

River Basin Organizations – Lessons from recent research

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Overview

- What is driving IWRM and RBO?
- Knowing where we are
- Deciding how to respond

“Water resources, and the related ecosystems that provide and sustain them, are under threat from pollution, unsustainable use, land-use changes, climate change and many other forces. The link between these threats and poverty is clear, for it is the poor who are hit first and hardest.”

Ministerial Declaration, 2nd WWF, March 2000

World Water Vision exercise:

*"there is a world water crisis today,
..(but) this crisis is not about a lack of
water to satisfy our needs, but about
managing water so badly that billions of
people - and the environment - suffer
badly"*

(Cosgrove and Rijsberman, 2002 a and b).

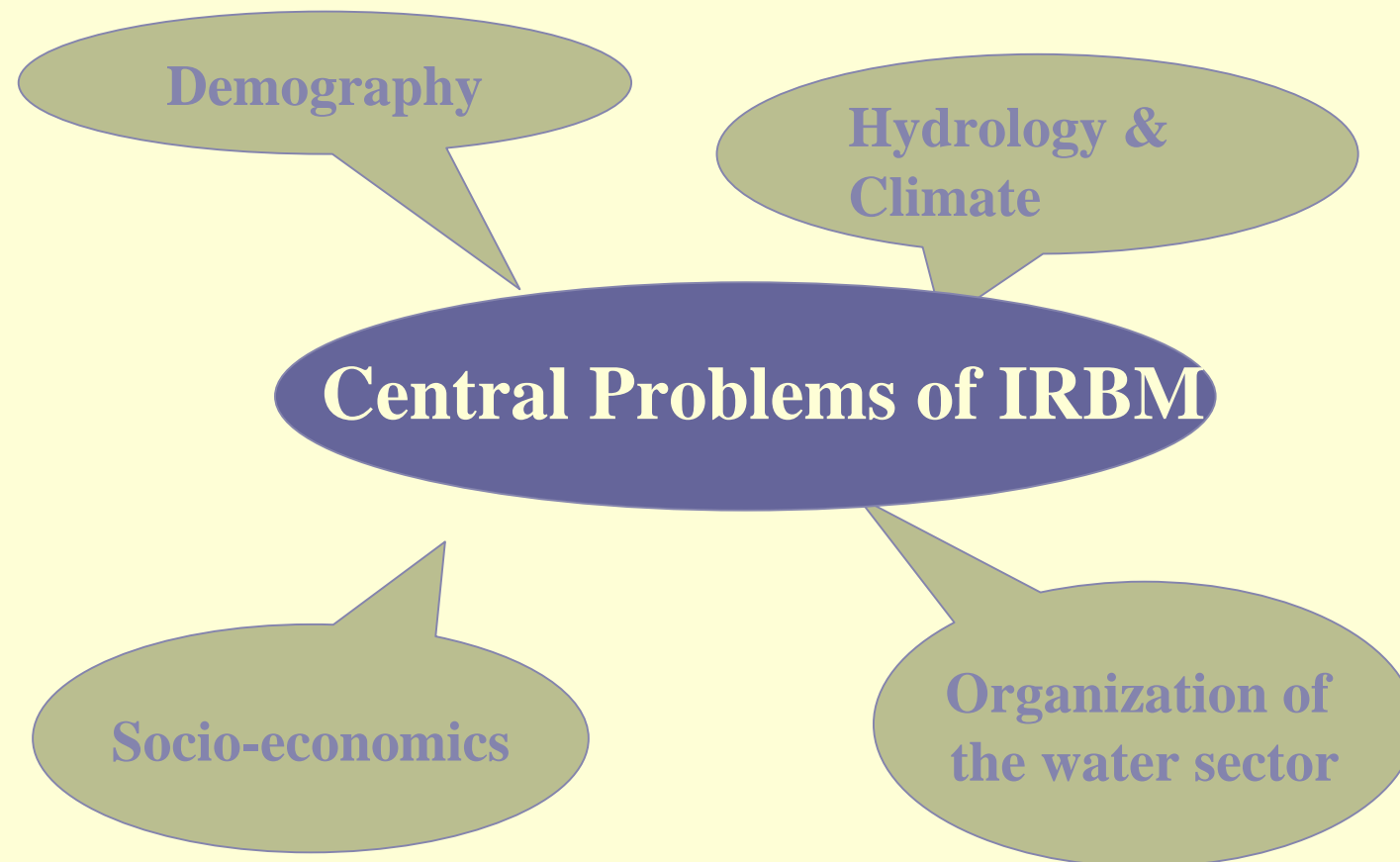
Water-Poverty Linkages

- Water as a socio-economic “Good” for poverty alleviation
 - Water use for consumption- domestic
 - Water use in production activities (ag, and non-ag)
 - Water use for nature

