

Appendix

Appendix 1: What should be next? – Ideas and suggestions of the participants

During the workshop, participants were asked to write down and discuss their ideas. The following is a list of unedited and unstructured ideas and suggestions made during the workshop.

Information and research

- Water as most utilities, environment and social goods is not considered as driver of development, contrary to health and education. We should go back and research in our own history of development to establish: the long-term effects and economic impact of major water – development. How we aid those major developments politically, socially, financially, planning and technically?
- We should get more reliable information and economic value of irrigation uses, with a distinction between surface and groundwater irrigation.
- Understand the cultural dimension of water interactions: include study of the underlying cultural patterns in case studies on water politics.
- Information dissemination of all the current models of tools to enhance participatory approaches to conflict resolution on water.
- Structure the debate on water issues (different levels: international, national, local, watershed, etc.).
- There are a lot of research and tools available so: Make an inventory of the most interesting research about water and politics and communicate findings in a way that appeals to all; Also do the same with existing tools to improve participation / negotiation (make an inventory and then try to promote its use).
- It is crucial to obtain reliable information on the volumes of water applied for irrigation separating surface and groundwater. Also it is crucial to assess the social (jobs) and economic (value in \$) efficiency of both types of irrigation.
- Create: Information / knowledge meta-network
- Promote: Development of Hydropolitics analytical framework glossary.
- Develop analysis of specificity of historical, political, economic and cultural contexts.
- Reforms suggested by academics or international development agencies are seldom tested in context. Needs to be more practical testing.
- The role of international rivers is relatively unexplored as a security complex. Dependencies are created between countries, how can you transfer these to relationships? We should look at evolution of transboundary water agreements.
- Document customary traditional water rights in rural areas.
- Three titles of issues that could be explored: water transparency, both physical and societal; water and history can be well used to document that; water and demography.
- Explore the cultural dimensions of water politics: take into account the diverse cultural functions of water – societies and social groups.
- Integrate history (long term perspectives) in water politics issues with recognised historians, professional/ academics, and social anthropologists?

Awareness raising

- Make an appeal to governments, politicians and parliamentarians to take account of certain factors for water resources management, based on the findings of this meeting.
- Involve media in processes.

- Build awareness of water scarcity issues: Publicly through media (international, national, local); and through professional meetings, seminars, workshops for the purpose of building the momentum required to induce change.
- Get water higher on the agenda of financing ministers, demonstrating economics & financial benefits of water services improvements with specific cases.

Training and networking

- Organise networking in order to allow the share of experiences among countries (successful experiences) and organising a databank in order to favour this networking.
- Given the increasing emphasis on public and community management of water resources and the participation in decision-making, training for water user associations could help in effective water administration.
- Training packages could include training in management, technical and environmental issues, finances for infrastructure and training in legal and regulatory frameworks. How to achieve distribution of such packages given the number of institutions working on capacity-building internationally and nationally?
- Change the training system of civil/hydro-agricultural engineering: make it more multidisciplinary; cutting of with the colonial roots of large hydraulics in the 3rd world and put emphasis on intermediate technicians training (in contact with users).
- Build a capacity in participatory approaches to water management (decision making).
- Training in power structure analysis and actions for stakeholders.
- Help in building capacities in groundwater assessment for developing countries. This could include human and institutional capacities.
- Strengthen political advocacy for irrigated farmers in least developed countries, so that they can improve their political bargaining power vis-à-vis the politicians.
- Help the stakeholders articulating their values and trading of costs and benefits.
- Training systems reform taking in account IWRM in an inter-disciplinary way targeting key countries (ex: China, India), because adapting / changing systems need one generation (rather than short term lobbying).
- Develop political advocacy for water users (improve bargaining power of users).
- Improve networking with WWC members.

Increase links between politicians and water actors

- Need to have theoreticians and practitioners in the room. Maybe the theoreticians can help practitioners to understand what to expect. The Council can help that tool development.
- The role of politics and politicians differ very much from country to country. Could we have a sort of “classification” of the situations? What are the evolutions?
- Find social political scientists who understand water and have good communication skills to “translate” the words of the social and natural sciences of theorists and practitioners.
- Try to understand what are the needs requests from politicians regarding water issues.
- Prepare information material on key water issues for policy, lawmakers and politicians.
- Initiate further action on “local politics” such as to generate confidence between the actors.
- Make a strategy of intervention for policy change in a specific national context: how to deal adequately with existing institutions and political history to find the most efficient change in policy (role of international experts and forums)?
- Work with political leaders in national and international forums to build confidence, showcase success and leverage resources.
- Increase the involvement of political decision makers and bring them into future workshops and trainings. The facilitating role of WWC is to be developed so as to linking with political level.

