

Integrated Water Resource Management  
Planning Workshop:  
Cuvelai-Etoshia Basin



15-16 April 2009

## Workshop Report

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Prepared for:

MAWF, IWMR Steering Committee and the Stakeholders in the CEB

On behalf of:

GTZ, Windhoek (Namibia)

Compiled by:



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## ABBREVIATIONS/ ACRONYMS

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ACP	Group of 77 countries from the African, Caribbean and Pacific Region
AE	Agricultural Extension
AfDB	African Development Bank
ALAN	Association for Local Authorities in Namibia
BGR	Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe (German Geological Survey)
BMBF	Bundesministerium für Bildung & Forschung (Germany Ministry for Education & Science)
BMCs	Basin Management Committees
CALLC	Capacity through Local Level Coordination
CBOs	Community Based Organisations
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CC	Coordination Committee
CEBCC	Cuvelai Etosha Basin Co-ordinating Committee
CGI	Cuvelai Groundwater Investigation
CPP	Country Pilot Partnership
CDCs	Constituency Development Committees
CEB	Cuvelai-Etosha Basin
CLRA	Communal Land Reform Act
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DEES	Directorate of Extension and Engineering Services
DRFN	Desert Research Foundation of Namibia
DRWS	Directorate of Rural Water Supply
DSS	Decision Support System
DWAF	Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
EMU	Emergency Management Unit
EU	European Union
FIRM	Forum for Integrated Rangeland Management
GEF	Global Environmental Fund
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
IBMC	Iishana Sub-Basin Management Committee
IGB	Fraunhofer Institute for Interfacial Engineering and Biotechnology
ILWEM	Integrated Land, Water and Energy Management
ILWRM	Integrated Land and Water Resources Management

## **PART ONE: OUTCOMES AND DECISIONS**

### **1. BACKGROUND**

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The Namibian Government identified the Cuvelai Basin as a priority basin for the introduction of Integrated Water Resources Management and establishment of basin management structures. The implementation takes place in accordance with the Water Resources Management Act of 2004.

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, and gradually converges into the Etosha Pan. The Cuvelai Basin has the highest population densities in the country. Due to the size of the Cuvelai Basin, **it was decided to divide the basin into 4 sub-basins.**

The Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAFF) in the MAWF is the main implementing agency of several initiatives that are supported by various donors.

#### **1.1 Introduction**

This is the 5<sup>th</sup> Cuvelai Etosha Basin Planning Workshop. For the past four years stakeholders have been meeting mainly to present their programmes and to engage in an integrated planning exercise aimed at co-ordinating various projects more effectively. A highlight of these planning workshops has been to review the relevance, efficiency and effectiveness of the process and content of these interventions. The proceedings provided opportunities for stakeholders to do just that.

#### **1.2 Opening**

A representative of the Regional Council, Mr Joel Nekwaya, welcomed the participants to the Omusati region and wished them fruitful deliberations. He expressed the Council's appreciation to the workshop organisers for deciding to hold the event at this location as it helped to put the town of Outapi "on the map" of inter-regional planning.

Mr. Guido Van Langenhove, the Deputy Director of Hydrology Division, opened the workshop. He spoke on behalf of Mr. Abraham Nehemiah, The Under Secretary of the MAWF.

#### **1.3 Apologies**

The latter also offered the formal apologies received from stakeholders unable to attend simultaneous events, as follows:

- Mr Abraham Ashipala: NamWater
- Mr Mark van Wyk: Rural Water Supply, Oshikoto Region
- Mr Eino Hambudi: Rural Water Supply, Ohangwena Region
- Mr Klaus Hage: EU Representative

### **2. PURPOSE OF THE WORKSHOP**

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The agenda for Day One and for Day Two were reviewed in the light of actual availability of speakers and stakeholders. The final list of presentations are shown in Part Two of this report. These presentations are

available on request from the GTZ offices in Windhoek. The contact person is Albertine Iipinge at tel. 065-220 589 or email: [albertine.iipinge@gtz.de](mailto:albertine.iipinge@gtz.de).

### **2.1 Focus of Day One – Information sharing**

The presentations of the first day were followed by brief question and answer sessions. The focus was on information sharing and bringing stakeholders and other attendees up to date on the events and developments in the four sub-basins of the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin.

