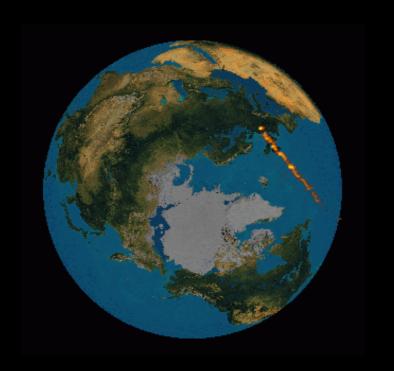
ECE Convention on transboundary waters Second International Conference Poland, 21-24 April 2002

Presentation by Prof. Torkil Jønch-Clausen
Chair of Technical Committee
Global Water Partnership

"Integrated management of water in river basins"

- 1. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM): why and what
- 2. IWRM and IRBM: the difference!
- 3. Activities and role of GWP, including the IWRM ToolBox

Why IWRM?



The Hague, March 2000:

- Meeting basic needs
- Securing the food supply
- Protecting ecosystemsby
- Sharing water resources
- Managing risks
- Valuing water
- Governing water wisely

(Ministerial Declaration The Hague March 2000)





Bonn, December 2001:

The three main priorities:

Governance - financing - capacity

The five "Bonn Keys":

- 1. Water security needs of the poor
- 2. Decentralisation: the local level is where national policy meets community needs.
- 3. Better water outreach through new partnerships.
- 4. Harmony with nature and neighbours: the water basin level
- 5. The essential key: better water governance

Towards Kyoto, March 2003:



Dialogue on water, food and environment

- balancing water for food and for nature!?

Dialogue on water and climate

- translating IPCC to water!

High level Panel on financing

why falling private investments?

Dialogue on effective water governance

engaging the politicians!

Initiative on water and poverty



- to name some!

The starting point: the problem!



The problem: Traditional Supply Management

- Focus on technical solutions
- Isolated projects:
 - Irrigation and drainage
 - Water and sanitation
 - Flood control
 - Hydropower
 - Industry

by fragmented, sub-sectoral authorities

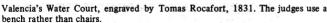
- Supply fix, rather than demand management
- Little attention to environmental and social impacts



Towards a solution:

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)







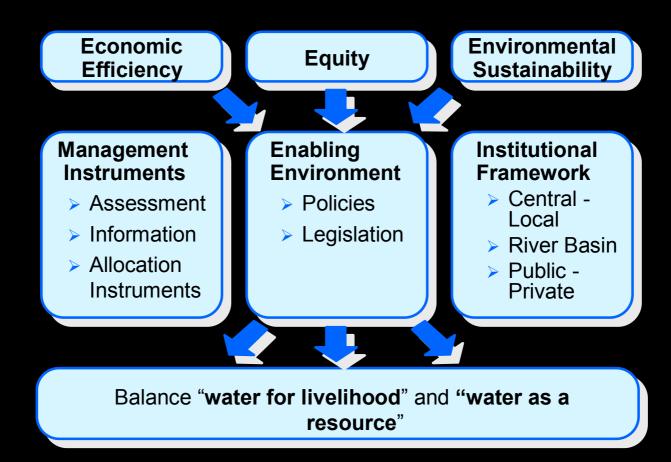
Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)



"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 ecosystems"

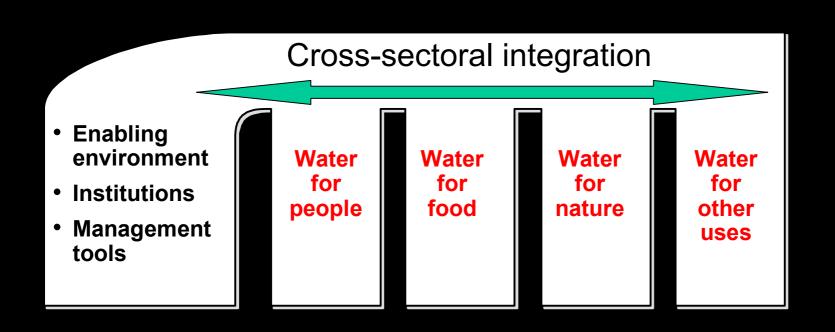
(Global Water Partnership, Technical Committee).

