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Integrated Water
Resources Management
In Service Delivery

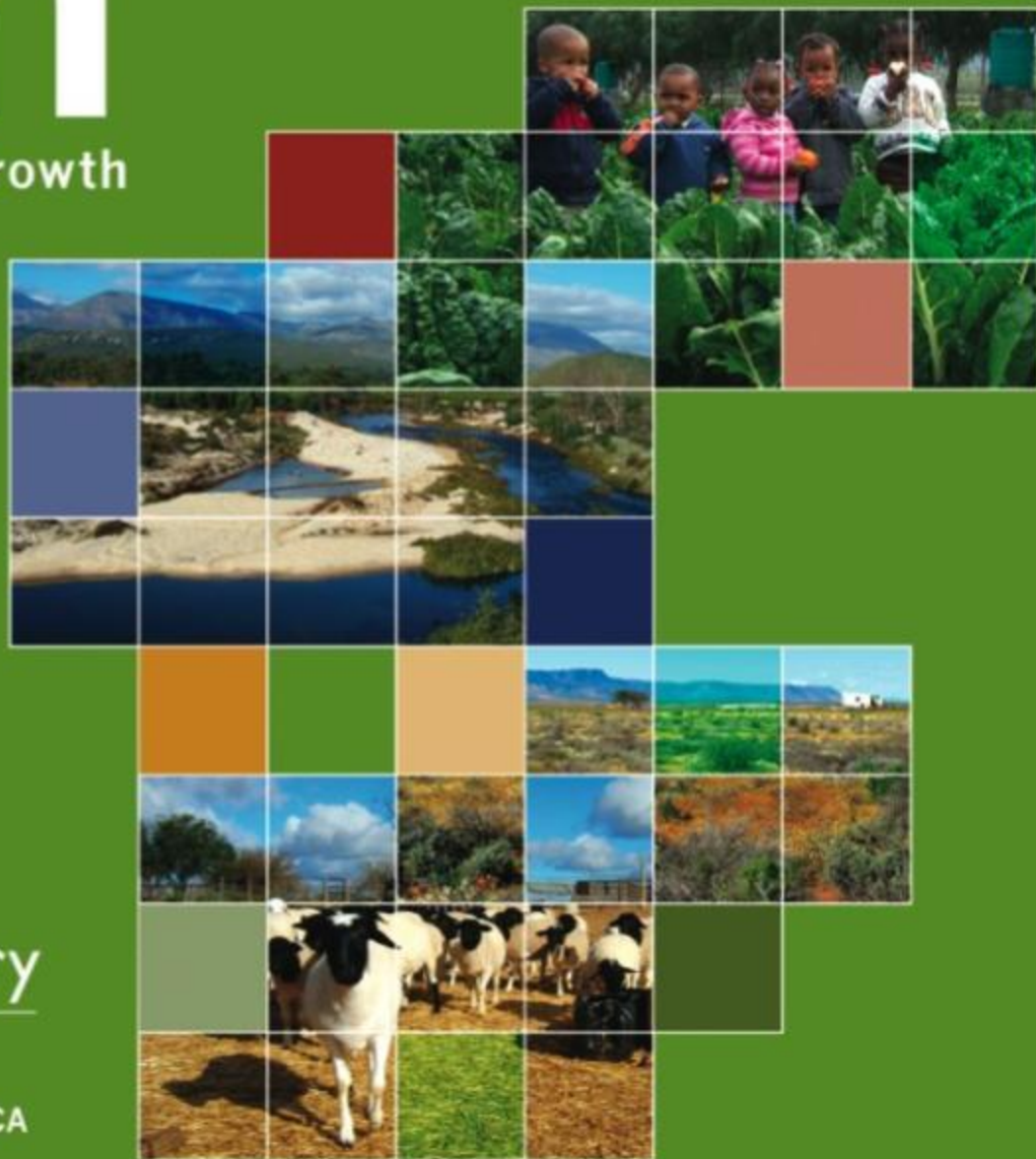
Community Projects
& Funders Conference

September 2007
Olifants-Doorn WMA
Western Cape



water & forestry

Department
Water Affairs and Forestry
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





Integrated Water Resource Management

Empowering marginalised
communities to actively engage in
local water management



Background

The National Water Act 1998



Equity

- **Equity** in access to water resources, benefits and services, particularly for those who have historically not benefited from water resources management, such as women and the poor, is a fundamental principle that underlies the Policy and the Act.



