



Technical Exchange Visit “Implementation of IWRM”, Kenya, 28.-31.07.2010

Annex 1: Final list of participants

Annex 2: Agenda of the Exchange Visit

Annex 3: Summarized charts of the working groups

Participants (see Annex 1):

Burundi: A. Rurantije, D. Rwabitega, S. Valley (IGEBU / GTZ-Programme Sectorial Eau)
Egypt: W. Thabet (GTZ-Water Resources Management Reform Program), M. Alarabawy (Ministry of Water and Irrigation / Water Resources Management Reform Program)
Germany: K. Hübschen (Water Division, Planning & Development)
Kenya: R. Werchota, J. Onyando (GTZ-Water Sector Reform Program), G. Wendt (DED-WRMA Tana), N. Förch (Center for International Capacity Development / Uni Siegen)
Morocco: L. Oulkacha (Ministry for Mines, Energy, Water & Environment), H. van Tilborg (GTZ-Programme AGIRE)
Namibia: M. Neumann, S. Berdau, A. Amwaama (GTZ-Namibian Water Resources Management Project), A. Ashipala (IWRM Cuvelai-Etosha Management Project)
Tanzania: F. Lerise (GTZ-Water Program)
Uganda: D. Opwonya (GTZ-RUWASS)
Sambia: J. Doetsch (GTZ-Water Sector Reform Program)
Yemen: A. Borgstedt (GTZ-Water Program)

Objective of the exchange visit:

Support dialogue / exchange between programs, projects and GTZ headquarters and form the basis for future networking in the field of IWRM implementation.

Agenda (see Annex 2):

Day 1: Project presentations of the participating countries (CD available at P&D) as well as identification of challenges / lessons learnt
Day 2: Working groups on main identified topics from challenges / lessons learnt
Day 3: Fieldtrip to Water Resources Management Associations (Embu / Maua / Meru)

Main identified topics (working groups):

1. Sustainable set-up and performance of IWRM structure

- Lack of financing and sustainability as one of the main challenges for the institutional set-up supporting the IWRM process
- Includes financial sustainability and measures of continuous financing as well as structural sustainability (initial set-up, appropriate integration into existing structures...)
- Means of financing (for initial set-up, operational and running costs) can include government funds (to avoid risks of donor funding!), but other possibilities of continuous income generation need to be explored (as service provider for information on water resources and thus planning guarantees / conflict mediation, abstraction licensing etc)
- Awareness and performance emerged as crucial issues (also to guarantee political support)
- Separation of regulation and implementation seems advisable

2. Participation and coordination

- Stakeholder participation is often lacking / insufficient integration of stakeholders in decision-making structures → main challenge lies in the establishment of active participation (can only be reached through increased awareness and data availability)!
- Gaps between existing administrative units and structures on basin-level as a challenge, as well as the involvement of local administration and other sectors → weak or lacking coordination between stakeholders → need for proper trade-off mechanisms!

- Comprehensive stakeholder map is needed (identifying primary / secondary stakeholders, their roles and influences (power / veto-players) as well as a MoU on their role in water resources management)
- Key: decentralization and active stakeholder involvement!
- Methods for active stakeholder participation need to be developed/collected/assessed
- Development of a communication strategy for multi-stakeholder participation necessary

3. IWRM policy and implementation

- Translation of IWRM theoretical framework into country-specific issues and concrete actions needed
- Recognition / understanding of IWRM as a long-term process is crucial
- Measures of IWRM often do not receive required priority (compared to WSS)
- Identified gap between policy and stakeholder level needs to be targeted → identify relevant stakeholders; match needs and actions (invest where demand is identified)!
- Right mixture of top-down (guidance) and bottom-up (stakeholder needs) indispensable
- Measure and show impact and benefits of IWRM (in order to convince decision-makers as well as stakeholders of the advantages of an IWRM) → documentation and exchange of visible impact by applying an impact-oriented monitoring system!
- Key: Communication at all levels (exchange visits, stakeholder dialogues, targeted working groups ...); recommendation: better integration of GTZ national staff!

4. Law enforcement, compliance and monitoring

- Lacking law enforcement (esp. concerning water charges and drilling permits) was identified as a challenge for IWRM implementation
- Measures should target national utilities as well as private sector
- Legal framework (existence of laws, their relevance and enforcement measures) and institutional mandate (incl. streamlining of procedures and sufficient staffing) are inter-linked
- Both penalties and incentives can be used to encourage compliance (from agency and user perspective!)
- Performance contract for responsible agency / authority could be advisable, as well as the delegation of monitoring to stakeholder level

5. Transboundary water resources management

- Common challenge: Gap between hydrological and administrative boundaries
- Define existing international framework and identify areas for further research
- Consultation and exchange, as well as selection and analysis of case studies recommendable

The summarized charts of the working groups can be found in Annex 3.

Next steps:

- Foster and extend exchange at MEN-REM (Hugo van Tilborg / Ariane Borgstedt), SOWAS (Sonja Berdau), exchange in Bolivia (Dörte Ziegler) etc.
- Networking on specific issues (comparable to developments in WSS-sector, where issues such as regulation or water as a human right were identified and developed by the engagement of a resource person within P&D), for instance through the formation of (informal) working groups / bi-annual meetings)

- Continuous collection / comparison of relevant documents (i.e. existing water basin management plans, chapters on IWRM in existing water law, revenue collection sheets of existing water resources management committees etc)
- Feed the international discussion on IWRM implementation with the experience from GTZ programs / projects via GTZ headquarters and also establish a link to existing initiatives (for instance of GWP or by research institutes / universities)

Feedback of the participants:

All participants welcomed the initiative of the GTZ Water Program Namibia to foster exchange between different programs / institutions working in the field of water resources management. Many thanks also go to the GTZ-Water Sector Reform Program in Kenya for the excellent organization of the exchange visit! Specific feedback points were as follows:

- Good balance between (theoretical) discussion and field work
- High significance of practical exchange → taking IWRM theory into praxis!
- Recognition of the value of inter-regional exchange
- Consensus on importance of future network on IWRM implementation
- More exchange between GTZ projects (incl. partners and national personnel!) needed to learn from mistakes and success stories → lessons learnt more important than best practice!
- Call for coordinating role of P&D, as well as identifying resource persons for key issues!

Some impressions:



