

a water secure world

Knowledge management on IWRM in GWP

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OUR VISION:

A water secure world

- Enough water for all –
 - Social Equity, Economic Efficiency, Environmental sustainability
- Minimize the destructive force of water
 - Protection from floods, droughts, landslides, water-borne diseases...
- Maximise the benefits of water
 - Improve living standards and reduce poverty
- An integrated approach
 - Holistic, and multi-stakeholder processes

OUR MISSION:

To advance governance and management of water resources for sustainable and equitable development

- Effective governance
 - *Managing water equitably*
- Water security and sustainable development
 - *Investing in water for a sustainable economy*



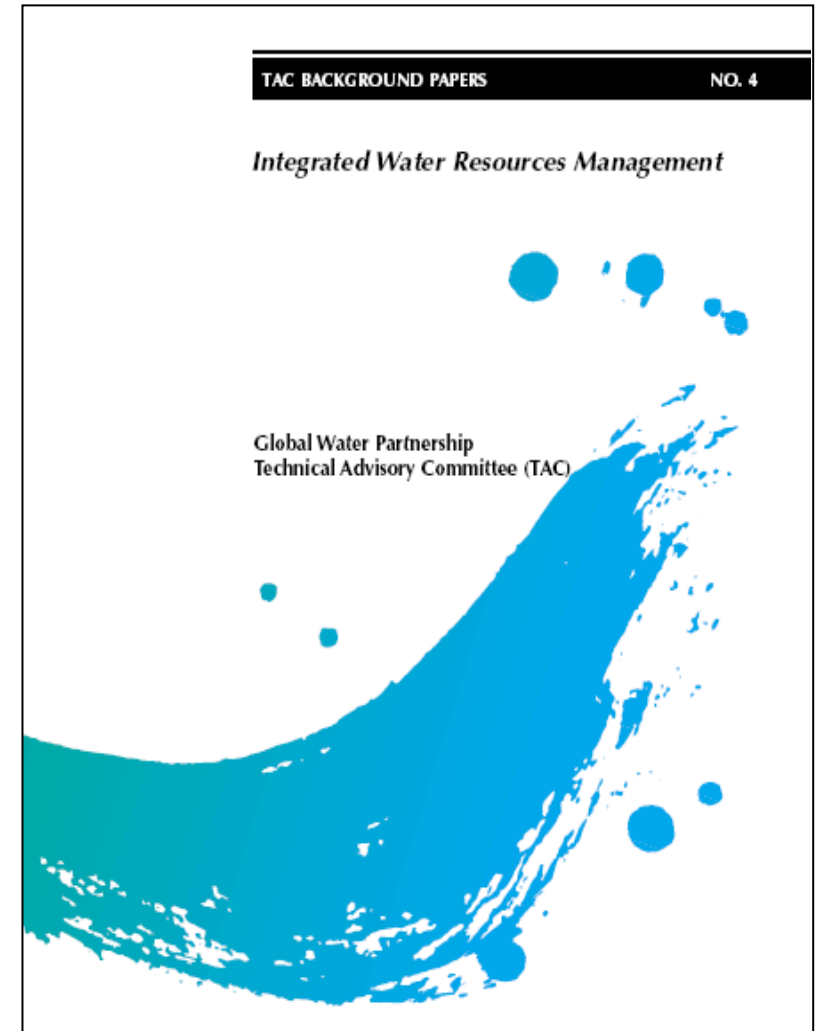
General Framework for IWRM



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, TEC Background Paper No. 4 (2000): *Integrated Water Resources Management*





1. Existing knowledge base on IWRM in GWP

How knowledge is produced in GWP

- GWP Technical Committee (think tank to provide an intellectual leadership)
- RWPs: task forces, pool of experts (very important, opportunity to liaise with other knowledge generators)
- Present at conferences/workshops/symposiums (opportunity to disseminate a know-how)
- Participation in Advisory Boards, Scientific Committees

