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How can we change the horizon of our adaptation techniques to incorporate approaches which support resilience?

- The hydraulic paradigm and IWRM
- Water security, IWRM and future proofing
- Building 'resilient communities'
- Assessing three resilience frameworks
- IWRM, the post-hydraulic and resilience
- Initiating a conversation

The hydraulic paradigm and IWRM

The 'hydraulic paradigm' is characterised as:

"state based resource regulation of surface water with the ultimate objective of ensuring cheap water availability for economic growth"

(Sauri and Moral 2001:351)

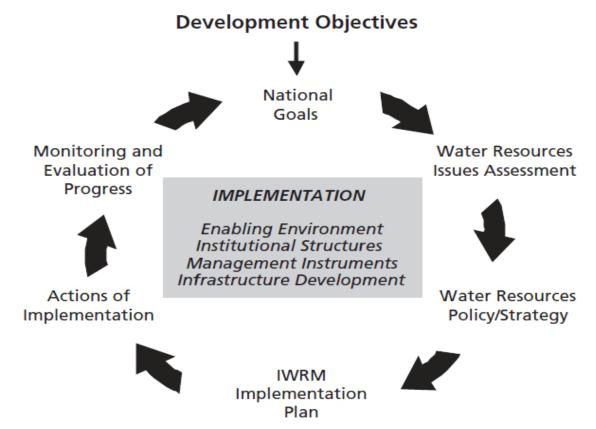
Yet we face dynamic changing water conditions.

2015 marks the end of the United Nations' Decade for Action: Water for Life – sustainability replaces delivery as a focus.

Is the era of 'cheap' potable water in developed countries over? What will this mean for IWRM?

2005 - 2015

Classic IWRM framework



derived from the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) 2014

Drawbacks of the classic IWRM approach within the hydraulic paradigm

Resources: Large capital works, large bureaucratic institutions

Silo mentality: technical/institutional focus ignores political impacts on societies

Evaluation: problems of verification of impact of IWRM approaches

Expertise: scientific knowledge hierarchy v lay knowledge

Regulatory: complex and open to contradictory aims and overlapping areas of jurisdiction

Hallmarks of sustainable IWRM

- Devolved management
- Low tech approaches small capital investment
- Local solutions for specific catchments
- Recognising eco systems services
- Reducing demand promoting efficiency
- Social equity around water provision
- Centralised over view to co-ordinate infrastructure
- Accepting complexity

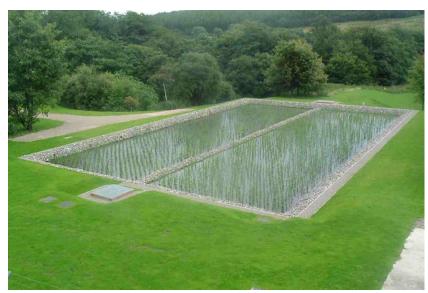
Water security, IWRM and future proofing





Is this long term resilience or short term adaptation?





Building 'resilient communities'

Championed by the UN and in the UK through the Civil Contingencies Act 2004

Resilience:

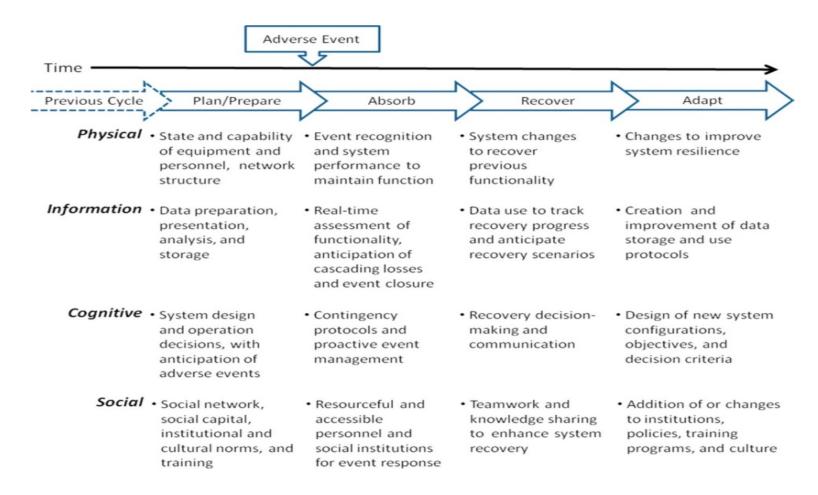
The ability of a system and its component parts to anticipate, absorb, accommodate, or recover from the effects of a hazardous event in a timely and efficient manner, including through ensuring the preservation, restoration or improvement of its essential basic structures and functions'. IPCC 2012:563

Can we become resilient to the unknown?

