



*Ministry of Water and Irrigation
Jordan Valley Authority
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The historical development of PIM forms in Jordan Valley (JV)

- Operation of FTAs by farmers themselves (1997-2001)
- Water councils/committees (2001-2002)
- Water Users Associations (2002 Up to date)

WUAs are cooperative civil voluntary non-profit organizations that are managed by the farmers.

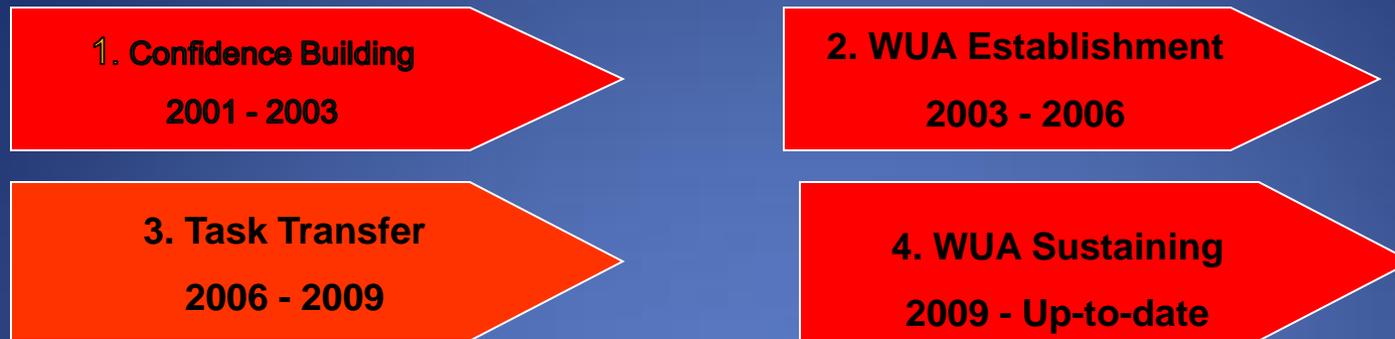
- It is one form of private sector participation in water irrigation management.
- It is a main tool for irrigation water demand management

The main objective of the WUAs is : Sustainable management of irrigation water resources in the JV

On the governmental level (JVA): Construction , Sustain the infrastructure of irrigation systems and optimal irrigation water use.

On the farmers level: Improvement of the level of provided services for the farmers

PIM/IMT implementation phases in the JV(WUA's phase)



