

**EVENT AT STOCKHOLM WORLD WATER WEEK** 

## **ASIA FOCUS: TOWARDS A HEALTHY GANGES**

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 2017 - 9:00-10:30 Location: NL Music Hall / Musiksalen

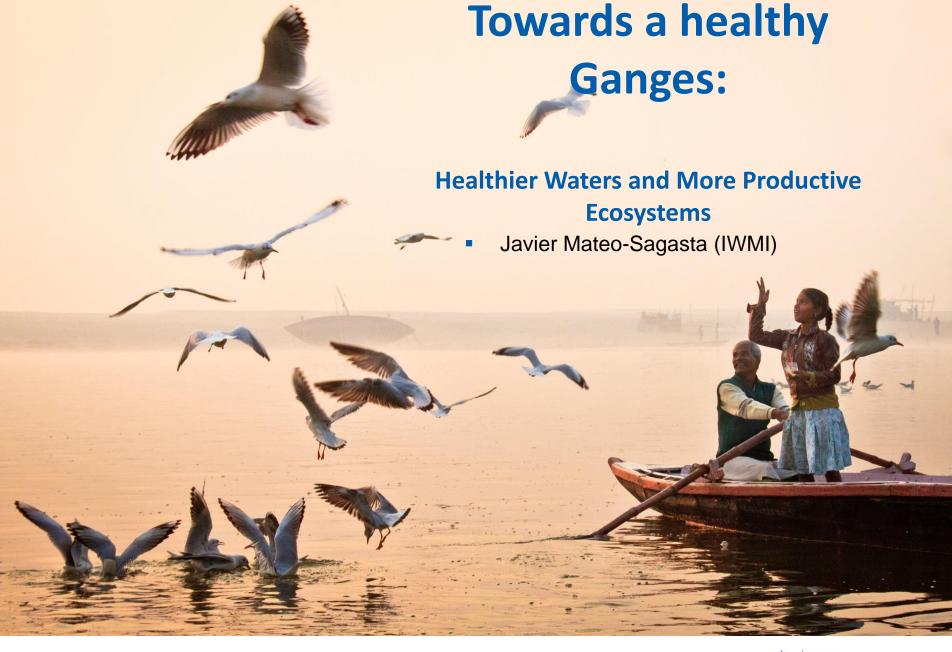




## **Program**

- 9:00 Welcome and introduction
- 9:05 Reducing fecal pollution in small cities along the Ganga by Javier Mateo-Sagasta of IWMI
- 9:10 Restoring Environmental flows: A framework for the Ganga by Suresh Babu of WWF
- 9:15 Danube to Ganga: Lessons learned for sustainable river restoration by Fritz Holzwarth of GIZ
- 9:25 Energizer
- 9:45 Panel discussion
  - Facilitated by Marianne Gadeberg
- 10:25 Wrap-up by Javier Mateo-Sagasta of IWMI







## **Healthy Ganga:**

Cleaner Waters and more Productive Ecosystems https://wle.cgiar.org/healthyganga







## Reducing fecal pollution remains a key priority for the Ganges



655 M people and 2.7 BLD sewage (74% untreated) [Fecal coliform] is high all along the river Strong contribution of small and medium size cities

## Septage and septic tank effluents find their way to the Ganga

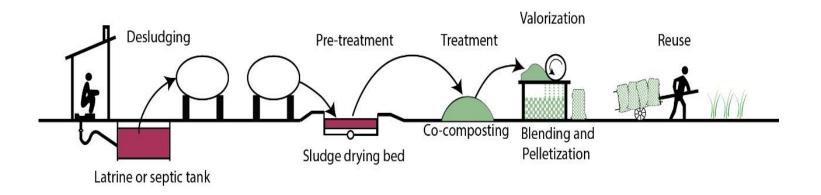




- Most households connected to septic tanks
- No soak pits, no treatment

## Recommendations

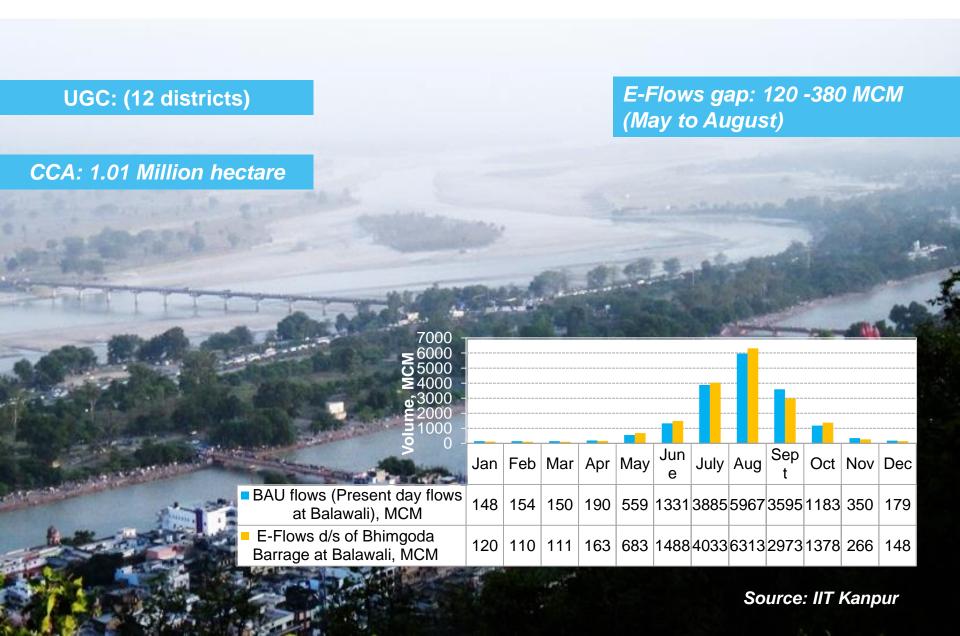
- 1. Give priority to septage collection, treatment and reuse in agriculture
- 2. Support a pilot FSM project in the Ganga basin
- 3. Develop revenue models for septage and wastewater management



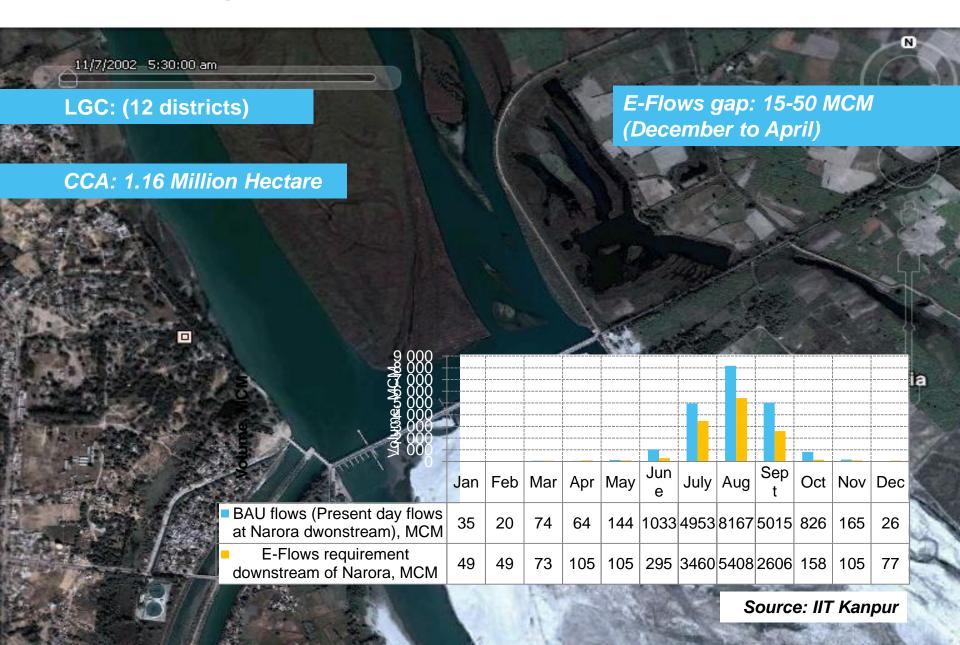




#### **Bhimgoda Barrage**



#### **Narora Barrage**



### **Proposed framework**



## PROPOSED APPROACH



Uttar Pradesh Participatory Irrigation Management Act



Ganga Grams



Package of Practices(PoPs)



Water-use Efficiency



District Irrigation Plans(DIP)



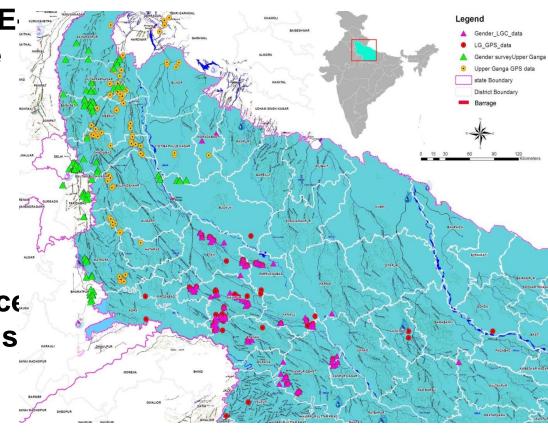
**Alternative Cropping Patterns** 

## **Key takeaways**

Tradeoffs are manageable. E
 Flows restoration is possible

 Proof of concept on integration of agriculture, water management through Ganga Grams

Aquifer management (Surface and ground water interactions & modifying reservoir operations need further studies







## From Danube to Ganga: Lessons learned for sustainable river restoration

Asia focus – Towards a healthy Ganges Joint session: IWMI, CGIAR-WLE, GIZ, WWF Stockholm International Water Week 2017 30, August 2017

Dr. Fritz Holzwarth

Senior Advisor Ganga Rejuvenation, Gesellschaft für internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) f-holzwarth@t-online.de



## Lessons can be learned from European River Basins, like the Danube, but there is no European Blueprint

- River Basin Planning and Implementation need to include all stakeholders and their interests
- River Basin Mangement needs a governance structure that integrates:
   Central Government, State Governments and Stakeholders
- Parameters to be recognized: Water Quality, Water Quantity, Hydromorphology, Ecosystems
- Point of Departure: Baseline scenario, identifying the pressures and impacts, make actions measurable
- Alternative Actions/Measures/Effect scenarios to be defined as basis for identifying impediments and leading to policy advice for decision options
- No action without economic considerations
- No single issue approach: all sector needs to be recognized

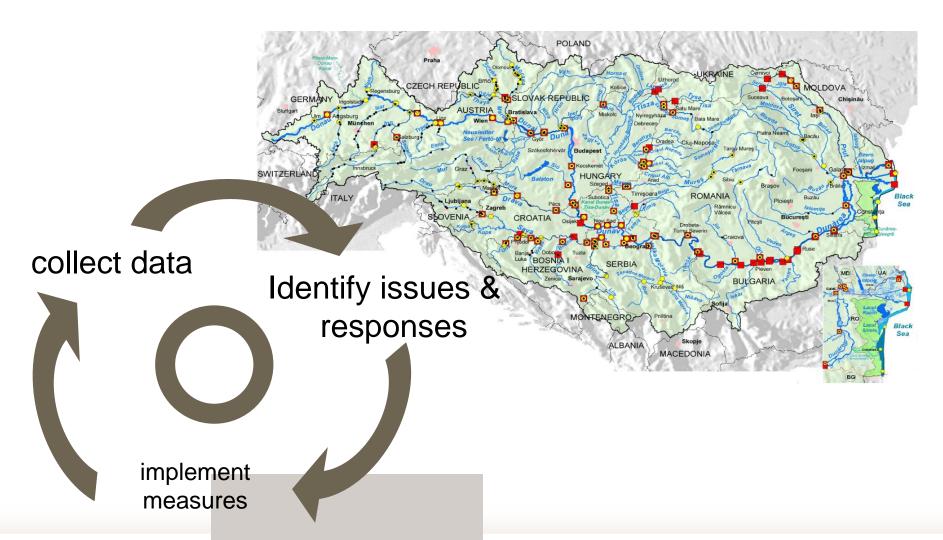


### Ensure operationalization through action plan / road map

- Set priorities for measures and investments following hotspots
- Develop results chains which relate measures, outputs, outcomes, final goal.
- Specify detailed actions, actors, available resources, timelines.
- Develop implementation monitoring based on defined indicators (potentially as part of result chain).
- Envisage evaluation mechanisms at crucial timelines.

# TNMN: Monitoring Waters







## A River Basin perspective will make a difference on the ground

- NMCG = excellent point of departure for dialogue and governance
- Perfection leads to no action: Data and knowledge available are sufficient to start
- Stakeholder involvement started but establish participatory processes 'on the way'
- Stepwise approach to develop an agreed River Basin Management Plan but start now with an agreed immediate action program
- Responsibilities have to be clear





## **Energizer (10 min)**

- Discuss in groups of three to four people:
- 1) Are there other critical recommendations to add to the ones presented (within the three areas of fecal pollution, e-flows, and river basin management)?
- What are the biggest barriers to implementing these recommendations?

### **Panelists**

- Dipak Gyawali, Nepal Academy of Science and Technology and chair of Nepal Water Conservation Foundation
- Fritz Holzwarth, Advisor to GIZ
- Arnaud Cauchois, Principal Water Resources Specialist with the South Asia Regional Department of the Asian Development Bank
- Bastiaan Mohrmann, Co-Head Asia and Middle East, 2030 Water Resource Group

