

UN-Water Global Survey of Water Resources Management for Rio+20

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Integrated water resources management

Agenda 21 (Chapter 18), UNCED in 1992 called for
“the application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources”

Johannesburg Plan of Implementation (2002)
called for *“national IWRM plans to be developed by 2005”*



Request for global status reports

Request from UNCSD (2005) for status reports from UN-Water to UNCSD in 2008 and 2012 (Rio+20) on the progress on implementation.

UN-Water team (UNEP, UNDP, GWP, individual experts) supported by DESA and SIWI, financial support from UN-Water and Denmark.



2011 questionnaire survey

- All UN Member States (192 by March 2011)
- Questionnaire that is quick and easy to complete
- Based on indicators from the 2008 survey + additional results-based indicators
- More focus on impacts



Questionnaire structure

1. **Policies, plans and laws** – actions on policies, legislation and strategies?
2. **Governance & management instruments** – what measures have been taken to improve governance, create institutions, develop management instruments and
3. **Infrastructure development & financing:** development of infrastructure and mobilization of finances?
4. **Outcomes** – what are the tangible outcomes in terms of economic, social and environmental development?
5. **Context** – what are the current priorities in water uses, threats to the resource and challenges to management; how have these changed over the past 20 years?

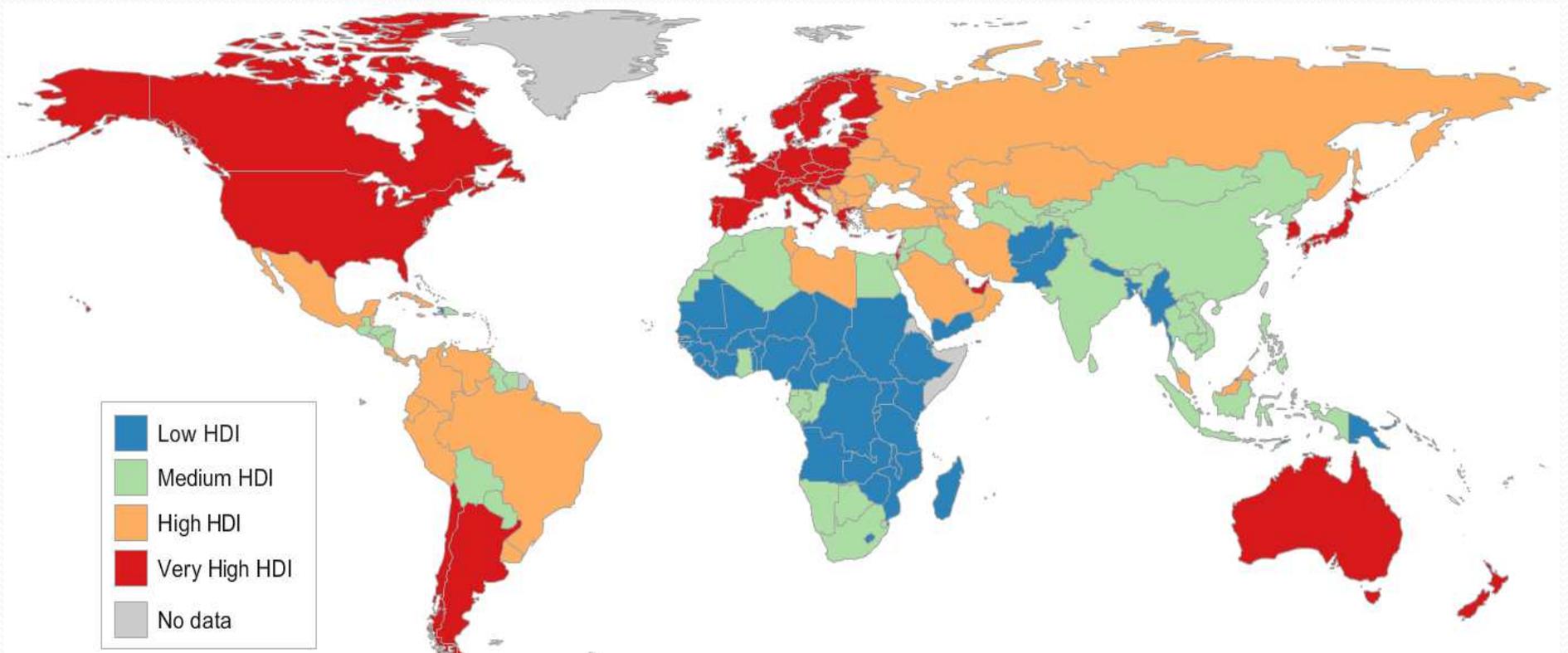


Interview survey

- 30 selected countries
- Structured interviews based on questionnaire responses on resource and management challenges over the past 20 years (i.e. since Rio 1992)
- More in-depth case reporting on key challenges, actions and results , as well as input on relevant national indicators

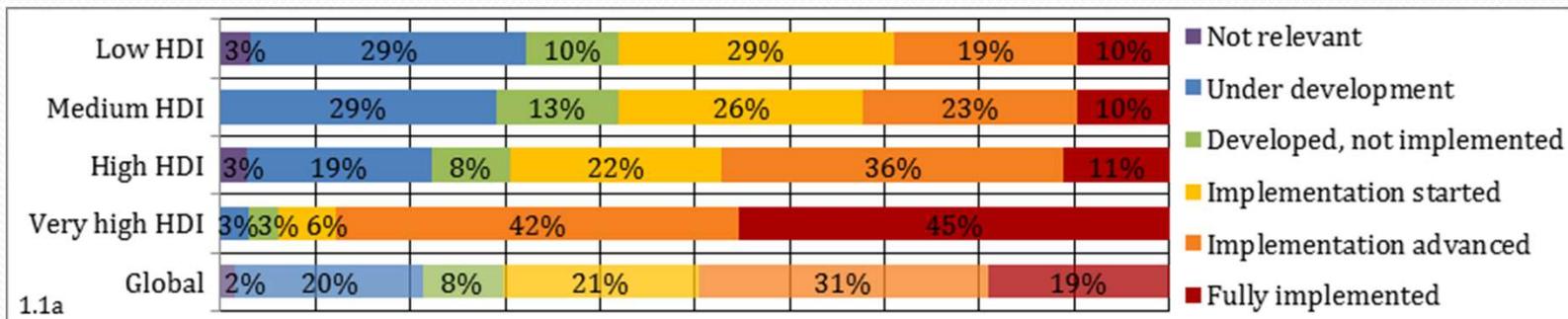
Categorization of countries by HDI

Human Development Index: A comparative measure of life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living