### **2.2 Focus of Day Two – Critical Evaluation & Key Issues for Implementation**

The events of the second day moved from two presentations considering future possibilities and impacts on the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin. The first took a creative view on water storage options for the Cuvelai, whilst the second highlighted possibilities for and the importance of mainstreaming HIV & AIDS related actions.

## **3. CONTINUITY OF STAKEHOLDER INVOLVEMENT**

A brief analysis of workshop attendance year-on-year from 2008 to 2009 was undertaken by way of an interview with both, a locally based and a Windhoek-based member of the organising body within the MAWF.

The analysis sought to identify areas for improvement to assure greater continuity and therefore effectiveness in pursuing the goals of IWRM in the Basin.

### **3.1 Findings of the analysis**

- a. Planned dates for the workshop changed at short notice – two intended occasions were cancelled. Some people lost interest and could not change their commitments for the final dates in April.
- b. Some previous participants were linked to short-term projects that have been phased out and they are no longer involved in the subject matter.
- c. Some stakeholders from RC's and also Town Councils from a higher level, e.g., councillors or senior management, as decided by the CEO who receives the invitation, have lost interest and are delegating junior representatives. In one or other case it may be ineffective internal communication to finalise the responsibility of attendance. In some respects, decisions on who to delegate are hindered by internal power struggles or a lack of awareness as to who is an interested role player.
- d. Land Board members have not responded to the invitation, although previously a specific person had been assigned.
- e. In the case of officials in government positions, the importance of the workshop goals and topic are sometimes not well understood by a senior officer having to approve the use of transport or S&T resources (i.e., if the workshop is outside the operational area of that position). The relevance of the individual's role in the Water Management context may not be accepted, if that person is in a Ministry that seemingly has little to do with this topic.
- f. The process of liaising and inviting participants has superficial obstacles as well as more fundamental obstacles:
  - o Effectively communicating the message – fax and follow-ups by telephone and email;
  - o Ensuring that the invitations reach the most appropriate persons;

- Taking the message to the decision makers behind the individuals who should attend; this is a lobbying strategy, which needs to be developed and organised with sufficient resources and appropriate focus.
- There is no equipping of GRN officials at the workshop to prepare them for giving quality feedback of workshop outcomes to their superiors, or those that delegated them to attend/approved their attendance.

#### **4. WORKSHOP OUTCOMES & RECOMMENDATIONS**

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Work-groups applied their minds to key questions within each of the three topics below. Responses were reviewed jointly by all participants to remove contradictions.

These responses are consequently presented as recommendations of the participants to guide future activities and planning approaches in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin.

##### **4.1 Recommendations for IBMC Workplan Implementation**

The IBMC already has the following in place:

- a. Constitution
- b. Operational Plan
- c. Structure (defined roles) & membership
- d. Funding & manpower capacity

**A: The workshop participants agreed that the following is needed to *start* the IBMC Workplan implementation:**

1. Additional Manpower – a Technical Expert for the Resource Centre (RC) and an Administration Officer for the IBMC office in order to carry out the awareness raising programme and management of the RC.
2. Technical Expert - to draw up or draft the TOR for the consultancy work; alternately this can be outsourced to external institutions/MAWF.
3. Appoint Consultant
4. Funding – require approval by the MAWF Under Secretary and GTZ-NWRM Team Leader to release funding.
5. Workplan/Operational Plan 2009 - needs to be urgently approved by MAWF represented by Undersecretary MAAF and the budget by the project steering committee. The Basins or IBMC should start planning for the following year as from September/October 2009.
6. Logistical support - through MAWF, donor organizations etc.

