IUWM- Instructional Perspective

• Scholars emphasize to focus on institutions for setting up IUWM to
  – Fill knowledge gaps
  – Address complexity issues
  – Consider contextual factors
  – Establish tested governance systems

Mukhtarov and Daniell 2016; Van de Meene et al. 2011; Wong and Brown 2009; Hiwasaki and Arico 2007
Little Akaki River catchment
Objective

• To identify institutional opportunities & constraining factors for setting up IUWM & suggest way forward
Theoretical basis

• IWRM “a process that promotes the co-ordinated development and management of water, land and related resources to maximize resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems”

Theoretical basis

• IUWM a system that deals with urban water systems & water resources in a holistic manner at **watershed level**

  (Pollalis and Schodek 2012; Abbott 2014)
Cross level & cross scale relations

Geo-Spatial
- Basin
- Catchment
- Sub catchment
- Watershed
- Micro-watershed

Institutional
- Agendas
- Laws
- Organization
- Communication system
- Values
- Resources

adopted from Cash et al, 2006
Theoretical basis

• Collaborative planning approach at watershed
  – Shift to interactive planning practices
  – Shared decision making power
  – Built on negotiative model

Healy 2011; Glasson and Marshall 2007
Methods

• Key informant interviews (officials & experts)
• Secondary documents review (policy, laws, proclamations, programs, projects, studies)
• Transect walk
Results and finding

• Opportunities:
  – Agendas & laws
    • Constitutional, policy & legal provisions to
      – Trans- regional water resources
      – IWRM
      – Participation of water resource users
    • On-going Awash Basin plan commenced by studying water governance of the basin
Results and finding cont.

• Opportunities:
  – Agendas & laws
    • Climate change adaptation programs
    • Green economy plan
    • Upper catchment rehabilitation of AAWSA projects
    • Decentralized wastewater management technologies of AAWSA
  • Key drivers for paradigm shift
    – Increasing pollution, drought & flooding
    – Low level of conventional water infrastructure
Results and finding cont.

• Opportunities:
  – Organizations
    • Establishment of Awash Basin High Council & Awash Basin Authority
  – Resource
    • Water Resource Development Fund
    • Wash program (water harvesting)
Results and finding cont.

• Challenges
  – Agendas & laws
    • Less attention of policy, laws & WASH program to urban context
    • Unspecified particulars of constitutional provision to State of Oromia Region on the utilization of water resources
    • Absence of spatial plan (GTP)
    • Fragmentation of planning frameworks
    • Narrow focus of sector based projects
    • Overlapping mandates & conflicts
    • Low enforcement of laws
Results and finding cont.

• Challenges
  – Communication system
    • Limitations in participatory planning
    • Lack of cooperation & coordination
    • Limitations of data base on water resources & water balance
    • Backlash of AAOFSSZIDP experience
  – Organizations
    • Frequent reorganization, reforms & loss of institutional memory
    • Low capacity
    • High staff turnover
    • Organizational tensions & power
Results & finding cont.

• Challenges
  – Values
    • Mind-sets sticking to conventional systems & BAU
    • Behavioral issues (regulators, managers, practitioners & users)
    • Corruption
  – Resource
    • Stringent donors requirements
    • Unpredicted costs & damage
    • Mismatch between the water infrastructure & watershed
    • Threat to existing business
Part of the Little Akaki River catchment overlaid with wastewater master plan of Addis Ababa

Adopted from: Morrison 2010
AAWSA’s branch offices overlaid with boundaries of Little Akaki catchment
Discussions & way forward

• Agendas & laws
  – Cross regional partnership
  – Contextualize & agreed definition on IUWM
  – Sharpen & mainstream climate change agendas
  – Leapfrogging to innovative & more sustainable infrastructure

• Communication system
  – Participation of stakeholders in watershed planning
    • Political commitment
    • Socio-political context
    • Empowerment
Discussions & way forward cont.

• Resource
  – Introducing PES
  – Setting budget requirements

• Organizations
  – Capacity building
  – Organizational stability & staff retention

• Values
  – Awareness raising
  – Apply carrot & stick approach
  – Develop sense of ownership
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