IWRM Components

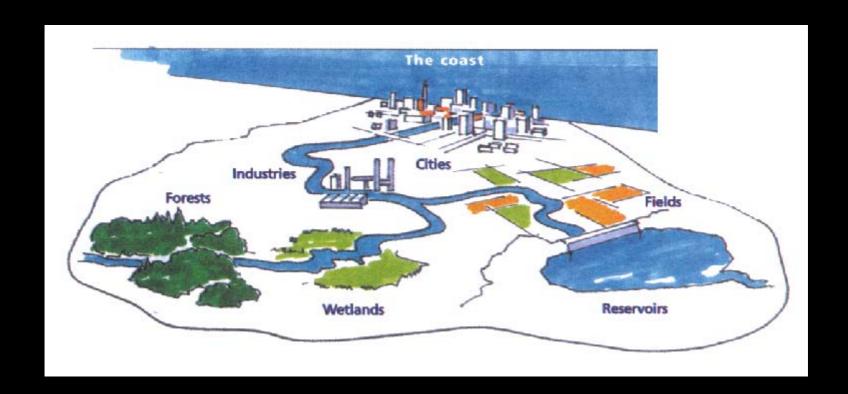


The three "E"s
The three "pillars" of IWRM

Managing competing uses: Integrated Water Resources Management



What makes water special to manage?



Manage water in the context of the river basin/aquifer!

The foundation of IWRM: Still the Dublin principles (1992)!

- basis for water chapter of Agenda 21 (Rio 1992)



First principle: Water as a finite and vulnerable resource to be managed holistically

- Recognising the hydrological cycle
 - the river basin/aquifer as the natural management unit

- Upstream-downstream user relations
 - "we all live downstream"!

10 years later European law (Water Framework Directive)!

The second principle: A participatory approach



- Participation:
 - Participation is more than consultation!
- Many forms of participation
 - Direct management; market processes etc.
- Governments' role:
 - Setting the rules of the game, not playing all positions!

The principle of subsidiarity:
Manage water at the lowest appropriate level!

With the Aarhus Convention: European law!

The third principle: Women's role

- Collect and safeguard water
 - are responsible for the <u>health</u> of the family
 - are the majority of third world farm labour



but are

- Less influential than men in decision- making
 - difficult to change: culture, religion, tradition

Wide gap between rhetoric and action! ...Europe's London Protocol!?



The fourth priciple: Water is an economic good (1)

- Water is <u>not</u> free!
 - somebody does pay!

Opportunity cost concept:

- when <u>scarce</u>, water has a value in alternative use
- Value and charges are two different things
 - the value of water is essential for allocation
 - the price of water is essential for cost recovery/feasibility

For 10 years: the most difficult, misunderstood and controversial principle of water management!

The fourth priciple: Water is an economic good (2)

- Economic instruments: essential tools for demand management
 - regulating behaviour: conserve and save!
 - service levels <-> affordability/willingness-to-pay
 - market as the regulator!? (e.g. Australia, Chile)
- Transparent subsidies for the poor
 - many countries will need subsidies far into the century!

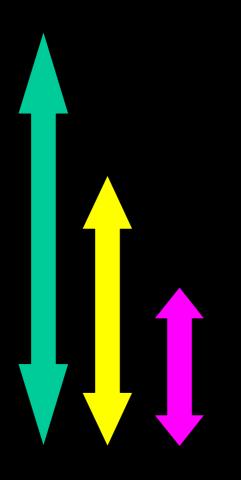
Some basic principles:

"users pay"

"polluters pay"

"subsidize the good and tax the bad"

