SDG 6 IWRM SUPPORT PROGRAMME

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SDG 6.5.1 Stakeholder Consultation Report

Grenada

November 2023

ACRONYMS

EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
GCF	Green Climate Fund
G-CREWS	Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada Project
GIZ	German Development Agency
GOG	Government of Grenada
GWP-C	Global Water Partnership-Caribbean
IWRM	Integrated Water Resource Management
LUD	Land Use Division
MOALFC	Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives
MOH	Ministry of Health, Wellness and Religious Affairs
NAWASA	National Water and Sewerage Authority
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
WRM	Water Resources Management
WRMU	Water Resources Management Unit
PURC	Public Utilities Regulatory Commission
NGO	Non- governmental Organization

June 28th and 29th 2023
Kirani James Athletic Stadium
Conference Room: West Conference Room
St. George, Grenada
Day 1

1. Introduction

The two days workshop on Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 6.5.1 Survey was held on the 28th and 29th June, 2023. The workshop was held at the Kirani James Athletic Stadium, West Conference Room. The workshop began with registration and an introduction of the agenda (See Annex 1). The workshop was hosted by the Global Water Partnership - Caribbean (GWP-C) in collaboration with the Government of Grenada (GOG). The meeting was chaired by Mr. Joseph Noel of the Land Use Division, Ministry of Agriculture and Lands, Fisheries and Cooperatives. The workshop was attended by representatives from Government, Private Sector, Civil Society and Academia. (See Annex: 3)

2. Welcome

Welcome on behalf of the Government of Grenada- Mr. Joseph Noel – Land Use Division

The welcome was done by Chair, Mr. Noel who welcomed and thanked everyone for being present. He highlighted that the workshop will be hosted over two (2) days and how impressed he is with the turnout. He then proceeded to outline that Mr. Terrence Smith will be the Facilitator for the workshop and provided some background information on his involvement throughout the whole process. Mr. Noel indicated that the workshop is not the first of its kind as Grenada hosted two workshops previously and this is the third along with 170 other countries across the world.

Introduction of Participants

Brief Remarks - Mrs. Gabrielle Lee Look– Communication Officer on behalf of GWP-C.

Mrs. Lee Look began by welcoming the participants before highlighting the survey to be completed and how pleased the GWP-C is to see the progress that has been made as it relates to implementing the IWRM goals. She then proceeded to outline the function of the GWP-C is to drive change for better water management, working in over 140 countries. She highlighted that the survey will help to show Grenada's success, indicating its commitment and hosting of activities, even during the pandemic in 2020. In closing, she highlighted that water management is no easy fix and takes time to address, and encouraged participants to have rich and constructive dialogue. (See Annex: 2)

3. Presentations:

Presentation 1: Integrated Water Resources Management – Trevor Thompson- Former Chief Agricultural Officer (Ag)

Mr. Thompson began by welcoming the participants, before proceeding to speak on IWRM, highlighting that the GWP-C was the pioneer for this initiative, especially the technical work. He then highlighted that integrated management speaks to all the different uses of water resources being considered holistically. He further went on to highlight that water has both social and economic values and that everyone has a role

to play in its management. Mr. Thompson highlighted the technical aspects related to IWRM, these included: watershed management, integrated watershed and coastal area management, wastewater management, flood management, urban water management, water augmentation, water use efficiency, building climate resilience etc., which are all aspects that protect quality and quantity of water. Mr. Thompson outlined that IWRM is needed due to the growth in use of the resource and the need for urgency in addressing the situation, which included vulnerability of the water resource, increase in population, poor and aging water distribution systems and increased intensity of natural disasters. He then proceeded to highlight the importance of the Water Resources Management Unit (WRMU). In closing Mr. Thompson spoke of the IWRM process, including plans and policy to achieve national goals and their challenges which included: weak governance, supply-driven management, lack of information and low levels of investment in the water sector. (See Annex 5)

Housekeeping matter related to survey- Terrence Smith
Before getting into the survey the Facilitator provided participants with some background information highlighting that its primary purpose is for global monitoring and reporting purposes, as well as a simple diagnostic to identify the success of IWRM implementation on a scale from 0-100, and to track progress towards the target.

BREAK

Presentation 2: SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey Workshop, Reporting year: 2023- Mr. Terrence Smith (Facilitator)
Mr. Smith began his presentation highlighting Grenada's National Water Policy, outlining that "Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good; it is vital to recognize first the basic right of all human beings to have access to clean water and sanitation at an affordable price". He indicated that the Policy has 4 main parts: Situation analysis, Strategic focus, Institutional framework and Policy Implementation. Mr. Smith then highlighted what the Policy includes as water and the vision of the Policy as having "A water secure Grenada in which present and future generations have sustainable access to adequate, safe and affordable water, and sanitation, to maintain and enhance the quality of their lives and livelihoods and the integrity of natural ecosystems". Mr. Smith further provided the goals of the policy, the institutional relationships and the breakdown of water management. Mr. Smith also emphasized the importance of gender in relation to water management, highlighting its importance on the international agenda. He them proceed to outline that management of the water resource shall be the responsibility of the WRMU to be developed soon and highlighted the functions, which included: planning, regulating, pollution control, information dissemination, climate change, and flood and drought management. Following this, Mr. Smith went on to speak about the IWRM Plan indicating that it provides a detailed listing of priority actions under 13 Policy objectives, grouped under 4 main Policy outcomes:

(i) Enhanced enabling environment and improved, 'climate smart' water-related behavior;
(ii) Increased water access, availability and quality;
(iii) Increased water efficiency and conservation; and

(iv) Strengthened preparedness for climate variability and extremes

Mr. Smith then went on to speak on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) with emphasis on SDG 6 which addresses water and sanitation for all, with a total of 8 targets to achieve the goal. Mr. Smith outlined that target 6.5.1 speaks to IWRM and transboundary movement, he indicated that due to Grenada's island status however, transboundary wouldn't apply to us. In closing, he spoke of the importance of the survey. (See annex: 5)

4. QUESTIONS/ ANSWERS AND COMMENTS SESSION:

Question 1:
Apart from what the MoH does, where is the M&E in the whole process?