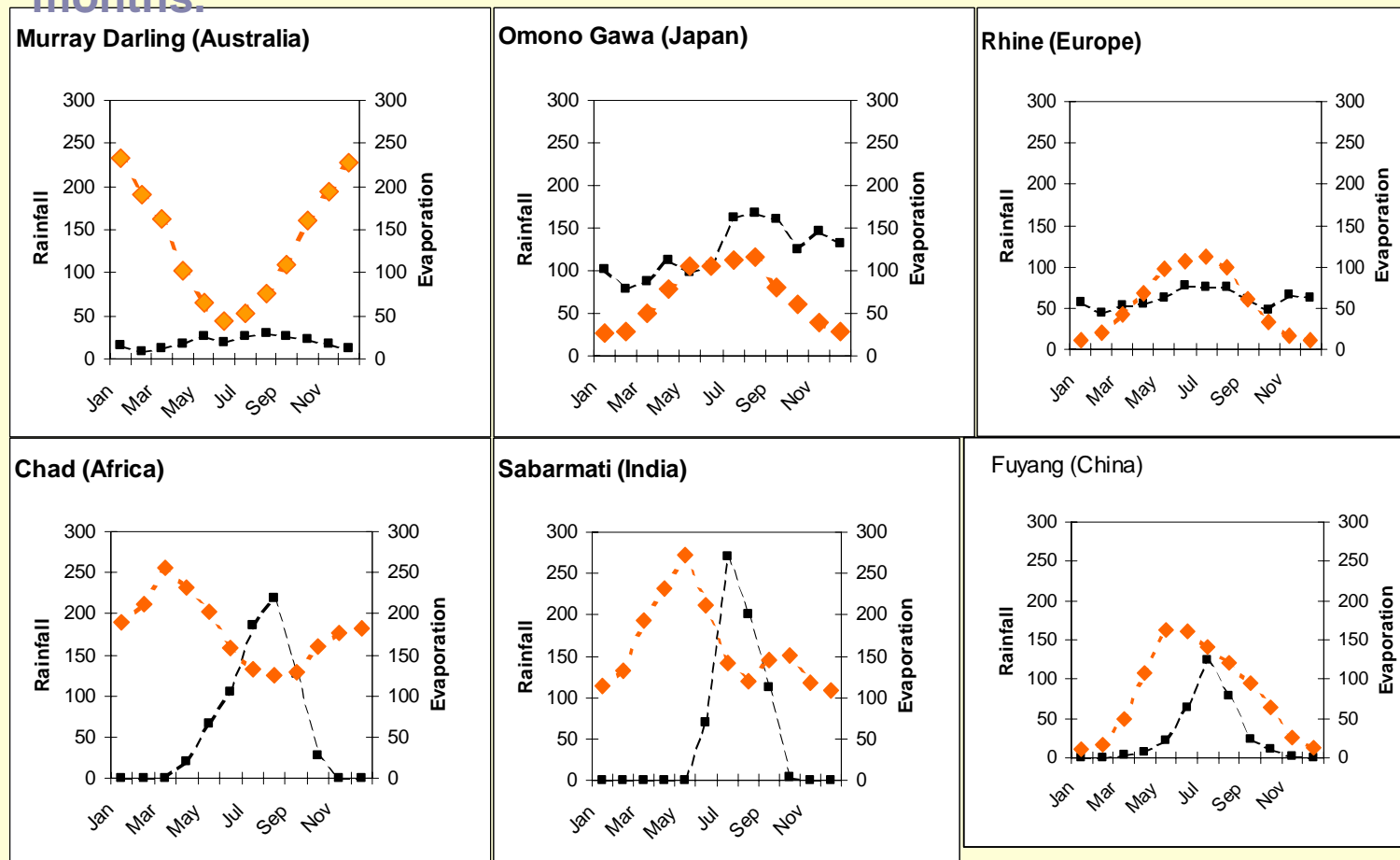
Water resources play key role in providing food security and reducing poverty

