

FACILITATING END USER PARTICIPATION IN WATER MANAGEMENT IN PALESTINE

SWMED Technical Meeting II

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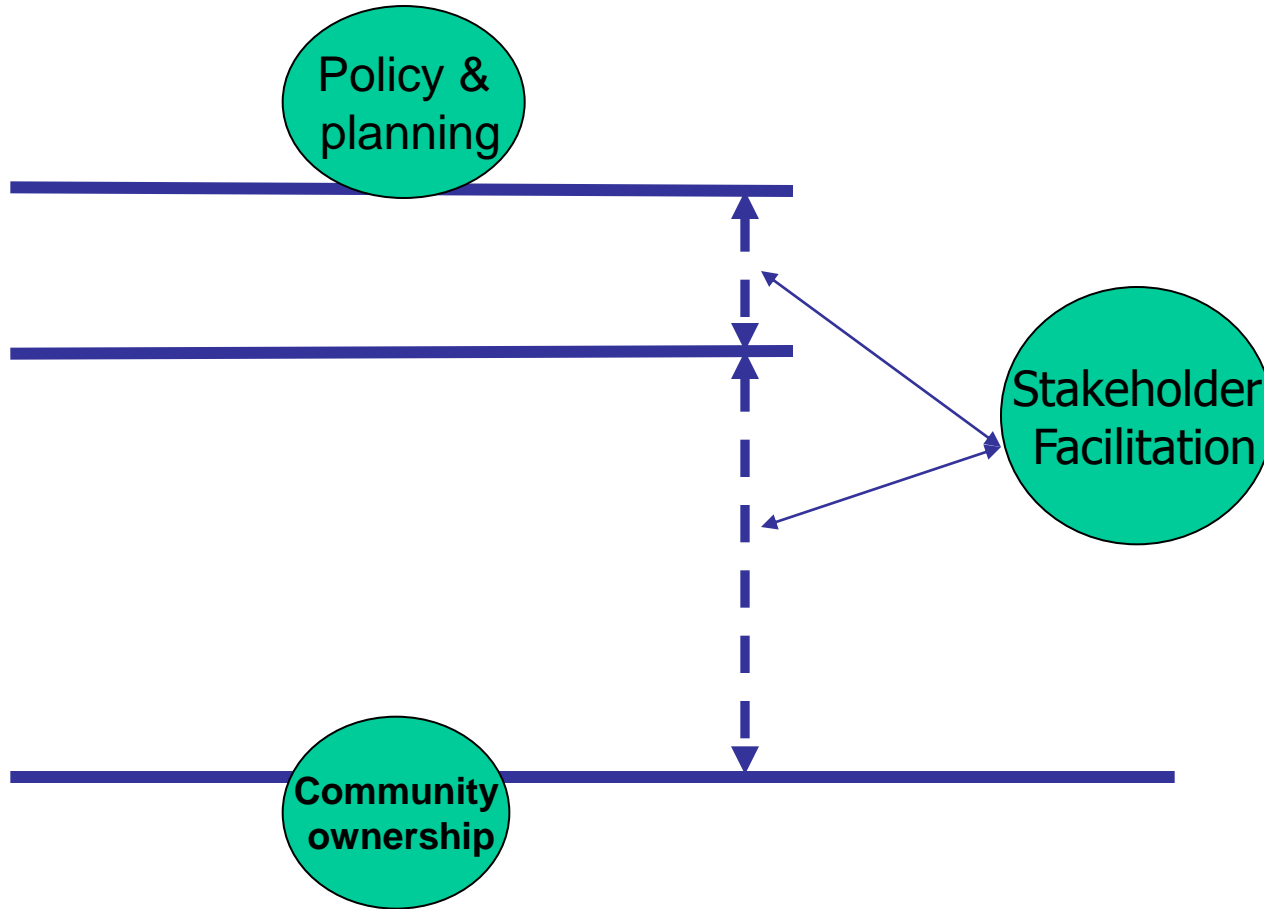
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Ramallah

Problem and Justification

- Current water problem (real scarcity, Complex politics, conflict of interest, different perceptions)
- Needs more integrated and coordinated approach than applied today.
- Needs good information, negotiation and informed planning and facilitated dialogue to come to concerted action

Need for institutional hosts to sustain process



Stakeholder Dialogue

- **Enhancing vertical and horizontal linkages as well as information flows, at the different levels**
- **To create a cultural change related to stakeholder participation (including end users) in influencing policy change and improve local water governance.**