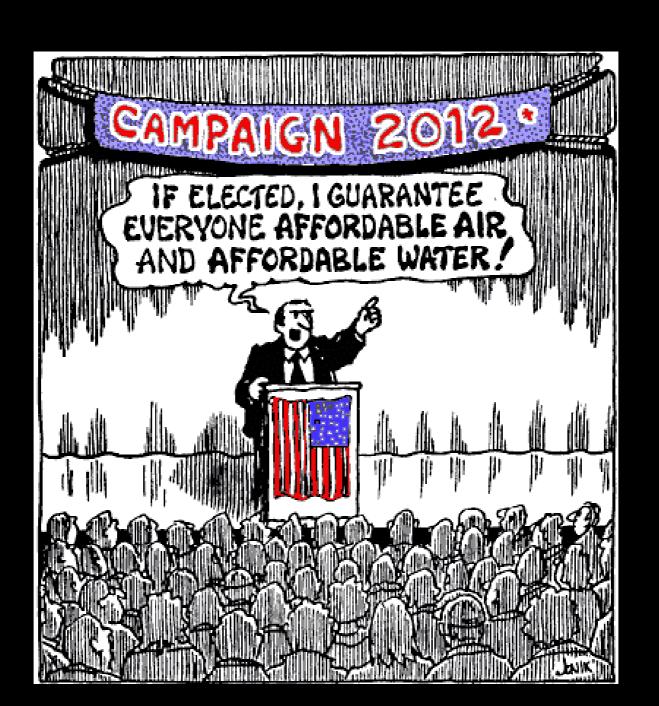
Water: cost components



Full cost (incl. environmental cost)

Full economic cost (incl. opportunity cost)

Full supply cost (incl. capital and O&M)



Understanding IWRM

What to "integrate"? What is the "I" in IWRM?



Natural system integration

Freshwater <=> Coastal zone*

Land <=> Water

"Green water" <=> "Blue water"

Surface water <=> Groundwater

Quantity <=> Quality

Upstream <=> Downstream



^{* ...} elaborated already by UNEP

Human system integration

Mainstreaming of water resources in national policies

- economic policy
- food policy
- environment policy,
- health policy,
- energy policy

..... to be elaborated by Stephen Lintner

Cross-sectoral integration

- all major water use sectors
- Involving all stakeholders

IWRM and IRBM: Different but connected

IWRM

National policies: food, energy, environment ..

Institutional roles

Water law

International co-operation Inter-basin transfers

Allocation

Pollution control

IRBM

IRBM: Different scales

Basin/aquifer as the basic management unit, but many <u>scales:</u>

Local/national scale

from small catchments to major national basins (e.g. Spain, France, Poland etc.)

National/federal scale

in-country transboundary issues (e.g. Australia, US, Germany etc.)

National government as mediator!

International scale

between-country issues (e.g. Danube, Rhine etc.)

Special structures - and preferably conventions (e.g. ECE)

IWRM and the Global Water Partnership

Global Water Partnership



... is an international network to promote and facilitate integrated water resources management



GWP today



- and now more than 25 country water partnerships (incl.CEE countries)
- and area (sub-basin) water partnerships coming up (incl. Bulgaria)

A hierarchy of Partnerships

global level



regional level



country level



catchment level

(getting to the real stakeholders!)

GWP in Europe

Regional partnerships in Central & Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia & Caucasus

Country Water Partnerships/Country Clubs established or being established in 10 CEE countries, and area water partnerships starting in Bulgaria

Co-sponsors and main supporters of GWP include: UK, Sweden, Netherlands, Denmark

Other supporting countries include Switzerland, Norway, France, Spain - and the EC

GWP Resource Centres in UK (HR Wallingford), Denmark (DHI Water & Environment). Spain (CEDEX) expected to join

Bringing people together "Water is everybody's business!"

