



Symposium

## Water for Local Needs

### - The Contribution of Local Governments to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) -

Kopanong Hotel and Conference Centre  
Benoni, Greater Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, South Africa  
9 and 10 July, 2007



Hosted by the Greater Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality



## Report

### 1. Context and facts

Hosted by the Greater Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality in Benoni, South Africa, from 9 to 10 July 2007, the symposium “Water for Local Needs” was a forum for local governments and other relevant stakeholders in the SADC region to discuss concepts, practices and benefits of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) within the context of local government performance. Special attention was paid to exploring feasible ways and means on how local governments can advance their involvement in IWRM.

The symposium also aimed at stimulating local and regional initiatives to encourage and enable local governments to adopt IWRM principles in their daily activities.

The event was attended by around 100 participants from local governments, municipal associations, national governments, as well as international organisations and institutions specialising in environmental and particularly water issues. Participants came mostly from Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe, i.e. the countries sharing the Limpopo river basin.

The symposium was organised as a component of the European Commission financed project ‘LoGo Water – Towards effective involvement of local government in Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) in river basins of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region’ (2005 – 2007).

This report aims to capture the key issues that emerged from the discussions at the symposium workshops and plenary sessions. These have been summarised together with the feedback received in evaluation forms collected at the close of the event.

The presentations delivered at the symposium as well as more detailed information about the LoGo Water project are available on the project’s website:

**[www.iclei-europe.org/logowater](http://www.iclei-europe.org/logowater)**

## 2. Synopsis of outcome

Overall the symposium turned out to be a clear demonstration of the strong political will for improving water resources management in the SADC region. At the same time, presentations and discussions made evident that the conditions necessary for enabling local governments to provide their share in such improvements are still largely lacking.

Enhanced capacity for implementation is indispensable for local governments in the future to contribute to IWRM, even with limited resources at their disposal. The presentations and discussions provided a number of key points on how this capacity can be strengthened:

- The definition of **local government roles** needs to be **clear** to avoid confusion about what IWRM stands for and how local governments can play a meaningful part in it.
- **Decentralisation**, including more **financial autonomy** and accompanied by **external support**, empowers local governments to initiate IWRM locally and to interact with higher level IWRM institutions and government.
- Additional **financial** and **human resources** are necessary to strengthen local governments' ability to fulfil their responsibilities and tasks.
- Individuals that can act as '**champions**', i.e. who are politically integer, widely respected and strongly committed to progress in the sector, will also be instrumental for setting more IWRM processes into motion.
- There is still considerable scope in the region for **better integration** and **coordination** between and within all levels of government. This should also include **improved communication** with other IWRM stakeholders such as civil society, NGOs and the private sector.

## 3. Proceedings

The symposium was structured around plenary presentations and parallel sessions focused on four different themes (see below). It opened with a number of keynote speeches which outlined the philosophy of IWRM and where the region currently stands in relation to this.

Along with the plenary presentations, parallel sessions were held throughout the course of the two days. Each session started with one or two introductory presentations and case studies from different countries in the region (see detailed agenda in annex). Moderated discussions then gave participants the opportunity to share their own experiences and express opinions and suggestions.

The four themes upon which the symposium was structured were as follows:

- Increasing performance in local government mandates through the application of IWRM
- Local government and IWRM: capacity challenges
- Achieving integration at different levels of scale
- Moving ahead

Furthermore, participants exchanged their views on capacity issues in an informal 'market place' situation combined with a coffee break.

Rapporteurs captured discussions in the parallel sessions that were later shared with the entire audience in various ways. The main facilitator of the symposium, Mr Tim Hart, synthesised workshop outcomes when wrapping up the event at the end of the second day.

#### **4. Presentations in plenary sessions**

##### **Key notes**

The first key note was delivered by *Joseph Kimbowa*, Town Clerk of Entebbe, Uganda, who was speaking on behalf of Hon. Stephen Kabuye, ICLEI Vice-President and Mayor of Entebbe. Entebbe is an active member of the Lake Victoria Region Local Authorities Cooperation (LVRLAC) that is formed by 60 local authorities representing 35 million people living in the Lake Victoria basin. LVRLAC's mission is to promote sustainable development in the basin through a sustainable utilisation of the lake's resources.

