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BGR Bundesanstalt für
Geowissenschaften
und Rohstoffe



Basin Management in Namibia Annual Information Sharing & Activities Coordination Forum

Heja Lodge

9-10 November 2011

- Minutes /Workshop report-

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1. Summary of agreed actions

ACTION POINTS 2011/12

1. A **Basin Management (BM) Annual Report** will be introduced by DWAF as a regular reporting feature. Its publication will be linked to the timing of the Forum, so that up-to-date progress from the basins, linked to the BM strategies will be available.
2. The current forum **template for reporting** shall be improved for next years' session to include the structures of the BM Strategies and detailed reflections on the budget and expenditures. The template will be developed by DWAF in time for next year's Annual Coordination Workshop.
3. To support and continue the clarification of **roles and responsibilities** as relating to BM in Namibia, the following actions were agreed to:
 - a. A document with practical information on roles and responsibilities will be developed and disseminated by DWAF.
 - b. A contact list with details of all responsible MAWF Divisions and individuals responsible for key action areas relevant to the Basin Management Committees (BMCs), such as cell phone numbers, office numbers, physical address, e-mail) will be compiled and made available to all BMCs by the DWAF BMC coordinator.
 - c. The outcomes from the workshop working groups on this matter will be documented and used for further deliberations and work on this important issue.
4. **Capacity support** needs of BMCs, especially those indicated in the Training Needs Assessment (TNA) undertaken by Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN) in 2011, will be addressed as a matter of priority by DWAF.
5. Conduct detailed **financial training for BMCs/BSOs** including on GRN financing possibilities and procedures as soon as possible, preferably still during December 2011, so that new budgeting requirements could be included in the new planning cycle. The GIZ would be available to support such training.
6. The final submissions of the BMC work **plans 2012/2013** to the Steering Committee are expected until February 2012, including new financial planning and reporting requirements (based on the financial training).
7. Practical **guidelines for developing basin-level IWRM plans or strategies** will be coordinated by DWAF, potentially with the help of a facilitator/consultant. The provisions of the Water Act will form the venture point for this undertaking.

It was agreed that the CEB sub-basins will begin with the Basin IWRM Plan latest by the middle of 2012. In the other BMCs this will be a continuous process. There will be different strategies for different basins, and DWAF will support especially those basins with no other support. For example the OkBMC is already in the process of developing a so-called national Action Plan (NAP), which serves a similar purpose. Its deliberations should follow the Namibian official guidance with regards to IWRM.

2. Day 1 proceedings

DAY 1 – 9th November 2011

Agenda:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. WELCOMING | Facilitator |
| 2. OPENING AND WELCOMING | Abraham Nehemia |
| 3. INTRODUCTIONS | All |
| 4. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES | Harald Koch |
| 5. MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS WORKSHOP | Maria Amakali |
| 6. DISCUSSIONS | All |
| 7. CLARIFICATION OF BASIN MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE | Abraham Nehemia |
| 8. SHARING SESSION: BASIN PRESENTATIONS | BMCs |
| 9. EVALUATION OF THE DAY | ALL |

1. WELCOMING by Juliane Zeidler

Juliane Zeidler of Integrated Environmental Consultants Namibia (IECN), the workshop facilitator, welcomed all participants and set out the agenda for the meeting.



Figure 1: Workshop Facilitator Juliane Zeidler (I. Scherer, 2011)

2. OPENING AND WELCOMING by Abraham Nehemia

Abraham Nehemia, the Under-Secretary of the Department of Water Affairs (DWA) in the Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry (MAWF) welcomed all participants and added DWA commitments which are reflected in the "ACTION POINTS".

3. INTRODUCTIONS by All



Figure 2: Workshop participants (I.Scherer, 2011)

4. WORKSHOP OBJECTIVES by Harald Koch

The following key objectives of the workshop were introduced by DWA:

1. Coordinate process
2. Engage stakeholders

3. Discuss operational issues
4. Information sharing
5. Identify constraints
6. Address lack of stakeholders commitment

5. MATTERS ARISING FROM PREVIOUS WORKSHOP by Maria Amakali

Maria Amakali of DWAF recaptured action points and matters arising from the previous Forum meeting (see ANNEX 4.3.1 for her PowerPoint Presentation).

