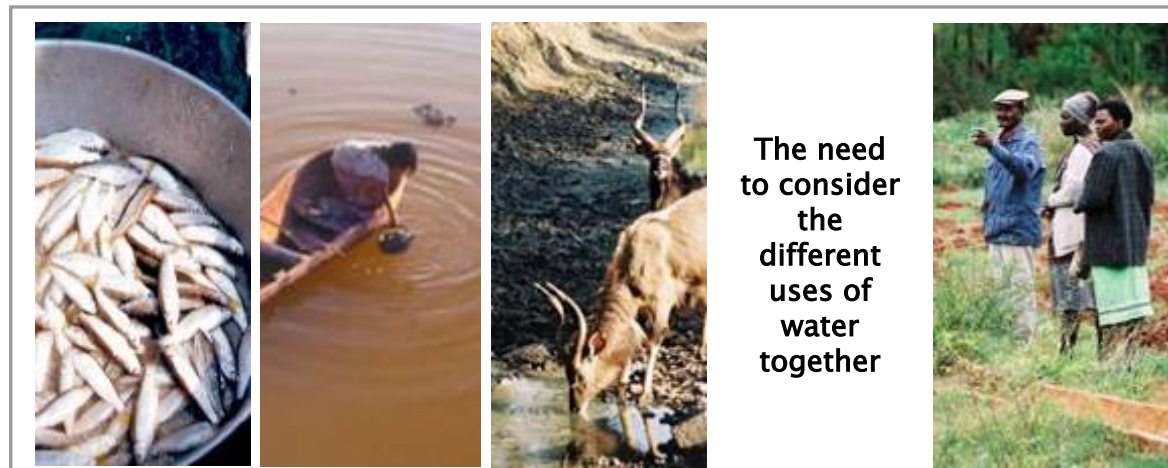
1. What is IWRM?

(1 of 3)

1 IWRM

The basis of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is that different uses of water are interdependent.

The GOAL is sustainable management and development of water resources.



1. What is IWRM?

(2 of 3)

1. IWRM

Integrated management means that all the different uses of water resources are considered together.

Water allocations and management decisions consider the effects of each use on the others. They are able to take account of overall social and economic goals, including the achievement of sustainable development.

IWRM & participatory decision making

As we shall see, the basic IWRM concept has been extended to incorporate participatory decision-making.



1. What is IWRM?

(3 of 3)

1 IWRM

Management .

Management : emphasises that we must not only focus on development of water resources but that we must consciously manage water development in a way that ensures long term sustainable use for future generations.



...for future generations...



2. Why IWRM? - Key issues in water management

(1 of 4)

2 Why IWRM?

The Facts

- Today more than 2 billion people are affected by water shortages in over 40 countries.
- 263 river basins are shared by two or more nations;
- 2 million tonnes per day of human waste are deposited in water courses
- Half the population of the developing world are exposed to polluted sources of water that increase disease incidence.
- 90% of natural disasters in the 1990s were water related.
- The increase in numbers of people from 6 billion to 9 billion will be the main driver of water resources management for the next 50 years.



Urgency for action.

Water is vital for human survival, health and dignity and a fundamental resource for human development. The world's freshwater resources are under increasing pressure.

2. Why IWRM? - Key issues in water management

(2 of 4)

2. Why IWRM?

Water governance crisis

Sectoral approaches to water resources management have dominated in the past and are still prevailing. This leads to fragmented and uncoordinated development and management of the resource.



Increased competition...

Increased competition for the finite resource is aggravated by inefficient governance.

2. Why IWRM? - Key issues in water management

(3 of 4)

2 Why IWRM?



Securing water for people

One fifth of the world's population is without access to safe drinking water and half of the population is without access to adequate sanitation.



Securing water for food production

Over the next 25 years food will be required for another 2-3 billion people.



Protecting vital ecosystems

Aquatic ecosystems depend on water flows, seasonality and water-table fluctuations and are threatened by poor water quality.

2. Why IWRM? - Key issues in water management

(4 of 4)

2 Why IWRM?



Gender disparities

Water management is male dominated. Though their numbers are starting to grow, the representation of women in water sector institutions is still very low.

Who decides?

Decisions on water supply and sanitation technologies, locations of water points and operation and maintenance systems are mostly made by men.

3. Water Management Principles

(1 of 5)

The Dublin principles have been the basis for much of the subsequent water sector reform.

3 Principles



Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.

Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policymakers at all levels.

Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water.

Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognised as an economic good.

3. Water Management Principles

(2 of 5)

[previous](#)

Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.

Since water sustains life, effective management of water resources demands a holistic approach, linking social and economic development with protection of natural ecosystems. Effective management links land and water uses across the whole of a catchment area or groundwater aquifer.



3 Principles

[◀ BACK](#)

[NEXT ▶](#)

3. Water Management Principles

(3 of 5)

[previous](#)

Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policymakers at all levels.

The participatory approach involves raising awareness of the importance of water among policy-makers and the general public. It means that decisions are taken at the lowest appropriate level, with full public consultation and involvement of users in the planning and implementation of water projects.



3 Principles

3. Water Management Principles

(4 of 5)

Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water

The role of women as providers and users of water and guardians of the living environment should be reflected in institutional arrangements.

Positive policies needed



3 Principles

3. Water Management Principles

(5 of 5)

[previous](#)

Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognised as an economic good.

Basic right of all human beings to have access to clean water and sanitation at an affordable price.

Failure to recognise the full value of water has led to wasteful and environmentally damaging uses of the resource.

Treating water as an economic good is an important means for decision making on the allocation of water.



3 Principles

4. The water users, good and bad points

(1 of 3)

Agriculture
Water supply & wastewater
Mining, industry
Environment
Fisheries
Tourism
Energy
Transport



4 The users

Each of the water uses identified above has valuable positive impacts.

Most also have negative impacts which may be made worse by poor management practices, lack of regulation or lack of motivation due to the water governance regimes in place..

Priorities

Each country has its priority developmental and economic goals.

4. The water users, good and bad points

(2 of 3)



Impacts of the water use sectors on water resources.

(Click on the pictures on the left for examples)



4 The users

4. The water users, good and bad points

(3 of 3)

Social and economic benefits from water use sectors.

These are generally obvious in terms of food production, energy production, drinking water, jobs, recreation, etc, but the relative value of these benefits is more difficult to assess.

Benefits of IWRM to the sectors?



(Click on the pictures)

4 The users

5. The process: Implementing IWRM

(1 of 3)

The challenge to conventional practices

The case for IWRM is strong. The problem for most countries is the long history of sectoral development.

As the Global Water Partnership puts it: "IWRM is a challenge to conventional practices, attitudes and professional certainties. It confronts entrenched sectoral interests and requires that the water resource is managed holistically for the benefits of all."



IWRM is, above all, a philosophy.

5. The process

5. The process: Implementing IWRM

(2 of 3)



Negotiating differences

All of this implies change, which brings threats as well as opportunities. There are threats to people's power and position; and threats to their sense of themselves as professionals.

IWRM requires that platforms be developed to allow very different stakeholders, often with apparently irreconcilable differences to somehow work together.

5. The process

5. The process: Implementing IWRM

(3 of 3)

IWRM requires reform

Because of the existing institutional and legislative frameworks, implementing IWRM is likely to require reform at all stages in the water planning and management cycle.

Step-by-step process



5. The process

6. Policy and legal framework

(1 of 2)

An overall plan

An overall plan is required

- a new water policy .
- reform of water law and institutions.
- hard decisions have to be made.

Changing attitudes



6 Policy

6. Policy and legal framework

(2 of 2)

Water legislation converts policy into law and should:

- Clarify the entitlement and responsibilities of users and water providers;
- Clarify the roles of the state in relation to other stakeholders
- Formalise the transfer of water allocations;
- Provide legal status for water management institutions of government and water user groups;
- Ensure sustainable use of the resource

6 Policy

7. Institutional framework

(1 of 2)

Role of the government as facilitator and regulator

Water resources planning and management is a central part of government responsibility.



Agreeing on the level of government involvement

Where does government responsibility cease?

Autonomous water services management bodies and/or community-based organisations



7 Institutions

7. Institutional framework

(2 of 2)

Institutional requirements

- Stakeholders involved in decision making;
- Water resources management based on hydrological boundaries;
- Organisational structures at basin and sub-basin levels to enable decision making at the lowest appropriate level;
- Government to co-ordinate the national management of water resources across water use sectors.

River Basin Organisations

The river basin as the logical geographical unit for implementation.





Think about it

(1 of 1)



- ❖ Implementation is not well advanced
- ❖ What are the barriers you see to improved management of water resources?
- ❖ Is IWRM feasible to implement?

Think about it



You have reached the end of this section

GO BACK TO HOME

EXIT

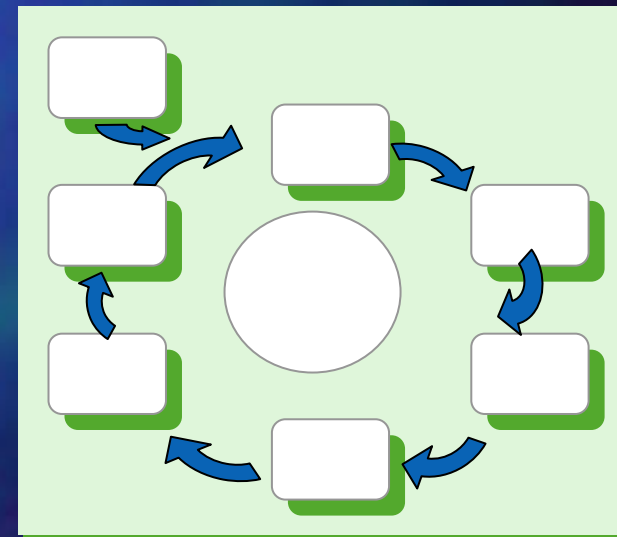
An aerial photograph of a winding river flowing through a lush green valley. The river is a prominent light-colored line that meanders across the landscape. Scattered throughout the valley are numerous small, dark-colored buildings, likely farmhouses or small villages. The surrounding terrain is covered in dense green vegetation, and the overall scene is peaceful and rural.

Thank you.

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PLANNING CYCLE

An Overview



CONTENT

- Expected achievements
- Why IWRM Planning?
- Why a strategic approach?
- The planning cycle
- Conclusions

EXPECTED ACHIEVEMENTS

- Output of the process
 - IWRM plan, endorsed and implemented by government.
- In the process
 - Stakeholders and politicians will become more informed and committed about water issues

WHY IWRM PLANNING?

- Water problems are many and solutions are urgent
- Solutions need to consider social, economic and political forces
- Planning of IWRM approach to sustainable management and development may take several forms.
- Prioritize water problems towards IWRM
- Water as a key factor in poverty reduction and sustainable development



STRATEGIC APPROACH

■ WHY?

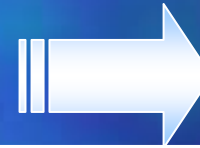
- Strategic approach seeks solutions that attack the causes of the water problems rather than the symptoms.

