

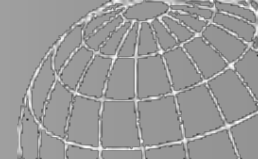
IWRM Implementation in Namibia



IWRM Implementation Exchange Visit in Kenya

Presented by the Namibian water
team

28th of July 2010

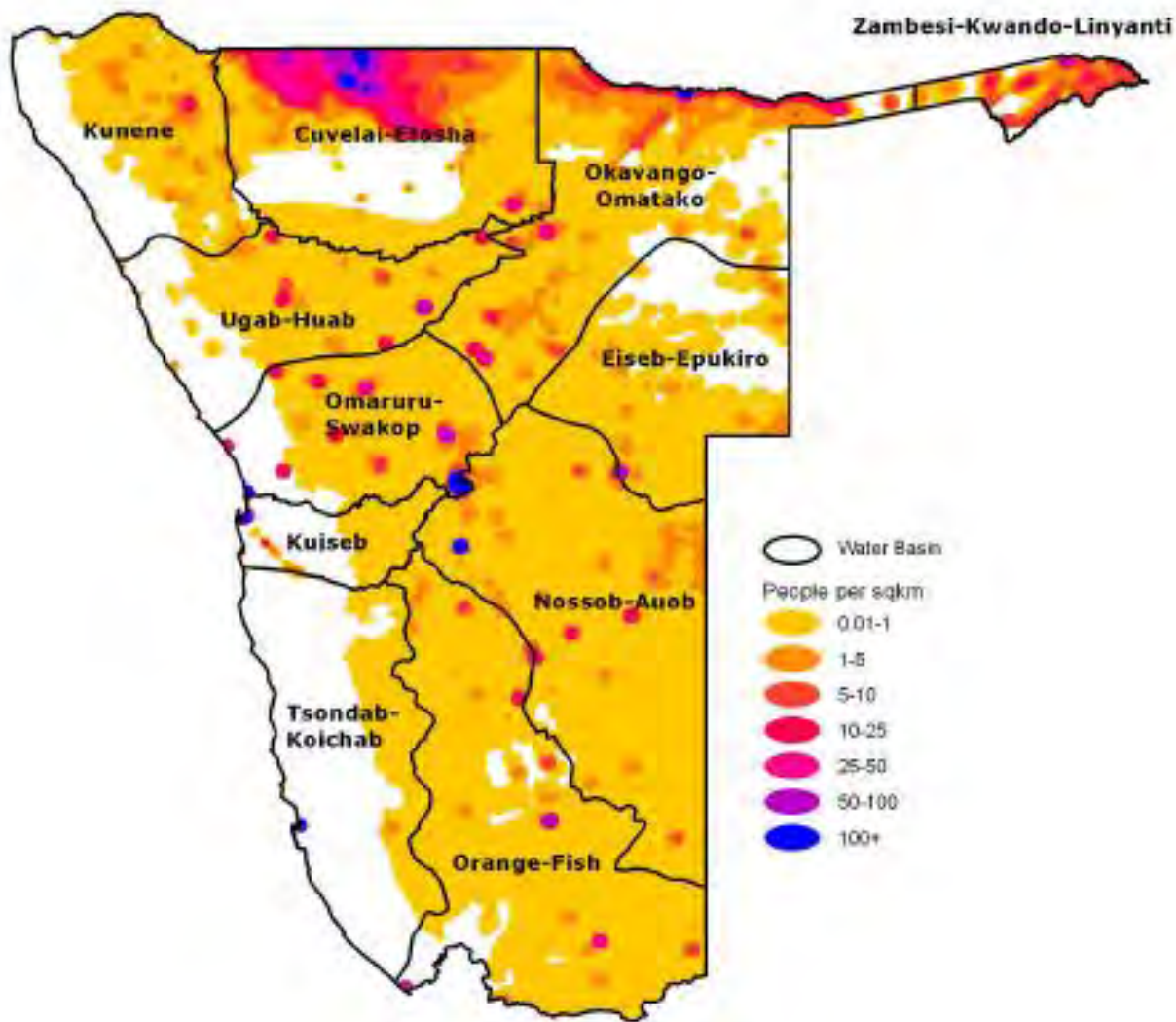
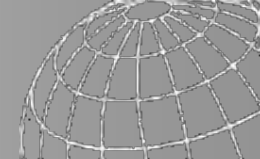


