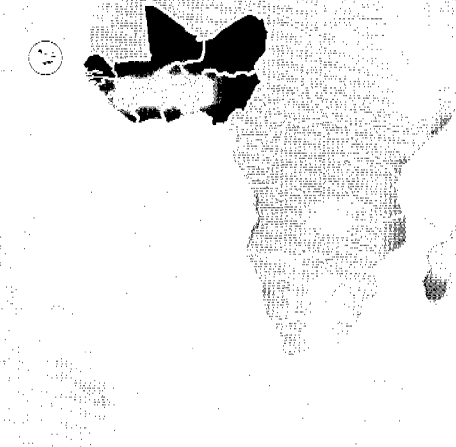




IWRM in West Africa 2007 situation

INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT



The Water Resources Coordination Unit presents the situation of Water resources management in West Africa.

This situation lies on a questionnaire sent to countries and on reports that have been elaborated during the preparation of the West Africa water resources policy.

As for the 2003-2005 situation, this presentation is of interest for different kinds of users:

- National decision makers, who will be able to evaluate the work to be done towards a better integrated water resources management,

Regional integration organisations, who will find there a picture of the regional situation, and who will be able to better target integration policies, and water policies harmonisation,

- Donors, who will find information to better size the aid in relation with the needs of the sub region countries.

The ECOWAS Permanent Framework of Coordination and Monitoring and the Regional Action Plan of integrated water resources management in West Africa show the will shared by the 16 countries to progress in a coordinated way towards a new water management paradigm at regional and national level.

However, countries are aware of handicaps that pave the way of this ambitious achievement: lack of a regional legislative framework, disparate national legislations, and countries with different levels of achievement in the IWRM implementation.

WRCU has as mission to show the advancement of IWRM processes, and to show the progress being made as they are perceived in each country with simple indicators. The evaluation is being done every two years.

The indicators relate to the three fundamental dimensions of IWRM that are political and legislative environment, institutional framework and management tools. National IWRM processes level of progress has also been analysed.

National water legislation

In most countries, water is the property of the State. In a few countries, water is a common good.

IWRM principles are integrated in most of the national legislations.

The particular role of women in water management is only considered in less than half of the national legislative texts.

The separation between resource management and water service provision and the question of water use efficiency are considered in the legislation of only half of the countries.

Two more countries have adopted a water code since 2005, but 5 countries in West Africa still have water legislations which were issued before Rio 1992.

Légende

- Yes
- × No
- ◻ Partly
- ⊙ In progress (starting phase or in development) according to the type of question
- ◻ « non available information »

What is the situation of ownership of water in your country?

- Is water a common good (i.e. it belongs to everyone)?
- Is water the property of the State?
- Is water a private property?
- Is ownership variable according to the type or location of the water body?

Does the country have one or more specific water laws, or a water code?

- Give the date of publishing

Does the water legislation include obligations to take into account the following principles?

- Public hearings
- Participation of the stakeholders in the water management
- Management by river basin
- Management at the lowest appropriate level
- Financial contribution by the users towards the management of water resources
- The "polluter pays" (those causing pollution pay the cost of monitoring and treatment)
- The "user pays" (water users pay the cost of management and provision of water)
- The particular role of women in water management
- Separation between resource management and water service provision
- Water use efficiency
- Private sector involvement

	Benin	Burkina Faso	Cabo Verde	Côte d'Ivoire	The Gambia	Ghana	Guinée	Guinée Bissau	Liberia	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
Is water a common good (i.e. it belongs to everyone)?		●	●		×									×	●
Is water the property of the State?	●		●		●	●	●	●		●		●	●	●	
Is water a private property?						×								×	
Is ownership variable according to the type or location of the water body?		×				×			●		●			●	●
Does the country have one or more specific water laws, or a water code?	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	×	●	●	●	●	●	⊙
Give the date of publishing	1987	2001	1984	12/98	1979	1996	1994	1992		1/02	11/98	1993	1981	1963	2007
Public hearings	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●		●		●	×	×	
Participation of the stakeholders in the water management	●	●	●		●	●	●	●		●		●	×	●	●
Management by river basin	●	●	●			×	●	●		●	●	●	×	×	●
Management at the lowest appropriate level	●	●	●		●	×	●	●		●	●	●	×	●	●
Financial contribution by the users towards the management of water resources	●	●	●		◻	●		●		●	●	●	●	×	●
The "polluter pays" (those causing pollution pay the cost of monitoring and treatment)	●	●	●	●			●	●		●	●	●	●	×	●
The "user pays" (water users pay the cost of management and provision of water)	●	●	●	●		●	●	●			●	●	●	×	●
The particular role of women in water management	●				●	×	●	●		●			×	×	●
Separation between resource management and water service provision	●	●	●	●	●	●	×	×		×			●	×	●
Water use efficiency	●	●	●		NA	●	●	●		●				×	●
Private sector involvement	●	●	●	●	●		●	●		●	●	●	●	×	●

National water legislation

Less than half of the regulations foreseen by the water laws in different countries have been adopted. When adopted, they are still partly effective.