Across sectors & disciplines Across institutional roles	Hydrology	Water Supply	Sanitation	Agriculture	Environment	Industry	Energy	Economic Planning	Social planning	etc
Central Government										
Decentral authorities										
Basin entities			W	VP	- 2	pl	atf	orr	n	
Academia				llia						
Civil society		10	1 4	1114			uiil		5	
etc									T	

GWP activities

1. Partnerships

2. Alliances and co-ordination



- 3. Promoting IWRM
 - the IWRM ToolBox
 - the Governance Dialogue
- 4. Supporting actions and programmes
 - the Associated Programmes





Example of a GWP activity:

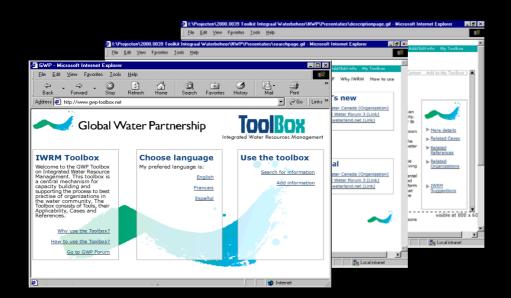


(launched in Bonn in December 2001)



The ToolBox on IWRM

- Translating IWRM theory to practical tools
- Providing concrete examples of IWRM in practice (cases!)





What is a tool?

C. Management instruments

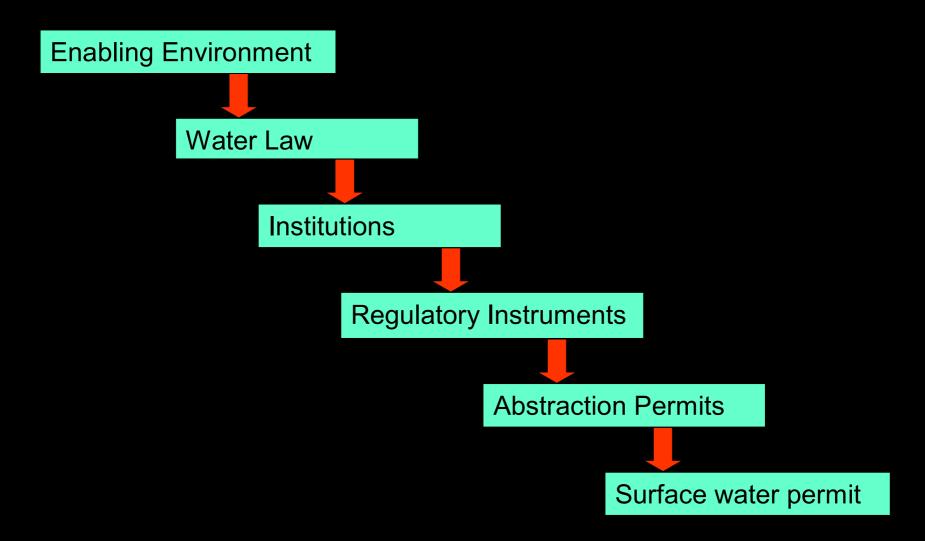
- C1. Water resour B. Institutional roles
- C2. Plans for IWI_{B1.} Creating an q
- C4. Social chang
- C5. Conflict resol
- C6. Regulatory in
- C7. Economic ins
- C8. Information n

C3. Demand mar B2. Institutional cA. Enabling environment

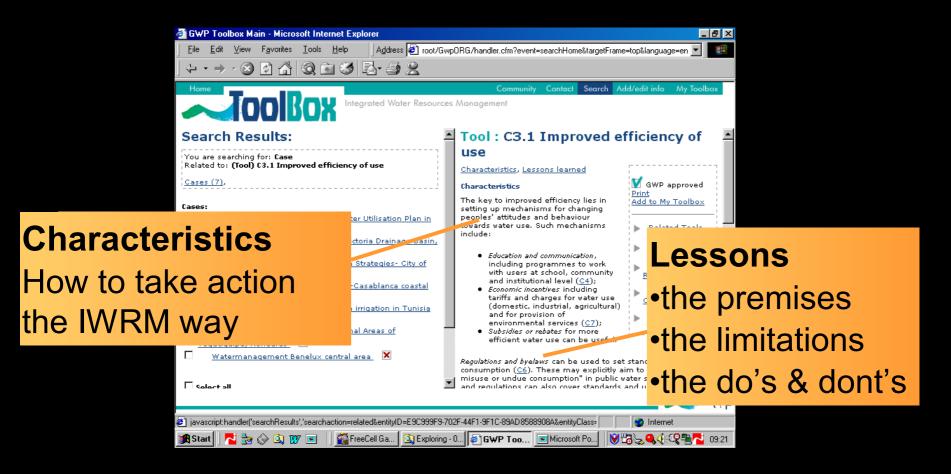
- A1. Policies
- A2. Legislation
- A3. Financing & incentive structures



