

## SDG 6 IWRM Support Programme

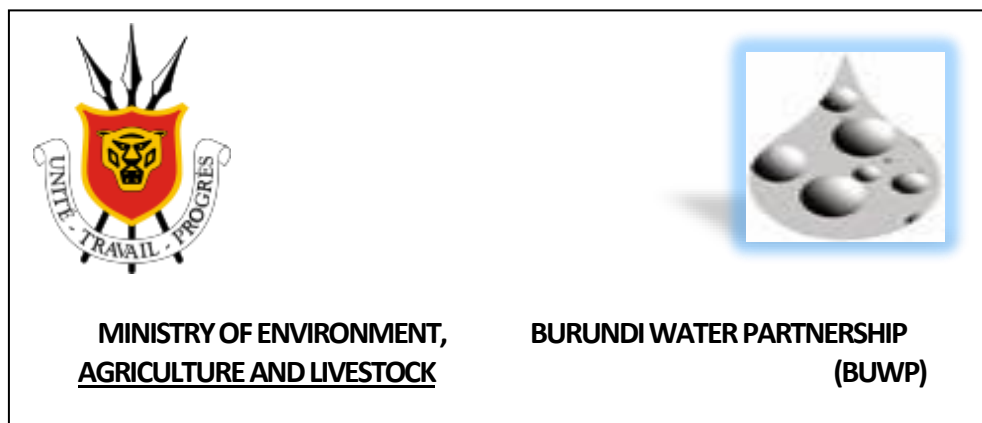
### Stage 1:

# Stakeholder Consultation Report

SDG 6.5.1, degree of implementation of IWRM

## Burundi

31 August 2020



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## **REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP TO EVALUATE THE DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED WATER RESSOURCES MANAGEMENT IN BURUNDI.**

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### **I. INTRODUCTION**

On 23 October 2020, a workshop was held at the Emmaus Hotel in Bujumbura to assess the degree of implementation of IWRM in the framework of the Global Water Partnership in agreement with the National Water Partnership in Burundi.

The last evaluation of SDG 6.5.1 took place on 26 September 2017 at the DORADO Hotel.

The participants in this workshop come from state institutions intervening in the field of water resources management, including non-governmental organizations/civil society worked in this sector.

### **II. PROGRESS OF THE WORK**

#### ***II.1 Welcome remarks.***

In his welcome address, the President of the National Water Partnership in Burundi, Mr. Anicet NKURIKIYE first gave a warmest welcome and a brief overview of the Global Partnership and the National Water Partnership in Burundi by informing the participants of the latest evaluation which dates back to 2017. He reviewed the process/steps followed during the evaluation of this indicator and this workshop comes within the same framework to evaluate the progress made during the last three years.

He thanked the institution leading the "IWRM", Directorate of Environment, water Resources and sanitation for the good collaboration that exists between the National Water Partnership in Burundi and the other partners involved in this field.

He concluded his welcoming address by informing us that another support for the evaluation of the implementation of indicator 6.5.1 had been proposed by the Global Water Partnership to the countries having expressed this request and Burundi is included in the list of requesting countries.

#### ***II.2. Workshop Opening Speeches***



The opening speech of the workshop was delivered by the Director General Director of Environment, Water Resources and Sanitation.

In his speech, he first reviewed the ongoing programmes related to water management at the national level in partnership with other state and non-state institutions. He informed the participants that a questionnaire for the evaluation of indicator 6.5.1 had been sent to the institution in charge of this sector and that a team of experts had collected the data to answer the questionnaire.

**Photos (Left to right: Director in charge of meteorology, General Director, Chair of Burundi Water Partnership)**

He highlighted as follows: this workshop is therefore a broad framework with all stakeholders to evaluate this indicator on the basis of the above-mentioned questionnaire.

He then thanked the Country Water Partnership in Burundi for having had the opportunity to create a framework with the Global Water Partnership to assess the implementation of this indicator.

In closing his speech, he thanked the participants for having responded to the invitation and urged them to carefully follow the presentation that would follow in order to work assiduously to properly assess this indicator.

After the opening ceremonies, a family photo was taken (cover page) as well as the individual presentation of the workshop participants before the coffee break.

**II.3 Presentation of the methodology for assessing IWRM indicators**

This presentation made by the Chair of the BUrundi Water Partnership Mr. Anicet NKURIKIYE, who first gave us an introduction on SDG 6: "Clean water and sanitation" as well as indicator 6.5.1: "Degree of implementation of integrated water resources management".

He then reviewed the evaluation methodology for the indicator used in the last evaluation at 26 Septemeber 2017 and the summary results of this evaluation, the content of which is given below:

Sections	Average ratings for each section
Section 1: Enabling environment	40 %
Section 2 Institutions and Participation	31%
Section 3: Management instruments	33%
Section 4: Financing	24%
<b>Level of IWRM implementation (Average)</b>	<b>32 %</b>

This report has been forwarded to the Global Water Partnership, East Africa Region and the Global Coordination based in Stockholm and this report has been compiled with those of other countries.

A global report was disseminated and shared with the countries that participated in the assessment of indicator 6.5.1 in their respective countries.

After this introduction, it presented the methodology for the evaluation of this indicator as explained in the paragraphs below:

The indicator is determined from the results of a questionnaire on integrated water resources management (IWRM), which covers four sections:

1. **1. *Enabling environment***: Creating the conditions that help to support the implementation of IWRM, encompassing the basic policies, legal and strategic planning tools necessary for its implementation .

1.1 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the national level?

1.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?

**2. *Institutions and participation***: The different institutional stakeholders involved and their political, social, economic and administrative roles that can support the implementation of IWRM.

2.1. What is the status of institutions for the implementation of IWRM at national level?

2.2. What is the status of institutions for implementing IWRM at other levels?

**3. *Management instruments***: Tools and activities that enable decision-makers and users to make rational and informed choices when identifying and adopting the right actions to be taken.

3.1 What is the status of management instruments to support the implementation of IWRM at the national level?

3.2. What is the status of management instruments to support the implementation of IWRM at other levels?

**4. *Financing***: A budget and funding from various sources made available and used for water resources development and management.

4.1. What is the state of funding for water resources development and management at national level?

4.2. What is the status of financing for water resources implementation and management at other levels?

Note here that for each question a score between 0 and 100 should be given, unless the country considers the question "not applicable (n / a)". The allocation of the score is guided by a descriptive text specific to each question. The possible scores that can be awarded for each question are: 0, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 70, 80, 90 and 100 according to the degree of implementation.

After this presentation, participants were divided into four groups corresponding to the four sections indicated above.

Facilitation was provided by the Representative of the OBEA "Burundian Observatory for water and sanitation", Mr. MBURENTE Nestor, Vice-Chair of Burundi Water Partnership.

## II.4. Groups work



After the presentation of the methodology and the questionnaire, the participants were divided into four groups:

Group 1: Enabling environment

Group 2: Institution and Participation

Group 3: Management instruments

Group 4: Financing

Discussions continued in the groups by responding each of the two questions for each section and justify the score given for each question.



After the group work session, there was a presentation for each team so that the participants could appreciate the score given and the justifications for each question asked.

Participants were free to propose a score based on the justifications appreciated and/or deliberated by majority.

**Observations:** During the plenary session, there was a lot of debate at the level of each section to finally arrive at the consensual results for each section as mentioned in point II.5 below.

## II.5. Results of the plenary discussions:

1. Enabling Environment						
	Degree of implementation (0 – 100)					
	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
<b>1.1 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at the national level?</b>						
<b>a. National water resources <b>policy</b>, or similar.</b>	Development <b>not started</b> or not progressing.	<b>Exists</b> , but not based on IWRM.	Based on IWRM, <b>approved</b> by government and starting to be used by authorities to guide work.	Being <b>used</b> by the majority of relevant authorities to guide work.	Policy objectives consistently <b>achieved</b> .	Objectives consistently achieved, and periodically <b>reviewed</b> and revised.
Score	60					
<b>Status description:</b> Reference to the law, when was the law created/revised, examples of how the law is used to guide the work or what objectives of the law have been achieved or are being monitored]. Existence of the national water policy since 2009 and its operational strategy. The different institutions refer to it in the planning of the different programs and projects. The objectives are partially achieved.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to encourage all institutions and stakeholders to implement the strategies of the national water policy in order to achieve the objectives that have been set.						
<b>b. National water resources <b>law(s)</b>.</b>	Development <b>not started</b> or not progressing.	<b>Exists</b> , but not based on IWRM.	Based on IWRM, <b>approved</b> by government and starting to be applied by authorities.	<b>Being applied</b> by the majority of relevant authorities.	All laws are being <b>applied</b> across the country.	All laws are <b>enforced</b> across the country, and all people and organizations are held accountable.
Score	50					
<b>Status description:</b> Reference to the law, when was the law created, the mechanisms put in place to implement the law, or concrete examples of implementation of the law]. The water code, some implementing legislation (8/22 developed) and wastewater discharge standards are available and are being implemented.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Setting up (delimitation, organisation, operation, etc...) of the sub-basins.						
<b>c. National integrated water resources management (IWRM) <b>plans</b>, or similar.</b>	Development <b>not started</b> or not progressing.	<b>Being prepared</b> , but not approved by government.	<b>Approved</b> by government and starting to be implemented by authorities.	Being <b>implemented</b> by the majority of relevant authorities.	Plan objectives consistently <b>achieved</b> .	Objectives consistently achieved, and periodically <b>reviewed</b> and revised.
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> Burundi has its Action Plan for IWRM management (PAGIRE) since (2009) and the National Water Strategy (2009) but are not applied down to the sub-basins						
<b>Way forward:</b> Setting up (delimitation, organisation, operation, etc...) of the sub-basins.						
<b>1.2 What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?</b>						

a. Sub-national <sup>1</sup> water resources <b>policies</b> or similar.	Development <b>not started</b> or delayed in most sub-national jurisdictions.	<b>Exist</b> in most jurisdictions, but not necessarily based on IWRM.	Based on IWRM, <b>approved</b> by the majority of authorities and starting to be used to guide work.	Being <b>used</b> by the majority of relevant authorities to guide work.	Policy objectives consistently <b>achieved</b> by a majority of authorities.	Objectives consistently achieved by all authorities, and periodically <b>reviewed</b> and revised.
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> Administrative decentralization in the global but not technical framework: setting up decentralized institutions. Existence of the Regional Water Policy (Community of Central African States), Nile Basin Cooperation Framework, Lake Tanganika Authority, Lake Kivu Basin Authority, etc... and the members countries refer to it to develop national IWRM policies.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Set up monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to encourage all member countries to refer to them for a good harmonization of national water policies.						
b. Basin/aquifer <b>management plans</b> <sup>2</sup> or similar, based on IWRM.	Development <b>not started</b> or delayed in most basins/aquifers of national importance.	<b>Being prepared</b> for most basins/aquifers.	<b>Approved</b> in the majority of basins/aquifers and starting to be used by authorities.	Being <b>implemented</b> in the majority of basins/aquifers.	Plan objectives consistently <b>achieved</b> in majority of basins/aquifers.	Objectives consistently achieved in all basins/aquifers, and periodically <b>reviewed</b> and revised.
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> Regional Water Strategy for Community of Central African States , Lake Tanganyika Authority (Lake Tanganyika water management), Lake Victoria basin water management, EAC hydrometer project, etc ... managed at regional level on the basis of regional planning. Some project initiatives that do not cover all the lake and river basins from Burundi.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Elaboration of documents (groundwater maps, wetland management plan, etc ...) for the parts not covered by the studies, updating and validation of existing documents/studies.						
c. Arrangements for <b>transboundary water management</b> .	Development <b>not started</b> or not progressing.	<b>Being prepared</b> or negotiated.	Arrangements are <b>adopted</b> .	Arrangements' provisions are <b>partly implemented</b> .	Arrangements' provisions are <b>mostly implemented</b> .	The arrangements' provisions are <b>fully implemented</b> .
Score	60					
<b>Status description:</b> Some projects and programs (NBI NELSAP ; ABAKIR, LAKE Tanganyika AUTHORITY, LVEMP II, etc...) stemming from regional agreements are being implemented.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Set up Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms at the level of each country for a good implementation of the provisions of the agreement.						

<b>d. Sub-national water resources regulations<sup>3</sup></b> (laws, decrees, ordinances or similar). <sup>4</sup>	Development <b>not started</b> or delayed in most sub-national jurisdictions.	<b>Exist</b> in most jurisdictions, but not necessarily based on IWRM.	Based on IWRM, <b>approved</b> in most jurisdictions and starting to be applied by authorities in some jurisdictions.	<b>Some</b> regulations <b>being applied</b> in the majority of jurisdictions.	<b>All</b> regulations <b>being applied</b> in the majority of jurisdictions.	All regulations being applied and <b>enforced</b> in all jurisdictions, and all people and organizations are held accountable.
Score <b>60</b>						
<b>Status description:</b> No regulation at the decentralized level, technical decentralization is not effective.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Strengthening local institutional capacities						

2. Institutions and Participation						
	Degree of implementation (0 – 100)					
	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
<b>2.1 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at the national level?</b>						
<b>a. National government authorities<sup>5</sup> for leading IWRM implementation.</b>	<b>No</b> dedicated government authorities for water resources management.	Authorities <b>exist</b> , with clear mandate to lead water resources management.	Authorities have clear mandate to lead IWRM implementation, and the capacity <sup>6</sup> to effectively lead IWRM plan <b>formulation</b> .	Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead IWRM plan <b>implementation</b> .	Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic monitoring and <b>evaluation</b> of the IWRM plan(s).	Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic IWRM plan <b>revision</b> .
Score	70					
<b>Status description:</b> Leaders, mandates, capacities to effectively lead the IWRM implementation plan are available. Financial capacity for regular periodic monitoring and evaluation of the IWRM plan are insufficient.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Technical and financial support are essential						
<b>b. Coordination between national government authorities representing different sectors<sup>7</sup> on water resources, policy, planning and management.</b>	<b>No information</b> shared between different government sectors on policy, planning and management.	<b>Information</b> on water resources, policy, planning and management is made available between different sectors.	<b>Communication:</b> Information, experiences and opinions are <b>shared between</b> different sectors.	<b>Consultation:</b> Opportunities for different sectors to <b>take part</b> in policy, planning and management processes.	<b>Collaboration:</b> Formal <b>arrangements</b> between different government sectors with the objective of agreeing on collective decisions on important issues and activities.	<b>Co-decisions and co-production:</b> Shared power between different sectors on joint policy, planning and management activities.
Score	80					
<b>Status description:</b> In general, most stakeholders take part in formal consultations related to IWRM.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Need of decentralization structures and make them more active						

<b>c. Public participation</b> <sup>8</sup> in water resources, policy, planning and management at national level.	<b>No information</b> shared between government and the public on policy, planning and management.	<b>Information</b> on water resources, policy, planning and management is made available to the public.	<b>Communication:</b> Government authorities <b>request</b> information, experiences and opinions of the public.	<b>Consultation:</b> Government authorities regularly <b>use</b> information, experiences and opinions of the public.	<b>Collaboration: Mechanisms</b> <sup>9</sup> established, and regularly used, for the public to take part in relevant policy, planning and management processes.	<b>Representation:</b> Formal representation of the public in government processes contributing to decision making on important issues and activities, as appropriate.
Score <b>60</b>	<b>Status description:</b> There is a need for the a involvement of stakeholders in IWRM activities and their regular consultation by government authorities.					
<b>Way forward:</b> Train of trainers and set up local structures [						
<b>d. Private sector</b> <sup>10</sup> participation in water resources development, management and use.	<b>No information</b> shared between government and private sector about water resources development, management and use.	<b>Information</b> made available between government and private sector about water resources development, management and use.	<b>Communication</b> between government and private sector about water resources development, management and use.	<b>Consultation:</b> Government authorities regularly involve the private sector in water resources development, management and use activities.	<b>Collaboration: Mechanisms</b> <sup>11</sup> established, and regularly used, for private sector involvement and partnership.	<b>Representation:</b> Effective private sector involvement established for water resources development, management and use activities.
Score <b>20</b>	<b>Status description:</b> Private sector involvement is low. There is a need for capacity building of the private sector (Public, Private Partnership).					
<b>Way forward:</b> Awareness raising and capacity building for private sector involvement in IWRM as part of integral development framework						
<b>e. Developing IWRM capacity.</b> <sup>12</sup>	<b>No</b> capacity development specific to water resources management.	<b>Occasional</b> capacity development, generally limited to <b>short-term</b> / ad-hoc activities.	<b>Some long-term</b> capacity development initiatives are being implemented, but geographic and stakeholder coverage is <b>limited</b> .	<b>Long-term</b> capacity development initiatives are being implemented, and geographic and stakeholder coverage is <b>adequate</b> .	Long-term capacity development initiatives are being implemented, with <b>effective</b> outcomes, and geographic and stakeholder coverage is <b>very good</b> .	Long-term capacity development initiatives are being implemented with <b>highly effective</b> outcomes, and geographic and stakeholder coverage is <b>excellent</b> .
Score <b>40</b>	<b>Status description:</b>					

IWRM capacity is at low level follow all groups are not involved, only project and programmes are interested with IWRM issues and stakeholders don't have enough knowledge						
<b>Way forward:</b> Develop an IWRM action plan with stakeholders involvement						
<b>2.2 What is the status of institutions for IWRM implementation at other levels?</b>						
<b>a. Basin/aquifer level<sup>13</sup> organizations<sup>14</sup></b> for leading implementation of IWRM.	<b>No</b> dedicated basin authorities for water resources management.	Authorities <b>exist</b> , with clear mandate to lead water resources management.	Authorities have clear mandate to lead IWRM implementation, and the capacity <sup>15</sup> to effectively lead IWRM plan <b>formulation</b> .	Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead IWRM plan <b>implementation</b> .	Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic monitoring and <b>evaluation</b> of the IWRM plan(s).	Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic IWRM plan <b>revision</b> .
<b>Status description:</b> They exist only in written texts. They must be effectively set up A General Directorate in charge of river basins is needed.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Advocate for the establishment of these structures officially and plan capacity building						
<b>b. Public participation<sup>16</sup></b> in water resources, policy, planning and management at the <b>local level</b> . <sup>17</sup>	<b>No information</b> shared between government and the public on policy, planning and management.	<b>Information</b> on water resources, policy, planning and management is made available to the public.	<b>Communication:</b> Government authorities <b>request</b> information, experiences and opinions of the public.	<b>Consultation:</b> Government authorities regularly <b>use</b> local level information, experiences and opinions of the public.	<b>Collaboration: Mechanisms<sup>18</sup></b> established, and regularly used, for the public to take part in relevant policy, planning and management processes.	<b>Representation:</b> Formal representation of the public in local authority processes contributing to decision making on important issues and activities, as appropriate.
<b>Status description:</b> The mechanisms put in place for citizen participation. Consultation/involvement of different stakeholders up to the local level needs to be improved.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Action plan related update for participation and involvement is required						

<b>c. Participation of vulnerable groups</b> in water resources planning and management. <sup>19</sup>	Participation of vulnerable groups <b>not explicitly addressed</b> in laws, policies, or plans.	Vulnerable groups <b>partially addressed</b> , but no explicit procedures in place. <sup>20</sup>	<b>Some procedures in place</b> , but limited budget and human capacity for implementation.	Procedures in place, with <b>moderate participation</b> of vulnerable groups (moderate budget and human capacity).	<b>Regular participation</b> of vulnerable groups (sufficient budget and human capacity, and participation is monitored).	<b>Meaningful<sup>21</sup> and regular participation</b> of vulnerable groups, as appropriate.
Score	70					
<b>Status description:</b> Vulnerable groups involvement at the local level is not effective, and support for their activities remains limited.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Effective involvement is required insofar as vulnerable groups are concerned by water resources planning and management						
<b>d. Gender included in laws/plans or similar</b> within water resources management. <sup>22</sup>	Gender considerations <b>not explicitly included</b> in national/ subnational laws/plans or similar.	Gender considerations <b>partially included</b> in laws/plans or similar.	Gender considerations <b>included</b> (but limited implementation, budget or monitoring).	Gender <b>objectives<sup>23</sup> partly achieved</b> (activities partially monitored and funded).	Gender objectives <b>mostly achieved</b> (activities adequately monitored and funded).	Gender objectives <b>consistently achieved</b> and effectively address gender issues (activities and outcomes reviewed and revised).
Score	70					
<b>Status description:</b> Actually gender is involved in decisions makers from local levels and contribute basically as advises						
<b>Way forward:</b> Improve their involvement insofar as they are majority especially through communities.						
<b>e. Organizational framework for transboundary water management.</b> <sup>24</sup>	<b>No</b> organizational framework(s).	Organizational framework(s) <b>being developed.</b>	Organizational framework(s) <b>established.</b>	Organizational framework(s)' mandate is <b>partly fulfilled.</b>	Organizational framework(s)' mandate is <b>mostly fulfilled.</b>	Organizational framework(s)' mandate is <b>fully fulfilled.</b>
Score	60					
<b>Status description:</b> xxx Burundi is involved in organizational framework for transboundary water management such as NBI, Lake Tanganyika Authority, Lake Victoria Basin Commission etc ; some organizations no longer working as last years.						

<b>Way forward:</b> Improving the cross-border and regional framework						
<b>f. Sub-national</b> <sup>25</sup> <b>authorities</b> for leading IWRM implementation. <sup>26</sup>	<b>No</b> dedicated sub-national authorities for water resources management.	Authorities <b>exist</b> , with clear mandate to lead water resources management.	Authorities have clear mandate to lead IWRM implementation, and the capacity <sup>27</sup> to effectively lead IWRM plan <b>formulation</b> .	Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead IWRM plan <b>implementation</b> .	Authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic monitoring and <b>evaluation</b> of the IWRM plan(s).	Sub-national authorities have the capacity to effectively lead periodic IWRM plan <b>revision</b> .
Score	70					
<b>Status description:</b> Existence of the Municipal Water Authority and the provincial office for the environment, agriculture and livestock, whose effectiveness in terms of monitoring and evaluation needs to be strengthened.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Some local initiatives, but hopefully this will spread throughout the country						

3. Management Instruments						
	Degree of implementation (0 – 100)					
	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
<b>3.1 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level?</b>						
<b>a. National monitoring of water availability<sup>28</sup></b> (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country).	<b>No</b> national monitoring systems in place.	Monitoring systems established for a <b>limited</b> number of <b>short-term</b> / ad-hoc projects or similar.	<b>Long-term</b> national monitoring is carried out but with <b>limited</b> coverage and limited use by stakeholders.	<b>Long-term</b> national monitoring is carried out with <b>adequate</b> coverage but limited use by stakeholders.	Long-term national monitoring is carried out with <b>very good</b> coverage and adequate use by stakeholders.	Long-term national monitoring is carried out with <b>excellent</b> coverage and excellent use by stakeholders.
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> National monitoring is done by Geographic Institute of Burundi (IGEBU) under department in charge of hydrology in pilots areas (around 10) with limited budget						
<b>Way forward:</b> There is a need to generalise coverage and make data available to users						
<b>b. Sustainable and efficient water use management<sup>29</sup></b> from the national level, (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country).	<b>No</b> management instruments being implemented.	Use of management instruments is <b>limited</b> and only through <b>short-term</b> / ad-hoc projects or similar.	<b>Some</b> management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, but with <b>limited</b> coverage across different water users and the country.	Management instruments are implemented on a <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>adequate</b> coverage across different water users and the country.	Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>very good</b> coverage across different water users and the country, and are <b>effective</b> .	Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>excellent</b> coverage across different water users and the country, and are <b>highly effective</b> .
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> Some tools are available at Directorate in charge of IWRM but a need of improvement are required						
<b>Way forward:</b> There is a need for a national assessment of water resources for their rational use.						

