

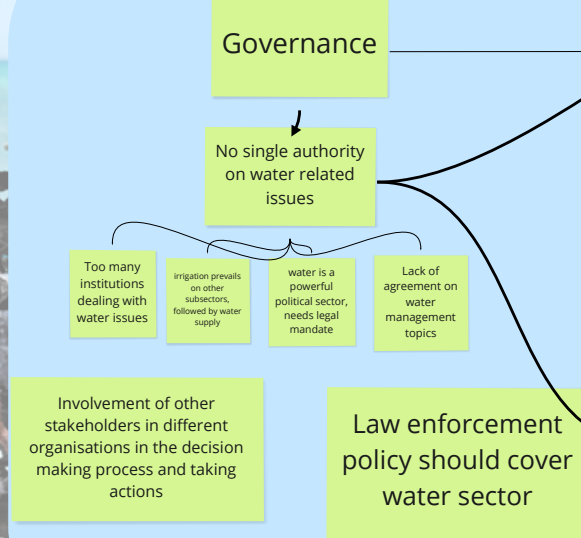
# Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

Facilitator:  
Louise

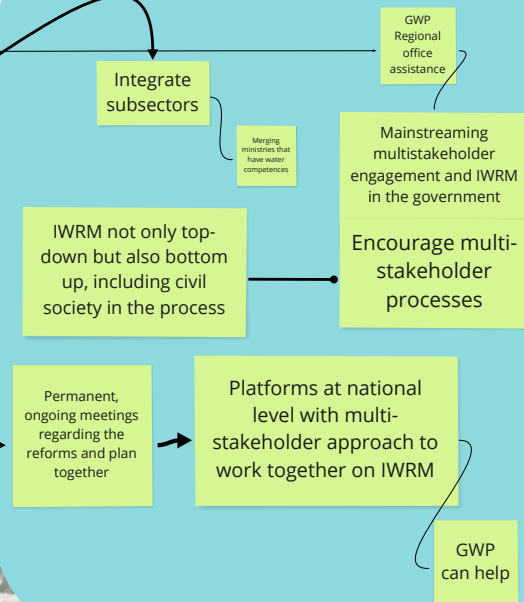
Miro artist:  
Laura

Rapporteur:  
Chow Hock Lim

## Challenges



## Solutions



# Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

**Facilitator:**  
Rianna

**Miro artist:**  
Alessandra

**Rapporteur:**  
Fabia  
Husler

## Challenges

fragmented  
network  
(national  
level)

conflict of  
interests  
among  
stakeholders

problem-  
oriented  
processes  
(reactive rather  
than proactive)

more  
adaptation  
needed

IWRM is  
hidden in  
ministries  
(accessibility to  
resources)

uneven usage  
and  
distribution of  
knowledge and  
resources

missing  
IWRM  
action  
plans

missing  
experts and  
focus  
points

resource  
accessibility

## Solutions

official training  
with certifications  
and international  
experts

bring the  
government  
into the IWRM  
implementation

place legislation  
that ensure  
legitimation and  
implementation  
of IWRM

investments  
in focal  
points

utilise GWP  
network and  
knowledge for  
support in IWRM  
implementation

administrative  
implementations

political  
and policy  
makers' support

coordination  
between  
ministries and  
stakeholders

long term  
common  
goals among  
stakeholders

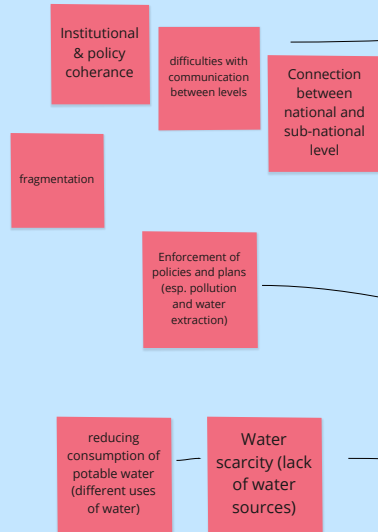
assistance in  
establishment,  
design and  
respect of water  
policies by GWP

community  
involvement  
(+ NGOs and  
groups)