Sustainability

- ***Sustainability*** in terms of water resources and the ecology, socio-economic development that is dependent upon these resources, and the institutions responsible for catchment management is fundamental to the Policy and the Act.



Optimal Beneficial Use

- ***Optimal beneficial use*** (or efficiency) has both social and economic elements, and is one of the fundamental principles that underlie the Policy and the allocation of water resources.



Redress

- ***Redress*** of past racial and gender discrimination, to facilitate equity and promote social beneficial use.



Batho Pele Principles

- ***Batho Pele*** – The South African Government has committed itself to people-oriented governance, as captured in *Batho Pele* (people first) principles. These principles provide the ethical code that should guide IWRM and interactions with stakeholders in the water management areas.



International Obligations

Overview



- **December 1986** - UN General Assembly Declaration on the Right to Development
- **1992** Dublin Conference on “Water and Development”
- **1993** Rio World Summit – “Environment and Development”
- **1993** World Conference on Human Rights - Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action
- **1993** Rio World Summit on Sustainable Development
- **1994** UN International Conference on Population and Development, Cairo
- **1994** UNFCCC UN Framework Convention on Climate Change
- **1995** March Copenhagen Summit for Social Development
- **1995** The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action
- **1996** The World Food Summit
- **2000** September Millennium Declaration - MDGs
- **2002** General Comment No 15 issued by Committee on Economic, Social Cultural Rights
- **2003** Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development
- **2004** February The Millennium Project Interim Progress Meeting of the Task Force 8



Men and women have the right to live their lives and raise their children in dignity, free from hunger and from fear of violence, oppression or injustice. Democratic and participatory governance based on the will of the people best assures their rights [UN Millennium Declaration p.2]



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Water
and the environment



Empowerment and marginalised communities

The issues



Participatory training – evolution

- The happy sheet model
 - After about week you realise you didn't have a reason to be so happy!
- The action plan model
 - After about a week you realise that you were not given the tools to implement the plan
- Genuine empowerment model
 - Takes time and investment



Over-riding

- *How do we best go about creating a level of understanding in rural communities when many are semi-literate as a result of past policies, and many, in particular rural women, are struggling to manage families and get food on the table and basically do not have time to attend training and - what is the use of a certificate of attendance if it does not resolve their daily problems?”.*



The empowerment conceptual model

- Link capacity development to the concept of demonstrating that implementing IWRM can improve livelihoods and community well-being
- Then communities will understand water management issues and be able to inter-act with new institutions



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The approach in practice

Experience in Olifants-Doorn
Western Cape



Phase 1

- Catchment champions (mentors)
- Developmental project management
- Micro projects
- Lesson learned
 - Need to scale up
 - Need to have broader stakeholder group (municipalities, government departments) actively involved

Phase 2



Step 1 - Preliminary Consultation



Step 2 - Development of first draft proposals

- Provide backstopping support, guidance but do not interfere by trying to influence the wishes of the communities

Step 3 – Preliminary screening of proposals

- Provide training to community representatives in evaluation criteria. Allow them to be involved in the prioritization of projects

Step 4 – Project design Workshop

- Ensure that they are properly briefed prior to the workshop.
- Provide enough resource people so that each group is coached individually



Step 4 – Project design Workshop (cont.)

- Discuss synergies between projects
- Continually ask if they have understood everything.
- Determine the support needed to finalise their proposals



Step 5 - Site visits

- During site visit make sure the projects benefit the community as a whole and not individuals.
- Collect visual documentation
- Start thinking about expert support and training that may be required



Step 6 - Selection of first round projects

- Ensure transparency
- Involve as many public funders as possible to avoid duplication
- Inform the communities of the decision and reasons if not selected



Step 7 – Inception Phase & Contract Negotiation

- **Verify detailed budgets and make sure communities understand**
- **Look out for double funding sources**
- **Make sure that they understand their contractual obligations before signing**

Step 8 – Provide a forum for communities to present their projects

- Make the communities feel they are taken seriously and build a platform for sustainable commitment.
- If necessary hire a journalist to capture the community story.



