

Managing Water for Development Towards a Joint Vision for Water Resources and Agriculture



Annex 3: Matrix of Joint Elements of IRR and WRM Objectives, Policies and Approaches

NWSSIP Objectives IRR	NWSSIP Objectives WRM
(1) achieve sustainability through water resources protection and reduction of groundwater extraction	(1) ensure greater degree of sustainability
(2) improve farmers' income through increased water resources efficiency	(2) contribute to poverty alleviation by promoting efficient water use and equity in water allocation
(3) enhance water supplies	(3) improved water allocation , while mindful of equity, social norms, meeting domestic needs + maximizing economic benefits
(4) improve institutional performance with the aim of supporting the farmers	(4) give priority to domestic needs of rural and urban populations
	(5) creating a realistic and holistic water vision among the general population
NWSSIP Policies IRR	NWSSIP Policies WRM
(1) Water use efficiency , producing more crop per drop	(1) curb potential social tensions arising from feeling of inequities in access to the water resources
(2) improving water supplies	(2) government to play a leading role to balance interests and facilitate coherent institutional actions
(3) give a wider role for local communities and water user associations (WUAs)	(3) No top-down command&control mechanism possible, a partnership with local communities is necessary
NWSSIP Approaches IRR	NWSSIP Approaches WRM
(1) reduce groundwater mining	(1) create an enabling institutional environment (for local participation)
(2) secure farmers' water rights	(2) provide information on water resources, raise awareness and create a shared water management vision among participants
(3) get incentives right	(3) supply water related public goods (infrastructure for terraces, recharge & diversion structure etc)
(4) refocus agricultural research and extension	(4) protect water rights , implement the water law, enable water transfers and create conducive macroeconomic environment
(5) cost recovery on public irrigation schemes and developing WUAs as main partners	(5) enhance cost sharing with beneficiaries
(6) treat qat as a crop	
(7) reviving watershed / water basin management with an integrated approach	
(8) reviewing and revising the dams program	
(9) repositioning MAI through reviewing and redefining the roles of government and private sector in the agricultural sector	
(10) enhance institutional coordination on agricultural water use	
(11) improve the effectiveness of the AFPPF	
(12) increase the role of community organizations and civil society	
(13) implementation of the agricultural agenda A21A	