



European Development Fund

Economic Accounting of Water Use

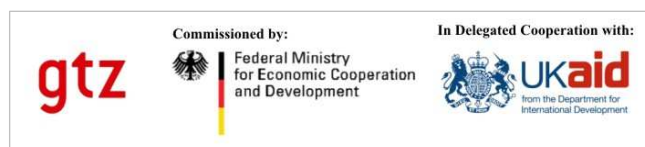
ACP-EU Water Facility Grant No

9ACP RPR 39 – 90

Report on Capacity Building of Member States and River Basin Management Staff

Final Report

September 2010



SADC Economic Accounting of Water Use Project

Report on Capacity Building of Member States and River Basin Management Staff

Produced by the project consultant Egis Bceom International

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in SADC which is implemented by GTZ and funded by the German and British Governments

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SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT COMMUNITY

EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND

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**Report on Capacity Building of Member States
and River Basin Management Staff**

FINAL

Prepared For SADC

by

Dr Mampiti Matete

Egis Bceom International



Acknowledgements

This report was prepared for SADC by Egis Bceom International. The report is one of the products of SADC's regional project on "Economic Accounting of Water Use". The report was compiled by Dr Mampiti Matete who is the Capacity Building Expert in Egis Bceom International team of consultants. Egis Bceom International greatly appreciates Inputs from Member States and River Basins Management Staff for their valuable inputs during training workshops held on 6 – 9 September and 12 – 13 September, respectively.

Egis Bceom International greatly appreciates the guidance of Mr Dumisane Mndzebele (Project Manager, SADC), Mr Phera Ramoeli (Senior Programme Officer, SADC), Mr Christmas Maheri (RSAP Coordinator, SADC), Mr Peter Qwist-Hoffmann (Capacity Development Advisor, GTZ Transboundary Water Management in SADC), Mr Thomas Farrington (Advisor to the RAO, Programme Implementation, SADC), and Mr Andrew Takawira (Regional Project Manager, GWP-SA).

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This report on capacity building is part of the SADC Economic Accounting of Water Use (EAWU) project. The project is part of the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) on Integrated Water Resources Management and Development. It is being implemented under the framework of the Regional Water Policy (RWP) and Regional Water Strategy (RWS), both of which are aimed at facilitating the implementation of the Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). The RISDP is the blue print of the SADC's development initiatives. The EAWU project is a component of project number RWR 4 (Support for Strategic and Integrated Water Resources planning), as classified in the revised RSAP which was approved by the Integrated Committee of Ministers (ICM) in 2005.

The project is financed by the ACP-EU Water Facility. The European Commission (EC) undertook to finance a maximum of 75% of the estimated total eligible costs. The German Government (through GTZ) agreed to provide 25% contribution, to specifically fund activities of a capacity building nature, regional stakeholder workshops and Project Steering Committee (PSC) meetings. This is in the context of GTZ's role in the SADC water sector and its work with the SADC Water Division under the "Transboundary Water Management in SADC Programme", which is aimed at strengthening the human and institutional capacities for sustainable management of water resources in accordance with the Regional Strategic Action Plan (RSAP) in the SADC region and its transboundary river basins.

The main objectives of the project are to:

- i. Develop and pilot standardized methodologies for the construction of water use accounts
- ii. Build capacity of the SADC member states in the use of the developed methodologies to construct their water accounts
- iii. Develop short and long term training programmes in EAWU to benefit water resources management institutions.

EGIS Bceom was awarded the contract to implement the project over a period of 11 months.

This report addresses objective (ii) by documenting capacity building activities during the project. These are grouped into three phases:

- i. Capacity building during Pilot Studies
- ii. Training workshop for SADC Member States
- iii. Training of Trainers Workshop

These activities are presented in Parts I – III, respectively.

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1. Capacity Building during Pilot Studies

One of the components of SADC's project on Economic Accounting for Water Use was piloting the developed methodologies in 4 Member States (Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, and Zambia) and 2 River Basins (Maputo and Orange-Senqu). These pilots were also used to deliver hands-on training on Economic Accounting for Water targeting the National Task Teams. National Task Teams comprising 5-to-10 members were created in Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, Zambia, Mozambique, Lesotho, and Swaziland.

The consultant took the National Task Teams through the concepts, classifications, definitions and the various water accounts. After this introduction of Economic Accounting for Water, the consultant then worked with the National Task Teams to identify the various sources of data that was required to compile water accounts. Each member was given tasks and responsibilities to ensure that data was collected speedily. The National Task Teams worked closely with junior data collectors appointed in each country who assisted with follow-up, photocopying and collating the data.

Once enough data was collected, the consultant then worked with the National Task Team to compile water accounts. Where gaps in data were identified, the National Task Team members allocated each other tasks to follow-up and fill the gaps. At the each of the pilot phase National Task Team acquired skills in identifying and collecting the data required for water accounts, compiling the water accounts, and deriving key indicators that are crucial for informing policy.

2. Training Workshop for SADC Member States

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Background

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) in partnership with the European Commission, DFID and GTZ organised the Training workshop on the Economic Accounting for Water (EAW) for SADC national and river basin staff. The training took place on 13-14 September, 2010, Grand Palm Hotel, Gaborone Botswana. The workshop was part of the capacity building component of the SADC EAWU project supported by the European Union and the German and British Governments (through GTZ) to advance the understanding of water accounting in the region, develop standardized water use accounting approaches and build capacity of Member States to effectively carry out water resources accounting. EGIS Bceom International (consultant) facilitated the workshop. The draft EAWU training manual, developed by the consultant, was used as the training material at this workshop.

2.1.2 Course Objectives

The general objective of the workshop was to raise the awareness of SADC nationals and River Basin Organisations (RBOs) staff on the economic accounting for water and how the accounts can be used to inform policy to ensure sustainable exploitation and management of water resources.

Specifically,

- Raise awareness of participants on the different components of EAW and how the accounts can be developed
- What type of information or indicators can be derived from the accounts
- How the derived information/indicators can be used to address different national and river basin policy concerns or challenges. For example, how to:
 - Evaluate and monitor progress in the implementation of IWRM
 - Negotiate for public budget allocation to the water sector
 - Negotiate for benefits where water is shared at transboundary level
 - Identify water polluting sectors
 - Identify water infrastructure investment gaps and how such gaps can be filled

2.1.3 Workshop Outcomes

The workshop had the following expected outcomes:

- Increased awareness amongst water managers and practitioners in the SADC region on the different components of the EAW accounts
- Increased appreciation on the use of the accounts to address different water sector challenges
- Better understanding of the values generated by water and costs associated with provision of water services

2.1.4 Target Audience

The workshop targeted professionals in departments responsible for developing or generating data necessary for the development of economic accounts for water in the SADC countries. These included operational and middle level managers in the departments of water, statistics, environment and RBOs who are responsible for collecting data that feeds into water accounts, actual construction of water accounts or are responsible for developing benefit sharing strategies (The list of participants is attached in Appendix 2.1).

2.1.5 Workshop Programme and Approach

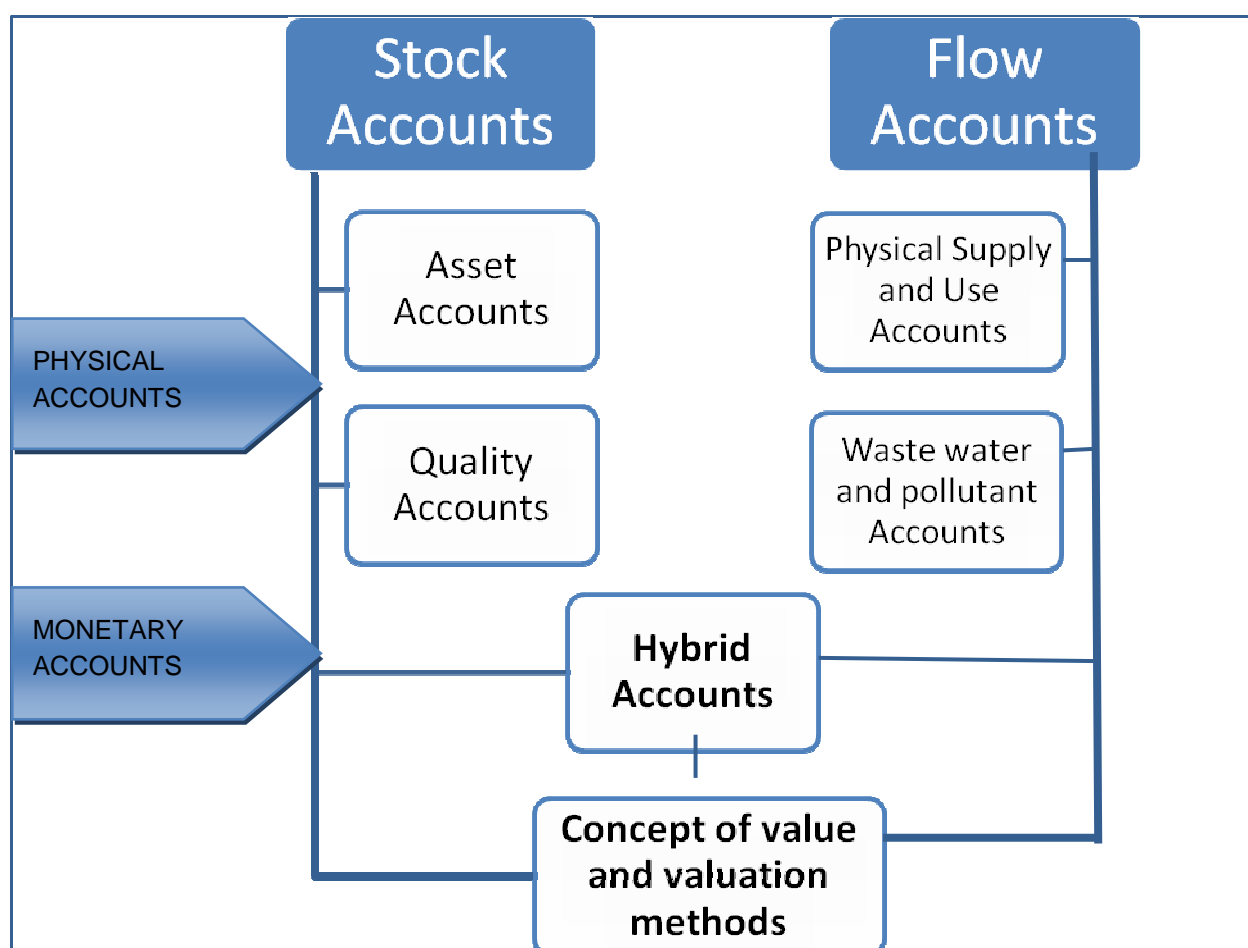
The course followed the programme attached in Appendix 2.2. Since the Training Manual was used as the basis for Training, The order of presentations followed the order of modules in the Training Manual. The approach followed in delivering the course was highly participatory with facilitators introducing basic concepts of the EAW and how they are compiled, followed by discussion by participants. The discussion process included sharing of examples on the ground or from participants' countries where presented concepts applied. To ensure understanding of the concepts and applicability thereof, participants were given hands-on training on the compilation of the accounts through group exercises based on real data from member states. Data from pilot studies were also used to illustrate construction of different components of the accounts, notably, Asset, Physical Supply and Use and Hybrid Accounts

2.2 Training Details

The course covered the six key components of the Economic Accounts for Water (EAW), organized in three broad categories as summarized in Figure 1. These are:

- A. Stock
 - Asset accounts
 - Quality accounts

Figure 1: Schematic of components of the Economic Accounts of Water



B. Flow

- Physical Supply and Use Accounts
- Waste Water and Pollutant Accounts

C. Economic and Hybrid Accounts

These accounts juxtapose physical and monetary values of the accounts. In the accounts physical and monetary information on stock and flow accounts is presented side by side.