Reasons why they are not much effective are mainly the lack of knowledge of the texts by the users, and by those who are in charge of their implementation, and the lack of resources for control and implementation.

Countries have to ensure that water regulation is known, in order to make it operational on the field. They will need to get help from development partners to make up for this worrying situation.

Water legislation is often harmonised with environment legislation, rarely with legislations concerning agriculture, land use or human health.

On the other hand, water legislation is well harmonised with international agreements ratified by the countries.

	Benin	Burkina	Cabo Verde	Côte d'Ivoire	The Gambia	Ghana	Guinée	Guinée Bissau	Liberia	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
● Yes															
× No															
◻ Partly															
○ In progress (starting phase or in development) according to the type of question															
◀ non available information ▶															
Regulations supporting the water law															
How many regulations are required by the water law?	30	9	14				5	1		20			19		27
Among the regulations foreseen, how many have been adopted?	21	9				1		0		15			2	0	0
Are the regulations effective?	×	◻	×	○	●	●	◻			◻	◻	◻	◻	×	×
If "No" or "Partly" for which reason? (tick one or more of the following possible reasons)															
▪ Regulations insufficiently known by the users:	●	●	●	○			●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
▪ Regulations insufficiently known by those who shall enforce them:	●	●		○			●	●		●	●	●	●	●	●
▪ Regulations too complicated to be operational					○					×					
▪ Regulations contradict each other:					○					×					
▪ Regulations conflicts with customary law or cultural traditions of certain users:		●			○					×			●	●	
▪ Sanctions are not applied in cases of non-compliance.		●	●		○					●			●	●	
▪ Monitoring capacity inadequate		●	●	●	●					●	●		●	●	
▪ Institutional enforcement capacity inadequate		●	●	●	●					●	●		●	●	
Is the water law harmonised with other national legislation?															
▪ Environmental legislation	●	●	●	◻	●	●	◻	×		●	●	×	●	◻	●
▪ Land-use legislation	●		◻	◻	◻		◻	◻		●	◻	×	◻	◻	●
▪ Agriculture legislation	●		◻	◻	◻	●	◻	×		●	×	×	◻	◻	●
▪ Health legislation	●	●	◻	◻	◻		◻	×		●	◻	×	◻	◻	●
Is the national legal framework harmonised with the international agreements which the country endorses?															
	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	◻	×	×	●	●	◻	◻	×
Does the legal framework include an obligation to elaborate/maintain an IWRM Action Plan/strategy/process?															
	●	●	×	●	●	●	×	×		●	●	●	●	×	●

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

If specific organisations are defined for trans sector coordination, and interaction between stakeholders at national level, they remain not

much operational. Participation organisations at regional and local level are even less operational.

Legend

- Yes
- × No
- ▣ Partly
- In progress (starting phase or in development) according to the type of question
- « non available information »

Institutions in the management framework

	Benin	Burkina	Cabo Verde	Côte d'Ivoire	The Gambia	Ghana	Guinée	Guiné Bissau	Liberia	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
Is there a national body where cross-sectoral coordination at the overall level can take place?	×	●	●	×	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	×	×
▪ name		CTE	CNAG		NA	WRC	CNE	CIME	WATSAN	CNE	CNEA	NCWR	CSE		
▪ date of establishment		2004	1984		NA	1996	2005	1992	2001	1/02	2/06	1980	1998		
▪ frequency of meetings		4/an	4/an			4/an			12/an	1/an		1/an	2/a		
Is there a platform where interaction with stakeholders at the national level can take place?	●	●	×	●	NA	●	●	×		●		×	●	×	●
▪ name	PNE	CNE	PNE	PNE	NA	WRC	PNE			PNE			PNE		PNE
▪ date of establishment		2004	2006	2005	NA	1996	2006			2003			11/02		
▪ frequency of meetings		3/an		2/an	NA	4/an	1/an			1/an			1/an		
Are there platforms for interaction with stakeholders at the regional/provincial level?	●	●	●	×	●	×	●	×	×	●	●	×	×	×	×
▪ Are they operational?	●	●			▣		●			●					
Are there bodies for participation of the users at the local level?	×	●	×	●	●	×	●	●	●	×	●	●	●	×	●
▪ Are they operational?		●		×	×		●	●	×						
Are there bodies for river basin management?	×	●	●	×	●	●	●	×	●	●	●	○	×	×	×
▪ give number of basin bodies		1	1		1		2		1	1		12			

