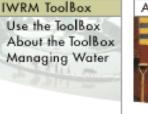


# GWP IWRM ToolBox: Overview

Danka J. Thalmeinerova

a water secure world











Eastern Europe

and Caucasus

Eastern Africa Mediterranean

South America

Southeast Asia

Southern Africa

South Asia

West Africa

Central Asia

China

Pacific

# AbouttheToolBox

### Main features of the ToolBox

Users of the ToolBox will find information organised into three main parts: operational tools; case studies, which support the use of tools; and references, organisations and websites. The structure for the Tools in the ToolBox is based on three fundamental elements of IWRM:

A. **The enabling environment** or rules of the game created by legislation, policy and financing structures.

B. **Institutional roles** of resource managers, service providers, water management agencies, utilities, river basin authorities, regulators and other water sector stakeholders. Capacity building supports the functions required for these roles.

C. Management instruments - water resources assessment, demand management, public information and education, conflict resolution, regulatory devices, economic measures and information and communications.

Within these elements, the ToolBox offers a compendium of over 50 policies and actions or 54 tools for putting IWRM into practice. Each tool is illustrated by real case experiences, which give examples of how a tool has worked in a given combination and context. IWRM ToolBox launched in 2000 (WWF Hague)

On-line portal for IWRM







Sharing knowledge for equitable, efficient and sustainable water resources management



Version 2





G

By OWP IN BUCK

2010



### Why the GWP IWRM ToolBox was created?

We wanted to share existing knowledge on IWRM We wanted to describe a very complex concept of IWRM to practitioners We wanted to capture real life stories We wanted to create a platform for exchange of experience, discussion forum, debates on implementation

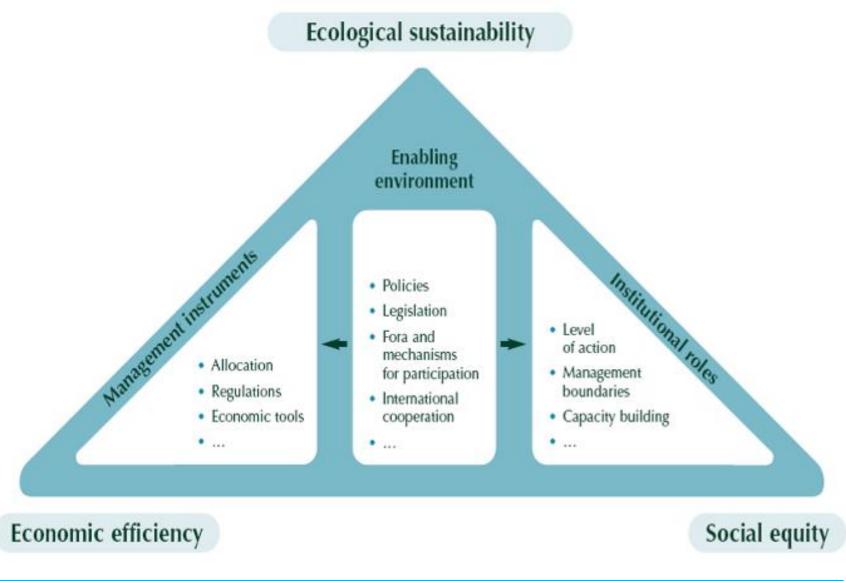
### How the GWP IWRM ToolBox was created?

No manual but a dynamic, growing resource It describes the pillars and components of IWRM It shows best practices and case studies on **application** of IWRM It gathers relevant publications, support documents, organizations and web links <u>on IWRM</u>