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
<b>c. Pollution control</b> <sup>30</sup> from the national level.	<b>No</b> management instruments being implemented.	Use of management instruments is <b>limited</b> and only through <b>short-term</b> / ad-hoc projects or similar.	<b>Some</b> management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, but with <b>limited</b> coverage across sectors and the country.	Management instruments are implemented on a <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>adequate</b> coverage across sectors and the country.	Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>very good</b> coverage across sectors and the country, and are <b>effective</b> .	Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>excellent</b> coverage across sectors and the country, and are <b>highly effective</b> .
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> Only Burundian Office for Environmental Protection has a low expertise for pollution control also Institute in charge of clean water (drink water) has a laboratory with required but not updated equipments						
<b>Way forward:</b> There is a need for a national reference laboratory for water quality control, instrument extension and public education.						
<b>d. Management of water-related ecosystems</b> <sup>31</sup> from the national level.	<b>No</b> management instruments being implemented.	Use of management instruments is <b>limited</b> and only through <b>short-term</b> / ad-hoc projects or similar.	<b>Some</b> management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, but with <b>limited</b> coverage across different ecosystem types and the country.	Management instruments are implemented on a <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>adequate</b> coverage across different ecosystem types and the country. Environmental Water Requirements (EWR) analysed in some cases.	Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>very good</b> coverage across different ecosystem types and the country, and are <b>effective</b> . EWR analysed for most of country.	Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>excellent</b> coverage across different ecosystem types and the country, and are <b>highly effective</b> . EWR analysed for whole country.
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> Some management instruments are available at Burundian Office for Environmental Protection also at Directorate in charge of IWRM						
<b>Way forward:</b> National ecosystem management instruments need to be completed and updated.						

<sup>30</sup> Includes regulations, water quality guidelines, water quality monitoring, economic tools (e.g. taxes and fees), water quality trading programs, education, consideration of point and non-point (e.g. agricultural) pollution sources, construction and operation of wastewater treatment plants, watershed management.

<sup>31</sup> Water-related ecosystems include rivers, lakes and aquifers, as well as wetlands, forests and mountains. Management of these systems includes tools such as management plans, the assessment of Environmental Water Requirements (EWR), and protection of areas and species. Monitoring includes measuring extent and quality of the ecosystems over time.

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
<b>e. Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters<sup>32</sup> from the national level.</b>	<b>No</b> management instruments being implemented.	Use of management instruments is <b>limited</b> and only through <b>short-term</b> / ad-hoc projects or similar.	<b>Some</b> management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, but with <b>limited</b> coverage of at-risk areas.	Management instruments are implemented on a <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>adequate</b> coverage of at-risk areas.	Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>very good</b> coverage of at-risk areas, and are <b>effective</b> .	Management instruments are implemented on a long-term basis, with <b>excellent</b> coverage of at-risk areas, and are <b>highly effective</b> .
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> Interministerial committee in charge of water related disaster was set up.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Risk areas must be identified						
<b>3.2 What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels?</b>						
<b>a. Basin management instruments.<sup>33</sup></b>	<b>No</b> basin level management instruments being implemented.	Use of basin level management instruments is <b>limited</b> and only through <b>short-term</b> / ad-hoc projects.	<b>Some</b> basin level management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, but with <b>limited</b> geographic and stakeholder coverage.	Basin level management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>adequate</b> geographic and stakeholder coverage.	Basin level management instruments implemented on a more long-term basis, with <b>effective</b> outcomes and <b>very good</b> geographic and stakeholder coverage.	Basin level management instruments implemented on a more long-term basis, with <b>highly effective</b> outcomes and <b>excellent</b> geographic and stakeholder coverage.
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> Some local basin instruments available at Directorate in charge of IWRM						
<b>Way forward:</b> There is a need to set up a national mechanism for monitoring the basins.						

Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
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<b>b. Aquifer management instruments.</b> <sup>34</sup>	No aquifer level management instruments being implemented.	Use of aquifer level management instruments is <b>limited</b> and only through <b>short-term</b> / ad-hoc projects.	<b>Some</b> aquifer level management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, but with <b>limited</b> geographic and stakeholder coverage.	Aquifer level management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>adequate</b> geographic and stakeholder coverage.	Aquifer level management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>effective</b> outcomes and <b>very good</b> geographic and stakeholder coverage.	Aquifer level management instruments implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>highly effective</b> outcomes and <b>excellent</b> geographic and stakeholder coverage.
	Score	40				
<b>Status description:</b> Aquifer management instruments are included in water law (March 2012) without enough details						
<b>Way forward:</b> These instruments must be updated and popularized.						
<b>c. Data and information sharing within countries at all levels.</b> <sup>35</sup>	No data and information sharing.	<b>Limited</b> data and information sharing on an <b>ad-hoc</b> basis.	Data and information sharing arrangements <b>exist</b> on a more <b>long-term</b> basis between major data providers and users.	Data and information sharing arrangements <b>implemented</b> on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>adequate</b> coverage across sectors and the country.	Data and information sharing arrangements implemented on a more <b>long-term</b> basis, with <b>very good</b> coverage across sectors and the country.	All relevant data and information are online and freely accessible to all.
	Score	70				
<b>Status description:</b> Network and web site are available for sharing informations						
<b>Way forward:</b> There is a need to improve the data exchange system in the country.						
<b>d. Transboundary data and information sharing between countries.</b>	No data and information sharing.	<b>Limited</b> data and information sharing on an <b>ad-hoc</b> or informal basis.	Data and information sharing arrangements <b>exist</b> , but sharing is <b>limited</b> .	Data and information sharing arrangements <b>implemented adequately</b> .	Data and information sharing arrangements <b>implemented effectively</b> . <sup>36</sup>	All relevant data and information are online and accessible between countries.
	Score	80				
<b>Status description:</b> Transboundary data and informations are shared through usual communication, web site, network, focal point etc.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Improve access to all stakeholders						