CIME : Conseil Interministériel des Eaux
 CNAG : Conseil national des eaux (CNAG)
 CNE : Conseil National de l'Eau
 CNEA : Commission Nationale de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement
 CSE : Conseil Supérieur de l'Eau

CTE : Comité Technique de l'Eau
 NCWR : National Council on Water Resources
 PNE : Partenariat National de l'Eau
 WATSAN : Water and Sanitation Committee
 WRC : Water Resources Commission

Institutional capacities at national / central level

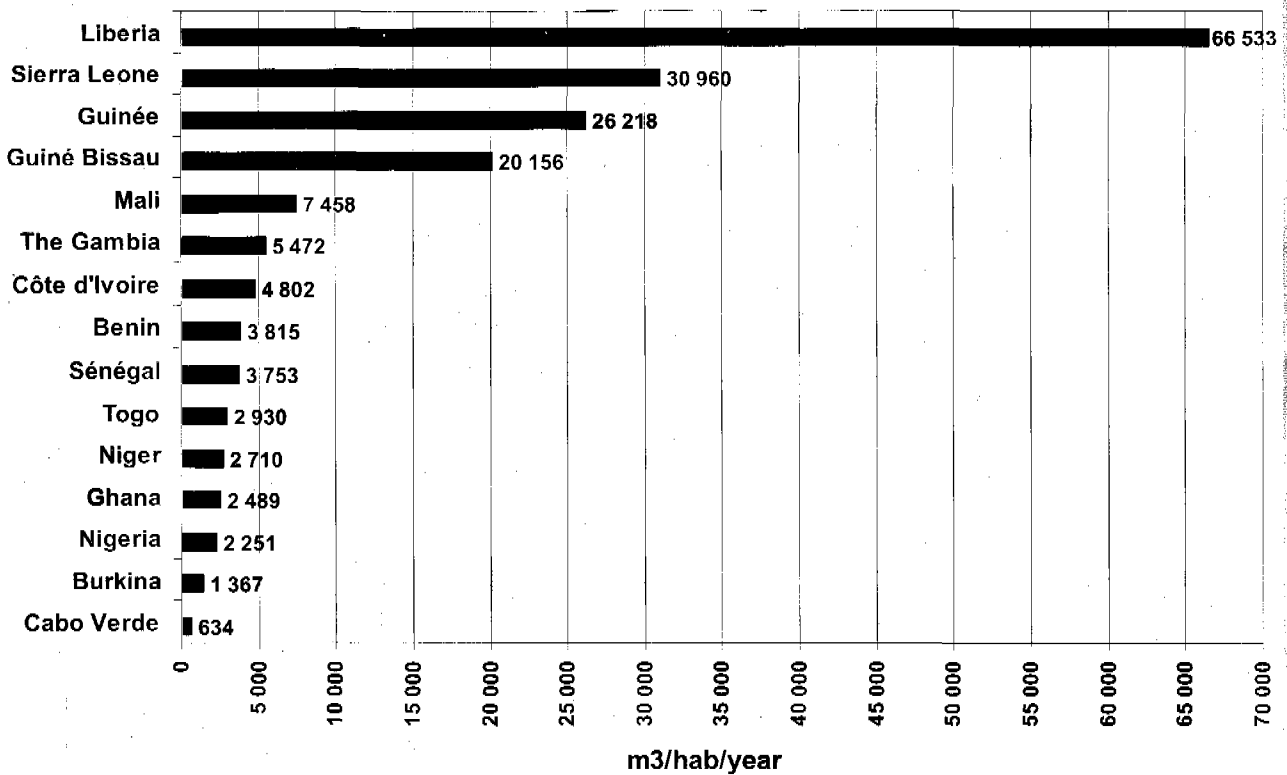
National services say that institutional capacities are adequate for policy and legislation formulation, and in the field of transboundary water resources cooperation.

Other management functions suffer from lack of capacities: aquatic ecosystem monitoring, pollution monitoring, water usage knowledge, and water allocation.