■ FEATURES

- Preventive approach
- Incremental action
- Consideration of conflict as a fact in planning
- Based on dialogue, negotiation, participation mechanisms

STRATEGIC APPROACH

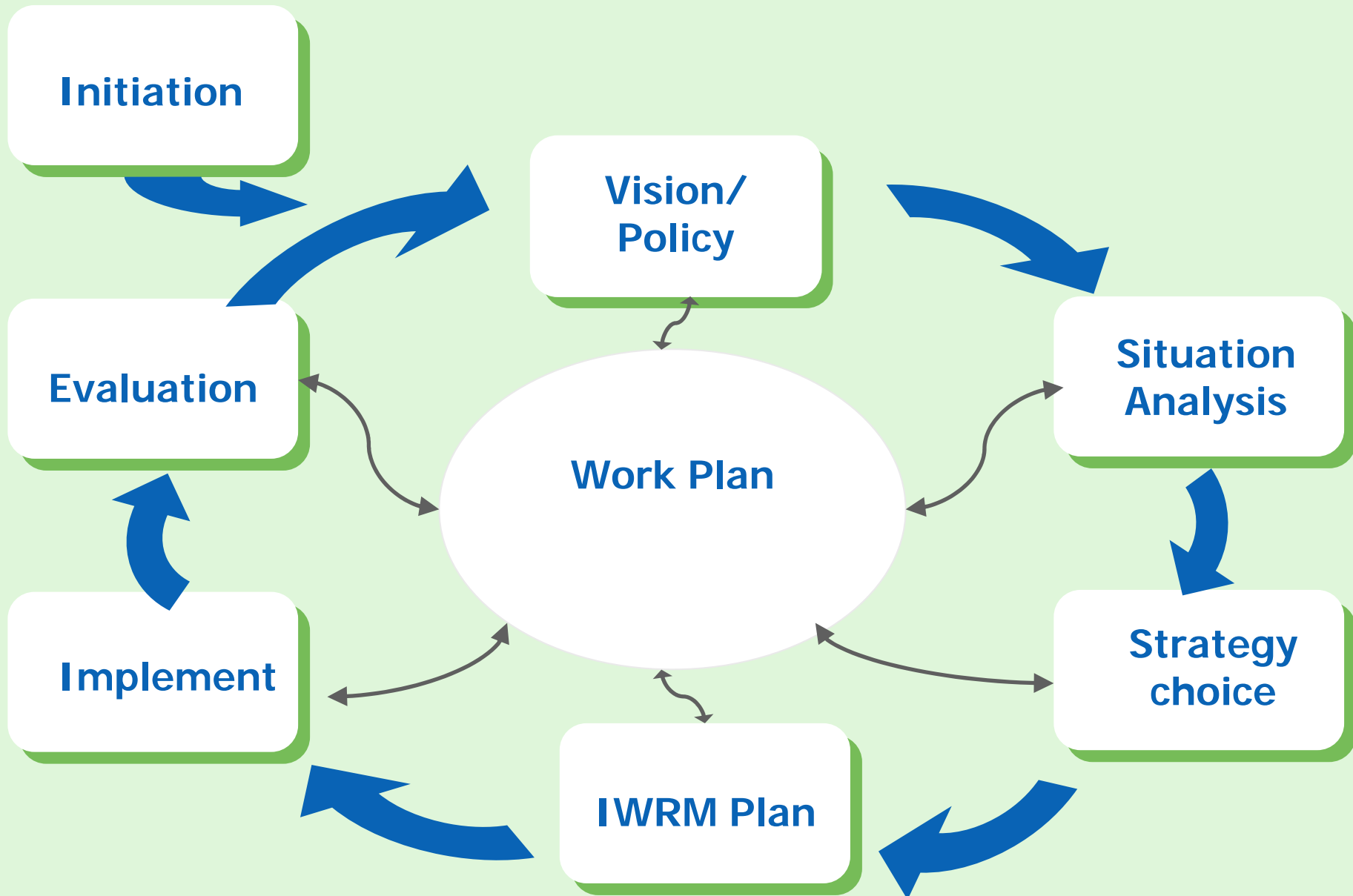
FROM



TO

Responsibility	State Only	Shared by society
Planning	Sectoral	Coordinated / Fully integrated
Decision-making	Centralized and controlled	Sharing results Transparent negotiation and agreed actions

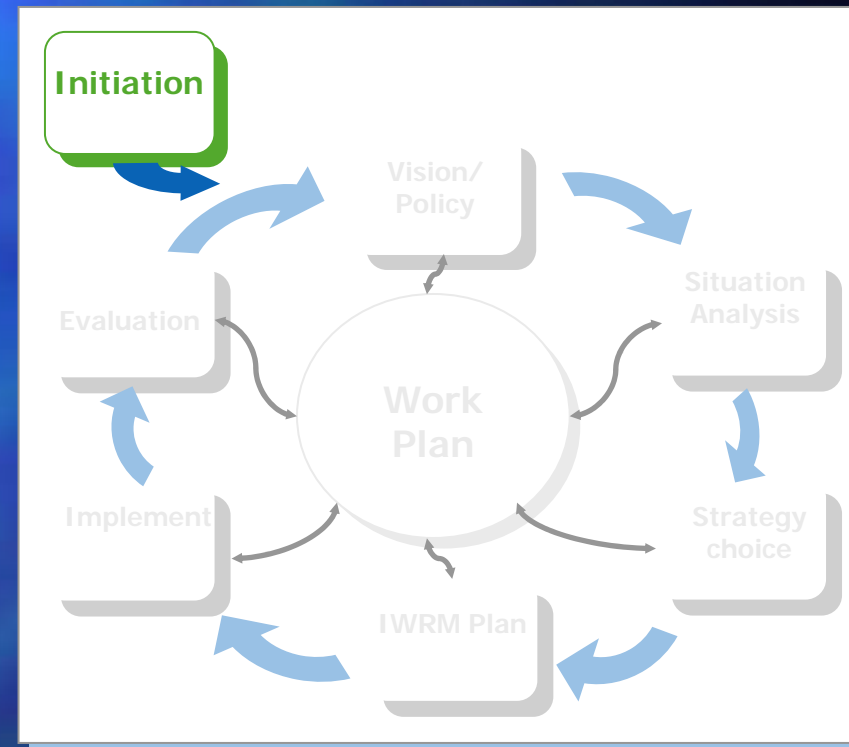
The Cycle for developing and adjusting an IWRM plan



THE PLANNING PROCESS

Initiation

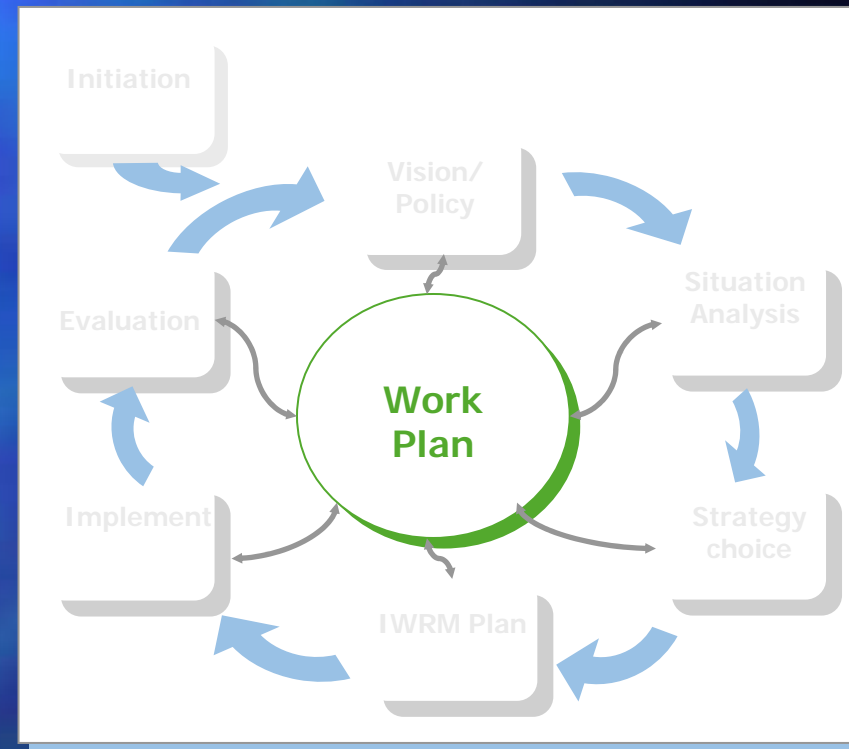
- Government committed
- Team formed
- Support assured



THE PLANNING PROCESS

Mobilization and work plan

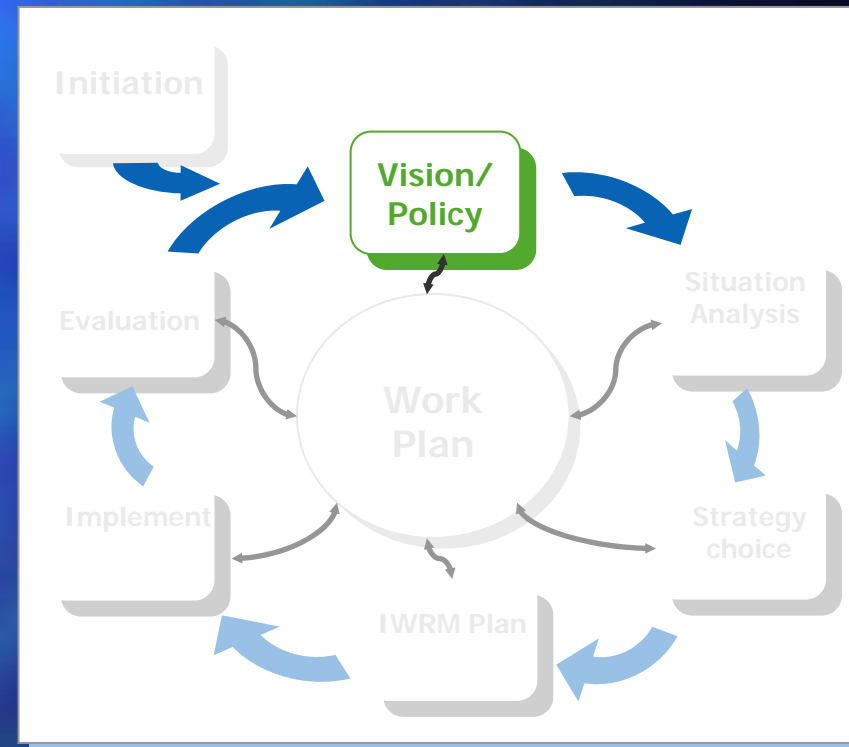
- Management of the process – WORK PLAN
- Political commitment
- Effective stakeholder participation
- Awareness raising of IWRM principles



THE PLANNING PROCESS

Vision / Policy

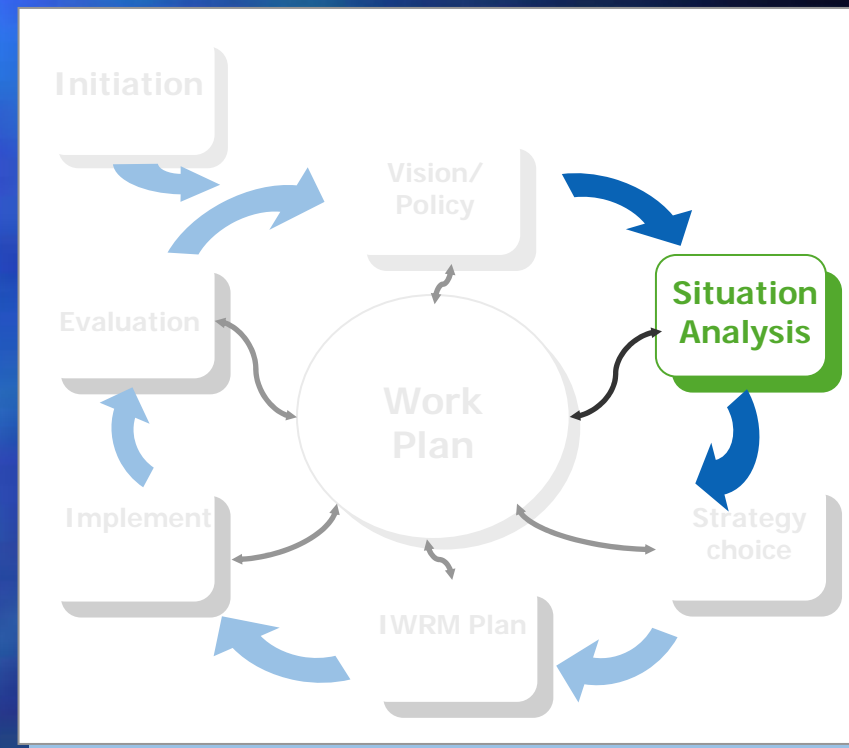
- Guiding principles and direction to action about WR
- Commitment to sustainable management of water resources



