# Fostering Participation in IWRM

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Introduction Life needs water Population and activity increases Quantity of Water is finite Degradation of Quality water Water crisis and conflict - IWRM Introduction

## Participation in IWRM important

- Stakeholders/Occupants of the locality/area where the natural (water) resource exist are the main users;
- Human population/activities are highly connected and are identified as one of the source and major cause of pollution;
- Promote responsibility and participation for the rehabilitation and enhancement of the resource.
- It promotes an interactive learning environment among the stakeholders;
- Promotes sense of belonging and mutual trust; and
- Strengthens and empowers local communities and peoples organizations
- It is the key element in national water policy;
- It is globally accepted and makes good sense;

### The Important Stakeholders

- Legislators/Policy Makers
- Management/Implementers
- Academe
- Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
- Peoples Organizations (POs)
- Indigenous Peoples (IPs)
- Other dwellers within the identified basin
- Observers (Research and Development)

How participation be designed and Inplemented **INITIATION PHASE** -Problem Inventory -Creation of a need **PREPARATION PHASE** -Propose Strategies Plan -Discuses the propose with whole the stockholders -Strategies plan with several scenarios

#### Continues

### IMPLAMENTATION, MONITORING AND EVALUATION PHASE

Sect oral interests including
Institutional objectives and coordination
Ecological and environment issues
Gathering and sharing of hydrology
Sustainability of resource base
Economic and financial issues
Legislative and policy frameworks

### Conclusion

- Fostering participation on the implementation of IWRM is a process, not a product
- Scale independent applies at all levels of development
- A tool for self assessment and program evaluation
- A tool for policy, planning and management
- A mechanism for evaluating competing
- demands, resource allocation, and tradeoffs

# THANK YOU