IWRM AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT :

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INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

- Objectives

- Define integrated water resources management within the broader context of development
- Appreciate the complexity of the IWRM processes
- Examine the key elements of the IWRM processes
- Explore the implications of IWRM on different sectors

FACTS ABOUT WATER

- A “Single” Resource – has no substitute
- A Limited Resource
- A Scarce Resource (or is it?)
- Has Social, Economic, and Environmental Values (economic and environment are recent)

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The global water challenge

- Population growth projected to be 9.1billion by 2050

- Increased pressure of finite and vulnerable resources

- By 2025:
  - 50% increase in withdrawals in developing countries
  - 20% increase in withdrawals in the developed countries.
- By 2050:
  - Almost 50% of population living under water stress

Global water budget

Global Water

97% Seawater

3% Freshwater

Global Freshwater

87% Not Accessible

13% Accessible (0.4% of global)

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Concepts and definitions

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What is water resources management ?

- to people in arid countries:
  - drought relief, irrigation
  - jobs, food
  - groundwater, flush floods

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What is water resources management

- to the water engineer:
  - dams, reservoirs, well field development
  - flood protection, (waste)water treatment

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What is water resources management ?

- to the environmentalist:
  - wetlands, ecosystem rehabilitation
  - deforestation, land degradation, erosion, pollution

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What is water resources management ?

- to the lawyer:
  - ownership of water
  - water law and **regulations**
  - water rights and **licences**

What is water resources management ?

- to the economist:
  - water markets, privatisation of water supply
  - water pricing, cost recovery, water use efficiency

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Integrated Water Resources Management

❑ A systematic process for linking water and water-related policy, objectives, and uses to improve decision making in:

- operation and management of natural resources and environmental systems;
- design and implementation of programs and policies.

HOW IWRM COME TO BE ?

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The Dublin Principles show the way

Four simple, yet powerful messages were provided in 1992 in Dublin. They were the basis for the Rio Agenda 21 and for the Millennium Vision-to-Action.

- The four principles are:

1. *Freshwater is a finite and vulnerable resource, essential to sustain life, development and the environment.* (one resource, to be holistically managed).
2. *Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners, and policy-makers at all levels* (manage water with people - and close to people).

The Dublin Principles show the way

3. *Women play a central role in the provision, management and safeguarding of water* (involve women all the way!)
4. *Water has an economic value in all its competing uses and should be recognised as an economic good* (having ensured basic human needs, allocate water to its highest value, and move towards full cost pricing rational use, and recover costs).

