



Integrated Water Management

Week 6:

IWRM Revisited

Nick van de Giesen

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Course Day 5-9 Subject Teacher Outline Morning Introduction course and IWRM Van de Giesen Challenges Volta and Rhine, climate Van de Giesen/Mostert change Computer lab WEAP: WEAP River Afternoon Van de Giesen Morning Scenarios and tools Van de Giesen 12-9 Computer lab WEAP: Rhine & Volta Van de Giesen Afternoon 19-9 Role-play transboundary water Morning Mostert management Computer lab WEAP: Rhine & Volta Van de Giesen Afternoon 26-9 Water, food and energy (Discussion) Van de Giesen/Mostert Morning Computer lab WEAP: Rhine & Volta Afternoon Mostert Governance and stakeholders: case study 3-10 Morning Mostert from The Netherlands Afternoon Mostert Computer lab: actor analysis Rhine & Volta **IWRM** revisited Van de Giesen 10-10 Morning Work on Rhine & Volta Van de Giesen Afternoon No lecture. Work on draft report 17-10 Draft final report ready. Presentation 24-10 Van de Giesen/ Mostert Morning 5-11 Before 9.00 am: Handing in final report and indication of everybody's contribution to it.





Course				
	Day		Subject	Leaener
Jutime	5-9	Morning	1: Introduction	Van de Giesen Van de Giesen Mostert
		Afternoon	Computer lab WEAP: WEAP River	Van de Giesen
	12-9	Morning	Seemings and tools	Van de Giesen
		Afternoon	Computer lab WEAP: Rhine & Volta	Van de Giesen
	19-9	Morning	Role-play transboundary water management	Mostert
		Afternoon	Computer lab WEAP: Rhine & Volta	Van de Giesen
	26-9	Morning	Water, food and energy (Discussion) Computer lab WEAP: Rhine & Volta	Van de Giesen/Mostert
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	3-10	Morning Afternoon	Governance and stakeholders: case study from The Netherlands Computer lab: actor analysis Rhine & Volta	Mostert Mostert
	10-10	Morning Afternoon	IWRM revisited Work on Rhine & Volta	Van de Giesen Van de Giesen
	17-10		No lecture. Work on draft report	
	24-10	Morning	Draft final report ready. Presentation	∇an de Giesen/Mostert
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	3-10	Morning Afternoon	5: Governance	Mostert Mostert
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Outline

- Back to lecture 1
- Principles of IWRM
- Integration strategies
- Feed-back from groups
- IWRM & Role of Engineers: Read / discuss
- Group work







Source: www.psmfc.org

Sacramento river, Salmon







NYC watershed







Malaria & irrigation

Source: tpeblog.wordpress.com





Case 1



Source: www.opposingviews.com

Rhine





Case 2



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Volta









Source: Jackson Pollock, Lavender Mist: Number One; 1950





There is no theory of IWRM, just practice...



Source: Monet, "Water Lillies" (The Clouds)





General concepts in IWRM

Concepts and definitions
 Historical developments
 Policy principles
 Strategic issues

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Follows Savenije





What is Water Resources Management?

- > To people in arid countries:
 - drought relief, irrigation
 - jobs, food
 - groundwater, flash floods
- > To people in wet countries:
 - surface water, water infrastructure
 - navigation, flood protection
 - hydropower generation
- > To the water engineer:
 - dams, reservoirs, well field development
 - flood protection, water treatment





What is Water Resources Management?

- > To the environmentalist:
 - wetlands, ecosystem rehabilitation
 - deforestation, land degradation, erosion, pollution

> To the lawyer:

- ownership of water
- water law and regulations
- water rights and licences

> To the economist:

- water markets, privatisation of water supply
- water pricing, cost recovery, water use efficiency

> To the politician:

- water conflicts (between sectors, nations)
 - allocation of water, water self-sufficiency, food security





Definitions

Water Resources Development (WRD)

Actions, mostly physical, that lead to the beneficial use of water resources for single or multiple purposes.