A structured vehicle for exchange of experience and knowledge within IWRM

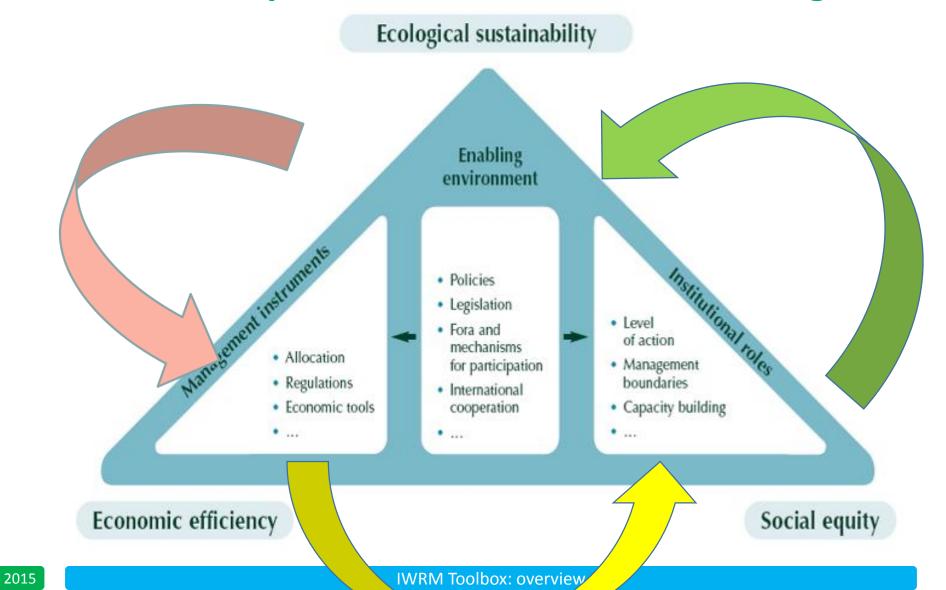


### **Three pillars IWRM: of Areas of Change**





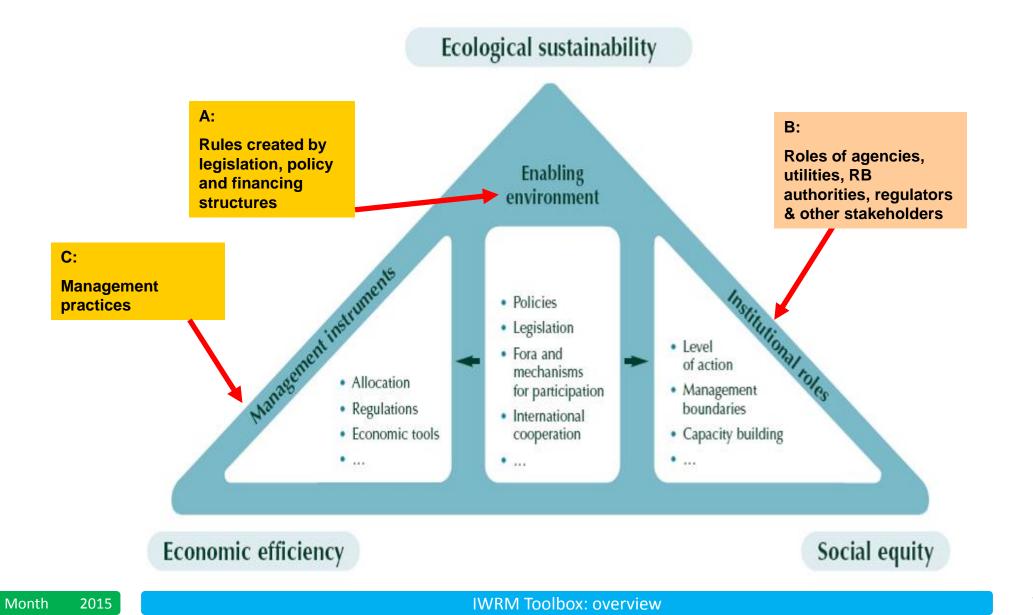
### **Three pillars IWRM: of Areas of Change**



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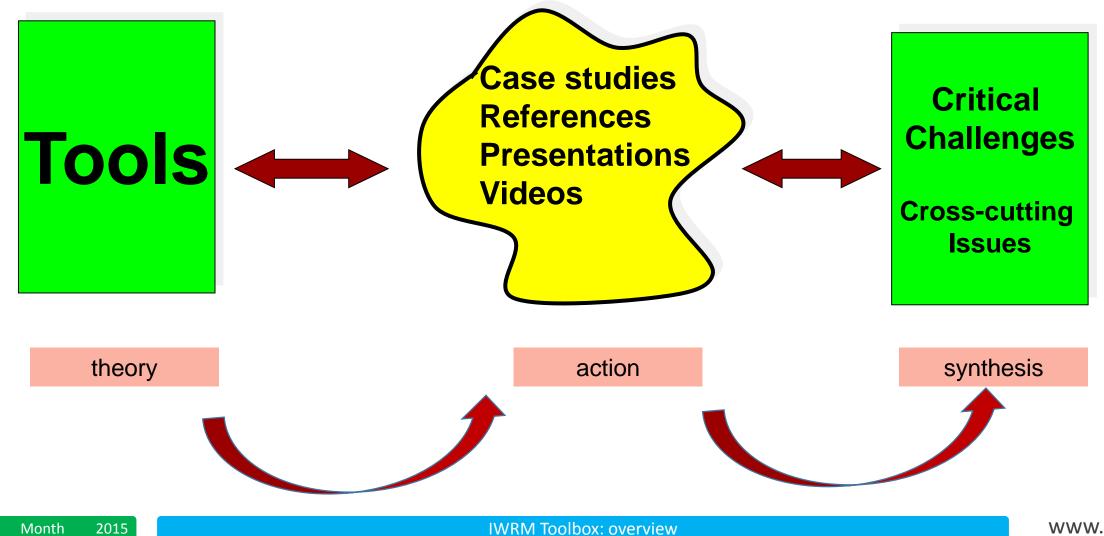




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# **Dynamics in ToolBox**



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# **GWP ToolBox on-line IWRM library**







English	PRESS ROOM		Search
Espanol	CONTACT US	+ GWP Regional Websites	



ABOUT TOOLS CASE STUDIES CRITICAL CHALLENGES PUBLICATIONS





Know IWF Tto rela sha GWI prof

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### Version 3.0 launched in August 2013

appropriate tools for 107661

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urban groundwater use, together with some harmful and persistent problems that groundwater can

