International Roundtable on Integrated Shared Lake Basin Management in Southeastern Europe

Ohrid, October 2006

The framework for integrated management of shared lake basins

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An ambitious talk - getting it all right!?

- The World Lake Vision
- The IWRM approach
  - *including the Ecosystems Approach and the linkage between freshwater and coast*
  - *and the "IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans"*
- The EU Water Framework Directive
  - *compared to IWRM*
- The trans-boundary water management challenge
  - *and the ECE Trans-boundary Convention*

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LAKES:

CHALLENGES AND VISION

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Lakes: the assets

- More than a lot of clean water supply!!
  - *Wetlands and shorelands*
  - *Lakescapes*
- Goods
  - *Fisheries*
  - *Transportation*
  - *Fiber*
- Services
  - *Recreation -tourism ($!!)*
  - *Flood retention for free*
  - *Spiritual and cultural value*
- And an economic development asset!
  - *Land prices: Location! (lake view)*
  - *Tourism development*

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Lakes: the threats

- Urban and industrial waste from point sources

  Easy to locate, expensive to control

  - *Sewage, solid waste, toxic chemicals*
- Land use waste from non-point sources

  Difficult to locate and control

  – *Fertilizers, pesticides,*

  – *Sedimentation and erosion of nutrient rich soils*
- Regulation

  – *Dams and diversions (for agriculture and hydropower)*

  – *Drainage*
- Overfishing

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Factors threatening lakes *within the basin*

- Excessive water withdrawals or diversions
- Excessive nutrient loads
- Contamination of water and sediments
- Increased erosion and sedimentation
- Unsustainable fishing practices and aquaculture

Solutions are needed:

•At the *national level* for national basins
•At the *international (riparian) level* for trans-boundary lake basins

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Factors threatening lakes from *outside the basin*

- Long range transport of airborne pollutants and nutrients
- Invasive alien species
- Climate change

Solutions are needed:

- at the sub-regional, regional or even global level

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The 7 principles: World Lake Vision

1. A harmonious relationship between *humans and nature* is essential for the sustainable use of lakes
2. A lake *drainage basin* is the logical starting point for planning and management actions for sustainable lake use
3. A long term *preventative approach* directed to preventing the causes of lake degradation is essential
4. Policy development and decision-making for lake management should be based on *sound science* and the best available information

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The 7 principles: World Lake Vision

5. The management of lakes for their sustainable use requires the *resolution of conflicts among competing users* of lake resources, taking into account the needs of present and future generations and of nature
6. Citizens and other *stakeholders must participate* meaningfully in identifying and resolving critical lake problems
7. *Good governance*, based on fairness, transparency and empowerment of all stakeholders, is essential for sustainable lake use

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IWRM:

WHAT AND HOW?

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IWRM:
Managing water for society

Economic Efficiency

Equity

Environmental Sustainability

Management Instruments

- Assessment
- Information
- Allocation Instruments

Enabling Environment

- Policies
- Legislation

Institutional Framework

- Central - Local
- River Basin
- Public - Private

Balance "**water for livelihood**" and **"water as a resource**"

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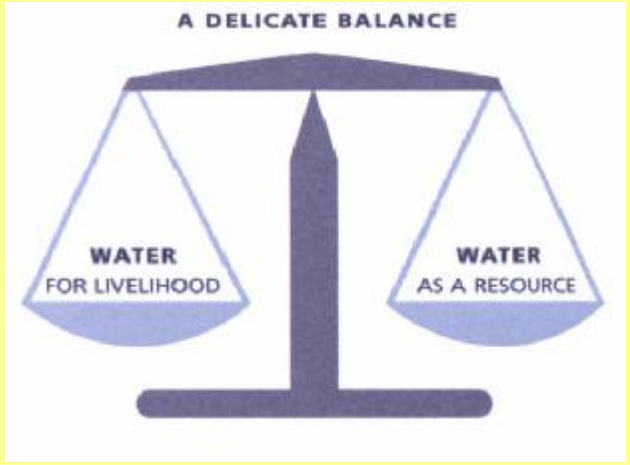
Achieving the balance takes …