Focusing on the benefits of local government involvement in IWRM, Joseph Kimbowa outlined Entebbe's participation in ICLEI's African Water Campaign. In this framework, Entebbe – as well as five other local governments from Uganda and Zambia – has been preparing a comprehensive Local Water Action Plan for the city. In his conclusions Mr Kimbowa stressed the value of their cooperation with other local governments and with local stakeholders, but also expressed concerns about the long-term viability of achievements once donor support will be phased out at the end of 2007.

*Barbara Schreiner*, Senior Consultant at PEGASYS Strategy and Development, Pretoria, South Africa, and formerly Deputy Director General in the area of Policy and Regulation at the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry in South Africa, introduced some of the key issues for subsequent discussions.

Barbara Schreiner highlighted that IWRM is not an end in itself, but rather a necessary prerequisite for local governments to carry out their mandates. Local governments therefore have to be fully aware how their activities impact on the water resources in their catchment.

Long term benefits of an integrated approach include better conditions for economic growth and the eradication of poverty. IWRM can also foster the sustainability of human settlements and the general health and well-being of people. Here it is crucial to keep both domestic and productive uses in mind to successfully improve livelihoods of poor communities.

Mrs Schreiner further differentiated the roles of local governments in IWRM by looking at their double function as an authority and as water users themselves. As an authority, they can develop by-laws and tariffs to ensure that water within the municipal area is being used appropriately. As water users, they have major responsibilities in managing the abstraction of surface and groundwater as well as in discharging water through wastewater treatment works.

Yet local government responsibility for the state of water resources goes much beyond directly water-related functions. Impacts on water resources also have to be considered in other areas such as land-use planning, waste disposal or local economic development.

Looking at the bigger picture, Mrs Schreiner finally also pointed at the necessity for local governments to become actively involved in planning activities at catchment or basin level. Here integration is necessary to harmonise plans at all levels, avoid inefficiencies through contradictory objectives and especially to ensure that water resources are allocated in an equitable way making sure that poor communities do not lose out.

##### **The role of local governments in IWRM in the SADC Region**

In the next plenary presentation *Lawrence Nyagwambo* (PhD), Manager at the Institute for Water and Sanitation Development (IWSD) in Harare, Zimbabwe, provided some conclusions on the characteristics of local government involvement

in IWRM in the SADC region as derived from the activities of the LoGo Water project.

Mr Nyagwambo pointed out that water sector reforms in the region have indeed resulted in a variety of IWRM institutions at different spatial and governance levels. In the majority of cases, these institutions are still weak and not fully consolidated. It is also a common observation that no proper position for local governments has been defined in these institutions. National and regional interests still override local concerns.

At local level, local governments are confronted with an ambiguity of laws and policies, be they on water, environment or local government responsibilities more generally. There is still a lot of uncertainty and conflict over areas of jurisdiction, both in spatial and functional terms. This also leads to a certain paralysis in enforcement.

Typically, local governments have no explicit mandate for IWRM and rather concentrate on their responsibilities in water supply and sanitation. Local governments are more oriented towards serving the community with usable water and less inclined to deal with broader issues regarding the water cycle. In most countries, there is also no motivation for local governments that could trigger their interest or even commitment in taking up IWRM.

In his conclusions, Mr Nyagwambo underlined that the overall process of transition has to become managed in a more effective way before any major progress can be expected. Furthermore, critical issues of financing, capacity building and the relationship of local governments to the new IWRM institutions will have to be adequately resolved, without relying any longer on too much external donor support.

### **Local Government and IWRM: capacity challenges**

*Lil Haigh* from the Institute for Water Research at Rhodes University in

Grahamstown, South Africa, looked at some of the congruencies and gaps of municipal management and IWRM. As a result of recent surveys undertaken in South Africa, Lil Haigh stressed, among others, the limited integration of water resources development and land use planning as one of the major obstacles to effective IWRM. She attributed this missing link to a general lack of understanding IWRM, including a lack of clarity concerning the specific role of local authorities.

These gaps also lead to the absence of a standardised approach for the incorporation of IWRM principles into the planning and implementation of projects. Communication and cooperation between the various departments responsible for the different components of IWRM is also still poor in local authorities.

