



W R M in EECCA countries

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Global and regional progress towards W R M 2005 Plans

	GW P (95 countries)	JW F (85 countries)	UNEP (37 countries)	EECCA (12 countries)
Good Progress	21%	28%	8%	33%
Some progress	53%	57%	62%	50%
Limited progress	26%	15%	30%	17%

W R M progress - E E C C A

- E E C C A a little better than the global average - however lagging behind EU -25
- E E C C A good/some progress in policies, laws and strategies - less in institutional reforms
- E E C C A much focus on transboundary water management - less on national W R M

Why is national W R M progress important?

- Changes in national water resources availability
- Changes in national distribution and size of population - urbanisation
- Water for national economic development and poverty reduction
- Many competing national uses of water - hydropower, irrigation, environment and water supply
- Transboundary cooperation must build upon national capacities, policies and plans

Main obstacles for WRM - globally and in ECCA

- Limited capacity - human and institutional
- Low awareness at all levels
- Poor political support
- Inadequate funding - support to water sector is generally decreasing
- Plans not adapted to local conditions and lagging in implementation

Links between WRM, water supply and financing

- WRM can support planning of adequate and safe resources of water
- WRM can link health issues into water resources planning
- WRM needs financing to run the management of water resources and to invest in water development infrastructure
- WRM can be paid by the government budget or the users of water - however financing should be sustainable

W R M in EUW IEECCA

- National W R M -but taking into account the transboundary water resources
- Address the links between W R M , water supply and financing in NDP s
- Utilise available and create new information and build on and cooperate with ongoing initiatives