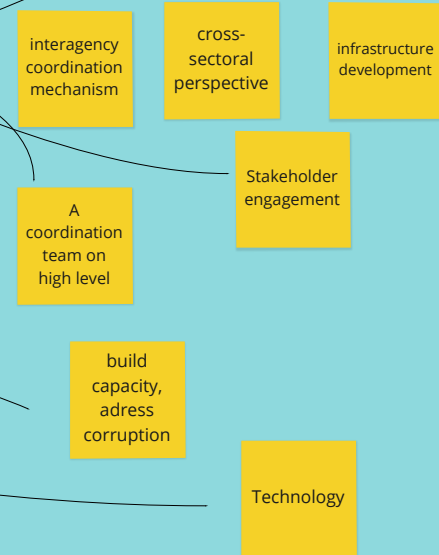
improve IWRM  
education and  
knowledge

# Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

## Challenges



## Solutions



Facilitator:  
Anjali

Miro artist:  
Tessa

Rapporteur:  
Anjali

# Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

Facilitator:  
Maija

Miro artist:  
Joanna

Rapporteur:  
Marianne

## Challenges

the local stakeholders who are interested in the process have a lack of information

information (data availability, e.g. rain data) at the design stage

mainstreaming action plans to implement IWRM at the local level

transboundary water management

time and resource constraints

cooperation between agencies (both a challenge and a solution)

getting government counterparts on board at the beginning of the process

## Solutions

giving local stakeholders additional information in advance

capacity building/learning exchange can help implement in countries

consideration that the issues are transboundary in nature

ensure inclusion of local participants e.g. farmers, as they interested in the process.

identify gaps and challenges in the transboundary and create a dashboard of information at one place.

Create a strategy that addresses how to involve these participants

cross coordination with the focal points to start the process of action planning.



# Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

1. What are the main challenges when planning for and implementing an IWRM Action Plan?
2. And how could these challenges be overcome for your country?

Facilitator:  
Paul

Miro artist:  
Lisa

Rapporteur:  
Paul Glennie

## Challenges

Kenya

division of roles and responsibilities between gov bodies

each responsible ministry is competing for using the resources

competition between sectors

India

advocating on the level of national gov

harmonizing state and local IWRM plans

for each plan sectoral analysis is needed

identifying stakeholders and those responsible for reaching the goals

Australia

water responsibilities scattered across several departments

difficult to prioritize IWRM planning

syncing the IWRM plan development between state and federal levels

Bangladesh

fluctuations in water flow/availability

difficult to predict availability for IWRM planning

urban water supply and sanitation

freshwater resources are mostly external (transboundary, downstream)

Thailand

need more capacity integrating water policies

lack of modelling as input to IWRM plans

## Solutions

broad national plans where local gov can add more detail

financing not an issue on state level (focal point feedback)

more support on capacity building for implementation stage

technical support and finance for IWRM plans

river basin committee driving RBMPs and drought plans

new water agency to integrate sectoral policies

# Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

Representatives from:

- Indonesia (GWP)
- Nepal (GWP)
- Trinidad and Tobago (Cap-Net Carib.)
- Malawi (GWP)
- Sweden (SWAM)

Facilitator:  
Colin

Miro artist:  
Sharon

Rapporteur:  
Ronald

## Challenges

Conflict of interests among stakeholders – challenge of bringing them together

Lack of established structures in terms of water resources management especially at community level

Missing institutional setup to implement policy

Different requirements among stakeholders

lack of country-specific data to guide the decision-making process

Defining an Action Plan when there are already IWRM actions

Government's positive statements not aligned with evaluations

Institutional fragmentation – duplication of efforts (wasting of resources) – lack of financial resources