D. Concept of value and valuation methods

Economic valuation of water plays a critical role in deriving monetary values of water, which is information required for the Economic and Hybrid Accounts. The presentation here thus focused on the concept of value and methods available for valuing water in different uses.

With knowledge on these key components of the accounts, the course was extended to application issues, specifically, on how the accounts can inform policy decisions. This session was broken into two components:

- i. Relevance of the accounts for Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) was covered.
- ii. Economic Accounting for Water and policy application

The first component was motivated by the fact that IWRM is a widely adopted concept in SADC and thus important to have a tool that can be used to evaluate and monitor its implementation process. The EAW is an effective tool that can be used for this purpose. Notwithstanding, usefulness of the EAW extends beyond IWRM. Thus, the second component addressed policy relevance on the EAW by presenting useful indicators produced by the accounts that can be used for evaluation and monitoring purposes. Also, this component showed how the accounts can be used in economic policy analysis. The main training material was the newly developed 'Training Manual for the EAW'. This manual consists of nine (9) modules as follows:

- Module 1: Introduction to EAW
- Module 2: Asset Accounts
- Module 3: Quality Accounts
- Module 4: Physical Supply and Use Accounts
- Module 5: Wastewater and Pollutant Accounts
- Module 6: Hybrid Accounts
- Module 7: Concept of Value and Valuation Methods
- Module 8: EAW and IWRM
- Module 9: EAW and Policy Application

The course covered all these modules over four days as per the attached program (Appendix 2.2)

2.2.1 Official Opening Session

The course was officially opened by the SADC Representative, Mr. Christmas Maheri, who also provided official closing.

2.2.2 Participants Introductions

The introductions were done in a participatory fashion using the pair wise approach. In this approach participants were paired and asked to introduce themselves to each other, after which they were supposed to introduce their partners to other participants in turns. The main objective of this approach was to break ice, start the networking process among participants and get to know them better before commencement of the workshop.

2.2.3 Participants' expectations

Participants were given three cards on which to list their three key expectations from the course. The purpose of this exercise was to enable facilitators adjust the training to suit the participants' needs where possible and to remove false or unattainable expectations at the outset of the course. Generally, participants expected to achieve the following at the end of the course:

- Understanding of concepts about EAW
- Know how to transfer skills/knowledge obtained from the workshop
- Appreciate and understand policy applications of the accounts
- Understand value of water
- Appreciate skills and information required to construct the accounts
- Share knowledge and experiences with other participants

- Understand commitment of SADC, ICPs and member states is sustaining the EAW

2.3 Facilitators

The success of the course is owed to the facilitation team which was multi disciplinary with backgrounds ranging from Water Resources Management, Water Quality, Natural Resources and Environmental Economics. These are Drs Gift Manase, Jaap Arntzen and Mampiti Matete and Ms Inviolata Vhevha. These are also authors of the Training Manual.

2.5 Workshop evaluation

At the end of the workshop participants were requested to evaluate the course using the form attached in Appendix 2.3. The analysis of their responses is attached in Appendix 2.4. From the analysis the following inferences can be made:

- The course was well received
- All participants found it relevant to their current work positions
- Ninety five (95%) of them indicated that they acquired new information with more than half of them indicating the new information was more than sufficient
- All the participants found the information presented useful
- Ninety five percent (95%) of them felt the course met their expectation, with half of them indicating their expectations were completely met
- Participants generally found the material presented relevant for the EAWU and that session/topics presentations were good
- Almost all participants (95%) felt they had opportunity to participate in discussions during the sessions
- In terms of course duration, 71% found it adequate while 5% found it excessive.
- The training material was generally found to be adequate though some participants felt the Training Manual could have been better printed, in color, and bound.
- Presentation of case studies was found useful in understanding applicability of the accounts though not all topics had case studies
- All participants found class discussions and group work adequate
- They all felt the activities carried out during the week contributed to improve the vision they had of EAWU and it's application, with 60% of them indicating this was significantly achieved
- Participatory approach in compiling the accounts and linking them to policy application was found useful
- The accounts were found to have great potential in enhancing policy decisions

Given the knowledge and skills acquired, participants indicated they plan to:

- To sensitize and create awareness among decision makers and stakeholders on the significance of the EAWU
- Initiate data collection activities towards compilation of the accounts
- Share the acquired knowledge with colleagues

- Distribute copies of the Training Manual to stakeholders
- Motivate for the accounts to be developed and used in policy decisions
- Strengthen the task group on water accounting and make it permanent.

For the accounts to be used as a decision making tool, participants felt that there is need to:

- Sensitize the decision makers and politicians on the EAW and their usefulness
- SADC must institutionalize the accounts in the region
- There must be requisite institutional setup and training for EAW to be used as a tool supporting decision making process

From their experience in the course, the participants recommended as follows:

- i. The SADC secretariat should establish a unit to monitor the institutionalization of EAW on Member States as it has done with SADC Hycos.
- ii. There is need for further degree training (BSc. and MSc.) in EAW and/or MSC in water resources economics
- iii. SADC should make it a requirement for member states to submit their accounts as a regular feature.
- iv. Member countries should be sensitized on the importance of the relevant indicators produced by the accounts.
- v. Need for SADC to develop s strategic plan towards collecting data for the accounts to ensure consistency and data quality among member states
- vi. SADC should facilitate further training of more practitioners in the member states so that EAW are well understood. There is also a need to sell the concepts to stakeholders so that it builds up and application of the water accounts is easy.
- vii. Though the course was good, there is need to further assist in rollout in member states.
- viii. The Training Manual should be distributed to all NTT
- ix. Create a EAWU-SADC website where material on EAW will be accessible. Also, there is need to establish information centre, with a person to attend to enquiries beyond September 2010, and form an IWRM and EAWU network to facilitate information sharing on IWRM and EAW.
- x. Training workshop material should be sent to participants in advance so they can prepare in advance
- xi. With respect to logistical arrangements, participants should be welcomed at the airport in time as indicated or promised in the logistics information sheet as there was a long waiting period at the airport.
- xii. Copies of the finalized manual should be sent to participants and the ministry responsible for water in each member state.
- xiii. Workshop facilitators should assist working groups in each member state.
- xiv. Include decision makers in the national task team and sensitize the data collections on how to collect data to facilitate water accounting.
- xv. There is urgent need to strengthen collaboration between relevant sectors to create stronger awareness of EAW and its implications on the economy.

2.6 Conclusions

The course was well received as reflected in the positive evaluation of the course. Participants managed to understand what the accounts are all about, how they can be compiled and, most importantly, how they can be used to inform policy decisions.

2.7 Challenges and lessons

The biggest challenge was that most participants had engineering background with no background of economics whatsoever. This posed a challenge towards understanding of economics concepts though in the evaluation this did not feature as a constraint. The important lesson drawn from this course is that participatory training, where participants are allowed significant time for discussions and implementation of concepts through group exercises is very useful

2.8 Recommendations

It is recommended that the recommendations made by participants in Section 2.6 be adopted.

Appendix 2.1: Participants list

Last Name	First Name	Designation	Organisation	Work Phone	Mobile	Fax	E-mail Address	Signature
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Country	Last Name	First Name	Designation	Organisation	Work Phone	Mobile	Fax	E-mail Address	Signature
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	Inviolata	Vhevha							
	Jaap	Arntzen							

Photo shot of the Workshop Participants



Appendix 2.2: Workshop Program

Time	Day zero: September 5th 2010	
	Participants arrival, Registration, Facilitators meeting	

Time	Day one September 6th 2010	Facilitator
	Introduction to Economic Accounting for Water, Asset Accounts	
7:30-8:30	Registration	
8:30-8:40	Welcome	EAWU Project Manager
8:40-9:40	Participants introductions	Mampiti
9:40-10:00	Official opening	SADC Secretariat, GTZ/EU
10:00-10:10	Group Photo	All
10:10-10:30	Coffee/Tea break	
10:30-11:00	Expectations Workshop objectives and expected outcomes House keeping rules	Mampiti/Gift
11:00-12:00	Introduction to Economic Accounting for Water (EAW)	Mampiti
12:00-12:30	Useful indicators from EAW and policy implications	Mampiti
12:30-1:00	Group discussion	Mampiti/participants
1:00- 2:00	Lunch	
2:00- 2:30	Introduction to Asset Accounts	Gift
2:30-3:30	Construction of asset accounts and useful indicators Case study on construction of Asset Accounts	Gift
3:30-3:45	Coffee/Tea break	
3:45-4:30	Group Exercise on construction of asset accounts	Gift/Participants
4:30 - 5:00	Groups feed back	Gift/Participants

Time	Day Two: September 7th 2010 Physical Supply and Use Tables, Waste water and pollutant Accounts, Quality Accounts	Facilitator
8:30 -8:45	Recap of day 1	Gift/Participants
8:45 – 9:15	Introduction to Quality Accounts	Inviolata
9.15 – 9:45	Group discussion	Inviolata/Participants
9:45-10:15	Introduction to Physical Supply and Use Tables (SUT)	Mampiti
10:15- 10:45	Coffee/Tea break	
10:45-11:45	Construction of SUT, case study on SUT	Mampiti
11:45-12:15	Introduction to Wastewater and Pollutant Accounts	Inviolata
12:15-1:00	Group discussion	Inviolata/Participants
1:00- 2:00	Lunch	
2:00- 3:30	Group exercise on SUT	Mampiti/Participants
3:30-4:00	Coffee/Tea break	
4:00 - 5:00	Groups feedback	Mampiti/participants

Time	Day three: September 8th 2010 Hybrid Accounts, Concept of value and valuation methods	Facilitator
8:30 -8:45	Recap of day 2	Mampiti/Participants
8:45 –9:45	Introduction to Hybrid Accounts	Gift
9:45-10:15	Links with other accounts	Gift
10:15- 10:45	Coffee break	
10:45-11:45	Construction of Hybrid Accounts, Case study on Hybrid Accounts	Gift
11:45-12:15	Introduction to the concept of value and valuation methods	Jaap
12:15 -1:00	Application of valuation methods, case study presentation	Jaap
1:00- 2:00	Lunch	
2:00- 3:00	Group exercise: Construction of Hybrid Accounts	Gift/Participants
3:00-3:45	Group exercise: Valuation Methods	Jaap/Participants
3:45-4:00	Coffee/Tea break	
4:00 - 5:00	Groups feedback	Gift/participants

