



Mediterranean Component of the EU Water Initiative

Lead Country: GREECE

Tackling upcoming water-related agendas: The role of regional processes

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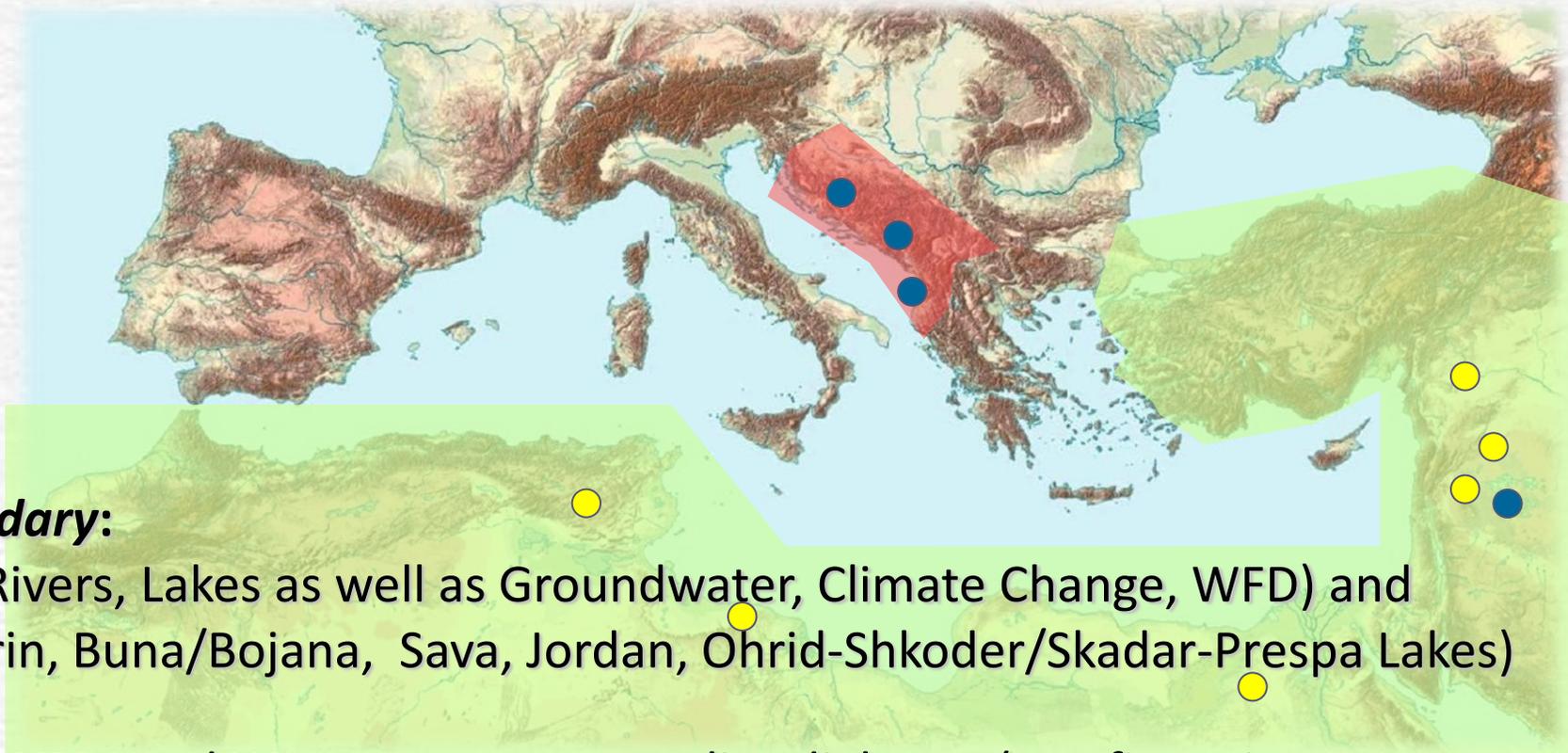
MED EUWI Secretariat

(GWP-Med)



- **National :**

Egypt (WSS, PSP, NCWRM), Lebanon (IWRM), Libya (Governance)
Palestine (Governance/Droughts), Syria (IWRM), Tunisia (PSP)



- **Transboundary:**

- themes (Rivers, Lakes as well as Groundwater, Climate Change, WFD) and
- basins (Drin, Buna/Bojana, Sava, Jordan, Ohrid-Shkoder/Skadar-Prespa Lakes)

Regional: IWRM and WSS assessments, policy dialogue (e.g. financing, NCWRM, IWRM), draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean within UfM, service to the Euro-Med Water Directors (since 2006) and then to the WEG, etc.

- **Transboundary water resources management**, in Drin with UNECE and GEF/UNDP, and launch of activities in North Western Sahara Aquifer (Algeria-Libya-Tunisia)
- **Linkages between Integrated Coastal Zone Management (ICZM) and IWRM**, in Buna/Bojana (Albania-Montenegro), in synergy with MAP UNEP PAP RAC under GEF MedPartnership, and Awali river basin in Lebanon
- **Adaptation to Climate Variability and Change**, through a GEF project and the AMCOW/GWP WACDEP programme
- **Governance and Financing, with emphasis on private sector participation**, through the UfM labeled GWP-Med/OECD Project

What is coming up?