For municipalities to be able to undertake IWRM improvements must be made in a range of areas, starting from more effective data management, via a better integration of activities of different departments, up to a harmonisation of functions and responsibilities within the administration as well as between different levels of government. To achieve all of this, it will be essential to provide councillors and staff with the necessary training opportunities.

### **Achieving integration at different levels of scale**

*Stef Smits*, Project Officer at the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre in Delft in the Netherlands, introduced discussions on how integration can be realised at different levels of scale. Drawing from the conclusions of the LoGo Water activities, he explained that local governments can contribute to IWRM both within and beyond their local boundaries. Both these options should ideally be pursued simultaneously.

As regards their internal sphere of responsibility, two entry points are possible for local governments: firstly, They can apply IWRM to one or more individual mandates; or, secondly, these principles can be streamlined across all mandates and be incorporated into a more comprehensive local water action plan.

IWRM beyond local government boundaries has a vertical and a horizontal dimension. The vertical dimension refers to opportunities for local government to advocate for their interests as water authorities and water users in the newly emerging institutions at higher, i.e. catchment or even river basin levels. Crossing boundaries horizontally stands for their cooperation with neighbouring municipalities, but also other, not exclusively local, IWRM stakeholders.

Stef Smits concluded with pointing out that each local government will have to define its own less or more extensive approach to IWRM. In each case it will be important to 'get the mix right' and to develop a local water governance framework based on a realistic assessment of own capacities.

### **Moving ahead**

In the context of looking at the future advancement of IWRM *Marialuisa Tamborra*, Scientific Officer at the Directorate General Research of the European Commission – the institution funding the LoGo Water project - shed some light on European research policies and activities in the water sector.

The commitments taken by the European Union at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg in 2002 resulted in a boost to IWRM research. From then on, DG Research introduced relevant themes into a number of different funding framework programmes and calls for proposals.

2002 also marked the year when the European Union Water Initiative was launched, a political activity to support the achievement of the water-related Millennium Development Goals and to promote better governance and stronger partnerships between the public, private and civil society sectors. One of its main objectives is the coordination of donor support in order to pool existing and identify new financial resources and to increase the efficiency of their use. The EU Water Initiative has a number of working groups, with one of them dedicated specifically to the African region, another one to research.

The main outcome of the latter has been ERA-NET (<http://www.euwi-era.net>), a network established for the coordination of water research in developing countries as funded by the European Commission and the EU Member States. It is hoped that this network will help increase the effectiveness and benefits of research programmes, reduce duplication and repetition and enhance synergy between actions under the Commission Framework Programme for Research and Member State research programmes

Marialuisa Tamborra concluded with saying that research has a great potential in contributing to solve water challenges world-wide, if scientific results are adequately translated into policy terms. However, in order to achieve this, researchers have to devote more efforts in engaging in direct dialogues with concerned stakeholders.

## 5. Key issues emerging

The following sections list the key issues that emerged from the symposium in more detail.

### 5.1 Local government roles and responsibilities

- The basis for engaging in IWRM is a clear identification and differentiation of the roles, responsibilities and mandates of local government as well as of other stakeholders. In reality, however, there is often still a substantial **lack of clarity**.
- Particularly local governments need to be aware of the **roles of institutions and organisations at catchment level** and how their local activities fit into the IWRM initiatives at higher levels of scale.
- Ambiguity and ignorance have implications on **accountability** – both within different local government departments, but also with regard to higher levels of government, other stakeholders and the public.
- Better **specification** around **laws and policies** can contribute to clarification, thus also reducing uncertainty and conflict.
- It is equally important that the roles and responsibilities of local government are made transparent to the local population. **Transparency** can further be enhanced through the participation of stakeholders in decision-making processes, but also through more simple actions such as the regular publication of meeting reports.

