

By supporting national IWRM planning, the IWRM Programme adds value to national development processes and has contributed to specific achievements in each participating country.

## Benin

- Developing a national IWRM plan
- Reviewing the national water policy to incorporate IWRM principles
- Conducting a comprehensive situation analysis, which helped identify the context for IWRM and create links with national development priorities
- Revising the PRSP to include a cross-sectoral approach, which is essential for water resources management and development
- Conducting institutional reform of the water sector
- Accelerating and energising the water reform process and defining new goals and targets
- Establishing a strong stakeholder platform to support the water reform process
- Securing the future of the Okpara dam (a major source of drinking water)
- Developing a media network for the water sector
- Introducing water hygiene education into primary schools
- Mobilising an additional €1.6 million for IWRM planning
- Drawing government attention to climate change so that related issues are mainstreamed in national policies and regulations
- Producing the 'Blue Book' for water and sanitation to mobilise water management stakeholders and promote large-scale projects.



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## Burundi

- Developing a national IWRM plan
- Reviewing the national water policy to include IWRM principles
- Producing a water resources situation analysis and generating knowledge on challenges and constraints of water development for economic growth
- Influencing institutional reform and helping to unite various stakeholders to provide inputs on options for improving water governance
- Enhancing awareness of IWRM
- Promoting open discussion on water resources management issues.



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## Cameroon

- Developing strategies for a draft national IWRM plan
- Initiating the IWRM reform process and conducting a comprehensive water resources situation analysis
- Ensuring the consideration of IWRM in the national strategy for water and soils in the rural sector
- Providing for a national IWRM programme in the public investment budget of the water ministry
- The Prime Minister, in his address to Parliament on 18 November 2009 during the session on the budget, stated that the government will adopt an integrated approach to addressing the problems of the water sector in Cameroon
- Conducting capacity building in different aspects of water management including conflict resolution.



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## Cape Verde

- Developing a national IWRM plan
- Developing a legal framework for the administration of water resources
- Developing strategies for financing water resources
- Setting up an information management system for water resources using a Geographic Information System (GIS)
- Involving stakeholders and political institutions in consultations on the IWRM plan
- Holding consultations with high-level government and public institutions (including staff from the ministries of agriculture, environment, marine resources and water)
- Reviewing water quality standards
- Conducting a national discussion on water pricing.



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## Eritrea

- Developing a national IWRM plan
- Increasing involvement and understanding of IWRM among decision makers, government and other major stakeholders
- Producing a comprehensive situation analysis report indicating the key constraints and opportunities
- Developing regulations for water-use permits and construction of water infrastructure
- Developing water quality guidelines
- Improving the ability of key stakeholders to participate in IWRM planning through capacity building
- Producing a draft national water policy and proposing a new institutional framework.



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## Ethiopia

- Development and adoption of the Berki Basin IWRM Plan
- Defining concrete measures for ensuring water security (legal, institutional, financial and technical)
- Resolving conflict among water users
- Promoting a participatory approach so communities become more aware of water resources management issues and understand the implications of shared water issues.



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## Kenya

- Developing a national IWRM plan
- Promoting collaboration between the water ministry and potential financing institutions to support projects within the IWRM plan
- Strengthening links between the government, civil society and the private sector through establishing the Country Water Partnership
- Influencing development processes in the water sector through regular participation in sector reviews and PRSP processes
- Encouraging broad ownership of the IWRM plan among key stakeholders, each claiming a substantive contribution to the development process.



Christopher Furlong/Getty Images

## Malawi

- Developing a national IWRM plan
- Integrating IWRM into the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy, the major national planning instrument
- Mobilising political will and awareness among key actors (including the Office of the President, Cabinet Office and Ministry of Economic Planning), resulting in a 60% budget increase to the water sector in 2005/6
- Promoting revision of the national water law and water policy
- Influencing adoption of an integrated approach in the Second National Water Sector Development Programme.



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## Mali

- Adopting a national IWRM plan and securing funding for its implementation
- Adopting a national water policy
- Integrating IWRM into the Strategic Framework for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2007–2011)
- Raising public awareness about IWRM and water issues
- Enhancing political decision making on water issues
- Mobilising water sector stakeholders and strengthening partnerships between water actors
- Encouraging stronger commitment from donors to the water sector
- Providing regional and international training sessions on IWRM
- Promoting the Country Water Partnership as a partner in mobilising financial and technical support for government action
- Helping to establish a network of journalists and facilitating media reporting on water issues.



Brian Remi/Getty Images

## Mozambique

- Supporting development of an issues paper (that will feed into the draft national IWRM plan), which identifies emerging critical water issues not covered in the earlier national water resources strategy
- Promoting appreciation of the role of stakeholder participation
- Broadening stakeholder participation through establishment of the Country Water Partnership
- Developing strategic options for stakeholder contributions to the IWRM planning process
- Developing strategic options for financing water resources management
- Developing strategic options for mainstreaming gender in IWRM planning and implementation
- Developing guidelines for integrating water in PRSPs
- Raising awareness among stakeholders of water management instruments at the river basin level
- Conducting capacity building in water resources management issues in Portuguese.