Public awareness and participation
Political will
Trust



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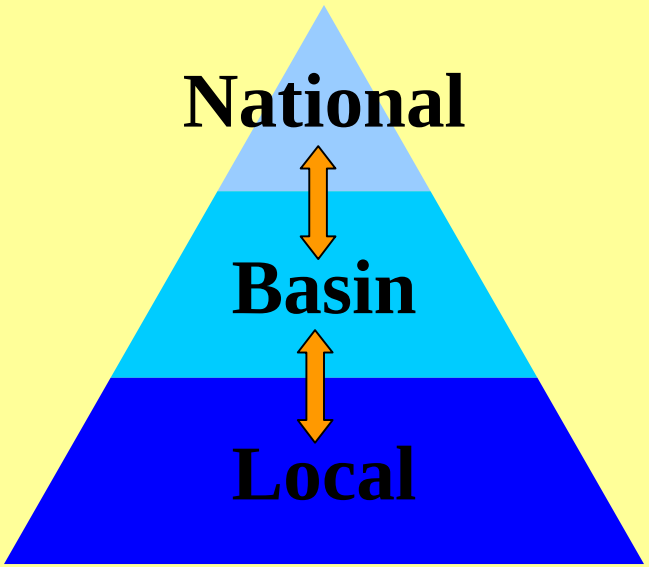
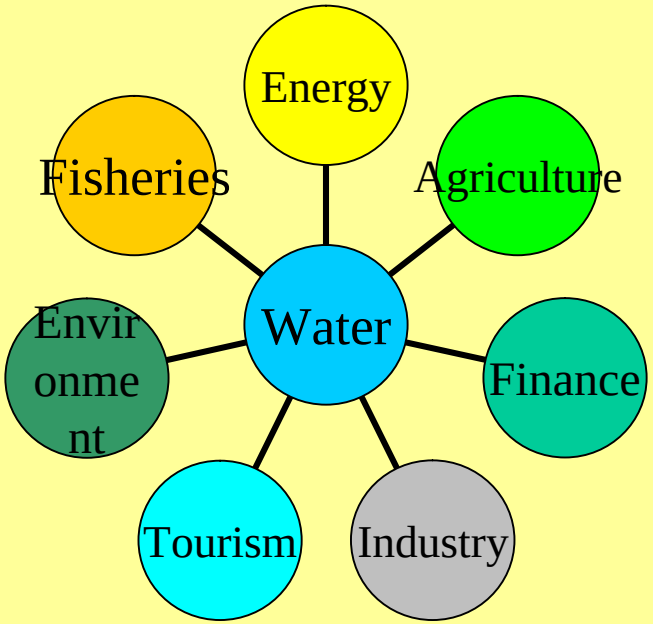
Integrating across levels and sectors





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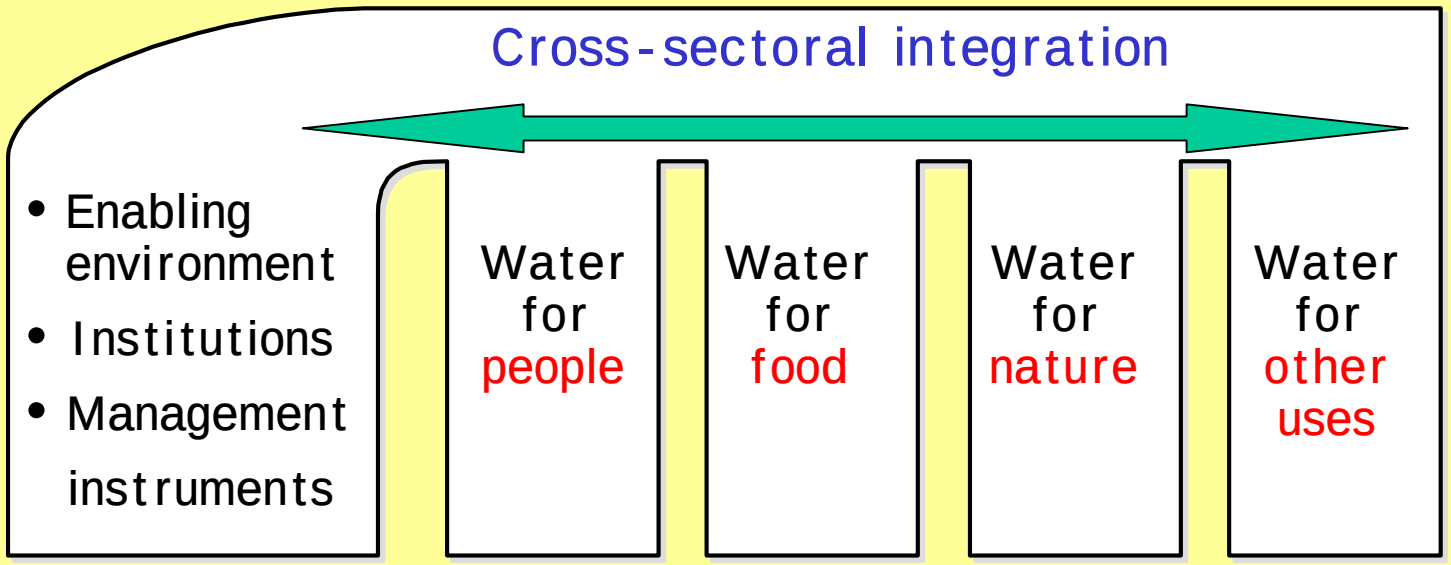
Managing competing uses



