

INDIVIDUAL ASSIGNMENT
THE SUMMARIZE LESSONS ON THE FIRST TRAINING
PROGRAM ON IWRM IN BANGKOK, THAILAND
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A. SUMMARY OF THE IWRM TRAINING COURSE

After learned to the information from several basins on each countries, the lessons of the training can be summarize :

1. Concept of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) :
IWRM as a process which promotes the co-ordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in a equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystem.
2. IWRM Process :
Process of integrating IWRM focuss on the critical water resources issues of any country, example for developing countries, countries in transition and developed countries, all will have different ways of the IWRM process and derive different benefits. Let's see :
 - In particular, see sound water resources management (as a factor in addressing proverty, hunger, health and environmental)
 - See IWRM as a rational approach
3. Implementation of IWRM :
The implementation IWRM processes are facilitated by (as an experiences) :
 - Strong political will, often innovated by a need to address burning and high profile issues.
 - A clear distribution of roles and responsibilities among the stakeholders
 - Highly motivated drivers maintaining commitment throughout the process.
 - Exchange of knowledge and experience between countries at various stages of the process (IWRM can not copied from the other countries for all, because of conditions)
 - Setting clear milestone for the achievement
 - Monitoring and evaluation of progress, performance and impact (not same in each country)
4. Application of basic IWRM principle :
 - Enabling environment, the tools used are :
 - 1) Political decision to establish River basin Committee (RBC)
 - 2) Provision of budget to support RBC
 - 3) External support (as World Bank or ADB)

- Institutional role, the tools used are :
 - 1) Set up RBC with decentralization of authority
 - 2) Evolving participatory process by allowing and promoting non-government stakeholders to actively participate
 - 3) Involvement of stakeholders to lowest level
- Management Instrument, the tools used are :
 - 1) Technical support in terms of experts to assist in organizing workshops and designing work programs.
 - 2) Technical support in collecting village level data and development of basic data base including GIS.
 - 3) Capacity building through workshop, training and public forum.

5. Indonesia, ISO 9001:2000

A quality assurance system that ensures good performance of the management. ISO 9001:2000 has been applied since 1997 as commitment of Jasa Tirta I to achieve stakeholders satisfaction through continuous improvement of the system and responsive action on stakeholders complaint. The real application of the system should be follow procedures of plan, do, check and action.

6. Case study in other countries :

Thailand, started in 1999 has implemented the IWRM in the up stream and downstream river basin, no empowermen and no fighting of NGO because of pressure of life and shortage of water uses. Tools of Management Instrument has been successfully, especially technical support and capacity building through workshop or training for example Research Centre is good initiated in order to make better life of family.

Japan, has implemented the IWRM in order to manage flood control, water uses and environment. It is need the long term and process (look the evolution of River Law of Japan in 1896 until 1997).

B. PLAN IN OUR BASIN

Participatory process of RBC Local and Province are the best choosing in order to implement IWRM (it means against sandmining, cutting of tree and competition of better life) because of decentralization of authority and we hope give the strong supporting (disseminate or technical support in order to improve River Basin in upstream and downstream).