

INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

Questions:

What is the status in regard institutional collaboration

What are the success stories?

How we can strengthen institutional collaboration

DRIVING FORCE

- Re-use of waste water is driven by scarcity of water in certain countries eg. Botswana, Mauritius, South Africa, Zimbabwe
- Despite Kenya being a chronically water scarce country, there is resistance to the use of waste water.

KENYA

- ◉ Classified as chronically water scarce
- ◉ Min. of water & irrigation responsible for water management plus:
- ◉ Water resource use association manage catchment
- ◉ Wastewater - local authorities + private companies
- ◉ Challenge = delivering mandate
- ◉ Collaboration not achieved - new constitution leading to govt restructure
- ◉ Water scarcity has not led to collaboration among institutions.

UGANDA, TANZANIA

- ◉ No problem of clean/fresh water
- ◉ Need for incentives for using wastewater for irrigation

SOUTH AFRICA

- ◉ The case of institutions in Durban and Capetown.
- ◉ There is collaboration among university of KZN, municipality and civic organizations.
- ◉ The municipality provided land for research facility and the university provides the human resource and funding from the civic organizations.

MAURITIUS AND BOTSWANA

- ◉ Good institutional cooperation among the different ministries.
- ◉ In Botswana, the supply of fresh water and management of waste water is already being handled by one government institution which works closely with others.
- ◉ In Mauritius, plans are already underway to set up one body to deal with fresh water and waste water management and irrigation.

SOMALIA

- ◉ No functioning institutions

ZIMBABWE

- ◉ There is poor institutional collaboration due to lack of coordinating mechanisms.
- ◉ The city council of Bulawayo does not treat most of its waste water and there are significant inflows of it into the river that has storage facilities.
- ◉ Farmers in peri-urban Bulawayo pay for untreated waste water for irrigation to the national water authority.

HOW TO IMPROVE

- ◉ Nationally & regionally
- ◉ How can we learn for each other
- ◉ Awareness & education creation on benefits of water
- ◉ Implications of poor management of wastewater
- ◉ Model of clear roles & responsibilities of institutions and forum for discussion
- ◉ Regional collaboration - regional bodies e.g. SADC, ECOWAS, EAC, River Basin Authorities, AMCOW
- ◉ Field exchange visits
- ◉ Networking e.g. WATERNET to coordinate - what will happen after this workshop?
- ◉ Engage academic institutions - training of professionals & capacity development, in service short-term training