Answer 1:
It is in the document, and it's a must.

Question 2:
Did you say in 2020 only Grenada and Trinidad were involved in the survey?

Answer 2:
No, we were the second after Trinidad and it was done during the pandemic period. The one in 2020 was our second and this one is our third.

Question 3:
WRM regulation for users of the resource - who will have to pay the extraction fees?

Answer 3:
NAWASA will have to pay for extraction permits, and later on also farmers; bottled water companies will also have to pay.

Question 4:
Water is owned by the state?

Answer 4:
Under the provisions of the NAWASA Act, all water belongs to the state.

Question 5:
With regard to licensing what of someone who wants to make a manmade intervention like a water park etc?

Answer 5:
Yes, they too will have to pay but that will come later on.

Question 6:
How will we monitor the extraction process and how will payments be made?

Answer 6:

There will be documentation and monitoring and evaluation by the staff of the WRMU, but initially the main entity paying will be NAWASA and bottled water companies, and eventually farmers.

Question 7:
When a (leaking) dam damages someone's property,who will be responsible for compensation to that person?

Answer 7:
This is referred to as a 'nuisance' in law, firstly you have to contact NAWASA, and if no resolution can be achieved then the individual can take legal action.

Comment 1:
The Draft Water Resources Management Bill is about to be sent up to Cabinet.

Comment 2:
The bill was published last year in August for review and comments and in March this year it was sent to the Permanent Secretary, it was then sent to Legal Affairs and shortly to Cabinet.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATOR 6.5.1 SURVEY WORKSHOP

June 28th and 29th 2023
Kirani James Athletic Stadium
Conference Room: West Conference Room
St. George, Grenada
Day 2

1. Welcome:

Mr. Joseph Noel- Chairperson- LUD, MoA.
A brief welcome was given to everyone by the chair Mr. Noel and participants who weren't present on day 1 were given the opportunity to introduce themselves before handing over to Mr. Smith the Facilitator.

2. Recap of day 1:

Mr. Terrence Smith- Facilitator

Mr. Smith welcomed everyone and asked participants to reflect on day 1 and provide feedback on the single most important piece of information that stood out to them with regard to IWRM. The following are responses provided by participants and feedback from the facilitator:

- The different people responsible for water management need to know their roles and the roles of others in other sectors involved in water management also.
- Three things to keep to mind- 'equitable', 'efficient' and 'sustainability'.
- The key principles of quality, equity, affordability and sustainability, and women are key to IWRM; as well as the consideration for our environment and vital ecosystems.
- Wastewater reuse, the approach, and how the public will respond.

Feedback:
In Grenada most houses don't route their grey water from sinks etc. to the septic tank, which is the right thing to do, but rather to drains in the yard, which are usually used for planting callaloo, and that is wastewater reuse, and not considering how polluted it is. The new concept is treating black water from our toilets for reuse. We need to change our mindset and move to the level where we reuse treated black water for agriculture.

- The idea of the abstraction license under IWRM; the follow-up question has broadened my view and I am in favor of separating the provider from the regulator.
- How will the new WRMU affect NAWASA's approach to water resources management; would it all shift over to the new entity or will it remain?

Feedback:
Both staff from NAWASA and the MoA- LUD will move to the new WRMU, and with regard to NAWASA's role in WRM, some aspects will be shifted and some will remain with NAWASA.

- When NAWASA is extracting from rivers and groundwater from my experience we take all that we can get, we don't have a ratio, e.g. 60/40 etc.
- Unfortunately, due to consultation during the Covid pandemic, I am not too familiar with the IWRM Plan, but did read the concept note on creation of the WRMU.
- GIZ has $300,000.00 Euros for the initial setup of the WRMU.
- A community group has been set up in Concord which has recently looked at the Concord River and its historical uses, and links to gender was made, as women used it for washing, hygiene, agriculture etc. There are plans by the group to start a campaign in July for sanitation and cleanliness of the Concord River and if there are any persons who don't have pipe borne water, we plan to assist them in getting it.
- There are free online training programmes on gender.

Feedback:
The facilitator cited the example of the (1991) Grand Etang Lake project to augment raw water supply to the Annandale water treatment plant, and the safeguards included in the project to ensure ecological storage in the lake, and ecological flows to the Great River. Under IWRM the idea was raised of forming Basin Committees; this idea should be considered by the Concord community.

Mr. Smith then gave his overall feedback to participants on the whole process involved from way back in 2007 with the first National Water Policy and the improvements made since then.

3. PRESENTATION 1: SDG.6.5.1 Survey Workshop Reporting Year 2023

Mr. Terrence Smith- Facilitator

Mr. Smith began the presentation highlighting the importance of gender in water management and highlighted the GWP-C report on Gender Equality and Inclusion in Water Resources Management. He then went on to highlight the Grenada context in which most single-parent homes are headed by women, who are responsible for the management of that resource in the home. Mr. Smith then proceeded to recap the scores of day one and some of the responses that were provided in the 'Status and progress' and 'Way forward'.

BREAK

The facilitator Mr. Smith conducted a final session to complete the survey questions' final score. The final overall score tabulated was 32, which is marginally better than the 2020 Indicator 6.5.1 score of 30.