- **SDGs**

- **Nexus**

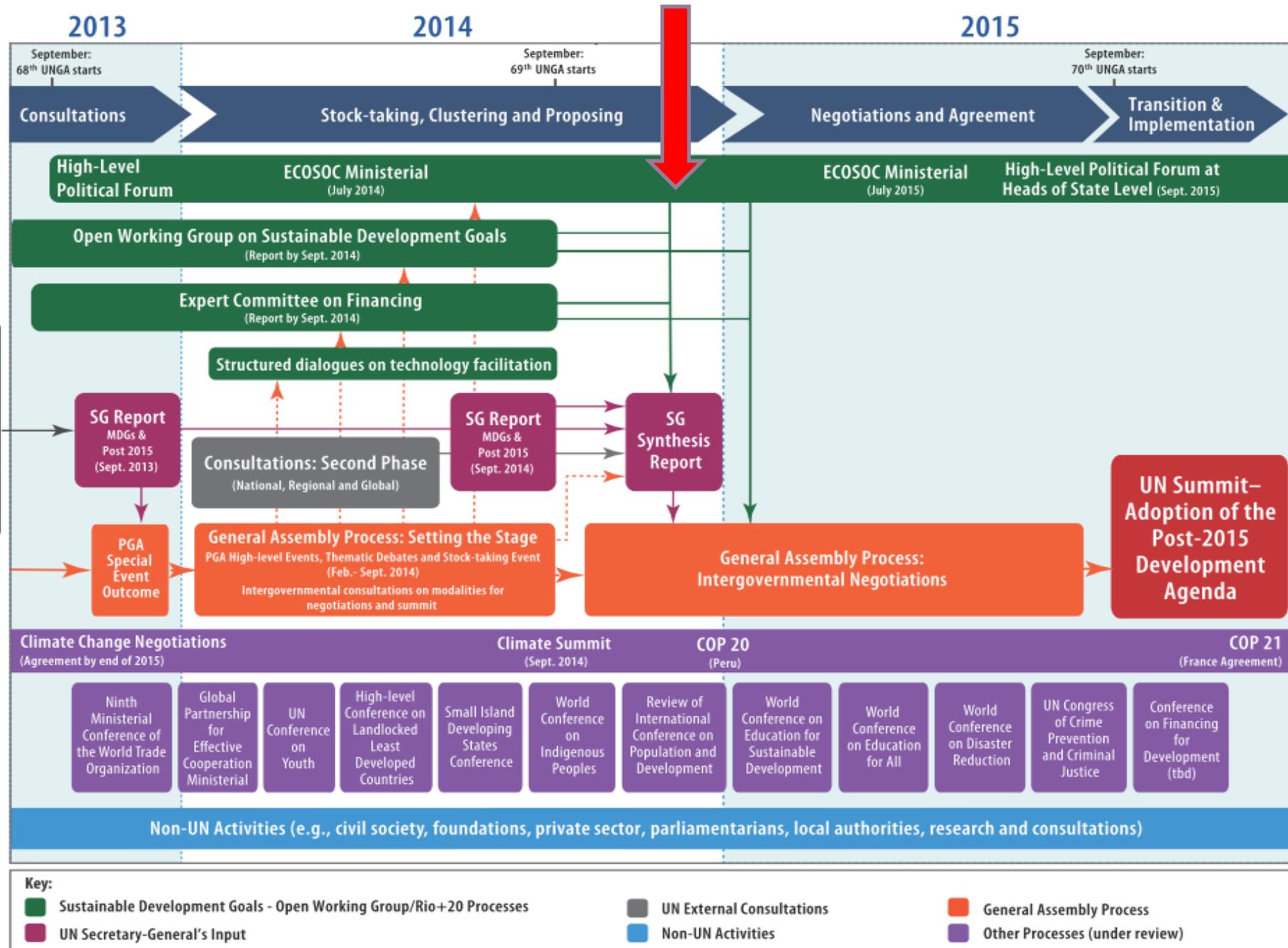
- **ICZM/IWRM**



Towards the Sustainable Development Goals:

How would 2030 look like?

Processes feeding into the Post-2015 Development Agenda



Securing sustainable water for all by 2030: five potential targets



The Open Working Group's Proposal for SDGs (July 2014)

- 17 SDGs (Goals), 169 Targets
- One explicit SDG (No. 6) on Water and Sanitation with 8 Targets
- Chapeau and at least 5 other SDGs with 7 Targets directly or indirectly linked to water-related issues

Proposed SDG 6:

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water & sanitation for all

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable **drinking water for all**
- 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable **sanitation and hygiene for all**, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 6.3 By 2030, improve **water quality** by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated **wastewater**, and increasing **recycling** and safe **reuse** by x% globally
- 6.4 - by 2030, substantially **increase water-use efficiency** across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity, and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Proposed SDG 6:

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water & sanitation for all

- 6.5 By 2030 implement **integrated water resources management** at all levels, including through **transboundary** cooperation as appropriate
- 6.6 By 2020 protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 6.a By 2030, expand **international cooperation and capacity-building** support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.b Support and strengthen the **participation** of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Open Working Group's Report adopted by the UN GA

*Resolution adopted by the General Assembly
on 10 September 2014, 68/309*

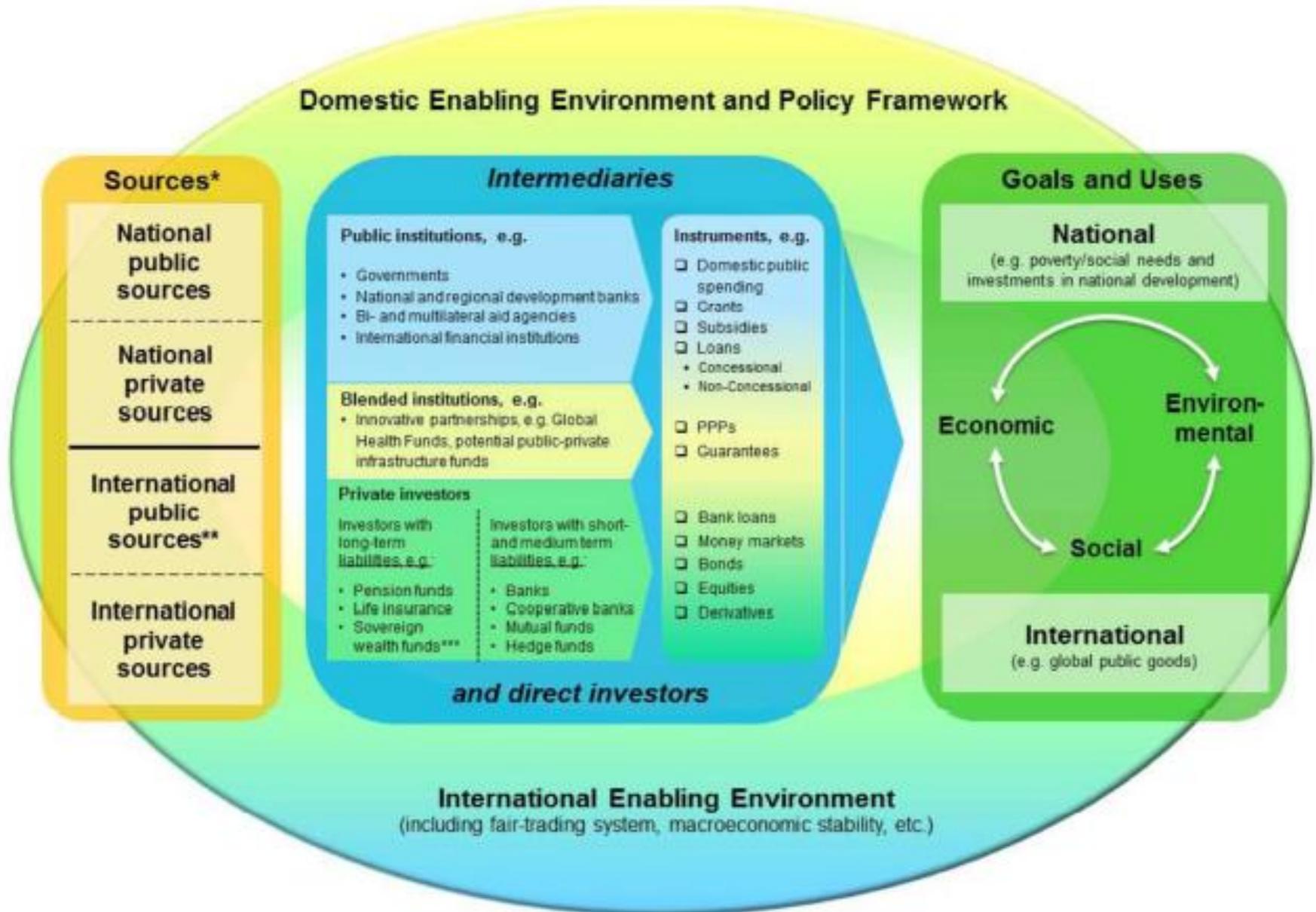
“Decides that the proposal of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals contained in the report shall be the main basis for integrating sustainable development goals into the post-2015 development agenda”



A new approach suggested by the UN SG: 6 essential elements for delivering the SDGs (4 Dec 2014)