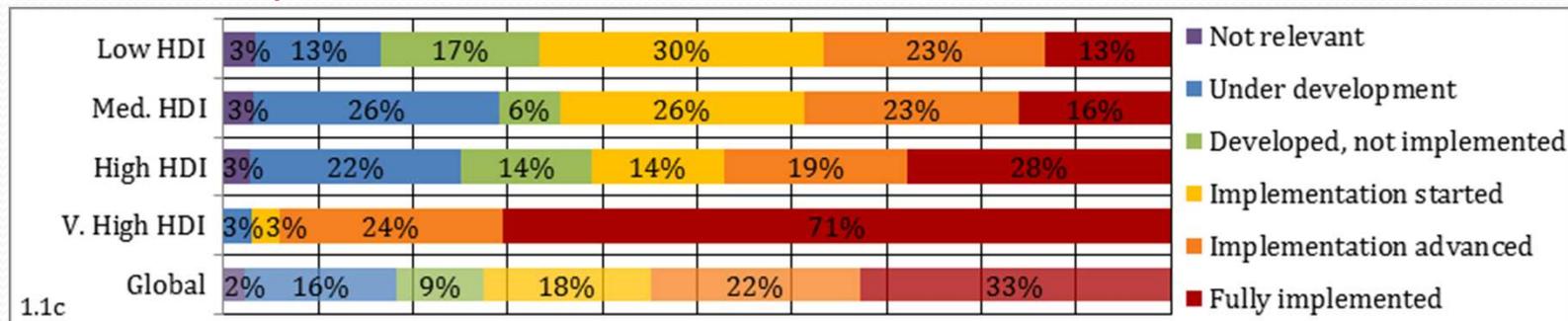


Policies, laws and IWRM plans

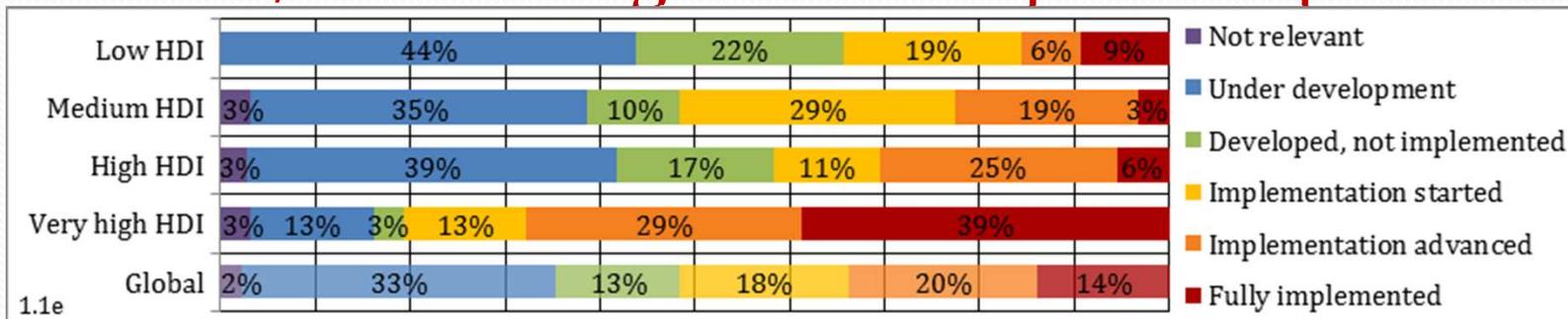
National/Federal water resources policy



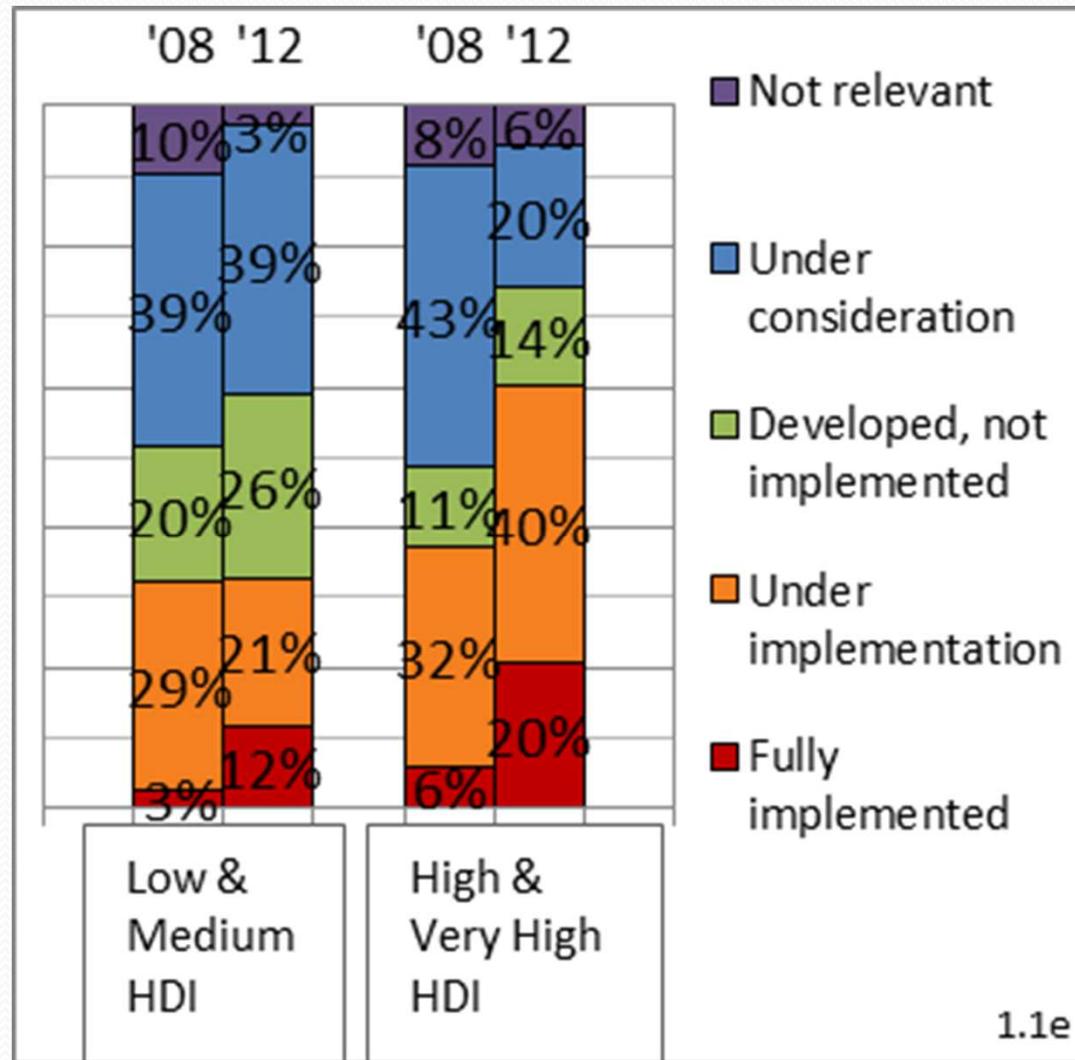
National/Federal water laws



National/federal integrated WRM plan or equiv.



Progress from 2008 to 2012 survey





Since 1992, 80% of countries have embarked on reforms to improve their enabling environment, based on the application of integrated approaches as stated in Agenda 21 and affirmed in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation.

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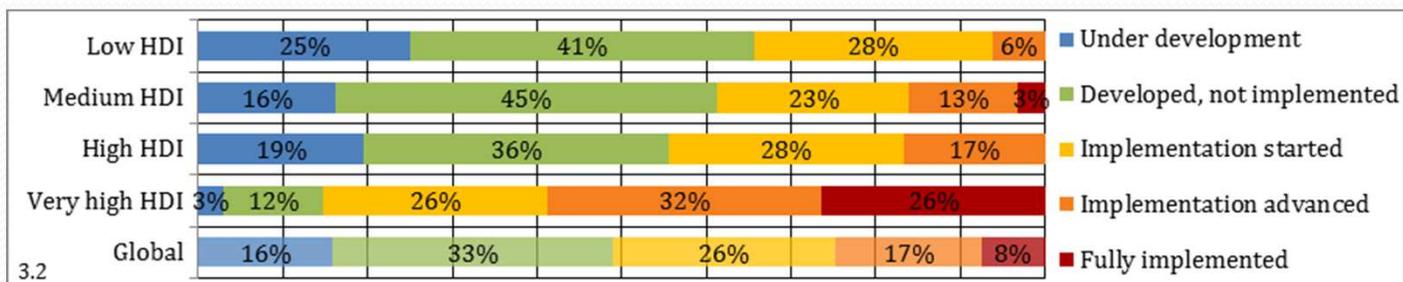
There has been progress on the application of integrated approaches, although institutional progress and development of management instruments is a slow process in most countries, for a range of reasons including political, capacity and finance constraints. Progress on the implementation of IWRM plans since 2008 appears to be limited to more developed countries.



Water resources development and management is a 'work in progress' and continuing support is needed. There is a risk that moving on to new paradigms will leave the work of water resources management on the ground as unfinished business

