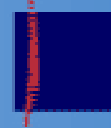
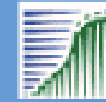


Working Group Report

Theme 1: Know-how for action

“Yacouba Samaké”

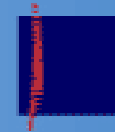
“2 feb. 2005”



Proposed Good Practices

Organisations such as users association, authorities, water bodies/commissions are formed for IWRM

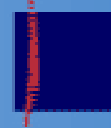
- All stakeholders are in the participatory process for better understanding of overall processes and needs from other sectors.
- Provides ownership from the beginning by all stakeholders in planning and management like participation in river commission



Proposed Good Practices

Studies and monitoring in support of informed decision-making in river basins

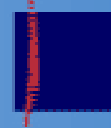
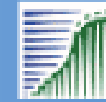
- Water quality monitoring supports informed decision-making and optimized solution- finding process
- Understanding of discharge impacts, sedimentation and IWRM as well as fine-tuning information from GIS maps, etc.
- Studies to develop decision support systems for river management in which socio economical, ecological impact and benefits are analyzed.
- Upstream downstream effects
- Regulation of land use changes



Proposed Good Practices

Studies on functions of wetland and other ecosystems (mountain areas, watersheds, catchments and drylands) are considered in decision-making

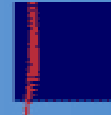
- Supports biodiversity and local livelihood
- Economic valuation of the different functions and services



Proposed Good Practices

Linking of scientific information with traditional knowledge

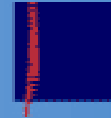
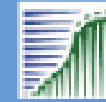
- Research aimed at development and benefit of the people
- Local stakeholders are in with decision-making and supported by scientific data on long-term insights, scenario's, hydrology, geological and ecological processes
- Information for the various sectors – cattle, fisheries - in terms of market valuations and directions
- Inputs into the agricultural and ecological system – understanding ecosystem carrying capacity
- Very good understanding of the current situation and use



Proposed Good Practices

Awareness raising by dialogue and training, capacity building and knowledge transfer (education included)

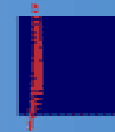
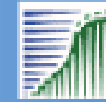
- Ownership
- Insight in long term effects



Proposed Good Practices

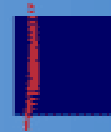
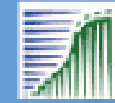
Solutions can be found on farm and global scale

- Technological instruments as well as market incentives and profitability for clean products (solid waste recycling for organic fertilizer)
- Local policies have been established as well as permits, licensing
- Global virtual trade
- Monitoring stations have been put in-place
- Polluter pays principle by internalizing external costs



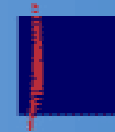
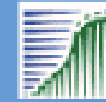
Benefits and drawbacks

- Necessary investments are often beyond the public resource ability of the state.
- The short-term profitability of projects is often chosen over long-term benefits.
- Long term process in capacity building and stakeholder participation
- Taxation systems are not easily implemented
- Data gathering is time consuming
- Maintenance cost of dams have not traditionally been considered
- Partnerships and financing need to be identified
- Water markets have not been acknowledged



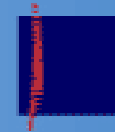
Instruments and Implementation

- Legal framework, regulation and economic incentives are addressed at all levels of government authorities
- Data collection platforms and networks for sound decision support tools
- Knowledge and information system and monitoring on various biophysical resources and processes in ecosystems is made accessible to all stakeholders (research, government, and IGOs)
- Penalties on pollution and environmental enforcements are exercised, Polluter Pays Principle.
- Valuation of wetland functions should be further explored for long term sustainability



Implementation

- Public-Private-Partnership in water management to be explored further
- User group associations as an example of platform for the dialogue process with multistakeholder participation – involvement of NGOs, civil society, farmers, researchers, and policy-makers, etc.
- Transboundary river basin sharing in capacity, information and planning for sustainable management at all levels – local, national and international



Implementation

- Supply and demand side technologies. Supply side: water harvesting, desalination, wastewater recycling, reforestation, dryland agriculture, wetland restoration, etc. Demand side: on-farm water efficiency and management improvements, monitoring devices/stations, savings devices (role of private sector, civil society, and government)
- Coordination between research results and policy-making may be a role for NGOs