Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan

**Challenges**

**Governance**

- No single authority on water related issues
- Integration of subsectors
- Water is a powerful political sector, needs legal mandate
- Lack of agreement on water management topics
- Too many institutions dealing with water issues
- Involvement of other stakeholders in different organisations in the decision making process and taking actions
- Law enforcement policy should cover water sector

**Solutions**

- Integrate subsectors
- IWRM not only top-down but also bottom up, including civil society in the process
- Encourage multi-stakeholder processes
- Platforms at national level with multi-stakeholder approach to work together on IWRM
- Mainstreaming multistakeholder engagement and IWRM in the government
- Law enforcement policy should cover water sector

Facilitator: Louise
Miro artist: Laura
Rapporteur: Chow Hock Lim
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**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
- Investments in focal points
- Coordination between ministries and stakeholders
- Community involvement (+ NGOs and groups)
- Improve IWRM education and knowledge
- Administrative implementations
- Political and policy makers' support
- Long term common goals among stakeholders
- Place legislation that ensure legitimation and implementation of IWRM
- Utilise GWP network and knowledge for support in IWRM implementation
- Bring the government into the IWRM implementation
- Assistance in establishment, design and respect of water policies by GWP

**Facilitator:** Rianna

**Miro artist:** Alessandra

**Rapporteur:** Fabia Husler
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**Challenges**

- Institutional & policy coherence
- Difficulties with communication between levels
- Connection between national and sub-national level
- Fragmentation
- Enforcememt of policies and plans (esp. pollution and water extraction)
- Reducing consumption of potable water (different uses of water)
- Water scarcity (lack of water sources)

**Solutions**

- Interagency coordination mechanism
- Cross-sectoral perspective
- Infrastructure development
- Stakeholder engagement
- Build capacity, address corruption
- Technology

Facilitator: Anjali
Miro artist: Tessa
Rapporteur: Anjali
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**Challenges**
- the local stakeholders who are interested in the process have a lack of information
- mainstreaming action plans to implement IWRM at the local level
- time and resource constraints
- cooperation between agencies (both a challenge and a solution)
- getting government counterparts on board at the beginning of the process
- information (data availability, e.g., rain data) at the design stage
- transboundary water management

**Solutions**
- giving local stakeholders additional information in advance
- consideration that the issues are transboundary in nature
- identify gaps and challenges in the transboundary and create a dashboard of information at one place.
- cross coordination with the focal points to start the process of action planning.
- capacity building/learning exchange can help implement in countries
- ensure inclusion of local participants, e.g., farmers, as they interested in the process.
- Create a strategy that addresses how to involve these participants
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**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.
- Thailand: need more capacity integrating water policies, lack of modelling as input to IWRM plans.

**Solutions**

- broad national plans where local govt 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.
- new water agency to integrate sectoral policies.
- river basin committee driving RBMPs and drought plans.

**Facilitator:** Paul
**Miro artist:** Lisa
**Rapporteur:** Paul Glennie
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**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
- Defining an Action Plan when there are already IWRM actions
- Government's positive statements not aligned with evaluations
- Different requirements among stakeholders
- Lack of country-specific data to guide the decision-making process
- Political will - conflicting priorities, e.g. environmental interests, IWRM not a priority at national level
- Institutional fragmentation - duplication of efforts (wasting of resources) - lack of financial resources
- Questions of responsibility
- Capacity gap at local level

**Solutions**

- Sustained policy beyond government legislative periods - longterm vision
- Designated authority needed
- Translate IWRM principles to government's language
- Malawi government recently created Water Resources Management Authority whose role is to facilitate IWRM at catchment, basin, and national levels
- Stakeholder awareness about value of IWRM (Malawi)
- Law revision
- Promote learning between countries, build on experiences
- Institutions

**Representatives from:**
- Indonesia (GWP)
- Nepal (GWP)
- Trinidad and Tobago (Cap-Net Carib.)
- Malawi (GWP)
- Sweden (SWAM)
Designing an effective IWRM Action Plan
Concevoir un plan d'action GIRE efficace

**Challenges/ Défis**

- **Mali**
  - Financing is a big challenge
  - Reconciling national plans developed during the MDGs with the SDGs
  - How do we implement/maintain stream behaviour change communication and IWRM plans

- **Tunisia**
  - Need to find finance
  - Agreeing on the basin approach as the basis
  - Transboundary: Working with neighbors requires good coordination
  - Hydro boundaries: Adopting an approach based on surface water or also consider aquifers

**Solutions**

- **Mali**
  - Private Sector Engagement
    - Decentralization process gives an opportunity for private sector involvement at local level
    - National law on PPP gives foundation for private sector involvement

- **Tunisia**
  - Building an investment rational
    - National Water sector Plan 2050 - highlighting the water needs and needs for water investments
    - Data collection on drought impact and gender and water indicators
    - Showing the need beyond large infrastructure projects

Facilitator: Dani
Miro artist: Laurent-Charles
Rapporteur: Dani
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Concevoir un plan d'action GIRE efficace

Challenges/ Défis

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

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

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

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

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
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Challenges

1. Lack of established structures in terms of policy and resources
2. Conflict of laws: different legislation, different water agencies
3. Lack of Basins and Water agencies
4. Lack of institutional capacity
5. Different sectoral policies and interests among stakeholders
6. Duplication of efforts
7. Duplication of existing projects
8. Lack of IWRM plans
9. Lack of accessibility to knowledge
10. Inadequate transboundary communication

Solutions

1. Merging responsabilities of river basin authorities
2. Encourage multi-functional platforms at national level
3. Integrate socio-political measures
4. Promote learning and education
5. Encourage water law implementation
6. Choose clear socio-political measures
7. Merging water agencies
8. Integrate water sources
9. Harmonize sectoral plans
10. Ensure accessibility to knowledge

Challenges

1. Lack of access to water
2. Water scarcity (lack of potable water)
3. Effect of pollution and water consumption
4. Duplication of efforts
5. Lack of IWRM plans
6. Duplication of existing projects
7. Lack of accessibility to knowledge
8. Inadequate transboundary communication
9. Lack of institutional capacity
10. Different sectoral policies and interests among stakeholders

Solutions

1. Promote learning and education
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