CUSTOMISING IWRM AT THE RIVER BASIN LEVEL

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

1. BACKGROUND
2. OBJECTIVE & SCOPE
3. CONTENTS
4. CHALLENGES
5. CONCLUSION
THE BACKGROUND

Project Title

COMPARATIVE STUDIES OF APPLYING ECOHYDROLOGY AND IWRM FOR UPSCALING WATER SECURITY IN ASIA AND AFRICA THROUGH UNESCO CATEGORY 2 WATER CENTRE

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OBJECTIVE

To demonstrate the opportunities from the application of ecohydrology by combining
• Hydrological,
• Ecological; and
• Ecological engineering principles

Sources
IWRM comparative studies & customising IWRM within the river basin’s level project
**SCOPE**

Pathways towards IWRM

**location**
ASIA
AFRICA

**area of**
HYDROSOCIAL & HYDROLOGICAL

**inclusiveness**
ECOHYDROLOGY
THE CONTENT

Pathways towards IWRM

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION
Challenge of Water Security
Up-scaling Water Security by Customising IWRM
From Hydrological to Hydrosocial cycle
Ecohydrology for IWRM

CHAPTER 2
IWRM AT THE RIVER BASIN LEVEL
Key Principles
IWRM Process - The Spiral Model
ToolsBox

CHAPTER 3
FROM CONCEPT TO ACTION: CASE STUDIES
Water management challenges
Applying IWRM at the river basin level
Customisation lessons
Davao City, the Philippines
Medan City, Indonesia
Turkey
Nigeria
Sudan
THE CONTENT (cont’)

Pathways towards IWRM

CHAPTER 4
CUSTOMISATION OF IWRM IN MALAYSIA
- Water resources policy
- Water resources legislation
- Institutional Roles
- Water management apex body
- River basin authorities
- Management Instruments
- Regulation of development works
- Community participation

CHAPTER 5
EMERGING ECOHYDROLOGY APPROACHES IN MALAYSIA
- Integrated management
- Elements of ecohydrology
  - River of Life Project
  - Melaka River Transformation Project
  - Putrajaya Lake and Wetlands
  - MSMA-ISME
  - Phytoremediation for River Treatment

CHAPTER 6
CONCLUSIONS
- Future Challenges
- The Way Forward
finding solutions to the current global water challenges will require the

**up-scaling** of existing approaches
knowledge of the interrelations between environmental conditions and the state of water bodies,

as well as
**instruments** of management at various levels.

Varying conditions means countries will require a **customised approach** that involves introducing significant local materials and experiences.
THE CONCLUSION

deduces five lessons of IWRM customisation from the case studies presented

• The uptake of IWRM is uneven across countries;
• Implementation is case specific;
• Policy change needs optimal governance;
• Partnerships are key for knowledge-building and problem solving; and
• Ecohydrology is a promising customisation tool.
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