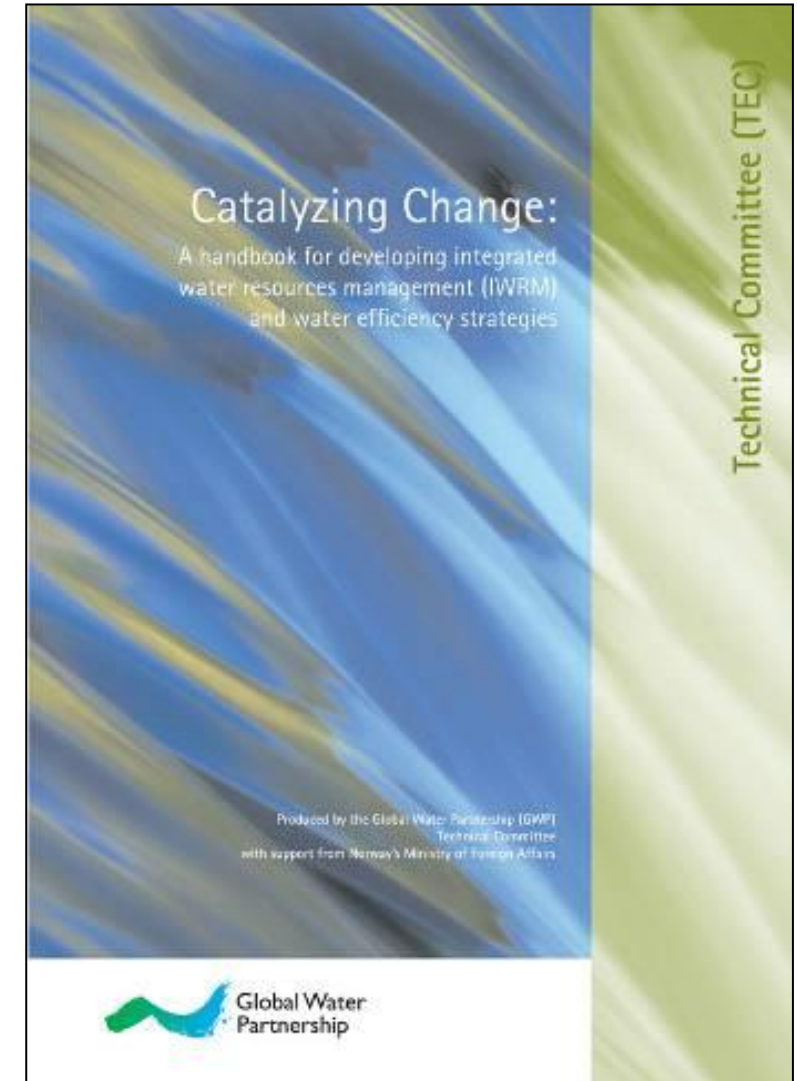
Committees

- Participation in Advisory Boards, Scientific

GWP provides guidance

The GWP Handbook (2004)

Purpose: To provide countries with the tools and knowledge to develop IWRM and WE plans





Global Water Partnership

POLICY BRIEF 8

Triggerring change in water policies

Advancing water security to reduce poverty and environmental degradation. Ensuring that water is a key part of national development amid growing competition for water. Addressing critical development challenges to water security such as climate change. These goals lie at the heart of the vision and mission of GWP and its partners. But achieving any of these goals will require changes in water policies and institutions.

Change is a political process and therefore a negotiated one. It is informed by a host of factors—history, public perception, development challenges, and social and economic context. There are no universally applicable solutions. Nevertheless, analysis from experiences of change does reveal common elements among the successes and among the failures. This brief is intended to provide practical guidance to those involved in the critical process of social change and learning.

In order to initiate and sustain policy and institutional change you need:

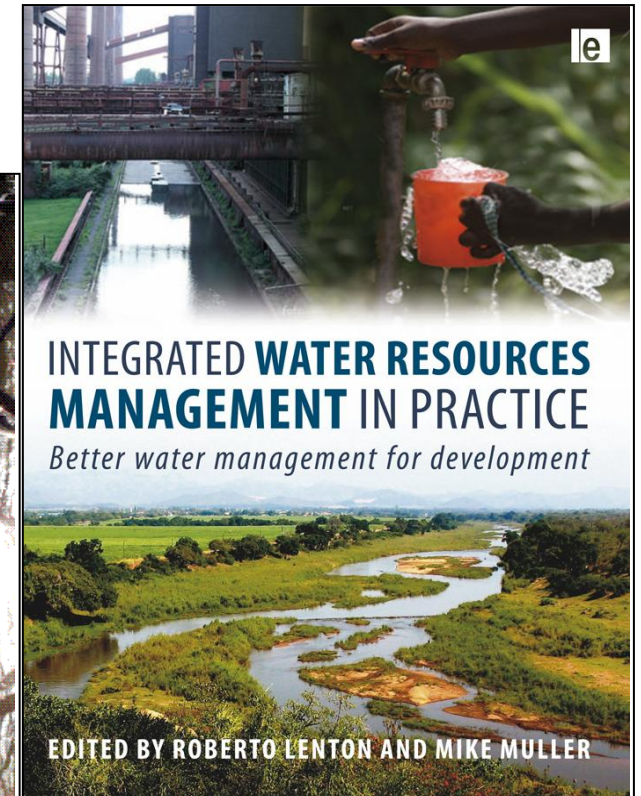
1. A sound rationale backed by evidence-based information: What needs to be changed and why, endorsed at the highest political level, and an understanding of the drivers for change.
2. A strategy for change: A clearly defined approach for promoting change, based on knowledge of the political system and the need to build coalitions and counter entrenched interests. This strategy must address these other important success factors:
 - a conducive environment for change,
 - the demand for change, and
 - a sustained focus on implementation and impact.

A smart strategy for change reduces transaction costs, counters political opposition, and exploits synergies both within and outside water institutions.