Needed flows of funds for achieving SDGs

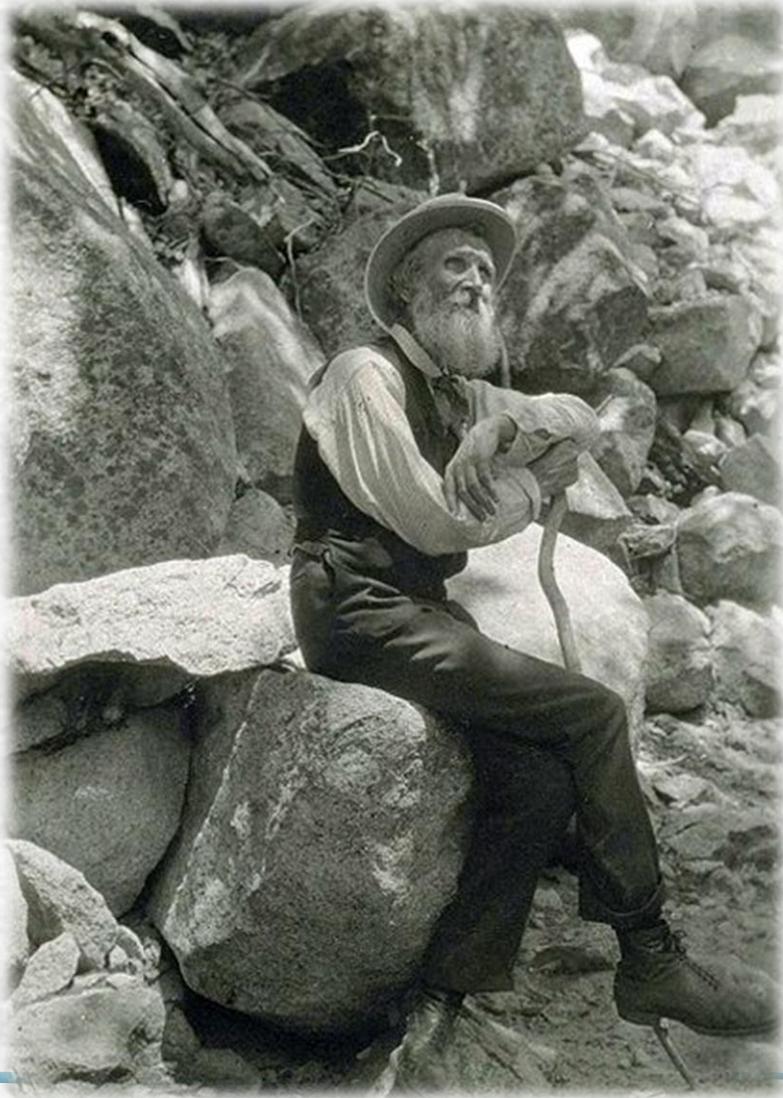




Towards the Water-Food-Energy Nexus

Is it a workable approach?

The Nexus: a current approach to old challenges



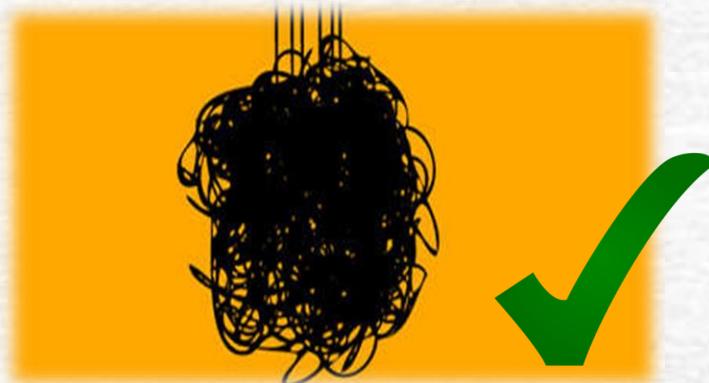
'...when we pick out anything by itself in nature, we find it hitched to anything else in universe...'

John Muir, 1911

John Muir, 1838-1914, was a Scottish-born American naturalist, author, and early advocate of preservation of wilderness in the United States. He founded the Sierra Club.

