

# IPROMO 2013

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Working Group Activities

# Working Group Activities

- *Task 1 – Identify, Characterize & Compare candidate upland watersheds.*
- *Task 2 – Select one watershed for which you will develop a proposal to create an integrated watershed management plan to sustain the watershed's products and services in the face of stressors.*
- *Task 3 – Present your proposal to the other Working Groups*

# *Tentative schedule*

- 21 July Sunday
  - 9:00 – 12:30 Group discussions – identify, characterize & compare watersheds
  - 12:30 – 13:00 Review of progress –
  - 13:00 – 14:15 Lunch
  - 14:15 – 16:30 Group discussions ---Select watershed
  - 16:30 – 17:00 Review of selections.
  - 17:00 – 18:00 Group work -- developing proposals.
- 22 July Monday
  - 9:00 – 13:00 Group work on proposals & presentations
  - 13:00 – 14:30 Lunch
  - 14:30 – 16:30 Group presentations of proposals
  - 16:30 – 18:00 Final Comments & lessons learned

# *Identify, Characterize, Compare, Select & Develop*

- 1. *Identify*** a few different upland watersheds, watersheds that working group members work in or otherwise know.
- 2. *Characterize*** each of the selected watershed(s).
- 3. *Compare*** watersheds for suitability to build an integrated watershed management program.
- 4. *Select*** one watershed and ***develop a proposal*** to build an integrated watershed management plan.

# *Identify possible watersheds*

- Location from a geographic perspective;
- Size and other physical characteristics;
- Elevation range;
- Climate (temperature, precipitation, etc.);
- Water courses, snow & glaciers, paramo & wetlands, lakes, any man made structures in the watershed;
- Land cover & land use: forestry, grazing, agriculture;
- Sociological character (urban areas & population, demographics, nature of communities, etc.);
- Economy, livelihoods, agriculture and forestry.

# *Characterize & Compare Watersheds*

1. Characterize the dimensions of the watershed:
  1. Physical,
  2. Biological,
  3. Social.
2. Characterize the vulnerability of the watershed:
  1. Climate change,
  2. Disaster risks,
  3. Population growth,
  4. Food security,
  5. Local economic viability
  6. Other stressors the coming years may bring.
  7. Etc.
3. Compare the watersheds

# *Select a Watershed*

1. Vulnerability to anticipated stressors,
2. Value of the watershed,
3. Interests and significance of stakeholders,
4. Availability of data,
5. Potential for significant interventions,
6. Other considerations.

## *Proposal: integrated sustainability plan for selected watershed*

- Write and present a **conceptual proposal** (for example to your organization, government, development agency) to create an **integrated, collaborative watershed management plan** for, at least, one selected watershed.
- Address how a collaborative plan would approach issues and challenges faced by the watershed, including: delivering and regulating water, improving land quality and biodiversity, enhancing local livelihoods, improving the economy of upland inhabitants and people living in downstream areas, and ensuring sound sustainable delivery of these services.



# *One possible proposal format*

1. Watershed characteristics
2. Current status of watershed & its services
3. Anticipated threats to watershed
4. Outline of Integrated Watershed Management Plan:
  1. Proposed management interventions;
  2. Proposed social activities.
5. Sustainability of the Plan
6. Costs and other resource requirements.

# Potential future challenges to the watershed

- Anticipated potential climate change by mid century.
- Anticipated potential threats to the sustainability of the watershed's products and services potentially caused by climate change, population growth, urbanization, political issues, etc.
- Anticipated economic and other social challenges for local populations and their sustainability

# Potential watershed management interventions

- Identify a portfolio of possible management interventions.
- Identify criteria for selection among the portfolio of potential interventions to advance sustainability of the watershed.
- Identify stakeholders and affected publics
- Propose appropriate methodologies for engaging stakeholders in decisions regarding intervention options.

# Integrated Watershed Plan

- Sustaining optimal watershed products and services.
- Consider the 12 principles of “the new generation of watershed management approach” that FAO presented.
- Present your proposal to the group
- We will discuss and compare it with the other group proposals.

# *FAO's New Generation Watershed Management*

- You should try to address the 12 principles of “new generation” watershed management presented by Thomas Hofer last week.
- They are reviewed on the following slides:

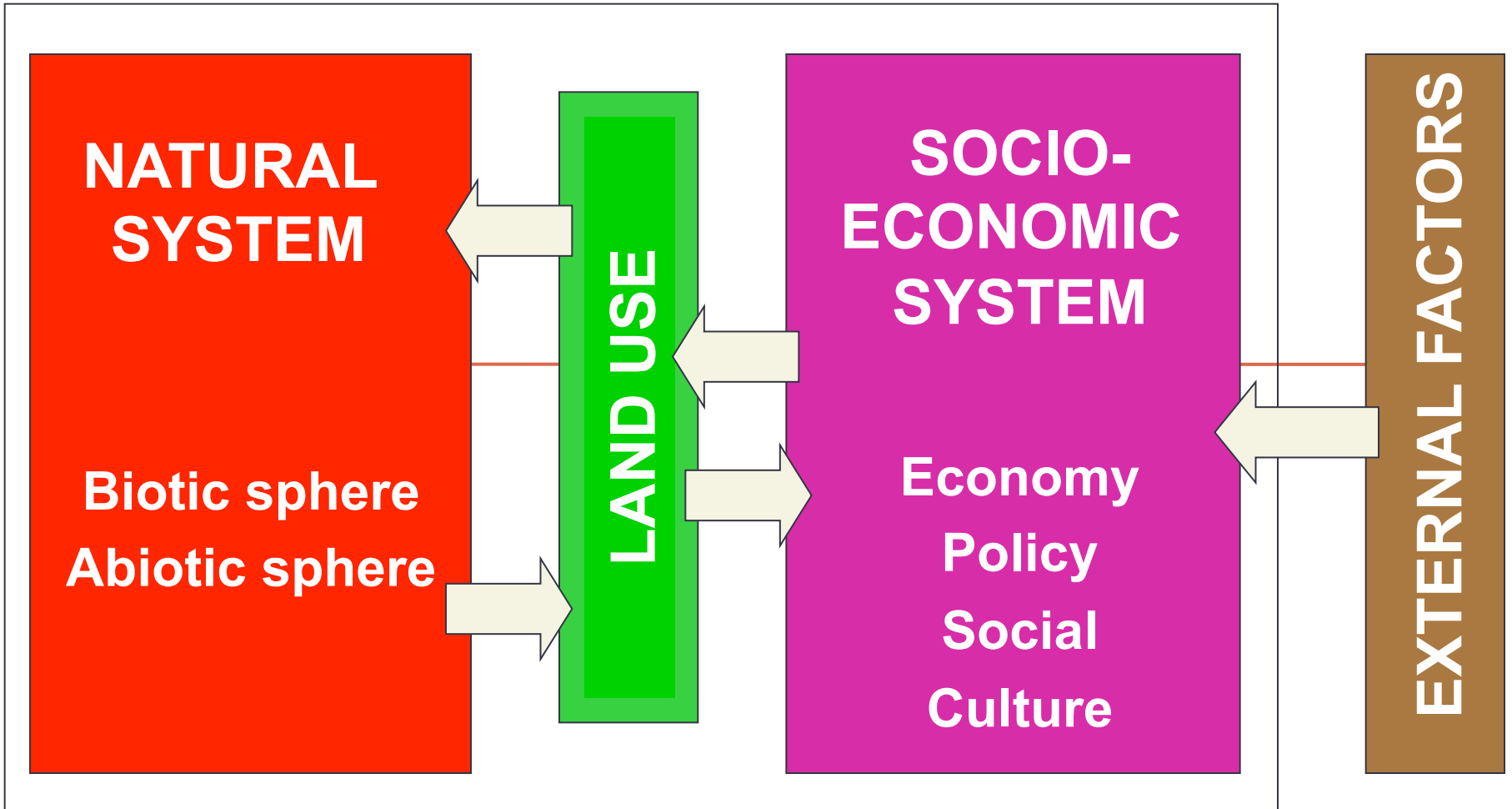
# 1. Treating symptoms → treating underlying causes



