World Water Day 2017
Myanmar

GWP STRATEGY: 2014- 2019 FOR WATER AND JOB OPPOTUNITIES

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GWP(Global Water Partnership) Intergovernmental Organization

- Inception in 1996.Global network of 13 Regional Water Partnerships.
- 85 Country Water Partnerships and over 3000 Partner organizations in 167 countries.
- Currently growing by some 10% per year.
- GWP's Global Secretariat is based in Stockholm, Sweden.

- The GWP is grateful for the financial contributions to the Partnership (Core and Programmatic Funds) made by the European Commission and the governments of Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom

Source:GWP,2014

VISION

- **A water Secure world**

A water secure world is vital for a better future; a future in which there is enough water for social development, for sustainable and inclusive growth, and for ecosystems. A water secure world integrates a concern for the intrinsic value of water together with its full range of uses for human survival and well-being.

MISSION

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

Advance integrated water resources management at all levels for sustainable and inclusive growth.

IWRM PROCESS

IWRM is a process that promotes coordinated development and management of water, land, and related resources in order to maximize equitable economic and social welfare, without compromising vital ecosystems. (GWP, 2004)

TWO PIVOTAL EVENTS IN 2016

(1) The adoption of SDGs by UN General Assembly.

(2) A new global climate agreement adopted by COP 21 in Paris.

MDGs: Adopted in 2000, 8 goals and 21 targets, deadline is 2015, Water and Sanitation was included under "Environmental Sustainability" goal relevant to developing countries.

SDGs: Formally adopted by world leaders gathering at UN special summit in September, 2015 in New York. 17 goals with 169 targets and deadline is 2030, and SDG "6" is "Clean Water and Sanitation" and relevant to all countries.

Example of interlink of SDGs

SDG “6” Clean water and Sanitation link with SDG “3” Good health and Well-being by reducing water-borne diseases, diarrhea:

With SDG “4” Quality Education , less time spent by women and girls collecting water.

SDG


1 NO POVERTY
2 ZERO HUNGER
3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
4 QUALITY EDUCATION
5 GENDER EQUALITY
6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY
8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH
9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE
10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES
11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
13 CLIMATE ACTION
14 LIFE BELOW WATER
15 LIFE ON LAND
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE STRONG INSTITUTIONS
17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

GWP STRATEGIC GOALS FOR 2014-2019

Goal 1 Catalyze change in policies and practice:

Goal 2 Generate and communicate knowledge:

Goal 3 Strengthen partnerships

THEMATIC FOCUS AREAS

GWP will work with stakeholders in each relevant sector and promote a process of integration across the different sectors through six thematic focus areas as follows:

(1) Food and water security

(2) Energy and water security

(3) Ecosystems and water security

(4) Urbanization and water security

(5) Transboundary water security

(6) Climate resilience and water security

1. FOOD AND WATER SECURITY

- 70%-90% of water use for agriculture
- The use of chemicals and fertilizers cause ecosystem damage and water pollution due to runoff from the fields.
- Serious conflict with other water users, especially energy producers and urban dwellers.
- Climate change effect also affect water use.
- Technological improvements, land-use change, improved water storage, making wastewater safe to reuse and both for large-scale and small-scale production systems for achieving future food security.
- Work with research partners at all levels.--

Continued

- Focus on the links between groundwater and land use in order to reduce groundwater pollution, decline in water quality, and soil degradation.
- Assist national, regional, and local decision-makers to align agricultural policy with water resources management plans and process, and climate adaptation strategies, and ensure these are integrated into national development planning.
- To encourage Water users' associations on the ground to use sustainable and efficient water management practices that incorporate soil conservation and rehabilitation

2. ENERGY AND WATER SEURITY

- Generating energy requires water.
- Energy is needed for pumping water, desalination processes, and water treatment plants.
- Climate change will complicate water and energy interconnections.
- Rising temperature will increase demand for water and irrigation pumping.
- Introducing more renewable energy sources may affect water demand.
- Need to better manage water and energy across national borders.
- Allocate resources and benefits equitable among all users.

