

## IWRM & Partnership

# Towards Integration

1st Pan African GEF IW: Learn Structured Learning Workshop,  
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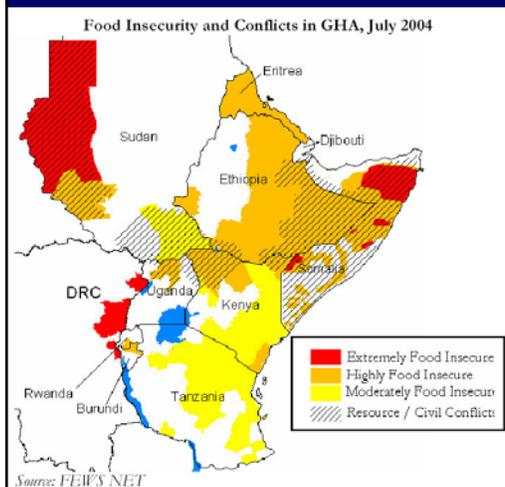
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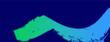


## Water Scarcity & Social Stress



- Population doubled from 1974, 40% more by 2015
- 40% undernourished, reaches 70% in some countries
- Unpredictable rain & climate change- 80% and 92% ice cover loss in Mts Kenya and Kilimanjaro → drought, hunger
- 75% labour, 90% of water withdrawal for poor agriculture,
- All countries share water

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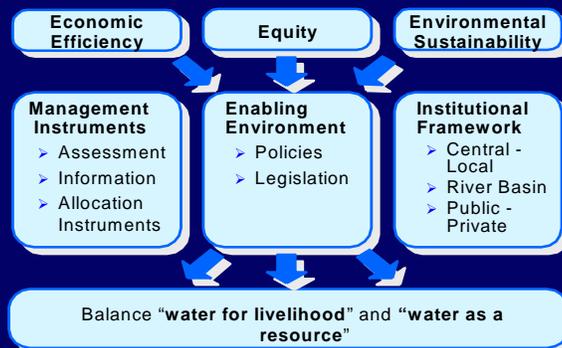
# Economies

- ❑ 1% of land irrigated (cf 37% in Asia)
- ❑ Persistent poverty, low commodity prices, over fishing, high slum levels, increasing vulnerability, climate change
- ❑ Poor education, weak institutions, fragmented information>> and water degradation>>pastoral vs pastoral vs peasant armed conflicts. \$2billion spent on arms '97
- ❑ 7 of 10 poorest countries are here
- ❑ National promises of future water use, separate treaties destabilise transboundary cooperation

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# The “3 pillars” of IWRM



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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

Examples for economic losses from floods, droughts and climate variability:

**Elements:**

- Water degradation, health and loss of productivity
- Soil degradation and loss of productive land
- Deforestation, catchment destruction caused by wood fuel
- Risk management, floods and droughts

**Zimbabwe:** The drought in Zimbabwe in the early 1990s entailed a 45% decline in agricultural production and an associated 11% decline in gross domestic product (GDP).

**Kenya and Peru:** El Niño floods (1997-98) caused an estimated economic loss exceeding 1.7 billion USD in Kenya and 2.6 billion USD in Peru.

**Mozambique** suffered a 23% reduction in GDP following the floods in 2000.

IWRM - including risk management, prudent co-ordinated management of land and water, monitoring, forecasting and contingency planning could have alleviated these grave economic consequences.

Source: GWP

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The majority of MDGs are directly or indirectly related to Water Resources Management; Therefore, the Johannesburg Summit called Countries to develop IWRM Plans by 2005

- Goal 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger**
- Goal 2: Achieve universal primary education**
- Goal 3: Promote gender equality and empower women**
- Goal 4: Reduce child mortality**
- Goal 5: Improve maternal health**
- Goal 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases**  
*Target 8. Have halted and begun to reverse incidence of malaria and other major diseases.*
- Goal 7: Ensure environmental sustainability**  
*Target 9. Integrate principles of sustainable development into country policies and programs and reverse loss of environmental resources.*  
*Target 10. Halve proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water.*  
*Target 11. Have achieved a significant improvement in lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.*
- Goal 8: Develop a global partnership for development**

The Plan of Implementation adopted at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 called for countries to "develop Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans by 2005".

Source: Millennium Declaration

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IWRM is a social process, aims to reform values and departs from fragmented approaches towards collaborative, integrated systems