### 5.2 Local government representation in higher level institutions and organisations

- **Transboundary water management** tends to be exclusively carried out between national governments and feedback to local governments is lacking. Although national government is the most appropriate level at which to deal with transboundary issues, local needs and concerns often remain without attention.
- **River basin or catchment organisations** have a responsibility for creating the conditions to enable local government involvement. Indirect representation of local governments can happen through their associations.
- The direct **representation of local governments** in higher level institutions, often at catchment or river basin scale, is key and needs to be encouraged. However, currently involvement is often restricted for reasons including:
  - unclear or missing definition of mechanisms for local government involvement in catchment and river basin organisations;
  - discrepancy between local and regional catchment boundaries;
  - missing awareness among local governments about their role in higher level institutions and thus lack of action to become included;
  - lack of local capacity to engage in higher level institutions;
  - limited responsibility of local governments for the management of resources, as they are mainly responsible for local infrastructure; and
  - conflicting interests between local governments and stakeholders at catchment or national level.
- Local governments should ensure that they select their **representative** for a catchment management body based on appropriate skills and background and not due to political pressure and processes.
- Many catchment institutions and organisations are currently in a state of **transition** in which new legislation is taking time to be implemented. This

transition period should be seen as an opportunity to involve local government and to understand and address potential problems and future requirements.

### 5.3 Integration through coordination and collaboration

- Integration is a term that is often mentioned, but poorly defined and understood. It is used here to refer to coordination and collaboration.
- A distinction needs to be made between **horizontal integration** between local government departments as well as between neighbouring local governments, **vertical integration** between different levels of government, and **integration of other IWRM stakeholders**. These are all important and not mutually exclusive mechanisms to contribute to IWRM.
- **Horizontal integration** starts **within the local administration**. It refers to the process of aligning plans and programmes of different sections within a local administration in relation to water issues. There is need for streamlining **IWRM principles** across all departments with responsibilities impacting on the water resources. Water resources have to be factored into all areas of local planning.
- Increased **horizontal integration between local governments** can make water resources management in a catchment more efficient and effective. Horizontal integration is a useful way to address local water resources issues that transcend the boundaries of one local government, without necessarily moving to the scale of a catchment. This can help to highlight and address up and downstream impacts when planning decisions are taken.
- **Vertical integration** between local and other levels of government is important to integrate local planning mechanisms with those of catchment and national water resources management. This can align strategies developed at higher levels with local water demands and local economic development.
- Partnerships should be established with other IWRM **stakeholders** to increase dialogue and participation of civil society groups (including the disadvantaged), NGOs and other key actors who are to be involved in the planning and management of water resources.
- It is by now well-known that the participation of **women** is of particular importance as they are often key players in water resources management both domestically and productively. However, in reality too little attention is still given to specific mechanisms to promote women's participation. Besides, it is observed that in the region, including at the level of local authorities, there are still few female water professionals as compared to their male colleagues.

### 5.4 Financing

- **Financing** is a key challenge for local governments with regards to IWRM. Poor financial planning and use of funds are major obstacles to IWRM implementation.
- It is often **corruption** that is to blame for a lack of funds available for investment in the water sector. Mechanisms through which funds are allocated should therefore be more transparent and include increased stakeholder participation.
- **Financial autonomy** needs to go along with decentralisation. This can empower local governments to make their own decisions, allocate funding according to self-defined priorities, and take actions in the areas most in need of development. It also results in an increased sense of ownership of projects, which encourages political buy-in at the local level.
- Additional **financial support** from higher levels such as catchment and regional organisations is often necessary to help move away from dependence on donor funding.

## 5.5 Awareness raising and capacity building

- Local government capacity is often already severely stretched so that IWRM appears as another burden exceeding own abilities. There is a need therefore to demonstrate the **benefits** of applying IWRM, especially in view of securing basic water services in the long term. The local municipality must be aware of what they stand to gain before they are likely to implement change.
- **Lack of capacity in human resources** is a key obstacle in IWRM engagement by local governments. This already impacts on the ability to capture, analyse and store data and information.
- **Training, education and mentoring** is necessary for local government but also all others involved in IWRM.
- **Areas of training and education** should cover:
  - IWRM as a whole, what it is and the benefits it can achieve;
  - legal frameworks, such as water acts, in which IWRM operates;
  - how to perform local government mandates successfully to comply with IWRM principles;
  - participatory planning mechanisms at local and catchment level and the need to develop and link these; and
  - management and planning tools.
- The production of **tailor-made documentation, tools and guidelines** by national, transboundary and external organisations can greatly assist local government to engage in IWRM.
- Also, **weak institutional and technical capacity** constrains the implementation of IWRM.
- **Support for capacity building** should be made available by national and international organisations through, for example, scholarships, the setting up of capacity building networks and the transfer of technology and provision of technical expertise.
- **Peer to peer exchange** can build capacity through the sharing of knowledge and lessons learnt between local governments within the region.