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## Senegal

- Adoption of a national IWRM plan
- Supporting decision making through facilitating multi-level stakeholder involvement



Georges Gobet/Getty Images

- Helping to set up an appropriate negotiation framework, making it possible for national and local actors to understand IWRM and water sector challenges
- Providing capacity building in IWRM issues as well as presentation and organisational skills
- Encouraging support for the IWRM action plan through facilitating a participatory approach
- Identifying challenges facing the water sector (including the use of national languages to implement IWRM in the field).

## Swaziland

- Producing a draft IWRM plan – now being finalised
- Inclusion of IWRM in the draft water policy
- Accelerating the water reform process through broad stakeholder participation
- Enhancing stakeholder participation and accelerating set up of river basin associations
- Broadening the process of formulating a water master plan to include a cross-sector focus with links to national development priorities
- Facilitating participation of the Ministry of Economic Planning and Finance in the planning process
- Developing a financing strategy to support implementation of the IWRM plan
- Facilitating learning from experiences and lessons drawn from other southern African countries
- Enhancing access to clean drinking water and reducing water-borne disease for more than 9,600 people in the Kalanga community
- Enhancing advocacy and media capacities for water issues.



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## Zambia

- Integrating IWRM into the Fifth National Development Plan (NDP)
- Revision of the 1948 Water Law through contributing to the Water Resources Action Programme, a government reform programme; draft bill in place
- Revision of the 1994 Water Policy through participation of partners in the review process.
- Mobilising, for the first time, a national forum of directors of water-related sectors and heads of planning to forge a coordinated approach to implementing IWRM in the NDP
- Helping strengthen the water sector advisory group as a coordination mechanism for water-related government ministries and sectors as well as donors.



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## Contributing to Africa's water security

A water secure world means a better quality of life. The poorest countries and their most vulnerable people – often women and children – will benefit the most from proper water management.

Even though water-related problems manifest themselves locally, they interconnect with other problems at other levels and cannot be solved independently. Achieving water security means that water users and those who share basins and aquifers must cooperate within a framework that protects vital ecosystems. The IWRM approach advocated by GWP provides a process to foster this kind of cooperation.



The Global Water Partnership (GWP) is an international network whose vision is for a water secure world. The GWP mission is to support the sustainable development and management of water resources at all levels.

GWP was created in 1996 to foster IWRM: the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare without compromising the sustainability of vital environmental systems.

The network is open to all organisations involved in water resources management: developed and developing country government institutions, agencies of the United Nations, bi- and multi-lateral development banks, professional associations, research institutions, non-governmental organisations and the private sector.

[www.globalwaterpartnership.org](http://www.globalwaterpartnership.org)



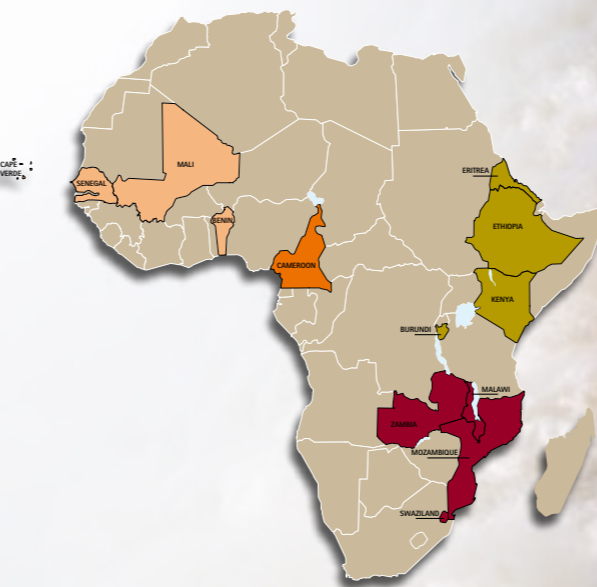
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# Contributing to better water management

Water is central to the world's development challenges. It lies at the nexus of food security, poverty reduction, economic growth, energy production and human health. It is key to achieving the Millennium Development Goals.

The Global Water Partnership launched its Partnership for Africa's Water Development programme in 2004. The programme contributed to sustainable development and poverty reduction by supporting development of integrated water resources management plans.

The IWRM approach was introduced in 13 African countries.



Working under the leadership of national governments and in collaboration with other partners, GWP contributed to specific achievements in the countries involved.



## What was planned

National frameworks for sustainable water resources management and service provision in place or well advanced

Ownership of national frameworks and process by all stakeholders

Improved water resources management and service delivery

Stronger collaboration with potential financing institutions

Effective multi-stakeholder platforms established

Water issues integrated into Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) and national development plans

## What was achieved

Seven IWRM plans completed and adopted by government (Cape Verde, Eritrea, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal and Zambia), two finalised and in the process of approval (Benin, and Burundi), one draft available and being finalised (Swaziland), two under advanced preparation (Cameroon and Mozambique). One basin plan finalised and adopted in Ethiopia.

Stakeholder participation throughout the development of the IWRM plans and broad-based support for plans achieved through water partnerships in 13 countries.

Too early to assess, but some evidence of change in each country; improvements not yet systemic.

Increased access to financial resources achieved in seven countries (Benin, Burundi, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Senegal and Zambia), and on-going discussions in others with involvement of ministries of finance and bilateral donors.

Functional water partnerships in place in all 13 countries supported by four regional water partnerships.

IWRM integrated with PRSPs and national development plans in three countries, and partnerships working with governments to highlight IWRM in national development plans in others



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