



*International Network of Basin
Organizations*



**INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT FOR WATER
SOLIDARITY WATER EUROPE**

« Participation of Civil Society and Youth in water management and governance – A bottom-up approach »

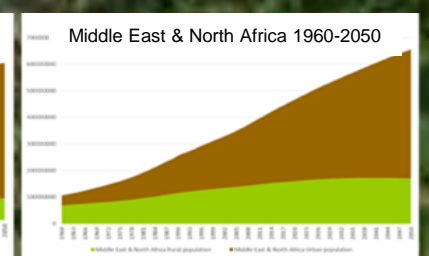
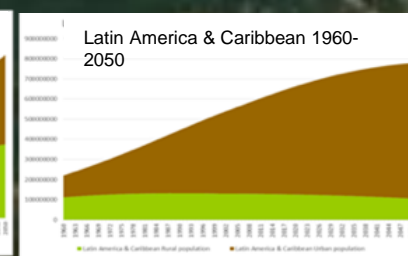
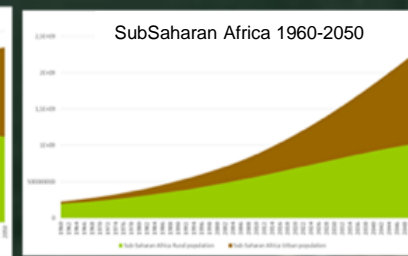
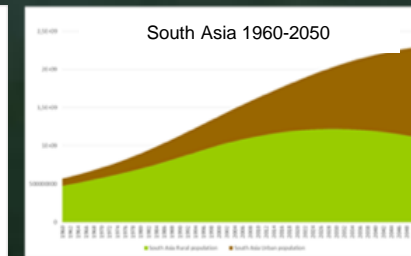
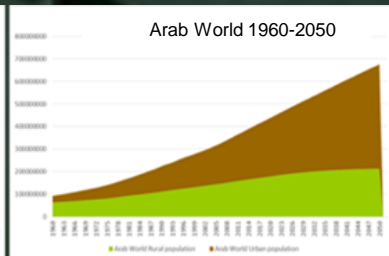