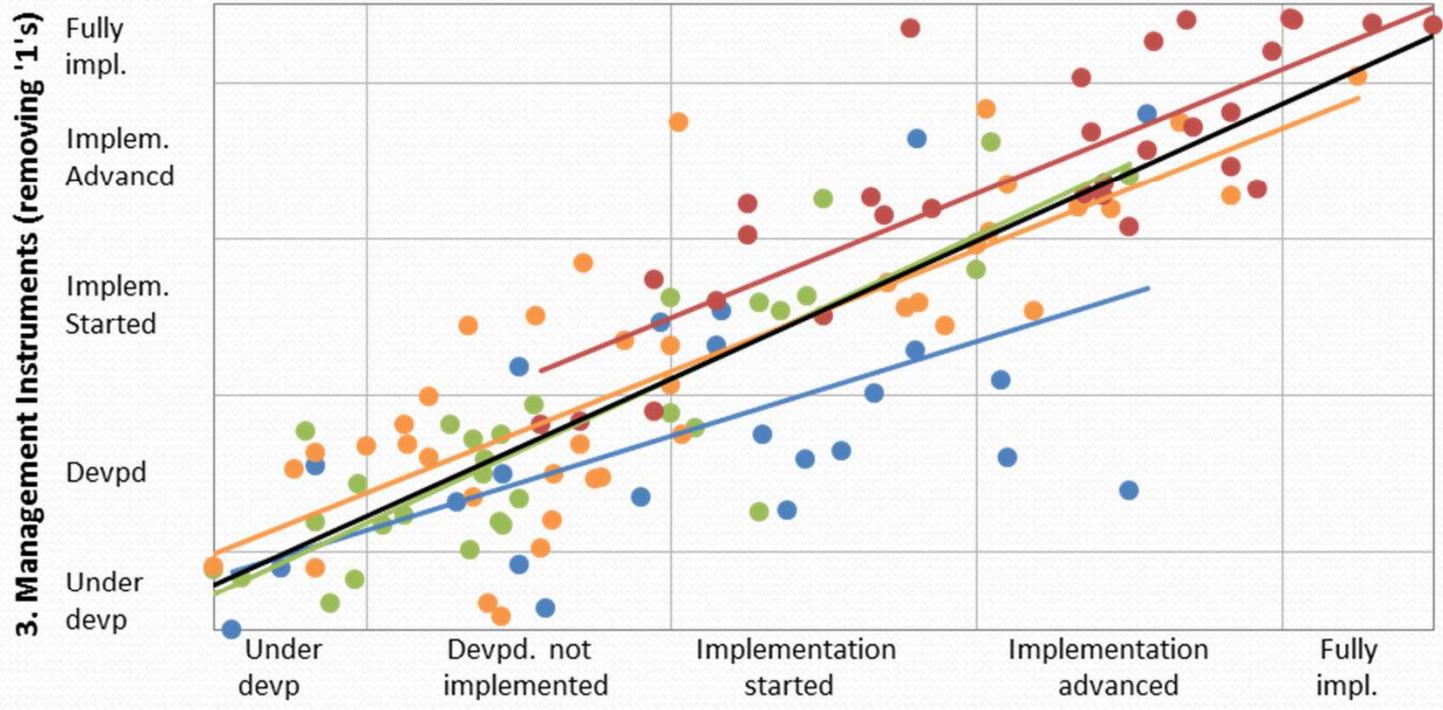
Management instruments

Water resources management programmes



Water resources monitoring and information management





1. Policy, Planning, & Legal Framework (removing '1's)



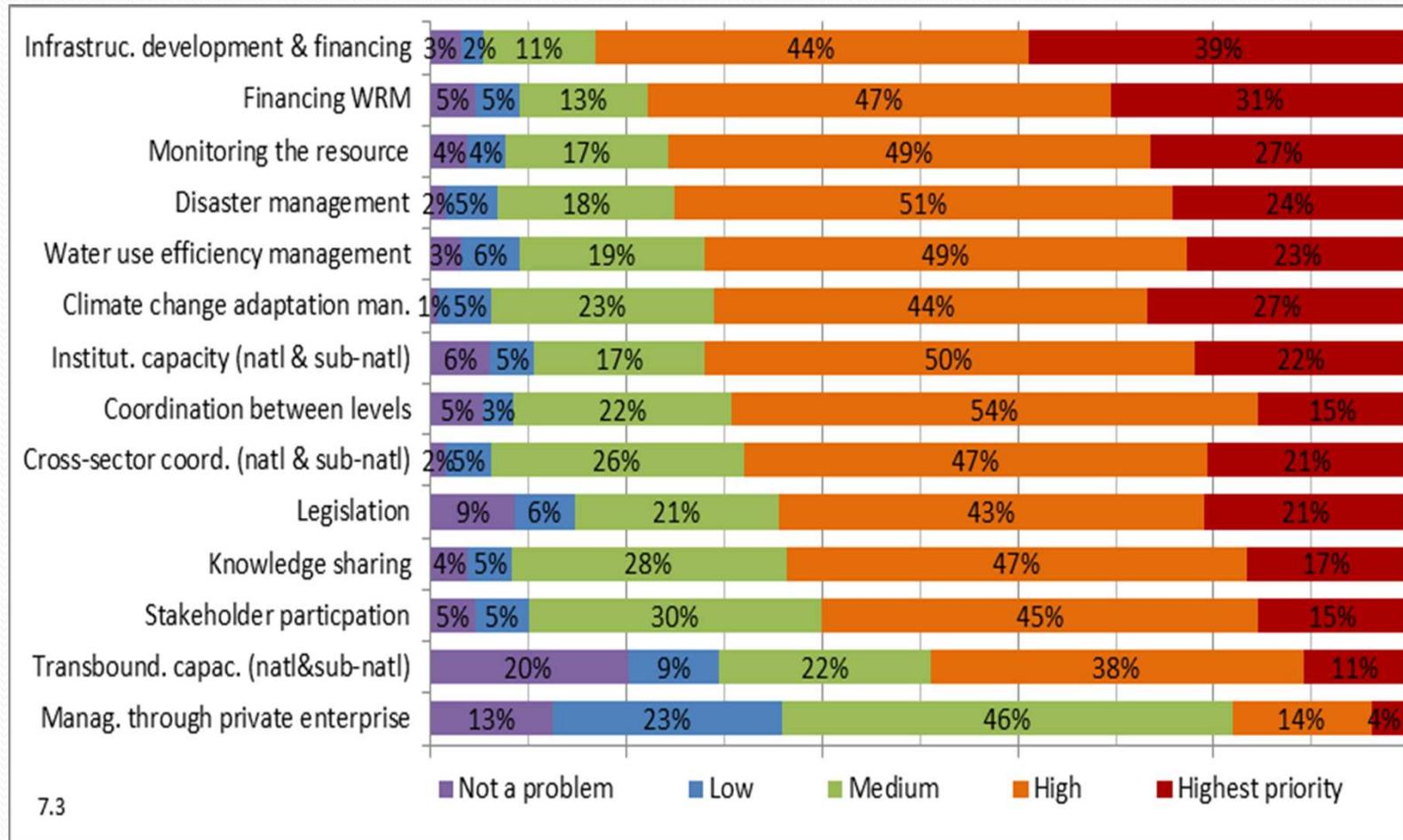


Countries report that improving policies, laws and institutional structures leads to better water resources management practice.

Countries report significant development benefits from improved water resources management on water security, common access, resource efficiency, water quality,

Targeted support is necessary to keep the reform process moving forward.

Country perception on challenges





Most water-related risks are perceived by a large number of countries to have increased over the past 20 years.

All countries have experienced a similar suite of problems in a varying order of priority. Even if each country's priorities depend on actual circumstances most countries experience an increased competition for available water resources as well as increased water related threats/risks (floods, drought, scarcity, pollution).

Given the increasing challenges and risks, it is important that the international community continues to support countries maintain momentum in operationalizing integrated approaches and in doing so, focus on solutions that address country priorities and needs.



Draft Outcome Document

119 ...water is at the core of sustainable development ...

120. ... progressive realization of access to safe and affordable water and basic sanitation for all, ... improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels ...

121. ... human right to safe drinking water and sanitation ...

122. ... ecosystems play a key role in maintaining water quantity and quality ...