Section 1 Enabling environment	28
Section 2 Institutions and participation	30
Section 3 Management instruments	40
Section 4 Financing	30
Indicator 6.5.1 score = Degree of IWRM* implementation (0-100)*	**32**

4. QUESTIONS/ANSWERS & COMMENTS SESSION:

Question 1:
What exactly does reform of the water sector entail?

Answer 1:
The single most important element is the separation of the responsibilities of water resource management from the provision of the resource, As it stands now, all responsibility lies with NAWASA.

Question 2:
Does the Plan have an explanatory memorandum? We the citizens need to understand it

Answer 2:
It is a Bills and have to go to cabinet and that will entail the explanatory memorandum.

Question 3:
Will the reform of the water sector include monitoring of groundwater?

Answer 3:
NAWASA in recent times have been monitoring groundwater through the hydromet stations.

Comment 1:
Water is a basic necessity for all so I don't see the relation to gender and considering women over men in terms of water management.

Feedback:
Gender is now included in everything, it's a cross-cutting issue in development activity, projects and programmes.

Comment 2:
There is the issue in Carriacou where retention ponds are being destroyed for road development leading to effects such as land degradation and droughts.

Comment 3:
The MoH has implemented a new system- The District Health Information Tool which will be used both for health and climate change as a data-sharing platform, e.g. information collected on vector-borne diseases. This platform will also be shared with NAWASA etc for monitoring purposes.

5. DOCUMENTS SUGGESTED BY PARTICIPANTS FOR CONSIDERATION:

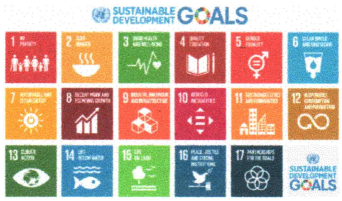
The following is a list of documents suggested for consideration:

1. EN-GENDER Project (Social Development, NADMA)
2. CANARI Balthazar and Telescope projects
3. Gender Action Monitoring Plan under G-CREWS (GIZ)
4. Climate Weather Nations Project
5. CRA hazard mapping
6. SOILCARE
7. SAEP

Closing:
The Chair extended special thanks to the facilitator and the participants and indicated that documents from the workshop will be shared for review and feedback.

Annex

Annex 1: Agenda

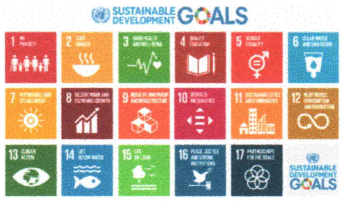


Global Water Partnership Caribbean

Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 6.5.1 Survey Workshop
West Wing Conference Room, Kirani James Athletics Stadium
Wednesday, 28th June – Thursday, 29th June 2023
9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Agenda – Day 1

Time	Activity	Speaker
9:00 - 9:05	**Welcome**	**Mr. Joseph S. Noel** SDG 6.5.1 Focal Point
9:05 - 9:15	**Introductions**	**Participants**
9:15 - 9:20	**Remarks on behalf of GWP-C**	**Gabrielle Lee Look** Communication Officer, GWP-C
9:20 - 9:30	**Presentation on Integrated Water Resources Management**	**Mr. Trevor Thompson** Former Chief Agriculture Officer (Ag.)
9:30 - 9:50	**Presentation on the National Water Policy and the National IWRM Plan**	**Mr. Terrence Smith** Facilitator
9:50 - 10:00	**Presentation on the Concept for the Establishment of the WRMU**	**Mr. Terrence Smith** Facilitator
10:00 - 10:30	Coffee Break	
10:30 - 12:30	**SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey Part 1 (Introduction) and Part 2 - Section 1 (Enabling Environment)**	**Mr. Terrence Smith** Facilitator
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	
13:30 - 15:00	**SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey Part 2 - Section 2 (Institutions and Participation)**	**Mr. Terrence Smith** Facilitator



Global Water Partnership Caribbean

Sustainable Development Goal Indicator 6.5.1 Survey Workshop
West Wing Conference Room, Kirani James Athletics Stadium
Wednesday, 28th June – Thursday, 29th June 2023
9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.

Agenda – Day 2

Time	Activity	Speaker
9:00 - 9:05	**Welcome**	**Mr. Joseph S. Noel** SDG 6.5.1 Focal Point
9:05 - 9:15	**Recap of Day 1**	**Mr. Terrence Smith** Facilitator
9:15 - 10:15	**SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey** **Part 2 - Section 3 (Management Instruments)**	**Mr. Terrence Smith** Facilitator
10:15 - 10:45	Coffee Break	
10:45 - 12:25	**SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey** **Part 2 - Section 4 (Financing) and** **Section 5 (SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Score)**	**Mr. Terrence Smith** Facilitator
12:25 - 12:30	**Vote of Thanks**	**Mr. Joseph S. Noel** SDG 6.5.1 Focal Point
12:30 - 13:30	Lunch	

Annex 2: GWP-C Opening Remarks

Brief Remarks by Gabrielle Lee Look (GWP-C's Communications Officer)
SDG 6.5.1 Survey Workshop in Grenada
Wednesday, June 28th, 2023 | 9:00 a.m.

Good morning everyone! Many of you attending Grenada's SDG 6.5.1 Survey Workshop are likely well acquainted with the Global Water Partnership-Caribbean (GWP-C). However, just in case, I would like to point out that GWP-C is pleased to support this important activity, which seeks to monitor Grenada's progress on the degree of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) implementation in the country.

This process is not only of significance to Grenada but of great importance to GWP-C, as it is exactly how we drive change in the Caribbean. We are 1 of 13 Regional Water Partnerships of the Global Water Partnership (GWP). Grenada is no stranger to us as the GWP-C is headquartered in Grenada at the Windward Islands Research and Education Foundation (WINDREF) at the St. George's University (SGU) Campus.