## 2. Common myths → scientific evidence



### 3. Sectorial → integrated approach





## 4. Fragmented → holistic planning and implementation



5. High investment → low cost  
Donation → co-financing



## 6. Institutional arrangements



7. Bottom up **or** top down → bottom up **and** top down



## 8. Women involvement → balance in decision making



## 9. Payment for ecosystem services (PES)



# 10. Capacity development



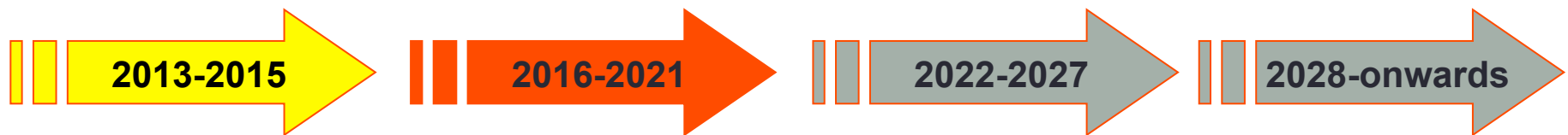
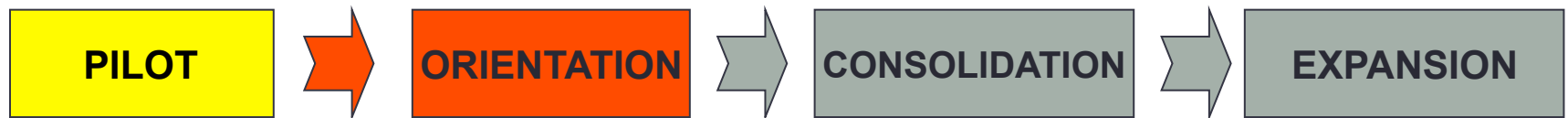
# 11. Monitoring & evaluation

<b>Current practice</b>	<b>Desirable practice</b>
Focus on on-site and short term effects	Also consider off-site effects
“Quick and dirty” assessments	Continuing action-research
Project performance	Problem solving



## 12. Project design

<b>WM project format</b>	<b>WM service format</b>
Rigid	Open, flexible, adaptive
Short-term (5-10 years)	Long-term (open-ended)



# FORESTS AND WATER

## INTERNATIONAL MOMENTUM AND ACTION

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# FAO 20 point Agenda

- Process understanding and research;
- Cooperation, policy and institutional development;
- Economic incentives and mechanisms;
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation;
- International dimension;
- Awareness-raising, capacity development and communication;
- Forests and water management.

# Process understanding and research

1. Develop and implement inter-disciplinary research activities (including field projects) and scientific investigations in order to improve the understanding of forest and water interactions by seasons, climatic zones, geological conditions, stand development stages, native versus non-native species, natural versus planted forests and forest management practices. Pay particular attention to hydrological variables such as low flow, high flow, water yield and water quality.
2. Develop long-term monitoring systems and tools on qualitative and quantitative changes of water resources within and from forested catchment areas, in particular, by considering species composition, management practices and different climate change scenarios. Build on existing scientific cooperation between member countries and other partners.

# Cooperation, policy and institutional development

3. Take stock, particularly at a national level, of existing legislations, policies and institutional mechanisms related to forests and water. Review lessons learned, critical issues and knowledge gaps as well as challenges and opportunities related to cross-sectoral cooperation. Put in evidence bottlenecks hindering effective joint management.
4. Organize national workshops, targeting policy-makers and technicians from the forest and water communities, to present the results of the stock-taking exercises. Develop innovative, cross-sectoral and, if appropriate, transboundary institutional mechanisms and policy proposals in order to enhance the collaboration between the forest and water sectors.
5. At the European level, work for the implementation of the provisions in Warsaw Resolution II.