Political will – conflicting priorities, e.g. environmental interests, IWRM not a priority at national level

Capacity gap at local level

questions of responsibility

## Solutions

Sustained policy beyond government legislative periods – longterm vision

Designated authority needed

Translate IWRM principles to government's language

Capacity development

Malawi government recently created Water Resources Management Authority whose role is to facilitate IWRM at catchment, basin, and national levels

Promote learning between countries, build on experiences

Stakeholder awareness about value of IWRM (Malawi)

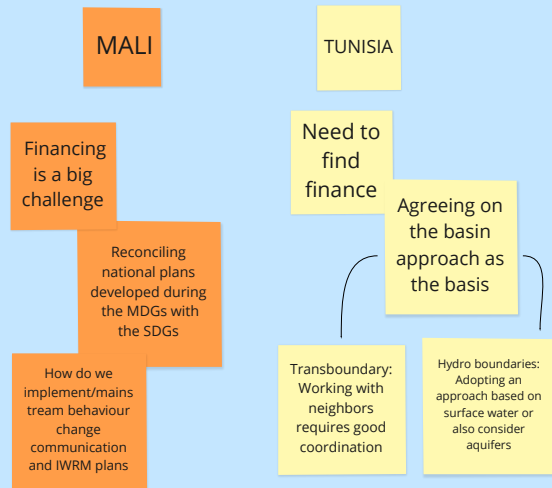
Institutions

Law revision

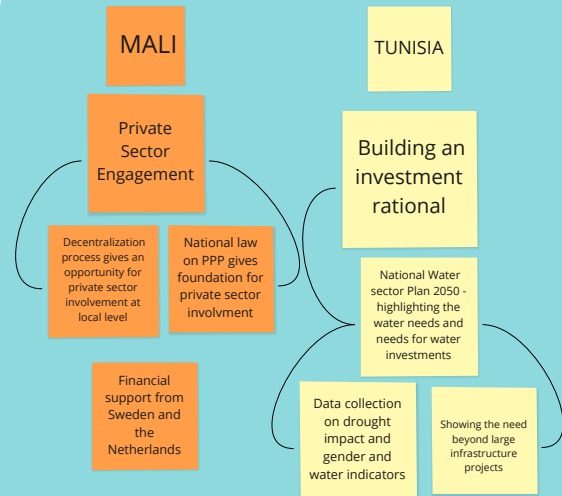
# Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

## Concevoir un plan d'action GIRE efficace

### Challenges/ Défis



### Solutions



Facilitator:  
Dani

Miro artist:  
Laurent-Charles

Rapporteur:  
Dani

# Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

## Concevoir un plan d'action GIRE efficace

### Challenges/ Défis

#### Context

Burkina Faso is already on its 4th action plan

Mali: First Action Plan extended due to political situation in mid-2010; second AP adopted in 2019

Lack of financial resources (including due to budget cuts)

The security situation is an obstacle to the implementation of action plans

Burkina's third action plan extended due to Covid

Challenge to find situations where risks are limited

National Water Policy Program disrupted by socio-political crises in mid-2010

Creation of river basin agencies underway but complicated in Mali

In Mali, national policy program validated but needs to be adopted by Assembly and then implemented

### Solutions

In Burkina, good expertise of consultants supporting action plan development -> few difficulties

Both countries initiated their first action plans in the 2000s - building on their experience

Burkina Faso: major progress made in implementation since 2000 - institutional and legislative framework in place, 5 water agencies established and operational, water abstraction tax operational, water police force in place

In relation to the security situation: focus work on certain geographical areas; for participatory processes, bring actors from risk areas to safe areas + teleconferences

For funding: water tax, advocacy with new technical and financial partners

Establishment of Water Police forces

Teams from Mali went to Burkina to learn from its experiences

Facilitator:  
Julienne

Miro artist:  
Nicolas

Rapporteur:  
Julienne