THE PLANNING PROCESS

Situation Analysis

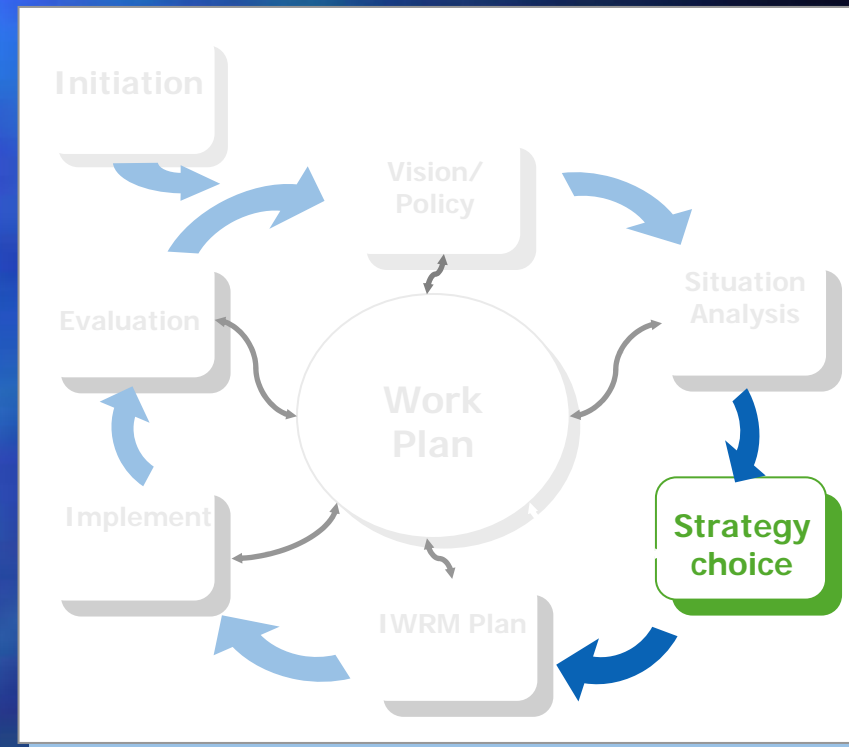
- Current Problems
 - Water, land use
- Strengths and weaknesses
 - Institutions, laws
- Identification of goals
- Identification of priorities



THE PLANNING PROCESS

Strategy Choice

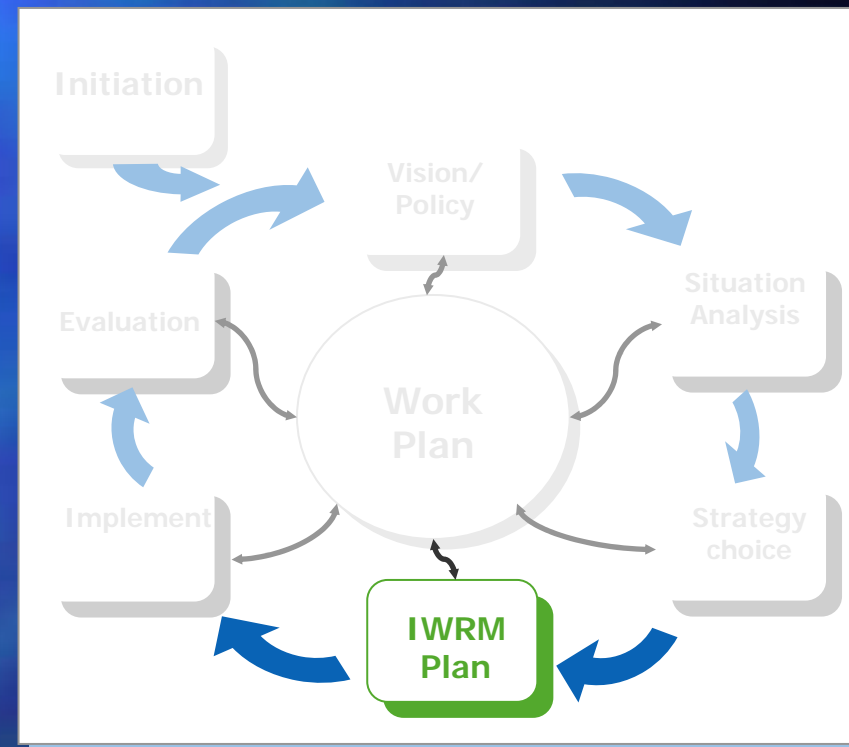
- Identification of possible solutions
- Analysis of options
 - Financial, environmental and political feasibility
- Definition of selection criteria
- Selection of strategy



THE PLANNING PROCESS

IWRM plan

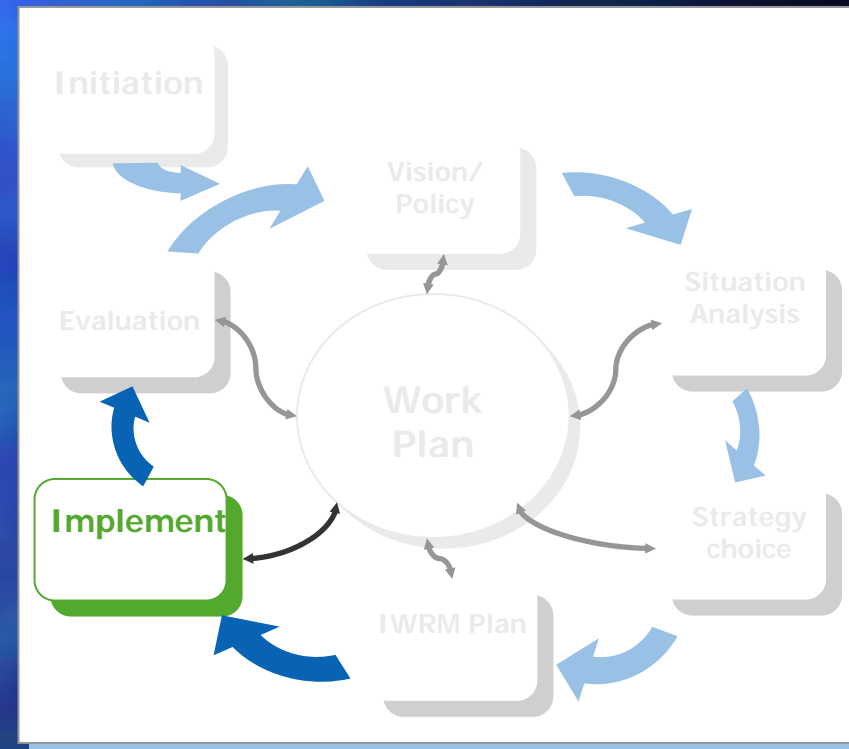
- Writing and revision of a draft
- Stakeholder and political approval
- Official approval



THE PLANNING PROCESS

Implementation

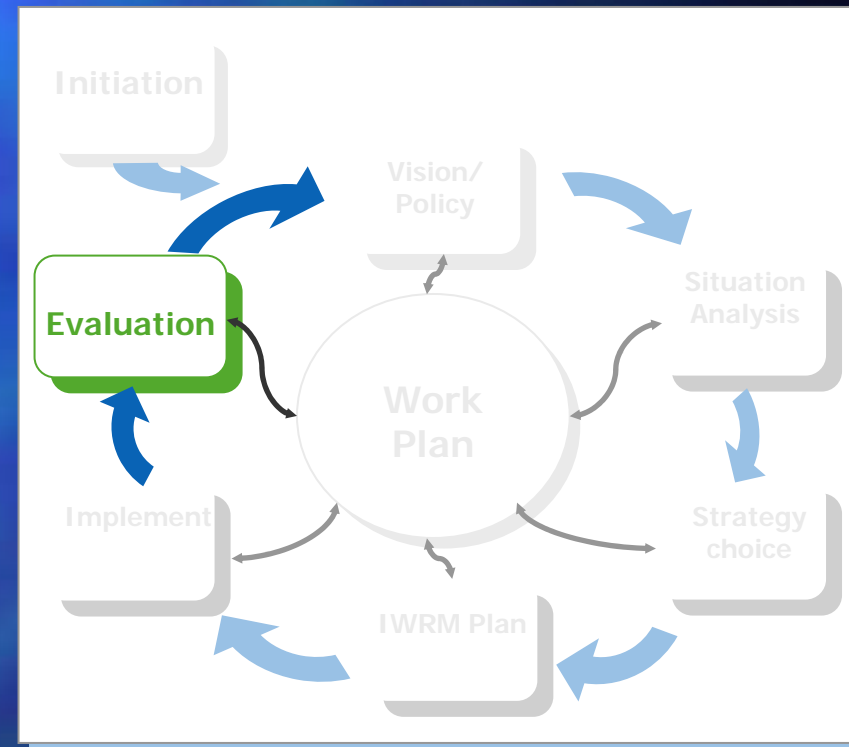
- Actions
 - Legal
 - Institutional
 - Management
- Build capacity
- Avoid failure due to
 - Lack of political commitment
 - Unrealistic planning
 - Unacceptable plans



THE PLANNING PROCESS

Evaluation

- Progress assessment
 - Prevent failures
 - Solve problems
- Plan reformulation
 - Periodic intervals
 - Incremental approach



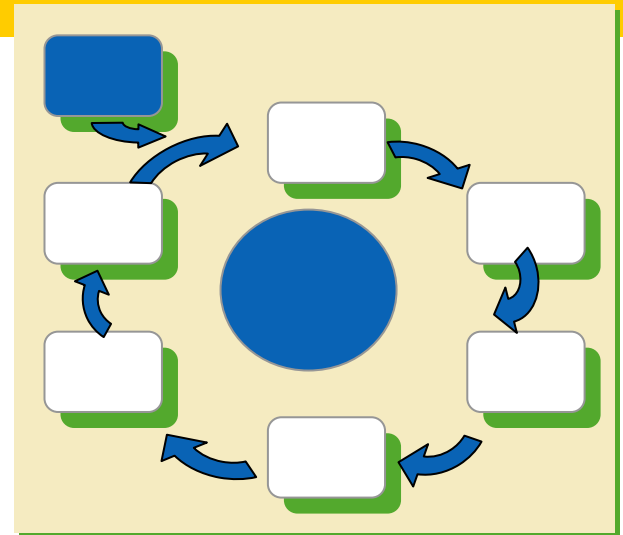
CONCLUSION

- IWRM Planning is a process driven by
 - Logic sequence
 - Continuity
 - Strategic approach
- Solutions to water problems need to consider the underlying social, economic and political forces