Time	Day Four: September 9th 2010 EAW and IWRM, EAW and Policy application	Facilitator
8:30 -8:45	Recap of day 3	Gift/Participants
8:45 -9:15	The link between EAW and IWRM	Jaap
9:15-10:15	Group discussion/exercise on EAW and IWRM	Jaap
10:15-10:45	Coffee/Tea break	
10:45-11:15	EAW and policy application	Mampiti
11:15-12:45	Group discussion	Mampiti/Participants
12:45-1:00	Way forward	SADC Secretariat
1:00- 2:00	Lunch	
2:00 -2:20	Workshop Evaluation	All
2:20-2:50	Certificates issuing	SADC Secretariat
2:50-3:00	Closure	SADC Secretariat
3:00	Coffee/Tea	

Appendix 2.3: Participants Expectations

The expectations were grouped into the following 8 broad categories:

A. Description of concepts

- Describe the components of the hydrological cycle
- Understand full the concept of EAWU, Why the project was initiated and future
- To get or be given experience on the ground in EAWU
- Learn what EAWU is all about
- Know more of the concepts of economic accounting in water use
- Clear understanding of EAW
- Define the stocks for water
- Better understanding of economic aspects related to water management
- Be able to evaluate national water accounts
- Describe the components of asset accounts
- To understand what is economic accounting of water

B. How to transfer acquired skills

- Involve other institution e.g. universities
- Expect to used what I've learned to teach other colleagues
- Be able to impart knowledge to other on how EAWU is done
- Skills transfer in the integration of EAWU as a policy reporting tool. Data collection and processing
- Be able to transfer the knowledge and derive the please and importance out of the in all stages of the project
- To be able to transfer(train) other stakeholders issues of the EAWU
- How to train others from what I learned from water accounts

C. Workshop running

- Work as per program me of the training workshop
- Output oriented results
- Trainers healthy and productive interactions

D. Role of SADC member states and ICPs

- Member states and ICPs commitment to sustain the products of the project
- Understand the role of SADC in the EAWU

E. Knowledge sharing

- Gain experience from others on water management
- Participants to apply their expertise and experience
- Better understanding of EAWU
- Participants to be engaging
- Share experience out of the engineering aspects

F. Policy applications of accounts

- To know how the accounts can be used to manage water resources
- Knowledge gains in this course can be used in the future, especially when I go back to work
- Promote sustainable use of water resources
- Be able to account for every drop of water in my catchment
- To know how the occurred the policy application in the SADC countries
- To know how appreciated the use of the accounting water
- To use water accounting in different sectors
- How to use the results of EAWU
- Gain more knowledge on water uses, allocation and management
- To deduce the application and benefits of EAWU in IWRM
- Evaluate programmers in the implementation
- Enhance water resource management
- To learn how to apply EAW for purposes of influencing policy decisions
- Be able to advice policy makers on implications of the analysis findings
- Learn significance of EAWU
- Strategic plan for water use
- To know the indicators for identifying water polluting sectors

G. Value of water

- Enhance the value of water as an economic good indispensable for human survival
- To be aware of the contribution of water to national and regional development
- Know the value generated by water.

H. Appreciation of skills and information required to construct accounts

- Techniques for establishing the accounts
- Comprehensive training on the complication and use of EAWU as a tool of management
- Finding better methods for implementing and knowledge learn in this course for better results
- Be able to fill in the form
- Know the initial requirement for establishing the accounts
- Getting the recommended data collection criteria.
- Enhanced quality to lead a team of experts (NTT) through the process of compiling EAWU and be able to deliver. EAWU of the country in future.
- To be able to construct national water statistics
- Be able to constructing water account
- To get exposed to techniques for carrying out EAWU
- To achieve accounting skill for water usage
- To be able to develop EAWU
- How EAW is done for water use
- To gain appreciation of water accounting techniques

Appendix 2.4: Evaluation Form

SADC Training course on Economic Accounting for Water Use

6 – 9 September 2010, Gaborone, Botswana

COURSE EVALUATION

Please take a few minutes to fill in this evaluation form. Your comments will strongly help us improve the overall quality of our next activities. Many thanks!

1. Relevance of course for your current work position.

1	2	3	4	5

1. Low 2. Average 3. Good 4. Very good 5. Excellent

2. How much new information did you acquire?

1	2	3	4	5

1. None 2. Little, 3. Sufficient, 4. More than sufficient 5. A lot

3. Usefulness of this new information.

1	2	3	4	5

1. Low 2. Average 3. Good 4. Very good 5. Excellent

4. Did the course content meet your expectations?

1	2	3	4	5

1. No 2. Poorly 3. Sufficiently 4. More than sufficiently 5. Completely

5. Considering the scope of EAWU, material presented was:

Always relevant

Relevant in most of the sessions

Relevant in some sessions

Not relevant

6. Sessions/topics presentations were:

Very good

Good

Average

Quality varied between sessions

7. Opportunities to participate during sessions were:

Appropriate

Insufficient

Non Existent

8. The course duration in relation to the programmed activities was:

Excessive

Adequate

Insufficient

Indicate sufficient duration.....

9. The training manual was:

Excessive

Adequate

Inadequate

Other (describe):

10. The presentation of case studies allowed to appreciate and better understand the applicability of EAWU and challenges in associated with constructing the accounts:

Adequately

Adequately but without covering al topics

Insufficiently

Other (describe):

11. The class discussions and group work were:

Sufficient

Insufficient

Other (describe):

12. The activities carried out during the week contributed to improve the vision I have of EAWU and its application:

Strongly

Sufficiently

Insufficiently

Other (describe):

13. What aspects of the course did you find most useful?

.....
.....
.....
.....

14. What aspects of the course did you find less useful?

.....
.....
.....
.....

15. What actions are you planning to undertake as a result of your participation in the course?

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.....
.....

16. Do Economic Accounts of Water (EAW) have a potential of improving decision making in the water sector

.....
.....
.....

17. What is required for EAW to be used as a tool supporting decision making process in your country (e.g. institutional setup, training- for practitioners and decision makers...)

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.....

18. What should your country do to ensure roll out and outscalling of this training?

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19. What should SADC do to ensure roll out of this training?

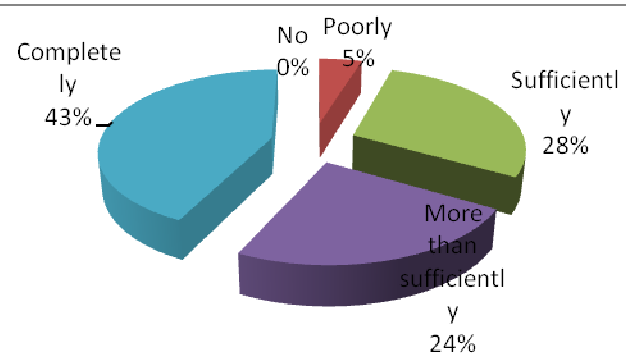
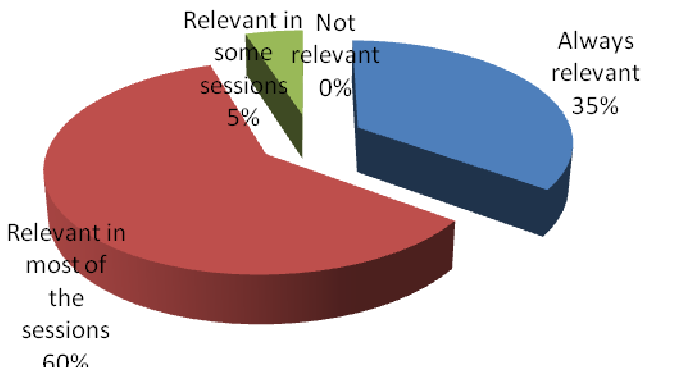
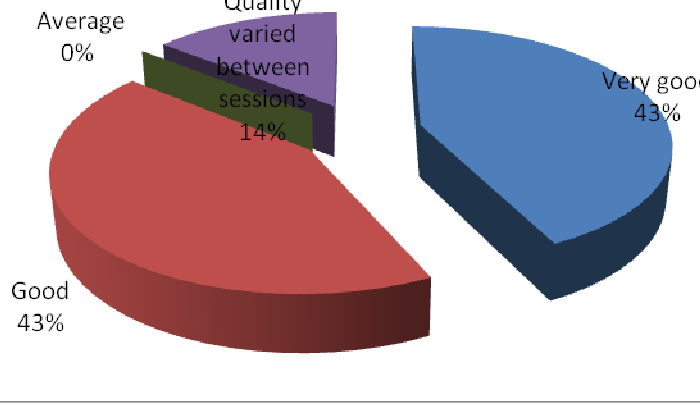
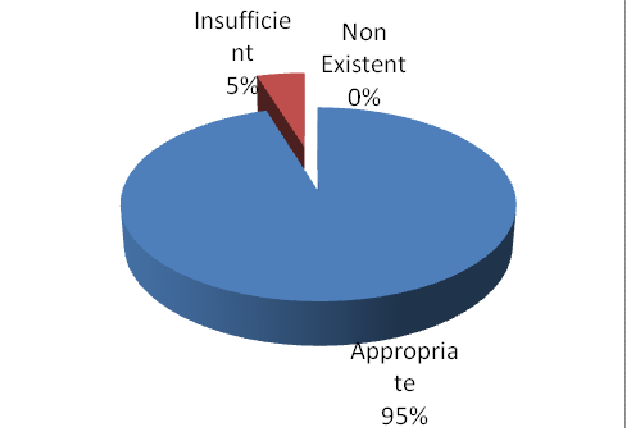
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20. Any other comments

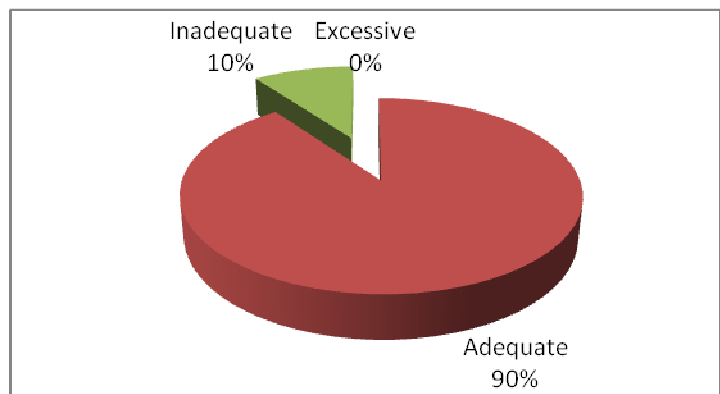
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Appendix 2.5: Evaluation Analysis