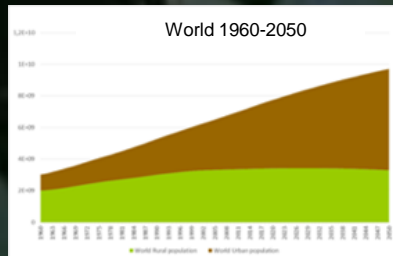
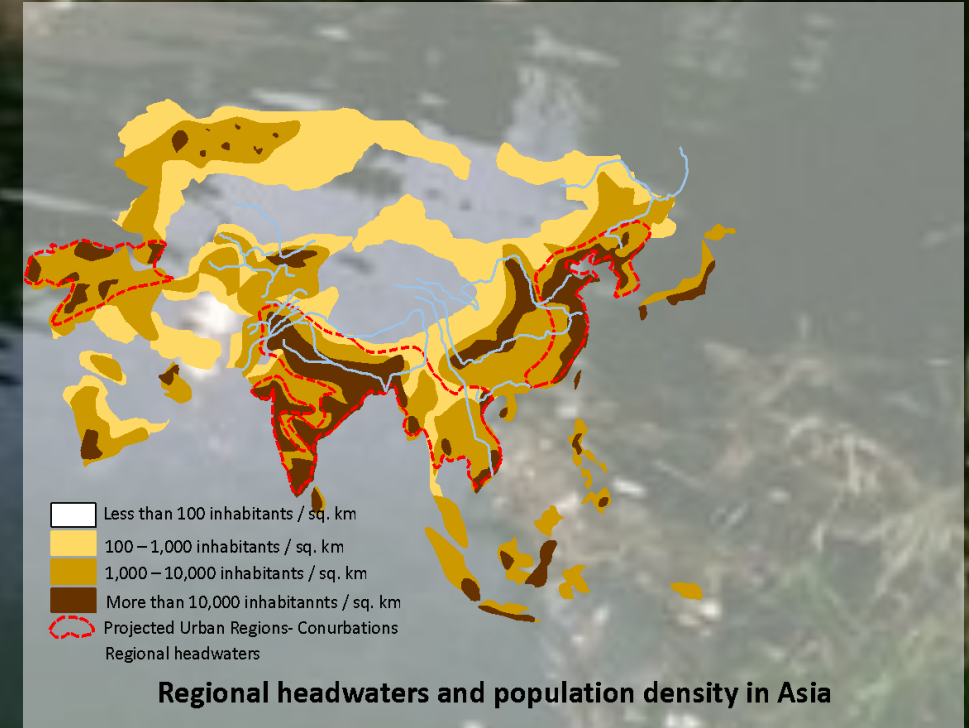
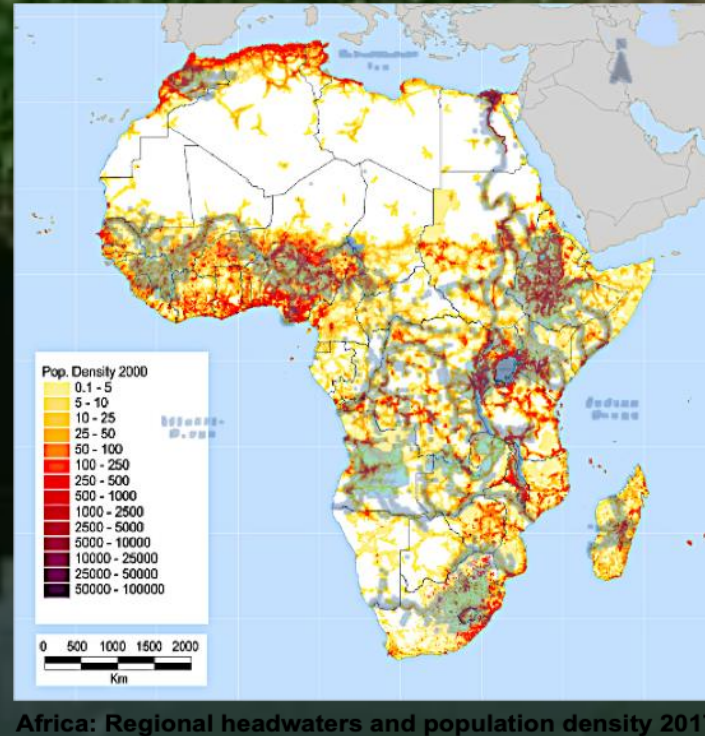
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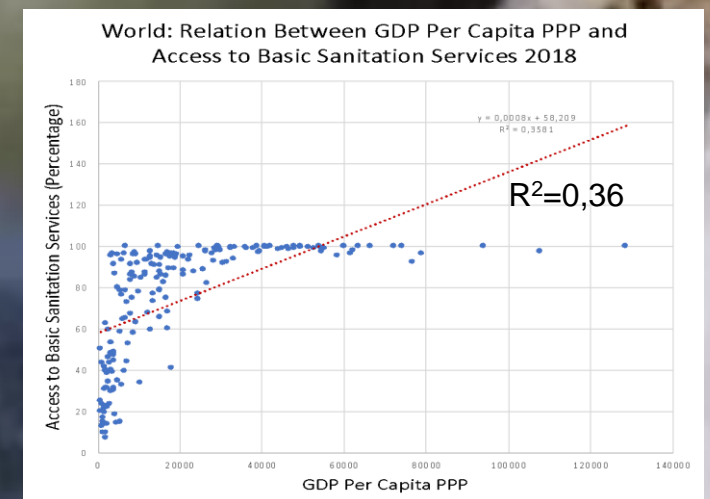