The Nexus: A world of inter-dependencies

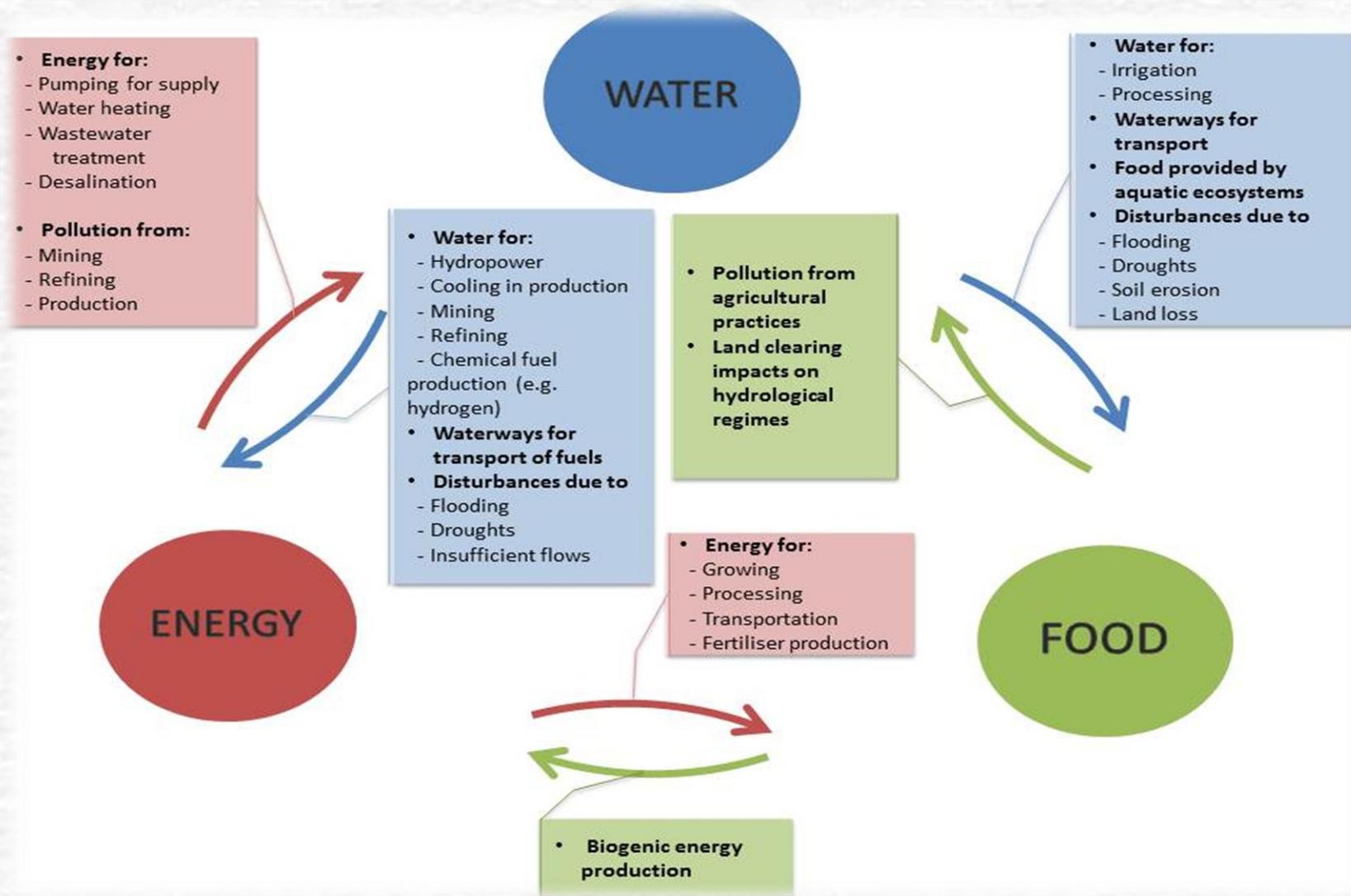
How our development patterns are really set?



Examples:

- unsustainable food production practices and food losses result in higher water demand for agricultural production and in rising food prices
- energy demands lead to higher water use, which conflicts with that needed for food production, industry and the environment
- urbanisation impacts on water resources well beyond city boundaries

The Nexus: A world of inter-dependencies



The Nexus: Its high relevance in the Mediterranean



The Nexus approach is important for the Mediterranean countries:

- many of them greatly rely on agricultural production
- demand for energy is increasing with improvement of life standards
- water shortages are increasing, including due to climate impacts

- The Arab Spring was triggered by increasing poverty including food prices

- And, this is not any longer a reality in the southern countries of the Mediterranean alone...



The Nexus: Getting out of the 'water box'

How do you get out?!