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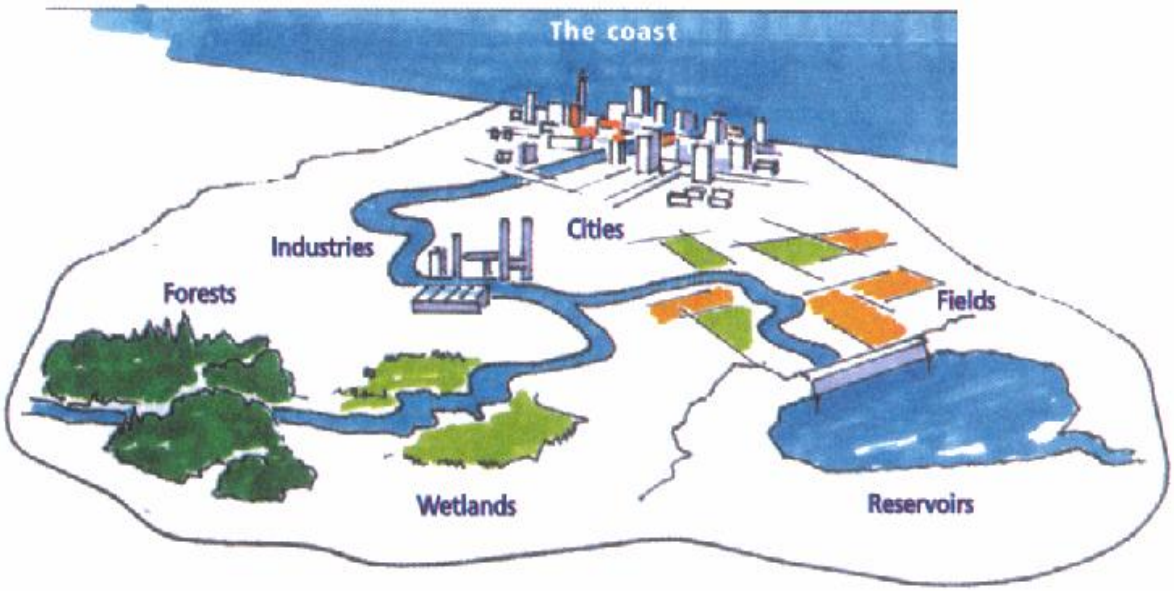
Respecting the basin



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Natural system integration

Freshwater	<=>	Coastal zone
Land	<=>	Water
“Green water”	<=>	“Blue water”
Surface water	<=>	Groundwater
Quantity	<=>	Quality
Upstream	<=>	Downstream

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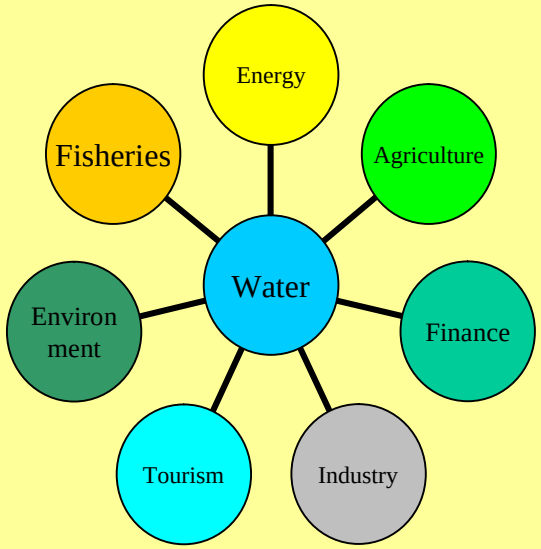
Human system integration

Mainstreaming of water resources in national policies ….