Water Resources Planning (WRP)

Planning of the development, conservation and allocation of a scarce resource (sectoral and intersectoral), matching water availability and demand, taking into account the national objectives and constraints and the interests of stakeholders

Water Resources Management (WRM)

The whole set of technical, institutional, managerial, legal and operational activities required to plan, develop, operate and manage water resources





Integrated Water Resources Management

> All natural aspects of the water system: surface water, groundwater, water quality (physical, biological and chemical).

> All sectors depending on water: agriculture, households, industry, hydropower, navigation, fisheries, recreation, ecosystems.

> The relevant **national objectives** and constraints: social, legal, institutional, financial, environmental.

> The institutional hierarchy: national, provincial, local.

> The **spatial variation** of resources and demands: upstreamdownstream interaction, basin-wide analysis, inter-basin transfer.

The **temporal variation**: floods, droughts, peak demands, growth patterns.





- **Dimensions of IWRM**
- > 4 Dimensions
 - >Water Resources
 - Water Users
 - Spatial Scales
 - Temporal Scales and Patterns
- Cross-cutting Policy Issues and Objectives
 - Sustainability
 - Public Interest





Dimensions of IWRM



Figure 2: The dimensions of IWRM (after Savenije, 1997)





General concepts in IWRM

Concepts and definitions

Policy principle

- > Historical developments
- > Strategic issues







Policy principles

- > 3 E's of Postel:
 - > Equity
 - Ecological integrity (sustainability)
 - >> Efficiency
- >> Agreed (Dublin) Principles:
 - > IWRM
 - >> Participatory approaches
 - >> Water as an economic good
 - Essential role of women
- > Further:
 - >> Management at the lowest appropriate level (subsidiarity)





Policy principles

> How to marry Equity and Efficiency:

> Cost recovery (the full financial cost, not the economic cost)

> Financial autonomy and accountability

>> Water pricing with adequate cross-subsidies





Policy principles

>> Sustainable development:

"Development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs"

(WCED, 1987)







Policy principles

> How to attain sustainability:

- Closing cycles (physical condition)
 - rural scale
 - urban scale
 - river basin scale
 - global scale

> Short cutting cycles (economic condition)





Policy principles

- Sustainable WRM
 - Combination of:
 - Demand Oriented Measures
 - Supply Oriented Measures

> Or:

- Demand Management
- Supply Management







Policy principles

- >> Water supply management
 - Infrastructure policy: dams, canals, etc.
 - >> Water quality policy: quality standards
 - >> Land use policy: watershed management
 - Desalination, Re-use
- Water demand management
 - > Enabling environment: policy, legal framework
 - >> Water supply technology: reduction of losses
 - >> Legal incentives: quota, licenses, rights, penalties
 - Economic incentives: subsidies, taxing, pricing
 - >> Water education: increasing awareness







Policy principles

- >> What is demand management:
 - > Not the same as water pricing!
 - > Water pricing is for financial cost recovery
 - Demand management is an approach to stimulate the user to assume more desirable patterns of demand





General concepts in IWRM

Concepts and definitionsPolicy principle

Historical developments

> Strategic issues





Historical developments, evolution

- >> Water resources development
 - Dominant paradigm: water is a resource to be exploited
 - The engineering approach
 - Emphasis on infrastructure
 - Individual projects
- >> Water resources management
 - Recognition that water can be 'overexploited'
 - Accounting for ecological and social constraints
 - Regional & national planning instead of a project approach
- >> Integrated water resources management

> Water management embedded in an overall policy for socioeconomic development, physical planning and environmental protection





Historical developments, events

	1965-1974	International Hydrological Decade
	1970	Helsinki Rules on the use of international rivers
	1977	UN Water Conference, Mar del Plata
	1981-1990	Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade
	1992	International Conference on Water and the Environment, Dublin
	1992	UN Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro
13	2000	European Water Directive (Mostert)
20	2000	2 nd World Water Forum, The Hague
-all	2002	World Summit on Sustainable Development, Water Dome, Johannesburg
WM F	2003/6/9/12	World Water Forum, Kyoto, Mexico, Istanbul, Marseille





Dublin principles

- 1. Water is vital and finite. An integrated approach (holistic approach) to water management is needed.
- 2. Water management should be based on a participatory approach.
- 3. Women take a central role in the provision and management of water.
- 4. Water should be considered an economic good, but people should have access to clean water and sanitation at an affordable price.