Stockholm, GWP presents I three new policy briefs on critical water management issues. The topics are

efs on ry

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#### Latest Case Studies

Brazil: Integrated environmental assessment of agricultural production systems in the Toledo River Basin (# 441)

Pakistan: A Successful Model of the Urban Water Partnership in Karachi (#440)

Uruguay: Capacity building for climate disaster risk management at local level in Pantanoso watershed in Montevideo (#439)

Armenia: Local solutions for waste water management in Armenia village (#438)

Argentina: Drinking water supply system for rural population of Eastern Tucuman (#437)

#### How to contribute

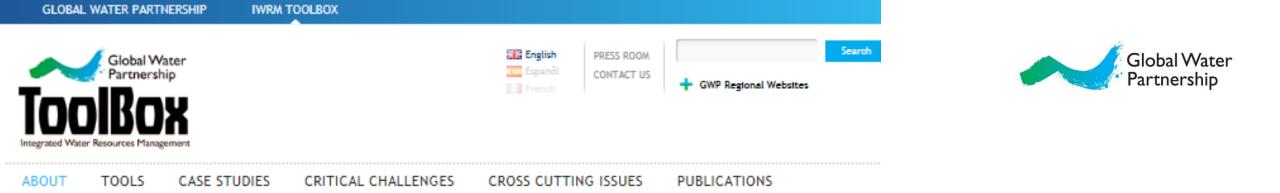
You can submit case studies and references to this site.

Contribute to the IWRM ToolBox



As part of our mission to improve water resources management, we

**IWRM Toolbox: overview** 



+ ABOUT • What is ToolBox? What is IWRM? + IWRM Plans and Strategies How can I contribute? Building Knowledge Capacity

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### What is IWRM?

Water is a critical, but often overlooked element in sustainable development. If effective, long lasting solutions to water problems are to be found, a new water governance and management paradigm are required.

Such a new paradigm is encapsulated in the Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) concept, which has been defined by GWP as "a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise the resultant

### What is good in this web site?

IWRM explicitly challenges conventional, fragmented water development and management systems and places emphasis on integrated approach with more coordinated decision making across sectors and scales. Recognising that exclusively top-down, supply led, technically based and sectoral approaches to water managment are imposing unsustainably high economic, social and

#### IWRM Principles

Water is finite and vulnerable resource Participatory approach Role of women Social and economic value of water Integrating three E's

### Related Resources

Introduction to IWRM.ppt (1,78 MB) IWRM Planning Cycle (diagram, jpeg) Download graphics about IWRM • IWRM at a glance (GWP, 2000, pdf)

### IWRM Related Publications

IWRM Toolbox: overview



ABOUT TOOLS CASE STUDIES CRITICAL CHALLENGES PUBLICATIONS

#### + ABOUT

- + What is ToolBox?
- + What is IWRM?

#### IWRM Plans and Strategies



GWP supports countries in the development of IWRM plans and strategies. Since GWP's founding in 1996, this support has ranged from technical assistance, advocacy, and capacity building initiatives to organizing policy dialogues and practical workshops at all levels.

**TWRM Plans and Strategies** 

On this page we have grouped the national IWRM plans and strategies according to regions and countries. This is the most convenient manner, although a thorough analysis would show that they could be grouped in ways that better illustrate the evolution of IWRM approaches taken by individual countries.

For example, there are cases where national IWRM processes resulted in adoption of water policies, national development strategies, IWRM roadmaps or water related legislation rather than IWRM plans.

2

### Related Links

Informal Stakeholder baseline Survey (GWP, 2004, pdf)

GWP Regional Websites

Search

Status Report on Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plans (UN Water, 2008, pdf)

2012 Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management in Africa (AMCOW, 2012, pdf)

2012 Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management in Africa (AMCOW, 2012, French pdf

Catalyzing Change: Handbook for developing IWRM and water efficiency strategies



English 🕄

PRESS ROOM

CONTACT US

**Global Wate** 

### Strategic financial planning (A3.02) + The Enabling Environment

#### + Policies

+ TOOLS

+ Legal Framework

+ Investment and Financing Structures

Investment frameworks

Strategic financial planning

Generating basic revenues for water

Repayable sources of finance for water

+ Management Instruments

+ Institutional Roles

Characteristics

Strategic Financial Planning (SFP) for water is an approach which aims to place the financing of water infrastructure and services onto a more predictable and sustainable basis. SFP brings planning and financing - which are typically done separately onto convergent tracks, so that spending ambitions are more compatible with available financial resources. Conversely, financing strategies can be tailored to what is actually needed, which improves the prospects of getting funding.