GWP-C drives change by supporting Caribbean countries and working with its over 140 Partners in more than 24 Caribbean countries in the sustainable development and management of their water resources. Our unique value includes our ability to:

- Mobilise multi-stakeholder groups to support better water management.
- Help countries develop IWRM plans and policies.
- Advocate, build capacity, communicate knowledge and build cohesive partnerships to support better water management.

This two-day workshop will help highlight and assess Grenada's progress as it relates to IWRM. IWRM is about good water governance and is a cross-sectoral approach to water resources management. It is not an easy fix; it is a process…that takes time. Nonetheless, I must mention that the 2019 revision of Grenada's National Water Policy, first developed in 2007, was approved by the Cabinet of Grenada in December 2020. That is significant! Grenada also has an IWRM Plan and is making other strides which will be discussed today regarding water resources regulation and legislation.

I must also highlight that in 2020 even within the pandemic, GWP-C supported Grenada's virtual National Stakeholder Consultation to Report on SDG Indicator 6.5.1, making Grenada the 2nd country after Trinidad and Tobago in the global process to host an SDG 6.5.1 Stakeholder Consultation in 2020.

For many countries, there is a lack of data on the various SDG 6 Indicators. Apart from monitoring IWRM's progress, this important activity in Grenada supports a data drive to close this gap and allow for more robust analysis regarding monitoring water resources management.

GWP-C has and continues to support the data collection on SDG 6.5.1 in the Caribbean, this being possible through the SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme. A programme executed under the guidance of UNEP and coordinated by GWP in collaboration with the UNEP-DHI Centre and Cap-Net UNDP.

You, the stakeholders present now, are responsible for assessing Grenada's IWRM progress. I hope you have rich and constructive dialogue, that you freely share your thoughts, experiences and recommendations and that you also continue to add value in strengthening water resources management in Grenada.

Thank you!

Annex 3: List of Participants

Name	Organisation/Project	Job Title	Phone Number	Email Address
Deryck Ramkhelawan	Ministry of Health	Senior Environmental Health Officer	457-2416	Deryck_3@hotmail.com
Terrisha Walcott	St. George's University	Demonstrator/ MPH Student	406-3312	Terrisha.walcott@gmail.com
Shermaine Augustine	Forestry and Natural Parks Department	Forest Ranger	440-2934	saugsutine@yahoo.com
Stephen Benjamin	NAWASA	Water Resource Technician	405-8467	sbenjamin@nawasa.gd
Alenna Williams	Forestry Department	Forester	404-1507	Aleanna.williams@moa.gov.gd
Kendon James	CYEN	President	458-3325	kendonsjames@outlook.com
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Delysia DeCoteau	Ministry of Tourism	STO	440-0366	sto@tourism.gov.gd
Adrienne Greene	PURC	Regulatory Economist	418-1297	agreene@purc.gd
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Daryl Thomas	Ministry of Agriculture	Agromet Officer	406-2698	Daryl4000@gmail.com
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Sherwyn Joseph	Agronomy	Agricultural Institute	457-0074	Sherwyn000@gmail.com
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Trevor Thompson	PISLM Soilcare	Project Manager	469-1273	tthompson@pislmsids.org

Terrence Smith	T.P Smith Engineering Inc.	Managing Director	409-9965	tsmith@tpsmithengineering.com
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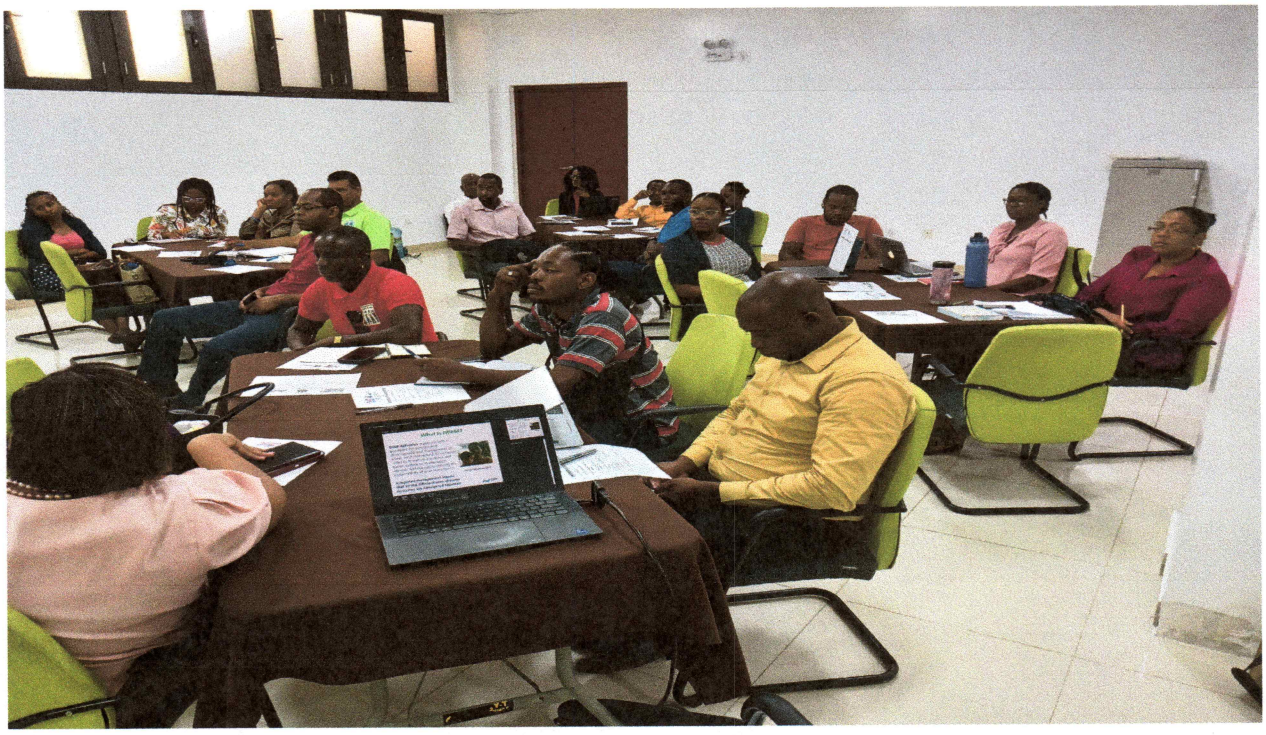
Thaddeus Hamilton	RGPF	Inspector	404-4433	
Tonya Hyacinth	NADMA	Deputy Disaster Coordinator	440-8390	ddc@nadma.gd
Thaddeus Peters	MOA- Pest Management Unit	PMO	417-2398	Pestmanagementofficer@moa.gov.gd
Imhotep Mawuto	Forestry	Watershed Management	536-8105	iybhotep@gmail.com
Antonnete Dragon	Forestry/ Friends of the Earth	Tour Guide	421-6244	asdragon123jd@gmail.com
James Mahon	MOA- Extension Division	District Agricultural Officer	418-0870	Mahonjames64@gmail.com
Grantley Cheddick	NAWASA	Water Resource Technician	418-0960	gpchedick@yahoo.com
Ntumda De Gale	NAWASA	Water Resource Techncian	457-4815	mdegale@nawasa.gd
Fimber Frank	MET Office	Forecaster	444-4142	fefrank@gaa.gd
Joseph S. Noel	MOA- LUD	Land Use Officer	415-1980	Joseph.noel@moa.gov.gd
Stephen Fletcher (PhD)	SAEP	Programme Manager	415-4224	saepmanager@saep.gov.gd
Sandra Ferguson	ART/IAGDO	Officer in Charge/ Chairperson	405-0797	Iagdo01@gmail.com
Jennar Jacob	PURC	Acting CEO	459-2164	jjacob@purc.gd