A hierachy of tools

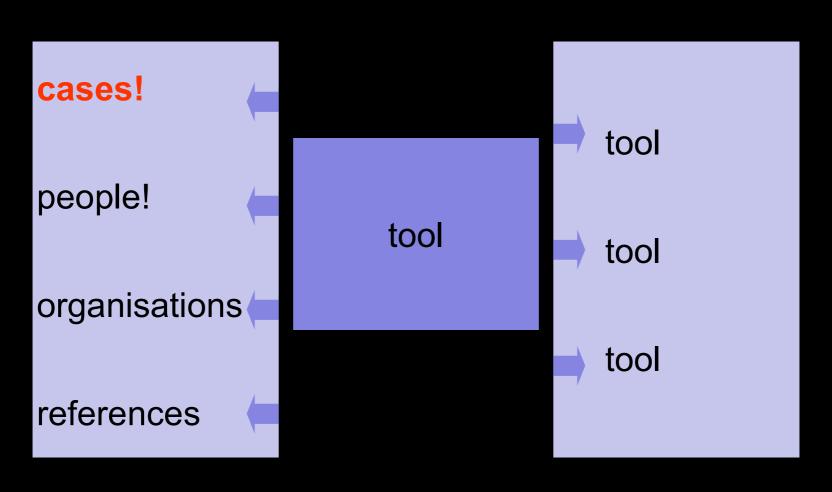


How are tools described?





Tools linked to





Case studies

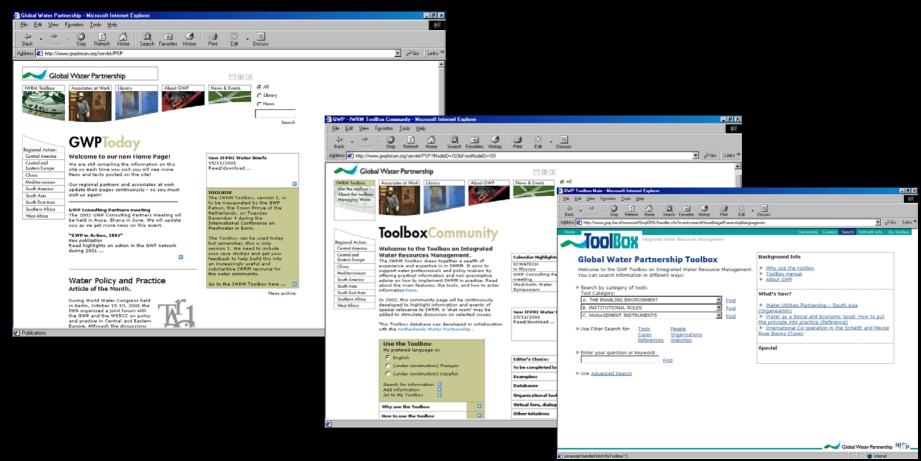
- Case studies analysing actual experiences
- Extracting lessons both good and bad=> "good practices"
- Quality: all cases are peer reviewed
- Over 80 cases under development



- i.e a box full of tools and actual cases!
- including Lake Peipsi!



Entering the ToolBox.....





The ToolBox process

Version 1 - Bonn



Feedback from users:

<u>cases!</u>, references, translations etc.

(including CEE and CAC)



Version 2 - WWF3

Europe and and GWP: sharing experiences - within Europe, and with the rest of the World -

European approaches and experiences

(Water Framework Directive, ECE Convention, Aarhus Convention, London protocol etc.)



GWP mechanisms for IWRM promotion

(Regional, country and local water partnerships, the ToolBox, the GWP Associated Programmes etc.)



Co-operation and partnerships:

- within Europe
- with the developing countries

... as e.g. through EU Water Initiative to be announced in Johannesburg



Thank you!

And please look at

www.gwpforum.org