AN OUTLOOK ON FUTURE WATER MANAGEMENT:

PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES IN DECISION MAKING FOR LOCAL MULTI-USE WATER SERVICES

Atiyeh Ardakanian
PhD Candidate
Department of Civil, Environmental & Geomatic Engineering, UCL
atiyeh.ardakanian.11@ucl.ac.uk

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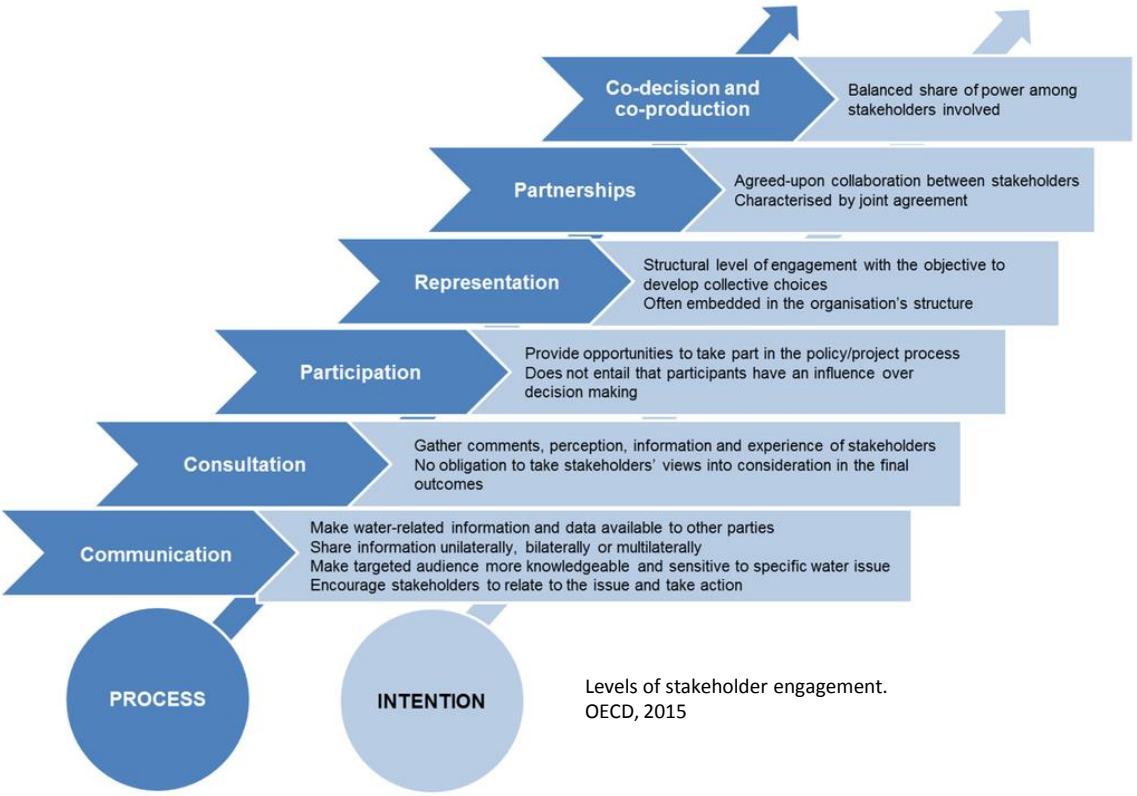
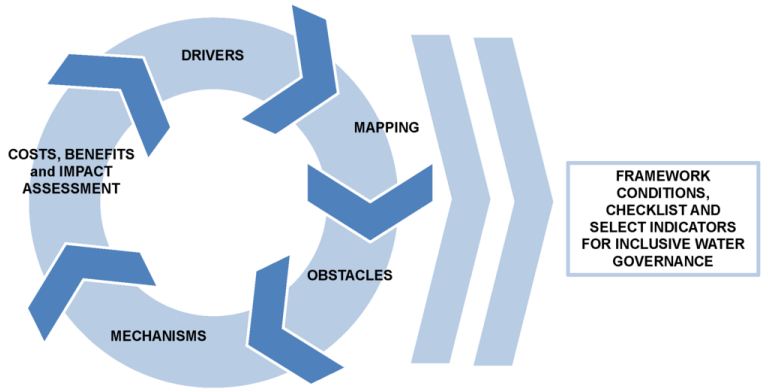
Key issues in declaring 2016–2026 the decade for 'Water for Sustainable Development'

- a "new international water architecture" is needed to make financing and implementation efforts more effective.
- The availability and accessibility of information is vital.
- Developing countries need new water management institutions and utilities, better knowledge of integrated water resources management, and the capacity to protect water basins and ecosystems. This requires access to the best available sustainable practices, through training and partnerships. (UNU Collections 2016)
- The proposal doesn't adequately address how these practices should be financed.