ICLEI, 12 September 2007

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# **Annex 1**

## **Symposium programme**



Symposium

## Water for Local Needs

### - The Contribution of Local Governments to Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) -

Kopanong Hotel and Conference Centre  
Benoni, Greater Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, South Africa  
9 and 10 July, 2007



Hosted by the Greater Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality



Endorsed by the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Department of Water Affairs and Forestry (DWAf), South Africa, and the South African Local Governments Association (SALGA)

#### Objectives:

The symposium will be a forum for local governments and other relevant stakeholders in the SADC Region to identify the benefits of IWRM application for local governments as well as the ways and means to advance their involvement. The conclusions deriving from the debates will form the basis for local and regional initiatives aiming at encouraging and enabling local governments to adopt the principles of IWRM in their functions and activities.

The invited participants will have the opportunity:

- to learn from local, national and regional policies, programmes and projects that promote the involvement of local governments in IWRM;
- to exchange and discuss practical steps and challenges for local governments to contribute to IWRM;
- to share experiences, lessons and outputs from the LoGo Water project (see below);
- to establish and strengthen relationships among each other to take the outcomes of the symposium further in their own national settings.

The above will be achieved through the consideration and analysis of concrete examples of local government practices in the Region.

All the participants will receive a draft copy of the "IWRM Package for Local Governments". This Package - as well as the symposium itself - is being produced in the framework of the project LoGo Water, entitled *Towards effective involvement of local government in IWRM in river basins of the SADC Region (2005 to 2007)*. The project is financed by the European Commission, Directorate-General Research.

In coordination with the LoGo Water partnership, the symposium is organised by the Africa Secretariat and the International Training Centre of ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability (see last page for partners and contact information).

[www.iclei-europe.org/logowater/symposium2007](http://www.iclei-europe.org/logowater/symposium2007)

## Programme (Version as of 6 July 2007)

Chief facilitators:

- *Tim Hart, Principle Consultant, SRK Johannesburg, South Africa*
- *Dr. Lawrence Nyagwambo, Manager, IWSD - Institute of Water and Sanitation Development, Zimbabwe*

### Monday morning, 9 July 2007

#### 08:30 **Plenary – Opening**

Welcome by *Clr Duma Nkosi, Executive Mayor, Greater Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality*

Chairperson: *Felix Monggae, Chief Executive Officer, Kalahari Conservation Society, Gaborone, Botswana*

#### 08:40 Opening remarks

- *Marialuisa Tamborra, Scientific Officer, Directorate-General Research, European Commission*
- *Obonetse Alfred Masedi, Water & Sanitation Expert, SADC - Southern African Development Community*
- *Bogadi Mathangwane, GWP-SA - Global Water Partnership Southern Africa, Pretoria, South Africa*
- *Silas Mbedzi, Chief Director, Institutional Oversight, DWAF - Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, South Africa*
- *Derek Ndlovu, Chairperson, Municipal Services Working Group, SALGA - South African Local Government Association*
- *Muzi Wandile Chonco, Director in the Office of the Director General, DWAF, South Africa, on behalf of the Chairperson of LIMCOM - Limpopo River Basin Commission*

#### 09:20 Introduction to programme of the day

#### 09:30 Key note I:

A local government perspective on the benefits of IWRM

*Hon. Stephen Kabuye, Vice-President, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and Mayor, Entebbe, Municipal Council, Uganda (tbc)*

#### 09:50 Key note II:

An IWRM perspective on the benefits of local government involvement

*Barbara Schreiner, Senior Consultant, PEGASYS Strategy and Development, Pretoria, South Africa, formerly Deputy Director General: Policy and Regulation, Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, South Africa*

#### 10:10 First reactions from the audience

10:20 Break

#### 10:50 **Plenary**

The role of local governments in IWRM in the SADC Region – conclusions from the LoGo Water project  
*Dr. Lawrence Nyagwambo, Manager, IWSD – Institute for Water and Sanitation Development, Harare, Zimbabwe*

