

WATER FOR LIVELIHOODS PROJECT (W4L) 2011–2020

Peshawar, May 06, 2019



The context and relevance of the project

- High climatic and geographic diversity in Pakistan
- Rural population mostly depending on climate-sensitive economy (Water, agriculture and livestock)
- Inter-provincial tension on water distribution, taxation and storage
- High incidence of poverty in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Overview

Goal: Equitable access to water through integrated management in ecologically fragile, semi-arid and poor districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for enhancing rural economies

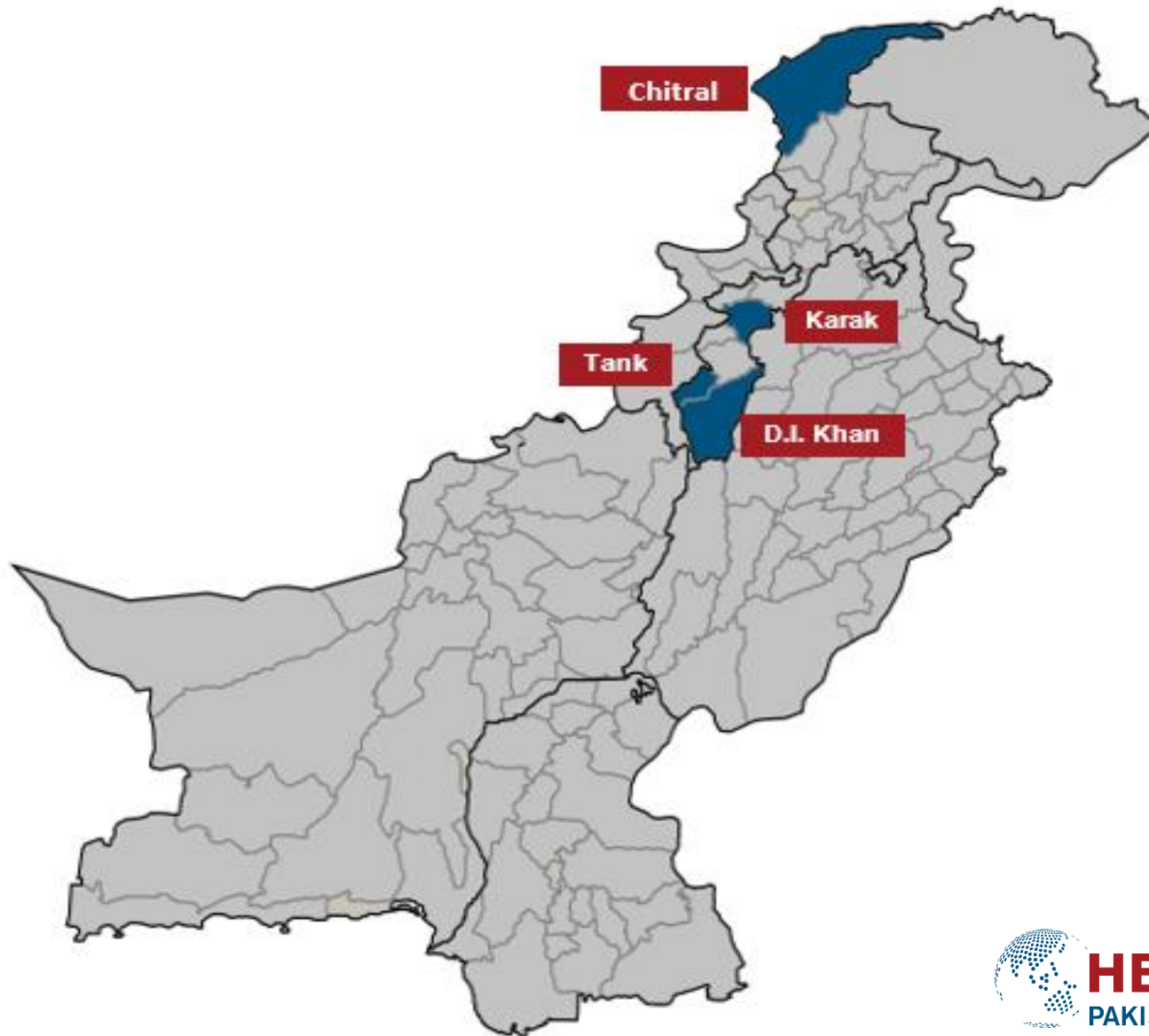
Partnership: P&DD Department of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

