



UN-Water Survey for IWRM and Water Efficiency Plans (CSD, 2008)

Developed Countries	National/federal Water Efficiency Plans		
	No entry Not in place irrelevant	In place or Partially implemented	Fully implemented
27	10	9	8/9



- More efficient use of water is beneficial for economic and social development
- IWRM approaches (as WFD) also include water efficiency measures
- More efforts is needed to develop water efficiency plans/incorporate water efficiency measures in water resources management plans

Increase Water Use Efficiency and savings



- Agricultural use (irrigation)- from more crop per drop to more *cash* per drop- metering and pricing
- Public use - metering and pricing- *benchmarking*
- Energy production- water and energy, climate are linked – promotion of renewable energy e.g. windmills.
- More research to better evaluate impact of biofuels on water resources

New technologies



- Use of efficient technologies in both water and energy systems to reduce interrelated energy and water footprints in water service delivery
- Technologies for Multiple Use and Functions in the water services
- New cities (closed/semiclosed water loops)
- Waste water treatment to increase availability of reuse



- Promote water efficiency planning as an integral part of water management plans and at all levels (transboundary, national, river basin, local level)
- Supply side and demand side management and a combination of these should be incorporated into policies and management
- Promote a multifunctional rather than a single use approach
- Develop and Share best practices
- Improve data and information on water efficiency- also showing linkages between water and energy