SFP would normally have the following elements:

- Scenarios (10-20 years or even longer) of investment and service plans for the sub-sector (e.g. water supply and sanitation, irrigation, wastewater), including estimated costs for capital investment and recurrent operation and maintenance (O&M).
- Projections of feasible sources of finance for both the initial capital investment and the recurrent costs of operating services. These would typically include cost recovery from tariffs and other user charges, subsidies from government budgets (including those originating from external donors), contributions from non-governmental organisations, loans on commercial terms from banks and export credit agencies, private equity, loans on concessional terms from international financing institutions (IFIs) and other sources, etc.
- The financial requirements implied by the above scenarios would be compared with projections of finance likely to be available. In the event of a financing gap appearing, a process of iteration would take place involving revisions to both the spending and financing scenarios. Spending plans would be adjusted to make them more realistic (e.g. less ambitious targets, more cost-effective options, demand management programmes, more attenuated implementation periods), while

#### Related Case Studies

for the Water Supply and Sanitation Sector (#372)

#### References in English

Water Supply and Sanitation (LUWI, 2007, pdf)

Financing Water Infrastructure and Services (EUWI/GWP Guide, 2007, pdf)

Investing in infrastructure: The value of an IWRM approach (GWP, 2009, pdf)

Strategic Financial Planning for water supply and sanitation in Africa (EUWI/GWP, 2010, pdf)

Managing Water for All: an OECD perspective on pricing and financing (OECD, 2009, pdf)

#### References in French

supply and sanitation in Africa (EUWI/GWP, 2010, pdf)

#### References in Spanish

Services (EUWI/GWP Guide, 2007 pdf)

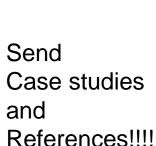


TOOLS

complemented by

references





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#### **IWRM Toolbox: overview**

### **Enabling Environment (A - tools)**

Deal with water policies and their development

- A1.1 Preparation of a national water resources policy
- A1.2 Policies with relation to water resources
- A1.3 Climate change adaptation policies

Include tools for use in the development of water law

- A2.1 Elements of water law
- A2.2 Implementation and enforcement
- A2.3 Integrating legal frameworks for IWRM

Deal with **financial resources** to meet water needs

- A3.1 Investment frameworks
- A3.2 Strategic financial planning
- A3.3 Generating basic revenues for water
- A3.4 Repayable sources of finance for water



### Institutional Roles (B - tools)

### Deals with forms and functions of institutions

- B1.1 Reforming institutions for better governance
- B1.2 Transboundary organisations for water resource management
- B1.3 National apex bodies
- B1.4 River basin organisations
- B1.5 Regulatory bodies and enforcement agencies
- B1.6 Service providers and IWRM
- B1.7 Strengthening public sector water utilities
- B1.8 Role of the private sector
- B1.9 Civil society institutions and community based organisation
- B1.10 Local authorities
- B1.11 Building partnerships

Includes tools for upgrading the skills

- B2.1 Participatory capacity and empowerment in civil society
- B2.2 Training to build capacity in water professionals
- B2.3 Regulatory capacity





### About understanding resources

- C1.1 Water resources knowledge base
- C1.2 Water resources assessment
- C1.3 Modelling in IWRM
- C1.4 Developing water management indicators
- C1.5 Ecosystem assessment
- C1.6 Water footprint and virtual water concept

### Combine **development options**, resource use and human interaction

- C2.1 National integrated water resources plans
- C2.2 River basin plans
- C2.3 Groundwater management plans
- C2.4 Coastal zone management plans
- C2.5 Water infrastructure, implementation and IWRM



Involves various tools for balancing supply and demand

- C3.1 Improved efficiency of use
- C3.2 Recycling and reuse
- C3.3 Improved efficiency of supply

### Encourages social change instruments

- C4.1 Education curricula on water management
- C4.2 Communication with stakeholders
- C4.3 Information and transparency for raising awareness

### Shows how to manage disputes

- C5.1 Conflict management
- C5.2 Shared vision planning
- C5.3 Consensus building



### **Regulatory instruments**

- C6.1 Water rights and allocation
- C6.2 Water quality
- C6.3 Water services
- C6.4 Land use planning controls and nature protection
- C6.5 Protecting freshwater ecosystems resources

### **Economic instruments**

- C7.1 Pricing of water and water services
- C7.2 Pollution and environmental charges
- C7.3 Water markets and tradable permits
- C7.4 Subsidies and incentives
- C7.5 Payment for environmental services



### Information and knowledge management

- C8.1 Information management systems
- C8.2 Sharing data for IWRM

### **Assessment instruments**

- C9.1 Risk assessment and management
- C9.2 Environmental assessment
- C9.3 Social assessment
- C9.4 Economic assessment
- C9.5 Vulnerability assessment

#### + CASE STUDIES

- + Africa
- + Americas & Caribbean
- + Asia & Caucasus

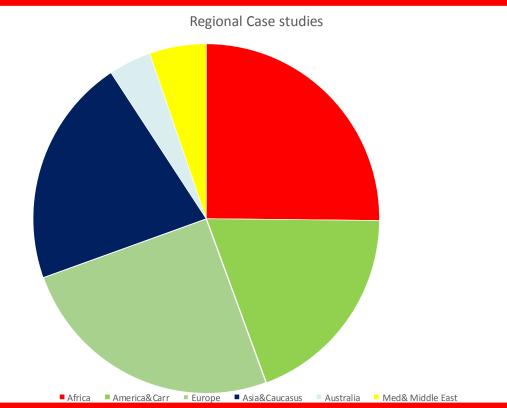
#### Australia and Oceania

+ Europe

Mediterranean & Middle East Morocco: Demand management in urban water supply (#103)

Since the 1930s, the drinking water supply of the Rabat-Casablanca coastal area has depended on water transfers from groundwater, from Maamora, and surface water, from the Bou Regreg Basin.