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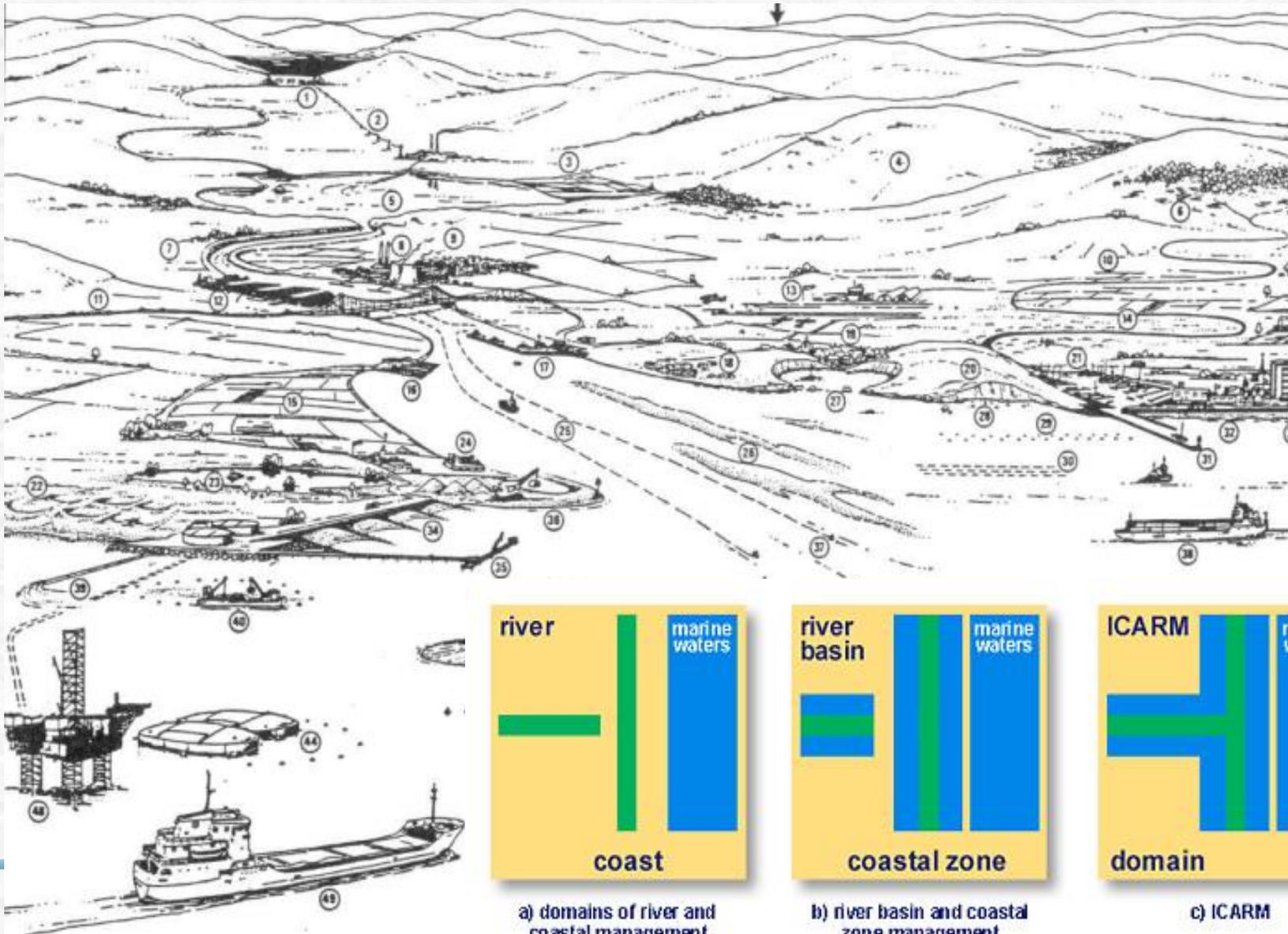
- **Coordination** of policies, strategies, action plans and investments for water, agriculture, energy as well as for land and ecosystems, taking also into account climate change impacts, **remains insufficient**
 - Need to **move the agenda beyond silos** and sectoral approaches: identify, debate, **coordinate and tackle the trade-offs** which maximize benefits stemming from water amongst competing uses and users
 - **Need for intense dialogue and partnerships** for action with non-water ministries, users, businesses and civil society entities
- Need for IWRM in practice!***



Towards the Joint ICZM/IWRM

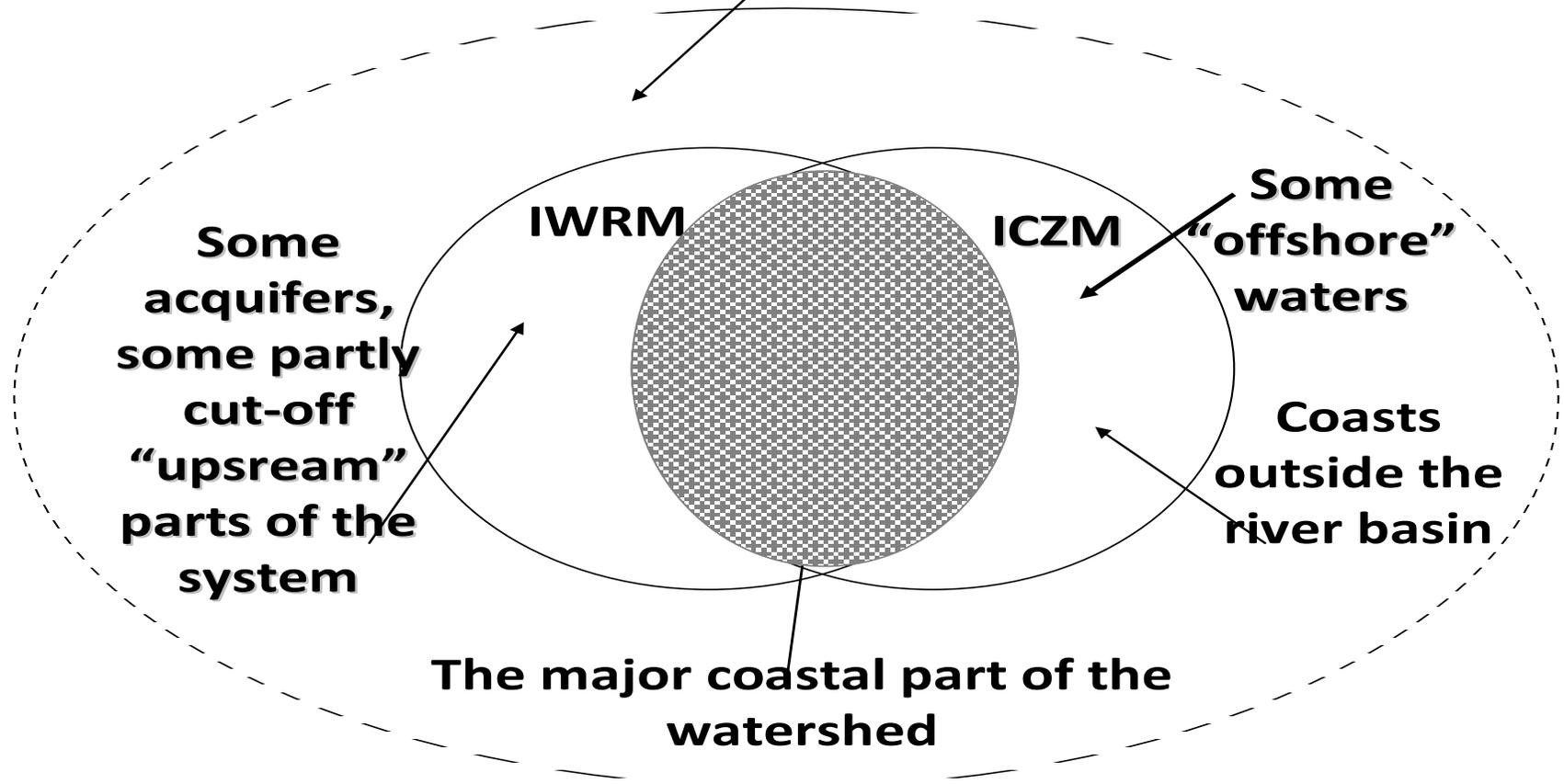
This has to work!