Box 1: Key questions to ask when crafting a strategy for change

- What is the desired change and why is it needed?
- What will be the benefits of change, and how will these benefits be distributed?
- What will be the costs, and who will bear them?
- Which groups or actors are likely to oppose the change? Who has a vested interest in maintaining the status quo?
- Which actors (or coalitions of actors) will push forward and implement the change?
- What can realistically be done to address constraining conditions and create an enabling environment for institutional transformation?
- How can knowledge producers and processors—academics, consultants, and practitioners—play a more effective role in supporting change processes?
- How can lessons learned during the course of implementing the strategy feed back into and be used to

Technical Committee (TEC)



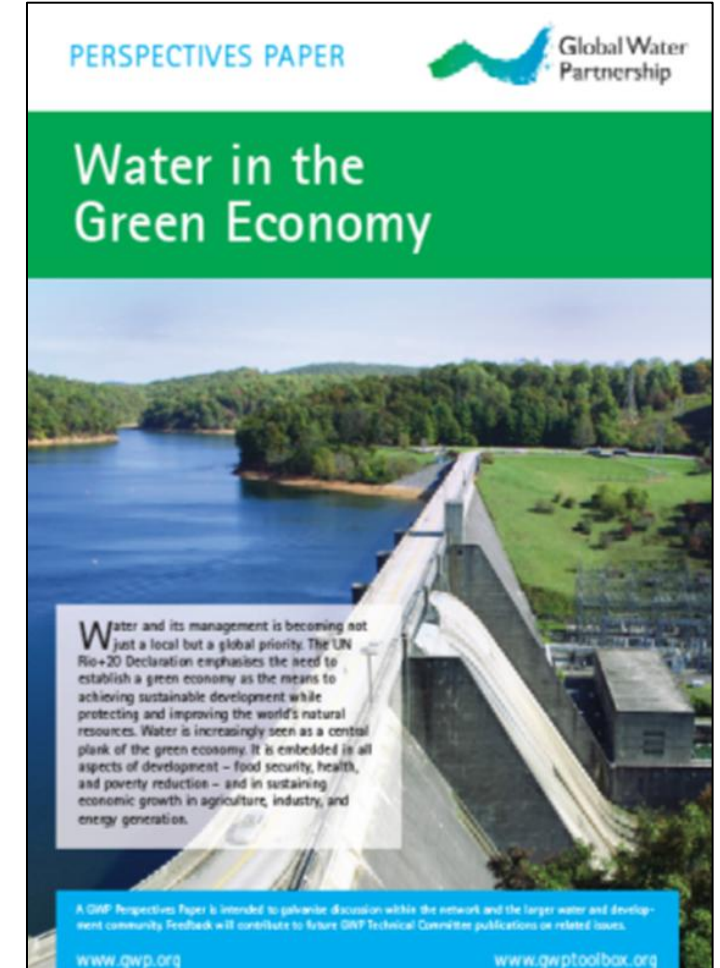
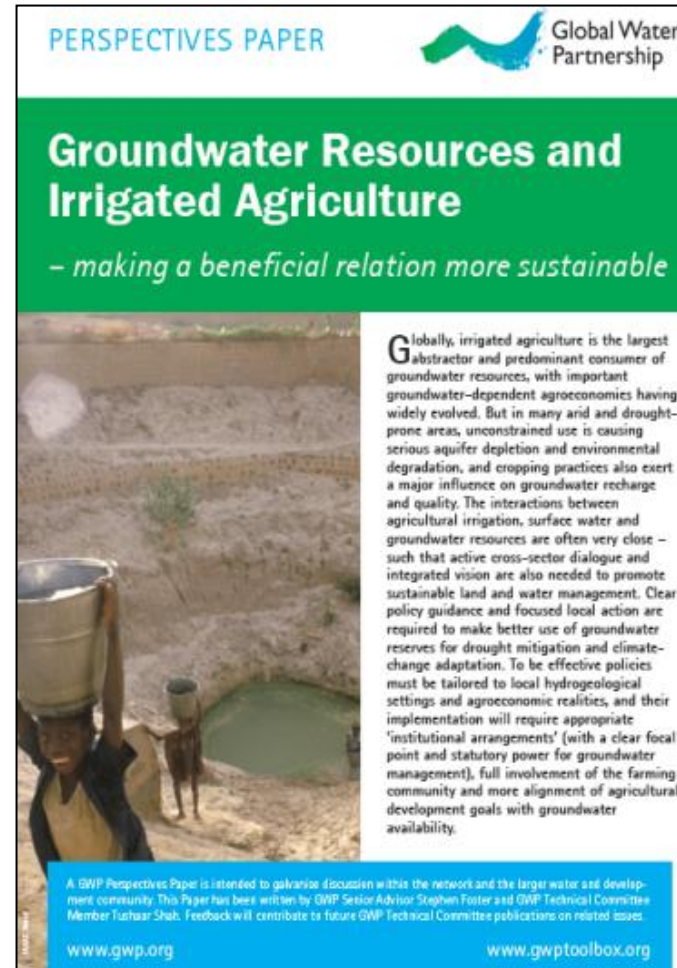
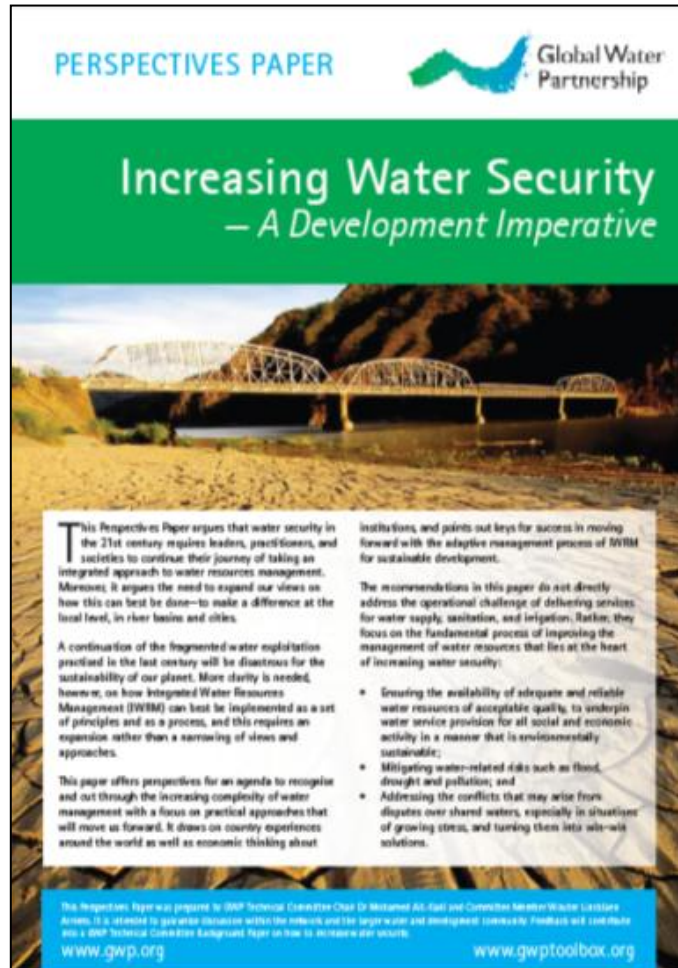
GWP's most wanted publication