**B: The workshop participants agreed that the IBMC should be used as a “pilot” to progress establishment of other Cuvelai BMC’s:**

7. Assess IBMC resources - Assess what is available or documented from IBMC, in particular considering the following:
  - Stakeholders Analysis

- On the Ground Structure
  - Reviewed IBMC Constitution
  - Financial Procedure
  - Operational Rules
8. Basin Management Approach - consult the Basin Management Approach (BMA) Guide Book (still to be reviewed)
9. Drivers – **The process requires a dedicated champion and support personnel.** Responsible institutions (persons) to drive the establishment of other sub-basin management committees (BMC) should be identified. The next BMC to be addressed should be Olushandja. The following role players were singled out:
- MAWF –DWAF (Basin Management Coordination Unit still to be established)
  - GTZ/EU-CEB, DRFN
  - Other development partners (still to be identified)
10. Exchanges - Invite IBMC members to share their experience with new BMCs to demonstrate the benefit of BMCs. In this element of the approach use should be made of awareness material of IBMC. Executives of the IBMC should be directly involved in supporting the BMC establishment in other sub-basins.
11. Assuring project success –
- Stakeholder- and problem analysis must be properly done (identify burning issues in the communities to create incentives, e.g. water storage, tariff system, flood management etc.).
  - Sensitize communities to understand water related issues/problems/solutions/ strategies e.g. use schools, radio/media
  - Identify champions/driving forces for the establishment of new BMCs
  - Create success stories through implementation of operational plan

**The above points are recommended subject to MAWF responding (through appropriate leadership) to the Olushandja initiative for establishment of a BMC.**

**C: The workshop participants further agreed that the following is needed for improved flood management in the Cuvelai-Etoshia Basin:**

1. Flood Symposium - As first priority, conduct a flood symposium with EMU/REMU for improved flood management and adaptation measures – primary goals of this symposium would be role clarification and an approach to flood management, in order to address the issues below.
  - Analyze and translate flood technical data into a language that is understandable to decision makers and other stakeholders.
  - The role of BMC in flood management and information dissemination.
  - Flood management Coordination Committee (inter-regional responsive body) in CEB.
  - Invite stakeholders involved in flood management to share information.
  - Decide on how to put concrete flood mitigation measures in place.
2. BMCs as information platforms
  - BMC can offer to present experiences, to bring relevant people together.
3. Community Education – launch Community Education on flood management and on behavior in flood situations.

4. Land Use Planning – address the matter of a better land use planning through development of and adoption of a Master Plan, in consultation with councils and relevant stakeholders
- Make information about the availability of remote sensing data accessible to the Town Councils, planners, contractors etc.
  - Distribute flood maps to the Regional Council (Directorate of Planning and Development Services).

#### 4.2 Recommendations for Linking *Water Management* to HIV & AIDS

If the IWRM structures become well-established in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin, it is likely that HIV & AIDS would be reduced or mitigated.

**D: The workshop participants agreed that the following is needed for improved integration of HIV & AIDS related strategies into water management:**

1. Must adopt the HIV and AIDS strategies into IWRM Programme. The most important “entry points” to be attended to are:
  - Fish farming
  - Gardening projects for better health (include water payment mechanisms in the planning process)
  - Craft production (e.g. pottery)
  - Water cost recovery: use Water Point Committees (e.g. include HIV related issues in training)
  - Water harvesting
  - Quality water/ Sanitation: Sustainable supply of potable water to the communities which will prevent water borne diseases (especially during draughts and floods)
  - Flood vs ARV distribution/accessibility: floods might increase and spread HIV and AIDS due to relocation of people; medical care is interrupted because of floods (access to medical care and medication); need for safe drinking water vs medicine
  - Involve HIV Peer Educators within institutions in the Basin and relevant authorities - include HIV in water education e.g. increase personal stock of drugs during floods
  - Emphasize the vulnerable groups in the Water Subsidy Policy: orphans can not pay for water.
  - Representatives of different groups of the society (women, farmers, NGO, people living with HIV) on the committees
2. Include HIV topics in awareness raising campaigns (clean water, access to water etc.) for the communities and own staff.
  - Include contact details and HIV related information in leaflets and other information material
3. Document best practices from Water Point Committees and distribute this information to other WPC.
4. Coordination with MoHSS (informing health centers and clinics)
  - Communication and coordination between relevant NGOs and BMCs (maybe through RACOC)

#### 4.3 Recommendations for improving future IBMC Planning Approach



**E: The workshop participants agreed that future planning workshop(s) need to be made more relevant and need a conducive environment for the planning processes of individual stakeholders. They agreed on the following guidelines:**

1. Workshop Objectives should focus on the following:
  - To share information on progress of projects
  - To identify gaps and opportunities for cooperation and synergies
  - To harmonize the coordination of common activities in various projects
  - Invitation must be specific and must be addressed to (or ask for) the requested person
  
2. Workshop Format: IWRM in the Cuvelai Etosha Basin Coordination Workshop (and not ,planning’)
  - A variety of exercises can be applied, e.g.: presentations, discussions, group work, poster exhibition, field trips, open space methods
  - Agenda needs to be prepared together with participants (shared with participants in advance for inputs).
  
