

# **Introduction to Integrated Water Resources Management** (IWRM)

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## WATER PROBLEMS??!!

This project is funded by the European Union's Non-State Actors and Local Authorities programme for "Strengthening the Capacities of Non-

State Actors - Actions in partner countries (Multi-country)"

- Population growth demands for more water, producing more WW
- Urbanization migration from rural to urban areas
- Economic growth increased demand for economic activities
- Globalization of trade production is relocated to "labor-cheap" areas that takes place without consideration for water resources
- Climate change \_\_\_\_\_ increase uncertainty about water cycle, more intense floods and droughts







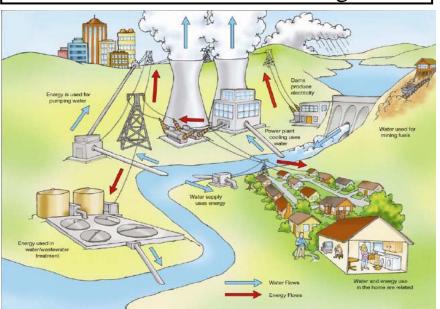




# THE CONCEPT OF IWRM....



- The basis of IWRM is that different uses of water are interdependent
- Integrated management means that all different uses of water resources are considered together



 An <u>Empirical Concept</u> which is built up from the experiences

It is not a scientific theory that needs to be proved or disproved by scholars!!

It requires stakeholders to make judgments about which <u>reforms</u>, <u>measures</u>, <u>management tools</u> and <u>institutional arrangements</u> are most appropriate for water management.







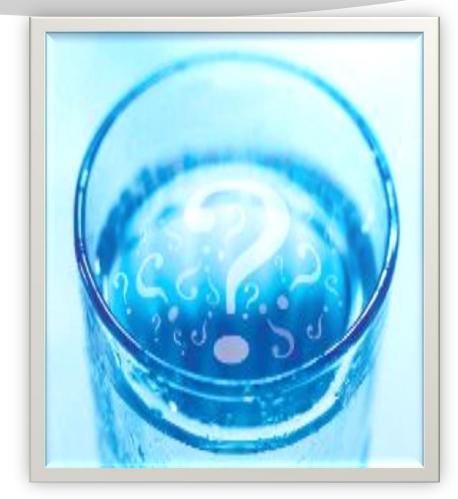






# WHY IWRM?

- Globally accepted
- Incorporates social, environmental and economical considerations directly into policy and decision making.
- Support sustainability
- Directly involves the stakeholders
- Tool for climate change adaptation













# **IWRM DEFINITION**

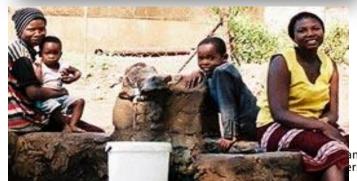


IWRM is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

**GWP, 2000** 









# THREE PILLARS OF IWRM



### The "three pillars" of IWRM are;

- 1. Ecological Sustainability
- 2. Economic Efficiency
- 3. Social Equity

#### What we need to achieve it?

- Moving towards enabling environment of appropriate policies, strategies and legislation
- Putting in place the **institutional framework** (through which policies can be implemented)
- Setting up the **management instruments** required by these
  institutions to do their job













# TRADITIONAL VS. INTEGRATED APPROACH.....WHAT IS DIFFERENT?



- Traditional approach
  - One sector
  - Limited institutions involved
  - Decision making at one sector
  - Specific issues addressed

- Integrated approach
  - Multi sectors
  - Various institutions involved
  - Collective decision making
  - Complex issues addressed













# WHAT IS STAKEHOLDERS' DIALOGUE?

> Stakeholders' dialogue is

"Process which aims to bring relevant stakeholders into contact with each other's to discuss certain issue/problem and exchange information between the different actors to generate agreed solutions of problems"

















# WHY STAKEHOLDERS' DIALOGUE?

- Efficient participation of different actors in managing water resources has been defined as one of the sustainable water management principles.
- It promotes "Social Equity" which is one of the fundamental topics of IWRM.
- ➤ It facilitate generate equitable and sustainable solutions to water problems and promote "bottom up" decision making process.















# Thank you for your attention.....

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