



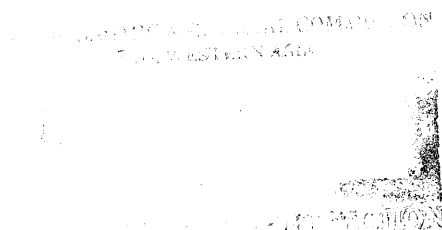
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Seminar on Water Governance: Role of Stakeholders  
Beirut, 14 - 15 November 2005

## Water Sector in Yemen: Stakeholder Participation



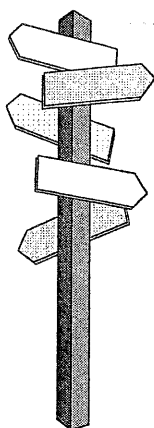
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# **WATER SECTOR IN YEMEN**

## **Stakeholder participation**

Mohamed I. Al-Hamdi, PhD  
Deputy Minister  
Ministry of Water & Environment  
Republic of Yemen  
Beirut, November 14, 2005

### Overview of the Presentation



- Background of Water Resources in Yemen
- Reform Process in Water Sector
- Current Structure of Water Sector
- Legal Framework for Stakeholder Participation
- Examples of Stakeholder Participation (WRM, UWSS, RWSS, Irrigation)
- Conclusions

## Background of Water Resources in Yemen

- Population 20 million (75% rural, national growth 3.0%)
- Total cultivated area 1.2 million hectares
- Groundwater irrigated area expanded from 37,000 ha to 368,000 ha between 1970 and 1996
- Average rainfall: 170–250 mm / year
- Total water use (year 2000): 3.4 BCM
- Annually renewed water resources: 2.5 BCM
- Per capita annual share of renewable water resources 130 m<sup>3</sup>
- Annual water deficit: 900 MCM (36%)
- Agricultural water use >90%
- Number of wells: 50,000
- Annual drop of groundwater levels 2–6 m

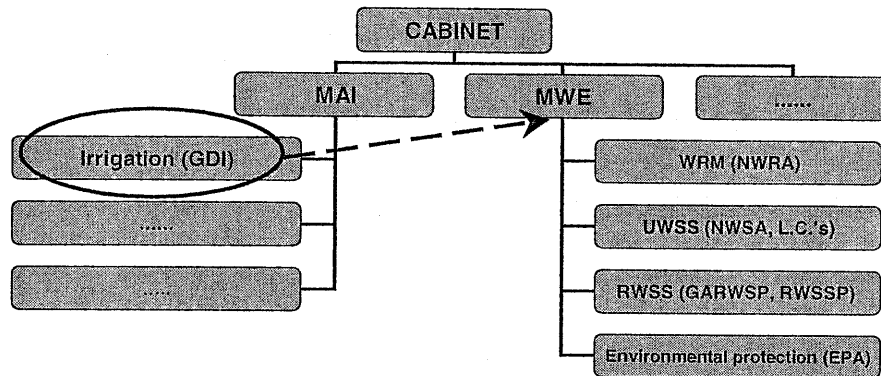
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## Reform Process in Water Sector

- NWRA Establishment (1995)
- Reform agenda for Urban Water supply and Sanitation (1997)
- Restructuring of Agriculture and Irrigation (Aden Agenda, 2000)
- Water Law (2002)
- Establishment of the MWE (2003)
- National Water Strategy (NWSSIP) (2004)
- Reform Policies for Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (2005/2006)

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## Current Structure of Water Sector



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## Legal Framework for Stakeholder Participation (1)

### (1) Water Law

- Article 10: "It is permissible to establish associations, societies, committees, beneficiaries or users cooperatives with the aim to participate in regulating water resources or the operation and maintenance of its structures ...."
- Article 11: "NWRA is to establish, in coordination with relevant and local authorities, Basin Committees to participate in water resources regulations, with adequate representations of NGO's..."