Joint IWRM & ICZM Planning: Back to the Future...!

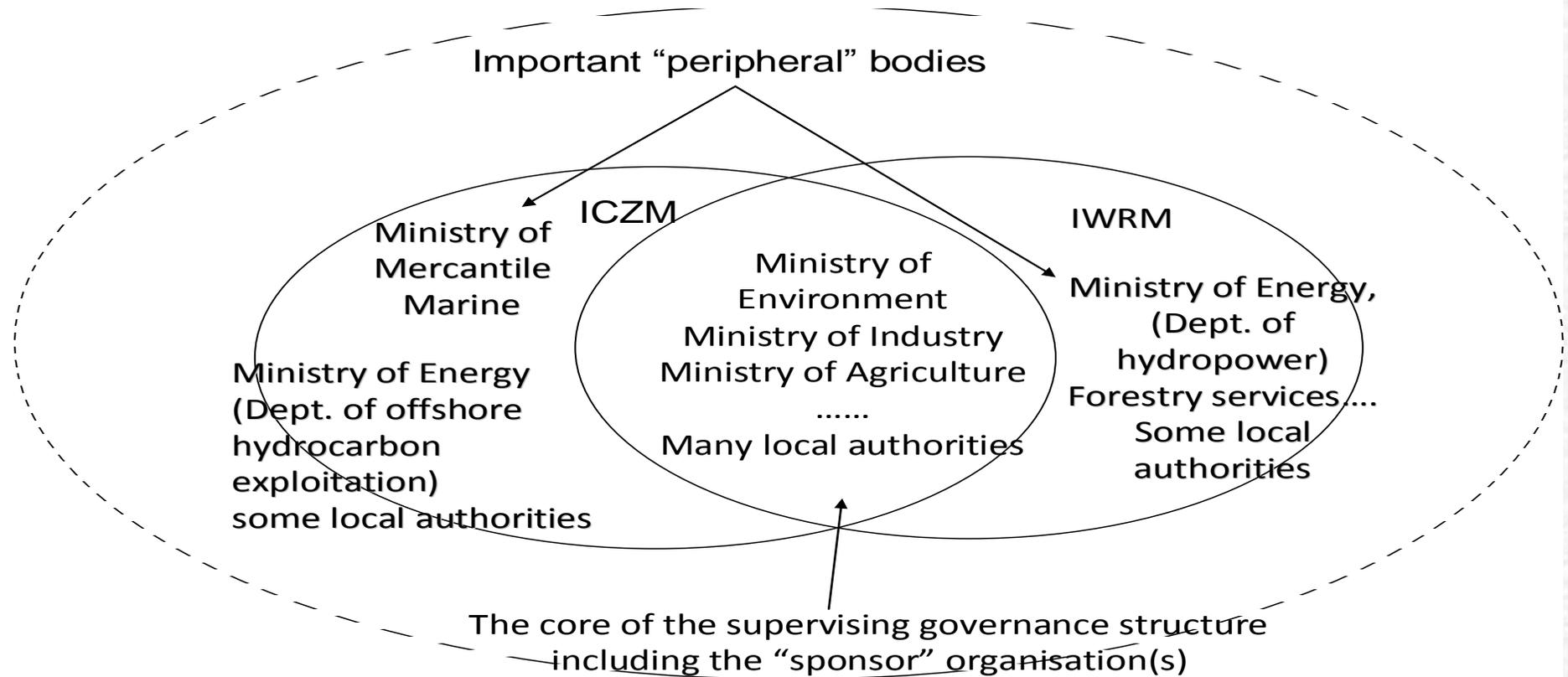


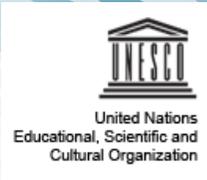
Integration and Geographical Coverage

Partly cut-off and/or adjacent areas of “interest”
which need to be considered in a general way
to enhance coherence of policies and “buffering” effect



