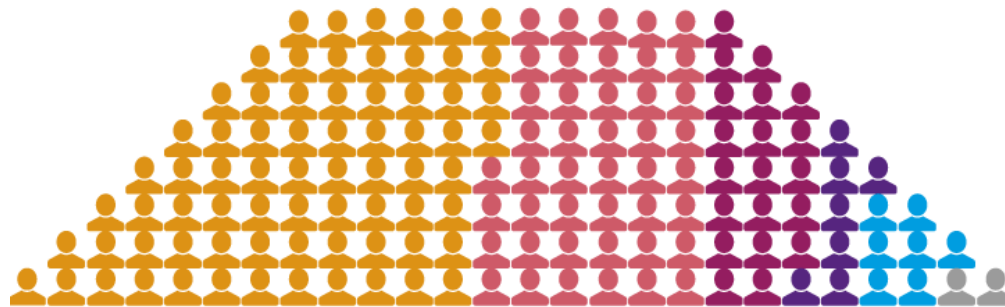




Multi-stakeholder processes

Negotiations, local dynamics, and trade-offs



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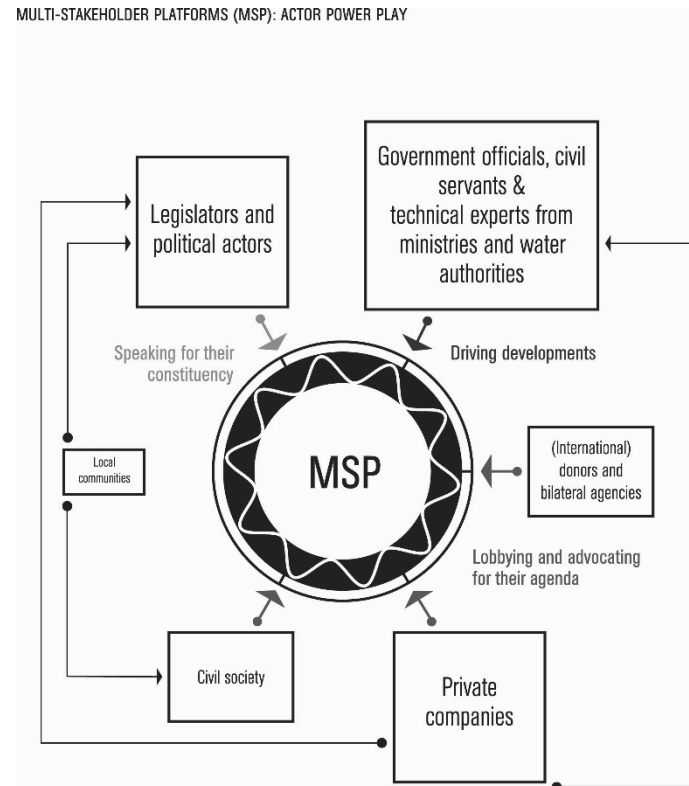
Multi-stakeholder processes

The integrity perspective

- A key focus of Multi-stakeholder Processes (MSP) is to ensure fairness and benefit for all on complex development processes and this is enshrined within the SDGs too.
- 6 different groups need to be typically involved in MSP to ensure a participatory, open and sustainable process
 - Government
 - Legislators and politicians
 - Communities (including marginalized and women)
 - Donors & Multilateral organizations
 - Private companies
 - NGOs and CSOs

Adapted from the Water Integrity Global Outlook 2016

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER PLATFORMS (MSP): ACTOR POWER PLAY



Multi-stakeholder processes

The integrity perspective

- Power dynamics, political environment, vested interest, lobbying, technocrat driven in nature, weakens integrity
- Process dynamics mostly formalizes steps only on paper; and no meaningful dialogue takes place
- Open sharing of information, in local languages to stakeholders required
- Lead institutional reforms and stakeholder mapping are early steps
- Time taking negotiations
 - Patience
 - Tradeoffs
 - Adaptation to local dynamics



WIGO recommendation



- *Ensure the full involvement of all relevant stakeholders in processes to build integrity and fight corruption in the water sector.*
 - *Ensure public scrutiny and balance stakeholder interests in political and legislative processes.*
-
- Reform processes need to be based on a multi-stakeholder approach.
 - Winning over stakeholders requires political and institutional leaders, with the support of influential figures to lead from the front.
 - Apply tools(An example)-The river basin integrity management toolbox

Case study context: Japan

- Area: 377,972.28 km²
- Population: 127 million (census 2015)
- Density: 340.8/km²
- GDP (PPP): \$4.842 trillion (total)
- HDI: 0.89 (very high)
- Governance system: Constitutional Monarchy
- About 73 percent of Japan is forested, mountainous, and unsuitable for agricultural, industrial, or residential use