3. Workshop Content:
  - Progress reporting on legal framework and Strategies
  - Update
  - Progress reporting on Projects and Programmes; could cover the following:
    - Background
    - Planned Activities
    - Achievement
    - Challenges/Gaps
    - Cooperating Partners
    - Financial
  - Impact on Beneficiaries with regards to NDPs, Vision 2030 and MDGs
  - Also consider one prepared session on **a specific theme** e.g. ground water monitoring, planning etc.
  
4. Workshop Duration: (max 3 days)
  - Presentations and Discussions – two days
  - Harmonization of activities – half-day (to discuss common/interest topics in work groups and agree on action or way forward)
  
5. Workshop Outcome:
  - Co-ordination Matrix
  - Improved communication between stakeholders
  - CEBCC (Cuvelai-Etosha Basin Coordinating Committee) should be responsible for the documentation (matrix) of the planning and the dissemination of information
  - After the annual workshop each stakeholder does its planning and shares it with CEBCC
  
6. Workshop Venue:
  - Rotation within Cuvelai (Outapi, Ruacana, Oshakati, Eenhana, Omuthiya)

#### 4.4 Recommendations for improved stakeholder engagement

**F: The analysis of continuity aspects of stakeholder involvement from one year to the next recommends the following:**

1. If a person is sent as representative of a stakeholder or institution, there needs to be follow-up by organisers as to the continuity (hand-over) process inside that person's management structure. The successor must be confronted to find out what has happened to the institutional memory.
2. The CEBCC (Cuvelai-Etosha Basin Coordinating Committee) should also offer support to that person to "get on board".
2. The workshop should include a limited session for equipping of GRN officials for upward feedback:
  - at end of workshop
  - preparing the feedback message highlights (e.g. resolutions)
  - how to ensure that the official gets a platform in their management structure

#### 4.5 Recommendations for macro initiatives in the Basin

<b>G: The workshop participants agreed on the following:</b>
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1. Recommend that the "Vision for water storage – Lake Oponono" (as presented) is endorsed by the workshop participants, to be 'presented' to MAWF senior management. This includes the possible starting point of a feasibility study.
2. Recommend that the initiatives in rain water harvesting and sub-surface flood water storage (Cuve Waters) should be considered in conjunction with #1 above.

## **PART TWO: RECORDS OF PROCEEDINGS**

### **1. LIST OF PRESENTATIONS**

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After adjustment of the agendas for day's one and two in terms of availability of presenters, the final list of presentations agreed to and made were as follows:

#### **1.1 Day One Presentations**

##### **Context and framing conditions**

- \* MAWF Strategic Plan – G. v. Langenhove (MAWF)
- \* Update on legal framework – M. Amakali (MAWF)

##### **IWRM activities in Cuvelai**

- \* Activities of Hydrology Division (MAWF) – G. v. Langenhove (MAWF)
- \* 2009 Floods – a picture report; - M. Katjizeu (MAWF)
- \* Geo-Hydrology Division & BGR – H. Beukes (MAWF), Dr. Zauter (BGR)
- \* Rural Water Supply – R. Kaheka
- \* IBMC – R. Kaheka (Chairperson)
- \* Town Councils of Outapi & Oshakati – O. Namakale; Malakia Shikongo
- \* GTZ; EU; ACP – Ernst Mbangula; Martin Neumann, Frank Gschwender
- \* Cuve Waters – Dr. T. Kluge
- \* Namibia Red Cross Society – Mhanda Kondja

#### **1.2 Day Two Presentations**

##### **Future Concerns**

- \* A “vision for water storage” in the Cuvelai-Etosha Basin – R. Kaheka (IBMC Chairperson)
- \* HIV & AIDS Mainstreaming (with illustrative inputs) – Alexia Krug von Nidda