Marion Geiss	GIZ	Head of Project	419-8000	Marion.geiss@giz.de
Kenisha Canning		Rapporteur	420-4966	Canning4966@gmail.com

Annex 4: Photos




Agriculture
and
Agri-business
must continue
to play a
significant role
in Grenada's


Agriculture
and


Agriculture and Agri-business must continue to play a significant role

Annex 5: Presentations

GRENADA SDG 6.5.1 SURVEY WORKSHOP

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

What is IWRM?

GWP definition: a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems

... for future generations ...

Integrated management means that all the different uses of water resources are considered together.

What is IWRM?

Water allocations and management decisions consider the effects of each use on the others. They are able to take account of overall social and economic goals, including the achievement of sustainable development.

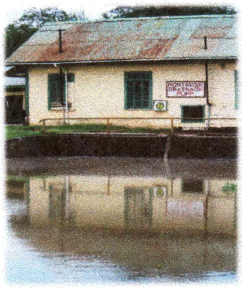
The basis of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is that different uses of water are interdependent.

The **GOAL** is the sustainable management and development of water resources.

... for future generations ...

IWRM Key Technical Aspects

- IWRM
- Watershed Management
- Integrated Watershed and Coastal Areas Management (IWCAM)
- Wastewater management
- Integrated Flood Management (IFM)
- Integrated Urban Water Management (IUWM)
- Aquatic ecosystems
- Water Augmentation e.g. Rainwater Harvesting
- Water Use efficiency
- Climate Resilience



Overall these are Approaches to Protect the Quality and Quantity of Water

Why IWRM?

- UN reports global water use has grown at twice the rate as the world's population
- Two intersecting crises
  - Shortage of supply
  - Contamination/Pollution
- Water crisis is not a global but a regional crisis
- We need to supply potable water at a sustainable cost

Why IWRM?

Urgency for action:
Water is vital for human survival, health and dignity and a fundamental resource for human development. The world's freshwater resources are under increasing pressure.

Water governance crisis:
Sectoral approaches to water resources management have dominated in the past and are still prevailing. This leads to fragmented and uncoordinated development and management of the resource.

Increased competition:
Increased competition for the finite resource is aggravated by inefficient governance

Why IWRM?

Securing water for people:
One fifth of the world's population is without access to safe drinking water and half of the population is without access to adequate sanitation.

Securing water for food production:
Over the next 25 years, food will be required for another 2–3 billion people.

Protecting vital ecosystems:
Aquatic ecosystems depend on water flows, seasonality and water table fluctuations and are threatened by poor water quality.

The Need for IWRM in the Caribbean

- The Caribbean region is home to some of the most water scarce nations on the planet
- These SIDS are particularly vulnerable to water resource stresses due to their limited size, human and natural resources, and need for socio-economic development
- Rapid growth, urbanisation, tourism and commercial requirements in the Caribbean region

The Need for IWRM in the Caribbean

- Population increase from 17 to 41 million between 1950 and 2010 (UNDESA 2013)
- Poor and aging water distribution systems contribute to high percentages of unaccounted for water: Jamaica 67 percent, Trinidad and Tobago 47 percent, and Barbados 50 percent.
- Increasing intensity of natural hazards such as droughts and storms

Water Management Principles

The Dublin principles have formed the basis for much of the subsequent water sector reform.

Fresh water is a **finite and vulnerable** resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.

Water development and management should be based on a **participatory approach**, involving users, planners and policy makers at all levels.