Thank
you



INITIATING THE PLANNING PROCESS





CONTENT

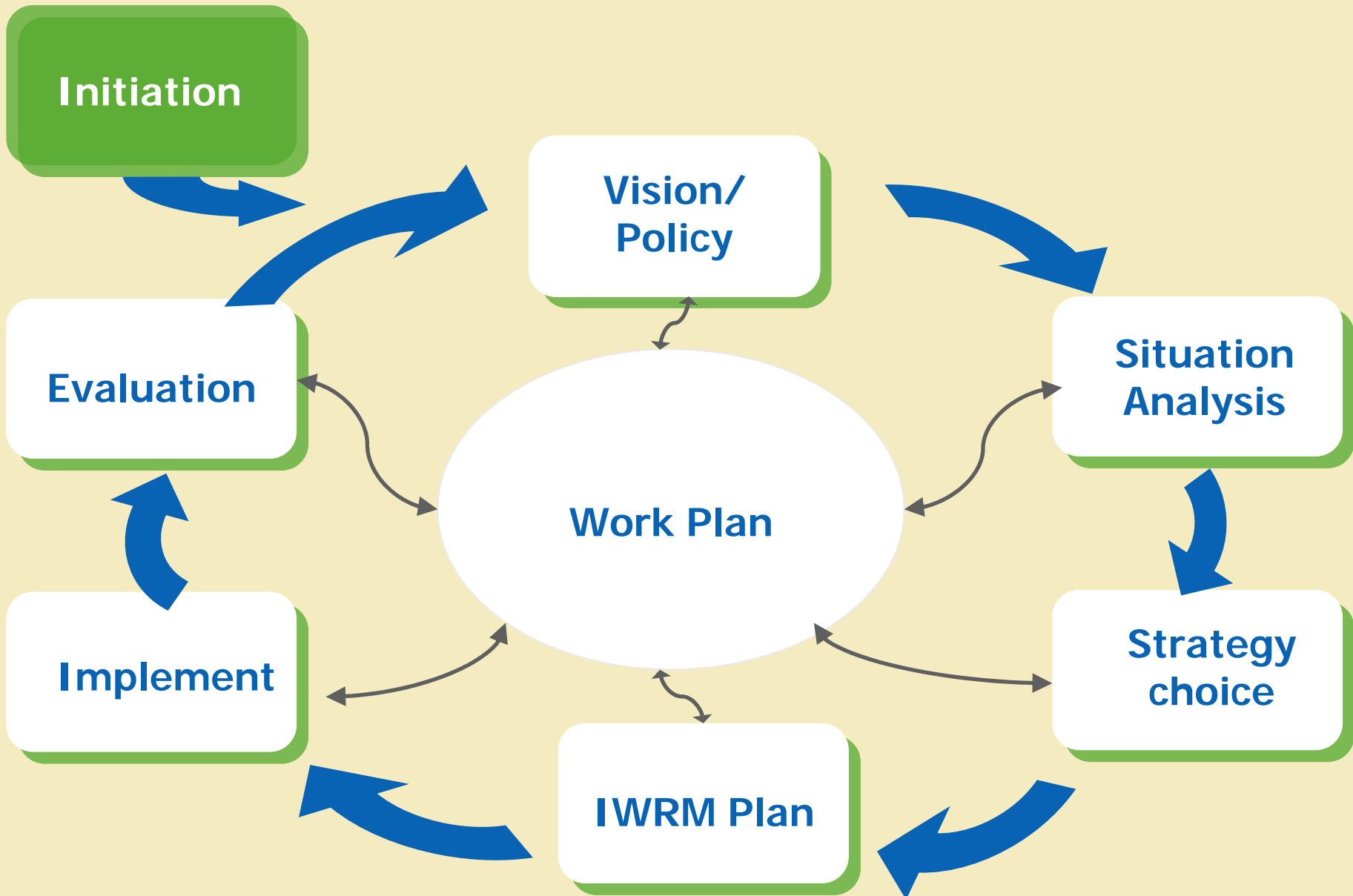
- ✦ Outputs from this stage
- ✦ Stage general description
- ✦ Obtaining government commitment
- ✦ Raising awareness
- ✦ Establishing a management team
- ✦ Conclusions

OUTPUTS FROM THIS STAGE

- ✦ Management team established for plan development.
- ✦ Awareness raised on IWRM.
- ✦ Political commitment established.



IWRM PLANNING - Initiation



INITIATION PHASE

Existing drivers

Outputs

Activities

Internal Forces

External Forces

Water
Vision/Policy

INITIATION

Team formation

Awareness in
IWRM

Government
Commitment

INITIATION

✦ Identify who is the driver

- Government,
- International goals, Donors,
- Water problems.

✦ IWRM planning process is different

- Multi sectoral approach
- Stakeholder participation
- Dynamic process

What do these differences imply for the planning process?

GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT

- ✚ Ownership by government from the outset
- ✚ Anchored within Government
- ✚ Identify key ministries to be involved
- ✚ Decide who takes the lead.

Who are the most important and influential ministries concerning water in your country ?

Which Ministry or department should lead a planning process?

AWARENESS RAISING

- ✦ Define the needs for awareness raising in IWRM :
 - What is the understanding of WRM problems in the country?
 - What is the knowledge of IWRM and how it can help solve short and long term problems?
 - Who should be the immediate and later targets for awareness raising on IWRM?

What strategy would you use to reach key political and senior government figures to explain IWRM?

MANAGEMENT TEAM ESTABLISHED

	ROLE
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lead role• Mobilize funding• Set macro-economic policy environment
STEERING COMMITTEE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guide the process• Mobilize support• Guarantee quality• Monitor progress
MANAGEMENT TEAM	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Manage day-to-day processes
FACILITATING INSTITUTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Provide neutral stakeholder platform• Providing advice and sharing knowledge• Foster capacity building and training

MANAGEMENT TEAM ESTABLISHED

- ✦ Structure of process has important effect on political commitment.
- ✦ Key to success is an effective management team.



MANAGEMENT TEAM ESTABLISHED

🔦 Key Tasks of Process Management Team

- Organizing and coordinating the overall process and product
- Planning specific activities and meetings
- Procuring expertise and resources
- Supporting working groups and other committees
- Acting as a focal point for communication.
- Ensuring political commitment





MANAGEMENT TEAM ESTABLISHED

Minimum Team Skills

- Team leadership and project management
- Communication skills - negotiation skills.
- Administrative support

Desirable skills

- Organization and planning in water resources
- Political, institutional, legal skills
- Technical skills: hydrology, demand assessment etc
- Socio-economic analysis
- Economics and finance

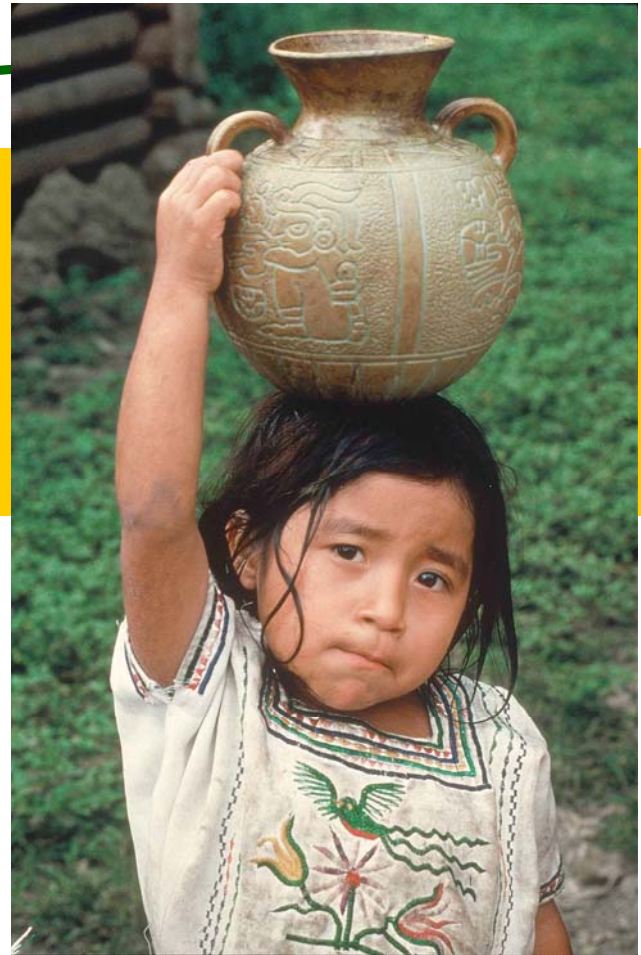
What is an appropriate management structure for your situation?

CONCLUSIONS

- ✦ There are three key aspects that enable to initiate an IWRM planning process
 - Obtain government commitment
 - Raise awareness on IWRM
 - Establish an adequate management team
- ✦ IWRM planning process requires
 - Multisectorial approach
 - Dynamic approach
 - Stakeholder participation



Thank you



DEVELOPING THE WORK PLAN

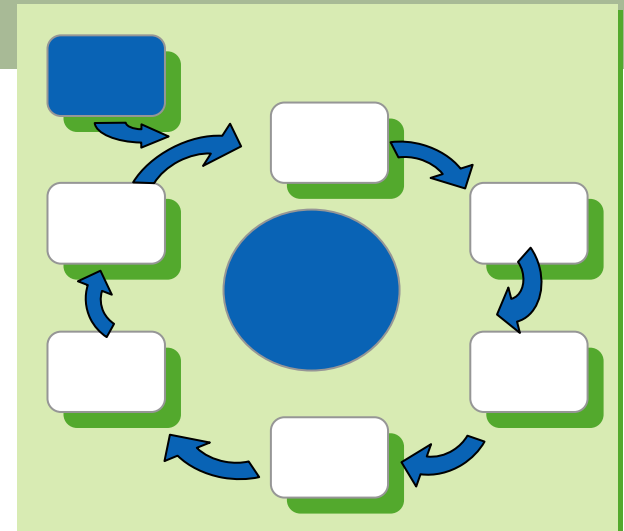


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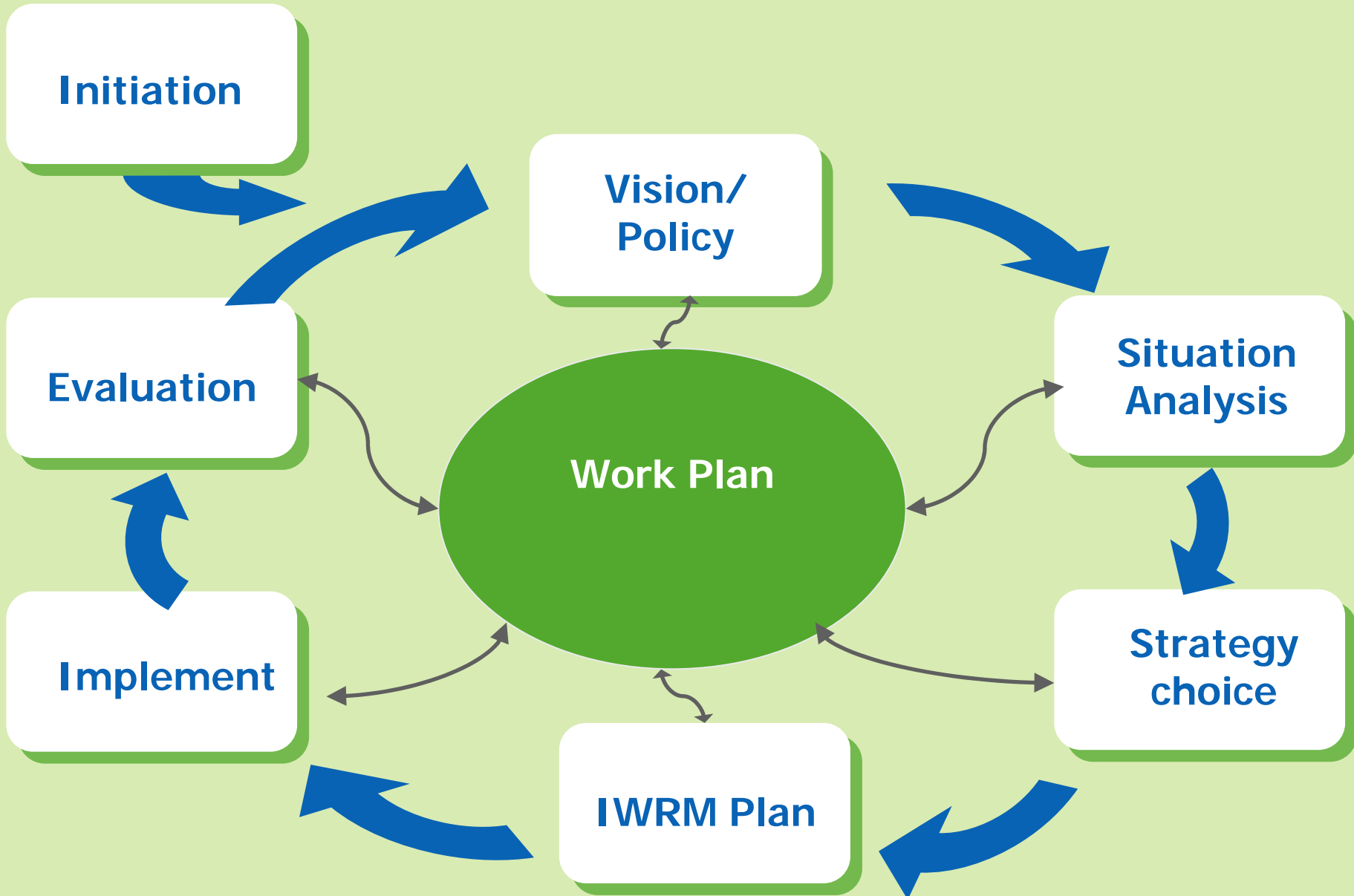
- ✂ Outputs from this stage
- ✂ Stage general description
 - Work plan
 - Political will
 - Stakeholder participation
 - Capacity Building
- ✂ Exercise
- ✂ Conclusions

OUTPUTS FROM THIS STAGE

- ✦ A programme of action with detailed work plan and means of funding in place
- ✦ Political will and support for the planning process
- ✦ A framework for broad stakeholder participation in place
- ✦ Capacity building activities to support the planning process



IWRM PLANNING – Work plan



DEVELOPMENT OF A WORK PLAN

Existing drivers

Outputs

Activities

Team Formed

**WORK PLAN
WITH CONTINUOUS**

Capacity Building

Political
Commitment

Stakeholder
Participation

Agreement on
process

Political
engagement

Stakeholder
engagement

Stakeholder
Analysis

WORK PLAN

- ✦ How to develop the work plan?
- ✦ Why to gain political commitment?
- ✦ Why to engage stakeholders?
- ✦ How to plan for capacity?