Source: Wikipedia

Case study context: Japan

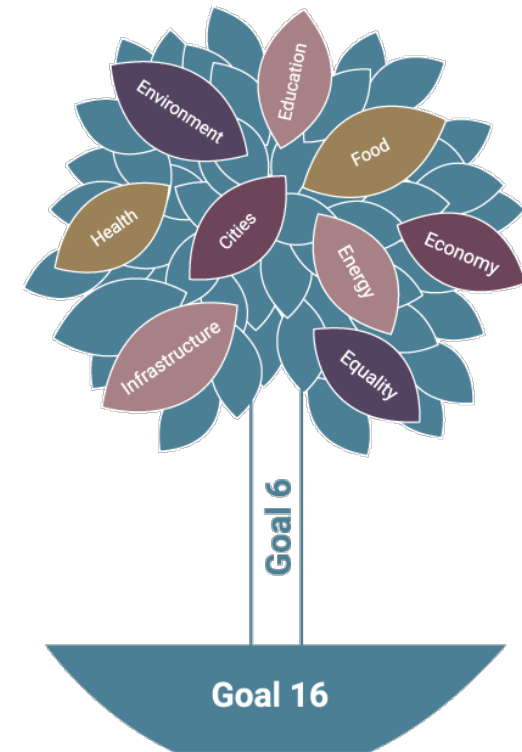
- Background of the intervention- A modernizing Japan evolved their water policy according to their current needs:
 - Water policy was first formulated after WWII.
 - This has been revised, adapted over the next three decades moving to
 - River basin planning (1960s & 70s)
 - Environmental protection (1990s)Implementing the policies meant especially at a basin scale meant undertaking MSPs
- Location-Japan (Yoshino, Tama and Tsurumi river basins) and key challenges and issues in the area
- Socio-economic, environmental and political framework-Japan post WWII was recovering, young democracy; very high demand for food; employment; technologically advanced; and industrialized between 1950s-70s



Adapted from Water Wealth: Investing in River basin Management in Asia and the Pacific (IUCN-ADB 2012)

Case description

- **Who was/is the target group of the intervention?**- *Stakeholder groups in various cities/regions in the river basin*
- **What was the intervention trying to achieve?**-*River basin development, institution building, environmental security, disaster management, economic and cultural development*
- **How did/does the intervention contribute to SDG goals and targets?**- In the modern context of SDGs, the measures undertaken by Japan contributes primarily to water use efficiency and sustainable withdrawal and supply (6.4), IWRM & transboundary cooperation (6.5) and protection & restoration of water-related ecosystem (6.6)
- It is also linked to:
 - Goal 8 for better economic growth as the intervention led to prosperity within the basins;
 - Goal 16 on building of strong institutions, strengthening accountability and transparency and ensuring participatory decision making



The interventions-Yoshino 1966

The coordination of the Yoshino River Basin Management Plan of 1966 began in 1945 and took 20 years to complete.

BASIN Major Challenges Responses (Area in km ²)	Major Productive Use	Challenges	Responses
Yoshino River Basin (3,750)	Irrigation, urbanization, hydropower, and local tourism	Floods, earthquakes, and allocation of water between different users	Awareness raising; campaigns by citizens. Multi stakeholder working group formed to reallocate water for different uses; established a drought conciliation mechanism, and mechanism for ensuring water for the environment.

Description of the approach (activities, methods, strategies, approaches including flanking measures such as capacity and institution building, monitoring, knowledge transfer etc.)

Results (outputs, outcomes and impacts)

The interventions-Tama 1980

BASIN Major Challenges Responses (Area in km ²)	Major Productive Use	Challenges	Responses
Tama River Basin (1,240)	Agriculture, industrial, hydropower, and water for Cities like Tokyo	Flooding, and deterioration of water quality	The Tama River Citizen's Forum was established and through public participation, a river improvement plan was prepared. The riverside now has a cultural, social and tourist space. Flooding and pollution have been controlled. Local and scientific knowledge went into basin planning

The interventions-Tsurumi 1981

BASIN Major Challenges Responses (Area in km ²)	Major Productive Use	Challenges	Responses
Tsurumi River Basin (235)	Water for cities, industrial and sports and recreation in Yokohama	Flooding and urbanization, and traditional flood control measures cannot be implemented due to land constraint	Land utilized for sports arena, recreation area, and natural park, designed in a way that increased flood retention capacity and reduced cost of flood control measures.

Problems and lessons learnt

- Policies are dynamic and needs periodic adaptation and revision in consultation with stakeholders
- Transparent, Resilient, Iterative, Innovative, Participatory, Sustainable (TRIIPS)
- Citizens' campaigns have played an important part in restoring Japan's river basins
- The need for patience in MSPs, negotiations, trade-offs, local sensitivities
- Main remaining challenges and issues-Disaster prone; high density population; monopolization of basin activities

Discussion