3. ECOSYSTEMS AND WATER SECURITY

- Ecosystem play an essential role in sustaining the global water cycle, the carbon cycle, and nutrient cycles.
- Ecosystems provide benefits to society and economies and render multiple services essential for increasing water security.
- Provide natural freshwater storage, regulate flows, purify water, replenish groundwater, modulate climate, protect soils, and reduce the risks of water- related disasters.
- Provide water for crops and fisheries, employment, support navigation, recreation, and tourism.
- Need to identify and evaluate policy and management options for sustaining ecosystem services.
- Build capacity to sustainably manage ecosystem.

4. URBANISATION AND WATER SECURITY

- By 2050, 70% of the world's population, some 6.4 billion people, are expected to live in towns and cities.
- Conventional urban water management is unsustainable in terms of cost effectiveness, technical performance, social equity, and environmental sustainability.
- Cities of the future will experience difficulties in managing scarce and unreliable supplies.
- New solutions are needed that increase the efficiency of urban water systems, and develop new ideas.
- Future water systems will shift from being highly centralized to being local and self-contained.--

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- To maximize opportunities for water reuse and recycling, generate energy and nutrients from wastewater,
- Use natural systems for water and wastewater treatment.
- Promote an integrated approach to urban water management.
- Develop framework to explore urban water cycle linkages including sanitation and urban drainage.

5. TRANSBOUNDARY WATER SECURITY

- More than 250 internationally shared watercourses contribute to the economic, social, and environmental well-being of 70% of the world's population.

- To ensure that the benefits of transboundary water sources are shared equitably among nations is major challenge for national governments and international law

6. CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND WATER SECURITY

- Floods and droughts are becoming more frequent and severe.
- Rainfall patterns are more unpredictable and sea level are rising.
- Threaten the ecosystem, lives, livelihoods of people particularly the poorest and most vulnerable and economic and social development.
- To incorporate water security and climate resilience strategies into development plan.
- Increase scientific understanding support for drought and flood management.--

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- Promote integrated approach to flood management to maximize the benefit of using floodplains, and minimize the loss of life.
- Support drought preparedness measures, monitoring, and early-warning systems, and the application of local knowledge and technological innovations.
- Enhance the resilience of delta and lowland areas and communities threatened by rising of sea levels.

Water and Job

- Many jobs in the global workforce depend on water. It demonstrates that water stress and the lack of decent work can exacerbate security challenges.
- It also traces the link between scarce or poor quality water, damage ecosystems and instability that can lead to forced migration.
- 80% of the jobs constituting the global workforce are dependent upon having access to an adequate supply of water and water-related services, including sanitation.

Heavily Water-Dependent Jobs

- Agriculture, forestry, inland fisheries, mining and resource extraction, power generation and water supply and sanitation, manufacturing and transformation industries including food, pharmaceuticals and textiles.

Over one billion jobs (40% of the world's total active workforce) are engaged.

Moderately Water-Dependent Jobs

- Construction, recreation, manufacturing and transformation industries such as wood, paper, rubber/plastics and metals.

Over one third of the world's total active workforce are likely to be engaged.

Investing in water is investing in jobs

- Water investments are a necessary enabling condition for economic growth, jobs and reducing inequalities
- Failure to invest in water management not only represents missed opportunities, but may also impede economic growth and job creation
- Assessing the relationship between water, economic growth and jobs is particularly challenging
- Countries exhibit a strong positive correlation between water-related investments and national income, as well as between water storage capacity and economic growth
- Investments in infrastructure and operation of water-related services can provide high returns for economic growth and for direct and indirect job creation

CONCLUSION

- Water is essential to decent jobs and sustainable development. Now is the time to increase investments in protecting and rehabilitating water resources, including drinking water, as well as sanitation while focusing on generating employment.

- IWRM and ecosystem restoration help to create an enabling environment for the creation and maintenance of decent jobs.

- It is everyone's responsibility, including state, government, the private sector, development banks and civil society, to partake in efforts to improve the living condition through the sustainable management of water and decent job opportunities for all.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION