

SDG Targets and Implementation of IWRM in Sri Lanka

**IWRM and ecosystem based approaches:
Complementary, duplicating or competing?**

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INTRODUCTION

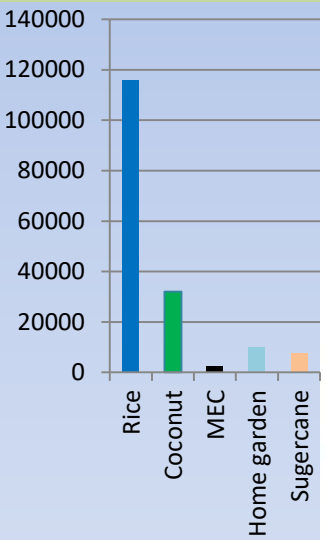
- The research paper a comparative case study of two upstream and coastal ecosystems in Walawe Basin of Sri Lanka.
- How they manage conservation, restoration and sustainable use of inland freshwater ecosystems complementing IWRM.
- The participatory approach used mixing multi- criteria analysis tools to bridge the gaps between the current sustainable plans and SDG's.

WALAWE RIVER BASIN, Sharing the water resources



Map 2.6 The Walawe River

■ Column1



Study Areas

How to address this challenge ?

- Ecosystem-Sensitive development can increase through,
 - cross-sectoral linkages
 - multi-stakeholder water stewardship
 - good governance
 - based on comprehensive policies
 - combining the strengths of
 - The Government, The Private sector and Civil society

Methodology Approach

- The ecosystem approach to water management, is complementary to IWRM.
- Secure and Balance water for all human needs targeting SDG 6.
- But conventional governance approaches neglect this challenge.
- The multi- criteria analysis tools, complementing IWRM was used on a proper assessment of environmental and social ecosystem cost and benefits, securing and balancing water for people.

Working Together for Change

Multi-functioning ecosystem-sensitive development plans- MEDP

- IWRM have been aggravated due to large number of ministries and by laws = So MEDP Amalgamated all Water, Land, Forest and Financial policies, laws and regulations incentives and financing
- To restore, protect, use and manage their environment, coordinating gender balanced involvement of all stakeholders, politicians to work breaking the cycle of ecosystem degradation and loss, harmonizing very carefully in a holistic manner

Eco- Friendly New innovative systems

- ✓ The involvement of communities is not sustainable if their economic constraints are not addressed. As why MEDP
- ✓ Introduced financing in circular economy in terms of income and time investment in house hold based awareness, recycling, composting and home gardening
Bio gas plant and fish silage machine convert the waste in to money.
- ✓ Reuse and recycling of wastewater and sludge handling strategies at Rice and Sugar Factories, resulting energy saving and water purity systems, Results economic return spending is US\$ 8 per US dollar invested.

Incentives to Protect Valuable Environment

- Ministry of Irrigation demarcated all the water sheds as Protected Areas to secure water supply infrastructure and can serve as permanent spring source protection zones.

- ✓ Land rehabilitation through selected tree planting

- ✓ Posting signs warning people to stay away,

- ✓ Training a mobile patrol monitoring unit.

- ✓ Increased the stakeholder participation for sustainable use of eco systems

- ✓ New forest cover increased up to 19%.



Protecting Valuable Environment

- ✓ Infrastructure investments affects coastal zone ecosystems, prevent and reduce marine pollution,
- ✓ Design of Salinity Barrier and Wetland treat municipal waste and prevent saline intrusion, saving 759 millions annually
- ✓ Operate action plans on a micro-watershed basis to protect source catchment areas
- ✓ Managing environmental and social ecosystem by complementing IWRM.

The study proposes

IWRM and ecosystem based approaches is a complementary for addressing ecosystems degradation and the maintenance of ecosystem services, achieving SDG.

This systematic process can be applied to any other vulnerable ecosystems.

THANKYOU