General concepts in IWRM

Concepts and definitions
 Policy principle
 Historical developments
 Strategic issues





- Global water scarcity
- Blue versus green water
- >> Food security: self-sufficiency or self-reliance?
- > Virtual water
- > Dublin Principles on IWRM
- Value of water
- >> Participation, stakeholder involvement
- River basin approach
- Priorities for allocation
- >> Decentralisation, privatisation
- Role of government
- >Awareness, water literacy





Strategic issues

- > Global water scarcity:
 - Water scarcity is NOT the reason for "Thirst" (quantities required for basic needs are very small)
 - Water use for sanitation is an outdated approach (non-water borne sanitation is the future)
 - The problem is food (1 kg of cereals require 1-2 m3 of water)





- > Global water scarcity:
 - 1700 m3/cap.yr (no shortage)
 drinking
 cooking etc.
 washing etc.
 toilet flush
 industry
 vegetarian diet
 meat diet add:





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1 m3/cap.yr 5 m3/cap.yr 10 m3/cap.yr 20 m3/cap.yr 200 m3/cap.yr 500 m3/cap.yr 500-1000 m3/cap.yr





Green water

> Water rainbow

- >Blue water: runoff (surface water, groundwater)
- Screen water: transpiration by plants
- >White water: evaporation through interception or directly from the soil
- Black water: fossil groundwater
- Brown water: wastewater
- Srey water: treated wastewater, for reuse
- Virtual water: water 'hidden' in an agricultural or industrial product



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Strategic issues

	>	Green	water,	global	cycle
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Strategic issues

> Green water

> 67% of the world staple food is from green water

> Meat production is almost 100% green water (grazing)

> Forest and ecosystem products are 100% green water

> Cereal production in sub-Saharan Africa near 100% green water







Strategic issues: Consensus

- > Basic human needs have priority
- > Further prioritising on the basis of socio-economic criteria
- > The river basin as the logic unit for WRM
- > Participatory approaches and the crucial role of women





Strategic issues: Remaining issues

- > Emerging issue:
- Water Energy nexus:
- Hydropower
- Cooling water
- CO2/climate
- Heat storage

- Food Water Energy nexus:
- Biofuels





Integration strategies

> How to connect models?

- >> Dead buffalo
- >> Symmetry
- > The real thing



























- > The real thing (Letcher et al, 2004):
 - A problem-focused activity, needs driven; and likely project based
 - > An interactive, transparent framework; enhancing communication
 - > Linking of policy to research
 - Connection of complexities between natural and human environment;
 - Recognition of spatial dependencies, feedbacks and impediments





- > The real thing (continued):
 - >> An iterative, adaptive approach
 - >> A focus on key elements
 - Recognition of essential missing knowledge for inclusion
 - Team shared objectives, norms and values; disciplinary equilibration
 - Science not always new but always intellectually challenging
 - Characterisation and reduction of uncertainty in prediction





Integration strategies: model structures

GLOWA Volta











TUDelft

Integration strategies: model structures







Integration strategies



>> Never forget why you are modeling!





General concepts in IWRM

Literature:

- Global Water Partnership, Background Paper 4 (Blackboard / Reader)
- World Bank Briefing Notes
- Loucks & van Beek (http://www.deltares.nl/xmlpages/TXP/files?p_file_id=11853)





Water Resources Systems Planning and Management

An Introduction to Methods, Models and Applications

Daniel P. Loucks and Eelco van Beek with contributions from

Jery R. Stedinger Jos P.M. Dijkman Monique T. Villars







World Bank