Outline of the Presentation

- ❑ IWRM implementation in Namibia
- ❑ Background of the NWRM project
- ❑ IWRM implementation activities of the project
- ❑ Challenges
- ❑ Action taken/lessons learnt



Namibia – population density map



IWRM implementation in Namibia

Namibia is the most arid country in Southern Africa

- about 2% of the rainfall ends up as surface run-off
- a mere 1% becomes available to recharge the groundwater.

Internal annual renewable water resources available from ephemeral rivers and groundwater sources are estimated as 500 million cubic metres (Mm³/a)

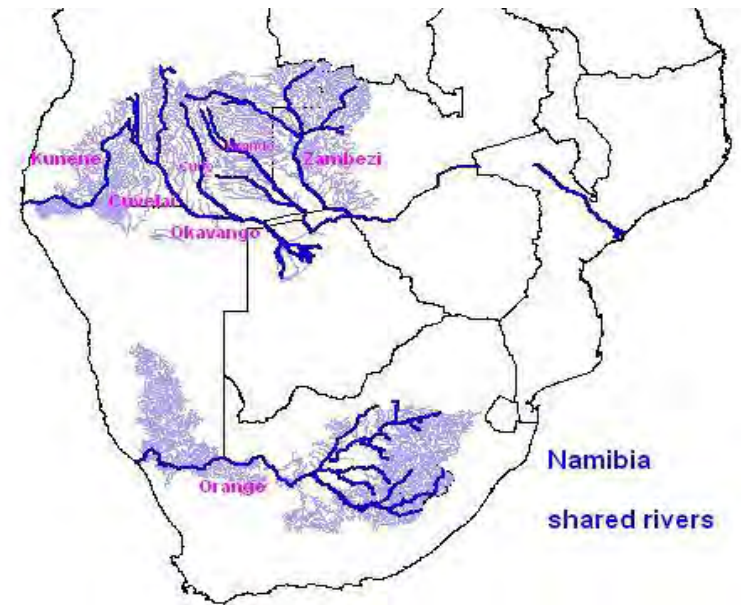
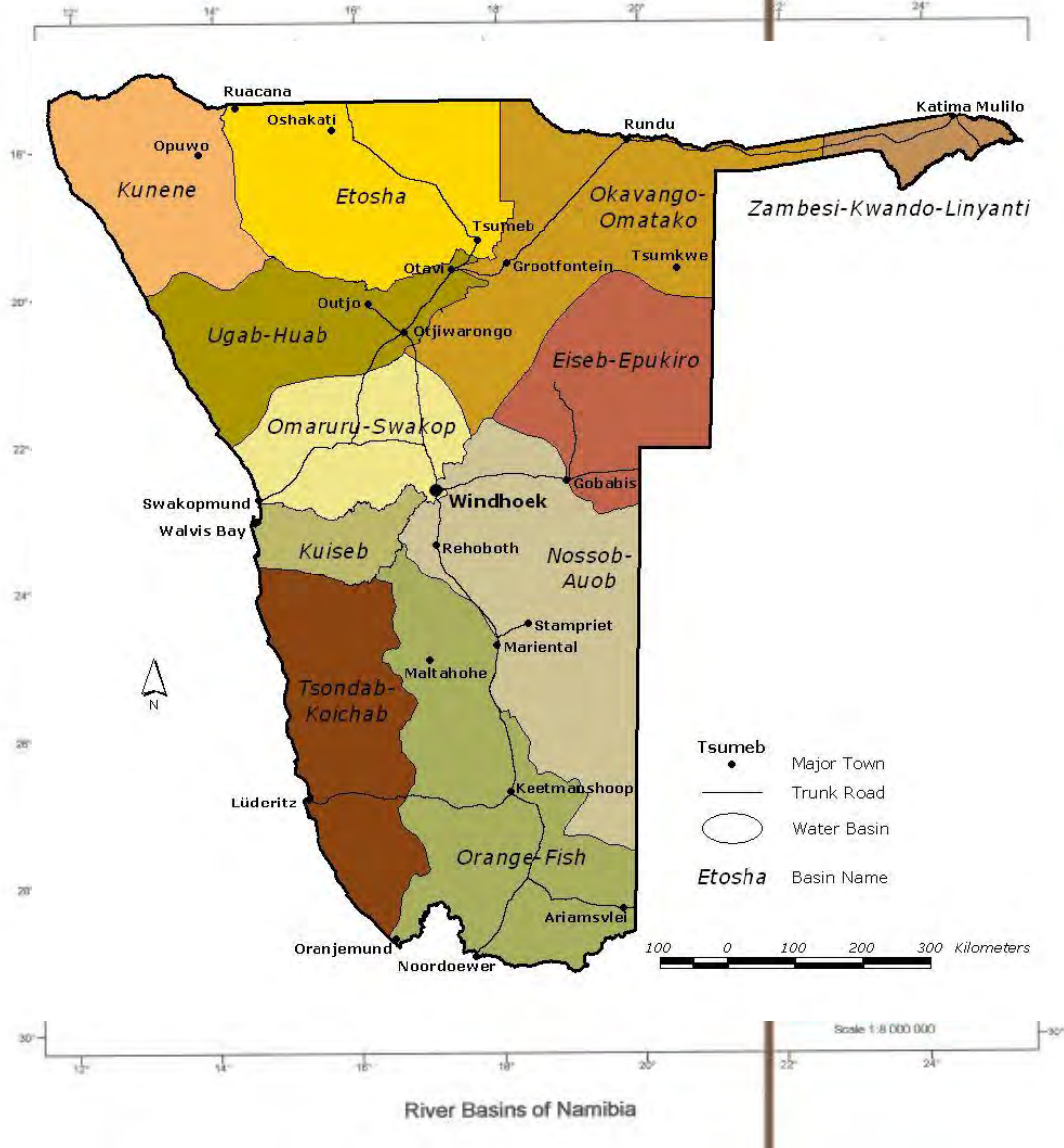
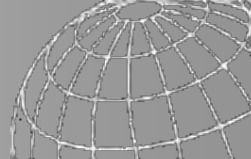
In addition Namibia has access to internationally shared perennial and ephemeral water resources in the Kunene, Cuvelai Okavango, Orange and Zambezi river systems

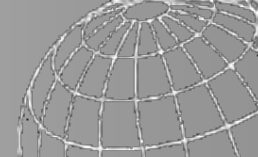
- downstream country in these watercourse systems,
- the country is entitled to a reasonable and equitable share of the water,
- but this is access subject to negotiation between the basin States according to international water law.

Conventional water sources:

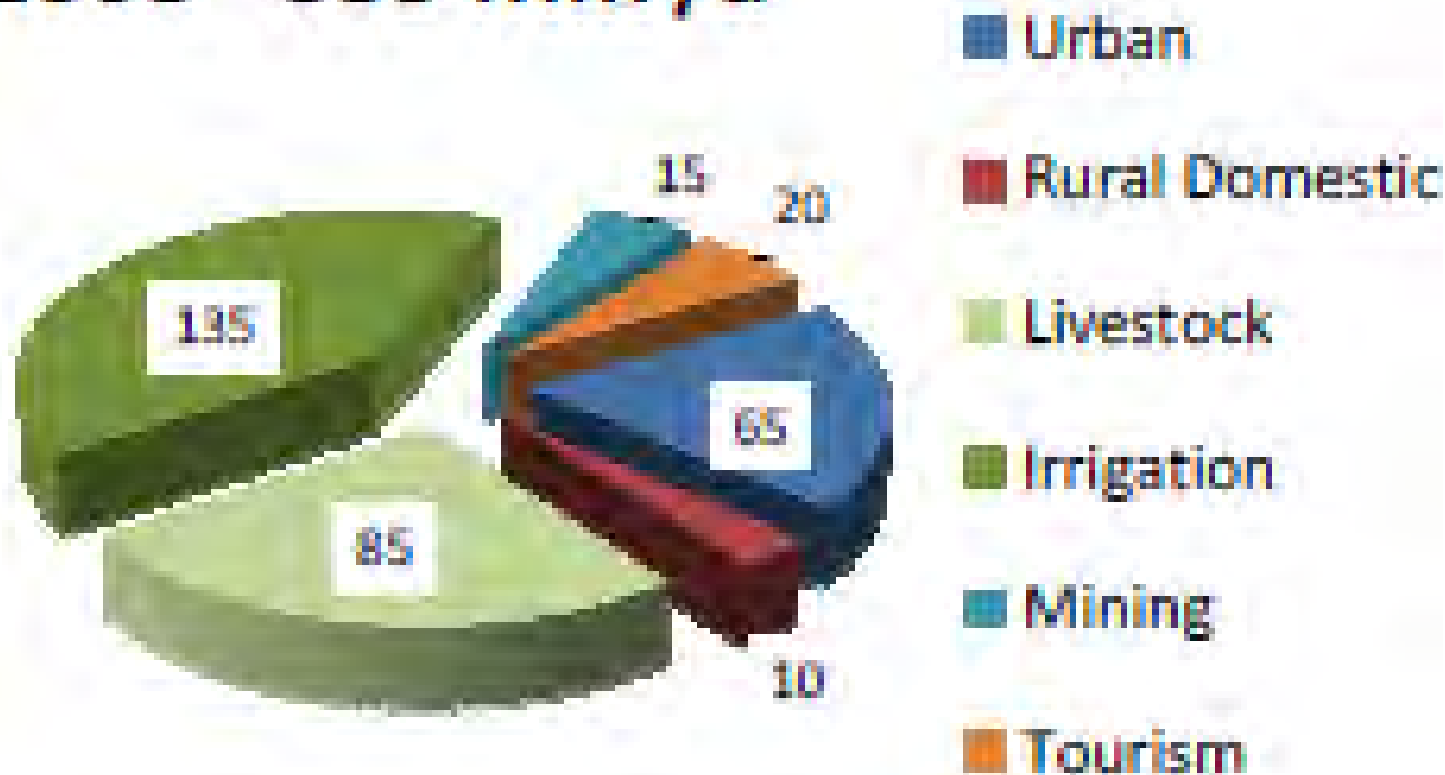
- Desalination
- Rainwater harvesting
- Reuse

Namibian water basins





TOTAL WATER DEMAND 2008 - 335 Mm³/a



IWRM implementation is an essential strategy

- **development,**
- **sustainable utilisation, and**
- **conservation and protection of the water resources.**

Functional responsibilities for integrated management are given to Basin Management Committees - was introduced in the late 90's

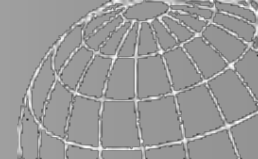
Approach to stakeholder engagement is based on the Dublin Principles

Formulated in the Water Resources Management Act promulgated by Parliament in December 2004 (Bill 2011)



Functions/responsibilities of BMCs according to the Act:

- community participation in the protection, use, development, conservation, management and control of water resources;
- prepare a water resources plan;
- recommendations regarding the issuance or cancellation of a licence and permits;
- ...



