

Public Participation in Integrated Water Resource Management A wicked concept for a complex problem

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To manage WR is to manage social, economic, technical & environmental dimensions, at different scales.

- WM is a complex problem- solution identification is influenced by problem understanding.
- Several users-interests-needs: stakeholders compete for a limited resource & conflicts arise.
- IWRM, PP is also subject to different interpretations.

Which type of participation for which type of water related issues?

Water management Challenges – grounded prioritisation

Level/scale of responsibility

Who should be involved?

Perception of appropriate type of Participation for WMC

Recommendations & conclusions

A complex or wicked problem:

- There is no definitive formulation of what is IWRM; the set of solution changes according to the understanding and construction of what the problem is.
- There are no stopping rules to indicate when sustainable development stops
- A proposed type of management is not right or wrong but good or bad (normative assessment)
- There is no ultimate test to evaluate the efficiency of IWRM (the output and or the process)
- There is no consensual comprehensive described set of potential solutions. Various stakeholders will have differing views of priorities and practical objectives of IWRM.
- Every situation is essentially unique so that there are no type of solutions that can be readily applied to a specific case

Grounded Theory Methodology

Inductive & Theoretical

Qualitative & quantitative approach

8 experts scoping interviews

60 stakeholders questionnaires (workshops 1)

4*400 questionnaires (social survey)

95 stakeholders questionnaires (workshops 2)

57 decision makers/influencers interviews

Method & Data



What are the water management challenges priorities?

What are the causes for water management inefficiency?

Causes for poor management	
Technical issues: lack of asset management: Scarcity of Physical Resources	water supply & quality issues, renewing network improve irrigation
Managerial & planning issues: lack of planning, clear policy, including pollution: Scarcity of Organisational Capacity	Building WTW, WWTW, Change Management Policy, Pollution
Governance issues: poor communication between competent authorities, political issue, poor communication: Scarcity of Accountability	Manager accountable, enforcing laws
Behavioural issues: low individual interest in the common good, irresponsible & illegal behaviours: Behavioural Scarcity	Involve users, awareness campaign

What are the water management challenges priorities?

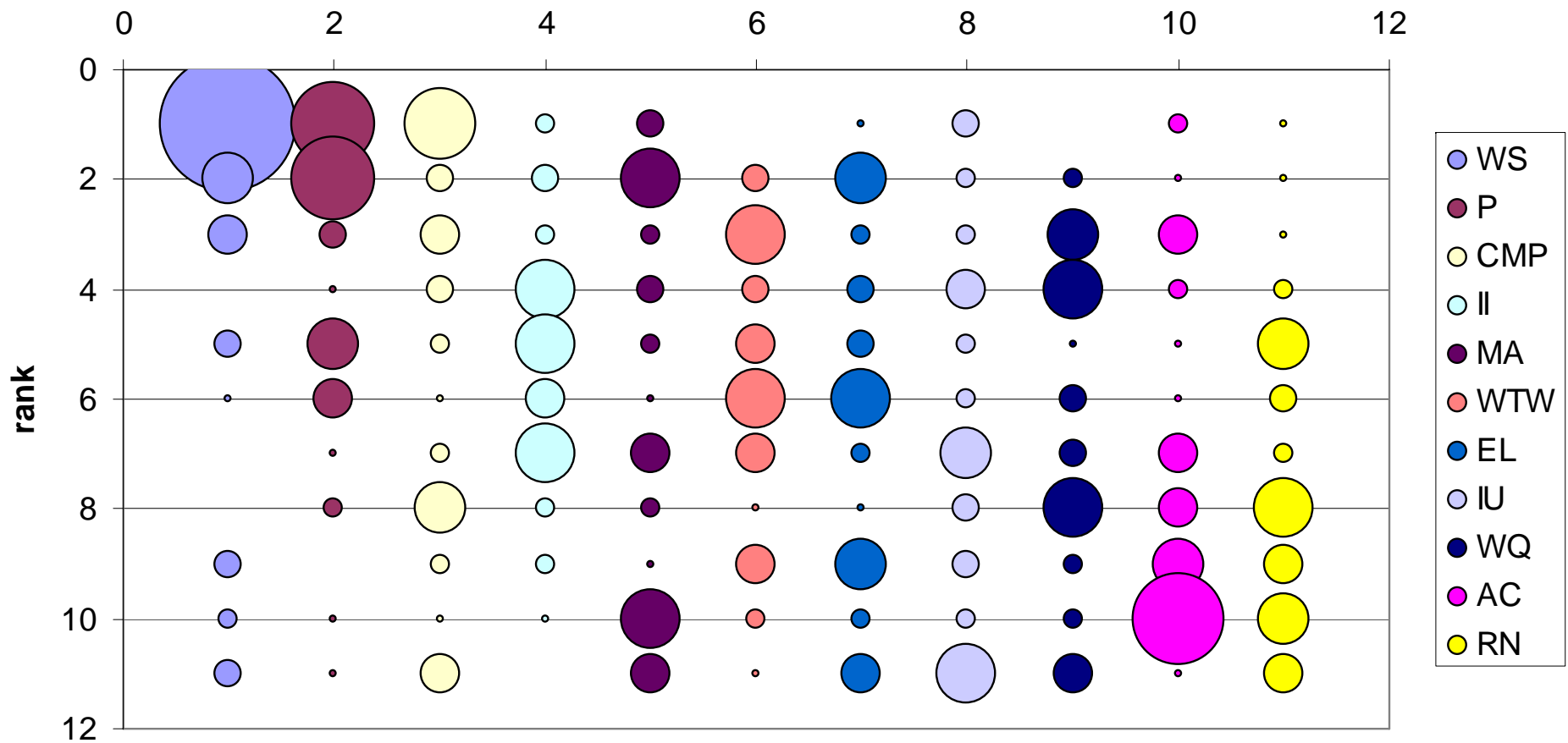
Issue
Increasing water supply: dams, reservoirs, canal, new spring catchments
Increasing water quality
Reducing pollution of water courses
Building water treatment works waste water treatment works
Renewing the supply network
Improving the use of water for irrigation
Enforcing the law: paying water bills- fine for illegal use of water
Making water managers accountable for their actions
Awareness campaign for using less water in the house
Adapt current water management and policy
Involve water users in water debates

What are the water management challenges priorities?

Priorities	Water Management Challenges
1	water supply
2	pollution
3	change management policy
4	improve irrigation
5	manager accountable
6	building WTW
7	enforcing law
8	involve w users
9	water qual
10	awareness campaign
11	renewing network

What are the water management challenges priorities?

Water Management Challenges Priorities Turkey



What are the water management challenges priorities?

Priorities depends on the conceptualisation of the problems in a given society:

- Perception of the state of infrastructure, perceived needs of users, perceived potential solutions
- Turkey: Work in Progress...Mixed priorities including governance & behavioural scarcity

At which geographic/administrative level should these water related challenges be addressed?

What is the level of responsibility?

Do you consider the following issues to be of national, regional or local interest? Turkey

	National	Regional	Municipal	N & R	N & M	R & M	N & R & M
WTW	1	3	9	2	2	3	8
Big Dam	20	0	2	4	0	0	2
Small reservoir	0	11	7	0	1	5	3
Renewing Network	2	0	19	0	0	3	4
Water Pricing Policy	7	1	9	0	3	3	5
Enforcing Law	7	2	7	1	2	0	9
Responsibility Water Mgt	5	0	5	2	2	1	12
Privatisation	7	1	9	2	0	0	5
EWS	5	2	4	2	3	6	6
Allocation agric	12	2	2	3	1	1	7
AC	8	1	2	0	3	1	13
Recycling	4	1	6	1	6	2	8
Natural parks	8	2	2	3	2	2	9
IWRM	13	1	1	3	1	2	6

Who are the actors? Which of the following actors need to be involved about the following issues in Turkey?

	C Admin	M	I&B	Farmers	NGO's	Citizens
WTW	27	33	24	3	12	9
Big Dam	33	9	8	8	10	6
Small reservoir	10	17	2	17	5	7
Renewing Network	15	32	6	4	3	6
Water Pricing Policy	21	32	13	13	13	20
Enforcing Law	24	29	4	5	9	14
Responsibility Water Mgt	26	30	15	16	15	19
Privatisation	22	25	14	7	8	11
EWS	23	29	15	15	18	18
Allocation agric	27	13	4	30	10	9
AC	30	27	14	13	28	19
Recycling	23	31	17	7	9	13
Natural parks	30	22	13	15	23	19
IWRM	33	20	7	7	13	10

Who are the actors that need to be involved?

**Involvement, consultation, participation
what does it mean?**

What is the perception of the current practices of participation?

Definition

Informative participation aims at informing interested or affected parties about a decision already made.

Indirect consultative participation aims at gathering information and opinion of interested or affected parties on a project or a problem that concerns them: make a survey about their reactions/opinion.