4. Financing						
	Degree of implementation (0 – 100)					
	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
<b>4.1 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at the national level?</b>						
<b>a. National budget<sup>37</sup> for water resources infrastructure<sup>38</sup> (investment and recurrent costs).</b>	<b>No budget</b> allocated in national investment plans.	<b>Some budget</b> allocated but only partly covers planned investments.	<b>Sufficient budget</b> allocated for planned investments but insufficient funds disbursed or made available.	Sufficient budget allocated and <b>funds disbursed for most</b> planned programmes or projects.	Sufficient funds disbursed for investment and recurrent costs, and <b>being utilised in all</b> planned projects.	Budget <b>fully utilised</b> for investment and recurrent costs, post-project evaluation carried out, budgets reviewed and revised.
Score	40					
<b>Status description:</b> There is a mobilisation of funds at government level with the different partners (National Budget, REGIDESO, AHAMER, PROSECAU, BGR, NGOs: UNICEF, Red Cross ....)						
<b>Way forward:</b> Funds raising						
<b>b. National budget for IWRM elements<sup>39</sup> (investments and recurrent costs).</b>	<b>No budget</b> allocations made for investments and recurrent costs of the IWRM elements.	<b>Allocations</b> made for <b>some</b> of the elements and implementation at an early stage.	Allocations made for <b>at least half</b> of the elements but insufficient for others.	Allocations for <b>most</b> of the elements and some implementation under way.	Allocations include <b>all</b> elements and implementation regularly carried out (investments and recurrent costs).	Planned budget allocations for all elements of the IWRM approach <b>fully utilised</b> , budgets reviewed and revised.
Score	20					
<b>Status description:</b> An investment budget for IWRM is allocated in the national budget, but remains low (Wetland Protection, IPP and SPP of drinking water sources).						
<b>Way forward:</b> Improve budget, review action plan						

Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
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**4.2 What is the status of financing for water resources development and management at other levels?**

<b>a. Sub-national or basin budgets</b> for water resources <b>infrastructure</b> <sup>40</sup> (investment and recurrent costs).	<b>No budget</b> allocated in sub-national or basin investment plans.	<b>Some budget</b> allocated but only partly covers planned investments.	<b>Sufficient budget</b> allocated for planned investments but insufficient funds disbursed or made available.	Sufficient budget allocated and <b>funds disbursed for most</b> planned programmes or projects.	Sufficient funds disbursed, for investment and recurrent costs, and <b>being utilised in all</b> planned projects.	Budget <b>fully utilised</b> , for investment and recurrent costs, post-project evaluation carried out, budgets reviewed and revised.
Score	20					
<b>Status description:</b> There is a small budget at the level of the counties but only partially covers planned investments Within the framework of the Counties Plan for Communities Development (PCDCs) municipalities provide a budget for investment in the water sector.						
<b>Way forward:</b> Improve budget at all levels basically at sub national (counties level) according new plan described above (PCDC)						
<b>b. Revenues</b> raised for IWRM elements. <sup>41</sup>	<b>No revenues</b> raised for IWRM elements.	<b>Processes in place</b> to raise revenue but <b>not yet implemented</b> .	<b>Some revenue raised</b> , but generally not used for IWRM activities.	Revenues raised cover <b>some</b> IWRM activities.	Revenues raised cover <b>most</b> IWRM activities.	Revenues raised <b>fully cover</b> costs of IWRM activities.
Score	60					
<b>Status description:</b> Revenues are collected at the level of Communal water authority (RCE), Institute for drinking water (Regideso) to cover some IWRM activities						
<b>Way forward:</b> Planning according budget availability						

	Very low (0)	Low (20)	Medium-low (40)	Medium-high (60)	High (80)	Very high (100)
<b>c. Financing for transboundary cooperation.</b> <sup>42</sup>	<b>No specific funding</b> allocated from the Member State (MS)	MS <b>agreement</b> on country share of contributions <b>in place</b> and in-kind support	<b>Funding less than 50%</b> of that expected as	<b>Funding less than 75%</b> of that expected	<b>Funding more than 75%</b> of that expected	<b>Full funding</b> of that expected as

<sup>40</sup> Infrastructure includes 'hard' structures such as dams, canals, pumping stations, flood control, treatment works etc., as well as 'soft' infrastructure and environmental measures such as catchment management, sustainable drainage systems etc. **For this survey do not include infrastructure for drinking water supply or sanitation services.** Budgets should cover initial investments and recurrent costs of operation and maintenance.