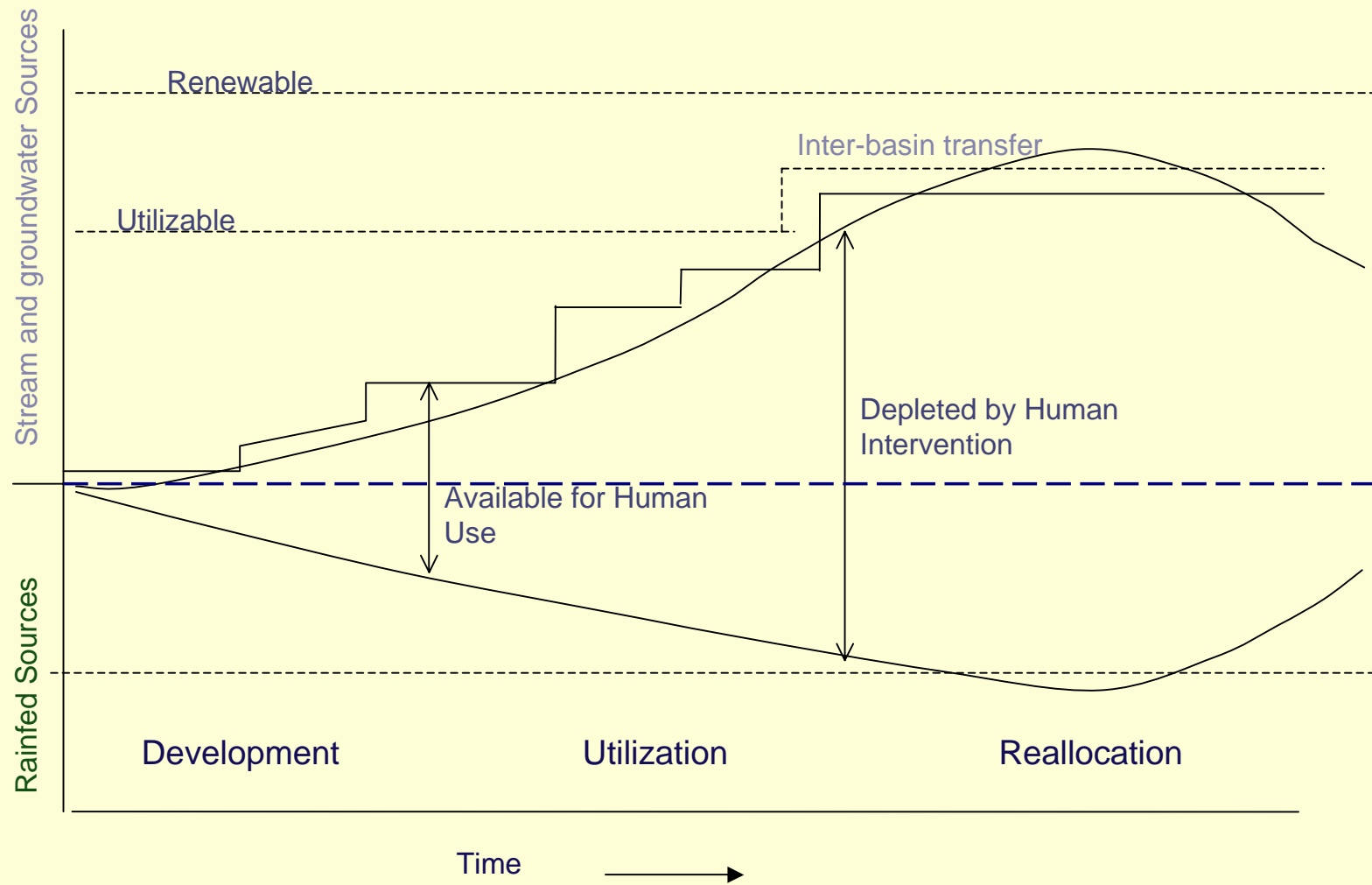
Knowing where are we?