- Improve communication with politicians by preparing and providing them with information on key issues.
- Make politics and political analyses an important topic for water management. Improve their understanding and make them value the “political game”.
- Bring elected officials into water resource planning.

Facilitate multi-stakeholder dialogue and cross-cutting between sectors

- Promote interdisciplinary relationships between the sectors (ex. water and energy), within and between governments, civil society and businesses.
- Involve all sectors of society involved in the decision-making programming & water reform implementation in the negotiations preceding the Fourth World Water Forum and the Forum itself.
- Involve all levels of decision makers in preparation for the 4th Forum.
- Facilitate local experts and multi-stakeholders platforms in high-profile small or medium scale watershed management pilots.
- Help countries to set up mediation between governments, water users and interdisciplinary knowledge holders so as to build confidence and interdependencies, which are the prerequisite to obtain low interest loans and sustainable financing.
- Organise a think-tank about dialogues on water in the world (politicians – governance).
- Link water with other sectors.
- Establish links between cooperation and development by creating non-zero sum options (other than rigid water rights) for the concerned parties in transboundary river basins.
- Build mutual trust and interdependence between actors and sectors.
- Re-conceptualise policymaking process to encourage broader participation in order to find a safety net for the poor.
- Seek the participation of the public through the media / international / national / local meetings.

Improve the political process and institutions

- Try to find models of local institutions that have successfully adapted.
- Try to look at what is needed to assist the political process.
- Overcome entrenched resistance to change: Find examples of successful institutions reforms (water utilities, irrigation boards, etc.) and see how far they offer unusual models.
- Identify regions that could benefit from private sector participation, create guidelines for effective cooperation between government and private sector.
- Use alternative intervention strategies: transfers; conservation; recycling, desalinisation, etc.
- If transboundary hydropolitics were to be considered an opportunity for blocked national water policy contexts, this would make policy reforms possible because political changes are unavoidable and imposed by international issues.
- Encourage transparency in monitoring and reporting.
- Need for supporting dialogue on water at the local (basin) level.
- Redefine the roles of public water service agencies in the light of modern demands placed on the water sector.
- Work on an institutional configuration that accommodates both formal and informal institution for the water sector.
- Focus “Water & Politics” input to the 4th World Water Forum in Mexico.
- Focus on key issues: ex: politics of irrigation and politics of access to water.
- You can only change things with trust, so should work on building that.
- Internalise political considerations in water policy formulation and implementation instead of treating them as externalities.

- Maximise transparency and minimize corruption at all levels of public and private sectors.
- Start from a more global analysis of social composition of cities and who can pay for what service.
- Promote mediation structures between governments – parliaments, users and experts (better articulate knowledge with decisions).
- Draw up code(s) of conduct for reaching the MDGs based on multi-stakeholders dialogues.
- Provide concrete action plans that could be implemented by various stakeholder groups & could be used by them as potential implementation models.
- A charter of ethics to be respected by governments for water resources management, even in times of war or civil unrest, to protect the existing infrastructures.

Appendix 2: Programme

Thursday, February 26, 2004

8:00-09:00

Registration of participants

09:00-09:30

Welcome and opening

Loïc Fauchon, Chairman and C.E.O. of the Water Supply Company of Marseilles

William J. Cosgrove, President of the World Water Council

Ger Bergkamp, Coordinator, Water & Nature Initiative, IUCN - World Conservation Union

09:30-10:45

Session I: What can we learn from political science? What are the power structures & coalitions: how do they develop, act and influence the debate, decisions and action related to water?

Chair and Moderator: Anthony Turton, African Water Issues Research Unit and the GIBB-SERA Chair in IWRM at the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research

Bernard Barraqué, Laboratoire Technique, Territoire et Société – École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées – Université de Marnes la Vallée: *A few theoretical elements on legal institutional and sociological issues in Water & Politics*

Jerry Delli Priscoli, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers: *Bridging the Gaps between Technical and Political: Training Senior Water Managers What They Need to Know about Conflict Management, Consensus Building and Participation*

Jeroen Warner, Wageningen University: *The Need for Politics: Three Narratives of Security, Conflict and Participation in International Water Policy*

Discussion

Coffee break

11:15-13:00

Session I (continued)