Assessments carried out during the 1980s, based on patterns of water use at that time, showed that by 2010, transfers would have to be extended to include the surface water of Oued Sebu, if water



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Related Links

Full case study (po

Mr. Bzioui Mokhtar, Direction Générale de l'Hydraulique

bzioui@mtpnet.gov.ma

badraoui@mtpnet.gov.ma

Related Tools Efficiency of use Efficiency of supply

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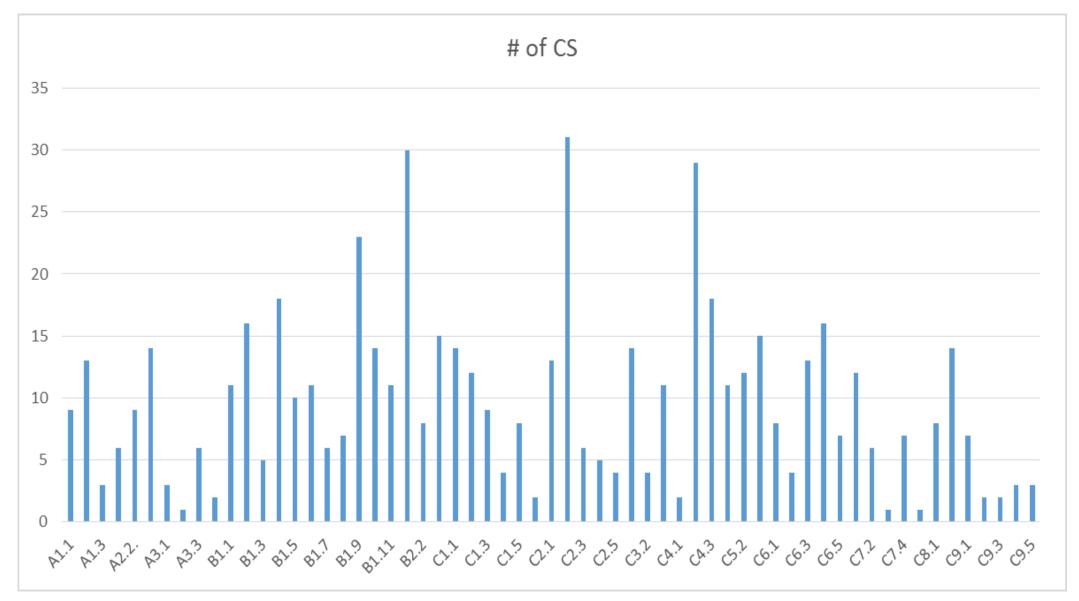




Case study

### Case studies and tools in IWRM ToolBox





#### + CRITICAL CHALLENGES



+ Water and Climate Change

Water and Food Security Water and Urbanisation Water and Energy Security

Water and Ecosystems

### Water and Urbanisation



Today water stress is a major concern in many

# **Critical Challenges:**

- Water and climate change
- Water and food security
- Water and urbanization
- Water and energy security
- Water and ecosystem

of urbanisation growth together lution, poverty, esource, all nd consequently is likely to ge is expected as well in vill affect the ce water related

pected to increase in 2011 to 6.3 urban population is 54.4% at respectively. In nitation coverage rage (85%). For area coverage for % and the ar in the rural

#### Reference Documents

Sustainable Water Management in the City of the Future (SWITCH, 2011, pdf)

The Future of Water in African Cities. Why Wastewater? (World Bank, pdf)

Towards Integrated Urban Water Management (GWP, 2011, pdf)

Integrated Urban Water Management (GWP Background paper, 2012, pdf)

Guidance, Training and Dissemination Plan (NE Water, Singapore, 2006, pdf

Marching Together With a City Wide Sanitation Strategy (WSP, 2010, pdf)

SWITCH Training Kit Modules (2011, pdf)

#### Presentations

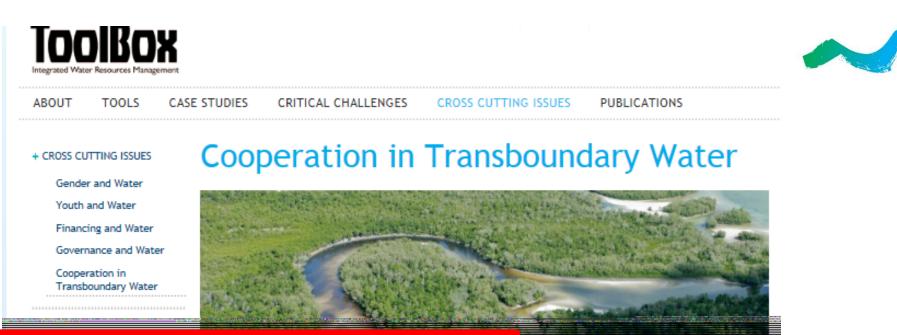
Future of Urban Water Management by Kala Vairavamoorthy \*

Making Non Revenue Water

IWRM Toolbox: overview

Current models of urban planning and water

management have already failed or likely to fail from the perspective of cost effectiveness, technical



Keference Documents

Sachy curic l'aper (CWP, 2013).