Technical Background Paper

- As today, *approx. 20 BPs produced*
- Provides *“a common understanding by the GWP Network of a particular concept/topic through the GWP “knowledge chain” “.*
- Focus is on bridging the science and policy gap

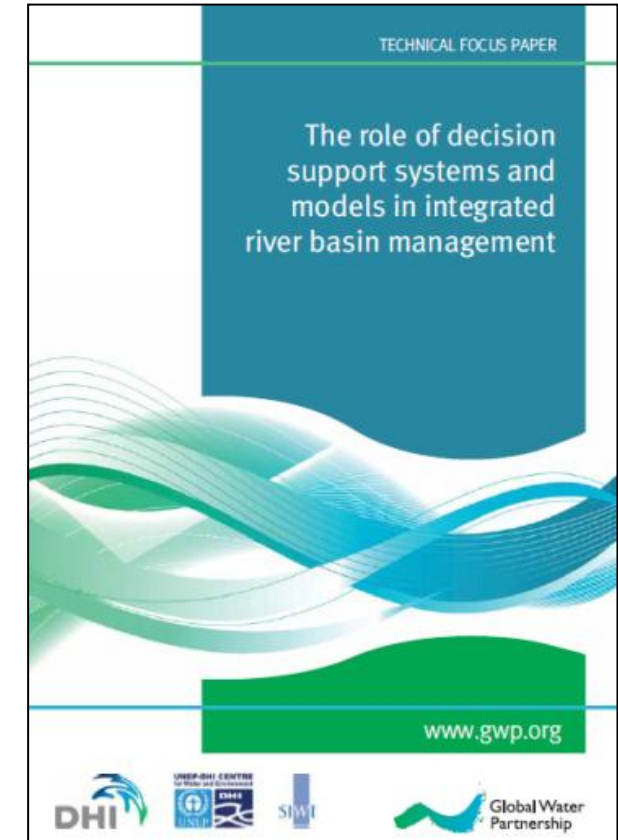
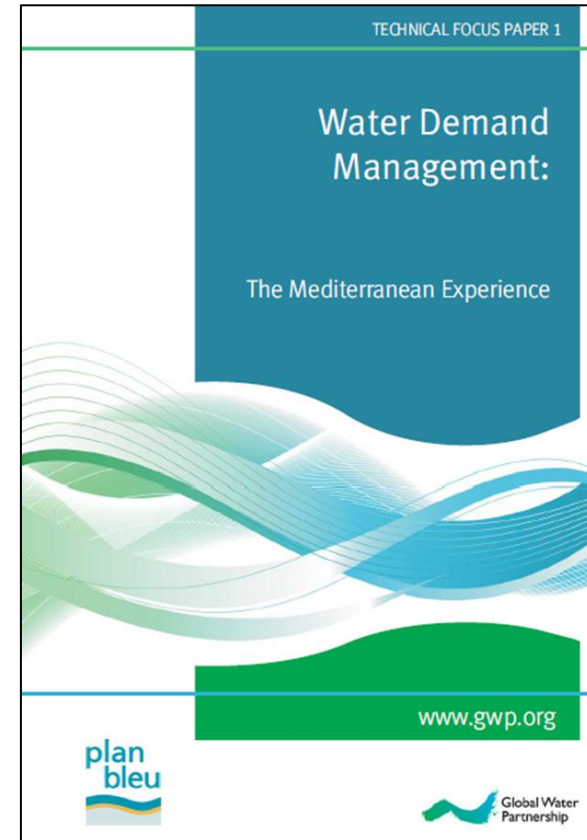