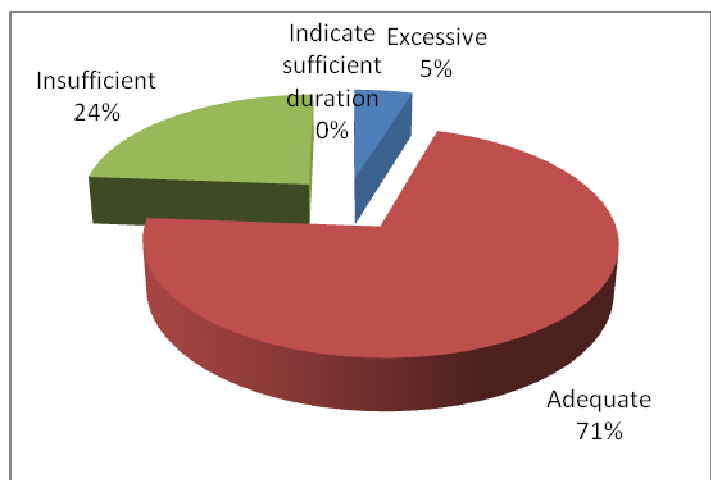
<p>1. Relevance of course for your current work position</p>	<p>A 3D pie chart illustrating the relevance of the course for respondents' current work positions. The chart is divided into five segments: 'Excellent' (43%, blue), 'very good' (24%, purple), 'Good' (33%, green), 'Average' (0%, light blue), and 'Low' (0%, red). The segments for 'Average' and 'Low' are not visible as they represent 0% of the total.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>very good</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>33%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Excellent	43%	very good	24%	Good	33%	Average	0%	Low	0%
Category	Percentage												
Excellent	43%												
very good	24%												
Good	33%												
Average	0%												
Low	0%												
<p>2. How much new information did you acquire</p>	<p>A 3D pie chart showing the amount of new information acquired by respondents. The chart is divided into five segments: 'More than sufficient' (47%, purple), 'A lot' (24%, blue), 'Sufficient' (24%, green), 'None' (0%, light blue), and 'Little' (5%, red). The segment for 'None' is not visible as it represents 0% of the total.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>More than sufficient</td> <td>47%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>A lot</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Little</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	More than sufficient	47%	A lot	24%	Sufficient	24%	None	0%	Little	5%
Category	Percentage												
More than sufficient	47%												
A lot	24%												
Sufficient	24%												
None	0%												
Little	5%												
<p>3. Usefulness of new information</p>	<p>A 3D pie chart showing the usefulness of the new information acquired. The chart is divided into five segments: 'Very good' (50%, purple), 'Excellent' (25%, blue), 'Good' (15%, green), 'Average' (10%, light blue), and 'Low' (0%, red). The segment for 'Low' is not visible as it represents 0% of the total.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Very good</td> <td>50%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>25%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Average</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Very good	50%	Excellent	25%	Good	15%	Average	10%	Low	0%
Category	Percentage												
Very good	50%												
Excellent	25%												
Good	15%												
Average	10%												
Low	0%												

<p>4. Did the course content meet expectations</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Completely</td> <td>43%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than sufficient</td> <td>24%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sufficiently</td> <td>28%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Poorly</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Completely	43%	More than sufficient	24%	Sufficiently	28%	Poorly	5%	No	0%
Response	Percentage												
Completely	43%												
More than sufficient	24%												
Sufficiently	28%												
Poorly	5%												
No	0%												
<p>5. Considering the scope of EAWU, Material presented was</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Relevant in most of the sessions</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Always relevant</td> <td>35%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relevant in some sessions</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Not relevant</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Relevant in most of the sessions	60%	Always relevant	35%	Relevant in some sessions	5%	Not relevant	0%		
Response	Percentage												
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Response	Percentage												
Very good	43%												
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Quality varied between sessions	14%												
Average	0%												
Not relevant	0%												
<p>7. Opportunities to participate during sessions were</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Response</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Appropriate</td> <td>95%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Insufficient</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non-existent</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Response	Percentage	Appropriate	95%	Insufficient	5%	Non-existent	0%				
Response	Percentage												
Appropriate	95%												
Insufficient	5%												
Non-existent	0%												

8. The course duration in relation to the programmed activities was

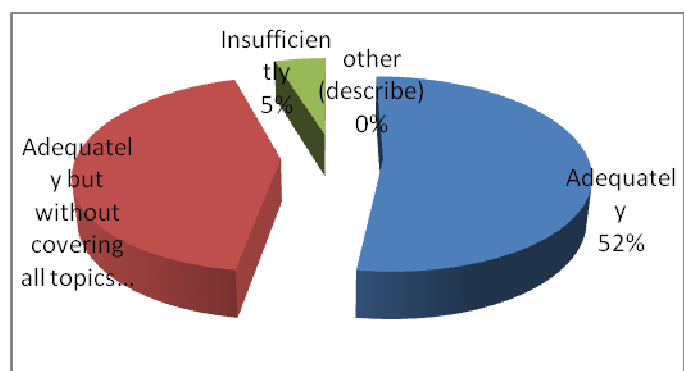


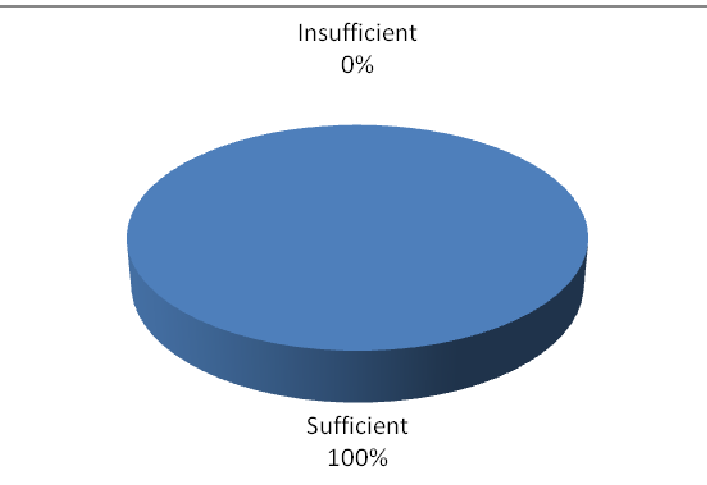
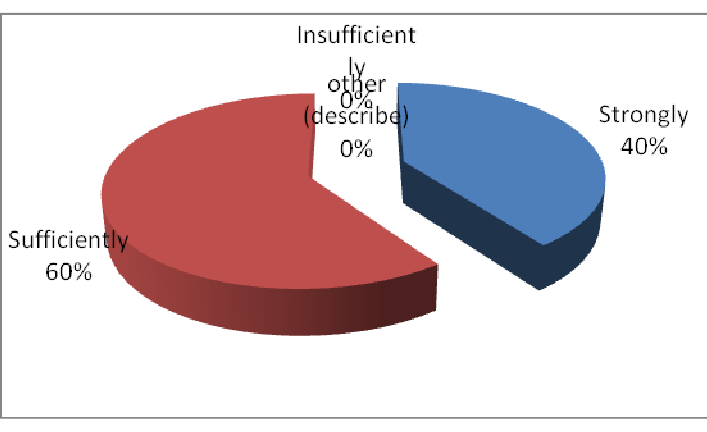
9. The training manual was



However, the manual could have been better printed and bound, preferably in color.

10. The presentation of case studies allowed to appreciate and better understand the applicability of EAWU and challenges in associated with constructing the accounts



<p>11. The class discussions and group work were</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Insufficient</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Insufficient	0%	Sufficient	100%				
Category	Percentage										
Insufficient	0%										
Sufficient	100%										
<p>But there is need for more time to discuss respective country issues.</p>											
<p>12. The activities carried out during the week contributed to improve the vision I have of EAWU and its application</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Insufficiently</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>other (describe)</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sufficiently</td> <td>60%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strongly</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Insufficiently	0%	other (describe)	0%	Sufficiently	60%	Strongly	40%
Category	Percentage										
Insufficiently	0%										
other (describe)	0%										
Sufficiently	60%										
Strongly	40%										
<p>13. Aspects found useful</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Developing of tables and hybrid accounts and its applications (the indicators and policy implications). ii. Compilation of the EAWU. iii. EAW and IWRM and Policy applications. iv. The hydrological aspect, since I am working in the hydrology field. v. Discussion of the presentations vi. Practical work. vii. The participatory approach enables better understanding of the Economic Accounting of Water Use. viii. Asset accounts, physical supply account and hybrid accounts, they are most useful especially on my work it is applied. ix. All modules for the entire training were useful for the duration of the course. x. The spread sheets on calculations and the linking of IWRM to WA. 										

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> xi. The fact that engineers and economists could share expertise. xii. The coherence and rich presentation the components of the economic accounts of water as illustrated in schematic. xiii. Discussion and country experience, calculation on hybrid and filing of SUT, EWAU and GDP, tariffs determination and data requirements for EAW. xiv. Avoiding double counting when preparing accounts and also determining water intensity or productivity and how to apply that in policy decision. xv. Construction of asset accounts, SUT and hybrid accounts. xvi. Methods of water valuation. xvii. Combine water accounts and economic accounts. xviii. Group work in carrying out practical assignments.
14. Aspects found less useful	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. None ii. None iii. None iv. All of these have been useful. v. Overall, all aspect were useful. vi. Daily vii. None viii. Pollutant accounts since in my country that area is managed by other departments. ix. No advance comments. x. None xi. To give the presentation at the end of the workshop, so that participants do not have many times to analyze the presentation during the workshop. xii. Manual in small print could not read it. xiii. None xiv. Quality account construction and pollutant and waste water accounts. xv. None xvi. Concept of values and valuation methods and combine with economic account and water account.
15. Actions planning to undertake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To sensitize the national task team on importance of developing EAW ii. Work with other participants to apply the collection data and at least come up with initial product, which will be improved. iii. Initiate the applications of the principles discussed to enhance policy formulation. iv. I am planning to use the knowledge I have acquired, while in my work when I go back and also to help

	<p>other workers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Awareness creation and mobilization of information for establishing the accounts/ propose inventory of water. vi. Awareness to decision makers and stakeholders. Continue with data collection. vii. To try and implement water accounts from basin (catchment) to national level. Would like to impart the knowledge to other stakeholders. viii. To introduce economic accounting of water using hybrid account since it is helpful in determining the value of water. ix. To send copies of the manual to respective NGO'S for decision making for EAWU. x. Compile a spread sheet based on the one we have learn and add on the data we have as sample to make summaries that may be useful to decision makers. xi. Recommend similar workshops locally. xii. To organize a workshops institution in my country to service of water xiii. Sustain the NTT towards producing the asset and SUT accounts including hybrid. Also sensitize water utilities to use SNA industry classes for reporting of the water supply for future disaggregated data for indicator. xiv. I will do more research on preparation of water accounts, practice more in preparing these and impart the knowledge to my colleagues and together prepare more accounts for our country. xv. Resource permitting, I intend to hold and awareness workshop for other staff. xvi. To include water accounting in economic accounting (design a questionnaire constituting EAW in SNA questionnaire). xvii. I write report for high level and we can discuss with my chief. xviii. Strengthen the task group on water accounting and make it permanent.
16. Potential of EAW for decision making	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Exactly in the efficiency utilization of water and IWRM ii. This is definitely the case. Generally there is no clear procedure of allocating water especially during this time of water scarcity. iii. Definitely. iv. Yes. v. EAW have a great potential in improving decision making especially through the indicators formulated from the accounts. vi. Yes it has depending on how it is sold to target