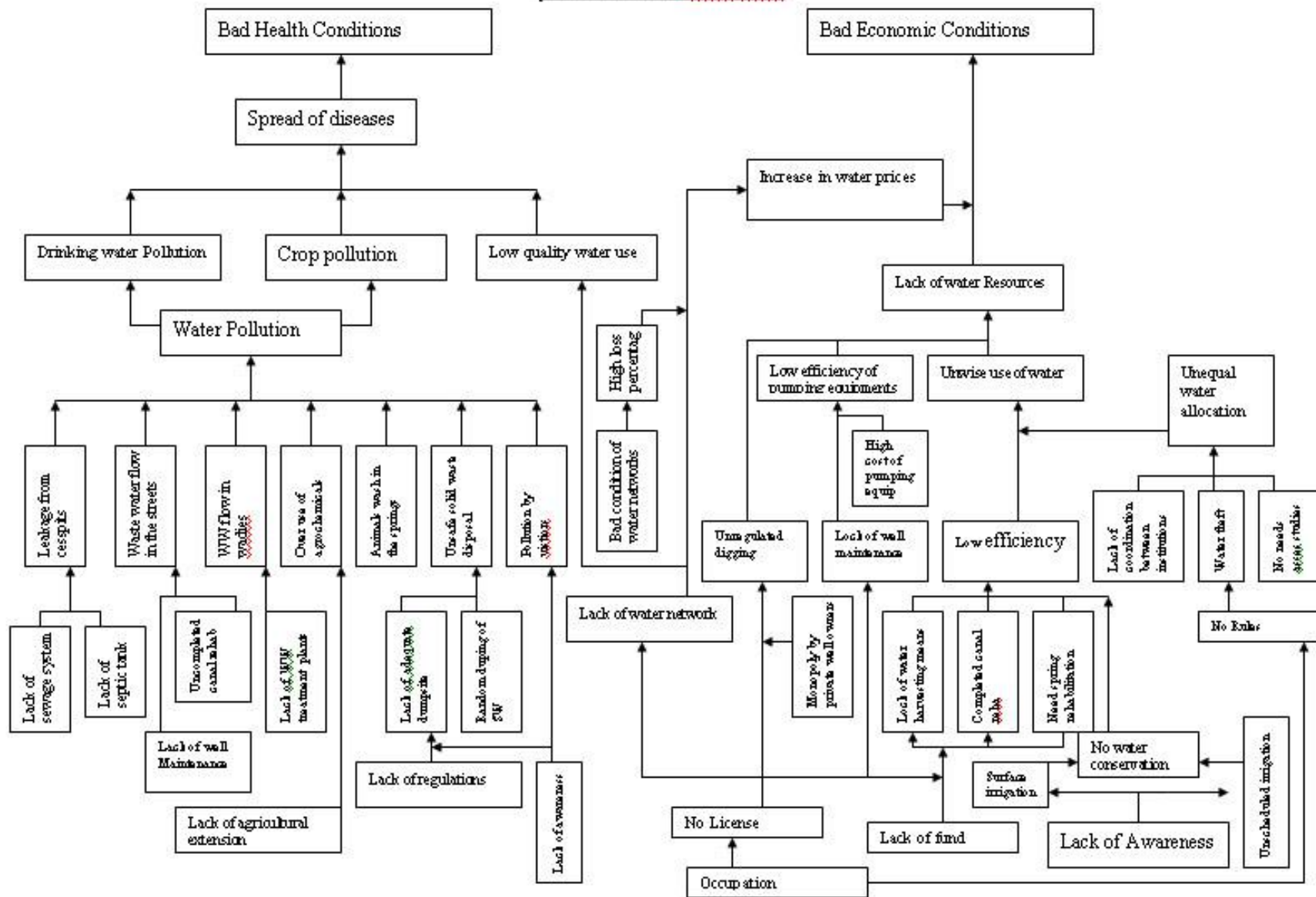


End User Participation in Planning

- PHG has organized workshops for actors in different Watersheds of the West Bank:
- One of these workshops aimed at defining the key problems in the basin and the roles of each actor in tackling these problems. A detailed problem tree analysis were made where, cause and effect relation have been defined.



