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Definition IWRM

Integrated water resources management (IWRM) is the process of coordinating conservation, management and development of water, land and related resources across sectors within a given river basin, in order to maximise the economic and social benefits derived from water resources in an equitable manner while preserving and, where necessary, restoring freshwater ecosystems." (GWP 2000)

The problem (?) with IWRM

- Vagueness of the concept
- Not clear: Implementation into practise
- What shall be integrated
- Practicability
- **.**..

Our approach

- Hypotheses: "Factors for successful Integrated Water Resources Management can be identified"
- Objective: Identification of factors for success (and failure)
 - Development of an assessment sheet (guidance)
 - Identification of supporting factors
 - Catalogues of good practise examples (?)
- Methodology:
 - Literature study
 - Developing a category system and an assessment sheet
 - Document analysis of case studies along the assessment criteria
 - Refining the assessment sheet

Basis of the category system

Dublin Principles

- Fresh water is a finite and vulnerable resource
- Water management should be based on a participatory approach
- Women play a central part in provision, management and safeguarding
- Water has an economic value in all its competing uses/ economic good

■ 4 Basis principles of IWRM [Neubert/Theesfeld 2000]

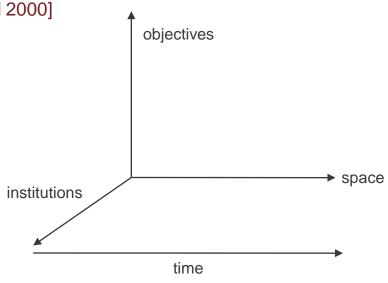
- Orientation along river basins
- Integration of the natural and social system
- Cross-sectoral water management
- Support of participative and cooperative structures

■ 3 Implementation elements [GWP 2004]

- Role of Institutions
- Management instruments
- Enabling Environment

■ 4 Integration axes [Cardwell et al. 2006]

Time, Objectives, Institutions, Space



The 4 Integration axes (Cardwell et al. 2006)

The case studies Case study areas (2. survey) ATLANTISCHER OZEAN Four HELP Basins outside Europe Criteria for selection EU Research projects, GWP-

- Toolbox, HELP
- Representativeness
- Quality of documents / language
- 33 case studies, 24 countries

Kartengrundlage: www.welt-atlas.de

reserveres.

6 Assessment categories

- 4 Integration axes
- Culture/Gender
- Enabling Environment

- Management
- Participation/Cooperation
- Knowledge management and Capacity Development

Example Enabling Environment / Management

Enabling environment

- Resources and financial structures
- Legal conditions, boundary conditions
- Political and government structures (government as an "enabler")
- Data (availability, quality)

Management

- Structures
 - Integration
 - Cross-sectoral cooperation
- Processes
 - Trigger
 - Flexibility
 - Power relation
- Institutions
 - Competences
 - Resources
 - Cooperation ability
- Instruments
 - Socio-technical I.
 - Planning I.
 - other I.

<u>VI Management</u> 1) <u>Structures</u> a) Cross-sectoral ∞operation
2) <u>Institutions</u> a) Competences
b) Resources
c) Ability to cooperate
3) <u>Processes</u> a) <u>Trigger</u>
b) Flexibility
c) Power relationships
4) <u>Instruments</u> a) socio-technical instruments
b) Spatial instruments
c) Other instruments (e.g. incentives, Insurance concepts etc.)

VII Participa	tion/Cooperation	
1) Why?		
2) How?		
3) Who?		
4) Which res	ult?	

6) Transparency and reflection of the participation process and the process results
VIII Knowledge management and capacity building
1) Individuals, groups, institutions
2) Involvement of scientific institutions
3) Knowledge transfer
4) Transdisciplinarity
5) Data and Information Management
IX Unanswered questions

Additional comments: Lessons learnt:

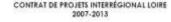
Some (general) results

- Importance of legal structures and frameworks
- Cross-sectoral cooperation (horizontal und vertical)
- Readiness /ability for cooperation of the political leadership and other involved parties
- IWRM-Processes are mostly "top-down" initiated; "bottom-up" Ex. Loire (F), Varbitsa (BG)
- Responsible process coordinator with decision competences; however: cooperation is crucial
- Integration of scientific institutions is beneficial
- Programmes are supportive (Room for rivers, Miljömål, etc.) → flexible, long-term perspectives, more public integration

Soome results management instruments

LONE GRANDEUR NATURE

- Manifold management instruments
- Voluntary agreement (e.g. Denmark)
- Water User Association (e.g. Rumania, Olifants/SA)
- Le Plan Loire Grandeur Nature (e.g. Loire/F)
- Use of socio-technical Instruments often supportive, diversity of tools is used [Ex: Nile: Nile Regional DSS, Mesta-Nestos: TRANSCAT, Upper Guadina: DSS, Motala: ICECREAM]
- important: appropriate model, adapted systems and processes
- Integration of different areas (z.B. health, economy)
- Cooperative development together with end users is crucial
 - → transparency of tools and processes





Entre l'Etat. les Régions Ruvergne, Basse-Romandie, Bourgogne, Centre, Languedoc-Roussillon, Limousin, Pays de la Loire, Poltou-Charentes, Rhône-Ripes, l'Etablissement Public Loire, et l'Agence de l'Esu Loire-Bretagne

Some results participation / culture

- Participation plays a big role divers participation models and elements
- Committees (cooperative); working groups (Murray-Darling Basin/AUS, Loire/F, Eden/UK)
- Stakeholder Meetings; "Varbitsa Council" (Varbitsa/BG)
- Regional cooperation, expert groups, advisory board, regional conferences, regional Fora (Weser/D)
- Workshops (Chaguana/EQD, Brabantse/NL, Davao/PHI, Pilica/PI)
- Public discussion (Viru-Peipsi/Est)
- Participative Planning (Hertogenbosch/NL)
- WUA (ongoing Form of Participation) (Olifants / SA)
- Seminars (Vänern/SWE)
- Focus Groups and Citizen Juries ((Maas/NL, River Dialogue Project) (Motala/SWE)
- Communication plan, shared decision making, discussions with Key-Stakeholder, Workshop series "Ribble Vision" (Ribble/UK)
- Culture- und Gender-Aspects are not regarded or not documented

Concluding remarks

- Assessment sheet worked well to analyse case studies
- Some important factors could be identified (confirm & new aspects)
- Framework could also work for conceptualisation of IWRM projects (and their evaluation)



need for analysis of more case studies and detailed studies (esp. online questionnaire, expert interviews)



Thanks for your attention!

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