Women play a central part in the provision, management and safeguarding of water.

Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognised as an **economic good.**

Water Stakeholders

- Agriculture
- Water supply
- Wastewater
- Mining and Industry
- Environment
- Fisheries
- Tourism
- Energy
- Transport
- Solid Waste
- General citizens

IWRM and Stakeholders

- IWRM places emphasis on all stakeholders being involved
- Dismantle the sectoral, narrow focus
- Who are you working for?

The IWRM Process

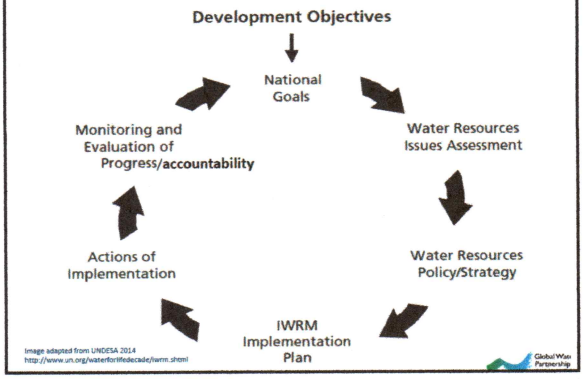


Image adapted from UNDESA 2014
http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/iwrm.shtml

IWRM Achievement in Caribbean SIDS

IWRM Policies and Plans e.g. in St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica, OECS Model Water Policy and draft policies in a number of countries

Projects that emphasise IWRM e.g. Global Environment Facility Integrated Watershed and Coastal Areas Management (GEF- IWCAM)

Capacity Building on IWRM and IWRM sub themes by various agencies and Universities

Knowledge exchange fora on IWRM at technical and political levels: GWP-C Annual High Level Forum (HLF) for Water Ministers hosted inpartnership with the Caribbean Water and Wastewater Association (CWWA)

Regional cooperation for IWRM

Challenges in the Caribbean SIDS IWRM Process

Challenges:

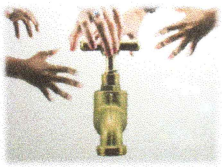
- Governance arrangements within countries are weak;
- Supply-driven management;
- Fragmented and subsector approaches to water management;
- Lack of information;
- Low levels of investment in the water sector.

Enabling environment for successful IWRM Process

- Awareness raising
- Capacity Building
- Participatory Process
- Institutional Framework

Image adapted from UNDESA 2014
http://www.un.org/waterforlifedecade/iwrm.shtml

IWRM and Climate Change



- An IWRM approach results in better water management
- IWRM helps address challenges to water supply and water quality e.g. increased demand, competition
- Climate change is another challenge to the water sector

IWRM builds climate resilience

Climate Resilience The ability of a social or ecological system to resist, absorb, accommodate and recover from the effects of a (climate) hazard in a timely and efficient manner while retaining the same basic structure and ways of functioning (GWP-C and CCCCC 2014)

For More Information

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Credits and Acknowledgements

- Slides are adapted from Cap-Net 2009 Training Slides unless otherwise stated. See http://www.cap-net.org/training-material/iwrm-as-a-tool-for-adaptation-to-climate-change-english/)
- Unless otherwise stated, case studies and examples are provided from ***Cap-Net, WMO/APFM, UNESCO-IHE, REDICA and GWP-C. 2015. (Draft) IWRM as a Tool for Adaptation to Climate Change with Caribbean Case Studies. Training Manual and Facilitators Guide. Cap-Net.***
- This training package is produced by Global Water Partnership - Caribbean and CAPNET/Caribbean WaterNet with Funding from the GWP-C Water Climate and Development Programme (WACDEP)
- WACDEP is executed by GWP-C in Partnership with the Caribbean Community Climate Change Centre (CCCCC)

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey Workshop

Reporting year: 2023

DAY 1 - June 28, 2023

Grenada's National Water Policy

"Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognized as an economic good....it is vital to recognize first the basic right of all human beings to have access to clean water and sanitation at an affordable price"

The Dublin Conference (International Conference on Water and the Environment) Jan 31, 1992

Grenada's National Water Policy

- Part 1 – Situation Analysis
- Part 2 – Strategic Focus
- Part 3 – Institutional Framework
- Part 4 – Policy Implementation

Grenada's National Water Policy

In this policy, water includes rain; water as it flows above or below ground, and into the ocean; alternative sources including wastewater, brackish, and salt water; infrastructure used to produce, store and transmit water; and water to which all citizens have rights

Grenada's National Water Policy

Vision

"A water secure Grenada in which present and future generations have sustainable access to adequate, safe and affordable water, and sanitation, to maintain and enhance the quality of their lives and livelihoods and the integrity of natural ecosystems"

Grenada's National Water Policy

Goal

The Goal of Grenada's National Water Policy is to provide sustainable management of the country's water resources, through stakeholder participation and contribution to economic, social and environmental development in an efficient and equitable manner

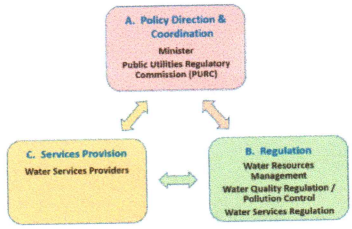
Grenada's National Water Policy

Goal cont'd.

