

Gist of Case Studies

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Case Studies

- Day 1: BWC
 - Tarim Basin, China
 - Tamil Nadu, India
 - Urmya, Iran
- Day 2: Financing/ WUAs
 - Pariabo do Sul, Brasil
 - Reservoir Management, Japan
 - WUAs: Egypt, Yemen, China
 - Qazvin, Iran

Cases

- Variety of cases:
 - In basin size (55000 km² to 1000000 km²) – most bigger than Babol/ Talar/ Siah Basin
 - In nature of problems (water quality, water shortage, ecological degradation)
 - In stages of development (beginning, 'stuck', successful)
- Lessons on:
 - Basin Water Council/ Ctee
 - Basin Fund
 - WUA development

Highlights: Tarim Basin, China

- Strong 'drivers' (revive the mother river)
- From river management to basin management
- TBMB incorporated in provincial water bureau/ not separate and enhance performance of both
- Development funds going through TBMB
- Legislation (and enforcement) to support it
- Top down and bottom up development combined

Lake Taitema regenerated



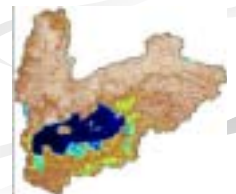
Highlights: Tamil Nadu, India

- Value of creating forum to discuss land and water management
- Importance of having good information basis (accessible and relevant) merged with a participatory process
- Develop the notion of client-service providers



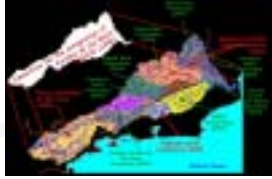
Highlights, Lake Urmya

- Use of model and scenarios to discuss options for basin development
- Demonstrated possibility of water saving in agriculture
- Bring water boards of two provinces together



Highlights, Paraibo do Sul, Brazil

- Create basin councils where problems exist
- Governments to be involved in the process
- Basin fund:
 - Modest, but leverages other funds
 - Mainly from municipal and industry
 - Graded fees (K-factors)
 - Not for interbasin transfer



Highlights, Reservoir Management, Japan

- Basin development made downstream urban development possible
- Need for comprehensive reservoir area management plans
- Basin fund for upper catchment paid by lower catchment



Highlights: WUAs Yemen/ Egypt/ China

- WUAs on hydraulic boundary
- WUA is farmers own affair: own elections, no government influence, own account
- Legal personality
- Water measurement facility at its intake – then can enter contract with WSC
- System improved and made functional

Discussion:

- Village boundaries instead
- Intermediate organization
- Careful study: where is added value



Highlights: Qazvin, Iran

- 158 WUAs, 8 Units and 1 Union (30,000 members) – also women groups
- Farmers using government equipment to work on irrigation and drainage network
- Contracts and licenses
- Local task forces solving local problems
- Improved efficiency and fairness – and less red tape
- Challenges
 - Problems with legal status of WUA
 - Unclear mandates of various government organizations
 - Change in management style

Some conclusions:

- Institutional:
 - Develop organisation at top and bottom
 - Align with existing organizations, where possible
 - Basin = land and water
 - Engage all stakeholders but keep the structure workable
- Legal
 - Legal recognition for both BWC and WUAs
 - Not only rules, also enforcement power

More conclusions

- Financial
 - Can generate funds from within the basin
 - May have a say in government spending in the basin
- Implementation
 - Focus on pressing issues in the basin
 - Every basin is unique – so is every BWC
 - Combine with investments in the basin
 - Time 10-15 years

Finally: impact can be significant, if done well