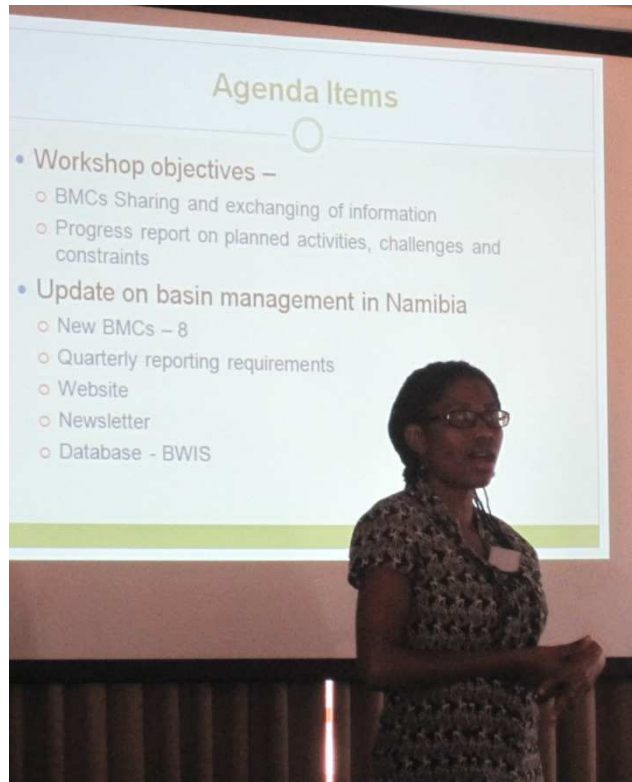


Figure 3: Deputy Director M. Amakali (I. Scherer, 2011)

6. DISCUSSIONS

Clarification of results of last year:

- Water Activities planned to be enacted June 2012
- Need of information sharing tool → Newsletter will come
- Need of Basin Management Annual Report; including strategy and being linked to the Forum
- Finance and Budget
- BMC Work plans need to be handed in within time frame

7. CLARIFICATION OF BASIN MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE by Abraham Nehemia (additional to initial agenda) (see ANNEX 4.2 for complete speech)

The Water Sector with the responsibility of managing water resources will be decentralized from head office to basin level, in line with the Water Act. This decentralisation effort is based on the recent framework described in Figure 4.

Framework:

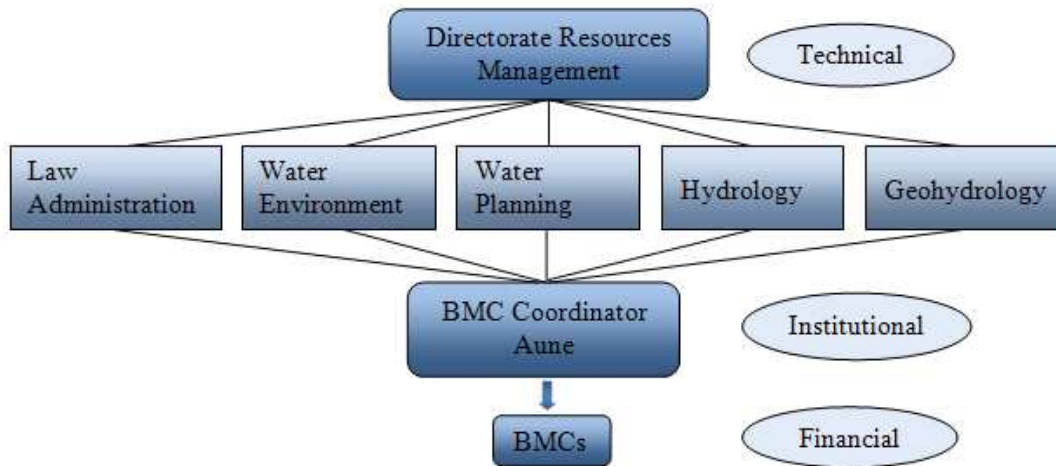


Figure 4: Recent Basin management structure (A. Nehemia 2011)

The overall coordination responsibility for BM lies with the Directorate of Resource Management (DRM), which has specific functions and mandates. A Division for water basin management support is planned to be established in the Ministry to lead and maintain the process.

Furthermore the roles and responsibilities of BMC must be agreed upon. The committee members are committed to own work and cannot run additional activities. The BSO is there to support – he or she is not a water qualification persons. The focus for BMCs and BSOs should be now on capacity building and on understanding the roles.

The Basin Management Committee (BMC) together with the Basin Support Office (BSO) form the Basin Management set up. The committee is expected to meet quarterly and has an advisory function to the BSOs.