The Policy is based on the need for a **holistic** and **coordinated** approach to water management; the adoption of the concept of Integrated Water Resources Management **(IWRM)** which recognizes the essential, finite and vulnerable nature of water, the conservation and protection of ecosystems, participatory approaches in decision making, the role of women, and the economic value of water; the need to urgently address the adverse impacts of climate change on water resources and enable social and economic well-being through improved water resources management

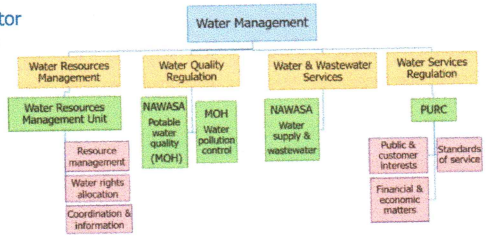
Grenada's National Water Policy

Water Sector Institutional Relationships



Grenada's National Water Policy

Water Sector Functional Chart



Grenada's National Water Policy

Water Resources Management

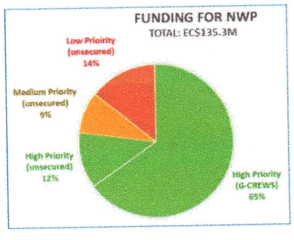
The day-to-day management of Grenada's water resources in their entirety: surface waters (streams, rivers, lakes, other natural reservoirs), ground waters (natural aquifers, wells), water stored as part of municipal/community supplies from rainwater harvesting or other sources, estuarine waters and waters along the coast that are subject to use (recreation, supply for desalination and receiving environment for effluent discharge) shall be the responsibility of a Water Resources Management Unit (WRMU)

Grenada's IWRM Plan

The IWRM Plan provides a detailed listing of priority actions, presented under 13 Policy Objectives, grouped under four main Policy Outcomes:

(i) Enhanced enabling environment and improved, 'climate smart' water-related behavior;
(ii) Increased water access, availability and quality;
(iii) Increased water efficiency and conservation; and
(iv) Strengthened preparedness for climate variability and extremes

Grenada's IWRM Plan



Grenada's IWRM Plan

2	Approve and implement the Draft **Grenada Drought Management Plan (DMP).**	MoAI/ NAWASA	4 years 2020-2023	7.503	Expected **Draft DMP** completion Feb. 2019. This Draft Plan has informed the National Water Policy and IWRM Plan. **Ref. NAP, PoA 3/3.11.** **Ref. G-CREWS Act. 3.2 and 3.3.** Funding from GCF and GoG secured under G-CREWS.
3	Develop a **climate-responsive water tariff** which: provides incentives for water use efficiency; responds to water availability; and enables NAWASA to allocate adequate resources for maintenance and capital expansion.	NAWASA/ Min. Public Utilities; MCPMLG	1 ½ years Q2 2019-Q3 2020	2.132	**Ref. NAP, PoA 3/3.21.** **Ref. G-CREWS Act. 1.3.** Funding from GCF and GoG secured under G-CREWS.
4	Review, draft and promulgate **legislation to establish and empower Water Resources Management Unit,** including a comprehensive *Water Management Act* and amendments to existing supporting legislation.	Min. Public Utilities/ MLA; MoAI; MoH; Forestry; PURC	1 year Q3 2019-Q2 2020	0.150	**Ref. G-CREWS Act. 1.1.** Funding from GCF and GoG secured under the G-CREWS. Water Management Act Regulations to include for: abstraction licenses; wastewater discharge permits; appeals; and dispute resolution procedures.

Concept for the Establishment of the WRMU

Mission

"The Water Resource Management Unit commits to the management of Grenada's water resources by implanting all water-related elements of national policies, plans and strategies. It adheres strongly to the principles of IWRM, participatory approaches and strategic partnerships, using its cadre of committed and scientifically competent personnel who will utilise the most appropriate technology"

Functions of the WRMU

Area of responsibility		WRMU functions	PURC functions
	Planning	• **Develop water resources master and action plans**, in consultation and collaboration with stakeholders, to meet the changing goals and objectives of managing and using water resources over time, including mainstreaming gender considerations. • Undertake/commission such **studies or research** required for the development of such plans. • Provide **input into national development planning** and policy development.	• Provide policy-level and administrative oversight of the WRMU. • Provide physical office space for housing the WRMU. • Provide legal and financial services for the WRMU.
	Regulation	• Sustainably and equitably **allocate water resources** among the various competing needs (including water for environmental services) through a permit system for the allocation of access rights to the use of water resources. • Develop standards, regulations and guidelines governing the management of water resources.	

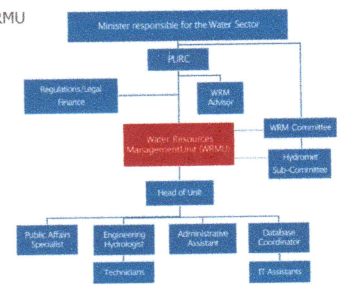
Functions of the WRMU

Water Resources Management	Water Pollution Control	• Develop and implement freshwater quality standards to control pollution and improve water quality in the country's water bodies. • *This would involve integrating land use activities into WRMU Water Quality Monitoring programs.*
	Information Dissemination	• Collect all information on water resources; store, analyse and disseminate it, including through a published annual report. • *This information is critical for water allocation, water resources investment decision-making and modelling to enact scenarios to better understand the impact of climate change in the future.* • Design and deliver public education and awareness programmes on water resources management.

Functions of the WRMU

	Climate Change	• Promote and support climate actions in terms of mitigation and adaptation to minimize the effects of global warming and climate change.
	Flood and drought management	• Conduct flood modeling studies and prepare floodplain maps. • Provide information and support to NaDMA. • Coordinate the preparation and implementation of Floodwater Control Master Plan.