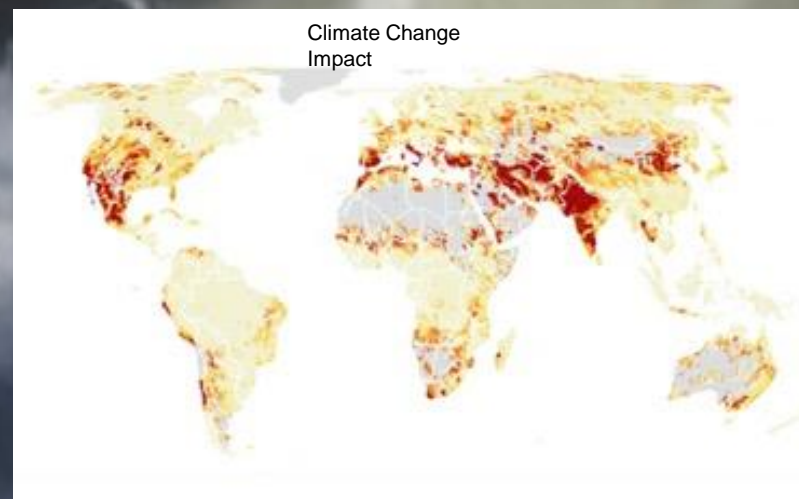
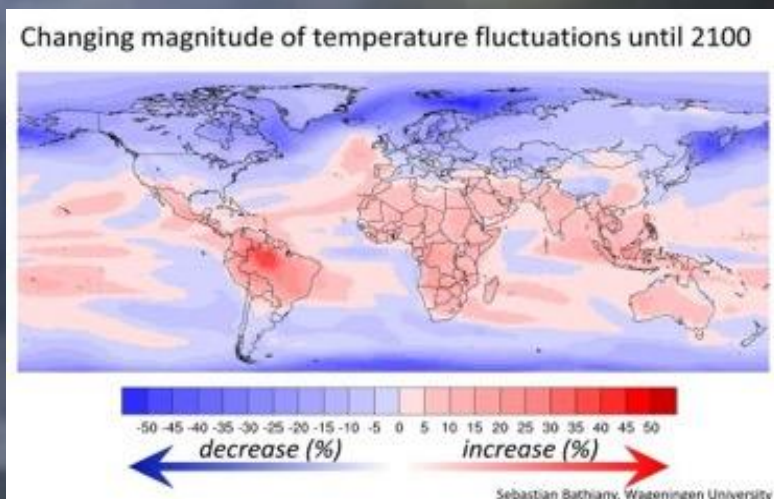
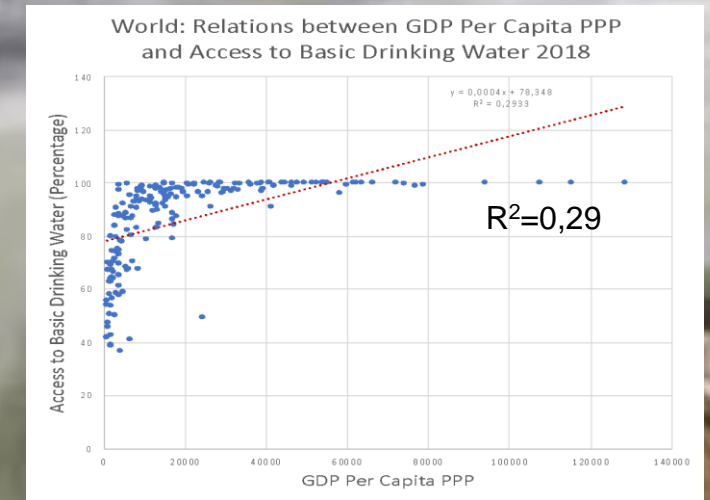
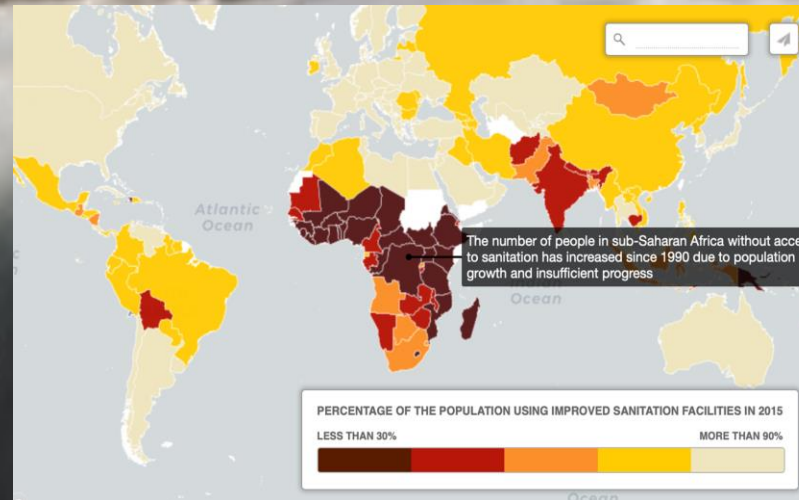
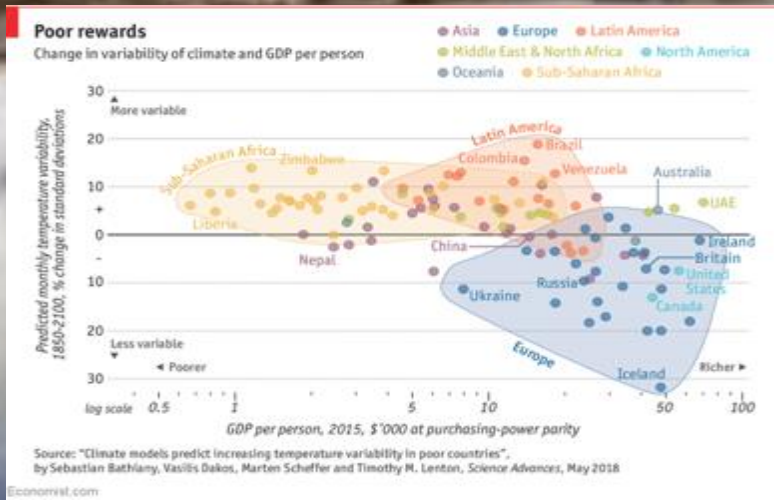