Phase I: August, 2011 – December, 2013 (4.19 million CHF)

Phase II: January, 2014 – December, 2017 (6.16 million CHF)

Consolidation: March, 2018 – February, 2020 (1.54 million CHF)

Where we work



PHASE - I



Intended outcomes

1. Local Village communities have equitable access to safe drinking water and contribute to improved water governance and together with local authorities increase the availability of irrigation water in rain-fed areas.
2. Village communities protect their assets (houses, livestock, agriculture land etc.) against water related threats such as floods and extreme drought
3. Development actors gain adequate management capacities and specific water-sector related know-how and knowledge and use these experiences for up-scaling of interventions in the Pakistan-Afghanistan border areas.

Key achievements

- Access of 6,727 HHs enhanced to clean drinking water in 37 remotely located villages.
- Access of 8,579 HHs enhanced to irrigation water in 59 villages through rehabilitation and new schemes to irrigate 69,293 acres of land.
- 3,603 farming HHs benefited by livestock drinking water ponds in grazing areas.
- One delay action dam reduced soil erosion and increased ground water recharge in Karrak along with providing irrigation water for 20 acre of land.

Key achievements (cont.)

- 5 Water Users' Associations (WUAs), comprising of 94 Water Users' Groups formed in D.I.Khan and Karak.
- Capacity of WUAs built to negotiate their rights and ensure equitable water distribution in the area.
- Capacity of local service providers (GLAs and local NGOs) built in participatory development and in specific structural designing for Rod Kohi irrigation system
- Joint watershed management plans prepared for 5 watersheds in Karak and Chitral.

Key achievements (cont.)

- Joint WM plans implemented in 3 small watershed of Karak and Chitral (plantation on 68 acre of land in 3 watersheds - benefiting 195 HH).
- DRR Structures protected 37 villages with 4,348 HHs and 932 acre of Agriculture land
- Capacity of concerned GLAs built in weather data collection
- Partner NGOs and community trained in CBDRM