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### **Cross-cutting Issues:**

- Water and Gender
- Water and Youth
- Financing Water
- Water and Governance
- Cooperation in Transboundary Waters

where openent countries, are prime to divide water resonance, activated of sharing theory and the contoured with the benefits of startegic silication. In many cares. Global Water Partnership



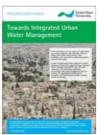
#### + PUBLICATIONS

Perspectives Papers Background papers Policy Briefs Technical Focus Papers Technical Briefs Catalyzing Change Handbook

# GWP Technical Committee publications and resources

The GWP Technical Committee consists of internationally recognised professionals selected for their experience in different disciplines relating to integrated water resources management

The GWP Technical Committee provides professional and scientific advice on water management through various publications and resources. It comprises Background Papers, Policy Briefs, Technical Briefs and the Catalyzing Change Handbook. The material is for free and can be dowloaded here or ordered in printed format via gwp@gwp.org.



#### Perspectives Papers

GWP publishes Perspectives Papers to contribute to discussions on important issues related to water and development. We welcome responses to these occasional papers.



#### Background Papers

Policy Briefs

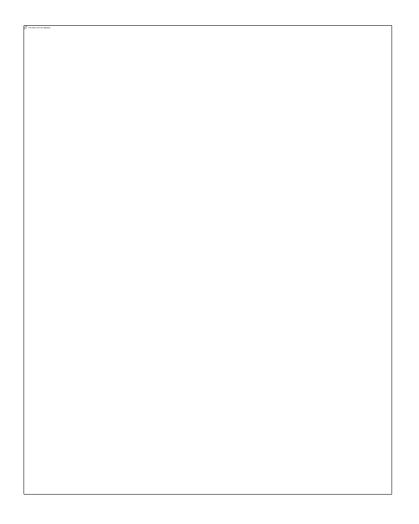
Technical Background Papers on water resources management in various languages, written by the GWP Technical Committee.

20. Water Security for Growth Socializability Global Water Partnership



### Application of GWP IWRM ToolBox in national water planning

- ToolBox used in Eritrea, Malawi, Ethiopia and Zambia (PAWD initiative)
  - as a reference source to improve water governance
  - as a framework for analysis of the water resources situation



- Training manual for Water practitioners in Mekong River Basin (2012)
  - Using ToolBox structure and materials





### TRAINING MANUAL

Mekong River Commission

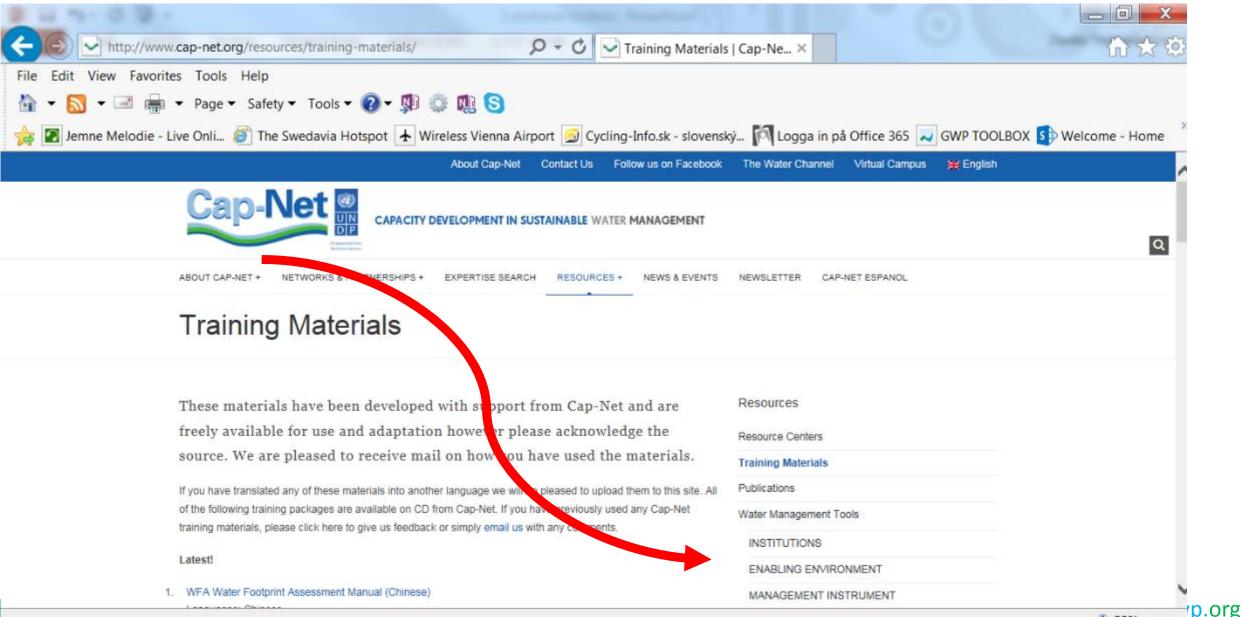
Manual for Training Trainers in Integrated Water Resources Management in the Mekong Basin