<sup>41</sup> For 'IWRM elements', see above footnote. **Level:** revenues are likely to be raised from users at the local, basin, or aquifer levels, though may also be raised at other sub-national or national levels (please indicate which level(s) in the status description). **Revenue raising** can occur through public authorities or private sector, e.g. through fees, charges, levies, taxes and 'blended financing' approaches. E.g. dedicated charges/levies on water users (including household level *if* revenues are spent on IWRM elements); abstraction & bulk water charges; discharge fees; environmental fees such as pollution charges, Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) schemes; and the sale of secondary products and services.

Score	40	budgets nor from other regular sources.	for the cooperation organisation/arrangement.	contributions and by regulation.	as contributions and by regulation.	as contributions and by regulation.	contributions and by regulation.
<b>Status description:</b> There is a sub-regional cooperation framework for water management in particular: ALT, ABAKIR, IBN, LATAWAMA (Lake Tanganyika Water Management Project), LVBC, etc.							
<b>Way forward:</b> Sustain cooperative framework							
<b>d. Sub-national or basin budgets for IWRM elements</b> <sup>43</sup> (investment and recurrent costs).	<b>No budget</b> allocations at sub-national or basin level for investments and recurrent costs of IWRM elements.	<b>Allocations</b> made for <b>some</b> of the elements and implementation at an early stage.	Allocations made for <b>at least half</b> of the elements but insufficient for others.	Allocations for <b>most</b> of the elements and some implementation under way.	Allocations include <b>all</b> elements and implementation regularly carried out (investments and recurrent costs).	Planned budget allocations for all elements of the IWRM approach <b>fully utilised</b> , budgets reviewed and revised.	
Score	20						
<b>Status description:</b> Small budget is allocated at sub national level for IWRM implementation due by lack of services and structures decentralization							
<b>Way forward:</b> Addressing challenges of IWRM decentralisation services and structures at Directorate in charge of those issues							

## II.6 Evaluation workshop

After compiling the indicator assessment results for the four sections, a score of **47%** was assigned to this indicator 6.5.1 for the year 2020 through table below:

<b>Sections</b>	<b>Average ( scores )</b>
Section 1: <b>Enabling Environment</b>	50
Section 2: <b>Institutions and Participation</b>	56
Section 3: <b>Management Instruments</b>	48
Section 4: <b>Financing</b>	33
<b>Degré de mise en oeuvre de la GIRE</b>	<b>47</b>

## III. Closing workshop

Plenary discussion sessions allowed the revision of some group notes for each section with consensus of the assembly, finally the average retained for the degree of implementation of IWRM in Burundi is 47%,

The Chair of Country Water Partnership expressed a full satisfaction, of the assiduity shown by the participants and especially of the progress in the level of implementation of IWRM in Burundi; in 2017 we were on 32% but actually we have an implementation rate of 47% a good progress. It is a result from stakeholders in the implementation of IWRM in Burundi and recommend to become more involved in the implementation of IWRM for rational and efficient management of water resources. As for the next steps, it is a question of synergy between institutions in charge of IWRM, the National Water Partnership, stakeholders including technical and financial partners, he concluded.

The Director General of Environment, Water Resources and Sanitation closed the workshop by thanking all the participants for having responded to the invitation and for the work accomplished throughout the day.

He very much appreciated the step taken in the implementation of IWRM, a progress of 15% is satisfactory and promised more than that in the next two years. He ensures participants an effective involvement of the stakeholders and calls for an increased cooperation of the development partners, in particular the Global Water Partnership, which has granted an accreditation certificate to this Directorate and considers it as the first partner in Water Resources Management in Burundi.

He wished the participants a safe journey back to their home positions and their respective families.

The workshop started at 9:00 am, ended at 4:30 pm in good comprehension.

## ANNEXE 1: Agenda

Timing	Activités	Responsables
8h30-9h00	Registration	Organizers
9h00-9h10	Welcome remarks	Burundi Water Partnership Chair
9h10-9h20	Opening speech	General Director of Environment, IWRM and Sanitation
9h20-9h40	Presentation of the methodology for assessing IWRM indicators	Facilitator
9h40-10h00	Coffee Break	Organizers
10h00-12h30	Working groups	Facilitator
12h30-13h30	Lunch	Organizers
13h30-15h30	Plenary session	Facilitator
15h30-16h00	Workshop evaluation /Next Steps	Facilitator
16h30	closure	General Director of Environment, IWRM and sanitation

### WORKSHOP TO EVALUATE THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (IWRM) IN BURUNDI, Hotel PACIFIQUE, 23 October 2020