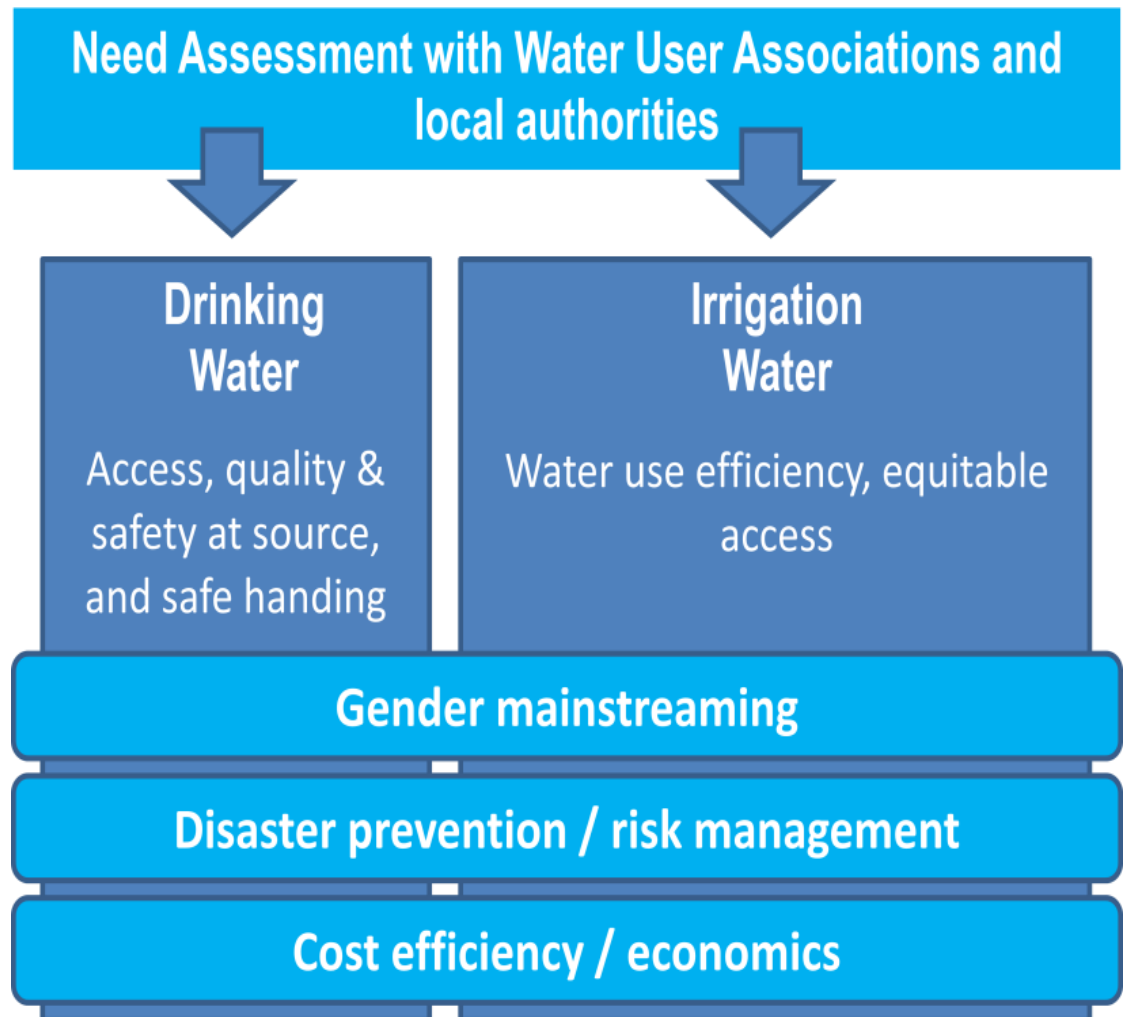


PHASE - II



Thematic focus & approach

1. Improved frame conditions and Water governance
2. Access to improved drinking water and water for food production



Intended outcomes

1. Water users and local authorities jointly change frame conditions for equitable water governance systems on a larger scale.
2. Local authorities and water users assume their revised mandates for necessary investments in water- linked infrastructure and provision of corresponding quality services

Key achievements

- The project in Phase II enlarged its focus on water resource governance using IWRM approach by applying the tool Water Use Management Plan – WUMP.
- 408 revenue villages and 88 settlements with 208,153 HHs were engaged in WUMP preparation process.
- 9 WUMPs were prepared at sub district level which induced dialogues between various stakeholders / water users to arrive at an agreed plan of action for certain number of years (34 Union Councils/107 Village Councils comprising of 496 villages).

Water Use Management Planning in KPK

To facilitate equitable, efficient and sustainable utilization of water for improved livelihoods based on

- Assessment of water resources, availability and requirements;
- Participatory prioritization and planning;
- Coordinated water resources development by different stakeholders (communities, government and non-government organizations)
- strengthened local institutional capacity (water users associations).