##### **Critical Review of IWRM Planning Approach**

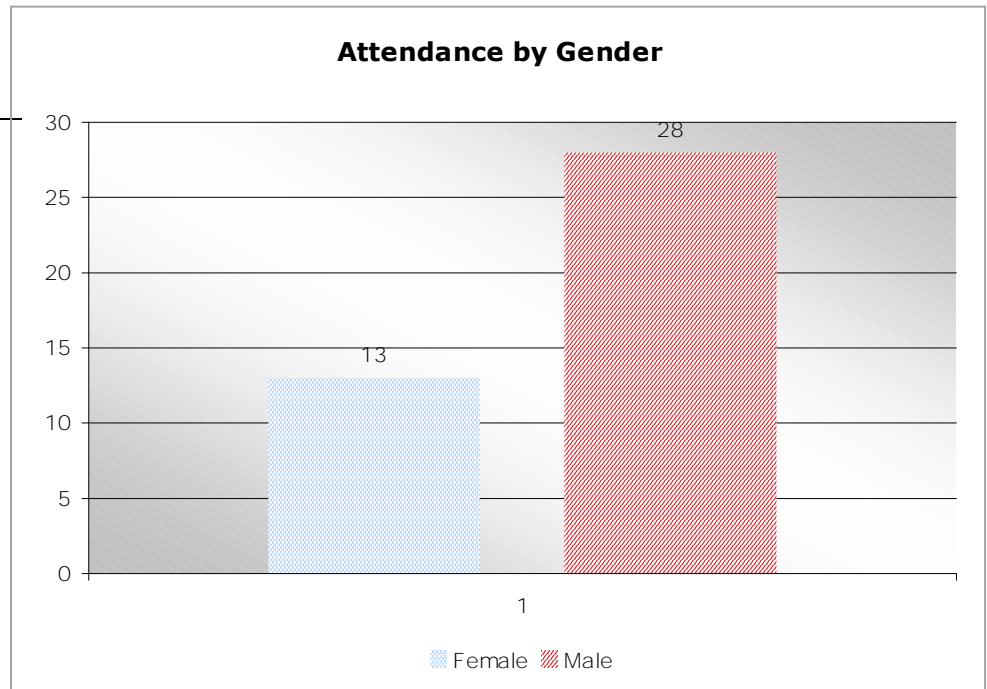
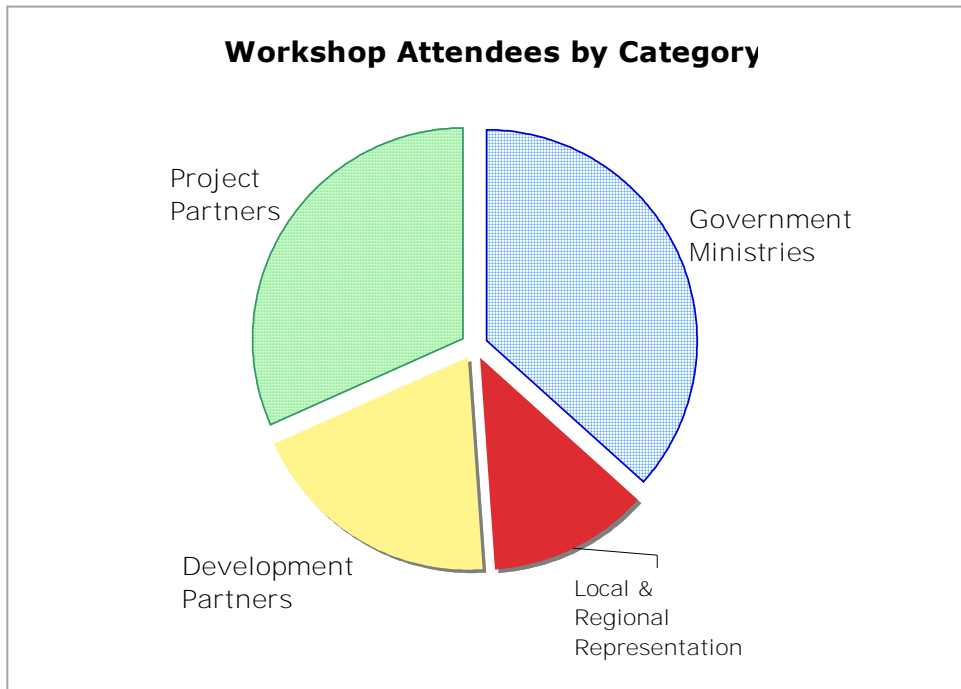
Group-work was assigned to deal with three topics:

- \* Topic 1: IBMC & BMC establishment
- \* Topic 2: HIV & AIDS Mainstreaming
- \* Topic 3: Future IWRM workshop format

## 2. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS

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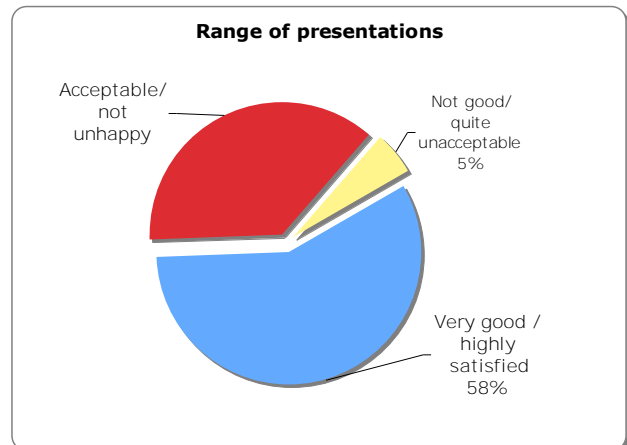


### 3. WORKSHOP EVALUATION

Participants responded to the workshop evaluation as follows:

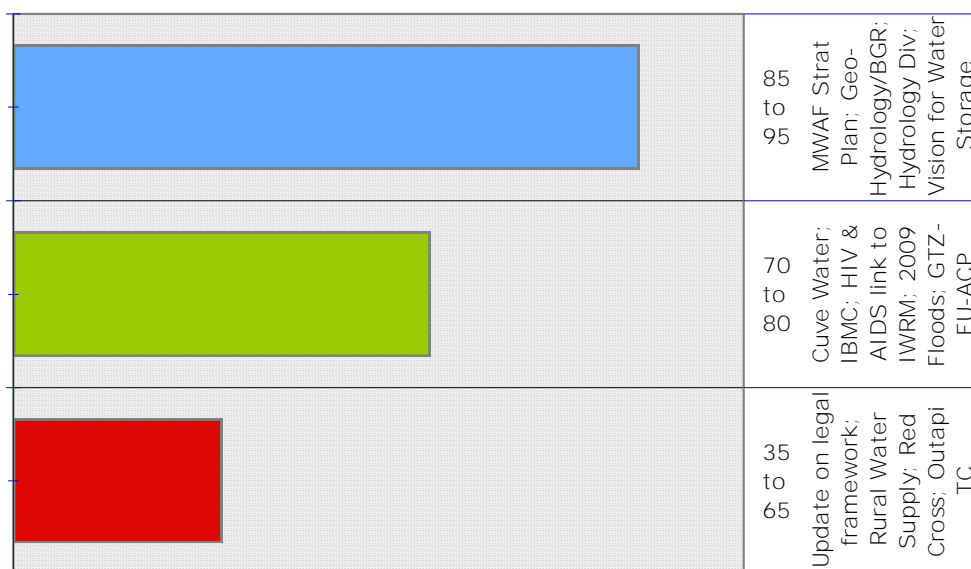
**Firstly**, commenting on the selected range of topics in terms of coverage of areas of interest and importance to the stakeholders present, participants that expressed unhappiness pointed out that some stakeholders were not represented or were not given an opportunity to make a presentation.

**Secondly**, participants were asked to rate the thirteen presentations in terms of the usefulness of the information. Qualitative responses also commented on the perceived excellence of the presenters.



The graph below ranks the presentations in three groups according to the number of „Very good/highly satisfied’ ratings attracted.

**Quality of Presentations**



Four presentations attracted between 85 to 95% votes (top), five attracted between 70 to 80% votes, whilst the remaining four presentations attracted between 35 and 65% votes (bottom). This last group attracted between 10 and 15 neutral votes, i.e. „Acceptable/ not unhappy’.

**Finally**, participants rated the sessions in terms of their usefulness and „value-add’.

From the scores shown in the graph (right), groupwork on day 2 and the question & answer sessions of day 1 respectively were thought to be the most meaningful sessions.