	<p>groups.</p> <p>vii. Yes they do have a potential of improving decision making in the water sector and the general economy.</p> <p>viii. Yes, but there is need for the SADC to intervene and put recommendation to head of states to consider economic accounting of water when making decision.</p> <p>ix. Yes, from the results of Qs is obtained from the respective NGO'S of the country.</p> <p>x. Yes, very much as at the moment water is seen as a scares resource, but its value to economic development is out run by various industries that bring in a high GDP.</p> <p>xi. Yes, Absolutely.</p> <p>xii. Yes and so much.</p> <p>xiii. Yes especially when implemented and reported concurrently with the IWRM.</p> <p>xiv. Very much through awareness campaign and this has to start with sensitization of the supervisors in the ministry responsible for water including the ministers.</p> <p>xv. EAW have a potential to improve decision making but these should be combined with other tools and other factors should be considered.</p> <p>xvi. yes.</p> <p>xvii. We have basin committees, when have meeting twice a year will inform and collect data and start physical account for surface water.</p> <p>xviii. High potential.</p>
17. Requirements for EAW to be used as a tool supporting decision making	<p>i. Need to sensitize the EAW to policy makers, politicians; EAW should be institutionalized in SADC set up as part of routine.</p> <p>ii. For water allocation and importance of water sector in the economy of my country.</p> <p>iii. Training for practitioners and decision makers used to enhance decision making process.</p> <p>iv. Institutional setup and training are required for EAW to be used as a tool supporting decision making process I my country.</p> <p>v. The availability of EAW is a sufficiently requirement.</p> <p>vi. Awareness, Training and feedback.</p> <p>vii. Institutional setup, training of practitioners and decision makers, settling up of software that integrates various databases and consultation of stakeholders on EAW.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> viii. To be introduced even on module at stationery education so that people set that knowledge at those levels. ix. Required a national institutional set up with a follow up of training from different Government and concerned parties. x. Training for practitioners and decision makers. xi. Sustainability of NTT with technical support from SADC water unit, National training of NTT and key/ relevant stakeholders, EAW be a ministerial report to SADC every two years from minister of water, annual update on EAW for regional stakeholders by SADC and also high level sensitization on EAW of directors and PS of relevant stakeholders. xii. Training for decision makers and they should include participants from concerned ministries such as economic planning. xiii. Working group (from different institutions) and further training of staff. xiv. Institutional set. xv. We want to know how much water has in economic account. xvi. Set up unit with mandate to carry out water accounting, build capacity to enable unit to deliver.
18. What your country should do to ensure training roll-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To discuss with some of Donor funded projects available to fund the training of other UTT members ii. Inclusion of EAW in the departmental planning keeping in mind resources need. iii. Review the present and future challenges in the water sector and adapt our resource therefore in a more holistic manner. iv. My country must ensure that trainers are attending those out calling of this training. v. Adopt the training manuals and arrange further trainings with consultation to the consultant/ SADC secretariat. vi. Indicate to data collectors the significant of accurate data to their organizations and the country as a whole. vii. To further train other practitioners and promote awareness to other stakeholders. viii. Stakeholders should be trained as well such that they will be able to appreciate value of water. ix. Set a committee at national level for NGO's participation. x. Bring different ministries such as finance and

	<p>statisticians, hydrologist or one task to discuss on how to move forward and include them in further WA training.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> xi. Share the information with other stakeholders. xii. Provide a budget for NTT to continue its mandate and for data collection including for technical support (consultant) if necessary. Integrate IWRM and EAW into present academic curriculum for sustainability. xiii. Allocating resources for training of more staff members within the country and for actual preparation of accounts which will require data collection. xiv. Form a working group headed by a person from water department. The working group will be responsible for roll-out and up scaling. xv. Train more people (different professions) on water accounting. (Capacity building by individual countries). xvi. Sensitive water sector. xvii. Build capacity at training institution and get their buy in to include course in syllabus/ curriculum.
19. What SADC should do to ensure training roll-out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Since the period of the project was short need to propose the second phase so as to enable the institutionalization of EAW in the MS. ii. SADC to organize support to this including joint meetings to discuss the progress from the MS. iii. Move for a political commitment of member countries through a protocol. iv. SADC must ensure that all country members are applying those training they received in their own country. v. Capacitate the countries both by supplying the required professionals whenever needed and financially support the training for EAW in the region. Also SADC should monitor the progress in all the MS. vi. This type of project cannot be a once off as it needs continuous follow up, and training and compilation at determined intervals for the region. vii. Facilitate the launching of an EAW software and make follow ups and assist member states in implementation of the project. viii. SADC should spear head training of this course to grassroots levels. ix. Consultations with SADC national liaison officer in the respective country for follow up of training. x. Send experts to each country and give workshops/ training to help start off the projects and to set up a standardized ways/ guidelines to allow countries to compare. xi. Extension of the project is recommended.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> xii. Encourage public awareness on the subject and support media sensitization. Avail technical support to member states beyond September 2010 and integrate EAW into IWRM plans so that they are not separate. xiii. SADC should contribute something (no matter how small or little) to the countries for that purpose and that force the countries to do something. xiv. Need to provide a "small" budget for working group in each member state. xv. Have a follow up training (trainers training) who will impart the knowledge to the SADC member countries. xvi. Give presentations to participation before start workshops. xvii. Include it in future SADC programs.
20. Other Comments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The SADC secretariat should establish a unit to monitor the institutionalization of EAW on MS as they have done with SADC Hycos. ii. Need for further trainings (BSc and MSc) in EAW (MSc in water resources economics) iii. SADC should ensure that member countries submit their accounts as a regular feature. Member countries to be sensitized in the importance of the relevant indicators. iv. Measures to create awareness have not been given emphasis/priority. Sorts of print outs should be produced and send the PSC members in respective countries to help in awareness creation. v. Data is collected from different divisions within the same institution, SADC would need to come up with strategic training plan. vi. SADC should facilitate further training of more practitioners in the member states so that EAW are well understood. There is also a need to sell the concepts to stakeholders so that it builds up and application of the water accounts is easy. vii. The course was good but there is need to further assist in implementation of it on the ground or SADC member states. There is also need to support data collection. viii. The EA, WVP training has been a well train and integrated approach to water and environment management. All the contents of the course was very well informative and is now a powerful tool for the SADC member states countries to start the implementation of EA, WV in their respective countries. ix. I felt that the time allocated per presenter may have been inadequate, as some presenters ended up rushing with their presentations and important information may have been omitted. x. provide a methodologies booklet/ manual for all

	<p>NTT, Provide awareness material for national distributions, create a EAWU-SADC website where material would be accessible and information centre with a person to attend to enquiries beyond September 2010 and form an IWRM and EAWU network to which developed/ related information would be shared timely as well as annual meeting on sharing experiences and challenges including expertise.</p> <p>xi. Workshop materials should have been sent to participants in advance so that they can have time to read, resource person should make sure that all materials for presentation are legible by rehearsing. And logistical arrangements, participants should be welcomed at the airport in time as indicated or promised in the logistical route and there was too much waiting at the airport to be picked.</p> <p>xii. Copies of the finalized manual should be sent to participants and the ministry responsible for water. Need for workshop facilitators to assist working groups in each member state.</p> <p>xiii. Include decision makers in the national task team and sensitize the data collections on how to collect data to facilitate water accounting.</p> <p>xiv. There is urgent need to strengthen collaboration between relevant sectors to create stronger awareness of EAW and its implications on the economy.</p>
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3. Training Workshop for Trainers

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 Background

The Southern African Development Community (SADC) in partnership with the European Commission, German and British Governments (through GTZ) organized a Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop on the Economic Accounting for Water (EAW) which took place on 13-14 September, 2010, Grand Palm Hotel, Gaborone Botswana. The workshop was part of the capacity building component of the SADC EAWU project supported by the European Union and the German and British Governments (through GTZ) to advance the understanding of water accounting in the region, develop standardized water use accounting approaches and build capacity of Member States to effectively carry out water resource accounting. EGIS Bceom International (consultant) facilitated the workshop. At this workshop the EAWU training manual developed by the consultant was presented to the training professionals from the SADC region who were to be trained on the use of the manual.

3.1.2 Course Objectives

The general objective of the workshop was to improve awareness and skills among professional trainers who can deliver training after the EAWU project

Specifically,

- To familiarize trainers with the newly developed EAWU training manual
- To train the trainers on the use of the EAWU training manual

3.1.3 Workshop Outcomes

The course had the following expectations:

- A pool of local and regional capacity builders in economic accounting for water
- Use of Economic Accounts for Water to inform Policy decisions

3.1.4 Target Group

The workshop was designed for professional trainers interested in the economic accounts for water who are prepared to share their experiences and knowledge with others in the SADC region. These were professionals from the academic, public and private sectors including water managers, RBOs and NGOs. The Participants list is attached in Appendix 3.1.

3.1.5 Workshop Programme and Approach

The course followed the programme attached in Appendix 3.2. Since the Training Manual was used as the basis for Training, The order of presentations followed the order of modules in the Training Manual. The course largely focused on training the participants on how to use the training manual in delivering the same course in their home countries. This was done in a participatory manor, allowing participants to share own experiences or ideas on how to deliver a course like this.

3.2 Training Details

The course covered the same material as in Part II above but in different depth. Since this was a 'Training of Trainers' course, done over two days only, the focus was on how to use the developed training manual in giving similar training in member states. Participants were then taken through how to organize and deliver training sessions under each module in the training manual. This included:

- How to package the material
- How and when to introduce discussion or 'food for thought' questions
- When to present case studies and what type of case studies would be useful
- How and when to give group works
- Rationale for such group work
- How feedback on group work should be given

For illustration, how all these points were executed in the training in Part II was shared with participants. Experiences and lessons learnt from the same course were also shared with the participants. Details of how the course was delivered are provided in Section 3.2.4 below

3.2.1 Official Opening Session

The course was officially opened by the SADC Representative, Mr Phera Ramoeli.

3.2.2 Participants Introductions

Like in the previous course, introductions were done in a participatory fashion using the pair wise approach. In this approach participants were paired and asked to introduce themselves to each other, after which they introduced their partners to other participants in turns. The main objective of this approach was to break the ice, start the networking process among participants, but most importantly, get to know how many of the participants trainers were in the real sense, as well as their technical background.