#### 11:10 Introduction to parallel sessions

### THEME I

### Increasing performance in local government mandates through the application of IWRM

#### 11:00 **Parallel sessions**

<b>Focus Group A</b>	<b>Focus Group B</b>	<b>Focus Group C</b>	<b>Focus Group D</b>	<b>Focus Group E</b>
<p>IWRM principles and <b>sanitation</b></p> <p>The Sewage Disposal Education Programme in eThekweni/Durban, South Africa</p> <p><i>Teddy Gounden, Manager, Community Education and Councillor Liaison, Ethekewini/Durban, South Africa</i></p>	<p>IWRM principles and <b>water supply</b></p> <p>Water reuse, water banking and water demand management as part of an integrated approach to urban water management in Windhoek, Namibia</p> <p><i>Ben van der Merwe, Consultant, Windhoek, Namibia</i></p>	<p>IWRM principles and <b>disaster management</b></p> <p>The role of Xai-Xai Municipality in mitigating the impacts of flood events – the 2000 Limpopo floods case study</p> <p><i>Francisco Vasco Nhanchengo, Municipal Council Xai-Xai, Mozambique</i></p>	<p>IWRM principles and <b>local economic development</b></p> <p>Implications of local economic development on water resources</p> <p><i>Peter Sibanda, Director, Bulawayo City Council, Zimbabwe</i></p>	<p>IWRM principles and <b>land-use planning</b></p> <p>The cooperation of local governments in the development of the Okavango Delta Management Plan</p> <p><i>Andrew Moremi Pitse, Land Board Secretary, Ngwato Land Board, Ministry of Lands and Housing, Serowe, Botswana</i></p>

12:30 Lunch

### Monday afternoon, 9 July 2007

<b>14:00</b> <b>Parallel sessions of Focus Groups A to E contin.</b>
<b>15:00</b> <b>Plenary</b> Sharing key messages from parallel sessions
15:30 Break
<b>THEME II</b> <b>Local Government and IWRM: capacity challenges</b>
<b>16:00</b> <b>Plenary</b> Market place for brainstorming
<b>16:30</b> Municipal management and IWRM - the congruencies and the gaps <i>Eliria Haigh, Institute for Water Research, Rhodes University, Grahamstown, South Africa</i>
<b>16:45</b> Plenary discussion
17:00 End of programme of the day

**18:00 to 20:00**

**Networking for IWRM**

**Tuesday morning, 10 July 2007**

<p><b>08:30 Plenary</b></p> <p>Recap and introduction to programme of the day</p> <p>Theatre Performance on Water Issues</p>				
<p><b>THEME III</b>  <b>Achieving integration at different levels of scale</b></p> <p>09:00 Entry points for initiating local governments engagement in IWRM at different levels  <i>Stef Smits, Project Officer, IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre, Delft, The Netherlands</i></p> <p>09:20 Introduction to group work</p>				
<p><b>Focus group F</b></p> <p><b>Integration at local level</b> through cooperation across sectors within the administration</p> <p>The Water Trust model of Lusaka, Zambia</p> <p><i>Bornwell Luanga, Director of Engineering Services, Department of Engineering, Lusaka City Council and Anderson Ngoma, Manager, Chazanga Water Trust scheme</i></p>	<p><b>Focus group G</b></p> <p><b>Horizontal integration</b> through municipal cooperation</p> <p>Integration of water resources management at local authority levels</p> <p><i>Albert Mbedzi, Beitbridge, Chief Executive Office, Beitbridge Rural District Council, Zimbabwe, and Abram Luruli, Municipality Manager, Municipality of Musina, South Africa</i></p>	<p><b>Focus group H</b></p> <p>Local government involvement in IWRM at <b>sub-catchment</b> level</p> <p>The key challenges and a proposal for capacity building for local governments to engage in IWRM. - Experiences from the Sand River catchment of the Inkomati Water Management Area of South Africa</p> <p>Derick du Toit, AWARD - Association for Water and Rural Development, Acornhoek, South Africa</p>	<p><b>Focus group I</b></p> <p>Local government involvement in IWRM at <b>catchment</b> level</p> <p>The participation of local governments in Catchment Management Authorities (CMAs)</p> <p><i>William Moraka, Manager, SALGA - South African Local Governments Association (tbc), and Derek Weston, DWAF - Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Pretoria, South Africa (tbc)</i></p>	<p><b>Focus group J</b></p> <p>Local governments in <b>transboundary IWRM initiatives</b></p> <p>Role of receiving municipalities in transboundary IWRM</p> <p><i>Johannes Buckle, RAND Water, Johannesburg, South Africa</i></p>
<p>11:00 Break</p>				
<p><b>11:30 Plenary</b></p> <p>Sharing key findings of analysis/success factors</p>				
<p>12:30 Lunch</p>				

