



## Evaluation Summary

The seminar programme was divided into five main topics, giving the frame for a lot of interesting contributions focussing on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).

### **Concepts, Policies and Programmes**

The countries in the East-African region have developed various approaches to implement IWRM. The comparison of the approaches gave an overview of advantages and disadvantages. Seeing the bottlenecks in implementation in neighbouring countries helped the participants to understand their own situation. To overcome obstacles, participants invited their colleagues from neighbouring countries for more co-operation. Problematic areas of policy implementation were revealed as similar, and some countries are already a step ahead in solving the problems. Guiding examples to improve implementation are seen within the region. The acceptance to follow policy guidelines of a neighbouring country is higher than taking examples from Europe or elsewhere.

### **Water Use and Water Demand Management**

The development of the European Water Framework Directive (WFD) was explained. Implementation of the WFD was highlighted using a case study of the River Sieg in Germany. The European water Initiative (EUWI) and the European Water Facility EUWF were presented as opportunities to assist the African water sector. Working groups developed the existing obstacles resulting from traditional or habitual way of using water. The discussion concluded in one central question: What is the contribution of every individual person to improve implementation of IWRM? This question was asked again and again after each session.

### **Excursion day**

The UDSM prepared and conducted an excursion to the water treatment plant at the Ruvu River intake, serving Dar-es-Salaam with drinking water. Again models were discussed to transfer technical solutions amongst neighbouring countries. The Department of water resource Engineering at the University of Dar-es-Salaam was visited as well.

### **Water Governance**

An example from Zambia explained the realisation of the national Water Policy on catchment level, considering the assistance of the Zambian Water Partnership. Critical remarks on the translation of concepts into practice led the discussion to the responsibility of research institutions and universities to open their findings to a broader public, even against the existing political mainstream. The role of media in this case has to be taken very carefully.

A Tanzanian NGO reported on their experiences in implementation of IWRM projects. The Tanzanian government relies on the co-operation with NGO's, but efficiency of co-operation needs still to be improved.

Financial and economical aspects of IWRM were highlighted. Financial instruments in IWRM should be always related to the practical use and embedded into the national guiding principles.

New results of international research projects around Lake Victoria were presented focussing on lake level changes and classification of eroded lands around the lake. The group demanded a stronger international research co-operation.



### **Water, Environment and Food Security**

A keynote lecture on soil conservation introduced the topic. Besides water supply for drinking water purpose, the much higher demand of water for agricultural production was highlighted. Results from research projects around Lake Naivasha, Kenya gave an insight into the complicated hydrogeological conditions within the rift valley. There are new ideas of co-operation of large-scale farmers (Flower industry) with villages in the upper catchment to invest into soil and water conservation measures, financed by fees on water consumption and water pollution.

The preparation of an environmental atlas for Zambia gave rise to a lot of interest. Environmental standards and guidelines binding for the whole region have been discussed.

### **Water Quality Management**

A new approach was presented to establish a set of Bio-indicators to measure water quality under Kenyan or East-African conditions. Focussing more on technical solutions, the technology of sea water desalination and their impact on the environment has been discussed. Also new approaches were presented towards the maintenance and cleaning of waste water pipes.

### **Recommendations**

During recommendations we came back to the central question: What is the contribution of every individual person to improve implementation of IWRM?

A response on individual level towards this question includes the change of attitude, which is in itself one of the greatest challenges for an adult person. Therefore, the discussion went back to policies, techniques, research etc. Nevertheless, research institutions and universities being the information and knowledge pool of the society have the responsibility to share their knowledge with a broader public, e.g. the government institutions, the implementing agencies like NGO's or private companies as well as with the communities in urban and rural context. Creating a parent organisation which defines rules and standards for administration and implementation of IWRM could be a step into this direction.