Sustainable Shared Growth Seminar #23

SGRA
Sekiguchi Global Research Association
関口グローバル研究会

Water Resources Management by Business Organizations: Towards a Theoretical Framework for Stakeholder Analysis and Engagement

Aliza Racelis

University of the Philippines

OUTLINE:

1. Water and Water Resources
2. Water Resources Management: The IWRM and Critical Factors
3. Participatory Water Resources Management and Stakeholder Engagement
4. Culture Change and Management
5. Toward a Theoretical Framework for Stakeholder Management and Culture Change in Enhancing Water Resources Management Systems
6. Conclusions, Recommendations and Implications for Water Resources Management Education and Training

1. Water and Water Resources

- Water is increasingly recognized as a scarce resource in a growing number of regions yet it is the lifeblood of the biosphere. …However, access to this vital, fugitive and finite resource is limited.
- Besides, water resources have been, are and will continue to be controlled by a range of stakeholders. The stakeholders include governments, be they local or national, as well as private individuals.
- A World Bank report has revealed that water scarcity, exacerbated by climate change, could cost some regions up to 6 per cent of their Gross Domestic Product (GDP), spur migration, and spark conflict. The report 'High and Dry: Climate Change, Water and the Economy', stated that the combined effects of growing populations, rising incomes, and expanding cities will see demand for water rising exponentially, while supply becomes more erratic and uncertain.

- **Agenda 21 of UNCED (1992 Rio World Summit on Environment and Development) has officially stated the new outlook towards environmental and water resources management, namely that the environment should be managed by an integrated approach in respect of sustainability.**
- **In 1998, the European Commission (EC) published Guidelines for Water Resource Development Cooperation entitled *"Towards Sustainable Water Resources Management: A Strategic Approach"*:**
  - **a major contribution to translating the international consensus on integrated water resources management (IWRM)**

GREEN

- **Multi-stakeholder partnerships emerged from the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) as a new vehicle for progressing toward the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by aligning the interests of businesses, governments and civil society to leverage the impact of their interventions.**
- **The water and sanitation sector boasts the largest number of such partnerships, including the demand-driven capacity-building partnership Partners for Water and Sanitation (PAWS), a product of the WSSD and a premier UK partnership for sustainable development.**

PARTNERSHIPS FOR SDGs

Partners for Water and Sanitation (PAWS)

WORLD SUMMIT ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT JOHANNESBURG 2002

SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL

2. Integrated Water Resources Management

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources in order to maximise economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems.

UN WATER

THE UNITED NATIONS INTER-AGENCY MECHANISM ON ALL **FRESHWATER** RELATED ISSUES, INCLUDING SANITATION

- **[Cont'd] An aspect of capacity building and governance in IWRM focuses on the needed collaboration and cooperation;**
- **first step in this aspect has to be genuine engagement of a wider range of community *stakeholders*. This includes those who do not initially see themselves as having a significant 'stake' in the issues.**
- **a substantial body of work focusing on tackling this root problem of community involvement (Webb, et al., 2009).**

A research study concluded that reforms in water resources management will have to include:

- public participation at local council levels,
- recognition of water as both an economic and a social good,
- putting IWRM within the larger context of Integrated Natural Resource Management (INRM) and
- the exploitation of mathematical and computer models to improve IWRM (Ako, 2010).

3. Participatory Water Resources Management and Stakeholder Engagement

- → Literature relevant to the management of water resources suggests a number of issues that managers need to deal with, among them being: some distinctive features of public sector management, especially the interdependence of organizations; and connectivity, involving stakeholder commitment and engagement in relation to interlinked technology, organization and culture (Holmes, 2000).
- → the weakness of many 'consultative processes' is that they usually reach only a narrow section of the community of 'stakeholders' [often do NOT represent the broader community who are VITAL to the change process…]

4. Culture Change and Management

- the UN has determined that the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) should include a right to water;
- suggested three points of water sustainability:
  - Water use and management are strongly connected with social, economic, cultural, spiritual, and political factors;
  - Management and associated research has been fragmented at institutional, regional and national levels. This has resulted in misunderstanding...
  - process by which options to secure water supplies are explored is as important as the options themselves .