**Tuesday afternoon, 10 July 2007**

<p><b>THEME IV</b>  <b>Moving ahead</b></p> <p><b>14:00</b> The role of research in IWRM – insights into the research component of the European Union Water Initiative  <i>Marialuisa Tamborra, Scientific Officer, Directorate General Research, European Commission</i></p> <p><b>14:20</b> Introduction to working groups</p>				
<p><b>Focus group K</b>  <b>Botswana</b>                  Introduction by  <i>Felix Monggae, Chief Executive Officer, Kalahari Conservation Society, Gaborone</i></p>	<p><b>Focus group L</b>  <b>Mozambique</b>                  Introduction by  <i>Ebenizário Chonguça, Regional Programme Coordinator, IUCN, Mozambique Office, Maputo</i></p>	<p><b>Focus group M</b>  <b>South Africa</b>                  Introduction by                  Dave Cox, Senior Consultant, INR - Institute of Natural Resources, Pietermaritzburg    <i>DWAF/DANIDA IWRM Programme: overview of progress &amp; planned activities by Derek Weston, DWAF - Department of Water Affairs and Forestry, Pretoria</i>    <i>Including launch of “IWRM-P Guidelines for Local Authorities” by Eiman Karar, Director, WRC – Water Research Commission, Pretoria</i></p>	<p><b>Focus group N</b>  <b>Zimbabwe</b>                  Introduction by  <i>Dr. Lawrence Nyagwambo, IWSD – Institute for Water and Sanitation Development, Harare</i></p>	<p><b>Focus group O</b>  <b>SADC Region</b>                  Introduction by  <i>N.N., SADC Water Division</i></p>
<p>16:00 Break</p>				
<p><b>16:30 Plenary</b>                  Panel: Working together for IWRM in the Limpopo Basin and beyond                  Representatives of Focus Groups K to O join the panel to discuss commonalities between country initiatives                  Followed by plenary discussion</p>				
<p><b>17:15 Closing plenary</b>                  Observations and some more food for thought – a review of discussions by  <i>Tim Hart, Principle Consultant, SRK Johannesburg, South Africa</i>                  Farewell by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Hon. Stephen Kabuye, Vice-President, ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability, and Mayor, Entebbe, Municipal Council, Uganda (tbc), and</i></li> <li>- <i>Clr Duma Nkosi, Executive Mayor, Greater Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality</i></li> </ul>				
<p>17:30 End of symposium</p>				

The Symposium “Water for Local Needs – the Contribution of Local Governments to IWRM” (Benoni, Greater Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Municipality, South Africa, 9 and 10 July 2007) has been organised by the partnership of the LoGo Water project:



CEH – Centre for Ecology and Hydrology ([www.ceh.ac.uk](http://www.ceh.ac.uk))



FNCA – Foundation for a New Water Culture ([www.unizar.es](http://www.unizar.es))



INR-Institute of Natural Resources ([www.inr.unp.ac.za](http://www.inr.unp.ac.za))



IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre ([www.irc.nl](http://www.irc.nl))



IUCN - The World Conservation Union, Mozambique Office ([www.iucnmoz.org.mz](http://www.iucnmoz.org.mz))



IWSD - Institute of Water and Sanitation Development ([www.iwsd.co.zw](http://www.iwsd.co.zw))



KCS – Kalahari Conservation Society ([www.kcs.org.bw](http://www.kcs.org.bw))



OUCE - The Oxford University Centre for the Environment ([www.ouce.ox.ac.uk](http://www.ouce.ox.ac.uk))



ICLEI – Local Governments for Sustainability ([www.iclei.org](http://www.iclei.org))  
Africa Secretariat and International Training Centre

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