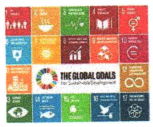
Organizational Structure of the WRMU



BREAK

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012, and agreed at the UN General Assembly in 2015



SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

There are 17 SDGs

SDG 6 is: 'Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

SDG 6 has eight targets for achieving the goal

Target 6.5 is: 'By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate'

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

Recall *Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)*

'Management that seeks to promote the coordinated development of water, land and related resources in order to maximise equitable economic and social welfare, while maintaining environmental sustainability'

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

About the survey

Primary purpose of the survey is global monitoring and reporting on indicator 6.5.1

Designed to also be useful as a simple diagnostic tool for countries to identify strengths and weaknesses of different aspects of IWRM implementation

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

The indicator measures progress towards the target

Indicator 6.5.1 is: 'Degree of integrated water resources management implementation on a scale of 0 – 100'

Target 6.5 is: 'By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate'

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

The target supports the equitable, efficient and sustainable use of water resources, and the actions to achieve Target 6.5 directly underpin the other water-related targets within SDG-6

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

Other SDG 6 targets.....

6.1 Safe and affordable drinking water

6.2 Sanitation and hygiene

6.3 Water quality

6.4 Water use efficiency

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

Survey contains four sections, each covering a key dimension of IWRM

1. **Enabling environment**: Policies, laws and plans to support IWRM implementation
2. **Institutions and participation**: stakeholder groups that help to support implementation
3. Management instruments
4. Financing

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

NOTE - *IWRM is not an end in itself but a **means** of achieving three key strategic objectives:*

- **Efficiency** in use of water resources
- **Equity** in the allocation of water across social and economic groups
- Environmental **sustainability**, to protect the water resource base

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

Scoring

For each question, a score between 0 and 100 should be selected, in increments of 10, unless the country judges the question to be 'not applicable (n/a)'

It is not possible to omit questions!

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

Narrative responses

Status description:

- Activities/initiatives/laws/policies/plans/strategies
- Degree of implementation
- Refer to barriers/enablers
- Explain why score is different to the previous round

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

Narrative responses

Way forward:

- Already planned or recommended activities to advance implementation of that aspect of IWRM
- Identify barriers/enablers
- Include draft interim target-setting

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

Narrative responses

Climate change considerations:

- 1.1c, 2.1b, 2.1e, 3.1e, and 4.1b
- Recognizing that climate change cuts across all aspects of water resources management, considerations of climate change are also encouraged in the free text fields of all questions

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey: Part 1 - Introduction

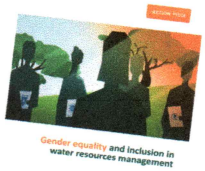
The Focal Point is responsible for the Quality Assurance and formal submission of the completed survey to the UN Environment Programme (UNEP)

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey Workshop

Reporting year: 2023

DAY 2 - June 29, 2023

Why gender?



Gender equality and inclusion in water resources management

Recap of Day 1

#	Question	Score
1.1 a.	Status of national WR policy to support IWRM at national level?	40
1.1 b.	Status of national WR laws to support IWRM at national level?	30
1.1 c.	Status of national IWRM plans to support IWRM at national level?	30
1.2 b.	Status of Basin/aquifer management plans, based on IWRM	10
2.1 a.	Status of national government authorities for leading IWRM implementation	10
2.1 b.	Status of coordination between national government authorities	50
2.1 c.	Status of public participation in WR policy at national level	50
2.1 d.	Status of private sector participation in WR development	50
2.1 e.	Status of developing IWRM capacity	30

Recap of Day 1

1.1 a. What is the status of national WR policy to support IWRM at the national level?

Status and progress: The Grenada National Water Policy (2020), https://climatefinance.gov.gd/wp-content/uploads/2019/10/Grenada_National_Water_Policy_Dec20.pdf , was approved by the Cabinet of the Government of Grenada (GoG) in December 2020, thereby becoming the formal policy of GoG on water resources management. The National Water Policy continues to guide the implementation of the project Climate-Resilient Water Sector in Grenada (G-CREWS), which project is being funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH, and GoG. Outputs of the G-CREWS include the publishing of A Concept for the Establishment and Functioning of a Water Resources Management Unit under the Public Utilities Regulatory Commission (2021), https://climatefinance.gov.gd/ , and policy recommendations for mainstreaming rainwater harvesting in residential and development projects. The Water Policy continues to inform projects in the private and public sectors.

Recap of Day 1

1.1 c. What is the status of national IWRM plans to support IWRM at the national level?

Climate change considerations: There has been, over the past ~6 years, a significant degree of coordination between water and climate change policies and plans. The *Grenada IWRM Plan* (2019) provides a road map for the realization of the objectives of the National Water Policy, and Policy Outcome (iv) addresses climate change adaptation.

The *National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique* (2017), https://climatefinance.gov.gd/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Grenada_National-Adaptation-Plan_-2017-2021.pdf, addresses water extensively under its Programme of Action 3 'Water Availability', the goal of which is "A climate-responsive governance structure is established."

Grenada's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2017), https://climatefinance.gov.gd/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Grenada_Second_National_Communication_Final.pdf , at Chap. 3

Recap of Day 1

1.1 c. What is the status of national IWRM plans to support IWRM at the national level?

Climate change considerations cont'd....

Grenada's Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (2017), https://climatefinance.gov.gd/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Grenada_Second_National_Communication_Final.pdf, at Chap. 3 'Measures to Facilitate Adequate Adaptation to Climate Change', includes IWRM prominently amongst recommended climate adaptation strategies for the Water Resources Sector.

The pending establishment and functioning of the WRMU, including the WRMU 'Operating Platform' should provide the catalyst for strengthened coordination between water and climate in Grenada.

SDG Indicator 6.5.1 Survey

Annex B – Key Priorities and Targets for IWRM Implementation

- What are the priority action areas to advance IWRM implementation overall in the country?
- Target setting: likelihood of reaching the global targets (avg. scores of 91 or above)