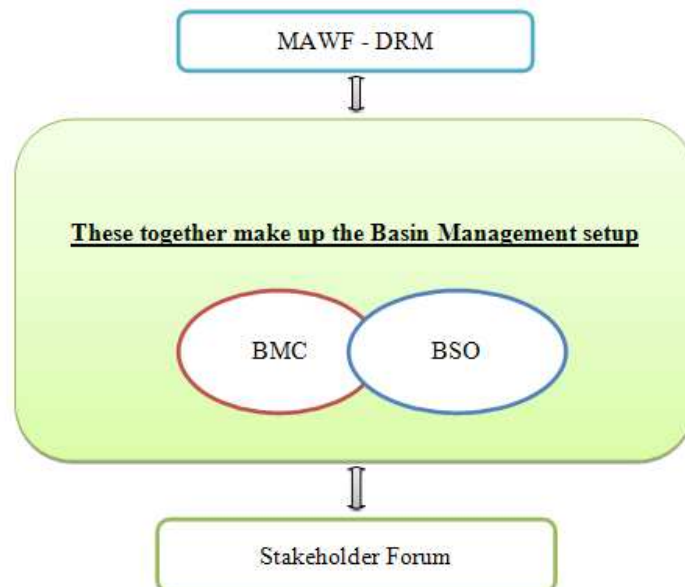


Figure 5: Basin management set-up (A. Nehemia 2011)

The set-up is determined by the Water Act and roles and responsibilities are clearly divided according to the Act.



Figure 6: Undersecretary A. Nehemia
(I. Scherer, 2011)

Comments and Questions:

- Maybe the steps in between the decentralization need to be clarified.
- Risk of putting them in a cage and structuring it too tight, since there are divers levels within the BMCs.
- The structure should not be seen as DRM vs. BMCs, rather the collaboration amongst them should be further emphasized
- Is the process not leading even to recentralizing of the structures?
- Voluntary people are not enough committed and appropriate in the region, hence employment and payment is requested
- There are not enough capacities within MAWF, therefore BMCs were installed to capacitate people → capacity building for decentralization
- Capacity building, described by Training Needs Assessment (TNA) of DRFN

8. SHARING SESSION: BASIN REPORTS (PROGRESS, FUTURE PLANS & CHALLENGES)

8.1 KUISEB BASIN by Norbert Neumann (see ANNEX 4.3.2 for PowerPoint Presentation)

- Need to raise awareness to trigger participation
- No BMC office
- Have a big budget, which is not being used
- Members resigned or were partly on sick leave
- While interacting with mines, the members of the KBMC feel that they do not have any legal background to discuss at the same level
- Flooding of salt lagoons after the rainy season in 2011/2012. Monitoring is needed.

Comments and Questions:

- Flood monitoring system was set up in Walvis Bay by the hydrology division of MAWF
- Geohydrology supports in licensing and illegal abstraction, etc.
- Aim to set up better communication between KBMC and MAWF
- Are there alternatives for the water supply of Walvis Bay, e.g. a Desalination Plant
→ theoretical it is possible to connect the water supply of Swakopmund with Walvis Bay, but it is too costly
- Chaotic environment in beginning of the year through floods, lack of BSO, members resignation and lack of farmers commitment

8.2 IISHANA SUB-BASIN by Stevenson Tuukondjele (see ANNEX 4.3.3 for PowerPoint Presentation)

Comments and Questions:

- What is the learning of the exposure trip to Kenya (Mara River)?
→ Report will be handed in by IBMC
- Iishana Sub-Basin had last four years highest flooding rate in Namibia
→ It is the achievement of the BMC that information was distributed for the people in the basin

8.3 OMARURU BASIN by Haynes McFadden (see ANNEX 4.3.4 for PowerPoint Presentation)

- Monthly monitoring is too much, cause of lack of physical resources; rather have them semi-annual (no financial and human resources)
- Database is required – combination with Basin Water Information System (BWIS)?
- Success of the dry toilet campaign

Comments and Questions:

- Are the dry toilets supported by the population?
→ The response was great. They are 100% pleased and satisfied.
- There is a lack of alternatives to dry toilets
- Geohydrology and Water Environment Divisions do already a monitoring campaign twice a year → Communication problem between Divisions and BMCs
- Monitoring is not the duty of BMC

8.4 OKAVANGO BASIN by Karel Peter Ndumba (see ANNEX 4.3.5 for PowerPoint Presentation)

Comments and Questions:

- Is the flood management really poor?
→ Just within the BMC office

8.5 ORANGE-FISH BASIN by Ben Haraseb (see ANNEX 4.3.6 for PowerPoint Presentation)

Comments and Questions:

- Is MAWF the main Ministry to contact for all the problems in Orange-Fish Basin?
→ Only in relation to water issues. In other issues further Ministries should be addressed.
- Awareness of flood prone areas regarding Hardap dam and Neckartal dam