Perspectives Papers



Technical Focus Papers

- Water Demand Management - The Mediterranean Experience
- Water and food security – the governance challenge: Experiences in India and China
- IWRM in the Caribbean – the challenges faced by small island states
- IWRM in Central Asia – the challenges in managing big transboundary rivers



Proceedings from regional technical workshops

- Water and Food Security (South Asia GWP, Central America GWP)
- Integrated Drought Management (Central&Eastern Europe GWP)
- Integrated Urban Water Management (Southeast Asia GWP, West Africa GWP)



Regional Water Partnerships, also knowledge generators

- Country and Regional GWP programmes
- Joint projects with a diversity of partners
- These products assist to create Political Commitment (by appearing at the desk of policy makers)
- These products have a high potential to be used for Capacity Building Programmes

A stack of approximately 20 books of various colors (green, yellow, red, blue, brown, black, white, orange, purple, pink, grey, olive) is shown on the right side of a light green rounded rectangle. The books are stacked vertically, with their spines facing outwards.

2. How to transform knowledge into practical work



Knowledge & communication

- **Generating information** by extracting it from partners & close strategic allies
- **Organizing information** into knowledge products & ultimately wisdom
- **Sharing information** with targeted boundary actors (dialogue, policy briefs)
- **Lessons** being drawn in implementing
- **Assessment** of who does what and at what level – crucial

Communication & knowledge

- Website
- NewsFlow
- Social Media
- Publications
- Conferences
- Media coverage





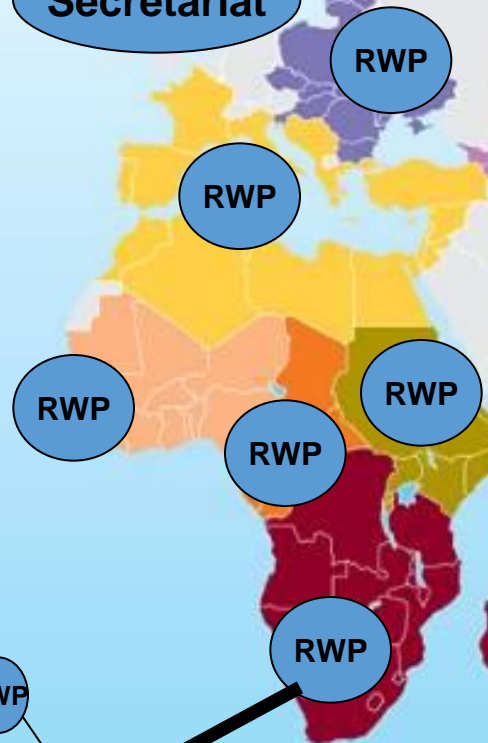
Global Water Partnership



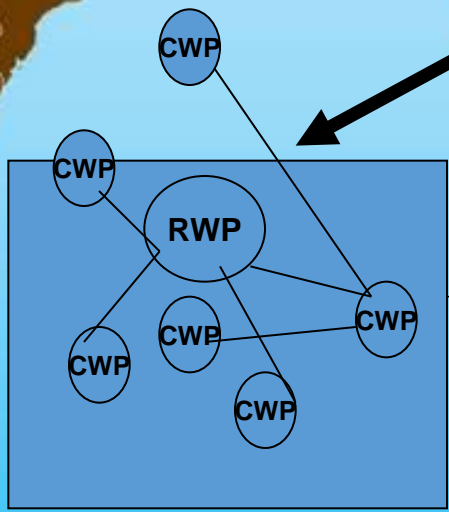
Plus:
Special Programmes
(WACDEP, SITWA, IDMP)