Ten characteristics of a resilient system

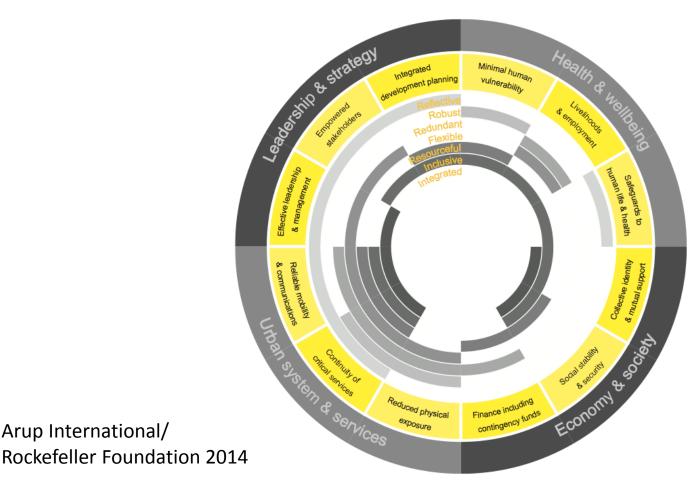
- 1. A high level of **diversity in groups** performing different functions in an ecosystem.
- 2. **Effective governance and institutions** which may enhance community cohesion.
- 3. The inevitable existence of **uncertainty and change** is accepted.
- 4. There is **community involvement** and the appropriation of local knowledge.
- 5. Preparedness activities aim not at resisting change but preparing to live with it
- 6. A high degree of social and economic equity.
- 7. The importance of social values and structures is acknowledged
- 8. The **non-equilibrium dynamics of a system** are acknowledged.
- 9. Continual and effective **learning** is important.
- 10. Resilient systems take a **cross-scalar** perspective of events and occurrences.

An humanitarian/post-disaster relief resilience matrix

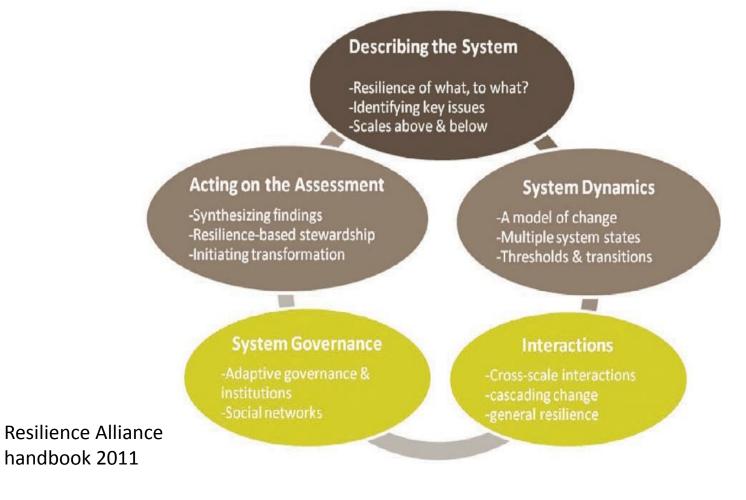


City resilience framework

Arup International/



Integrated social-ecological Systems Resilience Model



IWRM, the post-hydraulic and resilience

How can resilience strengthen sustainable IWRM approaches?

What is absent from the current sustainable IWRM profile is a recognition that we may need to dramatically overhaul our society if water security is compromised. We may need to move from a sustainable to a resilient agenda.

We can think of this in terms of moving from adaptation to transformation

Strategies to enable transformation via a resilience lens:

- 1) Changing the focus from economic development to **social well being** the end of the hydraulic paradigm.
- 2) Pedagogic learning iterative steps to reinforce an acceptance that potable water will cost more but underpinned by social equity values.
- Overcoming market dissonance and rebuilding trust between water users and IWRM practitioners by cost transparency.
- **4) Strengthening science's potential to promote deep change** in respect to values, beliefs, perceptions and behaviours around water.

Conclusions: Initiating a conversation

As IWRM is a systemic 'process' rather than a set of protocols, there can be no one singular resilience framework which can be deployed.

Building relationships of trust between water resource managers, scientists and water users will be crucial in enabling the 'deep change' that will need to evolve regarding people and water resources.

IWRM practitioners cannot direct macro policy change in support of resilient approaches, but by demonstrating their utility through operational practise with consumers and communities it is hoped that over time the **opportunity spaces for more creative policy options widens**.

As a governance objective, resilience is placed within a powerful **sociotechnological** position and we must accept its normative potential.