8.6 OLUSHANDJA SUB-BASIN by Thomas Shilikwa (see ANNEX 4.3.7 for PowerPoint Presentation)

- One of the main issues: Calueque dam is becoming shallow



Figure 7: Workshop discussion (I. Scherer, 2011)

Comments and Questions:

- Is the canal appropriate, due to high evaporation rates? Are there alternatives water sources?
- Etaka canal was natural. It was later on developed, due to drought periods. Now the water has become abundant and it is not efficient anymore to maintain it, since of high pump costs
- Olushandja dam was a backup for water supply during independence struggle. NamWater extracted water from the dam. Consequently the dam became shallow, was silting up, which enhanced the growth of grass.
- Thought of extracting water from the Okavango Basin (Kavango) for the Olushandja Basin → rain fed water supply.
- No technical communication so far between MAWF and BMC
- Little is done on saving water in a sustainable way from the flood periods for drought periods
 - Cuvewaters undertakes studies for alternative water sources, e.g. underground storing
 - The northern area is not suitable for big dams, since it is too flat.
 - Thought of pump storage water plants are only for irrigation purposes and not for drinking water supply
 - Geohydrology is doing research regarding that issue in the Olushandja region

8.7 NIPELE SUB-BASIN by Aron Hangula (see ANNEX 4.3.8 for PowerPoint Presentation)

Comments and Questions:

- Niipele is a pilot region for the Geohydrology Division and Hydrocensus was done in this area
 - Again miscommunication between MAWF and BMC

- The region has a big water potential, e.g. the deep aquifer, on which research is done by BGR
- Somebody should be located in the basin: e.g. an executive member of the BMC

8.8 TSUMEB SUB-BASIN by Mayday Thomas (see ANNEX 4.3.9 for PowerPoint Presentation)

Comments and Questions:

- Is the Karst Water Management Body included in the planning?
→ Yes, next to BMC and commercial farmers
- The problem of lack of information could be overcome by approaching the Geohydrology Division
→ not done so far, since the BMC was just recently founded
- Information sharing with Ndina Nashipili about awareness programmes regarding World Water Day, etc.
- What is the role of the Karst Water Management Body?
→ Mainly the Geohydrology Division is responsible for the water in the basin, but the Karst Water Management Body can recommend with the allowance of the Geohydrology Division.

9. EVALUATION OF DAY 1 by the Workshop Participants



Figure 8: Evaluation of day 1 of the Annual Coordination Workshop (I. Scherer, 2011)

3. Day 2 proceedings

DAY 2 – 10th November 2011

Agenda:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| 1. RE-CAP DAY 1 AND PROGRAMME OF THE DAY | Facilitator |
| 2. RESULTS OF DRFN STUDIES | Viviane Kinyaga |
| 3. TOWARDS PRACTICAL IWRM | Harald Koch |
| WORKING GROUPS: ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES | All, Workgroups |
| 4. FINANCING OF 2012/2013 BM ACTIVITIES | |
| a) GIZ – local subsidy | Martin Neumann |
| b) MAWF | Guido van Langenhove |
| 5. STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR BASINS BASED ON NATIONAL IWRM PLAN | Ndina Nashipili |
| 6. REGIONAL WATSAN FORUM | Harald Koch |
| 7. RE-CAP AND WAY FORWARD | Facilitator |
| 8. WORKSHOP CLOSURE | Abraham Nehemia |
| 9. EVALUATION OF THE DAY | All |

1. RE-CAP DAY 1 AND PROGRAMME OF THE DAY by Facilitator

PROPOSAL for rescheduling the programme of the 2nd day:

- Working groups (3-4) with discussions on roles and responsibilities within the Basin Management approach
 - Concerns, that there will only be discussions, but no outcome

2. RESULTS OF DRFN STUDIES by Viviane Kinyaga (see ANNEX 4.3.10 for PowerPoint Presentation)

Viviane Kinyaga, Director of Desert Research Foundation of Namibia (DRFN), presented the outcomes from several studies that were commissioned during 2011. She presented the reports on the Training Needs Assessment (TNA), Stakeholder Analysis and Incentives and Benefit options for stakeholder participation.

