

UPDATE ON IWRM IMPLEMENTATION IN AFRICA



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PARDIGM SHIFT TOWARDS IWORM

➔ Water resources development (up to the 1970s)

- Dominant paradigm: water is a resource to be exploited
- The engineering approach of “predict and provide”
- Emphasis on infrastructure (supply & physical construction)

➔ Water resources management (1980s-1990s)

- Recognition that water can be ‘overexploited’
- Demand-side measures came into focus
- Centralist state focus with little attention to community participation

➔ Integrated water resources management (from 1990s)

- Water management embedded in an overall policy for socio-economic development, physical planning and environmental protection
- Focus on sustainability
- Public participation

Key Global IWRM-related Targets

- MDG 7 (2000)

- Ensure environmental sustainability

- Target 7C : *Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*

- WSSD, Johanesburg,2002)

“Develop integrated water resources management and water efficiency plans by 2005, with support to developing countries, through actions at all levels”

- UN International Decade ‘Water for Life’ (2005-2015)

- Develop the means to assure water for drinking, water for sanitation, water for biodiversity and water for food production and to contribute to the MDGs*

Enabling Environment for IWRM implementation in Africa:-Policy & Legal Aspects

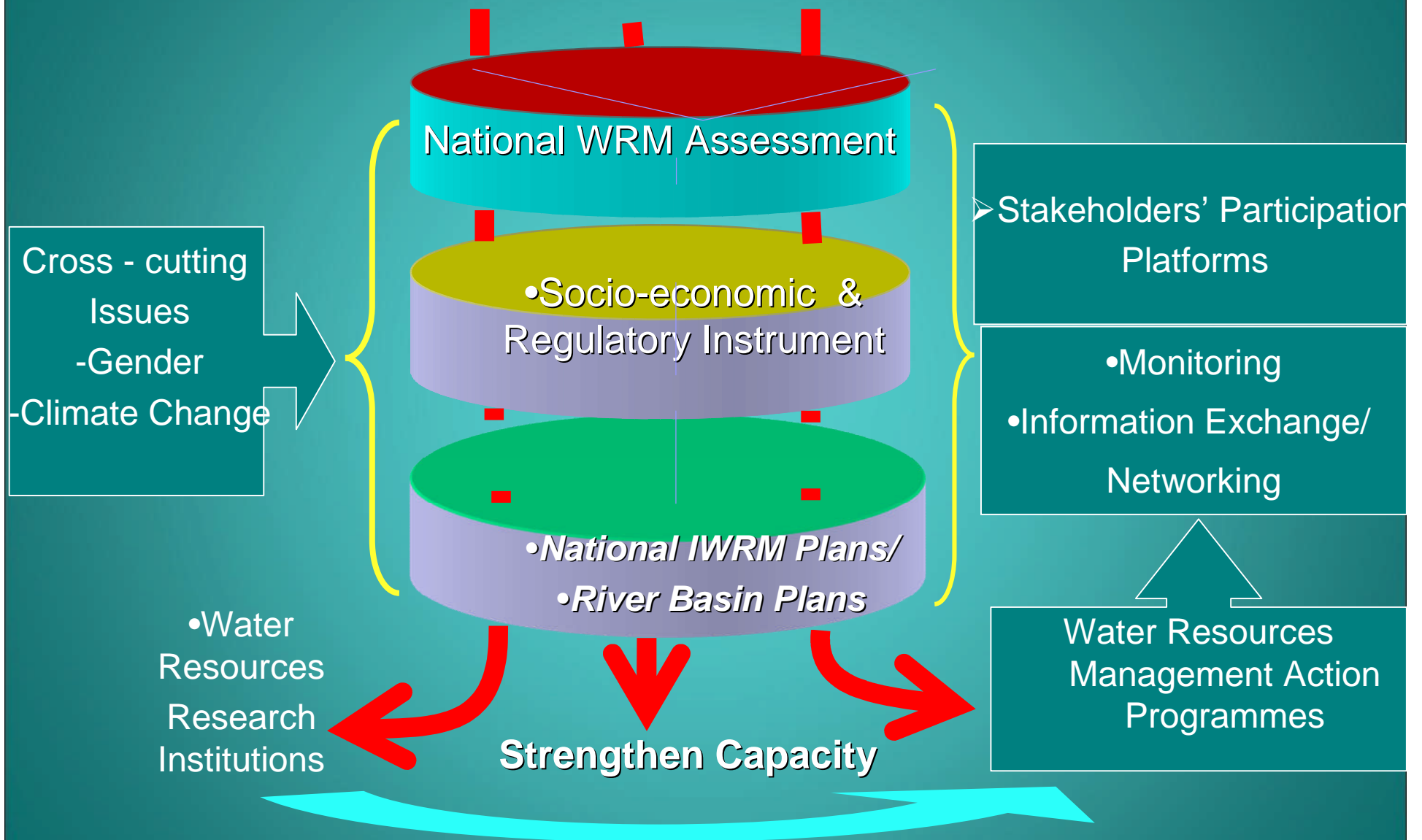
REGIONAL WATER POLICIES:- SADAC (2006); ECOWAS (2008)