I. Some phenomena

I.1. People are abandoning water sources



I.2. Climate change accelerates water and income losses



I.3. Water governance weaknesses

- Basin's Management in developing countries is mainly led by central governments (trickle-down)
- Governments in developing countries have a limited capacity dedicated to manage water sources and surrounding population (government absence).
- Water management decisions in developing countries are made sectorially (Compartmentalized decision-making, horizontal desintegration)
- Low public consultation for water, civil society and youth participation
- Limited integration of national, sub-national, local and community spheres in water management (vertical desintegration)



With legitimacy?

With effective water conservation?

With a basin approach?

How can we ensure the resilience of water resources in a context of strong government's absence?

With critical social and environmental degradation?

With positive impact on people's wealth?

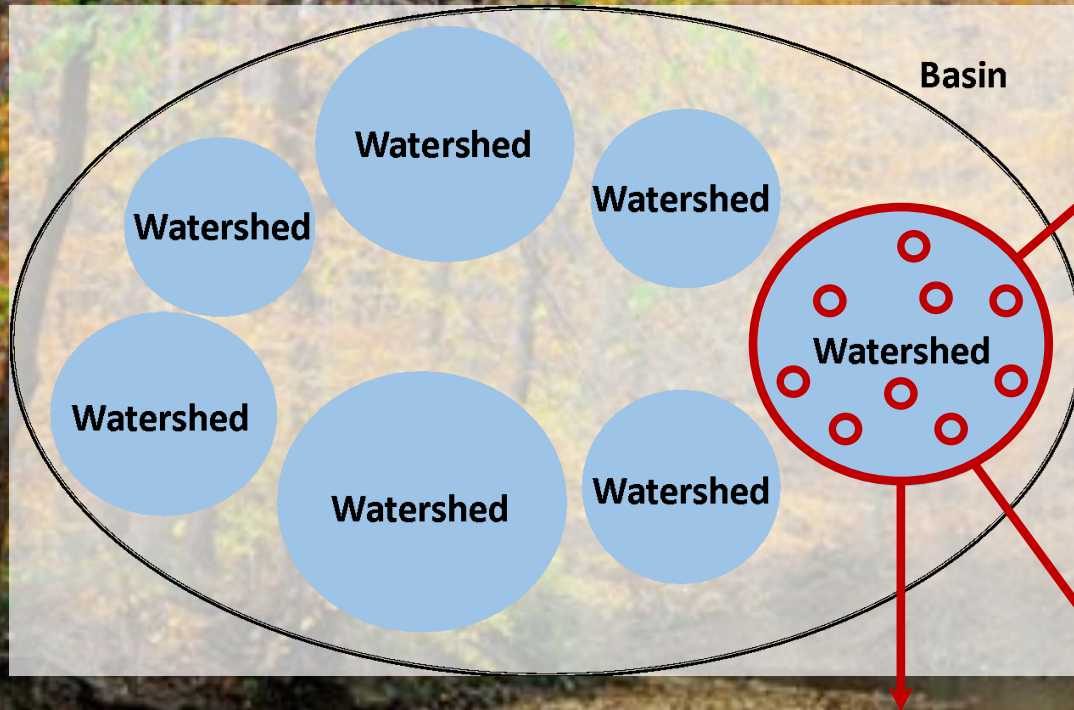
With accelerated migration from rural areas?



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II. The GOSSA Approach

II.1. GOSSA strategy



What

- Watershed conservation
- Land management
- Community leadership
- Legitime decision-making
- Water supply and sanitation Infrastructure

How

From a bio-physical watershed to a env-socio-political watershed

Who

Institutional transformation
Watershed authority

Governance

II.2. GOSSA in the Andes (Peru, 320 families)