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## Legal Framework for Stakeholder Participation (2)

### (2) National Water Sector Strategy and Investment Program (NWSSIP)

- Section 4.2 (WRM): "A more pragmatic approach is for the government institutions to forge a partnership with decentralized community-based organizations for co-management of water resources"
- Section 6.2 (RWSS): "...GARWSP and other agencies and projects are in a process of decentralization, and are testing approaches to sustainable water supply and sanitation, based on the principles of decentralization, community participation and demand responsive approach"
- Section 6.3.4.1 (RWSS): "It is proposed that the demand responsive approach and work through community-based organization be adopted as standard practice" ... "Although women are recognized as key managers of household water ... they are not yet systematically involved in decision making or project management. Thus gender inclusiveness is to be mainstreamed"
- Section 2.7 (irrigation): "Participatory approaches are being followed, especially in irrigation, through water user associations (WUA's)"
- Section 5.1 (UWSS): "objectives: ....(f) community and private sector involvement"
- Section 5.2 (UWSS): "The role of the private sector and of the community in financing and running the "sub" sector is to increase"

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## Examples of Stakeholder Participation (WRM) (1)

### (A) Water Basin Committee

#### Sa'adah basin

#### (1) Representation:

- 2 members of large farmers
- 2 members of water user association and small farmers
- 1 member, representative of Yemen's Women Union
- 1 member, representative of the agricultural cooperative union
- 1 member, representative of a Water and environment protection NGO

#### (2) TOR:

Supervise the implementation of the Water Law, Participate in water resources allocation to different sectors, Raising public awareness on water issues, ..Etc.

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## Examples of Stakeholder Participation (WRM) (2)

### (B) Water User Associations

#### Sana'a basin

(1) Objective:

Conservation of groundwater

(2) Methodology:

Provision of Partially subsidized irrigation technology (piping, drip irrigation, etc.)

(3) Conditions:

curtail horizontal expansion of irrigated agriculture

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## Examples of Stakeholder Participation (UWSS) (1)

### Board of Directors of Local Corporations

(1) Representation:

- Local Government (Governor, chairman of the Board)
- Customers (An elected person from the Local council)
- Representative of the private sector
- Etc.

(2) TOR:

All executive functions of water supply and Sanitation services

(3) Next steps:

Private sector participation through, Lease contracts, management contracts, Utility Support Programs (USP), Etc.

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## Examples of Stakeholder Participation (UWSS) (2)

### Advisory Committees of WSS Branches

#### (1) Representation:

- Local Authority (District Director general)
- Customers (An elected person, influential person, shaik, etc.)
- Etc.

#### (2) TOR:

Informative nature regarding executive functions, but have to approve tariff adjustment before it is forwarded to the Minister for Ratification

#### (3) Next steps:

Shift from an advisory nature to Executive committees with executive powers and more representation of customers

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## Examples of Stakeholder Participation (RWSS)

### Water User Associations

#### (1) Representation (General Assembly):

All Beneficiaries from the water scheme

#### (2) Representation (Administrative committee):

Elected Administrative Committee (size depends on the number of beneficiaries)

#### (3) TOR:

- Participate with cash or in-kind contribution
- Participate in Planning and design
- supervision of scheme construction
- Operation and maintenance of constructed scheme
- manage all financial matters (i.e. tariff setting, collection, etc.)
- Expand the scheme to accommodate for population growth
- Etc.

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## Examples of Stakeholder Participation (Irrigation)

### Irrigation Council (Wadi Zabid)

(1) Representation (General Assembly):

All Farmers benefiting from water diversion structures on a wadi level

(2) Representation (Secondary Canal - Water User Association):

All Farmers benefiting from that particular canal

(3) TOR:

- Operation and maintenance of structures
- Participate in planning of water routing schemes
- Devise water rationing plans during drought conditions
- Devise water allocation plans for secondary canals
- manage all financial matters, including contribution to operation and maintenance
- Etc.

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## Conclusions

- Adequate Legal Framework for stakeholder participation in water sector
- Clear vision on stakeholder participation within the framework of Integrated Water Resources management (IWRM)
- Donor driven (need more ownership)

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Thank you  
for your attention

Questions !!!

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