Background of the NWRM project

History: 2 first phases (1992-2006) of this project GTZ actively assisted the formulation of the Namibian Water Resources Management Act.

Status: 3rd Phase from 08/2006 to 03/2012

- EU Co-financing phase until 09/2011
- Climate Change fast start until 12/2010

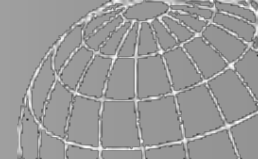
Objective: The Management of the Namibian water resources - on the basis of Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) - is improved.

Indicators: establishment BMCs and Water Resources Management Plan

Budget: 7.283.421 Euro

- incl. 3.183.421 Euro from EU ACP water facility for the Integrated Water Resource Management in the Cuvelai Etosha Basin
- Additional 350.000 Euro from the fast start

Close cooperation and implementation between MAWF, GTZ, BGR, DRFN



Current key activities of the project

- Institutional development:
 - 3 sub-basin management committees are in progress of being established
 - Supporting 5 BMCs in their prosecution of their annual work plans through trainings, material (local subsidies) and employment of 4 Basin support officers
 - Support to MAWF restructuring process in particular for the basin support division

- Supporting the reformulation and implementation of the IWRM Strategy and Activity Plan

- Impact oriented monitoring

Challenges

Employment of appropriate staff

- Qualified local staff availability
- High staff turn-over – frustration about slow progress – goes in circles
- Co-partners staff capacity

Slow decision making

- Passing to many levels – two steering committees, two donors, four implementation partners
- Project Coordinator is restricted in coordination power
- Steering Committee acts as a coordination committee

Inadequate knowledge of how to implement IWRM

- Overload of theoretical IWRM knowledge – attendance of theoretical IWRM international conferences
- Lack in transferring theory into practical activities

Different conceptual views on how to achieve community based IWRM

- between the ministry and GTZ/DRFN – bottom up approach vs. top down approach

Challenges

Low commitment of target groups/stakeholders

- Inadequate or lacking awareness
- No benefits
- Introduction of IWRM too abstract, not issue related

Concerns about sustainable operation of BMCs

- Voluntary basis
- Only advisory role

BMCs are not aware of their tasks/ responsibilities

- Work plan activities do not reflect tasks stated in the water act
- Decisions about activities are made on the BMC executive level
 - Lack issue based activities

Basin Management approach

- Question of adequate management level – basin boundaries vs. Administrative boundaries
- Clear demarcation of basin boundaries
- Stakeholder analyses – who are the key stakeholders and how do we approach them to participate

Action taken and lessons learnt

Lessons learnt

- Expertise from outside
- Stakeholder/ problem analysis
- Training in stakeholder dialogue
- Impact monitoring system
- Permanent discussion about the “Why ...we are doing that”
- Clarification of the objective of the project and its indicators

Future steps

- IWRM implementation exchange visits
- Team meeting what is the understanding of the project success and its objective and the roles of the project staff
- Close consultations during the development of the annual work plan of the BMCs
- Issues based activities
- IWRM related benefits
- Working group approach
- ...

Working Groups – Affected and interested stakeholders; Technical experts – Address challenges; share information

Working Group
Compliance to water permits

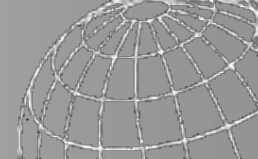
Working Group
Groundwater monitoring

Working Group
Prosopis to energy

Basin Management Committee
Salaried Basin Support Officer
Elected representation of forum stakeholders and working groups
BMC functions, e.g. co-ordination, information-sharing, representation and voice of basin stakeholders, water resources management plan secure funding

Basin Stakeholder Forum
Interested stakeholders
Guide BMC; identify challenges and needs; participate in meetings





Ahsante Sana -Thank You