Project Steering Committee

Guided by
Water Advisory
Group

District WUMP
Steering Group

W4L PSU
(Peshawar and
Field)

- Overall facilitation at each step
- Monitoring and documentation at each step
- Advocacy
- Essential background surveys and assessments
- Liaise with district committee

Water Use Management Plan

(13 steps in 3 phases)

Ensure: Equitable access to water and inclusion of the excluded

Potential investment options reflected

Concerned Water
User Association
(Tehsil / catchment)

Relevant
Government Line
Agencies

Several Water User Groups / CBOs setting
priorities
(Village)

Supported by
Partner NGOs

Water Use Management Plan (WUMP) is a participatory planning process. This is led by multi-stakeholder dialogues to exchange potentials for improvement in water sector. The WUMP identifies water sector issues (gaps) and suggest options for improvement in local water management practices through improved water governance.

Key achievements (cont.)

- Overall 1,669 water related initiatives were identified and prioritized for 496 villages with 208,153 HHs covering a population of 1,617,714 (792,680 men and 825,034 women) related to different sub-sectors.
- 17 Water User Associations (WUAs) formed and strengthened representing 801 Water User Groups (WUGs) (400 men, 357 women and 44 mix groups) with total 3,995 persons in leadership position (2,203 men and 1,792 women)
- 4 District Coordination Committees are formally notified by the respective Deputy Commissioners (DCs). They progress of the project and steer the Water Use Management Plans (WUMPs).

Key achievements (cont.)

- Trained 2409 (1,454 men and 955 women) members of WUAs & WUGs on various organizational and technical themes.
- Capacity of technical service providers, partner NGOs and project staff enhanced for improved service delivery based on community needs .
- Local government (LG) elected representatives (134 men and 27 women) oriented to WUMP planning process and lobbying with respect to address part of the WUMP priorities through funds allocated to LG.

Key achievements (cont.)

- 59 DWSS in 71 villages benefited 29,727 HHs with a total population of 237,816 (121,287 women and 116,529 men).
- 47 irrigation schemes in 87 villages benefitting 13,235 HHs with a total population of 105,879 (53,998 women and 51,881) through irrigating 32,134 acres of land.
- More than 60 documents relating to water resource management and use were developed.



CONSOLIDATION PHASE



Recommendations of consolidation workshop

On the basis of self-evaluation, exit & consolidation strategy and external review, participants of the consolidation workshop agreed on the following four products for the consolidation phase:

A. Water Use Management Plan (WUMP)

- Making the process simple, short and cost effective; upscaling and sustainability

B. Community level institutions (WUGs/WUAs)

- Capacity building, legalization and sustainability

C. District Coordination Committee (DCC)

- Capacity building and institutionalization
- Linking the committee with the stakeholders at provincial level

D. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Strategy

- Area specific strategy, as there are some areas that are water scarce while others are abundant with water, may be developed in line with the draft national water policy instead of waiting long for the notified national policy.



Key approaches and consolidation agenda

1. Process & quality of collaboration (WUMP)

WUMP

- 9 in four districts
- 1 WUMP up-scaling to district
- 496 villages, 206,894 HH with 160,560 people and 1,669 priorities
- 164 priorities are already financed
- DCC exists for vetting and steering
- Draft manual exists
- District departments in four target districts aware of the methodology

- Simplify the tool and finalize the manual + seek official approval
- Who will be the ultimate custodian at provincial level to take over WUMP tool?
- Train a WUMP cadre (government)
- 2 more WUMPs as a training exercise
- Continue lobbying for more finances

Key approached and consolidation agenda (cont.)

2. Water Users' Associations (WUAs)

WUAs

- 17 WUAs representing 801 WUGs (400 men groups, 357 women groups and 44 mix groups) in 496 villages in four districts
- WUAs have 1791 women and 2203 men general body membership
- WUAs have 238 executive body members (59 women, 179 men
- 23 (6 women, 17 men) WUAs are members of DCC
- WUAs are fully trained on WUMP

- Ensure organization strengthening of WUAs
- Registration of all WUAs
- Improved leadership skills among women (from token representation to genuinely contributing)
- Improve skills of WUAs on organization management, fund raising and advocacy
- Include 2 new WUAs in the process emerging with two new training WUMPs

Key approached and consolidation agenda (cont.)