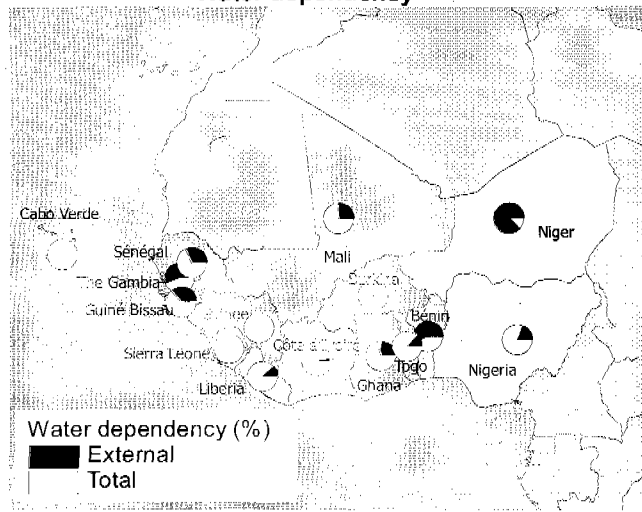
The situation is globally worrying because of the lack of capacity in water resources management functions. Support will be needed from technical and financial partners to get the required capacities.

Box 1: Situation of water resources in West Africa

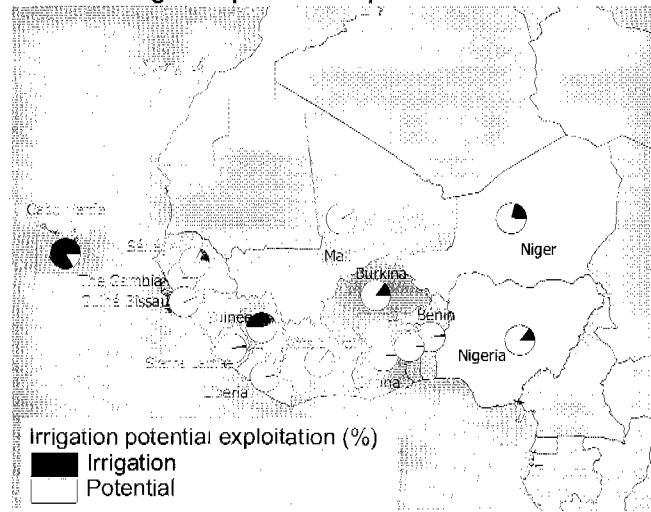
Water availability in West Africa



Water dependency



Irrigation potential exploitation



Institutional constraints and human Resources at national / central level

Main institutional constraints on national institutions in charge of water resources are the inadequate budget and logistic. Regarding

human resources, inadequate staff is the main constraint for IWRM implementation in national institutions.

MANAGEMENT TOOLS

Most of the countries have engaged in an IWRM action plan elaboration process. Since 2005, five more countries have started the

process. Guinée, Liberia, and Sierra Leone have not started yet.

Legend

- Yes
- × No
- ◊ Partly
- ◻ In progress (starting phase or in development) according to the type of question)
- « non available information»

	Benin	Burkina	Cabo Verde	Côte d'Ivoire	The Gambia	Ghana	Guinée	Guinée Bissau	Liberia	Mali	Niger	Nigeria	Senegal	Sierra Leone	Togo
Status of Action Plan/strategy for implementation of an IWRM Framework (enabling environment, institutional roles and management instruments)	○	◊	○	○	○	○	×	○	×	○	●	○	○	×	○
If an Action Plan exists															
▪ Is there a portfolio of projects to implement the IWRM Action Plan?		●									×				
▪ Is there a programme for capacity building included in the IWRM Action Plan?		●									×				
▪ If Yes, is it a recurrent programme?		●													
▪ Does the action plan have mechanisms for monitoring of implementation?		●									×				
▪ Is there a portfolio of projects to implement the IWRM Action Plan?		●									×				
La GIRE dans les autres plans															
▪ Does IWRM appear in a Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper			×	●	●	●	●	×		●	●	●	×	×	●
▪ Does IWRM appear in a National Development Strategy to achieve the MDGs				●	●			×		●	×	●	●	×	●
▪ Does IWRM appear in an Agricultural Development Plan				●	●			×		●	●		×	×	●
▪ Does IWRM appear in an Energy Development Plan			×	●	NA			×			×		×	×	
▪ Does IWRM appear in a National Environmental Action Plan		●		●	●			×		●	●		●	×	●

Awareness on IWRM

Concerning the IWRM principles knowledge, the big water consumers for example industry, are the stakeholders who are the less informed. IWRM concepts are rather the domain of consultants and civil servants in charge of water resources management.