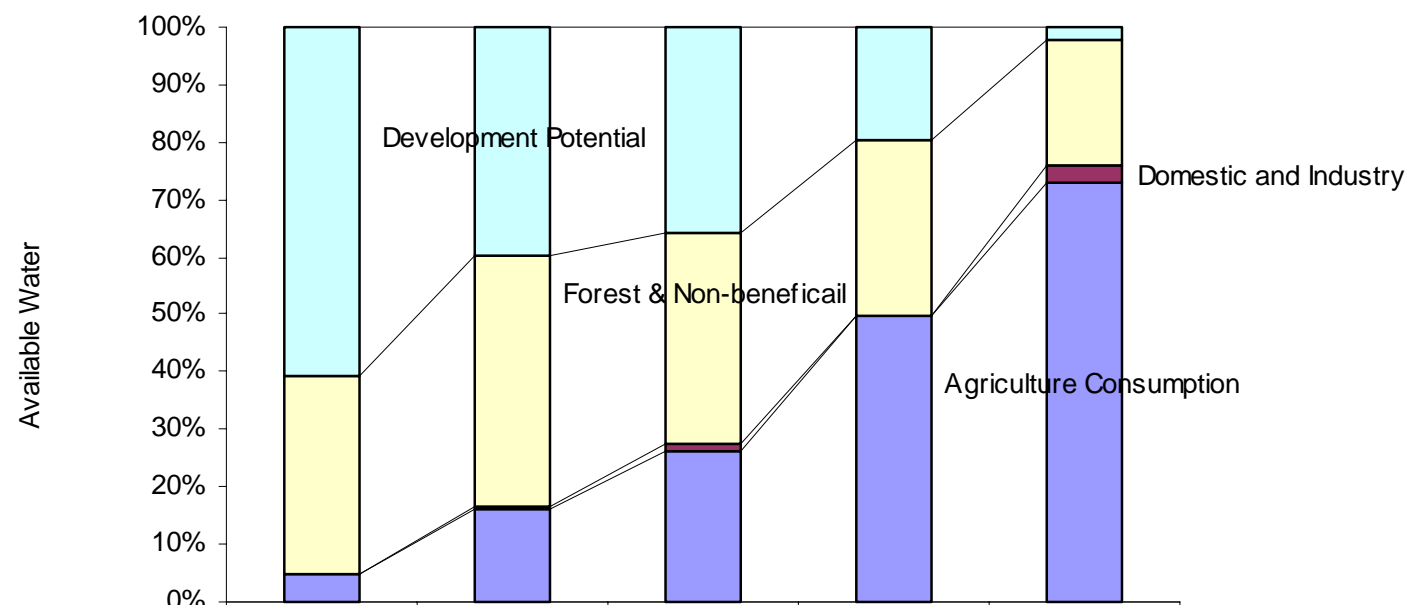
Four Material Realities that set apart developing country river basins



A river basin's hydrology shapes its challenge. In Rhine and Omonagawa, rainfall always exceeds ET; in Murray-Darling, it never does; in Chad, Fuyang and Sabarmati, it does for a few months.







	East Rapti	Singkarak-Ombilin	UPRB	Dedru Oya	Fuyang
Development Potential	0.607	0.396	0.360	0.196	0.020
Forest & Non-beneficial	0.344	0.440	0.367	0.306	0.220
Domestic and Industry	0.002	0.001	0.010	0.002	0.032
Agriculture Consumption	0.047	0.163	0.263	0.496	0.728

Conclusions

Basin-level management

Principles of integrated water resources management must be incorporated into basin management

- Equity - access to and use of resources is to be equitable between different stakeholders and between men and women.
- Participation - all stakeholders are involved in decision making with regard to resource use.
- Transparency - decisions are made in a democratic and accountable way.
- Sustainability - management systems and different measures they implement can be maintained over a long period of time.
- Integration - different interests with regard to environmental, economic and social security are addressed.

IMT and local participation

- IWMI' research suggest that IMT can work better if certain pre-conditions are including:
 - supportive legal-policy framework,
 - **secure water rights**
 - **local management capacity building.**
- Where successful, IMT provides a forum for greater stakeholder participation, democratic decision making over resources use, & efficient water **demand management.**

Organization of the Water Sector

Developed Country RB

- *small number of large users*
- *concentrated urban settlements*
- *organized service providers serve most people;*
- *bulk water trade*

Developing Country RB

- *large number of tiny users*
- *dispersed rural settlements*
- *most people get water from rain or local storage;*
- *dominant informal sector;*
- *extensive groundwater use*

- **Easy to make law; difficult to enforce.**
- **Easy to announce a price; difficult and costly to monitor and collect.**
- **Poverty and livelihoods central concerns of policy makers**

Thank you