Technical Committee

Secretariat



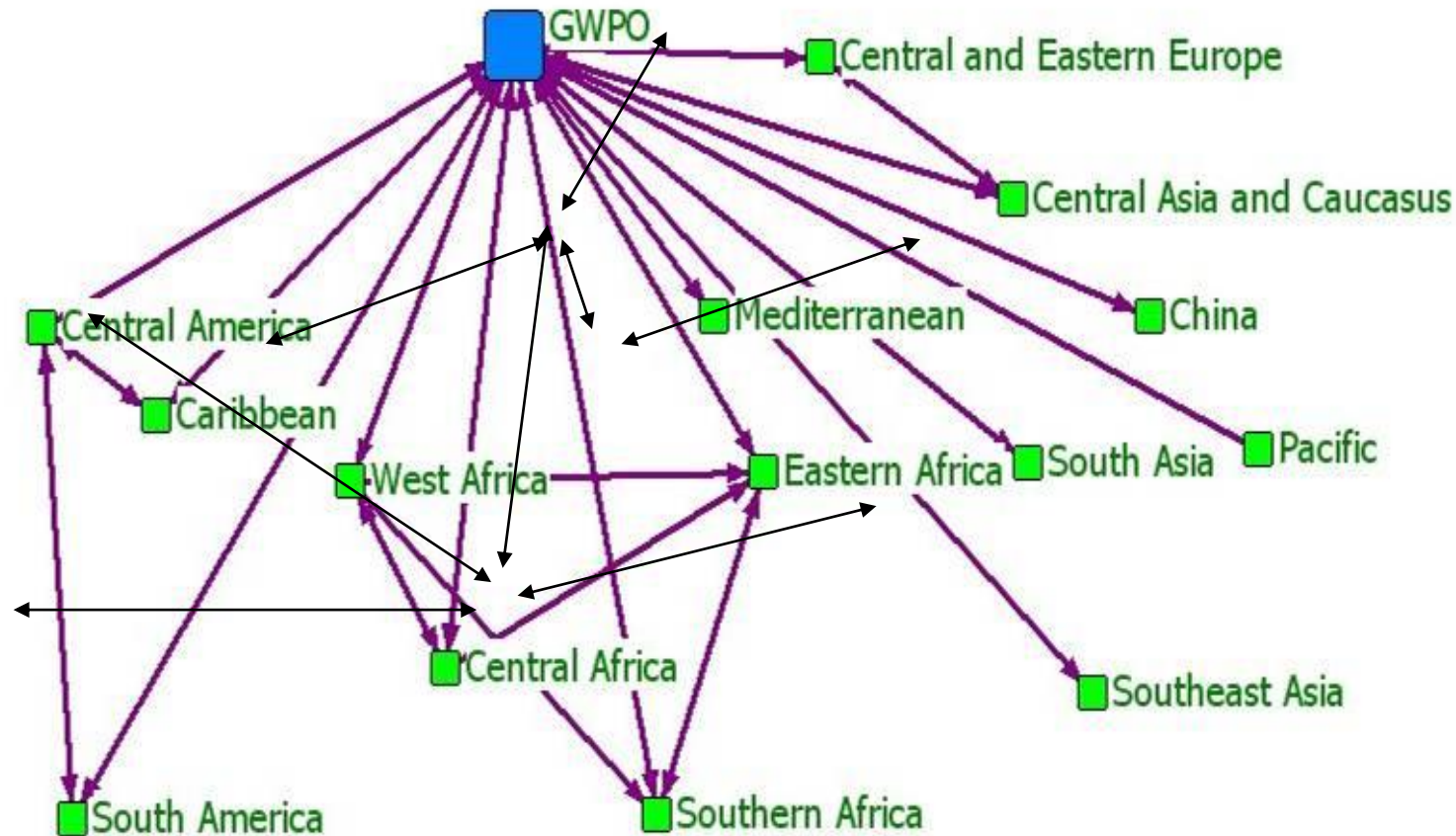
13 Regional Water Partnerships
80 Country Water Partnerships
> 3,000 Partners in 150 countries



Allies



A partnership is not the sum of its parts It is the product of the parts' interaction



A stack of approximately 20 books of various colors (green, yellow, red, blue, brown, black, white, orange, pink, purple, etc.) is shown on the left side of the slide. The books are stacked vertically, with some slightly offset to show their spines. The background is a light green gradient.

3. How to link to the SDG target on IWRM

IWRM needs a link to other strategies and plans

An IWRM strategy should link to relevant national and regional plans and strategies.

Examples:

- National strategies to meet Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Post-2015 era
- Country poverty reduction strategy papers (PRSPs)
- National Five Year Plans or Sustainable Development Strategies
- National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans
- National Plans to Combat Desertification
- National Plans on women's development and empowerment

The objective of the IWRM approach is not water management as such, but human development.

IWRM approach can only work if it does not focus exclusively on water.