January 2012



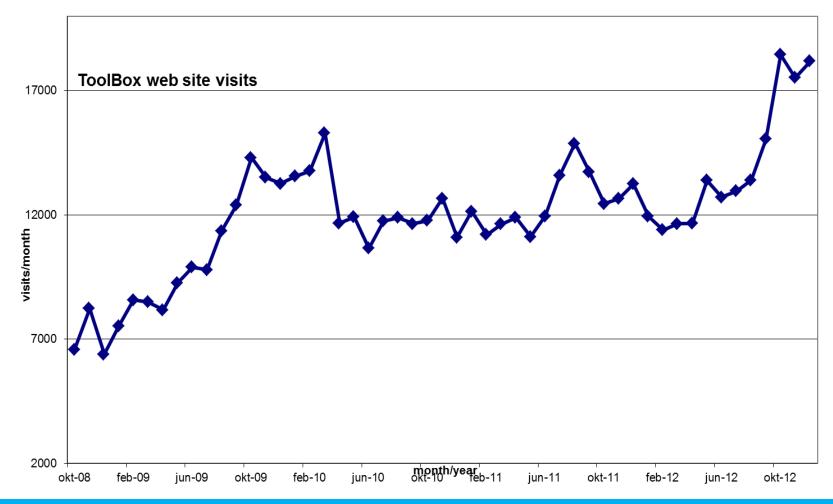
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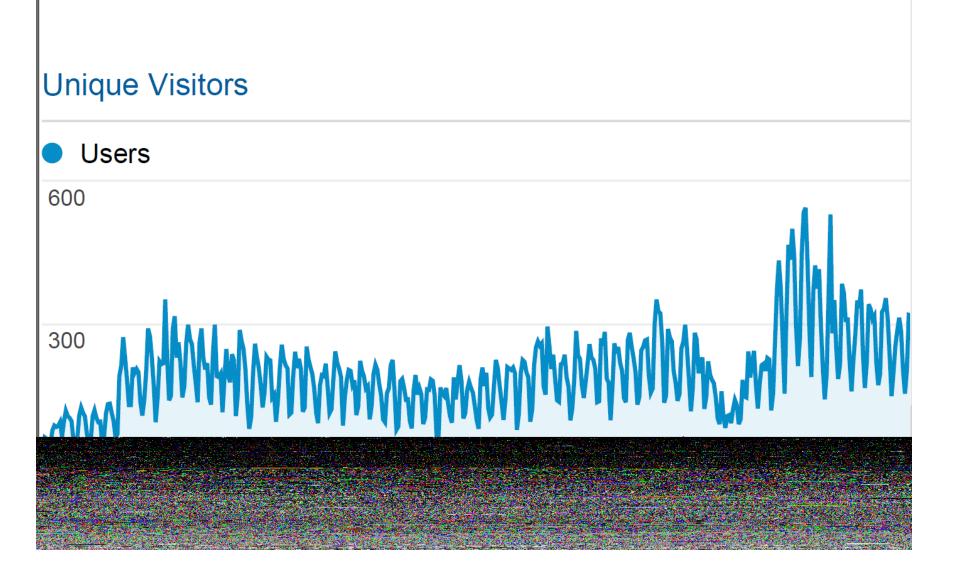