Step 8 – Provide a forum for communities to present their projects

- Allow the resources to prepare a professional exhibition.
- Train the community representatives in making presentations



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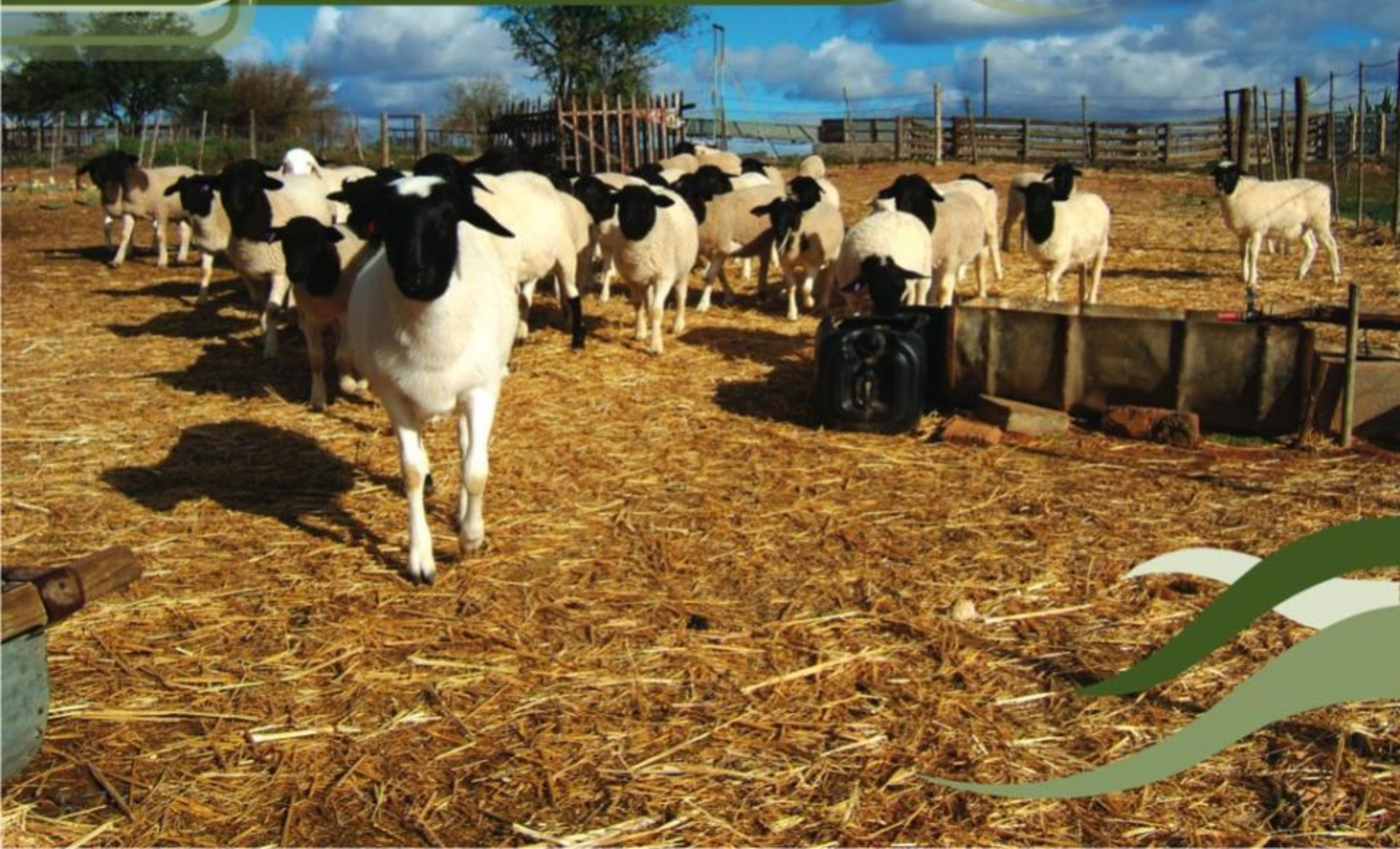


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Water
for resource limited farmers and reform



Implementation

Support structures



Support structure

- **During implementation ensure that communities have access to:**
 - **Managerial and administrative expertise**
 - **Technical expertise**
 - **Training when required**
 - **Resources for conflict resolution**
 - **Ensure swift payments**