- *economic policy (incl. macro-economic effects)*
- *food policy (self-sufficiency?)*
- *environment policy,*
- *health policy,*
- *energy policy*



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The environmental dimension of IWRM

- striking the balance
- IWRM and the Ecosystems Approach

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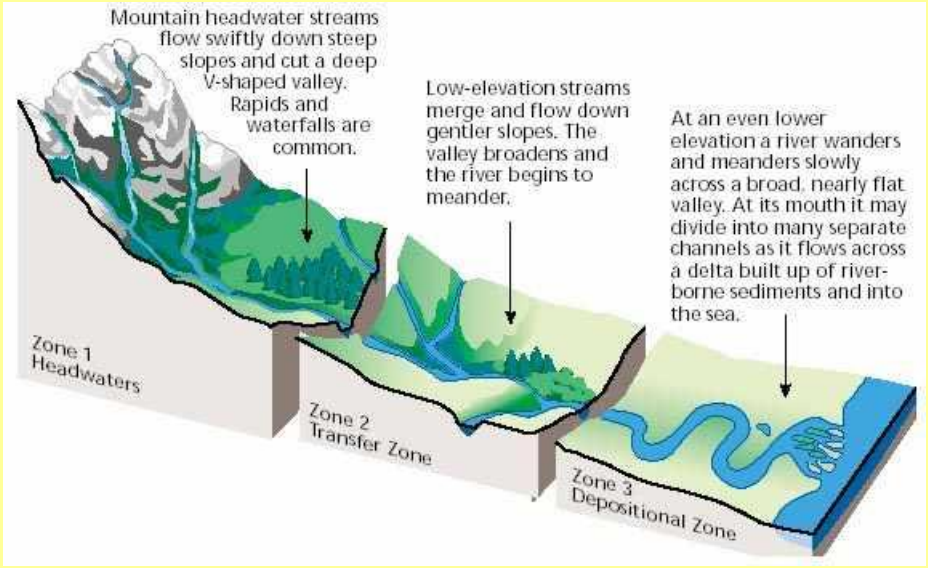
Ecosystems: H-2-O

Integrated Coastal Area and River Management (ICARM)



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The IWRM components

A. Enabling environment
A1. Policies
A2. Legislation
A3. Financing & incentive structures

B. Institutional roles
B1. Creating an organisational framework
B2. Institutional capacity building

C. Management instruments
C1. Natural resources assessment
C2. Plans for IWRM and ICZM
C3. Demand management
C4. Social change instrument
C5. Conflict resolution
C6. Regulatory instruments
C7. Economic instruments
C8. Information management

GWP IWRM ToolBox:
50 tools
150 cases

IWRM and basin management

IWRM

National policies: economic, food, energy

International co-operation

Water law

Taxes, fees structures..

Interbasin transfers

Institutional roles

Basin management

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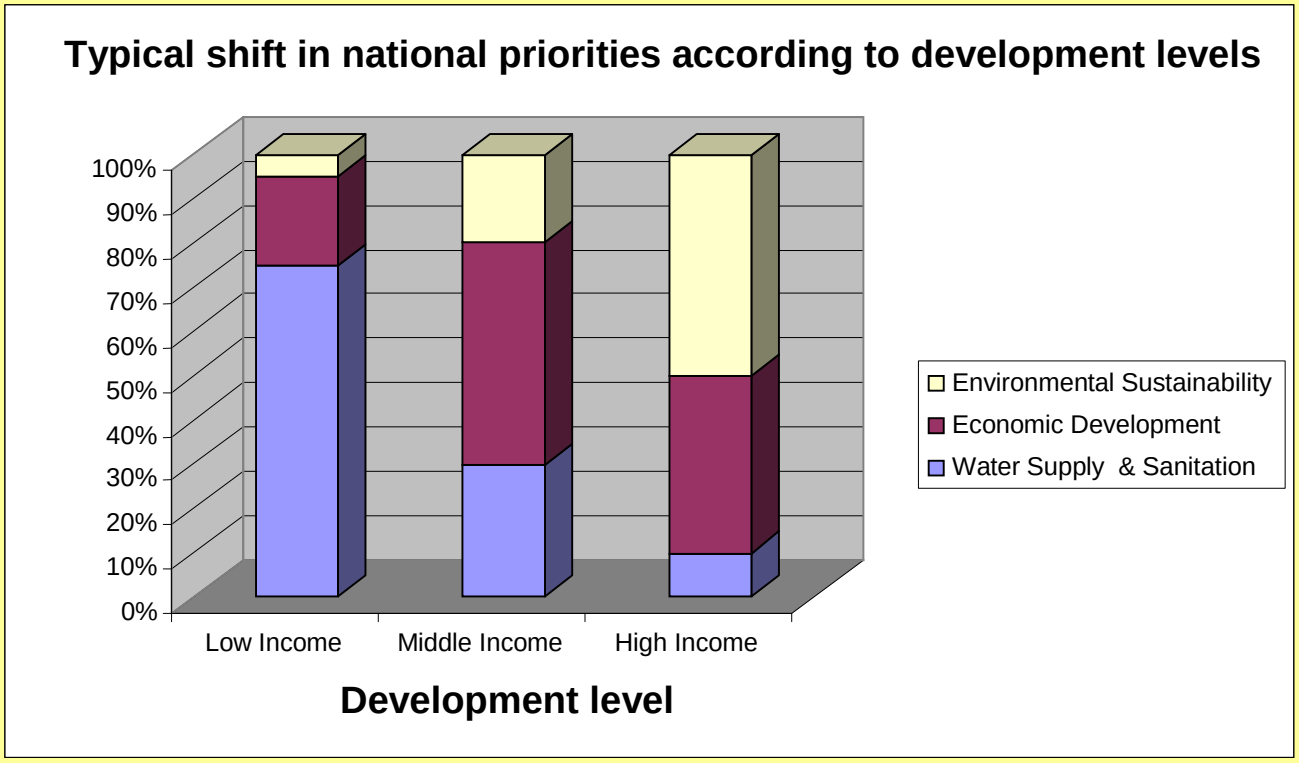
IWRM is no blue print