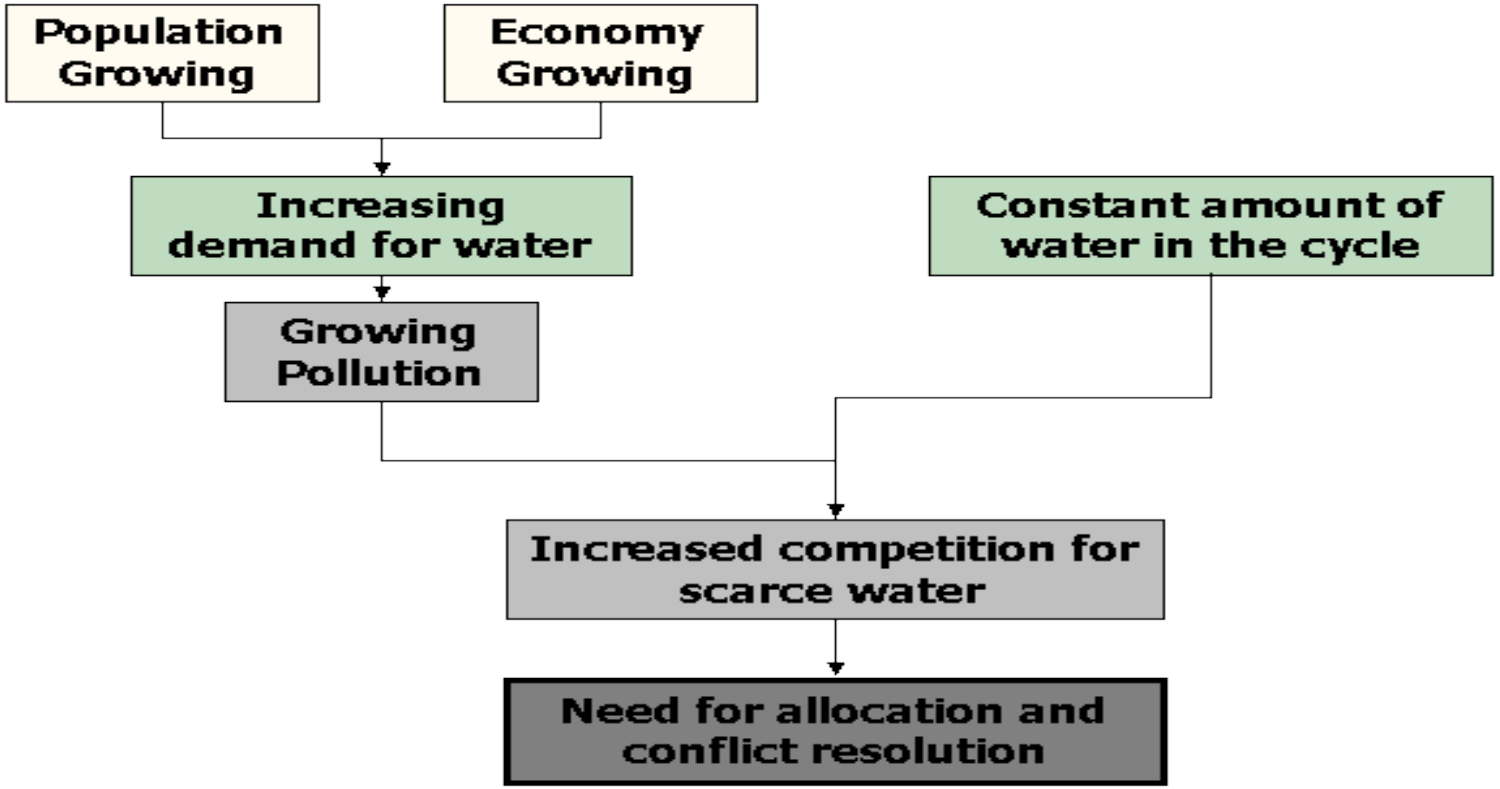
POOR WATER MANAGEMENT HURTS THE POOR MOST!

The Dublin principles aim at wise management with focus on poverty.

Why IWRM?

- Globally accepted and makes good sense.
- Key element in national water policy.
- Incorporates social and environmental considerations directly into policy and decision making.
- Directly involves the stakeholders.
- Is a tool for optimizing investments under tight financing climate.

Why is water resources management critical?