Chair and Moderator: Anthony Turton, African Water Issues Research Unit and GIBB-SERA Chair in IWRM at the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research

Stéphane Labranche, EPE-EPII, Grenoble: *The issue of sustainable and participatory norms in dams: from the international to the individual level and back*

Itay Fischhendler, University of California, Berkeley; Department of Resource Economics: *The role of a policy package in reforming the water sector: the case of the Californian drought and the Central Valley Project Improvement Act*

Eric Mollard, Institut de Recherche pour le Développement, France and Sergio Vargas Velásquez, Instituto Mexicano de Tecnología del Agua, Mexico: *"Liable but not guilty": About the use of climatic and political circumstances by stakeholders in a river basin council (Mexico)*

Discussion

Lunch

14:00-16:00

Session II: Better understanding important water management issues from a political perspective. What are the issues related to water management and reforms which understanding could be improved by political analysis?

Chair and Moderator: Bernard Barraqué, Laboratoire Technique, Territoire et Société – École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées – Université de Marnes la Vallée

Anthony Turton, African Water Issues Research Unit and the GIBB-SERA Chair in IWRM at the Council for Industrial and Scientific Research: *An Assessment of Strategic Issues in the Policy Field Relating to Water Resource Management in Southern Africa*

Ayşegül Kibaroglu, Department of International Relations, Middle East Technical University: *Contending Approaches to Water Disputes in Transboundary River Basins: What can International Relations Discipline Offer?*

Sophie Allain, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique and Groupe d'Analyse des Politiques Publiques (ENS Cachan / CNRS): *French river-basin participatory planning challenged by dam-projects: A Negotiated Public Action perspective*

Ashok Swain, Swedish Water House / Uppsala University: *Political Structure and 'Dam' Conflicts: Comparing Cases in SE Asia*

Discussion

Coffee Break

16:30-18:00

Session II (continued)

Chair and Moderator: Bernard Barraqué, Laboratoire Technique, Territoire et Société – École Nationale des Ponts et Chaussées – Université de Marnes la Vallée

Stephen Tyler, International Development Research Centre: *Governance and Water Management in Asia: What do we need to learn?*

Raouf Khouzam, Independent Consultant: *Forces Behind Accepting/Rejecting Water Pricing*

Amy Stewart, University of Newcastle Upon Tyne: *The Politics of Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for Water and Sanitation: The Significance and Worth of the World Summit Type Two Partnerships.*

Discussion

18:00-18:30

Discussion

Moderator: Jerry Delli Priscoli, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

20:00

Dinner

Friday, February 27, 2004

09:00-10:30

Session III: Case Studies: Learning from on-going projects

Chair and Moderator: Brett Orlando, IUCN – World Conservation Union

John Dore, Chiang Mai University: *Mekong Water Politics*

Froilan Esquinca Cano, Sociedad de Historia Natural del Soconusco: *The Importance of the Ecoregion Sierra - Costa of Chiapas and the Water and Nature Initiative in The Tacana Volcano with the IUCN*

Peter Kangwa, Pangani Water Dialogues project - PAMOJA Trust: *Towards Good Water Governance in Tanzania: Lessons and Desired Action*

Discussion

Coffee Break

11:00-13:00

Session III (continued)

Chair and Moderator: Ger Bergkamp, IUCN – World Conservation Union

Kwame Odame Ababio, Water Resources Commission, Ghana: *Water Politics in the Volta Basin - Defusing conflict Risks and Promoting Bi-National Cooperation through Informed Dialogues and Negotiations*

Sébastien Treyer, Research Department - Ministry of Ecology and Sustainable Development, France and ENGREF (Recherche en gestion sur les territoires et l'environnement): *Introducing political issues in the debate on water resources planning in Tunisia : a necessity for the implementation of water demand management policies*

Ramón Llamas, Department of Geodinamics, Complutense University, Spain: *The silent revolution of groundwater intensive use and its influence in the current social and political conflicts in Spain*

Anna Gekht, Parliamentarians for Global Action: *Parliamentarians in water management: water and politics and the Caucasus and Mediterranean*

Discussion

Lunch

14:00-16:30

Session IV: Plenary: What type of action the World Water Council and its members can initiate?

Chair and Moderator: Jerry Delli Priscoli, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Discussion amongst the participants

Coffee Break

17:00-17:30

Wrap-up and closing

William J. Cosgrove, World Water Council

Appendix 3: List of Participants

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