3. District Coordination Committee (DCC)

DCCs

- Four such fora in four districts
- Duly notified by deputy commissioners
- 6 women, 17 men from WUAs represent their constituency in DCC
- Steer WUMP preparation and implementation process

- Discuss and finalize options for institutionalizing DCC in future
- Include LG representation at district level
- Link for forum with a similar integrated set up at provincial level
- Revise ToRs of DCC to making water steering stronger on IWRM principles

Key approached and consolidation agenda (cont.)

4. Water Governance with Integrated Water Resource Management

Water
Governance

- A position paper on WG prepared with thorough consultation of policy makers forms the basis for future discourse.
- PSC W4L headed by ACS in its last meeting in February 2017 decided to deliberate on IWRM and related policy measures
- Policy environment at the moment is conducive for IWRM dialogue.

- Continue with the discourse on water governance
- Analyze current frame-conditions of individual department to explore entry points for change towards integrated thinking and equity
- Strengthen capacities of actors on WG principles.
- Improve grounds for IWRM strategy formulation and support the process

Intended outcomes

1. Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) approach mainstreamed in relevant government line departments in KP.
2. Local actors effectively draw support from province & other institutions for effective water governance and management system in line with WUMP/IWRM
3. Project knowledge and experiences for use by water sector actors (GLAs, LG, WUAs), communities (women & youth) and academia consolidated/ adapted and disseminated

Key achievements (cont.)

- IWRM strategy formulation process facilitated
- IWRMP manual developed for training and facilitation of stakeholders at district level
- GLAs, LG representatives, WUAs and communities trained/oriented on social and technical themes i.e. water use efficiency, climate change adaptation, gender mainstreaming, proposal writing and ADR etc.
- Relevant GLAs facilitated to incorporate water initiatives identified in the WUMP process
- Involved stakeholders Knowledge creation process and KM products developed for further dissemination and capacity building.

KP IWRM Strategy Formulation Process

- Consultation Workshop with all relevant stakeholders to develop a roadmap for formulation of IWRM strategy
- Core Working Group formation/ notification
- Meetings of the Core Working Group
 - A. CWG meetings
 - B. Consultation with individual CWG members on need basis
- Notification of sub-working groups



Status Report of Sub-sectors Prepared

1. Agriculture
2. Climate Change
3. Drinking Water & Sanitation
4. Energy & Hydropower
5. Forestry
6. Financial Trends Analysis
7. Groundwater
8. Irrigation
9. Legal Framework Landscape
10. Private Sector including Industries
11. Water Users & their Associations
12. Water Productivity
13. Planning and financial coordination
14. Hydrology



Broad Consultation Workshop

- Evaluate the progress of Roadmap IWRM strategy formulation
- Review and understand status reports' findings and key recommendations
- Based on the findings of the status reports, and the overall sectoral landscape of water in KP, identify cornerstones of strategy
- Agree on next steps



CWG Experts Meetings

Objectives

- To discuss and broadly agree on strategic pillars and contents of the strategy
- Sustainable water resource management,
- Good water governance,
- Effective public private partnership and,
- Improved water knowledge on quantity and quality



Final Consultation Workshop on IWRM Strategy Held April 2019

• Objectives

- Build a consensus on key strategy priorities and action lines
 - Build consensus on implementation mechanism for the strategy
 - Agree on next steps including launching of strategy
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- Under the IWRM strategy, a proposed Water Governing Structures at Provincial & District level
 - KP Water Commission Chief Minister of the KP province, a high-level independent body
 - KP Groundwater Authority will be constituted as a regulator of groundwater in the province reporting to the Additional Chief Secretary.
 - Districts IWRM Planning and Execution Committees





**THANK
YOU!**



HELVETAS
PAKISTAN