# Economic incentives and mechanisms;

6. Analyze existing experiences and explore the potential for new and innovative economic mechanisms, incentives and benefits with regard to forest and water management.
7. Conduct cost/benefit analyses in specific management areas to explore the financial viability of PES schemes for water-related forest services. Define the legal instruments for the development of such schemes and test them through the implementation of pilot field projects.
8. Develop and foster collaboration with the private sector.

# Climate change mitigation and adaptation;

9. At the national level, consider forest and water relationships as an integral part of the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, disaster risk management plans and integrated approaches in planning processes. Develop pilot projects to assess the importance of water-related forest services in climate change mitigation and adaptation.
10. Promote the consideration and incorporation of forest and water issues in international climate change related dialogues and negotiations, with particular reference to UNFCCC and the World Water Forum.
11. Assess the impacts of other drivers of change on forest and water interactions, such as the energy crisis and changes in production and consumption patterns.

## International dimension;

12. Designate official, high-level national focal points from concerned ministries to follow and participate in international processes and dialogues of relevance to forest and water interactions.
13. International organizations are encouraged to provide technical support to countries, for example, through the organization of technical workshops and seminars for the exchange of national experiences on joint forest and water management, with particular focus on semi-arid and arid zones and climate change concerns.
14. International organizations are encouraged to facilitate the strengthening of existing or the development of new transboundary institutional mechanisms related to forests and water.



# Awareness-raising, capacity development and communication

15. Develop and implement training programmes on the various aspects of integrated forest and water management that are able to develop capacities of concerned technicians and decision-makers up to the highest levels.
16. Develop and broadly disseminate awareness-raising and communication materials related to forests and water and their link to food security, which are easy to understand and reach out to a broad stakeholder group.
17. Scientists are encouraged to contribute to awareness-raising, capacity development and communication by “translating” research findings into applied and policy-relevant key messages.

# Forests and water management

18. Ensure, in forest and water management, that the benefits of forests for water quantity and quality are maximized.
19. In forest and water management, carefully balance the trade-offs between water consumption by trees and forests and the protection functions, as well as other environmental services, provided by forests and trees.
20. Apply an integrated and landscape approach to forest and water management at the local, national and transboundary levels. Ensure the links to other land use and communicate the important contribution of forest and water management to food security and livelihood improvement.

# Working Groups

- ***Watershed Managers:***

- Aberha (F, Ethiopia) ;
- Igbokwe (M, Nigeria) ;
- Joldubaeva (F, Kyrgyzstan) ;
- Liu (M, China) ;
- Phuntshok (M, Bhutan) ;
- Khudaykulova (F, Uzbekistan)

# Working Groups

- ***Forestry/Natural Resources:***
  - Hanta Rabetallina (F, Madagascar) ;
  - Primo (M, Guyana);
  - Hussain (M, Pakistan) ;
  - Yamic (M Turkey) ;
  - Guerrero Hernandez (M, Costa Rica);
  - Capa Romero (F, Bolivia)
  - Georges Aki (M, Lebanon);

# Working Groups

- ***Science – Ag, Meteorology, Ecology:***
  - Bustamante (F, Argentina);
  - Mbamba (F, Malawi);
  - Monnapula (F, Lesotho) ;
  - Mowla (M, Bangladesh);
  - Ivey (M, Jamaica) ;
  - Navas (M, Venezuela) ;
  - Puemape Fernandez (F, Peru)

# Working Groups

- ***Law, Business, Social science:***
  - Charré (M, France-Kyrgyzstan) ;
  - Mohammad Ullah Habibi (M, Afghanistan) ;
  - Hakizimana (M, Rwanda);
  - Pinto - Bazurco (M, Peru);
  - Ward (M, Australia) ; ;
  - Ridolfi (F, Italy)

# Working Groups

- ***Engineering background:***

- Al-Ghulaibi (M, Yemen) ;
- Khatri (M, Nepal) ;
- Khudaykulova (F, Uzbekistan) ;
- Mo Aung (F, Myanmar) ;
- Orijabo (M, Uganda);
- Kennedy (M, Nigeria);
- Narci (M, Turkey)

# July 12 – 22, 2013 Ormea, Italy





# One effect of IPROMO?



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