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IWRM policy process - and the lakes

What is so special about lakes in water resources management:

- Lakes *constitute* huge and precious freshwater resources
- Lake ecosystems *provide* livelihood for millions of people
- Lakes *are* integral parts of their drainage basins
- Lakes *are* particularly vulnerable and endangered

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IWRM in SE Europe
- from theory to practice

- From laws to regulation
  - and enforcement?
- Public participation
  - rhetoric or reality?
- Decentralization – "lowest appropriate level"
  - but still CAC tradition?
- Economic instruments
  - courage to apply?
- Data and information
  - ready to share?

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THE WSSD:

" IWRM AND WATER EFFICIENCY PLANS"

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What is the WSSD target?

The Plan of Implementation adopted by WSSD in Johannesburg, 2002, calls for:

"Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries"

-at the country level, and/or at the basin level

Why such IWRM plans ?

Two good reasons:

- Instrument to *mainstream water* in national economy and development
- Instrument to help achieving the *Millennium Development Goals* (MDG´s) by 2015: on poverty, hunger, health and environment

- i.e. not just target 10 on water supply and sanitation; water key for all the MDG's!

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Some other messages in Art. 26

- The *basin* should as the basic unit for integrating management.
- Priority to meeting *basic human needs*, particularly the poor.
- Balancing *ecosystem needs* with the needs of other water users.
- Stakeholder *participation* and capacity building
- *Accountability* of public and private organisations

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Link to other strategies and plans

IWRM strategy and plans

National MDG strategies

National poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs)

National 5-year plans

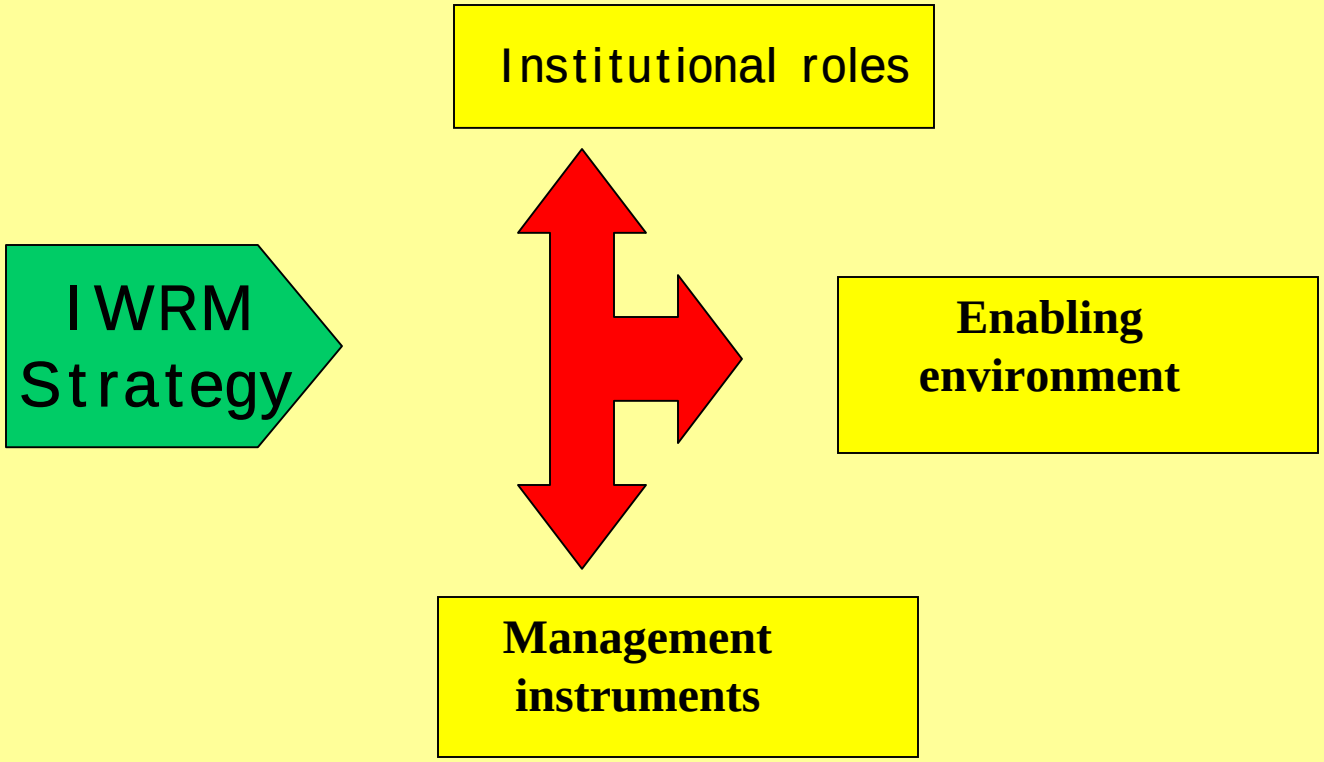
National sustainable development strategies

National biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans

etc.etc.

WHAT ARE "IWRM PLANS"?

A strategy for change ..



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A plan (the "IWRM Plan") for the strategy

including...

- *both* development (infrastructure) *and* management
- *both* resource management *and* service delivery

  and

- "water efficiency" as an integral element

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How is “water efficiency” addressed?

Water efficiency in WSSD PoI

Point (a) of Art. 26:

=> *"technical water efficiency"*

Point (c) of Art. 26:

=> *"economic/allocative water efficiency"*

Water Efficiency:
- an integral part of IWRM

EFFICIENCY		PLAN
Use efficiency	⇔	Awareness
Recycling/reuse		Incentives
Supply efficiency		Technologies
'Economic/societal' efficiency		Policies
		Financing

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IWRM PLANS: HOW?

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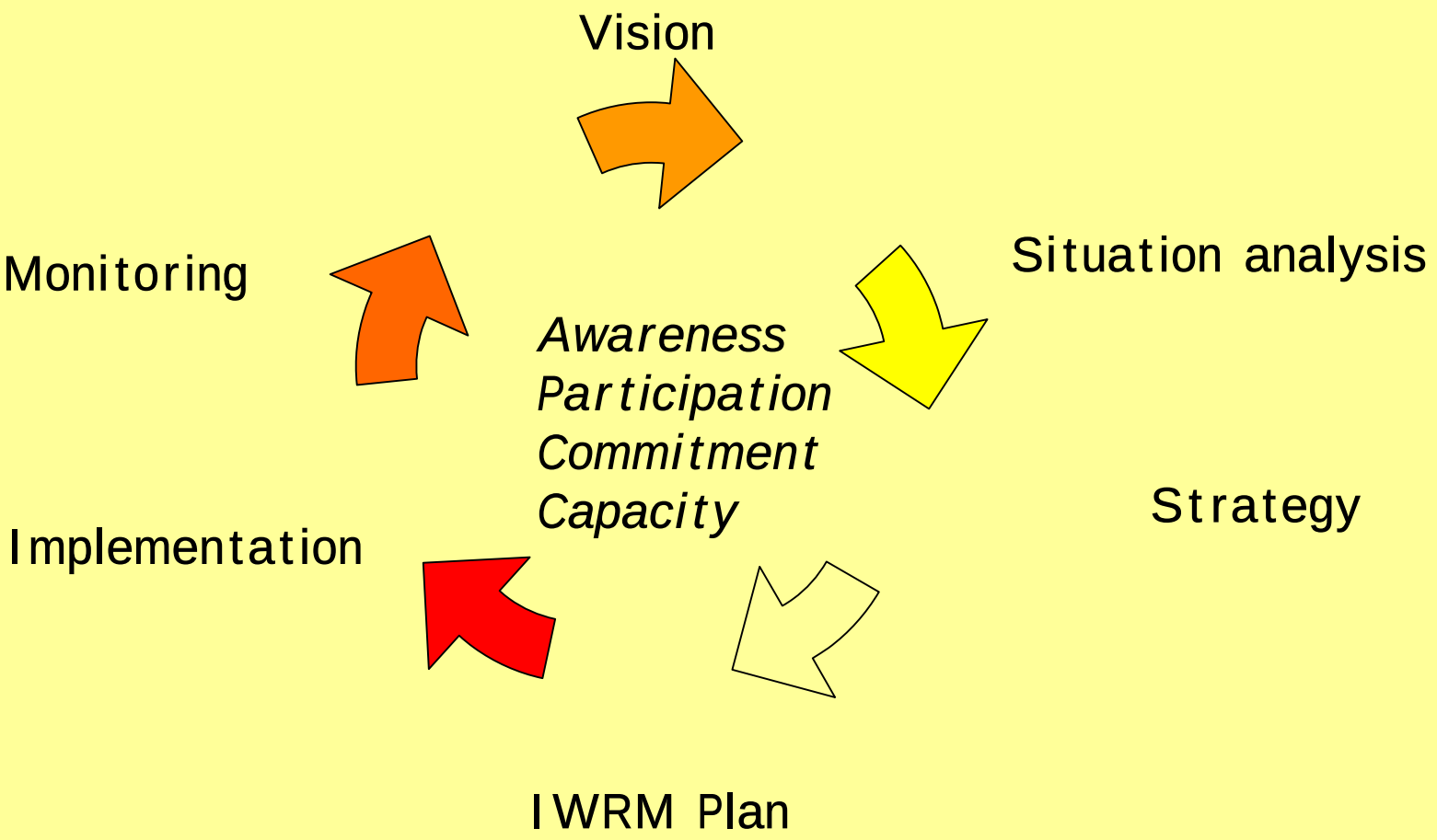
IWRM planning: A cyclic process!