Comments and Questions:

- Is there no need to train the BMCs and the BSOs in MAWF Management? And were there really no interest and time of MAWF to be consulted for the studies?
 - Yes and MAWF should also listen more to the voice of the people (BMCs)
- A roadmap/ advice for the BMCs/ BSOs should be developed based on the study outcomes
- Somebody cannot take food/ meals as an incentive for meetings. It insults the members, because they come out of interest and not for the reason of just having food. There are agreements for incentives needed.
- Is the management of MAWF ready to decentralize their responsibilities and functions?
- Who was consulted for the interest/ impact on WRM assessment?
 - The BMCs and fora
- How did DRFN combine their own criteria with the BMCs opinion, e.g. for the stakeholder's analysis? DRFN should evaluate the Stakeholder's perceptions against what should be.
 - Attitude is not a result. Principles should be formulated.

3. TOWARDS PRACTICAL IWRM

a. PRESENTATION by Harald Koch

- WRM is based on the Water Act and roles and responsibilities are described within the act, including upcoming regulations.
- Directorates should be represented at Basin level and properly allocated to avoid gaps and overlaps.
- The roles and responsibilities must be cleared within the Basin Management Approach.
- A new Basin Management Support Division will be set up as a 6th Division within DRM, next to Geohydrology, Hydrology, Water Environment, Law Administration and Water Planning.
- All activities within the new Division must be done by following the IWRM approach
- More specification is needed in "support" and "advice" of the BMCs for MAWF.

- It should neither be a 100% delegation, nor a non-delegation of the responsibilities of WRM. It has to be found a way in between.
- Delegated functions must go hand in hand with resources, e.g. monitoring of water resources by the BMC is not possible every week.
- Logos, shirts and basin visits are not the core function of a BMC, although awareness is unquestionably necessary.
- BMCs are highly addressed to contribute local knowledge to MAWF.
- The Government cannot withdraw from its responsibilities and functions. It can only share them with the BMCs including the necessarily technical, institutional and financial support.

b. WORKING GROUPS ON ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES by All

In this workshop session, three groups were formed to discuss in more detail their views on what the roles and responsibilities of the joint BM institutions should be. This discussion on role clarification and responsibilities will form the foundation for developing further guidance on this important matter, as outlined and agreed to in the ACTION POINTS, at the beginning of this report.

GROUP A. MAWF and OkBMC



GROUP B. BMCs (Niipele, Tsumeb, Olushandja, Orange-Fish)



GROUP C. BMCs (Ilishana, Omaruru, Kuiseb)

**Comments and Questions:**

- Create a working group in line with the Water Bill
- How to come up with a Training programme for the BSOs?
 - should influence annual work plan
 - Proposal: using training manual of regional Directorate for BSO training manual
- Staff members of DRM should facilitate a training with or without external consultants
- Guidelines for roles and responsibilities until February 2012

The detailed overviews of the working groups are captured in Annex 4.4.

4. FINANCING OF 2012/2013 BM ACTIVITIES**a) GIZ by Martin Neumann**

- The local subsidy contracts for the 8 BMCs will end with the financial year at the 31st of March 2012
- EU/GIZ funds will be used for local subsidies in CEB
- Financial support for Orange-Fish BMC, Omaruru BMC, Kuiseb BMC and Okavango BMC will need to change their budget planning in the work plans from GIZ to MAWF funds, that means that GIZ cannot fund these committees in 2012/2013
- Proposal for financial training of the chairperson and the treasurer of the BMC, as well as the BSO on how to plan for the needed budget and how to use it

b) MAWF by Guido van Langenhove (see Annex 4.3.11 for PowerPoint Presentation)**Comments and Questions:**

- Financial training should be done as soon as possible (December 2011)
- To be emphasized: only operational cost. Monitoring or drilling costs should be covered by the Division funds
- In general, the budget should be handed in until 1st of September each year

5. STRATEGIC PLANNING FOR BASINS BASED ON NATIONAL IWRM PLAN by Ndina Nashipili

Ndina Nashipili of DWAF presented the structure of the national IWRM and proposals of how the national plan should guide the development of basin-level IWRM plans or strategies. The detailed PowerPoint Presentation is included in Annex 4.3.12.

Comments and Questions:

- Is the National IWRM Plan finalized and ready for distributing to the BMCs?
→ No, it is not yet. It needs to be approved by the GRN. If done, DRM will present and distribute it to the BMCs
- Is there a framework for a Basin IWRM Plan?
→ No, not yet. It should follow the National IWRM Plan and it is described in the Water Act.
- Basin IWRM Plans:
 - Guidelines for developing the Basin IWRM Plan will be provided by MAWF
 - The process needs to be facilitated based on the Water Act
 - CEB Sub basins will begin with the Basin IWRM Plan latest by the middle of 2012
 - Other BMCs: continuous process – different strategies for different basins (e.g. OkBMC doesn't need a plan, since they are described in the National Action Plan (NAP))
- The IWRM Plan will be updated every 5 years
- The plans will support not only the BMCs, but also other stakeholders

6. REGIONAL WATSAN FORUM by Harald Koch

A brief overview of what WATSAN is and how it relates to BM was given by Harald Koch (DWAF).