3.2.3 Participants' expectations

In this course participants were also given three cards on which to list their three key expectations from the course. The purpose of this exercise was to enable facilitators adjust the training to suit the participants' needs where possible and to remove false or unattainable expectations at the outset of the course. The participants' expectations are summarized below and details can be obtained from Appendix 3.3:

- To know policy application and implication of EAW in water sector
- To know what future the accounts hold now that the project is coming to an end
- To understand the EAW concepts and how the accounts are compiled
- To learn on the successes of the accounts in the region
- To learn how to use the manual in training and capacity building
- To understand the link between the EAWU and national accounts
- To share experiences/network with other participants
- Facilitation process to be smooth

3.2.4 Actual Training

Day One: Introduction to EAW, stock, flow and hybrid accounts

Day 1 commenced with presentation of introduction and background to the EAW. The main objective of this session was to set the stage for other presentations by defining the EAW, why they are necessary, their historical background or origin, main components of the accounts and the framework for developing the accounts. Examples from countries already developing the accounts were also shared.

With this background presentations moved over Stock Accounts where the Asset and Quality accounts were presented, clearly defining and drawing distinction between the two as well as data requirements in each case. Then the Flow accounts, namely the Physical Supply and Use and Pollutant and Waste Water Accounts were presented, also highlighting difference between definitions, concepts, data issues etc. The day was concluded with presentation of the Hybrid accounts which juxtaposes the physical and monetary information of water.

Day Two: The concept of value and valuation methods and policy applications of EAW

Day 2 focused on the concept of value and its application in water, after which policy application of the EAW was discussed, first starting with the relevance of the accounts for IWRM.

3.3 Facilitators

The course was facilitated by the same group of facilitators who facilitated the course in Part II above (see Section 2.4).

3.4 Workshop evaluation

At the end of the workshop participants were requested to evaluate the course using the form attached in Appendix 3.4. The analysis of their responses is attached in Appendix 3.5. From the analysis the following inferences can be made:

Generally, participants agreed that the course was good and relevant for training needs in EAW. Specifically:

- Eighty percent (80%) of them found the course useful and meeting their expectations at varying degrees
- The majority (80%) found material presented always relevant and sessions presentations good
- Ninety percent (90%) agreed that they received appropriate opportunity to participate in discussions
- All agreed that time allocated to the course was insufficient and recommended one week as sufficient duration
- They all agreed that the Training Manual is adequate though a few proposed that a French version be produced
- Case studies were found to be adequate but should be included in all topics
- Class discussions and group work was found to be sufficient by 90% of the participants
- They found structuring of the manual into modules and clearly breaking them into goals, concepts, outcomes etc useful and allowing easy delivery.

- Agreed that EAW have potential for improving policy decisions but that it is important for the accounts to be institutionalized and that training and awareness raising on the accounts is continued
- EAW was found to be a useful tool to assess and help in the implementation of IWRM in the region and beyond

The participants promised to take the following as a result of their participation in the course:

- Train other participants in home countries
- Upon return to home countries, work together with those who received initial training and NTTs
- Motivate for inclusion of EAW as short course in home institutions and for inclusion of EAW training in government budgets
- Study the manual further for improved understanding
- Inform home governments in the EAW and importance in informing policy

The following recommendations were made:

- i. SADC should provide financial and technical support towards rolling out of the training in member states
- ii. SADC should ensure that member states commit and abide by their commitment to finance training needs in EAW in member states
- iii. Training should be extended to policy and decision makers
- iv. Training and awareness raising on the accounts should be done on continuous basis
- v. The accounts should be institutionalised to ensure sustainability and applicability.

3.5 Challenges and lessons

The underlying assumption before the course commenced was that participants have some background in the EAW or at least basic economics and that they are all trainers. However, during the introductions and running of the course, it emerged that almost all participants were being introduced to the accounts for the first time and that very few of them were economists. The scope and duration of the course then posed a lot of problems as it became apparent that participants required a week (or more) long course delivered to member states in Part II. The important lesson here is that potential trainers in EAW should first be taken through detailed training on the accounts before the 'Training of Trainers' workshop which is specifically aimed at training them on how to undertake similar training as it would be extremely difficult for them to deliver training on something they don't understand themselves.

3.6 Conclusions

Despite the challenges highlighted above, participants highly appreciated the course as reflected in their evaluation and recommendations for future trainings, which further confirms the importance of the EAW in the SADC region and the need to step up efforts to compile and institutionalize the accounts in member states and the region as a whole.

3.7 Recommendations

Like in Part II, it is recommended that recommendations made by participants be adopted.

Appendix 3.1: Participants List

Economic Accounting of Water Use Project: 13-14 September 2010 Workshop			
List of Confirmed Participants			
Country	Address	Name	Email
Angola	Hydrological Resources State Secretariat of Water Affairs Luanda, Angola	Pedro Da Silva	dombelas@yahoo.com
Botswana	University of Botswana	Mrs. Hambira	hambira@mopipi.ub.bw Tel: 3552524
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Secretariat Permanent du CNAEA 10e Neveau, Immeuble Regideso 65, BLK du 30 Juin BP 12 599 Kinshasa, DRC	Ekwasa Bokole François	ekwasaf@yahoo.fr
Lesotho	Department of Water Affairs P. O. BOX 772 MASERU, Lesotho	Matsolo Migwi	migwimatsolo@gmail.com
Malawi	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development Private Bag 390 Lilongwe, Malawi	Emmanuel Chiundira	emmanuel.chiundira@yahoo.co.uk
Mauritius	Water Resources Unit Ministry of Renewable Energy and Public Utilities Port Louis, Mauritius	Lumosh Juggoo	
Mozambique	National Directorate of Water Ministry of Public Works Av.25 Septimbro Pedro Nacao Maputo, Mozambique	Lily A. Nomboro	alnomboro@yahoo.com.au
	IWEGA, Eduardo Mondlane University, Maputo, Mozambique	Mr Bruno Lopes de Araujo	alnomboro@yahoo.com.au

Namibia	Economics Department University of Namibia P.O Box 31883, Pioneerspark, Windhoek, Namibia	Dr. Kakujaha-Matundu	okakujaha@unam.na, Omu Kakujaha <okumbazu@iway.na>
Seychelles	Public Utilities Corporation (Water & Sewage Division) Mahe, Seychelles	Antoine Alcindor	aalcindor@puc.sc
Swaziland	University of Swaziland Matsapha, Swaziland	Zodwa Ndlela	ndlelazp@agric.uniswa.sz
United Republic of Tanzania	Water Resources Department Ministry of Water and Irrigation P. O. Box 9153 Dar es Salaam , Tanzania	Lichela Karim	furahakarim2002@yahoo.com
Zambia	Department of Water Affairs P. O. Box 50288 Lusaka, Zambia	Chisanga Siwale	lmuseteka@gresp.mewd.gov.zm
Zimbabwe	ZINWA Ministry of Water Resources Development and Management Harare, Zimbabwe	Charles Dini	cdini@zinwa.co.zw

Appendix 3.2: Draft Workshop Program

Time	Day zero: September 12th 2010	
	Participants arrival, facilitators meeting	

Time	Day one September 13th 2010	Facilitator
7:30-8:30	Registration	
8:30-8:40	Welcome and opening remarks	SADC Secretariat, GTZ/EU
8:40- 9:00	Participants introductions	All
9:00-10:10	Expectations Workshop objectives and expected outcomes House keeping rules	Mampiti/Dumisani
10:00-10:10	Group Photo	All
10:10-10:30	Coffee/Tea break	
10:30-11:00	Presentation of Module 1: Introduction to Economic Accounts for Water (EAW)	Mampiti
11:00-11:15	Discussion	All
11:15-11:45	Presentation of module 2: Asset Accounts	Gift
11:45-12:00	Discussion	All
12:00-12:30	Presentation of Module 3: Quality Accounts	Gift
12:30-1:00	Discussion	All
1:00-2:00	Lunch	
2:00-2:30	Presentation of module 4: Physical Supply and Use Accounts	Mampiti
2:30-2:45	Discussion	All
3:00-3:30	Coffee/Tea break	
2:45-3:15	Presentation of Module 5: Waste water and Pollutant Accounts	Gift
3:15-3:30	Discussion	All
3:30-4:00	Presentation of module 6: Hybrid Accounts	Gift
4:00-4:30	Discussion	All

Time	Day Two: September 14th, 2010	Facilitator
8:30 -8:45	Recap of day 1	Mampiti
8:45 –9:15	Presentation of module 7: Concept of Value and Valuation Methods	Jaap
9:45 – 10:00	Discussion	All
10:00- 10:30	Coffee/Tea break	
10:30-11:00	Presentation of module 8: EWA and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)	Jaap
11:00-11:15	Discussion	All
11:15-11:45	Presentation of module 9: EWA and Policy applications	Mampiti
11:45-12:00	Discussion	All
12:00- 1:00	Plans for rolling out training	Groups
1:00-2:00	Lunch	
2:00-3:00	Report back and discussion	Groups
3:00:3:15	Way forward	EAWU Manager
3:15-3:25	Evaluation	All
3:25-3:30	Closure	SADC Secretariat
3:30	Coffee/Tea break	

Appendix 3.3 Participants Expectations

A.3.3.1 Summary of expectations

The expectations were grouped into the following 8 categories

- A. Policy application and implication of EAW in water sector
 - Change in the water use to effective one
 - This workshop may inform us EAWU project what progress
 - Benefits of economic accounting of water o the SADC region and nation
 - Water accounts will help MS in water management
 - How EAW fits in overall water sector policy and strategy
 - How the training program can be incorporated in activities within member states
 - EAWU project will be the driving for constructing water accounts
 - Making water resources inventory at country level
 - EAWU for DRC development
- B. Future considerations
 - Get pointers for opportunities for further research and studies
 - Since the project is coming to an end, what progress has been done in the region with regards to data collection for input in the accounts?
- C. Understanding concepts and how the accounts are compiled
 - Trainers have clear understanding of top issues in water use accounts
 - To learn how the accounts are developed
 - Methodologies for evaluating water resources
 - To understand fully the concept of EAW.
 - Implementation of the EAW with cross-selected interactions
 - Gain more insight into EAWU
 - To have new skills on how EAW can be combined with IWRM
 - To better understand the EAWU
 - Appreciation of context
 - Good background of EAWU
- D. Success stories on implementation of accounts in the region
 - Successful implementation of the EAW in the region
 - To find out there are any success stories in SADC

E. Capacity building in EAW

- To build any capacity building in EAWU
- Learn how to use the manual to train people in EAWU
- To have a clear understanding of the manual that will be used for training
- Sustainable training of trainers courses in the region inspiration from this workshop
- Participants will do training on EAWU in their countries after this workshop.
- Clear training plan
- Gain experience to train others
- Capacity building in EAWU
- Knowledge to facilitate work in water resource management
- Clear training roll out plans
- Countries will form EAW implementation- capacity building groups
- Trainers have a clear overview of EAWU to drive process in member states
- Conversant in EAWU so I can articulate or train other to practice it.