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The elements of the process:
… one by one...

Initiation

- Government commitment
- Awareness
- Management Team
  - the national government: the ‘owner’
  - a Steering committee
  - a facilitating institution
  - a day-to-day management team

Vision

- A vision – why and what?
- Existing visions and policies
- Stakeholder views
- Political commitment

Situation analysis

- Water resources assessment
- Governance framework
- Existing policies and plans
- Stakeholder concerns
    - livelihood/demand issues
    - resource-impact issues

Strategy

- Vision to policy
- Strategic goals
- IWRM change areas
    - Enabling environment
    - Institutional roles
    - Management instruments

IWRM Plan

- Implementation framework
  - how to meet the strategic goals
- Portfolio of projects
  - with time schedules and costs
  - actions and planning in parallel!
- Financing

Implementation

Framework *for IWRM*

- *enabling environment*
- *institutional roles*
- *management instruments*

Framework for *water infrastructure* development

Framework for *water and sanitation service delivery*

Framework for *water efficiency* improvements

- as basis for concrete actions!

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Evaluation and monitoring

Assessment through *indicators for IWRM*

- *process indicators*
- *performance indicators*
- *impact indicators*

Feed-back to planning => ongoing revisions

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THE ROADMAP

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Roadmap: Plan for the process

Vision

Assessment

Strategy

IWRM Plan

"Roadmap"

The process:
- from Vision
to
IWRM "Plan"

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Roadmap question 1: Where are we?

Where is the country in the planning loop?

- Vision stage?
- Situation analysis?
- Policy and strategy development?
- IWRM plan?

Roadmap question 2: What are the constraints?

Lack of awareness and political will?

- Elected representatives and government
- Stakeholders

Lack of capacity?

- Technical
- Managerial
- Financial

Roadmap question 3: What actions needs to be taken?

More detailed problem assessment?

Awareness raising through workshops/TA?

- Political, managerial, stakeholder levels

Targeted capacity building to these levels?

Resource mobilisation?

- Local and external

Technical assistance?

Roadmap question 4: What will such actions require?

Time frame and budgets:

- Who – what – how – how much?

Expected assistance from international partners

- Short term, longer term

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What is the global status and process?

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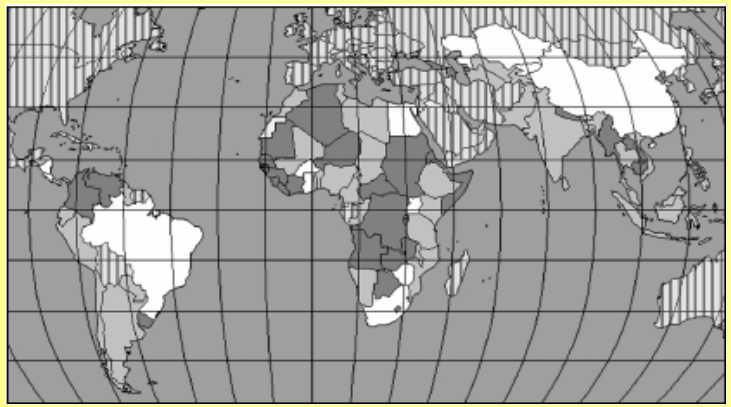
Results reported to WWF Mexico (March 2006)

Total World figures:

- Good progress: 25%
- Some steps: 50%
- Initial stage: 25%



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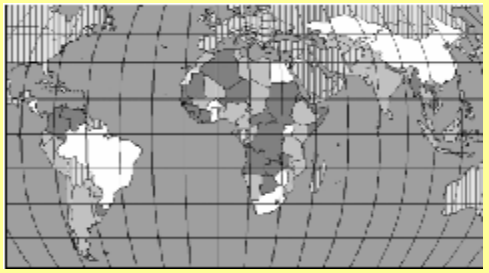
The global process on IWRM: Next steps

All countries reporting progress on IWRM Plans and implementation to CSD in 2008

- *letter from UN Secretary-General in a few months; same format for all*



Development (by UN-Water) of indicators on IWRM to be adopted by CSD in 2008:

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IWRM and the EU Water Framework Directive (WFD)

IWRM versus WFD

- Different by definition: *Approach vs. law*
- IWRM developed as a response to international water governance crisis (post-Rio)
- WFD developed as a response to fragmented *European environmental legislation* (DG ENV)
- Developed in different fora: IWRM in water development and management – WFD in environment protection

Key aims of WFD

- Expanding the scope of *water protection* to all waters, surface waters and groundwater
- Achieving "*good ecological status*" for all waters by a set deadline
- Water management based on river/lake *basins*
- "Combined approach" of emission limit values and quality standards
- Getting the prices right
- Getting the *citizens involved* more closely
- Streamlining legislation

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Preamble 16 of WFD

"Further integration of protection and sustainable management of water into other Community policy areas such as energy, transport, agriculture, fisheries, regional policy and tourism is necessary. This Directive should provide a basis for a continued dialogue and for the development of strategies towards a further integration of policy areas."

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What WFD does not say

- No mention of water for economic development
- No mention of the critical *cross-sectoral balancing of water policy goals (*as e.g. agricultural production vs. ecosystem protection*)*
- No mention of demand management or water allocation

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WFD and IWRM: Comparison

- WFD is not IWRM – but basically environmental legislation that reflects many but not all elements of IWRM, tailored to specific EU priorities *(or Northwestern-EU priorities!?)*
- Unlike IWRM, WFD neglects the need for further water development and balancing of multiple policy goals
- WFD is not concerned with how water is used as an input to the economy *("maximum benefit to society")*

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However, some important commen messages

- The participatory approach to water resources management
- Management at the basin level
- Focus on costing and cost recovery
- Etc..

Important to build on the positive similarities!

CONCLUSIONS:

“integrated management” of the lakes

Combining approaches: a challenge

- The IWRM approach

  - and the "IWRM and Water efficiency plans"
- The Ecosystems Approach

  - respecting the basis!
- The World lake Vision

  - integrating lakes in IWRM approaches
- The ICARM approach

  - combining freshwater and coastal zone management
- The EU water Framework Directive
- The ECE Trans-boundary Convention

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Challenges in Southeastern Europe

Challenges in SE Europe

- Striking the balance between development and environment

  - too much "protection" in lake management?

- Accession to EU => EU WFD

  - realistic to achieve "good ecological status"?

  - meeting the high costs?

  - possible to harmonize legislation?

Challenges in SE Europe

- Trans-boundary management

  - *ready to share data and information?*

  - *ready to share benefits?*

  - *ready to comply with ECE Convention*

- A holistic approach to Drin and the three lakes

  Ready to develop a "IWRM and Water Efficiency Plan" for the Drin basin – the three lakes – and the Adriatic coast?

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Thank you

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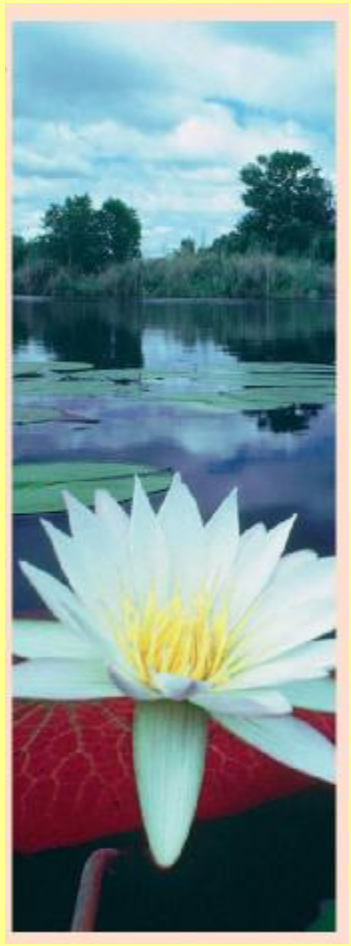

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