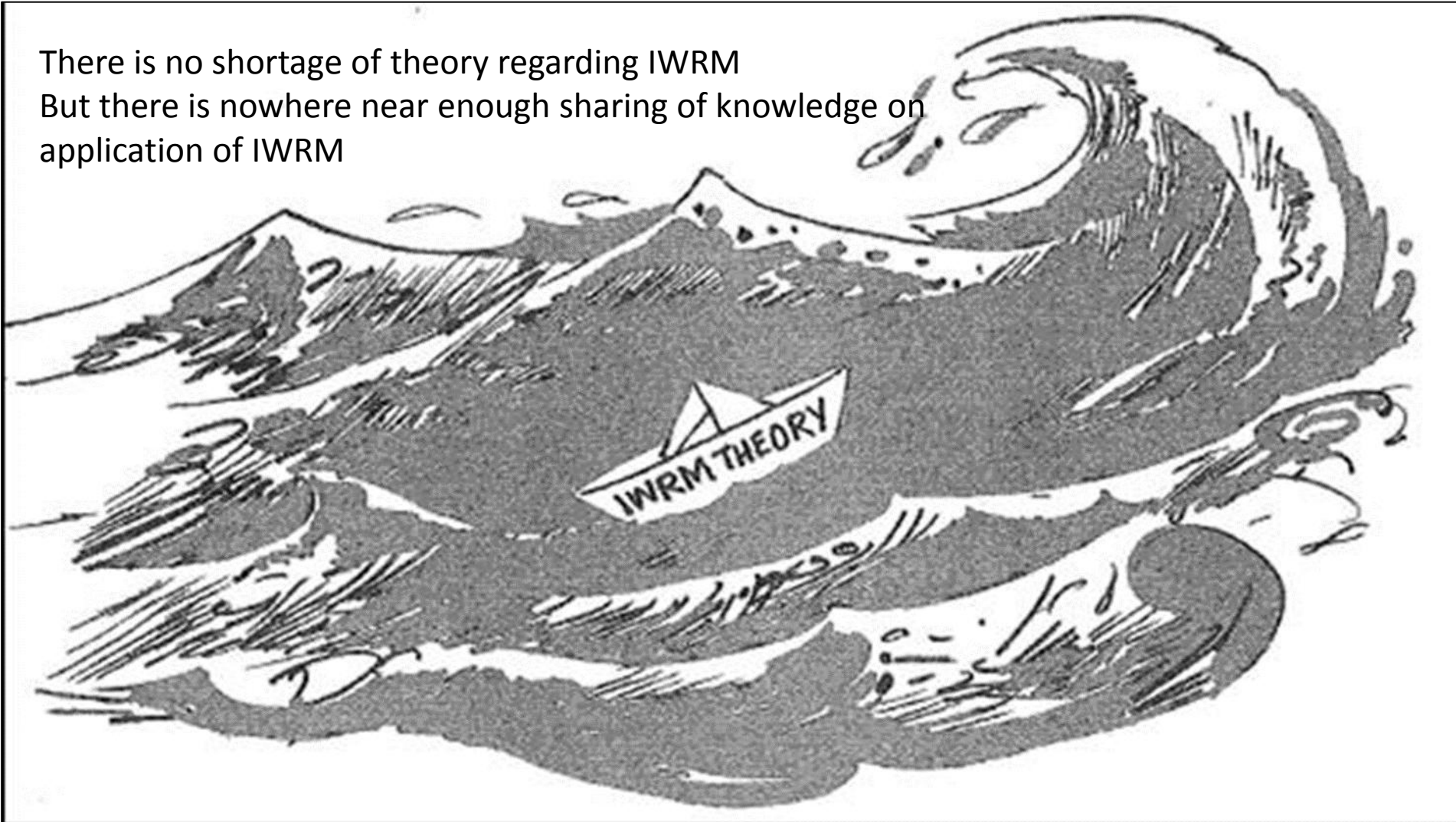
IWRM and its Relations to Sub-sectors





4. How can we contribute to the best use of knowledge on IWRM

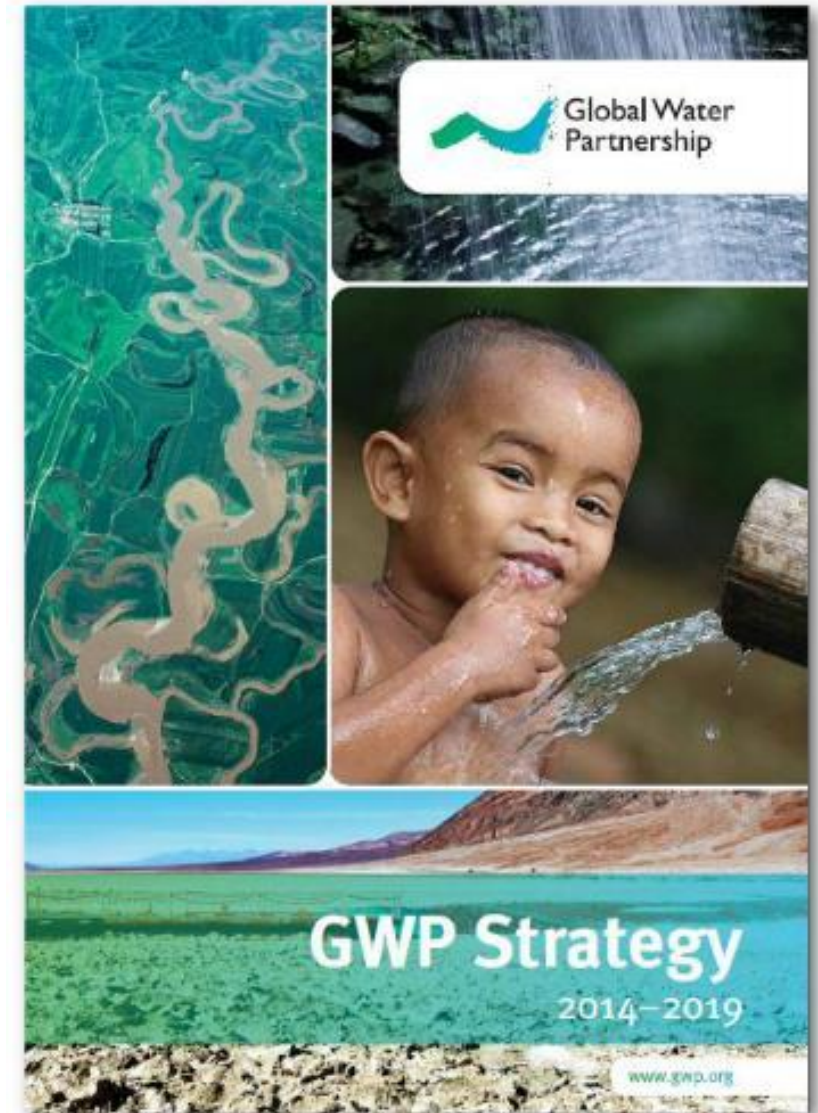
There is no shortage of theory regarding IWRM
But there is nowhere near enough sharing of knowledge on
application of IWRM