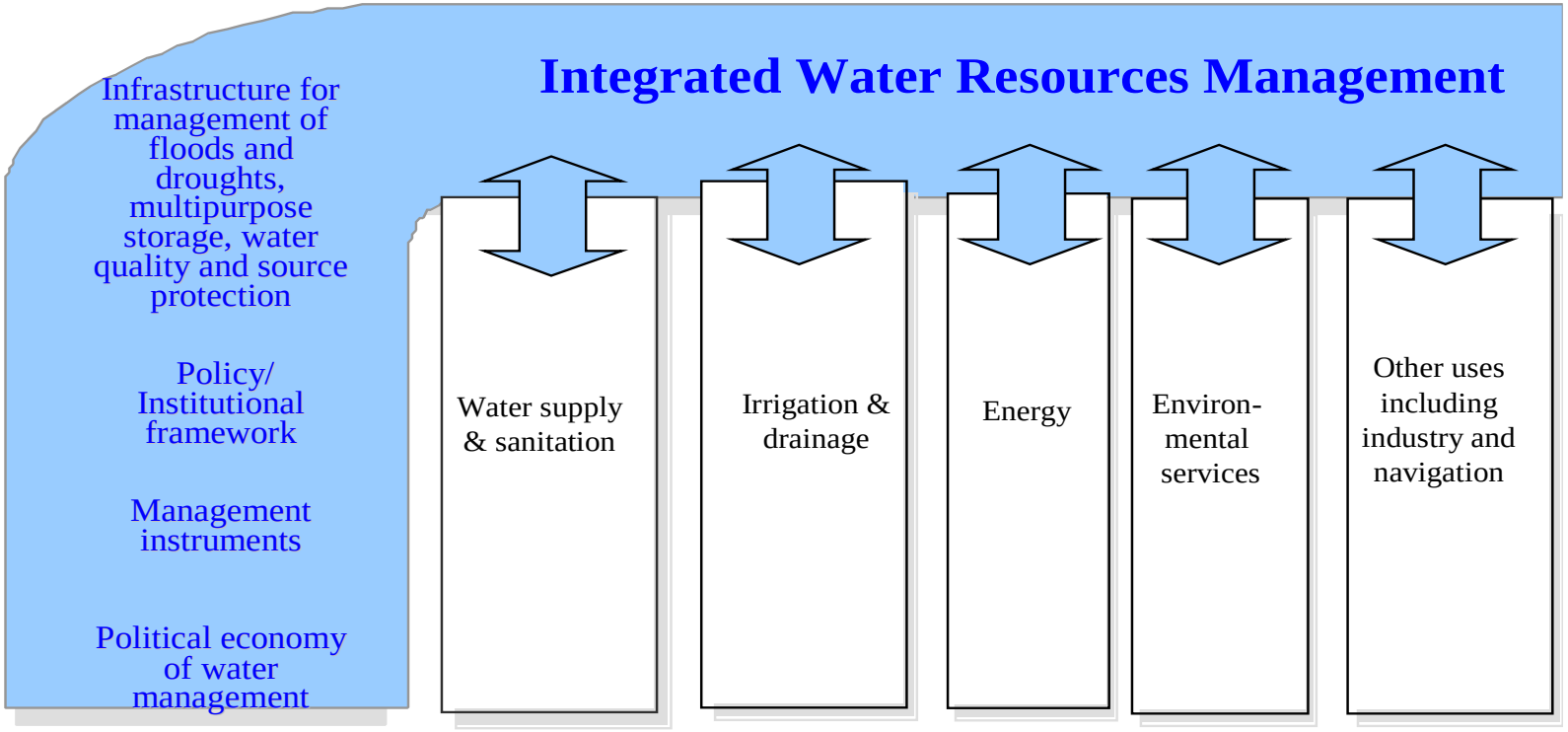


Water resources management includes prevention and resolution of conflicts

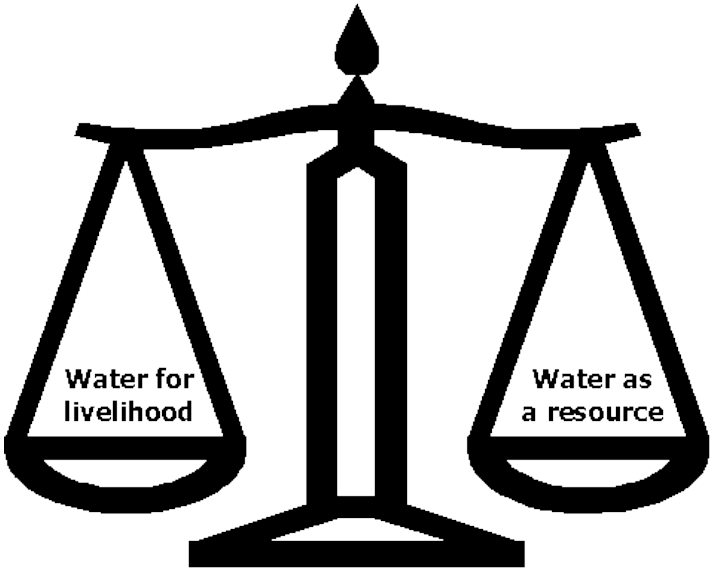
IWRM can be characterized as:

- A process, not a product
- Scale independent - applies at all levels of development
- A tool for self assessment and program evaluation
- A tool for policy, planning, and management
- A mechanism for evaluating competing demands, resource allocation, and tradeoffs

Dimension of IWRM



What are the main challenges ahead?



Water and sanitation for PEOPLE

Rainfall and irrigation water for FOOD

Water for the economic functions of ECOSYSTEMS

...while...