WORK PLAN

- ✚ Defining the Terms of Reference for the plan.
 - May include the terms of ref for the management team.
- ✚ Acquiring the necessary resources for the planning process.
 - The work plan is limited by the resources available.
- ✚ Develop the work plan
 - The planning cycle provides a basic framework for the work plan.

POLITICAL WILL

🔦 Why?

- Ensure the plan will be implemented;
- Enable the management team to work;
- Ensure political goals are included;
- To get water objectives and goals higher in the political agenda;
- IWRM may change power distribution with major political and institutional implications.



*How do you build
political
commitment?*



POLITICAL WILL – Who are the reformers?

- ✚ Identify the decision-makers with the authority to propose and approve the plan.
- ✚ Key players in a reform program are the executive branch, legislature, ministries, and others.
- ✚ These individuals often have competing or conflicting interests.

POLITICAL WILL – How can we gain it?

- ✦ Identify opportunities for drawing attention to IWRM
- ✦ Build on international commitments.
- ✦ Build support through key individuals, champions
- ✦ Use publicity to raise water issues on the national agenda
- ✦ Use a water problem based approach to build relevance to politicians

- ✦ Provide information to key government bodies with stake in water, land or environmental affairs
- ✦ Design targeted information material in an appropriately short and readable format; promotional documents
- ✦ Take a 'process approach' and build commitment along the way – but don't leave it too late.

STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

- ✦ **Is a process** whereby stakeholders - those with rights (and therefore responsibilities) and/or interests - play an active role in decision-making and in the consequent activities which affect them.





STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION



Benefits of Stakeholder participation:

- Informed decision-making from stakeholder knowledge;
- Stakeholders are most likely to be affected by lack of water or poor water management;
- Consensus at early stages reduce the likelihood of conflicts which can harm the implementation and success of the project;
- Transparency of public and private actions;
- Build trust between the government and civil society.



ENHANCING PARTICIPATION



The aim

- identify, prioritize and formulate the water problems and solutions in a clear way and with a common understanding.



The views and interest of the stakeholders can be conflicting;

- Negotiation and conflict resolution techniques will be a useful skill.



Agreements reached are more easily implemented

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS - Steps

1. **Identify** the key stakeholders.

- Potential winners, losers, supporters, opponents, gender, vulnerable groups.

2. **Assess stakeholder interests** and the potential impact of the IWRM plan.

- Each have their own interests, trade offs to be made.





STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS - Steps

- 3. Assess the influence** and importance of the identified stakeholders.
 - Who are the powerful, better organized, influential?
- 4. Outline** a stakeholder participation strategy
 - Include education programme, identify key stages for consultation, input and feedback.

STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS

Communication strategy

- ✦ Communication means listening as well as speaking – Two ways
- ✦ Be aware of the misunderstandings due to differences in experience, language and culture of the participants.
- ✦ Be aware of the existing communication mechanisms into groups and among groups
- ✦ Provide feedback



CAPACITY BUILDING

- ✚ Water situation and IWRM knowledge is required at different stages of the planning process
- ✚ Such knowledge affects the people's ability to contribute or perform
- ✚ IWRM Capacity needs should be assessed
- ✚ Critical issue that determine effectiveness in IWRM planning and implementation

CAPACITY BUILDING

💡 Simplest way:

- Follow each component of the work plan
- Answer – Do the people involved in this part of the plan have sufficient knowledge to be able to participate effectively?



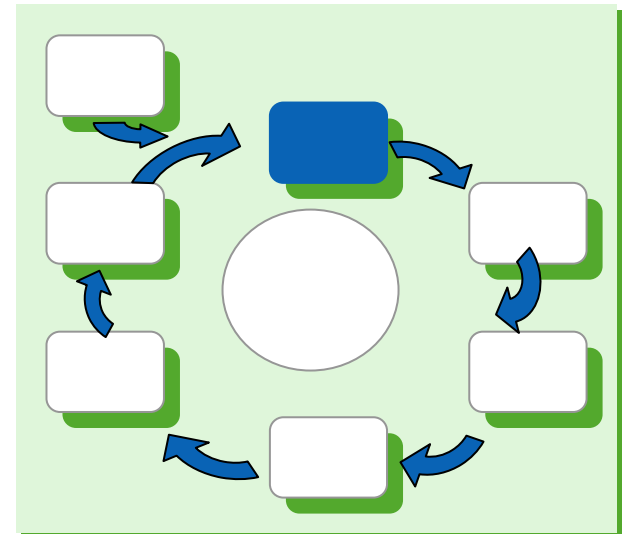
CONCLUSIONS

- ✦ Success factors of IWRM plan-
 - Political support and goodwill
 - Broad consensus and full ownership
 - Involvement of all stakeholders in an inclusive participatory process
 - A Good management team that serves as facilitator – coordinate, communicate, mediate.

Thank you



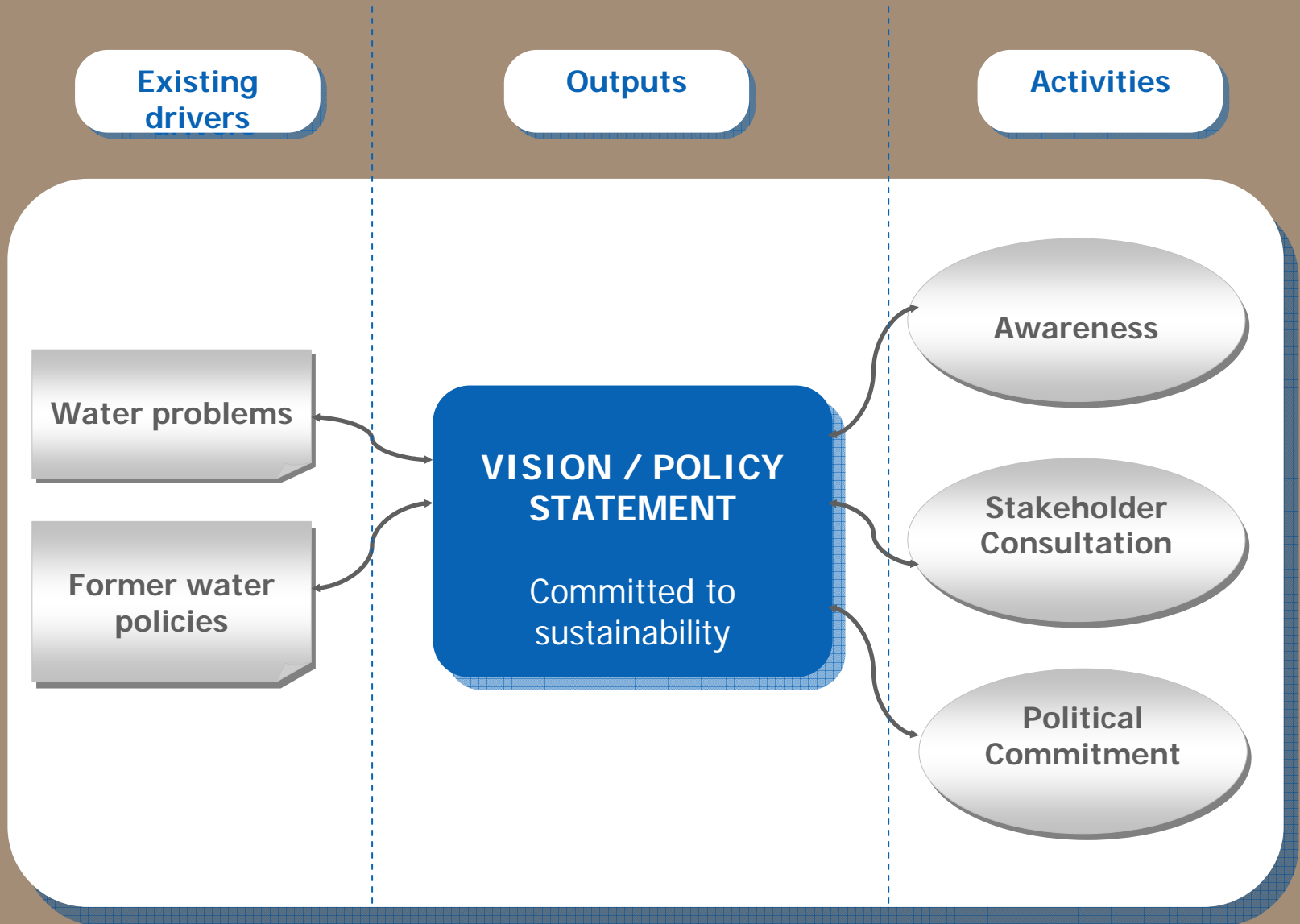
STRATEGIC VISION



CONTENT

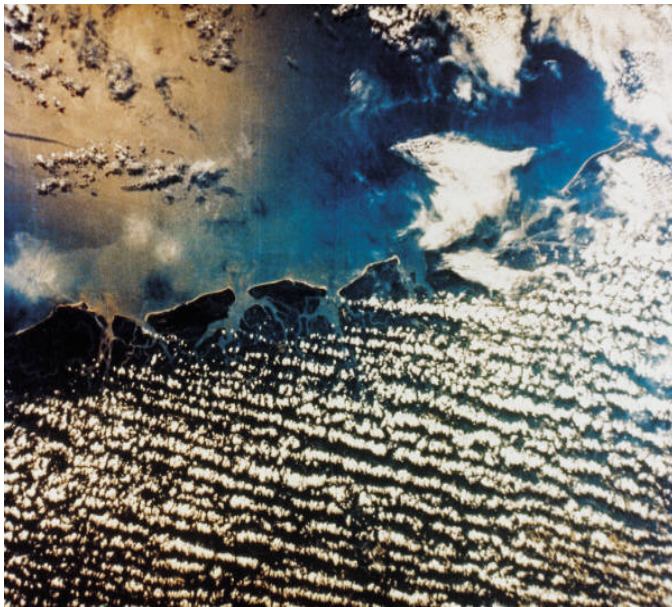
- ⇒ Definitions
- ⇒ Why is a water vision important
- ⇒ Steps in development of a water vision
- ⇒ Conclusions

STRATEGIC VISION PHASE – drivers, outputs and activities



DEFINITIONS – What is a water vision?

⇒ A vision is a statement that describes a future state. It is oriented to a given time period for about 20 years.



- Where do you want water management to be in, say, 15 – 20 years ?
- How are management and services to be improved?
- When will specific goals be reached?

DEFINITIONS – What is a water vision?

- ➔ WV starts with the development of common view of the future
- ➔ WV help to define common goals and objectives
- ➔ WV translates into policies, legislation and practices



DEFINITIONS – What is a water policy?

- ⇒ Formal policy statements are typically and may be formal papers approved by government
- ⇒ Policy statement by members of the executive are informal but may be a serious commitment by a politician
- ⇒ Practice, what actually takes place, may differ from the above and could be *de facto* policy

DEFINITIONS – What is a water policy?

- ⇒ Policy helps to build commitment of stakeholders
- ⇒ A policy document is a valuable indication of government commitment
- ⇒ Policies are more detailed than a vision



WHY IS A WV IMPORTANT?