Governance for Integration

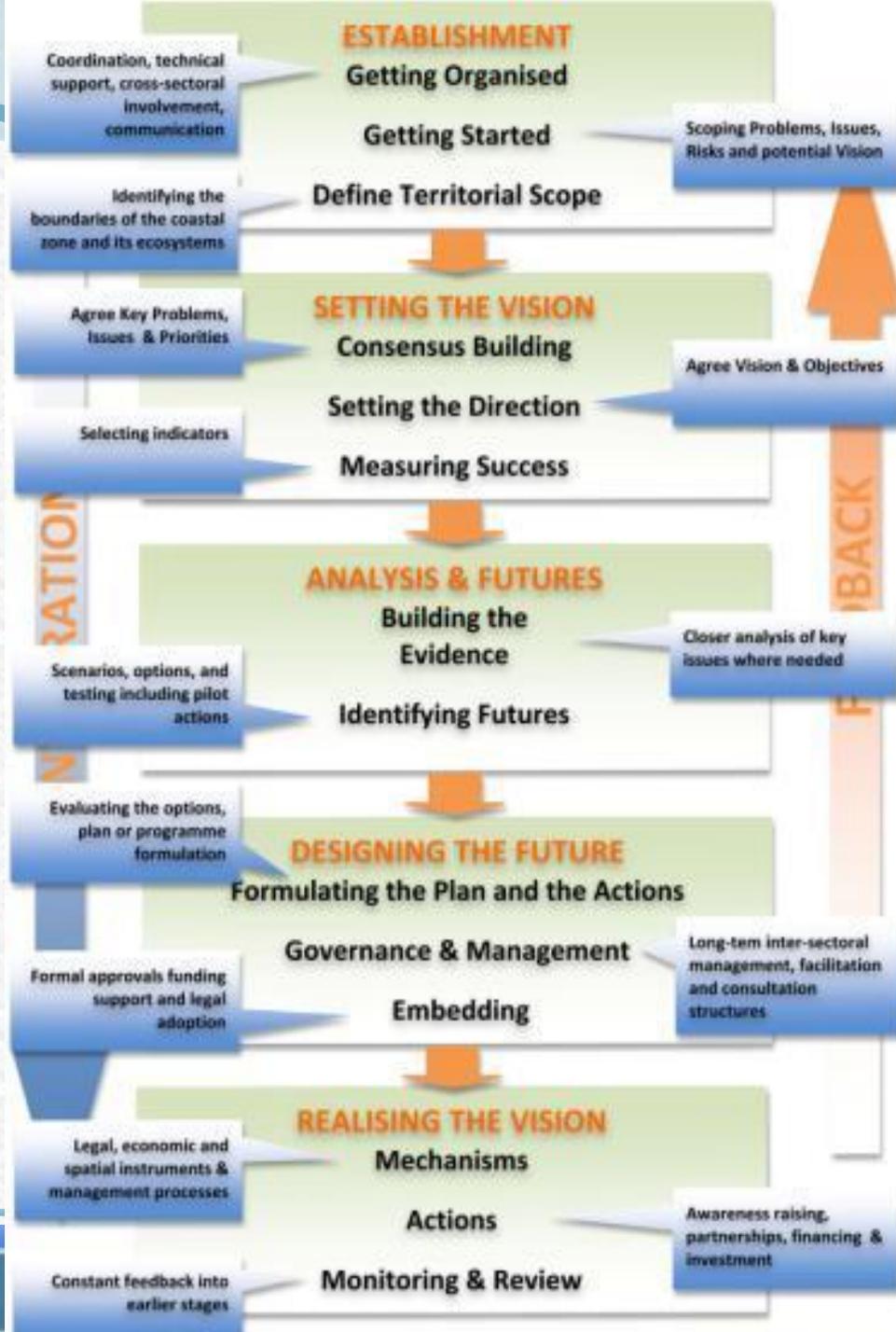




Elaboration of an Integrative Methodological Framework for ICZM & IWRM

Integrating the integrated

Aim is to provide a tool for a new generation of ICZM plans





**Regional processes
that could support these agendas**

Key political water-related processes

Key **regional** political processes:

- UfM: Draft Strategy for Water in the Mediterranean
- MAP/UNEP: Mediterranean Strategy for Sustainable Development (MSSD)
- 5+5 Initiative: Western Mediterranean Water Strategy

Key **sub-regional** political processes

- League of Arab States: Arab Water Strategy
- Regional Collaborative Council (RCC): SEE 2020 Strategy

What about their coordination?

Key upcoming water-related regional programmes

- ☞ SWIM II
- ☞ GEF MAP/UNEP 'MedPartnership' II
- ☞ MEHSIP II
- ☞ H2020 CB MEP II
- ☞ A generation of SDGs projects
- ☞ A generation of Nexus projects
- ☞ A generation of ICZM/IWRM projects

- ☞ *How do we attract IFIs to buy in from the design?*
- ☞ *How do we attract the engagement of the private sector?*



Thank you for your attention