IWRM and Transboundary Cooperation: Policy Issues, Monitoring Instruments & Capacity Development

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24-25 Feb 2015 UNDESA - New York



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Overview

- Review the meaning of IWRM and transboundary cooperation in SDG 6.5
- Discuss indicators for measuring progress toward IWRM, and tools and policy levers for improving IWRM
- Discuss indicators for measuring progress toward transboundary cooperation, and what are tools and policy levers for improving cooperation
- What are the priority areas for capacity development



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SDG Target 6.5

- SDG TARGET 6.5: "to implement <u>integrated water</u> <u>resources management</u> at all levels, including through <u>transboundary cooperation</u> as appropriate"
- What is IWRM? It can mean different things, but typically includes:
 - Considering full hydrological cycle
 - Managing water together with related resources
 - Managing water at basin level
 - Process based on participation, equity, sustainability







Transboundary Waters and Cooperation

- 276 international basins globally (map to the right shows just those in Africa)
- Many transboundary aquifers as well
- Differences in national water policies, priorities and capacities
- Cooperation achieved through agreements and on the ground coordination, collaboration, joint action





IWRM: Indicators

What do SDG proposals say about indicators for implementing IWRM?

- Broad Integrated approach to water management through enabling environment - GWP (2013); Government commitment to integrated water management by 2030-SDSN (2013); Integrated management of surface and groundwater – UNDG (2013)
- Specific Percentage of countries implementing IWRM plans –UN-Water (2014); Qualitative analyses on IWRM structure and performance - UN-Water (2014)







IWRM: Policy Tools

Tools for implementing IWRM:

- Strengthen the enabling environment (policy, legislation, finance)
- Improve institutions (organisations, capacity)
- Enhance management instruments (IWRM plans, regulations, conflict resolution, information exchange)







Transboundary cooperation: Indicators

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- Indicators proposed by GWP, Swiss and UN Water stopped only at formation of basin treaties and basin organisations
- IWMI also undertook indicator work
- Past indicator work was mined, filtered and pilot-tested in 3 transboundary basins
- In Stransboundary basins
- Six strong indicators identified





Six Indicators

Indicator	Possible Scoring System	Means of Verification
Conclusion of a	0. no international agreement	Interview relevant representative from riparian
basin-wide	1. international agreements among some	government/basin organisation and obtain the
transboundary water	riparians	agreement document if it exists
agreement	2.international agreements among all	
	riparians	
Reference to	0. no reference to transboundary	Review legislation of each country for existence of
transboundary	cooperation in the national legislation	reference to transboundary water management
cooperation in	1. national legislation in some countries	
national legislation	refer to transboundary cooperation	
	2. national legislation in all member states	
	refer to transboundary cooperation	
	0. no basin plans available	Interview relevant basin/government personnel to
Inclusive	1.basin plan available but is older than five	establish existence of the plan. Where it exists, obtain
Completion of a	years	the document.
Basin Plan	2.basin plan available, produced within the	
	last five years	



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Six Indicators

Indicator	Possible Scoring System	Means of Verification
Evidence of	0. no data exchange	Interview relevant representative from basin/
Regular Data	1. hydrological data exchanged among	riparian government to confirm frequency of
Exchange	riparians annually	data exchange.
	2. hydrological data exchanges among	
	riparians quarterly or more	
Harmonised	0.not harmonised	Interview relevant technical personnel from
measurement and	1.harmonised among some riparians	riparian government/basin organisation. Then
assessment	2.harmonised among all riparians	review communication material; compare units
methods		utilized across countries to confirm
		harmonisation
Degree of riparian	0. riparians fully rely on external support	Interview relevant representative from basin
financing for	1.combination of financial support from	organisation/riparian government and request
transboundary	riparians and external players	budget figures
cooperation	2.no external support. Financial support	
	mainly relies on the interested or	
	economically influential riparian states	
	3.all riparians financial support	



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Policy Tools / Levers

What can countries do improve their scores according to our indicators:

- Form treaties
- Update legislation
- Political commitment through financing
- Establish information systems and exchange data regularly
- Harmonize data with riparians
- Conduct inclusive basin planning







Capacity Needs in IWRM and Transboundary Waters

- Basin Planning
- Research
- Information management
- Finance



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Looking forward

- Contextualizing IWRM and transboundary cooperation in country and shared water context is key
- IWRM is somewhat broad: there is a key need to develop context-specific solutions
- Partnership and capacity development can strengthen this process; IWMI can support







Thank You!

Blog:

http://wle.cgiar.org/blogs/2014/09/10/classic-case-research-policydisconnect

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