

Research was done in the Iishana sub-basin and preliminary monitoring tools for the IBMC are proposed. These include the following list which focuses on two related aspects: on water supply and use by stakeholders and on the environmental health of the basin.

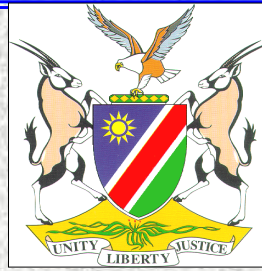
The proposed tools include;

1. Consumption of water at water points and private connections
2. Number of households using a water point and change in number over time
3. Number of livestock using a water point and change in number over time
4. Revenue collection for water supply at water points and private connections
5. Condition of water point infrastructure
6. Rainfall
7. Availability of surface water sources for livestock
8. Condition of rangelands within the area of a water point
9. Condition of woody vegetation within the area of a water point.

The Water Resource Management Act, No. 24 of 2004 is aiming at ensuring that Namibia's water resources are managed, developed, protected, conserved and used in ways which are consistent with or conducive to the fundamental principles such as equitable access to water by every citizen, in support of a healthy and productive life and safe drinking water for all.

"Let's all unite and use our water resources sustainably, so that our children and grandchildren to come will enjoy the same safe and clean water we are using today"

Thank you!



Republic of Namibia

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Chairperson: Mr. Stevenson Tuukondjele (DWSSC)

Vice-chairperson: Mr. Abraham Ashipala (NamWater)

Secretary: Ms. Selma Namgongo (NDT)

Treasurer: Mr. Penda Kashihakumwa (OTC)

Programme Officer for data Ms. Saima Hinaye
(Ombandja Traditional Authority)

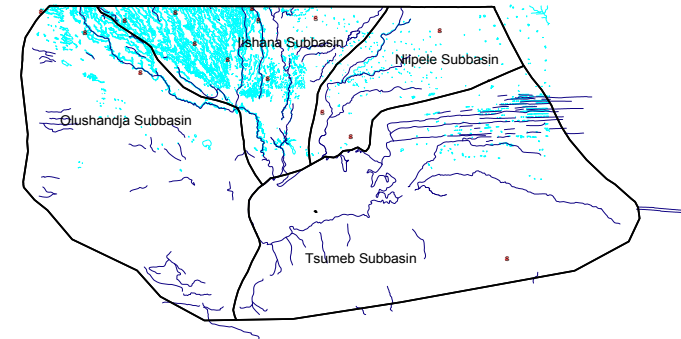
Programme Officer for Awareness Raising: Hon. Joseph Mupetami

Programme Officer for Planning: Mr Mike Sheelongo

Basin Management Approach in Namibia (Cuvelai Basin)

Introduction

The Cuvelai basin is located in the northern-central part of Namibia. It forms a delta that drains southern Angola and brings water to Namibia, gradually converging into the Etosha Pan. The Cuvelai basin consists of four sub-basins, namely the Iishana, Niipele, Olushandja and Tsumeb sub-basins. All the four Sub-Basins their committees established and functional. Part IV of the Water Resource Management Act, 2004 (No. 24 of 2004) addresses formation, functions, coordination and dissolution of Basin Management Committees.



Map 1: Cuvelai-Etosha Basin in Namibia

What is Basin Management?

This concept refers to management of all activities aimed at enhancing functioning of water basin. The best way to facilitate better management of water resources of basins within Namibia is through the formation of Basin Management Committees for

each of the major basins. The Basin Management Committee approach is aimed at providing the opportunity for basin communities, stakeholders, users, service providers and government to work together to ensure that integrated water management is achieved.

Who are the members of IMBC?

- * Regional government e.g. Regional councilors
- * NamWater
- * Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation coordination (DWSSC)
- * Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services (DEES)
- * Ministry of Lands and Resettlement (MLR)
- * Ministry of Health and Social Services
- * Local Authorities
- * Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET)
- * Farmers' Associations or groups
- * Traditional Authorities
- * Non Governmental Organization (NGOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs)

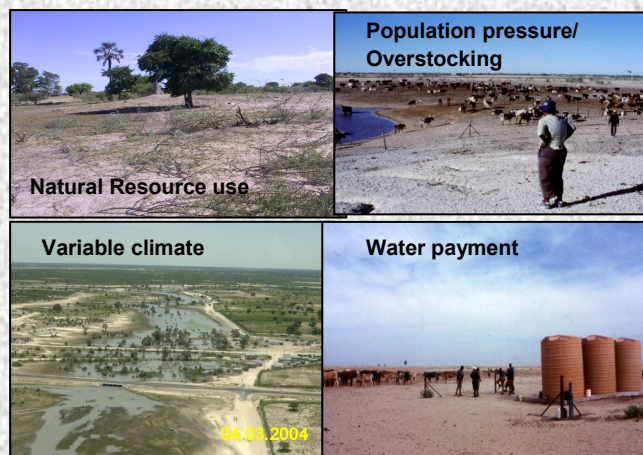
Functions of the IBMC

- * To protect, develop, conserve, manage and control water resources within the lishana sub-basin
- * To promote community participation in the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of water resources in the lishana sub-basin.
- * To prepare a water resources plan for the lishana sub-basin which must be submitted to the Minister for consideration when developing the Master Plan.
- * To promote community self-reliance, including the recovery of costs for the operation and maintenance of waterworks.

- * To facilitate the establishment of an operational system and maintenance system of waterworks and the accessing of technical support for water management institutions within the lishana sub-basin.
- * To monitor and report on the effectiveness of policies and action in achieving sustainable management of water resources in lishana sub-basin.
- * To help resolve conflicts relating to water resources in the lishana sub-basin
- * To develop a water research agenda, together with the Water Resources Management Agency, appropriate to the needs of water management institutions and water users within the lishana sub-basin.

Issues/challenges in lishana sub-basin

Population pressure-most of Namibia's population



lives in the Cuvelai-Etoshia basin. The rapidly growing population is putting pressure on already scarce resources.

Water payment-Some people do not understand why they have to paying for water services.

Variable climate-because of unpredictable and irregular rainfall patterns, farmers are farming at risk.

HIV/AIDS-most pensioners are taking care of orphans , because their parents died from HIV/AIDS.

The way forward

One of the approaches to tackle these challenges is to supplement the monitoring system that Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation Coordination (DWSSC) and NamWater that are already using. Monitoring is undertaken for a variety of reasons;

- * To provide information to support decision making at many levels;
- * Provide information to enhance understanding;
- * Provide information to enhance confidence;
- * To enhance open and transparent communication.

Who will do the monitoring?

Monitoring is / will be done by the parties below and the information will flow as follows;