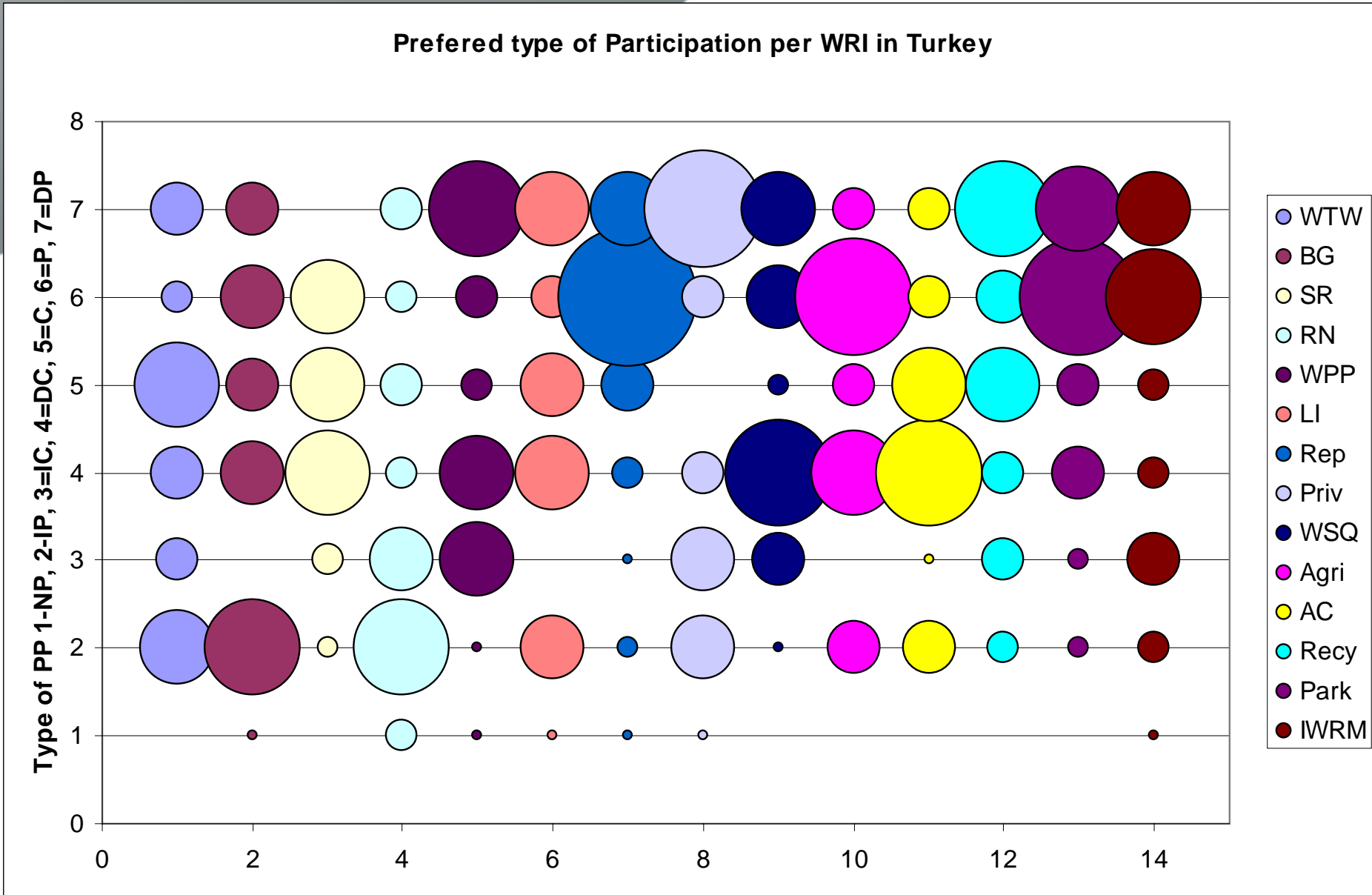
Direct consultative participation aims at gathering information and opinion of interested or affected parties on a project or a problem that concerns them through meetings.

Cooperative participation encourages interested or affected parties to propose solutions and to advise the public administration that is accountable for taking the solution into account or no.

Partnership participation: interested or affected parties and public administration agree to share planning and decision-making responsibilities through structures like joint-policy board, planning committees.

Decisional participation: interested or affected parties are responsible and accountable for the decision and the management of a project or programme.

Which type of participation for which WMC? Turkey



Conclusions & Recommendations...

Not all types of Participations are suitable for all water related issues

Participative planning as a dynamic process involves different types of participative modality= step by step

Different forms at different stage

Physical Technical scarcity: information, indirect then direct consultative

Managerial & Governance scarcity : direct consultation-cooperation for targeted actors

Behavioural scarcity: wide range of participation for wide range of actors

Conclusions & Recommendations...

Strong general interest in participative planning to improve water resources and services management through participative scenarios building

But it takes time to convince actors, time to build trust & to share knowledge

Better IWM needs:

Improved vertical and horizontal communication

Prioritisation of water management issues

Conclusions & Recommendations...

Link participation to WHAT, WHO, WHEN

Involve key actors in defining the issues

Involve key actors in stakeholders analysis

Facilitate participative process with external mediator
(avoid personal & political biases)

Work on small scale to avoid disappointments

Increase in water demand should be compensated by:

- Awareness campaigns to decrease domestic demand
- Integrated and participative management for public policy to meet the need of the population.
- Train water managers to become more effective in communication & problem identification
- Improving existing infrastructure: renew supply network
- Adapt farming practices to water efficiency requirement (crops, irrigation, illegal withdraw, chemical pollution...)

**Thank you for your attention.
Any comments?**

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