⇒ A Strategic vision for WRM at the national level implies



- Concern over the future of water resources
- Commitment to medium-term and short term action
- Genuine partnership between government, business, community and voluntary organizations

STEPS- DEVELOPMENT OF A WV

1. Examining existing water policies or vision for commitment to sustainable management and development of water resources
2. Incorporating the views of the stakeholders
3. Promoting an IWRM approach as a strategy
4. Achieving political commitment to the vision or policy

STEPS – Ensuring understanding of IWRM

- ⇒ Ongoing activity
- ⇒ Development of the appropriate materials and tools to reach targeted groups
- ⇒ Very different messages are required to solicit political commitment than are required to convince stakeholders



STEPS – Process



- ⇒ Development of a draft policy
- ⇒ Formal and informal consultations with interested and affected parties
- ⇒ Consultations should generate a sense of ownership and involvement into stakeholders
- ⇒ Effort depends on resources available and need

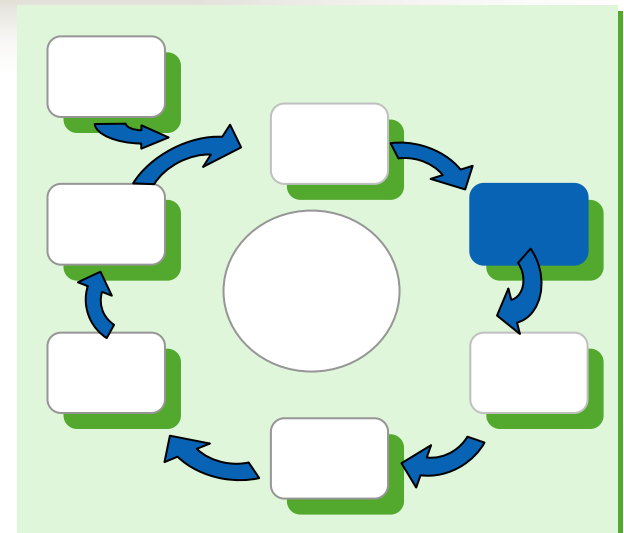
CONCLUSION

- ⇒ A IWRM vision is an state that describe the common desired future of water resources and water management
- ⇒ To develop a water vision
 - Examine the existing water policies or vision
 - Ensure sufficient understanding of IWRM
 - Incorporate the stakeholders' view
 - Achieve political commitment around the vision

Thank you



SITUATION ANALYSIS

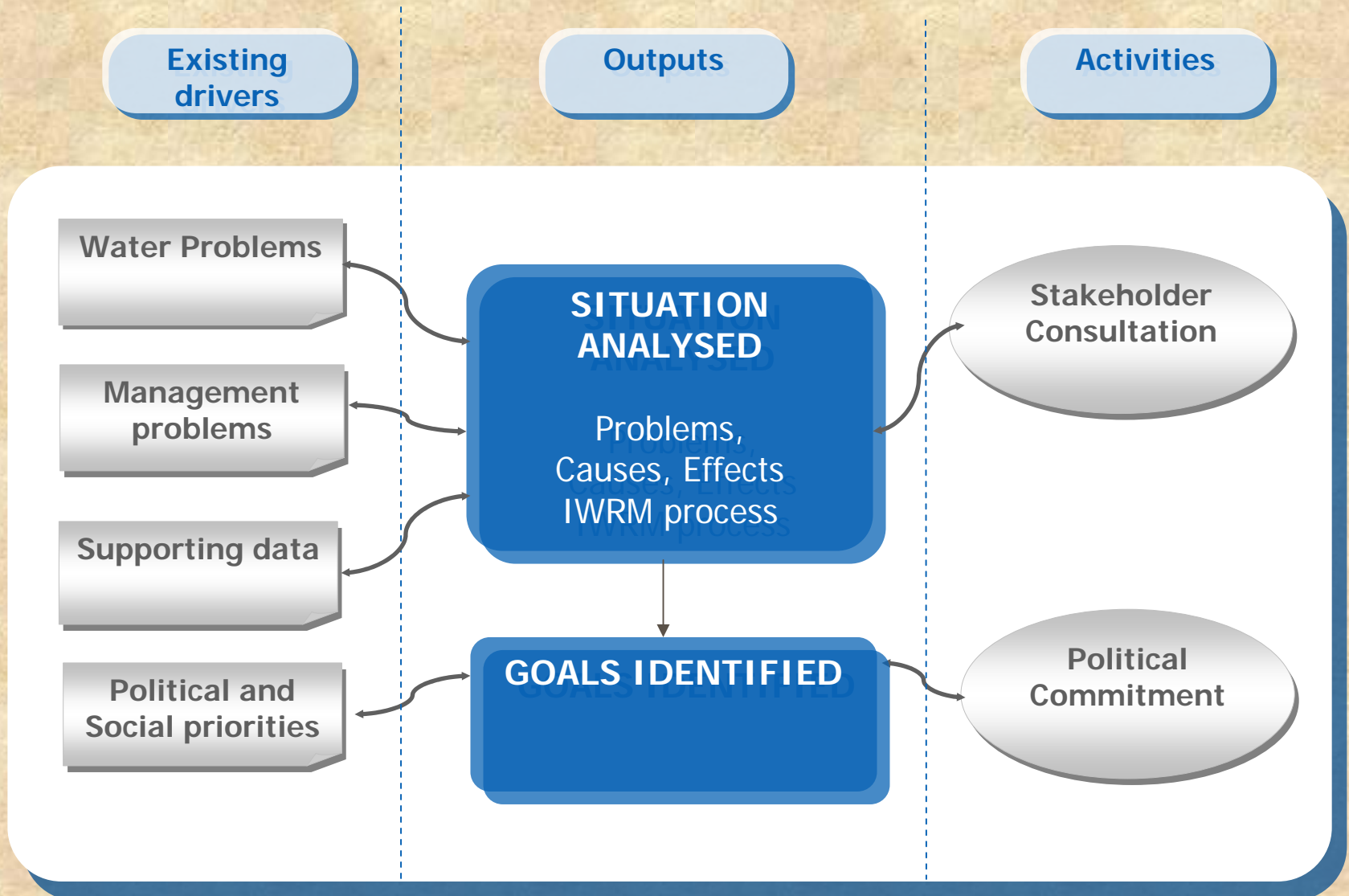




CONTENT

- Why do we do a situation analysis?
- What needs to be achieved?
- Steps in development of the Situation analysis
- Defining provisional goals
- Some Lessons learned

SITUATION ANALYSIS PHASE – drivers, outputs and activities



WHY DO WE DO A SITUATION ANALYSIS?

- Assess the present management of water resources to identify problems and possible solutions.
- Examine the key factors causing the problems.
- Build consensus on the issues and way forward.



WHY DO WE DO A SITUATION ANALYSIS?

- Useful to compare advances and achievements
- Assess situation against IWRM and sustainable management principles



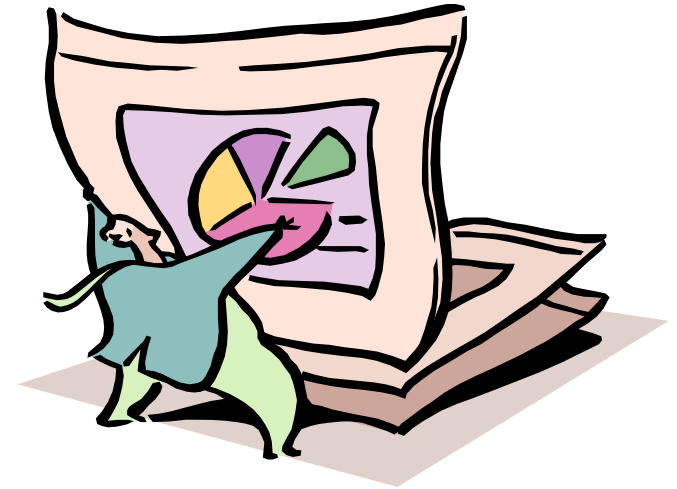
WHAT NEEDS TO BE ACHIEVED?



- Report that include findings about
 - Water problems, causes and impacts
 - Considers
 - Legal framework
 - Institutions
 - Management instruments
 - Prioritises by social, economic, environmental and political criteria
- Adequate and broad communication of findings

STEPS - Approach

- Balance between
 - Technical data
 - Subjective inputs
- Consideration of statistical aspects and quality of data



STEPS- Approach

- Coordination of collection of knowledge
 - Division of task according to expertise
 - Focused analysis
 - Time bound
 - Multi-stakeholder design of information gathering, analysis and research process





STAKEHOLDERS

- Stakeholder involvement
 - Helps to recognize the real impact of WRM system on society
 - Helps to identify problems, prioritize and formulate solutions

- Views and interest of stakeholders can be conflicting
 - Negotiation skills and conflict resolution techniques

DEFINING PROVISIONAL GOALS

- Prioritization of
 - Issues and problems
 - Possible solutions
- Progress towards consensus decision
- Focus attention on future management situations and less on the means to arrive
- Feedback to maintain political commitment and stakeholder involvement





DEFINING PROVISIONAL GOALS

- Criteria for prioritizing WRM problems
 - If is a barrier to solve other problems
 - If has an impact on a large number of people
 - If is a major equity issue
 - If will improve development and reduce poverty
 - If will significantly improve efficiency
 - If will positively impact on environment
 - If will improve water resources availability



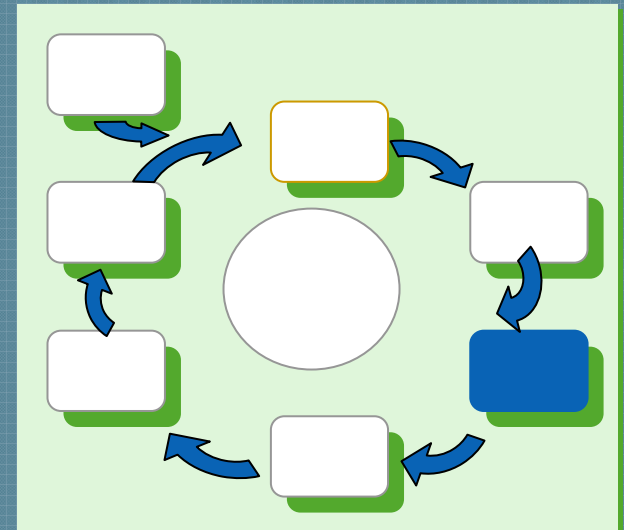
SOME LESSONS LEARNED

- Poor knowledge base is a indicative of poor WRM
- Prioritisation of data needs based on key water issues and assessment of risk can help to develop political support
- When data are collected by several organisations, their systems need to be compatible
- WR Assessment often needs to be carried out in several steps, increasing complexity
- WM Solutions often emerge alongside the problems.

Thank you



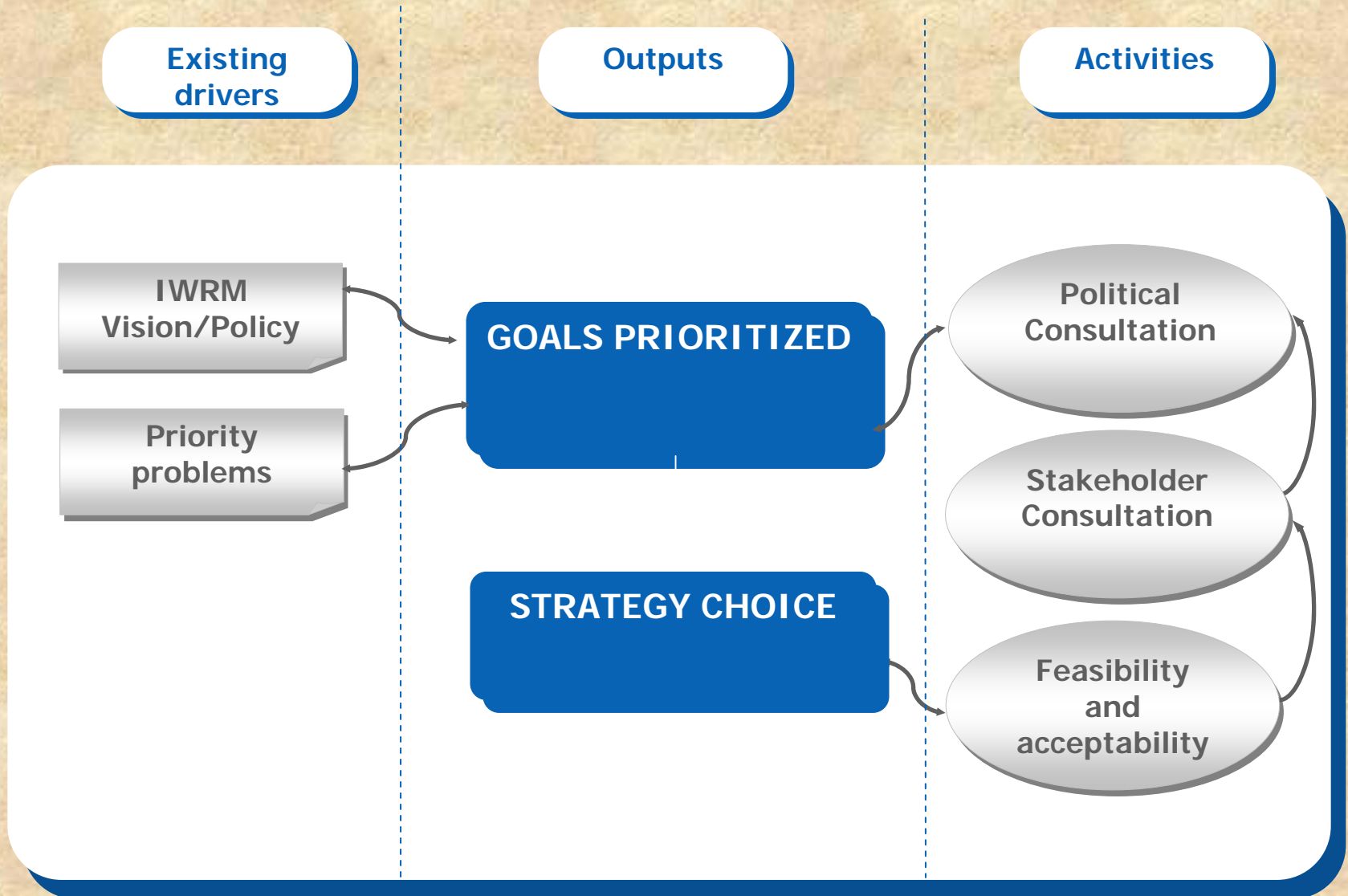
WATER MANAGEMENT STRATEGY AND OPTIONS IDENTIFIED



CONTENT

- Outputs of this stage
- Strategic approach
- Strategy decisions
- Framework for making strategy decisions
- WRM change areas
- Conclusions

W.R.M. STRATEGY AND OPTIONS PHASE – drivers, outputs and activities

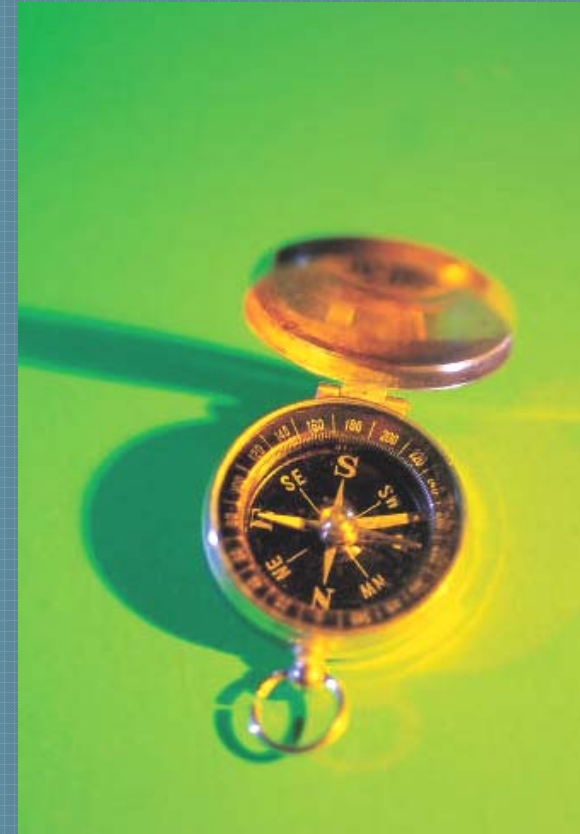


STRATEGIC APPROACH

- In theory: seek a sustainable situation
- In practice: start with concrete issues that can yield best results
- Not ignore
 - Political, social and capacity problems
- Then:
 - Seek doable actions
 - Catalyze change

STRATEGIC APPROACH

- But remember strategies
 - should go beyond actions
 - should go beyond immediate objectives
- Consider
 - What to change
 - WHEN should changes take place



STRATEGY DECISIONS

■ Key aspects



■ Management principles

- Decentralization to lowest appropriate level
- Management within hydrological units
- Participatory management and decision-making
- Cooperative governance

■ Financial sustainability

- Full cost recovery
- Polluter-pay principle

FRAMEWORK FOR MAKING STRATEGY DECISIONS



- How do we do it?
 - Multi-stakeholder process of consultation
 - Process for consensus/partial consensus
 - Coordination and consistency between strategies

- Why?
 - Improve final effectiveness by
 - Reducing unbalanced participation and excessive control by government/external agencies
 - Ensuring ownership
 - Considering constraints

WRM CHANGE AREAS

CHANGES CAN BE MADE INTO

**Enabling
Environment**

**Sets out
the
“GAME RULES”**

**Institutional
Framework**

**Define:
Who the “PLAYERS” are
What they should do**

**Management
Instruments**

**The “players’
COMPETENCIES
and SKILLS”
(needed to play
the game)**

ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

■ Policies

- WR Policy
- Related Policies

■ Legislative Framework

- Water rights
- Legislation for water quality
- Reform of existing legislation

■ Financing and Incentive structures

- Investment Policies
- Institutional reform in public sector
- Role of private sector
- Cost recovery and charging policies
- Investment appraisal

CHANGE – Institutional Roles

■ KEY GOALS

- Separate WRM function from service delivery
 - Irrigation, hydropower, water supply, sanitation, etc.
 - Government not as provider
- WR Management
 - within boundaries of a catchment vs. administrative limits
 - decentralization, stakeholder involvement

MANAGEMENT INSTRUMENTS

- Water Resources Assessment
- Groundwater
- Demand Management
- Pollution
- Social Change Instruments
- Conflict resolution
- Regulatory Instruments
- Economic Instruments
- Information management and exchange

WRM CHANGE AREAS

CHANGES ARE MADE TO SEEK



**Economic
Efficiency**



Social Equity



**Environmental
Sustainability**



**TO REACH
SUSTAINABILITY**

WRM CHANGE LEVELS

CHANGES CAN BE MADE AT



International

National

River Basin

Local


TERRITORIAL LEVEL

WRM CHANGE LEVELS

CHANGES CAN BE MADE IN



**Water Supply
and Sanitation**



**Water and
Agriculture**



**Water and
environment**



**Water for
other uses**

SECTORIAL LEVEL

WHAT TO CHANGE?

- Yes it is complex but make it easier by asking:
 - What is the logical sequence for change?
 - What changes need to come first to make other changes possible?
 - Where is a change possible ? (given the current social, political and economic situation)

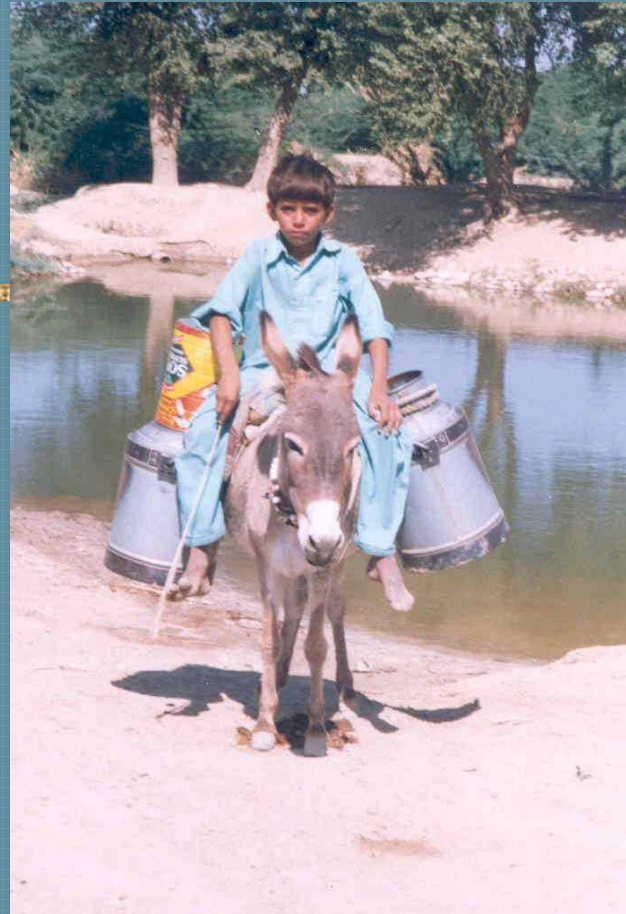
CONCLUSION

- Strategic Changes can be in
 - The Enabling environment
 - The institutional roles
 - The management instrument
- Changes can be at
 - Territorial level
 - Sectorial level
- Changes should be chosen according with their impact and their feasibility

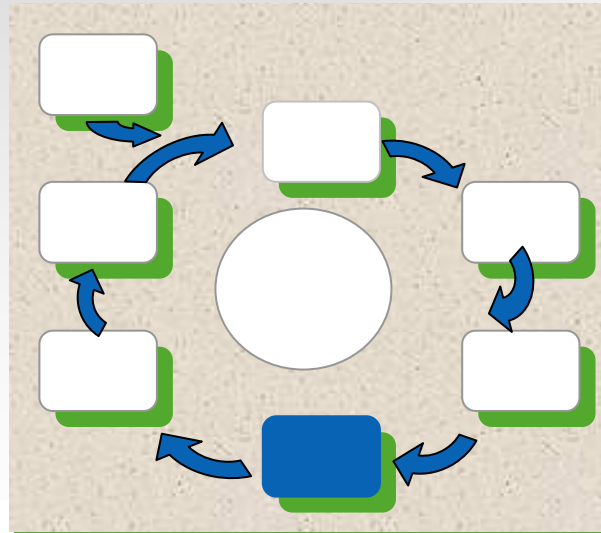
CONCLUSION

- The strategy translate the water vision into goals
- Action plan is developed from the strategy
- Strategies must be tested according
 - Stakeholders' views
 - Feasibility including risks
 - Tradeoffs
 - Related Cost