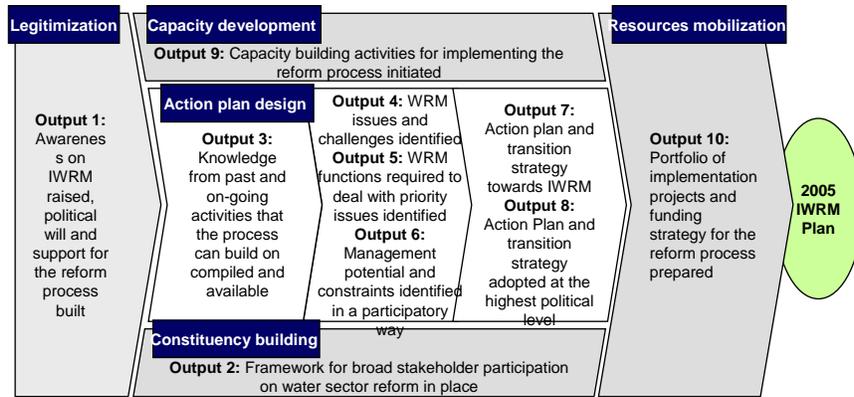
## □ELEMENTS

1. Socio-economic setting: demographic, incomes, livelihoods
2. Technical water issues: hydro information
3. Driving Forces for demand and supply in
  - Water services
  - Food security
  - Commerce and tourism
  - Extreme events
  - Land use
4. Macro-sector development: integrated project types, opportunities for multiple benefits & collaboration
5. Agreeing on protocols and participatory management
6. Translating protocols into regulatory and institutional frameworks

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To establish an IWRM Plan is a complex task that needs the support of all key actors in the main sectors affected

## □PROCESS



Source: GWP

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The core team should consist of stakeholders with high impact in the sector – others can be integrated during the development process

### □ STAKEHOLDER MATRIX

		Affected by policy	
		low	high
Impact on policy	high	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ World Bank</li> <li>□ Bilaterals</li> <li>□ INGOs: IUCN, WWF</li> <li>□ M o Finance / Mo Planning</li> <li>□ M o Lands and Settlement</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ M o Agriculture, livestock</li> <li>□ KENGEN</li> <li>□ RDAs</li> <li>□ MWI</li> <li>□ Forests dept, KWS, Tourism</li> </ul>
	low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ NEMA</li> <li>□ Public Health Departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Pastoralist</li> <li>□ Women</li> <li>□ Local Authorities</li> <li><i>Representation Options:</i></li> <li>□ Women advocacy NGO</li> <li>□ Provincial Administration</li> </ul>

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## Country Water Partnerships

- Kenya- Supporting preparation of IWRM Plan:-
  - Intersectoral collaboration by key actors affecting water
  - Strengthening stakeholder involvement through structured information
  - Promoting integration in PRSP, ERSWG national economic development frameworks
- Eritrea- Simultaneously address critical water scarcity through technical assistance and support IWRM policy development- NEDA
- Ethiopia- WSDP responds to MDGs, so how to implement IWRM. US funding pilot in 2 woredas- Tigray; Amhara; case studies in conflict mitigation and optimising outcomes
- Burundi- definition of priority sector:- energy, food security (irrigation), water supply- community, health centres and schools
- Sudan- "Water for Peace"- identifyinh transboundary and national conflicts arising from water and natural resource allocation

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## Our activities in “Water for Peace”

- Regionally brought together water practitioners, journalists and politicians to review impacts; consider future options
- Multi-stakeholder process led to rapid consensus on underlying causes
- High expectations on what GWP platform could deliver

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## Country experiences, lessons

### Sudan-

- Minister Kamal calls for
  - adoption of Helsinki rules to avoid intercountry conflicts possible under territorial sovereignty
  - GWP to endeavour good WRM for peace in Africa from village to national to basin level
- South Sudan Minister underscores need for addressing water conflict to avoid collapse of CPA as refugees return

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## Cont...

- Ethiopia:-
  - Tigre woredas' development plans incompatible, up/down stream competition exacerbated by religion
  - Amhara- former reserve for drought periods overwhelmed by fivefold increase in demand
  - CWP strengthens local decision making by enhancing non-state actors role *but...*
  - Demand for creation of AWP beyond CWP/GWP capacity
- Kenya:- Escalating long-term conflicts between communities over water galvanises government and civil society (inc. CWP) to address sustainable solution to water conflict
- Eritrea:- CWP investigates customary laws and processes before work on policy & legal framework commences; overwhelmed by demand to form at grassroots

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## Challenges & lessons

- Suspicion of GWP and its approach- multi-stakeholder platform not catered for in laws; water and security authorities wary of platform being used to criticize performance
- Stakeholder participation difficult to sustain beyond early enthusiasm,
- IWRM needs inclusion of non-government actors in decision making, not well regarded in hierarchies of EnA
- Rapid demand for creation of forum at watershed level exceeds GWP/CWP capacity to deliver; need partners
- Competition between government departments pre-empts potential economic efficiency through multi-use programs
- Tension between specialists vs stakeholders in gov & NGO
- Political support crucial but has own pitfalls
- Hot spots galvanize will to act, but watch for unsuitable interventions that undermine sustainable process

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## Future research?

- ❑ Economic efficiency arguments need good info and thorough analysis; hydro/irrigation/WSS opportunity cost research
- ❑ Livestock and pastoral both social and security problem. Changes to land use eg by titling, unbalanced development not linked to seasons and carrying capacity impact
- ❑ Food security considerations main driver for poor irrigation, need to identify best use of land, avoid salination; financial performance needs independent evaluation
- ❑ Transboundary forums to overcome intractable local conflicts on water. Basin wide “benefit sharing” valuable concept