- WATSAN is a National Water and Sanitation Forum, including donors, NGOs, suppliers and consultants
- Establishing of regional WATSAN Fora in every of the 13 regions, by starting in Ohangwena region

7. RE-CAP AND WAY FORWARD by Juliane Zeidler



Figure 9: Workshop Re-cap by Faciliator J. Zeidler (I. Scherer, 2011)

8. WORKSHOP CLOSURE by Abraham Nehemia

Thanks to all the workshop participants for your commitment and contribution to a successful workshop. We need to face together the challenges, which are ahead of us. Only then we can work closer together towards a sustainable Basin Management in Namibia. In the long run the overall aim is not only to establish decentralized water management structures, but also to contribute to the development of Namibia's regions.

9. EVALUATION OF DAY

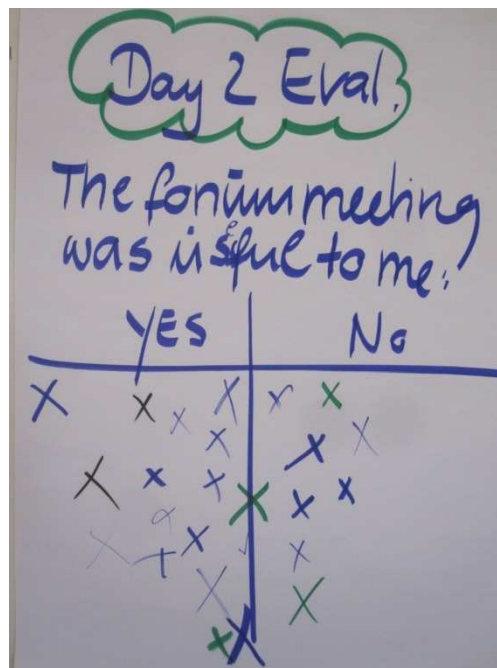


Figure 10: Evaluation of day 2 of the Annual Coordination Workshop (I. Scherer, 2011)

4. ANNEXES

4.1 Participants

4.2 Speech on Basin Management by Abraham Nehemia

4.3 PowerPoint Presentations

4.3.1 Matters arising from last workshop by Maria Amakali

4.3.2 KBMC by Norbert Neumann

4.3.3 IBMC by Stephenson Tuukondjele

4.3.4 OmBMC by Haynes McFadden

4.3.5 OkBMC by Karel Peter Ndumba

4.3.6 OFBMC by Ben Haraseb

4.3.7 Olushandja sBMC by Thomas Shiikwa

4.3.8 Niipele sBMC by Aron Hangula

4.3.9 Tsumeb sBMC by Mayday Thomas

4.3.10 DRFN Results of recently completed studies by Viviane Kinyaga

4.3.11 Financing of 2012/2013 BM Activities – MAWF Budget by Guido Langenhove

4.3.12 Development of Integrated Water Resources Management Plan by Ndina Nashipili

4.4 Roles and Responsibilities Basin Management Approach in Namibia - Working Groups Outcomes

Annex 4.2

Speech on Basin Management by Abraham Nehemia

The Water Sector with the responsibility of managing water resources will be decentralized from head office to basin level.

Framework:

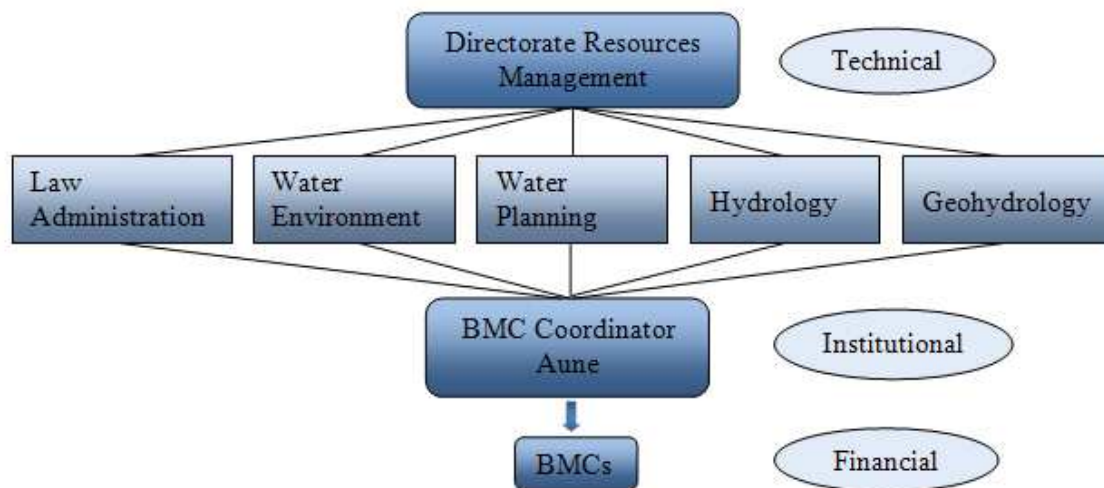


Figure 4: Basin Management Structure (A. Nehemia 2011)

The responsibility now lies with DRM, which have specific functions and mandates. He said: “It is shocking that Geohydrology has given over boreholes to committees to monitor”. A function needs resources, which means financial as well as human resources, law, technical support and efforts. So there is not only a need for setting up monitoring boreholes, but also funds, equipment and training to operate the system. In general monitoring is always funded by Division funds and not by BMC funds.

Aune, as the coordinator of BMC, is looking at the institutional development (e.g. office set up) of the BMCs and BSOs. It is not possible for BMCs to start resource management from day one. It will have to wait for the decentralization of the functions. Aune is coordinating institutional building of the structure. A Division for water basin management support is planned to be established in the Ministry to lead and maintain the process.

Furthermore the roles and responsibilities of BMC must be agreed upon. The committee members are committed to own work and cannot run additional activities. The BSO is there to support – he or she is not a water qualification persons. The focus for BMCs and BSOs should be now on capacity building and on understanding the roles.

Basin Management Set-up

The Basin Committee together with the Basin Office form the Basin Management set up. The committee is expected to meet quarterly. In between the BSO does the work and they regularly share the information with the committee. Rather than running around, the committee must meet, give direction and interact with officials.

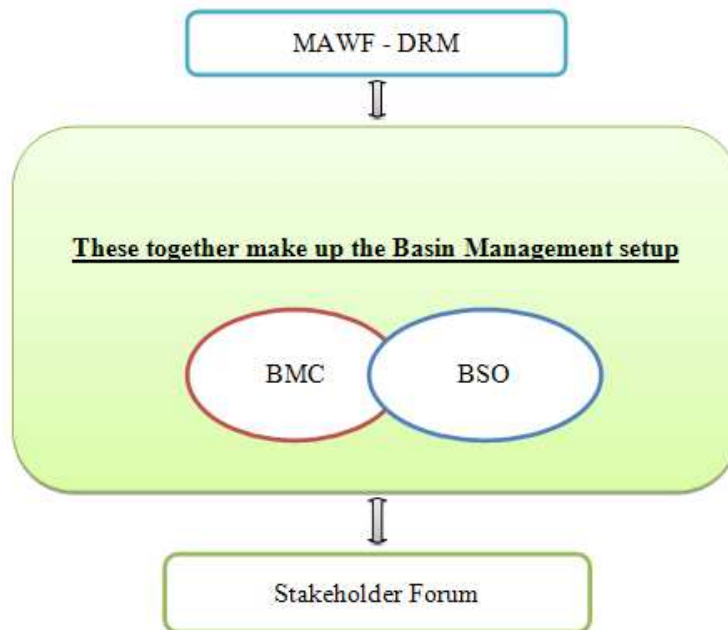


Figure 5: Basin Management Set-up (A. Nehemia 2011)

First, the capacity has to be built up. Only then we can decide what functions are delegated. Second, the money, managed by the financial basin support (Guido van Langenhove), is for institutional capacity building (1008 MAWF budget line). The committees will not have their own funds e.g. to build gauging stations, since it is divisional responsibility. Not the whole responsibility of DRM will be delegated to the committee.

What the committees are able to do, must be reflected in their plans. No one should dictate to them what they should or should not do. Nevertheless the bill, which is precisely defined, is the basis for planning. Therefore it has to be strictly regulated.