Public Consultation



Water and Sanitation Infrastructure



Land Planning



Women leadership

Water Resources Planning and Conservation



Sustainable



Youth leadership

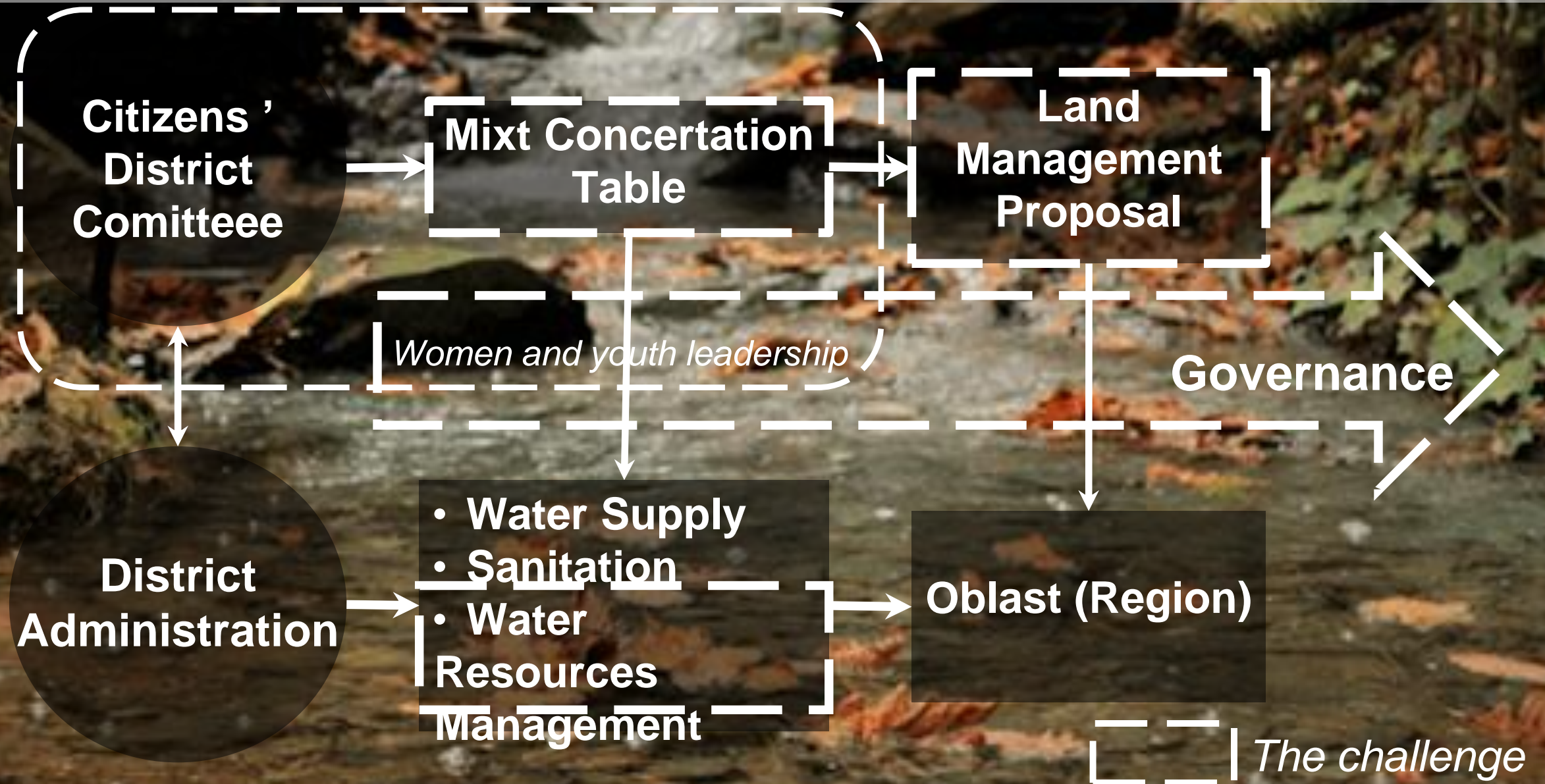
New Institutionalility



Participatory

Policy influence

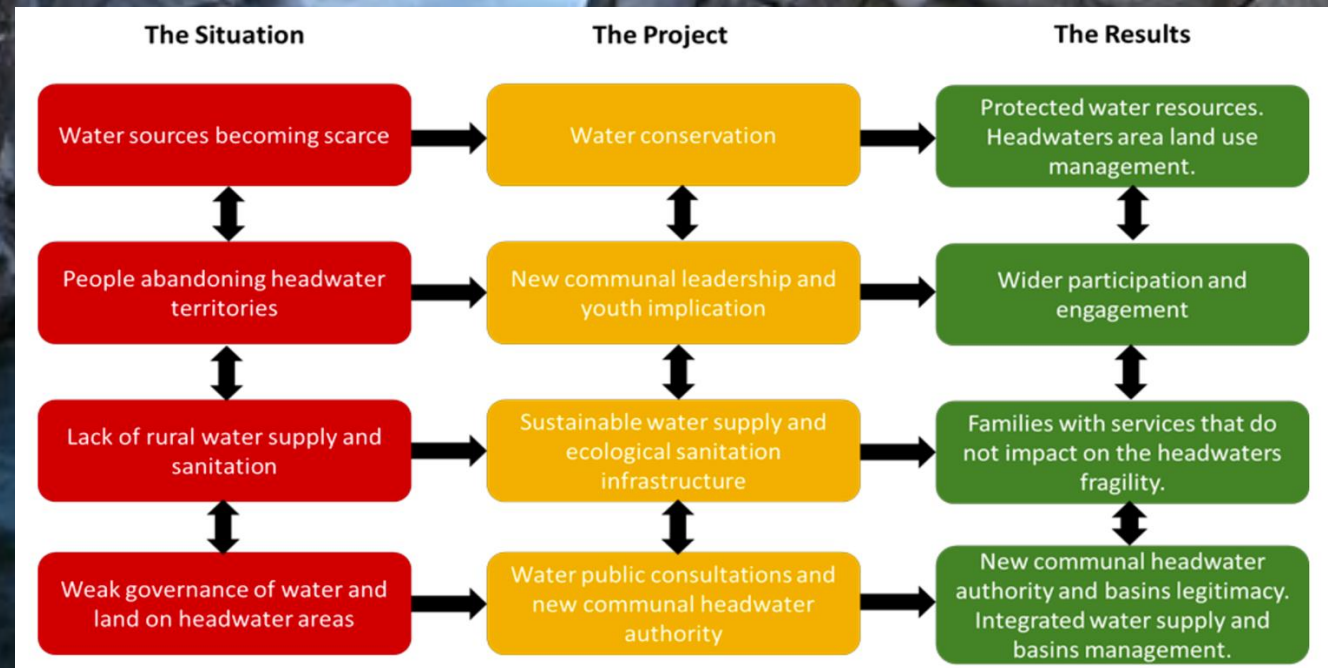
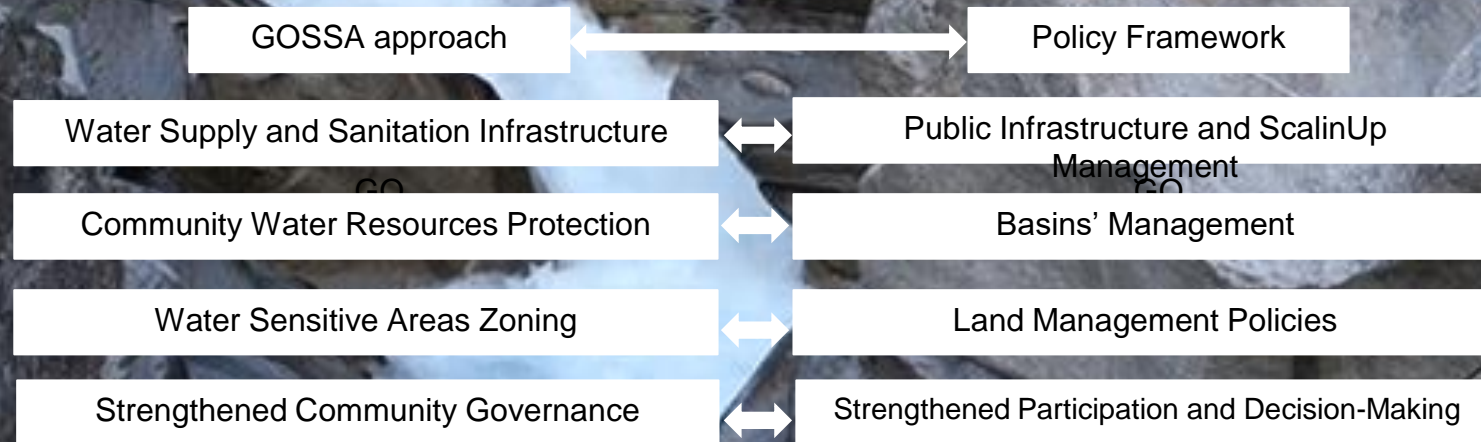
II.3. GOSSA in Central Asia (Tajikistan, 8 500 families)



II.4. GOSSA in Moldova (Nirnova, 8 200 families)



III. GOSSA at a glance



III. Conclusions

- Water and Sanitation Programs are an excellent « door » to enter into sustainable infrastructure, watershed, land and water governance.
- Sustainable community and local water management can be strengthened reinforcing the capacity of water and sanitation committees.
- Hydrological resilience is better promoted with community and local organizations leading water governance in the absence of State organizations.
- The GOSSA approach makes an excellent connection between local development and basin's management.
- The GOSSA approach proves that mainstreaming several sectors and interventions (water supply and sanitation, water conservation and land management) has a wider impact in people's wealth.



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Thank you!

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