- [Culture, cont'd] Cultures are increasingly recognised for their inherent value, yet, despite political and societal concern, culture is widely unrecognised in ecological and sustainability assessment techniques.
- The potential benefits of representing culture include :
  - greater resonance of results with stakeholders;
  - a more comprehensive decision support tool which appropriately accounts for values; and
  - an assessment technique which may help protect communities and their diversity of cultures (Pizzirani, 2014).

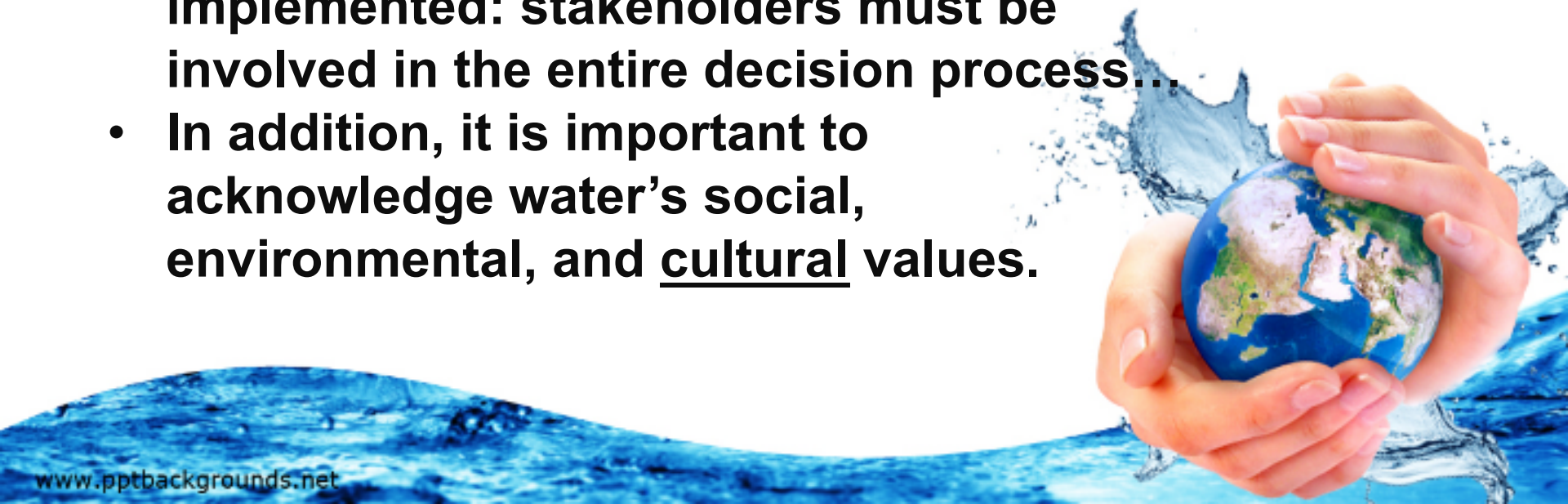
5. Toward a Theoretical Framework for Stakeholder Management and Culture Change in Enhancing Water Resources Management Systems

Stakeholder Engagement

Culture Management

6. Conclusions and Recommendations:

- Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is a promising approach in ensuring sustainable management of water resources;
- A more comprehensive and strategic stakeholder engagement should be implemented: stakeholders must be involved in the entire decision process…
- In addition, it is important to acknowledge water's social, environmental, and cultural values.



* Initial Applications:

USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE
BE SECURE PROJECT

Water Security for Resilient Economic Growth and Stability (Be Secure)

- ***Increasing sustainable access to water supply and wastewater services.***
  - **Be Secure facilitates stakeholder dialogues and supports policy reform initiatives designed to increase government accountability on service delivery and improve water sector performance.**
- ***Increasing resilience to climate-related water stress and hydrologic extremes***

6. Implications for Water Resources Management Education and Training

→future research should be conducted to further examine the possible influence of training and awareness on citizens' perceptions and behavior.
→For instance, a study dealt with how to improve management capacity through case studies that create relevant situational context for education and training (Grigg, 2015).

→a consistent approach to public participation in the project cycle through technical cooperation, service, training, research and well-trained motivated personnel.

Thank You! ☺

Questions?

aliza.racelis@up.edu.ph