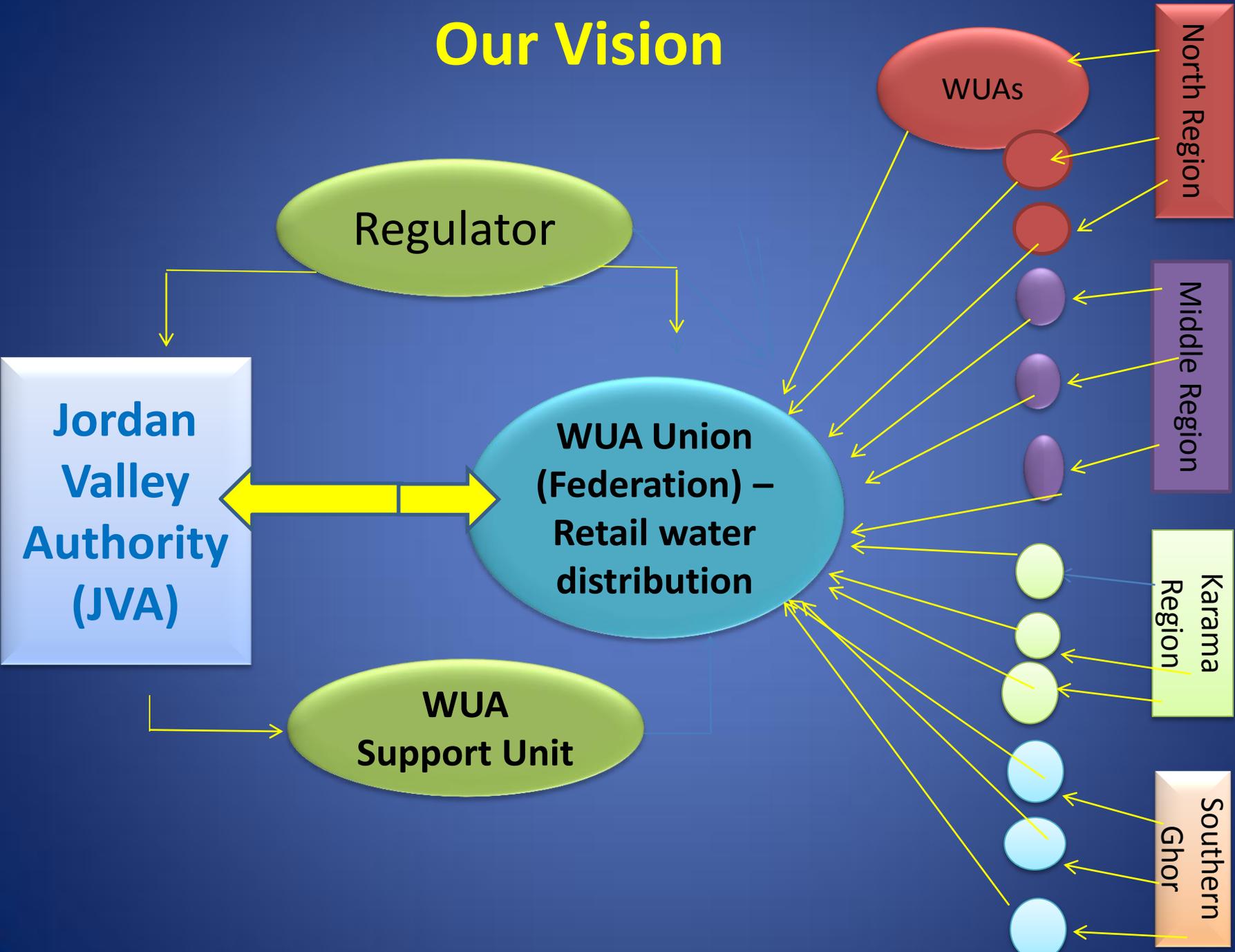
Achievements and Results

- More efficient retail water distribution.
- More uniformity in water flow.
- More stabilized irrigation network pressure.
- Decrease illegal water use (penalties).
- Decrease maintenance cases.
- More trust & coop. between farmers themselves & between JVA & farmers.
- 81 % of total irrigable area in JV is covered by WUA's .



This has resulted in increased government commitment to PIM/IMT

Our Vision



How the JVA and WUA's benefited from the application of the MONEVA system

- The MONEVA contributed to upgrade the concept for monitoring and evaluating PIM/IMT to be more inclusive and exposed us to best practices in PIM/IMT implementation
- Previous M&E system at JVA was focused mainly to the WUAs performance and does not cover widely the performance of the JVA or the individual regional directorates .
- The application of MONEVA in JVA helped clarify the need for defining the various responsibilities for collecting and analyzing the field and office data.
- MONEVA helped identify problems we thought did not exist. In spite of the many primary data available in JVA and WUAs, a lot of these data were not used to make conclusion about the result of PIM/IMT with respect to certain performances (ex: performance on O&M costs, human and financial resources, etc..)

How the JVA and WUA's benefited from the application of the MONEVA system

- The evaluation workshop for the MONEVA results showed how the system can improve the communication between JVA and WUA's.
- The application of the system will help JVA to modify its policies and plans for PIM/IMT program.
- MONEVA generates a good information for the evaluation and improving the performance of WUA's.
- MONEVA will be used as a good tool to help JVA in planning and decision making (at all levels – national, regional and local)

Main gaps in PIM/IMT that were identified as a result of applying the MONEVA system

On National level:

- Lack of national PIM/IMT plan for developing vision , objectives , action plans ,human and financial resources and role of different stakeholders in PIM/IMT.
- Insufficient legal frame work for WUA's and need for legislative revisions to improve the performance of PIM/IMT implementation.
- The MONEVA exposed the existing limitation in cost management in JVA that can help relate the incurred O&M costs per each WUA → need to collect disaggregated information for each cost center.

Examples:

- Increased percentage of JVA staff dedicated to O&M.
- Increased O&M costs
- Insufficient qualification for WUA's support unit.
- Government did not take yet the advance steps to establish and regulate federation for WUAs

□ On Regional and local levels

- Lack in training plans on M&E system and accounting courses for leaders and staff of WUA's.
- Decline in the cumulative area covered by the WUA's under the PIM /IMT during the last year.
- Insufficient information and communication materials between JVA and WUA's and between WUA's themselves.
- Deficiency in the rehabilitation program for the irrigation system in some area before transfer of irrigation management tasks to the WUAs.
- Some missing data in WUAs ,so no proper evaluation was possible.
- Lack in documentation and classification of information in both JVA and WUAs.
- Lack of computer facilities and skills in WUAs.

Practical Measures to Be Undertaken

As a result of the Activity

- WUA Administration to lead the efforts to increase coordination between the stakeholders (donors, JVA, WUAs, Jordan Cooperative Corporation, etc.)
- Develop a vision and strategy for PIM/IMT (with targets for transferred areas, establishment of federation of WUAs, etc.)
- Request support from the donors involved in Jordan to fund the cost of the following
 - Review and update legislation in support of PIM/IMT
 - Assess irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation needs and costs
 - Conduct training needs assessment for WUAs and JVA staff
 - Assess farmers awareness needs and develop awareness plan
 - Develop PIM/IMT Plan (HR and financial plan including funds needed for rehabilitation).
- ¹⁰ Implement the above and use MONEVA to track progress

Main Issues that SWIM should consider in its second phase

In the short term, there is a need for

- additional support and training on the system and the indicators.
- extend the M&E system to new WUAs.
- Help with the institutionalization of the system in JVA, the regions and the directorates.

In the medium term:

- Training of trainers/NGOs
- Training manual on how to calculate indicators
- Create a network between the countries that are implementing the system to exchange experience and results
- Linkage with universities and research center to improve the system to reflect the various needs (possibility of using it for small WUAs, for WUAs using treated waste water, etc.)
- Evaluate the effectiveness of the system after some years of implementation (example at the end of SWIM second phase)



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Thank You