COUNTRY	STATUS OF IWRM
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Burkina Faso Water Vision - Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics & Fishing Resources (2000) ▪ Water Law No.002-2001- Government of Burkina Faso (2001) ▪ Decree No.2003-220: Action Plan for IWRM in Burkina Faso (PAGIRE) - Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulics & Fishing Resources (2003)
Ghana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Act (1996) ▪ IWRM Component Support Programme I & II (1999-2003; 2004- 2008) - Water Resources Commission (2004) ▪ National Water Policy – Ministry of Water Resources, Works & Housing (2007) ▪ IWRM Strategic Plan (2011) ▪ Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (2011)
Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ A National Water Policy - Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment (1999) ▪ National Water Action Plan - Water Resources Management Department (1994) ▪ Water Resources Management Reform Strategy - Water Resources Management Department (2005) ▪ National Water Quality Management Strategy - Ministry of Water and Environment (2006)
Togo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Water Policy - Directorate of Water and Sewerage (draft 2007) ▪ National Water Law - Directorate of Water and Sewerage (draft 2007) ▪ IWRM Roadmap - Directorate of Water and Sewerage (draft 2007)

Enabling Environment for IWRM implementation in Africa:-Policy & Legal Aspects (cont)

COUNTRY	STATUS OF IWRM
Eritrea	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency Plan (IWRM/WE) - Ministry of Land Water & Environment (draft 2007)
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Government of Mozambique - Water Act, Lei de Aguas, 16/91 3 August (1991) ▪ IWRM Plan - Direccao Nacional de Aguas, Ministry of Public Works and Housing (draft 2007)
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ National Water Policy - Ministry of Water (2002) ▪ IWRM Strategy and Action Plan - Ministry of Water (2004) ▪ National Water Sector Development Programme 2006-2025 Ministry of Water (2006) ▪ National Water Law based on revised Water Act no. 42 of 1974 - Government of Tanzania (draft 2007)
Zambia	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IWRM and Water Efficiency Plan - Ministry of Energy and Water Development (2006) ▪ The Revised National Water Policy - Ministry of Energy and Water Development (2007) ▪ Water Resources Management Bill - Ministry of Energy and Water Development (draft 2007) ▪ National Development Plan - Ministry of Energy and Water Development (2007)
Swaziland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water Act (2003) - Government of Swaziland ▪ Water Policy - Ministry of Natural Resources and Energy (draft 2007) ▪ IWRM and Water Efficiency Plan - Water Resources Branch (draft 2007)

IWRM implementation:- Management Instruments



Experiences with IWRM implementation in the Volta Basin:- Multi-Stakeholders' engagement



Community level engagement and awareness raising.

Joint planning by technical services (Agriculture, Forestry, Environment) and NGOs



Experiences with IWRM implementation:- Gender & livelihoods perspectives:



Experiences with IWRM:-Joint Monitoring Programs

Managing competing uses



Water Quantity



Surface Water Quality



Groundwater Quality



Managing IWRM implementation

- Level of political will?
- The role of National Institutions (e.g. DGRE-Burkina Faso, WRC-Ghana)?
- The role of the decentralized local authorities?
- The role of civil society groups and NGOs?
- The role of women and the youth?

Is Africa progressing with IWRM?

- High level political-will to cooperate (Sharm el Shelkh AU declaration of 2008)
- New water policies and laws in place
- Significant progress with creating an enabling environment (*the % African countries having plans completed or under implementation has risen from 25 to 38- GWP and the UN-Water surveys, 2008*).
- IWRM Plans have been incorporated in National Development Plans in some countries:- (Zambia, Mali, Malawi)
- Stakeholder participation is growing (*Africa usually lags behind Asia and the Americas on most IWRM issues, however it is more advanced on stakeholder participation and on subsidies and micro-credit programs*);

Emerging Challenges to IWRM implementation

- Most National IWRM Plans are not linked to national development priorities (especially Agric)
- Most plans do not **adequately** address critical challenges such as climate change, dams safety, food security and overall water security for development
- Limited information on groundwater resources (the areal extent of over 40 transboundary aquifers in Africa are not known)

Challenges to IWRM (cont)

- Gaps with respect to coordination of different sectors
- Differences in levels of decentralization various countries
- Frequent changes in the local political & technical leadership
- Land tenure challenges (for buffer zone preservation)
- Limited capacity (human & technical) of national institutions to undertake integrated planning
- Transboundary agreements often exclude monitoring and enforcement

How do we address the challenges?

- Address the diffused functions and authority of water management institutions
- Give priority to capacity building across local, national, transboundary and regional scales;
- Harness the power of networking to share experiences across Africa and other regions (Asia for example);
- Political will of African governments should go hand in hand with adequate funding of IWRM;

THANK YOU