Maintaining the RESOURCE BASE,

both surface and ground water, and biodiversity

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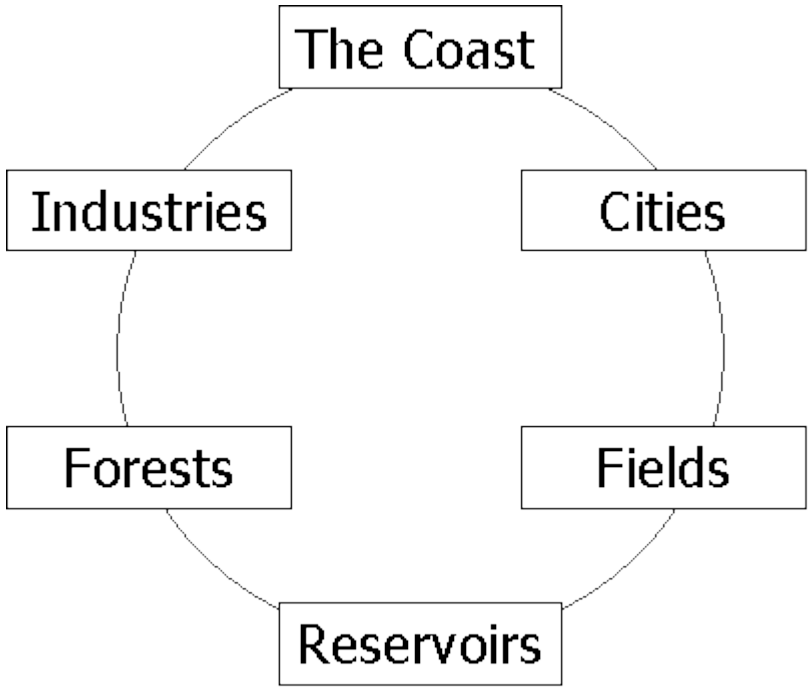
What makes water so special to manage?



All life and all sectors of the economy depend on water. We all live in - and with - the hydrological cycle: Water is constantly being recharged, used, returned and reused. So we all depend on each other.

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Lets assist each other become better water stewards!!!!

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A society grows great
When old men and women
Plant trees whose shade
They shall never sit in"
Greek proverb

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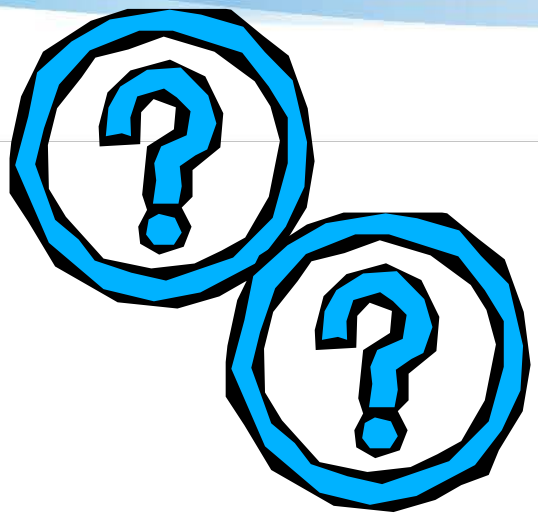
STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN IWRM

Question:

- What do we mean by stakeholder?
- What do we mean by stakeholder analysis?
- Why do we need stakeholder analysis in IWRM?

Definition: stakeholder

- An agency, organization, group or individual who has a (direct or indirect) interest in the intervention or who affects or is affected positively or negatively by the implementation and outcome of it.



- **What categories of stakeholders do we have?**

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Categories of stakeholders

- Primary stakeholders:

  Those who are ultimately affected /benefit from the intervention.

  - Project beneficiaries, poor and marginalized groups.

- Secondary stakeholders:

  - Government agencies, NGOs,
  - They participate in the project because they have a stake / interest in or can contribute to it.

- External- or other- stakeholders:

  - People, groups and/or institutions that are not formally involved in specific project activities but can have an impact on or be affected by a project

Group Exercise: Stakeholder Identification

- Identify and list stakeholders;
- Categorize stakeholders in primary, secondary and key stakeholders
- Identify stakeholder's interests

- 5MIN

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STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

Key questions in stakeholder participation?