F. Link EAWU and National accounts

- To learn how economic water accounts fit into the national accounts

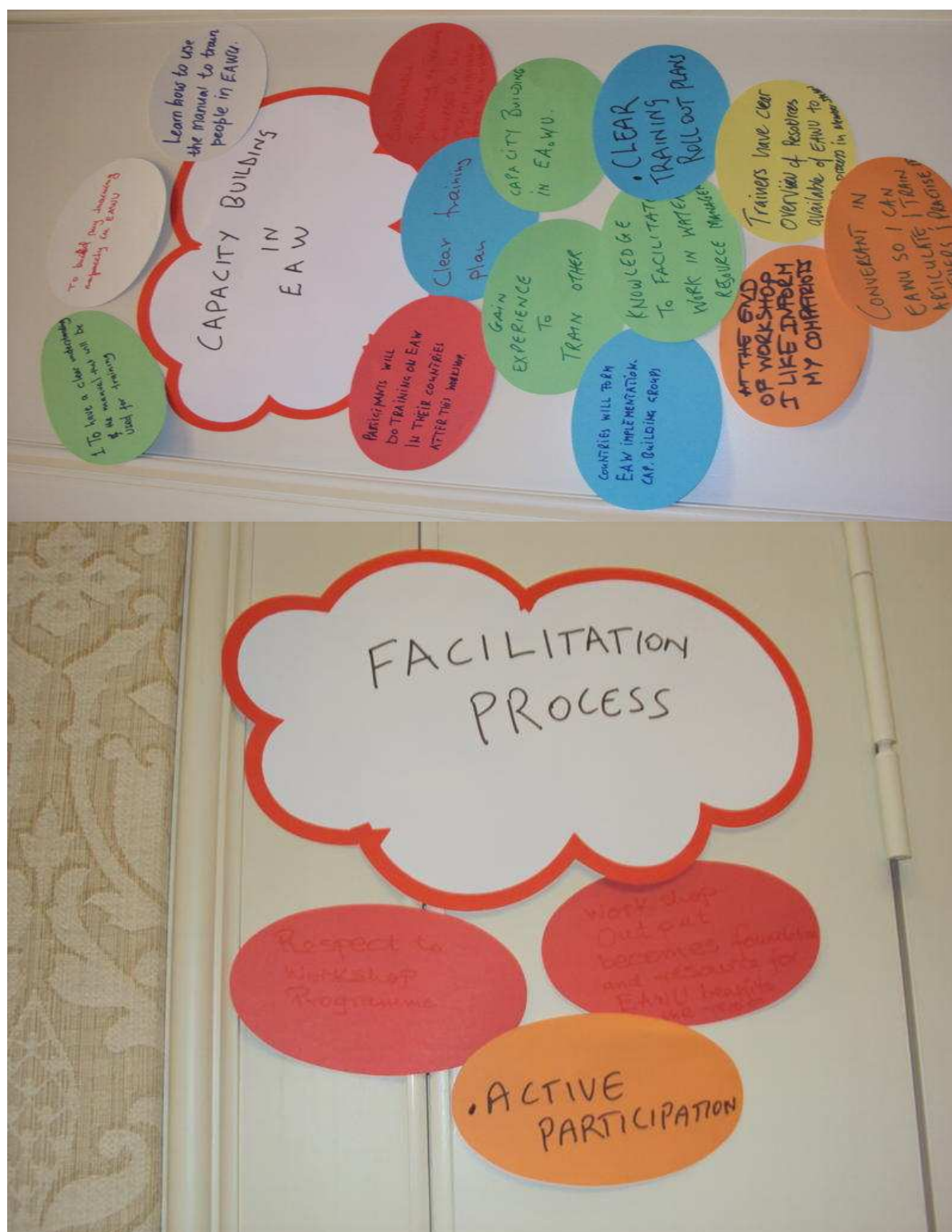
G. Networking

- To build a strong network in EAWU with my partners in SADC countries
- Sharing of experience
- Build networks of water resource professionals
- Improved networks of users of EAWU

H. Facilitation process

- Respect to workshop programme
- Active participation
- Workshop output becomes foundation and resource for EAWU benefits in the region

A.3.3.2 Pictures of Expectations as written by participants



SUCCESS STORIES ON IMPLEMENTATION OF ACCs IN THE REGION

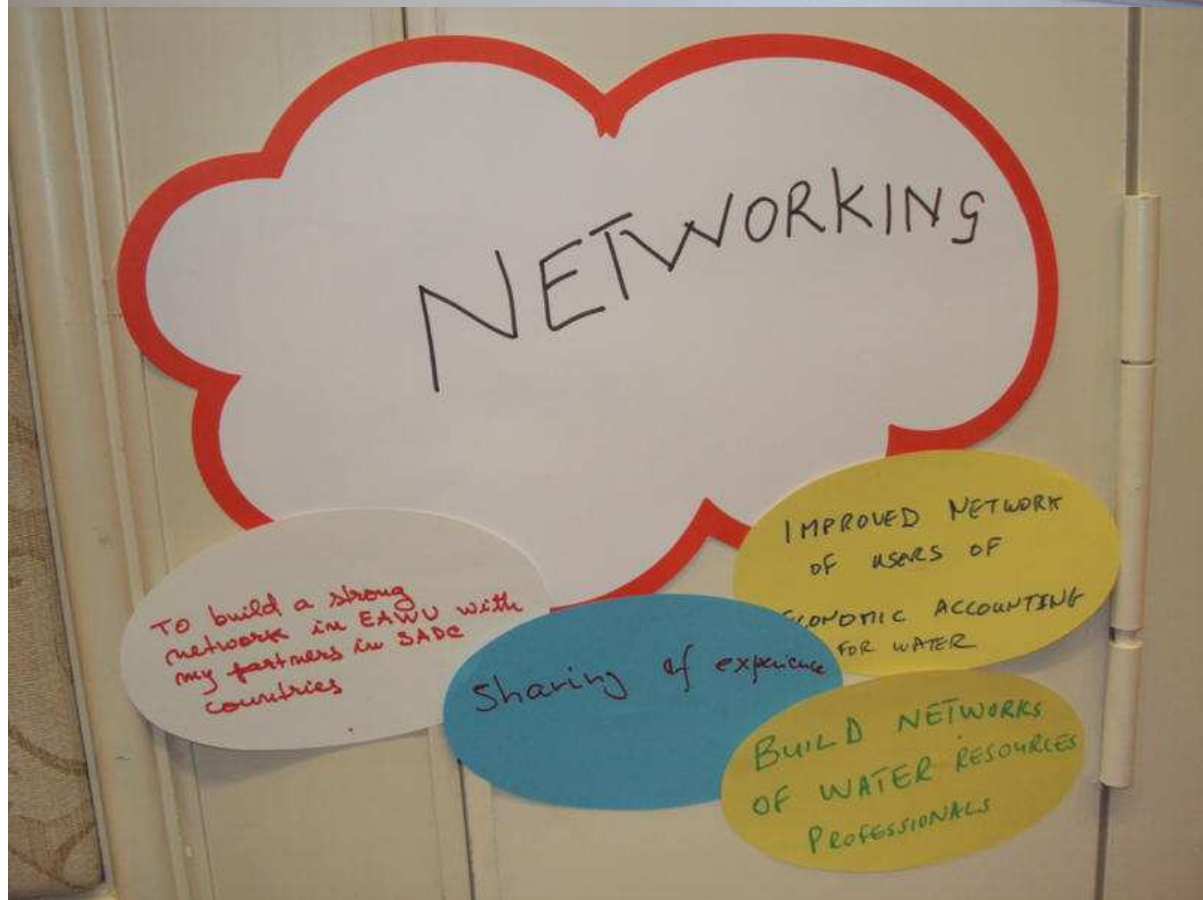
To find out if
there are any success
stories in SADC

3. Successful implementation
of the EAW in the
region

LINK 1./ EAW & NATIONAL A/Cs

To learn how
economic water accounts
fit into the national
accounts





Appendix 3.4: Evaluation form

Training of Trainers (ToT) course on Economic Accounting for Water Use

12 – 13 September 2010, Gaborone, Botswana

COURSE EVALUATION

Please take a few minutes to fill in this evaluation form. Your comments will strongly help us improve the overall quality of our next activities. Many thanks!

1. Relevance of course for your current work position.

1	2	3	4	5

1. Low 2. Average 3. Good 4. Very good 5. Excellent

2. How much new information did you acquire?

1	2	3	4	5

1. None 2. Little, 3. Sufficient, 4. More than sufficient 5. A lot

3. Usefulness of this new information.

1	2	3	4	5

1. Low 2. Average 3. Good 4. Very good 5. Excellent

4. Did the course content meet your expectations?

1	2	3	4	5

1. No 2. Poorly 3. Sufficiently 4. More than sufficiently 5. Completely

5. Considering the scope of EAWU, material presented was:

Always relevant

Relevant in most of the sessions

Relevant in some sessions

Not relevant

6. Sessions/topics presentations were:

Very good

Good

Average

Quality varied between sessions

7. Opportunities to participate during sessions were:

Appropriate

Insufficient

Non Existent

8. The course duration in relation to the programmed activities was:

Excessive

Adequate

Insufficient

Indicate sufficient duration.....

9. The training manual was:

Excessive

Adequate

Inadequate

Other (describe):

10. The presentation of case studies allowed to appreciate and better understand the applicability of EAWU and challenges in associated with constructing the accounts:

Adequately

Adequately but without covering al topics

Insufficiently

Other (describe):

11. The class discussions and group work were:

Sufficient

Insufficient

Other (describe):

12. The activities carried out during the week contributed to improve the vision I have of EAWU and its application:

Strongly

Sufficiently

Insufficiently

Other (describe):

13. What aspects of the course did you find most useful?

.....
.....
.....
.....

14. What aspects of the course did you find less useful?

.....
.....
.....
.....

15. What actions are you planning to undertake as a result of your participation in the course?

.....
.....
.....

16. Do Economic Accounts of Water (EAW) have a potential of improving decision making in the water sector

.....
.....
.....

17. What is required for EAW to be used as a tool supporting decision making process in your country (e.g. institutional setup, training- for practitioners and decision makers...)

.....
.....
.....

18. What should your country do to ensure roll out and outscalling of this training?

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.....
.....
.....

19. What should SADC do to ensure roll out of this training?

.....

.....

.....

20. Any other comments

.....

.....