123. ... adopt measures to address floods, droughts, and water scarcity ...

124. ... reduce water pollution and increase water quality, improve water efficiency and reduce water losses. ...



Towards global development goals and a regular reporting mechanism

Process for defining global development goals and targets to follow the MDGs after 2015

Need for a more rigorous, evidence-based, reporting system on progress with water resources development and management.

The high response rate to the survey demonstrates the willingness of countries to contribute to reporting

www.unwater.org/rio2012/report

▶ text only version



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Rio+20: Water Resource Report

Delivering a "status report" to the UNCSD Rio+20 conference on the application of integrated approaches to the development, management and use of water resources

The UN Commission on Sustainable Development at its 13th Session (CSD-13) in 2005 called on Governments and the UN System to take actions related to water resources management and decided to monitor and follow-up the implementation of decisions in 2012.



CSD-20 will mark 20 years after the Rio Earth Summit, 10 years after the Johannesburg Summit and 40 years after the Stockholm Conference.

The Rio+20 Summit thus provides a unique opportunity to strengthen the commitment from Governments and the international community to promote and implement integrated approaches to the sustainable management of water resources, as called for in Rio 1992 (*Chapter 18 of Agenda 21*) and in Johannesburg 2002 (*the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation*).

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Rio+20 from a water perspective

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