- Who are the stakeholders in a system / river basin / watershed?
- What are their interests, views, objectives?
- How important are they?
- How are they affected?
- How do they affect / influence the system / riverbasin / watershed?
- What kind of relations?
- How should stakeholders participate or contribute?

Defining participation

- **Participation -**Various definitions

"Empowering **people** to mobilize their own capacities, be social actors rather than passive subjects, manage resources, make decisions, and control decisions that affect their lives…" (Cernea, 1985)

"a process through which **stakeholders** influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them…" (world bank, 1998)

Why stakeholder participation in transboundary water management?

- Stakeholders **want** to participate:
  - To protect their interests;
  - To get problems fixed.

- Stakeholders **need** to participate:
  - Government decisions hard to implement without social support;
  - Some management tasks are more efficiently carried out by stakeholders

Typology of Participation

Typology	Characteristics
Passive Participation	People participate by being told what is going to happen or has happened without any consultation and information gained is not shared back.
Participation in information giving	People participate by giving answers to questions posed by extractive researchers using questionnaire surveys. People do not have the opportunity to influence proceedings, as the findings of the research are neither shared nor checked for accuracy.
Participation by Consultation	People participate by being consulted, and external agents listen to views. These external agents define both problems and solutions, and may modify these in the light of people's responses.
Functional Participation	People participate by forming groups to meet pre-determined objectives related to the project, which can involve the development of externally initiated social organisation. Such involvement does not tend to be at early stages of project cycles or planning, but rather after major decisions have been made. These institutions tend to be dependent on external structures, but may become independent in time.
Participation for material incentives	People participate by providing resources, for example labour, in return for food, cash, or other material incentives. Much *in situ* research falls in this category, as rural people provide the fields but are not involved in the experimentation or process of learning. It is very common to see this called participation, yet people have no stake in prolonging activities when the incentives end.
Interactive participation	People participate in joint analysis, which leads to action plans and the formation of new local groups or the strengthening of existing ones.
Self-mobilisation/ active participation	People participate by taking initiatives independent of external institutions to change systems

STAKEHOLDER ANAYSIS

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Definition Stakeholder Analysis

- An approach for understanding a system by identifying the key factors or stakeholders in the system and assessing their respective interest and involvement in the system

Objectives of stakeholder Analysis

- To identify and define characteristics of -people, groups or institutions- who might be affected by an intervention or can affect its outcome
- To identify local institutions and processes upon which to build
- To provide a foundation and strategy for participation: mobilization of key stakeholders
- To make a start with understanding needs and interests of the key stakeholders
- Understand the relation between stakeholders and potential conflicts
- Assess the capacity of different stakeholders to participate

Influence and importance (DFID)

- List stakeholders
- Draw out their interests in relation to problem addressed
- Assess the influence or power of the stakeholder
- Combine influence and importance in matrix diagram
- Identify risks and assumptions for stakeholder co-operation
- Determine how and which stakeholders should participate in water management activities

Definitions : Influence

- The power which stakeholders have to control what decisions are made.

- The extent to which a stakeholder is able to persuade others into making decisions and following a certain course of action.

Definitions': Importance

- The impact stakeholders (can) have on the outcome of the management planning process

- If you do not involve this stakeholder group in the management process can/will you be successful in implementing your activities and achieving your objectives.

INFLUENCE AND IMPORTANCE MATRIX

- A. **HIGH IMPORTANCE**
  - **High importance**
  - **Low influence**
- B HIGH IMPORTANCE
  - **High importance**
  - **High influence**
- D. **LOW IMPROTANCE**
  - **Low importance**
  - **Low influence**
- C. **HIGH INFLUENCE**
  - **Low importance**
  - **High influence**

MATRIX EXPLAINED

A. **High Importance – closely involve throughout the preparation and implementation of the project to ensure support.**
B. **High Influence – these are not the target of the project but could possibly oppose the project so keep them informed.**
C. **Low Importance – these require special efforts to ensure that their needs are met and their participation is meaningful.**
D. **Low Influence – these are unlikely to be closely involved but essential to keep informed.**

Group Exercise

- In your groups, plot the identified stakeholders in the influence and importance matrix
- Indicate how you would engage each category.
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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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