Thank you



IWRM PLAN PREPARED AND APPROVED

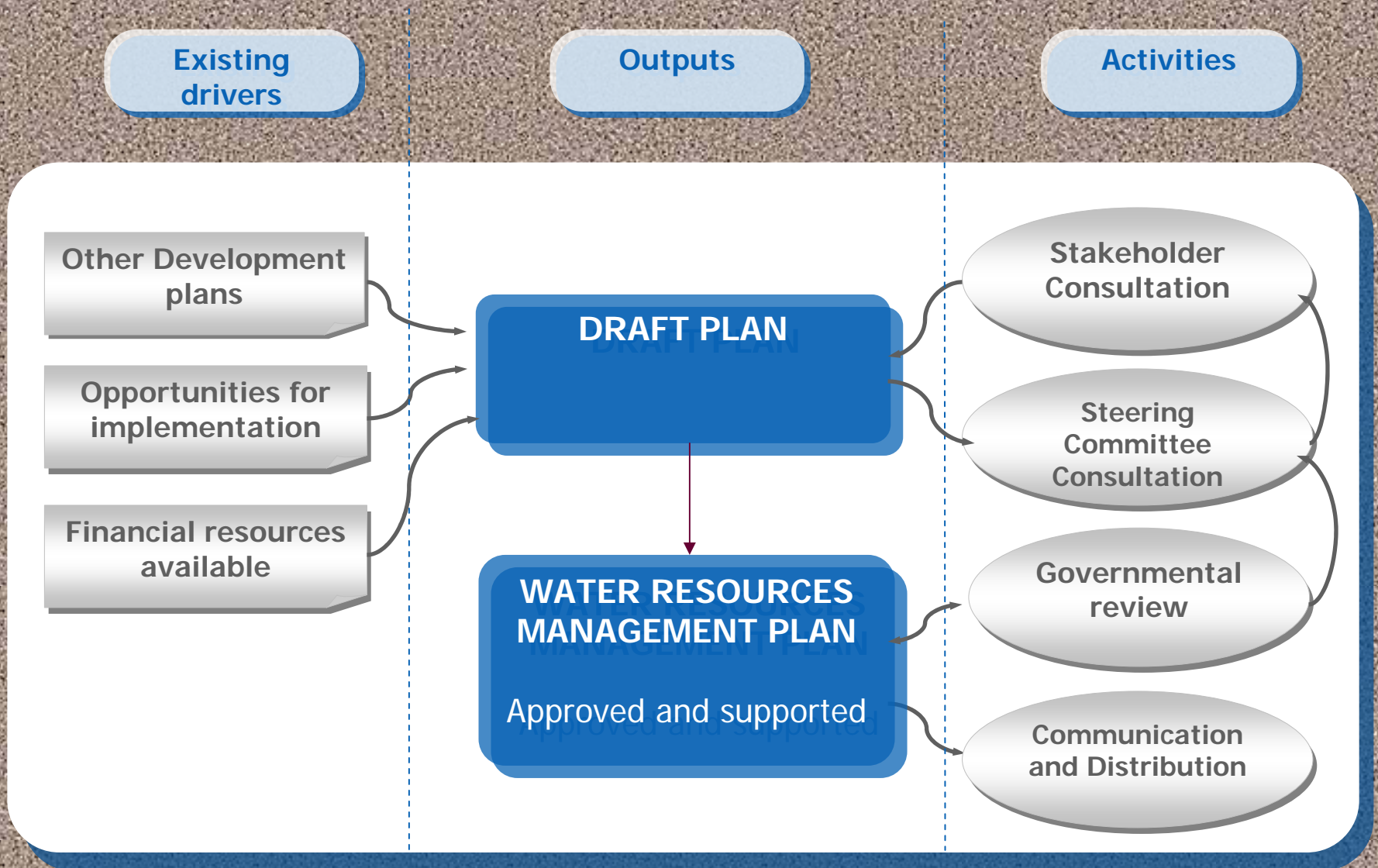


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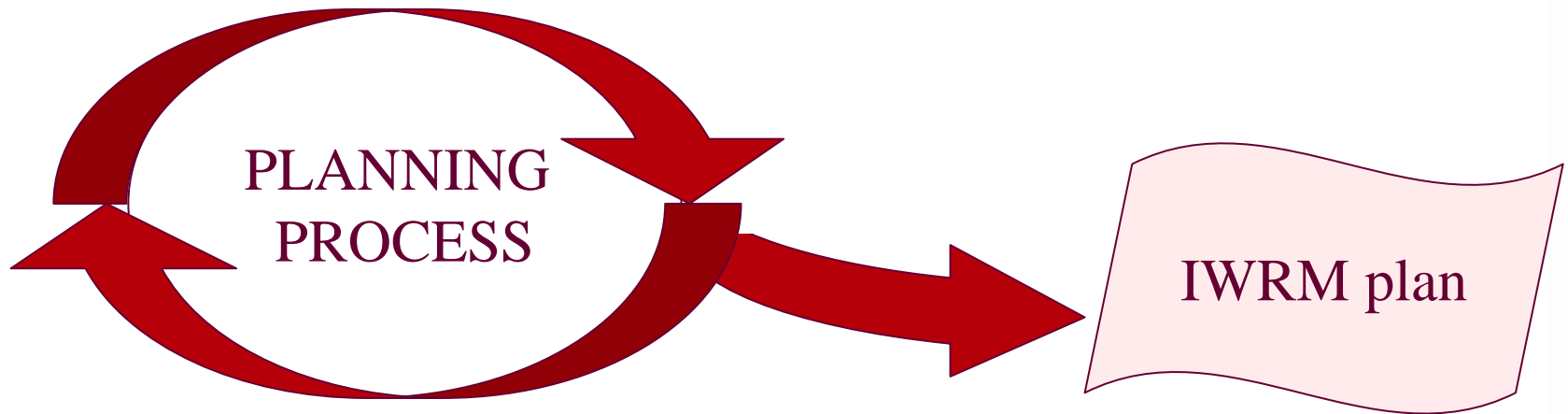


- Writing an IWRM plan
 - The content of a plan
 - Ensuring political and public participation
 - Timeframe
 - Who writes the plan
- Assessing the draft
- Exercise
- Conclusions

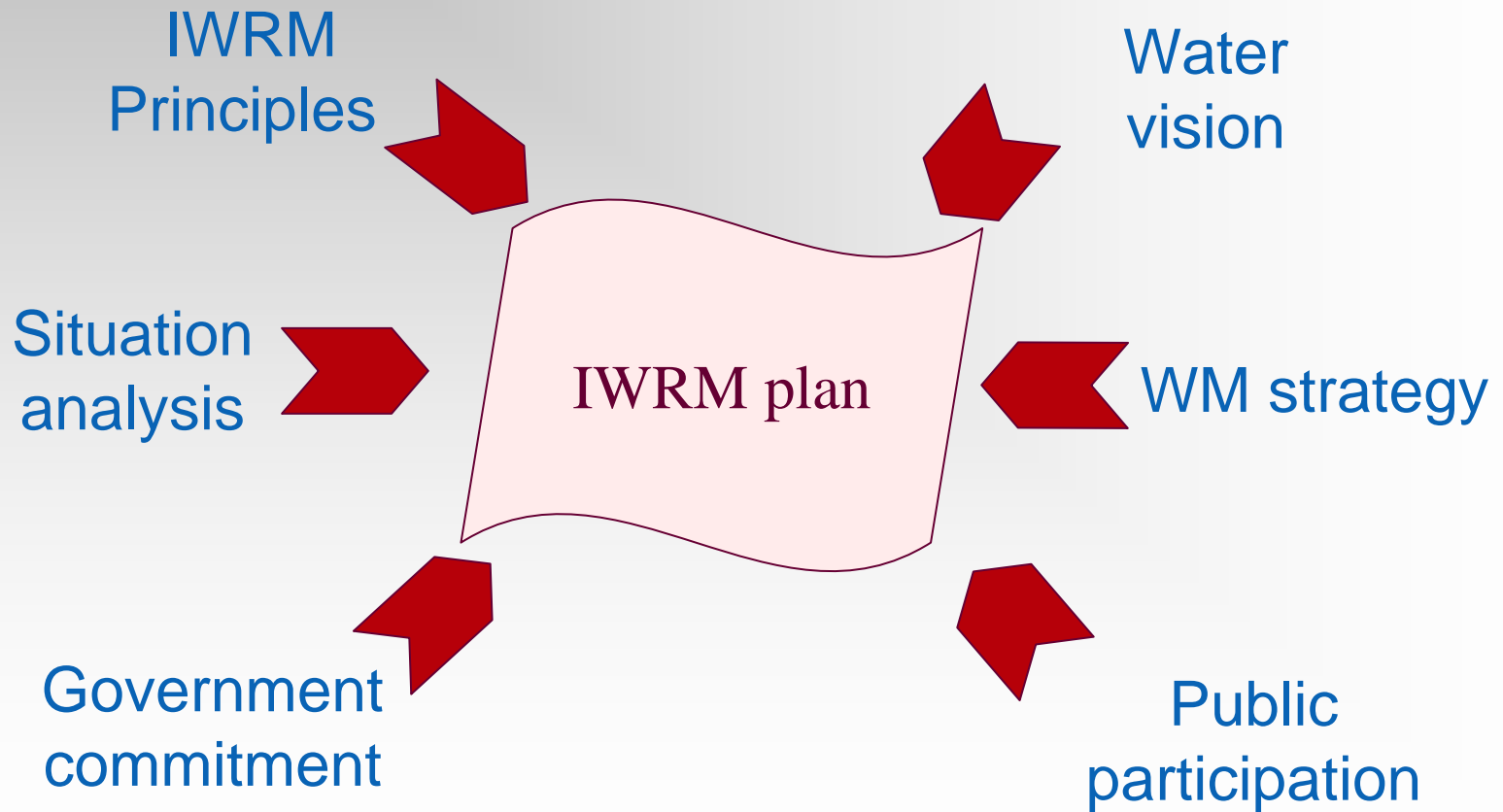
IWRM PLAN PREPARATION AND APPROVAL PHASE



IWRM PLAN



WRITING A IWRM PLAN



WRITING A IWRM PLAN

- What is the content of the plan
- How to ensure effective political and public participation in the compilation of the plan?
- What is the timeframe for completion of the plan?
- Who writes the plan?



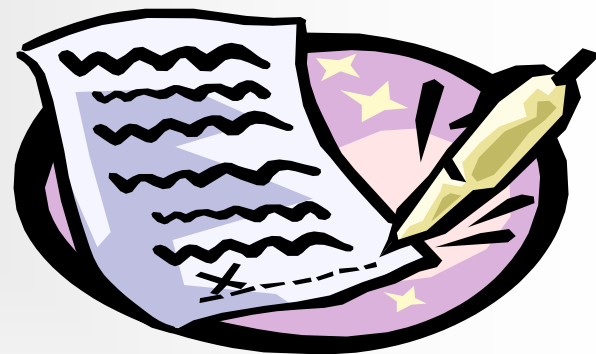
THE CONTENT OF THE PLAN



- The decision of the content is taken by all the stakeholders
- The content supports and elaborates the water management strategy.
- The issues that an IWRM plan could contain will differ country to country depending on the priorities.

THE CONTENT OF THE PLAN

- The description of the water management approach.
- Assessment of current WR situation
- Water vision
- Aims and scope
 - Goals
 - Targets
- How to achieve the aims
 - Issues and strategies
- Link with other policies and plans
- Resource requirements to implement the plan
- Use a logical framework approach



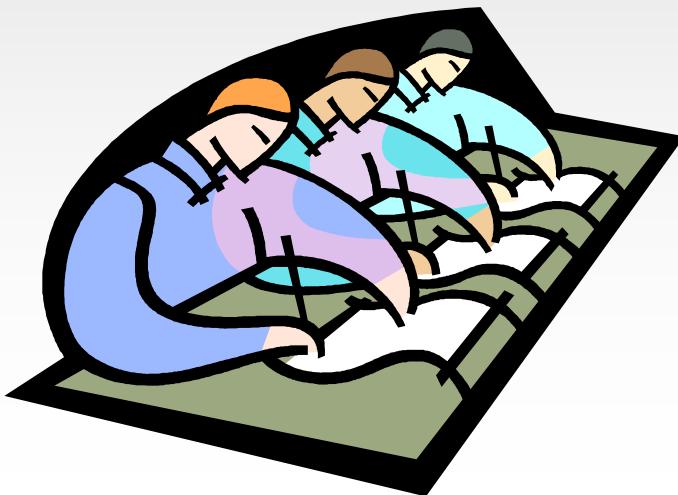
ENSURING POLITICAL AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION



- Development of mechanism for feedback with the stakeholders
 - Communication
 - Consultation
- Close consultation and cooperation at the highest level – political level

WHO WRITES THE PLAN

- The person(s) who writes the plan should be engaged in the outputs of all stages of the process.
- It can be



- One person
- A team
- Persons from specific ministries/ agencies involved
- External consultants

ASSESSING THE DRAFT



- Participatory approach.
- Assessment of WR / WRM situation
- Inclusion of targets, indicators and monitoring system
- Clear and relevant priorities
- Clear roles, financing plan and timeframe
- Focused on key water governance constraints
- Consideration of whole hydrological cycle / all river basins

IWRM PLAN APPROVAL



- Plan for this from the beginning.
- If the participation process was good, the approval should not be problematic.
- If the ownership is strong, approval should be a mere formality.

PLAN COMMUNICATION



- The final IWRM plan should be made widely known and easily accessible.
- It is important that everyone has access to it and is able to debate and prepare for the implications of implementation.

CONCLUSION



- Writing process required to be carefully planned
- Four key issues in writing must be addressed
 - The content of the plan
 - The political and public participation in writing process
 - Timeframe for completion the plan draft
 - Who writes the plan
- The plan approval will be easier if stakeholder participation process was good managed
- A communication strategy for the plan must be outlined

Thank you