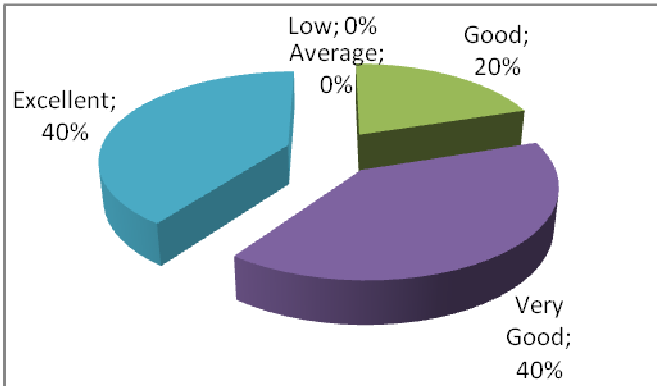
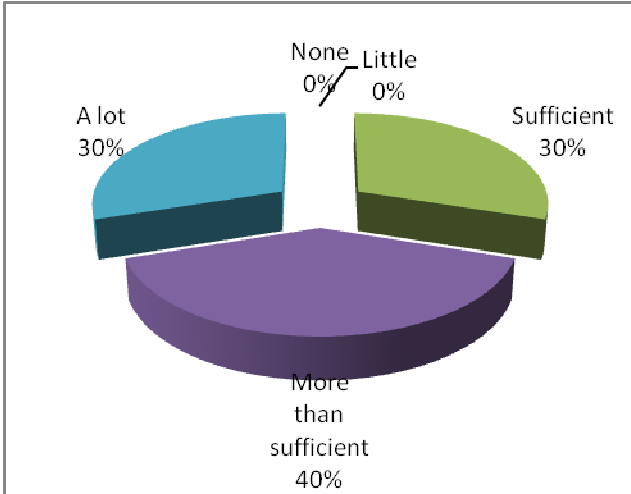
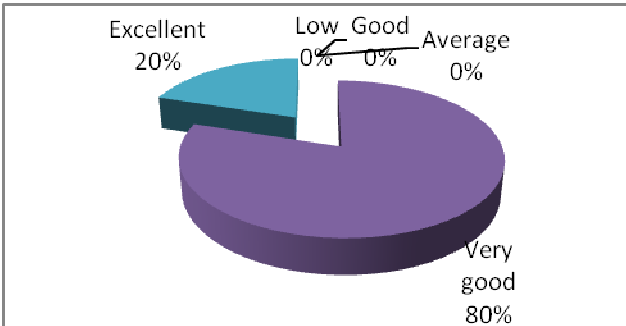
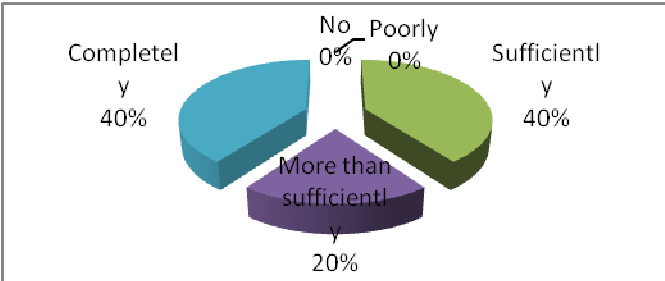
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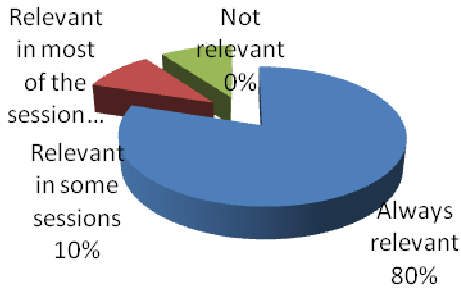
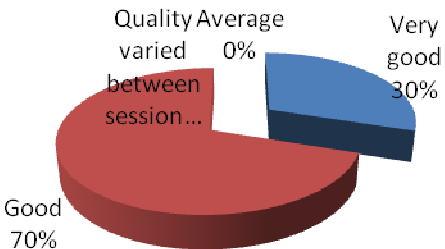
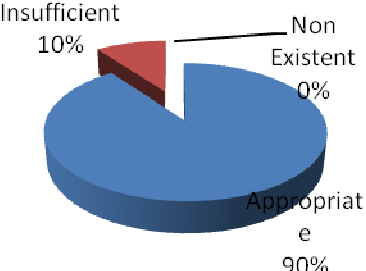
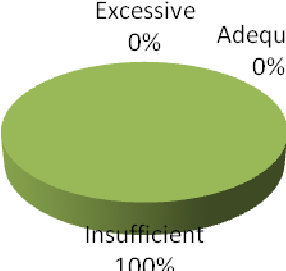
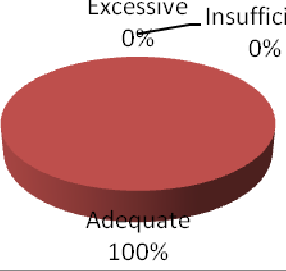
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Appendix 3.5: Analysis is Participants Evaluations

<p>1. Relevance of the course for your current work position</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Very Good</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Good</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low; Average</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Excellent	40%	Very Good	40%	Good	20%	Low; Average	0%
Category	Percentage										
Excellent	40%										
Very Good	40%										
Good	20%										
Low; Average	0%										
<p>2. How much new information did you acquire?</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A lot</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than sufficient</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sufficient</td> <td>30%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>None/Little</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	A lot	30%	More than sufficient	40%	Sufficient	30%	None/Little	0%
Category	Percentage										
A lot	30%										
More than sufficient	40%										
Sufficient	30%										
None/Little	0%										
<p>3. Usefulness of new information</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Very good</td> <td>80%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Excellent</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Low; Good; Average</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Very good	80%	Excellent	20%	Low; Good; Average	0%		
Category	Percentage										
Very good	80%										
Excellent	20%										
Low; Good; Average	0%										
<p>4. Did the course content meet your expectations</p>	 <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Category</th> <th>Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Completely</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sufficiently</td> <td>40%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>More than sufficient</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>No/Poorly</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Category	Percentage	Completely	40%	Sufficiently	40%	More than sufficient	20%	No/Poorly	0%
Category	Percentage										
Completely	40%										
Sufficiently	40%										
More than sufficient	20%										
No/Poorly	0%										

5. Considering the scope of EAWU, Material presented was	 <p>Relevant in most of the session... 0%</p> <p>Relevant in some sessions 10%</p> <p>Always relevant 80%</p> <p>Not relevant 0%</p>
6. Sessions / topics presentations were	 <p>Quality Average varied between session... 0%</p> <p>Good 70%</p> <p>Very good 30%</p>
7. Opportunities to participate during session were	 <p>Insufficient 10%</p> <p>Non Existent 0%</p> <p>Appropriate 90%</p>
8. The Course duration in relation to programmed activities was	 <p>Excessive 0%</p> <p>Adequate 0%</p> <p>Insufficient 100%</p>
	<p>Sufficient time:</p> <p>5 days 4 days 3 days 1 week 5 days 5 days</p>
9. The training manual was	 <p>Excessive 0%</p> <p>Insufficient 0%</p> <p>Adequate 100%</p>
	French version proposed

Other	
10. The Presentation of case studies allowed to appreciate and better understand the applicability of EAWU and challenges associated with construction of the accounts	<p>A 3D pie chart with two visible slices. A blue slice represents 'Adequately' at 50%, and a red slice represents 'Adequately but without covering...' at 50%. A label for 'Insufficiently' with '0%' is also present but no slice is visible.</p>
11. The Class discussions and group work were	<p>A 3D pie chart with three slices. A large blue slice represents 'Sufficient;' at 90%, a small green slice represents 'Other;' at 10%, and a very small red slice represents 'Insufficient;' at 0%.</p>
12. The activities carried out during the week contributed to improve the vision I have of EAWU and its application	<p>A 3D pie chart with two visible slices. A red slice represents 'Sufficiently' at 60%, and a blue slice represents 'Strongly' at 40%. A label for 'Insufficiently' with '0%' is also present but no slice is visible.</p>
13. What aspects of the course did you find most useful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. How to construct and use the accounts ii. Hybrid accounts iii. All iv. The structuring of the manual into modules and clearly breaking them into goals, concepts and outcomes etc, allows for easy delivery v. All aspects of the course vi. The accounts vii. Asset and Hybrid accounts viii. Compiling the accounts ix. Asset accounts, hybrid accounts and EWA policy applications
14. What aspects of the course did you find less useful?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. None ii. Nil iii. None iv. None v. None, because the manual covered all aspects of EAWU throughout the module

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. None vii. None viii. None ix. None x. Physical supply and use accounts
15. What actions are you planning to undertake as a result of your participation in the course?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To train other participants in my country ii. Organize and work together with those have been trained before this workshop (i.e. 6-9) and move forward iii. Consider incorporating it in our institutional short courses iv. Include EAWU as a program in the budget for 2011 and beyond v. Planning for set up in my own country vi. Work with national task force to implement training vii. Awareness raising in my country viii. To study further the manual and find out more information to fully understand it ix. To inform my government on the EAW. It is the very important program
16. Do Economic Accounts of Water (EAW) have a potential of improving decision making in the water sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Yes it does ii. Definitely it has all the potential iii. Definitely iv. They do. They would provide an input into the catchment outline plans v. Yes, there are potential for improving decision making in the water sector vi. Yes vii. Yes viii. Yes ix. Yes
17. What is required for EAW to be used as a tool supporting decision making process in your country (e.g. institutional setup, training- for practitioners and decision makers...)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To train stakeholders ii. Data collection, training and implementation iii. Buy in of relevant stakeholders and collaboration iv. Coordination of institutions - environmental agency has oversight role on water quality issues v. Institutional set up and to be followed by government decision vi. Training for both practitioners and decision makers vii. Institutional set-up and training decision makers viii. Training for the practitioners and decision makers ix. Institutional setup

<p>18. What should your country do to ensure roll out and outscalling of this training?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To create conducive environment ii. Team work and interest iii. Commit to the course especially that it's a regional initiative iv. Awareness campaign to ensure buy-in of stakeholders v. Through support from all stakeholders of the country and SADC secretariat vi. Institutionalise the national task force/group vii. Enforcement and institutional set-up viii. To understand the concept and fund the activity ix. Training on economic accounting for water use in Angola in different levels
<p>19. What should SADC do to ensure roll out of this training?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. To provide financial and technical support to monitor the process ii. Support member states and also give, if possible, time frame for preliminary results iii. Ensure that member states commit and do regular monitoring iv. Follow up on the efforts they have done so far. Make EAWU as a requirement for funding of water sector projects in the member states v. Consultation with government through local liaison of SADC officer of the country vi. Work with national government to impress upon them that this is a SADC/UN project and SNA could at some stage involve reporting on EAW vii. Enforcement viii. Support inform of finance and experts during the training ix. Finance the training
<p>20. Any other comments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Rotate workshop venues among countries and invite more than 1 participant from each country to better guarantee continuity of activities in the country ii. Commends consultants and SADC for the good effort in the EAW iii. Great initiative iv. This should be a useful tool to assess and help in the implementation of IWRM in the region and beyond v. The manual is a powerful document/tool to work with as it is well detailed in EAWU. vi. It will be beneficial not only to the training participants, but also at national level for policy implementation for decision making for the country vii. Funding, resource persons and national commitment (lack of) could hamstrung the roll-out viii. The project was good but there should be Phase II for infrastructures improvements ix. Thank you for the organization of the course on EAWU