Our Strategy 2014-2019

"Towards 2020"

- 1. Catalyse change in policies & practice**
- 2. Generate and communicate knowledge**
- 3. Strengthen partnerships**

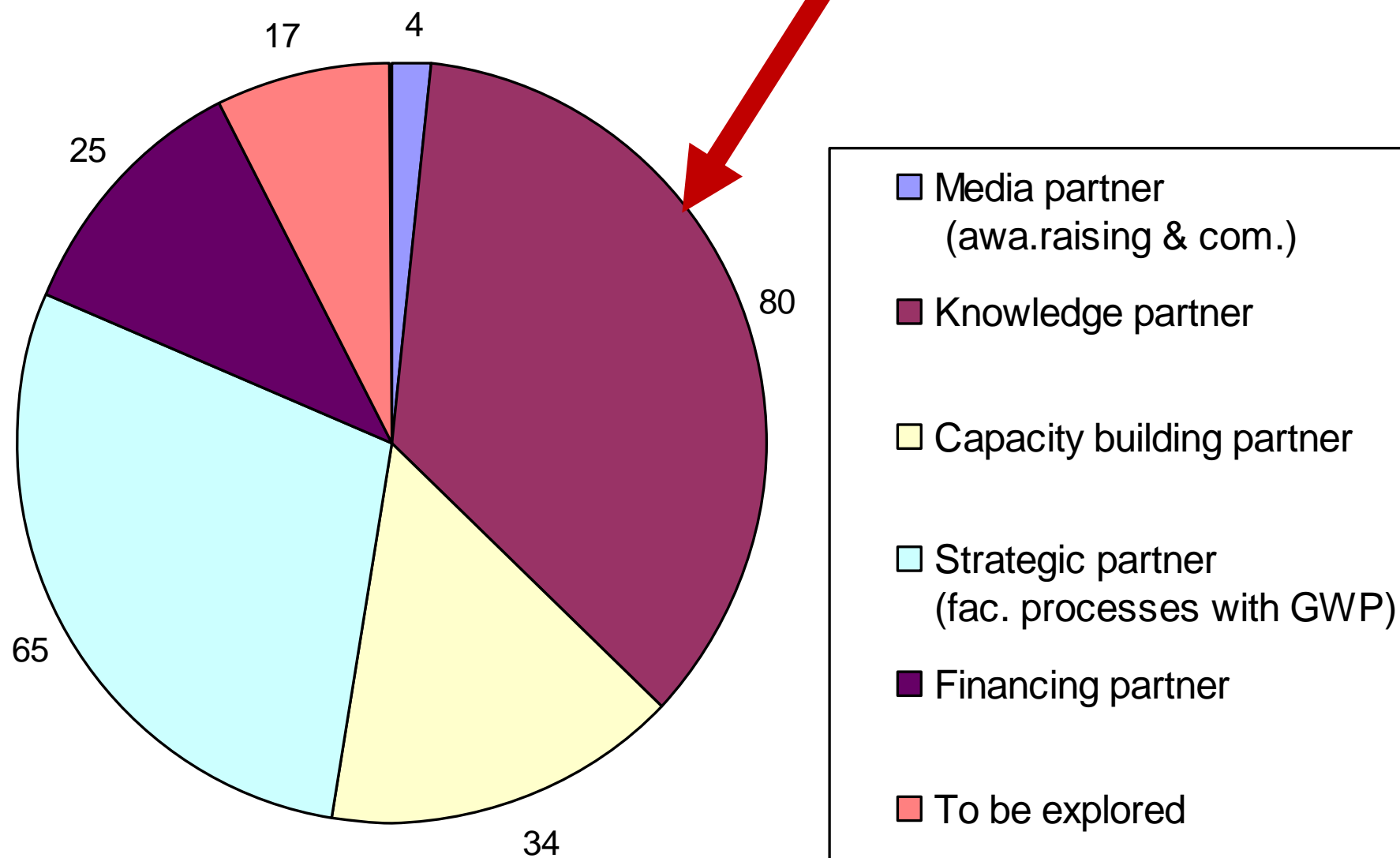


Our distinctive niche

- Advocacy for improved water resources management
- Convening power across stakeholder groups
- Technical expertise and knowledge sharing
- Capacity building



Link to GWP activities



Join the Partnership!

Go to **Get Involved** at: www.gwp.org

And visit our online library for water resources management: www.gwptoolbox.org