# **Statistics**



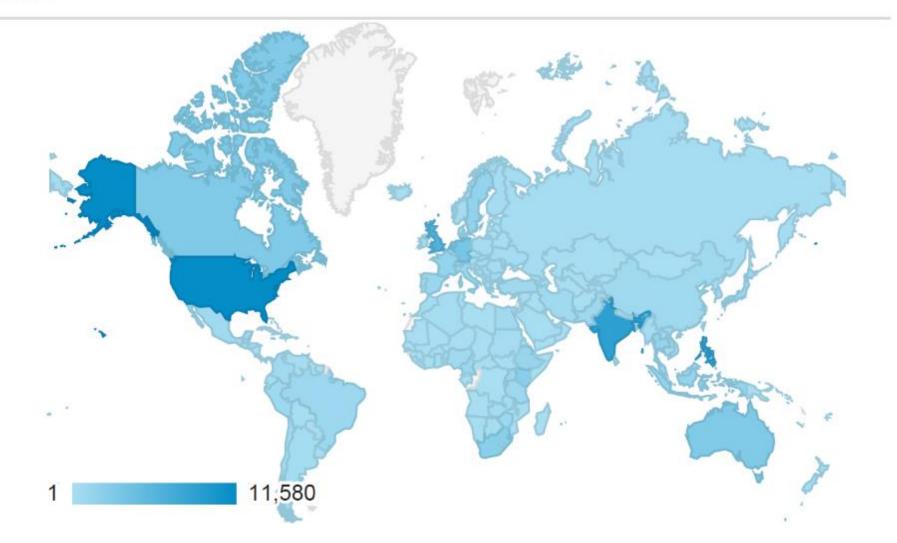
#### **IWRM Toolbox: overview**







### Visits







+ ABOUT

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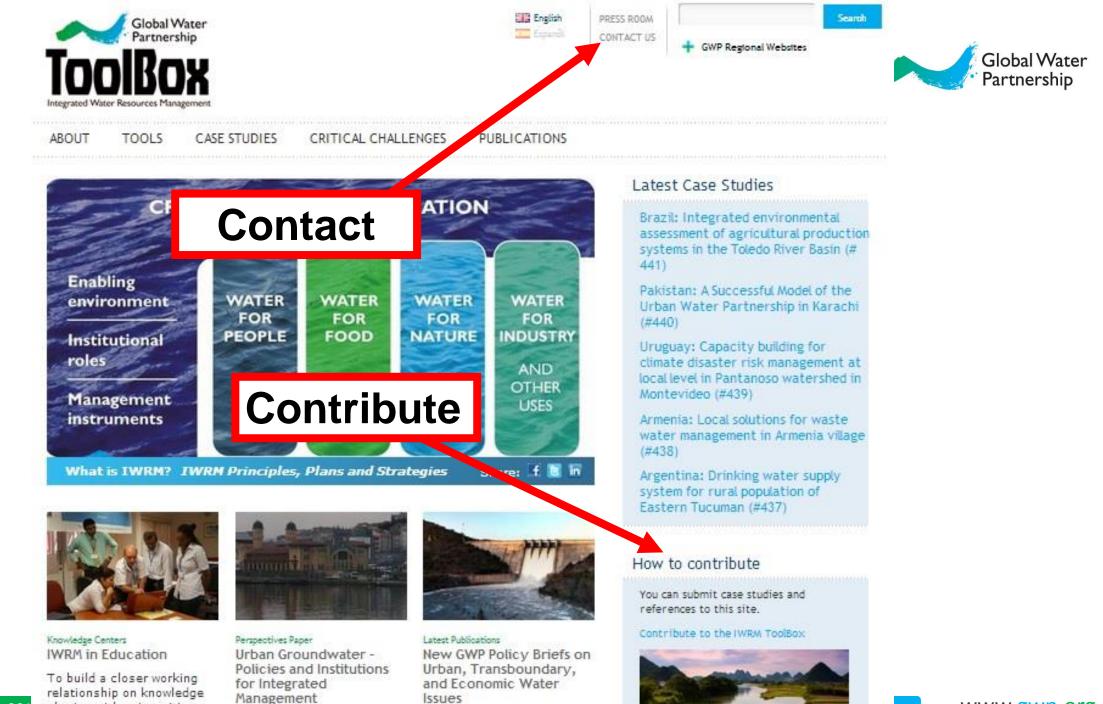
- + What is ToolBox?
- + What is IWRM?
- + IWRM Plans and Strategies
  - How can I contribute?
- Building Knowledge Capacity

# Welcome!

The IWRM ToolBox comprises of an organized collection of case studies, reference documents, reader lists, external web sites and other supporting materials in water resources management, which have been submitted by various contributors and are peer reviewed.

The IWRM Toolbox is intended to be an information exchange platform where experiences are shared to help develop the body of knowledge which can enable all those





market with the mean

www.gwp.org

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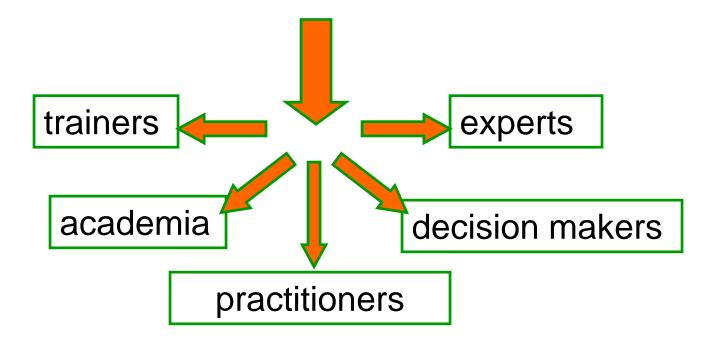
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sharing with universities,



### For Who is this ToolBox? Why we would like to share it?

• As water is everybody's business.....





### Vision and goal

### Vision:

ToolBox will be an internet based repository of all GWP knowledge on IWRM and the first choice site for water practitioners, decision makers and partners

### Goal:

ToolBox will contribute to establishing a global communication platform to share knowledge and develop capacity



# www.gwptoolbox.org

# www.gwp.org

Does the homepage of your website have a prominent link to the ToolBox?

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