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The Project...

Project Executing Team: FAO, UNESCO, IAH

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Steering Committee: FAO, UNESCO, IAH, WORLD BANK, GEF STAP

Dimension: Global

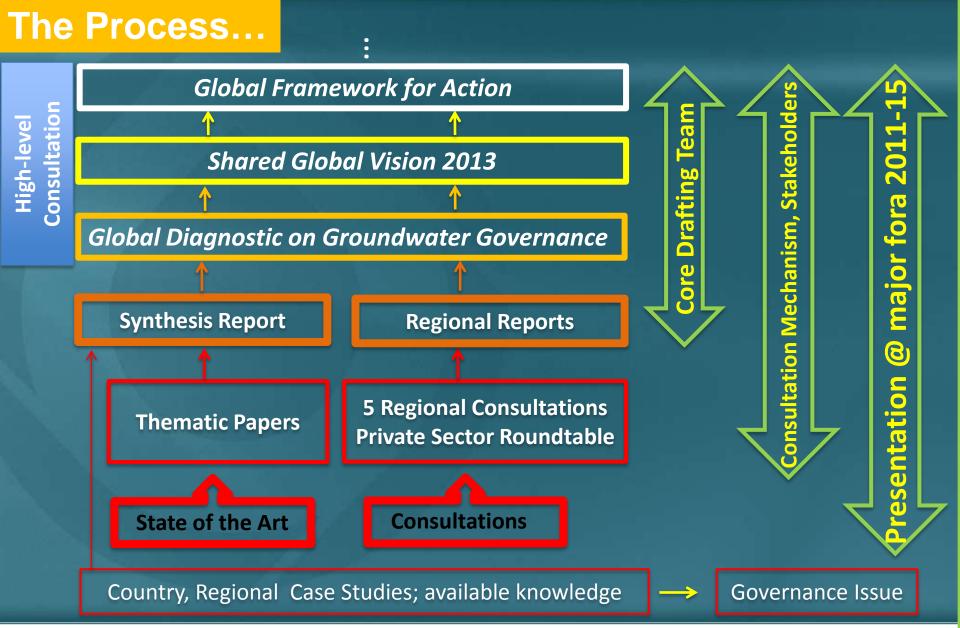
Duration: 2011-2015

Objectives:

- To bring to the global attention the urgent need for improved governance of groundwater resources
- To identify globally valid guiding principles for managing groundwater resources at country level









Outputs ...

Global
Diagnostic
on GW
Governance



Summary of global consultative process on aquifer characterization; groundwater use and future demand; management and governance; experiences, emerging issues and innovations

Shared Global Vision 2013



- Reaching globally shared goals of social & economic development and avoiding degradation of GW res. and aquifer systems

- call for action for all who can make a difference

Framework of
Action to
achieve the
vision



Appropriate and effective actions by countries to achieve the Vision: basis for governance, effective institutions, essential linkages, redirection of finances

Main findings...

Groundwater governance almost everywhere is insufficient, with the key deficiencies:

- ✓ Low political commitment and inadequate leadership from government agencies
- Limited awareness of long-term gw risks
- ✓ Significant gaps in information about the resource
- ✓ Non-performing legal and regulatory systems on groundwater
- ✓ Insufficient stakeholder engagement in groundwater management
- ✓ Incentive structures not aligned with objectives of sustainable and efficient gw use
- ✓ Limited integration of science based groundwater understanding in related national policies



Groundwater and Basin Governance...

Linking groundwater to other water resources [and other sectors] is a requisite of governance. Linkage in policies and plans currently lacking

- ✓ WG needs to be managed 'conjunctively' with other sources of water,
- ✓ GW and surface water supplement and feed each other; water allocation plans should be made accordingly
- Effective GW governance to extend down to local level where use is of most value
- Effective GW to be linked to aquifer basin-level, national-level and transboundary level, as appropriate
- Good GW governance recognizes inherent value of aquifer systems; aims at achieving sustainable provision of freshwater, preventing degradation of aquifer dependent ecosystems

Groundwater and Basin Governance...

- GW watersheds and surface water watersheds: conceptually similar, but boundaries do not always coincide

GW moves underground, driven by: aquifer hydraulic properties; recharge and discharge; geology

Shallow aquifers generally follow surface water flow, deep aquifers do not always do

- Other linkages of groundwater:

Sectors other than water: urban WSS, waste-water management, land use and land management, energy provision, mining; others that make use of subsurface space

Sustainable GW management often lies in integration in wider policies – regulating use of hazardous substances, infrastructural planning (e.g. roads), trade arrangements



Groundwater Governance...

Groundwater governance comprises the promotion of responsible collective action to ensure control, protection and socially-sustainable utilization of groundwater resources and aquifer systems for the benefit of humankind and dependent ecosystems.

This action is facilitated by an enabling framework and guiding principles.

Groundwater governance components:

- 1. An effective and articulate legal and regulatory framework
- 2. accurate and widely-shared <u>knowledge</u> of the groundwater systems concerned, together with <u>awareness of the sustainability challenges</u>
- 3. an <u>institutional framework</u> characterized by leadership, sound organizations and sufficient capacity, permanent stakeholder engagement, and working mechanisms to coordinate between groundwater and other sectors
- 4. policies, plans, finances and incentive structures aligned with society's goals



GW Governance guiding principles...

to guide how governance of groundwater translates into practice

- 1. GW not to be managed in isolation,
- but conjunctively with other water sources to improve water security and assure ecosystem health often to play vital role of a strategic reserve to cover variations in surface-water availability can be both recharged by and discharged to surface-water bodies
- 2. co-management of quality and resources,
 Harmony with land management, for recharge and protection from pollution and degradation
- 3. co-governance of all activities in the subsurface space, waste disposal, tunnelling, hydrofracturing, etc-present not discussed in water management policy making
- 4. need for 'vertical integration'

between national and local level in elaboration and implementation of GW management and protection plans

5. coordination with macro-policies of other sectors – such as agriculture, energy, health, urban and industrial development, environment. Often policy action in these sectors holds key to GW resource sustainability



