

CURRENT WATER MANAGEMENT SITUATION IN GEORGIA

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Problem context

- Lack of effective water management
 - Conventional approach
 - Legislative and institutional gaps
 - Absence of effective water quality and quantity management
 - environmental permits, technical environmental regulations
- Limited baseline information
 - week monitoring system
 - monitoring not linked to decision making

Legal problems

- Outdated legal provisions
- Overlaps and inconsistencies
- Too broad and general objectives
- Fragmentation

Key institutions

- Ministry of Environment Protection
 - policy making, discharge standards, monitoring, permitting, enforcement
- Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources
 - underground water licensing , enforcement
- Ministry of Regional Development
 - water supply/sanitation systems
- Ministry of Labor, Health and Social Affairs
 - environmental quality norms
- Ministry of Agriculture
 - drinking water safety

Institutional problems

- Fragmentation
- Overlaps
- Poor coordination and data exchange
- Limited administrative resources
- Limited competences/capacity at local levels

Recent developments

- Increasing centralization
- More fragmentation
- Splitting natural resources management and protection
- Competing priorities
- Duplication of competences

Challenges for IWRM

- Highly centralized water management
- Limited institutional and administrative capacity
- Lack of recognition of economic costs and benefits of good water management
- Lack of data for effective planning
- Lack of water quality assessment methods
- Lack of effective water quality and quantity management

Drivers for IWRM

- EU Association Agreement
- Increased pressure on water resources due to economic development, deterioration of water quality, competing water uses
- Transboundary issues
- Climate change

Thank You!

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