Figure 6: Undersecretary A. Nehemia
I. Scherer, 2011

Comments and Questions:

- Maybe the steps in between the decentralization need to be clarified.
- Risk of putting them in a cage and structuring it too tight, since there are divers levels within the BMCs.
 - The structure should not be seen as DRM vs. BMCs, rather the collaboration amongst them should be further emphasized
 - Is the process not leading even to recentralizing of the structures?
- Voluntary people are not enough committed and appropriate in the region, hence employment and payment is requested
 - There are not enough capacities within MAWF, therefore BMCs were installed to capacitate people → capacity building for decentralization
 - Capacity building, described by Training Needs Assessment (TNA) of DRFN

Annex 4.4

Roles and Responsibilities Basin Management Approach in Namibia - Working Groups Outcomes -

Working group A (MAWF and OkBMC)

DRM	Tasks to be transferred to the BSO & office
Hydrological database	Digital water level data downloaded
Groundwater database	Pollution control monitoring
Water quality database	Rainfall data collection and water (rain) samples
Installation of hydrological gauging stations	Aquatic health monitoring
Maintenance of hydrological gauging stations	Drinking water quality sampling and testing
Monitoring Quantity and Quality of Groundwater	Input into license allocation
Conduct regular monitoring	Attend meetings of international water commissions
Drinking water quality monitoring	Dissemination of water information
Pollution control and monitoring	Operation of hydrological gauging stations (routine)
Investigation and Research on Groundwater	Flood warning liaison at local level
Conduct research and investigation	Inputs and requests for hydrological studies (in liaison with BMCs)
Research water use efficiency (WDM)	Advise on dams and river abstractions (in liaison with BMCs)
Wetlands investigations	Reporting possible illegal dams and river abstractions
Collection of water use data from farmers, tourists, rural communities and businesses	Inspection of illegal drilling and water abstraction
Floodwarning systems & liaison on National level	
Hydrological modeling of studies	
Water Allocation Studies	
Ensure sustainable use of surface water resources	
Ensure and sustain the use of groundwater resources	
Control Service Providers (e.g. Dams, NamWater, etc.)	
Technical recommendations on dams and river abstractions	

Investigating illegal dam & river abstractions
Develop policies, strategies, guidelines, regulations, Acts, standards & plans
Licensing of Groundwater Use (recommendations)
Support water supply especially in rural communities
Awareness raising
Scheme planning for water infrastructure
Develop water quality guidelines and standards
Administer and implementation of the Water Act
International water commissions
Compilation of water users registry
Budget speeches

Working Group B (BMCs – Niipele, Tsumeb, Olushandja and Orange-Fish)

BMCs	BSOs
Awareness Creation	Support on awareness creation
Mobilization of stakeholders	Establishing the BMC (involvement)
Facilitation of stakeholders to identify issues	Secretariat functions for the BMC <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing of minutes Writing minutes/ reports
Planning and execution of the work plan (in working groups)	Liaison responsibility
Advisory role to MAWF <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Permits Policies 	Perform functions from DRM

Working Group C (BMCs – Iishana, Omaruru and Kuiseb)

BMCs	BSOs
Spearhead activities in/ of the Basin	Act as a link between the ministry and the BMC
Create awareness	Being an admin resource person to the BMC
Being a reference point on information/ facts of	Being a driving force for BMC members (basin

the basin	work is sole responsibility for BSO)
Being a “port” to report to GRN on water development issues	Run daily activities at the BMC office
Act as a communication link between MAWF and BMC/ stakeholders	Supervision, M&E, Reporting, organize trainings for BMCs
Prevent conflicts between water users	Organize stakeholder’s meeting/ forum
Decision making on selected topics: step by step: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location of dams (livestock) • Micro-design rehab of canal 	Acquaint technical knowledge on water quality testing
Protect monitoring networks from vandalism	Identify and organize BMC capacity needs and technical support
Supervise projects planned by BMC	Follow up on activities progress in consultation with BMC
Plan projects	Needs continuously training and capacity building
Stakeholders requirement – support and communication	Must have accounting skills/ training
Observe water protection zones and report misuse	Training on GRN procedures on quotations, fund application, tenders, etc.
Protections works towards small-scale irrigation	Must be mandated to assist in decision making on BMC level
Be forum where stakeholders can raise their concerns	Arrange for procurements of office equipments and materials
Give feedback to BMC to enhance BMC communication to BSO	Liaise with DWAF for BMC
Develop a trust situation with stakeholders	Liaison council, plenum, etc.
Motivate, involve and drive stakeholder participation	Decentralized management of funds
Facilitate monitoring scheme of basin and feedback to stakeholders	Capacitate BMC by arranging for trainings or workshops in respective regions
BMC members should assist BSO with some of the projects implementation	Pay bills do paperwork for GIZ
Supervise performance of BSO	Maintain resource centre
Prepare for decisions of ministry	Playing coordination and facilitation
BMC should have more own decision making responsibility	