



IBRAHIM ABD EL AL FOUNDATION
FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



Inclusive Governance in the Water Sector

Conference: Integrated management of water resources and the importance of a participatory approach in the water sector in Lebanon

(LEWAP Tuesdays)

13/10/2020



LEbanese Water Actors Platform

Agenda 2030

- Emphasizes **on the shared responsibility across societies.**
- All groups of society should be engaged and involved in **decision making, and in the monitoring and assessment** of the implementation of the SDGs and targets.

LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND

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SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

1 NO POVERTY



2 ZERO HUNGER



3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING



4 QUALITY EDUCATION



5 GENDER EQUALITY



6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY



8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH



9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE



10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES



11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES



12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION



13 CLIMATE ACTION



14 LIFE BELOW WATER



15 LIFE ON LAND



16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS



17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

IWRM & SDGs

- Environmental, social and climate change dimensions
- Interaction and the supportive initiatives of the different related actors.
- Re-evaluate IWRM and transform from one size fits all towards a solution-oriented agenda based on local priority problems.
- Operating mechanism of IWRM should integrate along with the formalized institutions for water management, actors from across sectors and scales.



IWRM shift from policy-making to ground action



Targets

Participatory Approach



- Main component of IWRM.
- A key element to the success of decentralized IWRM practice is the social capital of the community.
- A new vision for IWRM will be effective **only if we reduce the emphasis on the economic component and focus on sustainability and social justice considerations.**

Participatory Approach

Providing equitable access to water and sanitation through participatory and transparent governance and management

Participation Elements:

- Purpose of participation
- Understanding of the difference between representation and participation
- Role and status of participatory structures
- Processes of participation

Public participation should include Civil Society

NGOs, CSOs

Citizens'
movement

Trade Unions

Women
organizations

Youth
representatives

Farmers

Environmental
Groups

WUAs

Grassroot
communities

Mechanism for Public Participation

Transparent mapping of civil society organizations

Expectation of Participants/Consultation

Clear **Objectives** & Outcomes

Awareness

Open dialogue

Access to reliable **information** & **comprehension**

Inclusiveness/authority assigned to the public

Secure the place of the public in **water policy**

Cost to public participation

Regular assessment of the process and **outcomes** of public engagement to learn, **adjust** accordingly

Set public engagement process in **clear legal and policy frameworks**

Benefits of Public Participation

Increase the **accountability** of decision making

Increase of **transparency** and the sense of **ownership** & trustworthiness

Creation of **collective vision** in managing a natural resource

Increase **people's support** & acceptance of policies.

Social reappropriation of a common good

Avoiding **conflicts**

Long-term **sustainability** of identified projects.

Empower **local initiatives**

Science /Community **Interface & Partnership**

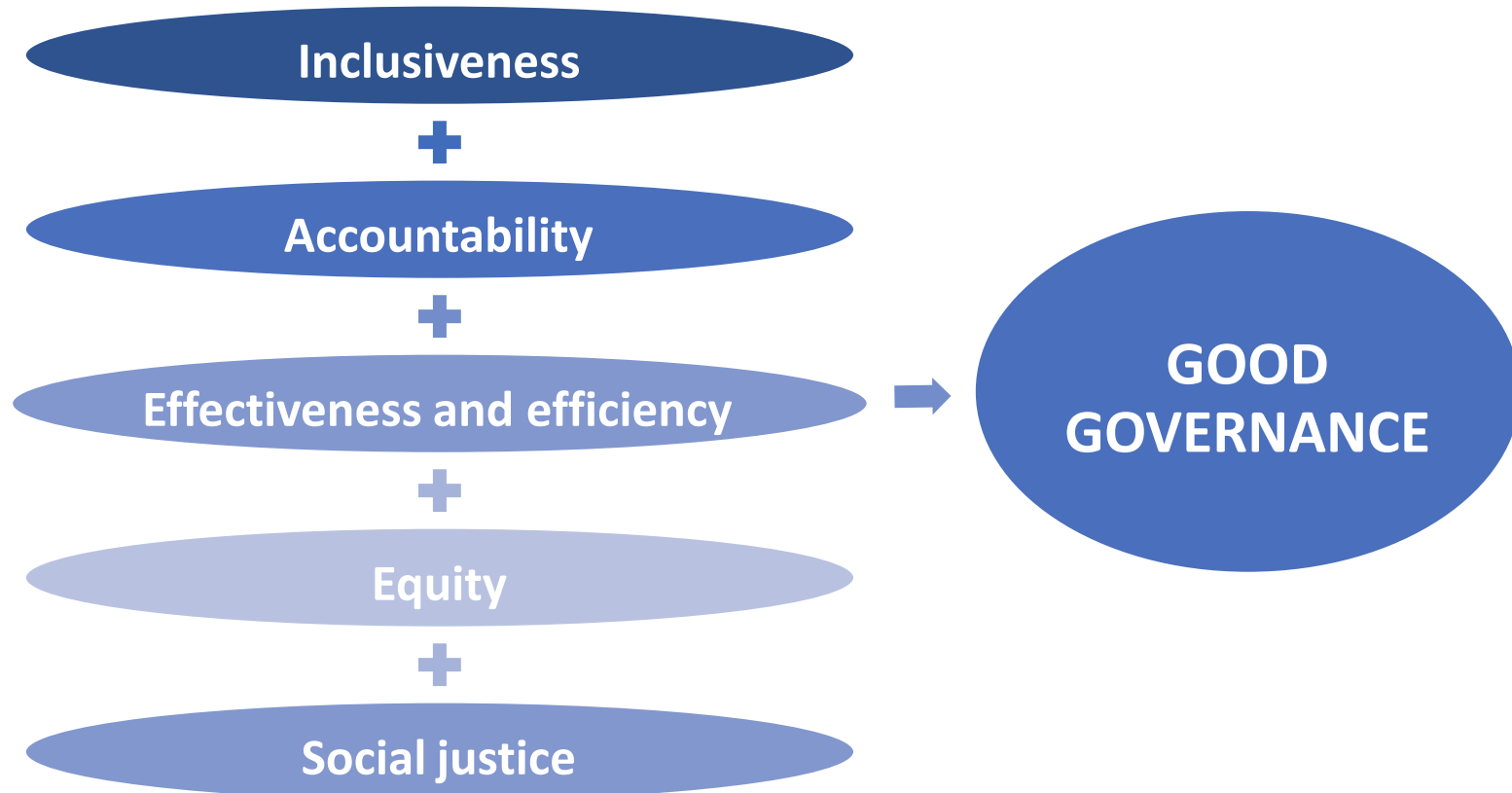
Give voice to the needs and interests of the people, enabling **better-planned and better-informed initiatives**

Constraints & Challenges

- Establishing national strategic vision
- Identification of local key actors
- Balancing between holistic representation and a manageable number of participants
- Asymmetric power structure
- Lack of public concern and awareness
- Weak supportive legal frameworks.
- Meaningful participation of stakeholders in order to transform existing water practices.
- Complexity of the water issues
- Design evaluation tools to measure the success of public engagement efforts.
- Substantial investments in capacity development and education, in particular at local levels including the poor and vulnerable people.

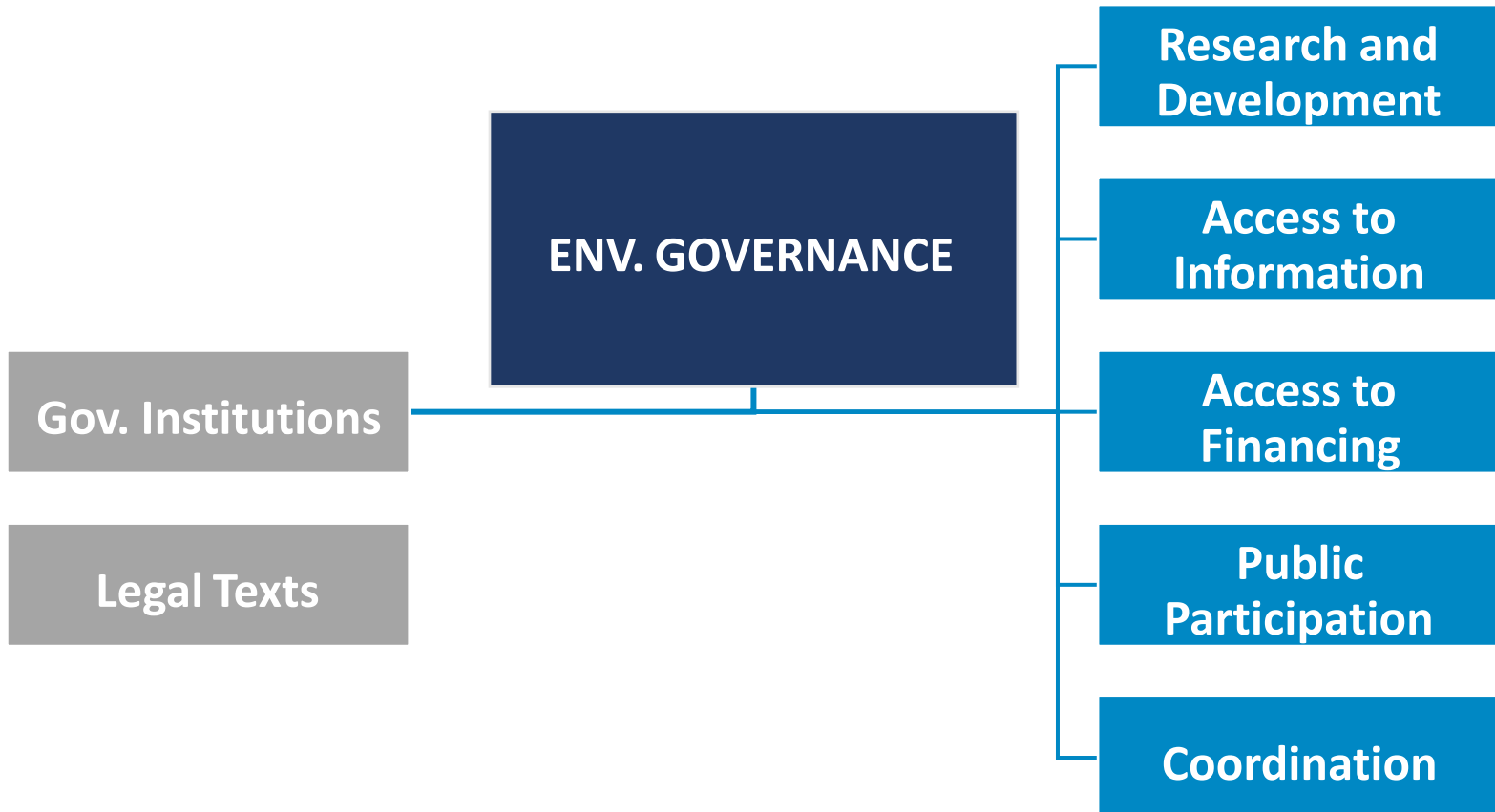
Environmental Governance in Lebanon

- The Environment report issued by MoE & UNDP in 2010 stated that the following constitute the basis of good governance.



Environmental Governance in Lebanon

- In addition to governmental institutions and legal texts, the **elements of environmental governance** should include:



The Lebanese Parliament issued Law 63/2016 to define an integrated plan to:

- Deal with water pollution in the Litani Basin
- Mandate the LRA to implement the **water governance, in coordination with other concerned authorities.**



An aerial photograph of the Litani Basin, showing a large, winding river with several islands and peninsulas. The surrounding landscape is a mix of green vegetation and brown, arid hills. The text 'Governance in the Litani Basin' is overlaid in white.

Governance in the Litani Basin

Governance in the Litani Basin

Responsibilities:

- **Implementing Governance**
- Preparing the water resources **general plan** for the Litani River Basin.
- Managing, protecting and investing in the surface and ground water.
- Managing, developing and maintaining water and hydroelectric installations.
- Identifying water needs and implementing sustainable plans.

Governance in the Litani Basin

- Granting licenses and concessions for the use of the water.
- Preparing and publishing an accurate database.
- Implementing measures to ensure provision of water and flood prevention.
- **Encouraging the establishment of WUAs (within the Litani Basin).**
- **Coordinating with the WUAs on water project management issues.**
- **Providing technical support to the WUAs.**
- **Raising awareness among water users, civil societies and farmers' associations on the importance of preserving water and reducing pollution in all its forms.**
- Setting balanced water tariffs.

World Bank Lake Qaraoun Pollution Prevention Project (2016)

Objectives:

- Reduce the untreated municipal sewage discharge.
- Improve pollution management.

Administrative Mechanisms:

- Decision 32 in 2014: Establishment of the Qaraoun Committee (16 SHs).
- Monthly meetings since June 2014.
- LRA had the Secretariat role for the implementation of the road map of the business plan.
- LRA has the mandate of measuring water quality.
- The project aims to strengthen the capacity of LRA in modeling, water quality monitoring and communication.

World Bank Lake Qaraoun Pollution Prevention Project (2016)

- LRA uses a simple water quality index which presents the **advantage of communicating water quality information in an understandable way.**
- LRA will undertake **awareness and clean up campaigns involving All SH including local communities.**
- Importance of involving all SH to change the users behavior and build their **sense of ownership.**
- The impact of awareness should be monitored over time.



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**TOGETHER WE MAKE
WATER
A NATIONAL PRIORITY**