Problem Tree of Wadi Faria



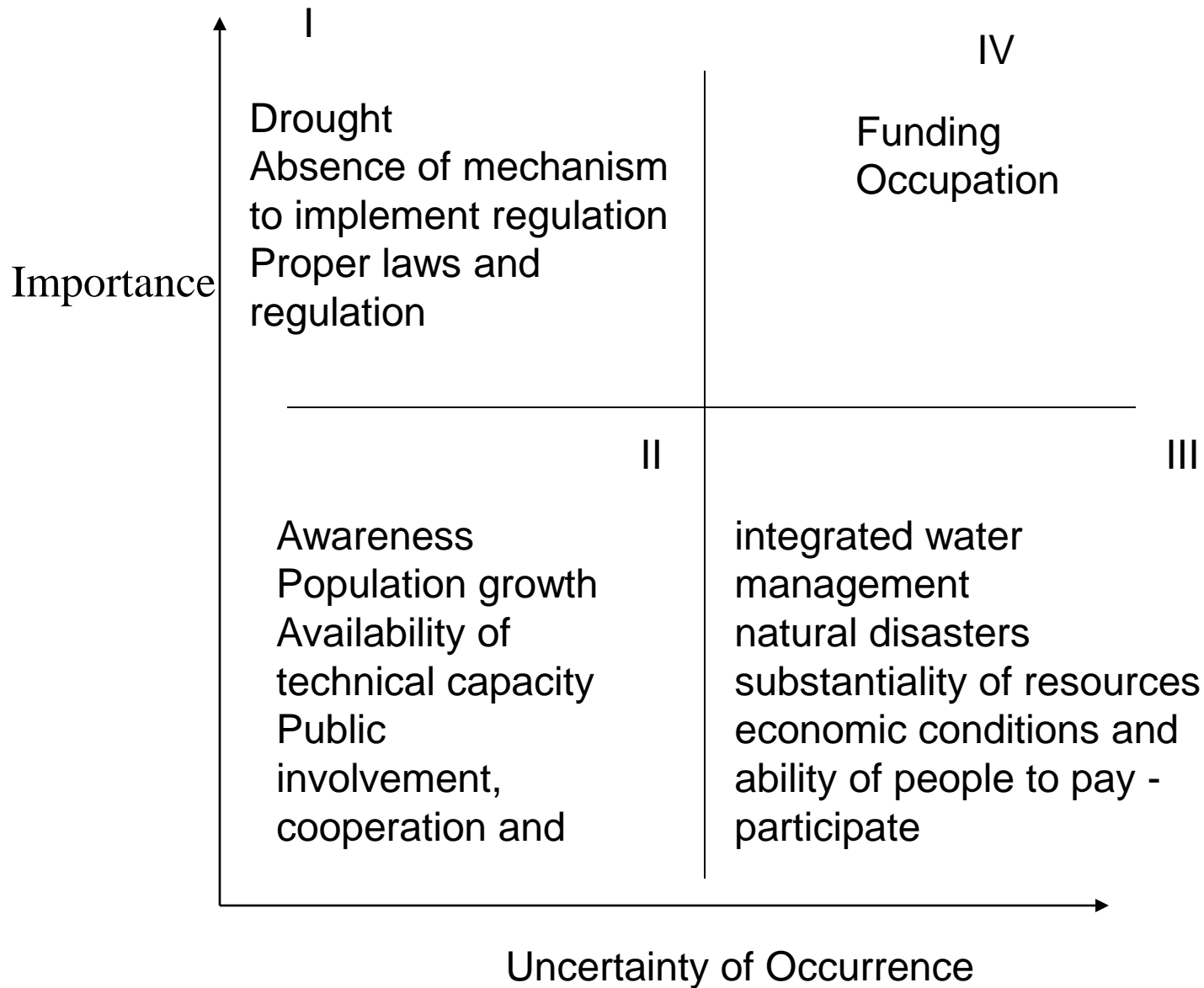
Public Participation in Planning - Continued

- This followed by a workshop to develop a vision by the actors at the same watershed. A vision was developed as follows:
- **“By the Year 2015 To connect all communities in the basin to water supply services and increase per capita domestic water use from 45 L/c/d to 80 L/c/d and make sure that water to be supplied at an affordable prices. In addition 60% of communities to be connected to sanitation services; and agricultural water to be increased to preserve the agricultural nature of the community”.**



End User Participation in Planning - Continued

- Then the problems defined at the first workshop were considered as factors that influencing the fulfillment of the vision.
- They were then ranked in terms of their importance and uncertainty of occurrence
- The more uncertain and more important factors were considered for deriving the scenarios
- Two Factors were considered for the development of the Scenarios



Scenarios and Actions

Scenario1: Fund is available and license is available

Strategy: Adopt both supply and demand management options; prepare technical designs for infrastructure expansion and build technical capacity to manage the water supply and sanitation.

List of Action

Maintain and expand water supply systems

Construct new water supply systems for the non connected communities.

Dig new wells.

Rehabilitate and upgrade existing wells.

Construct small scale dams and promote rain water harvesting at larger scales.

Construct wastewater collection, treatment and reuse systems.

Rehabilitate the springs and integrate them into the water supply system.

Rehabilitate and construct irrigation systems and modernize them

promote the re-use of gray water

construct sanitary dump sites

Major Obstacles Facing the Realization of the Developed Plans

- Occupation
- Shifts in Peoples priorities and preferences in accordance with the various stages.
- The lack of systems and the deficient rule of law.
- Public accountability is not developed and people are still effected by the concepts inherited from the occupation time.

- Lack of transparency, the unilateral flow of information or orders, the gap between people and ruling power the advancement of individualism against public interest and the role of mediation has left a fragmented society with a main concern of how to obtain a service regardless whether it is a right or a want.
- The lack of understanding of the civil society concepts, democracy, rights and implications.

Conclusions

- It can be concluded that stake holder participation is necessary to come to holistic, balanced and sustainable process outcomes.
- SH Facilitation is also necessary in order to pro-actively involve marginal groups, women and the poorest layers of society in rural communities.

THANK YOU