Stakeholder engagement

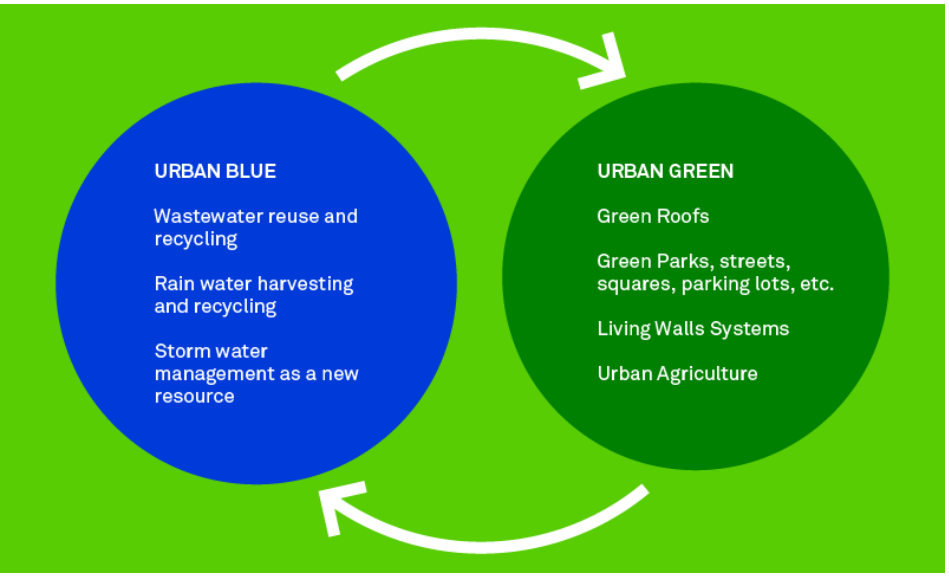


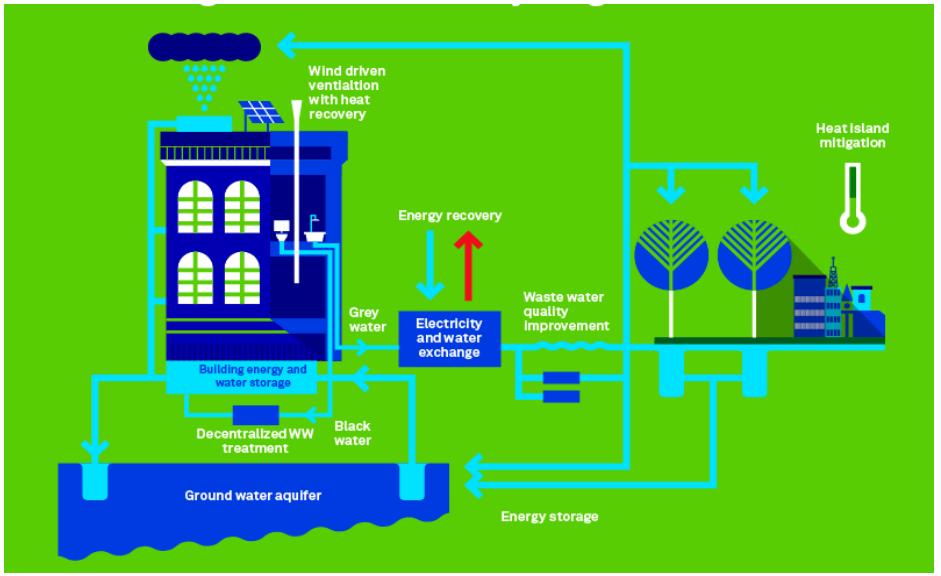
Levels of stakeholder engagement. OECD, 2015



Analytical framework of stakeholder engagement. OECD, 2015

Multi-use water systems

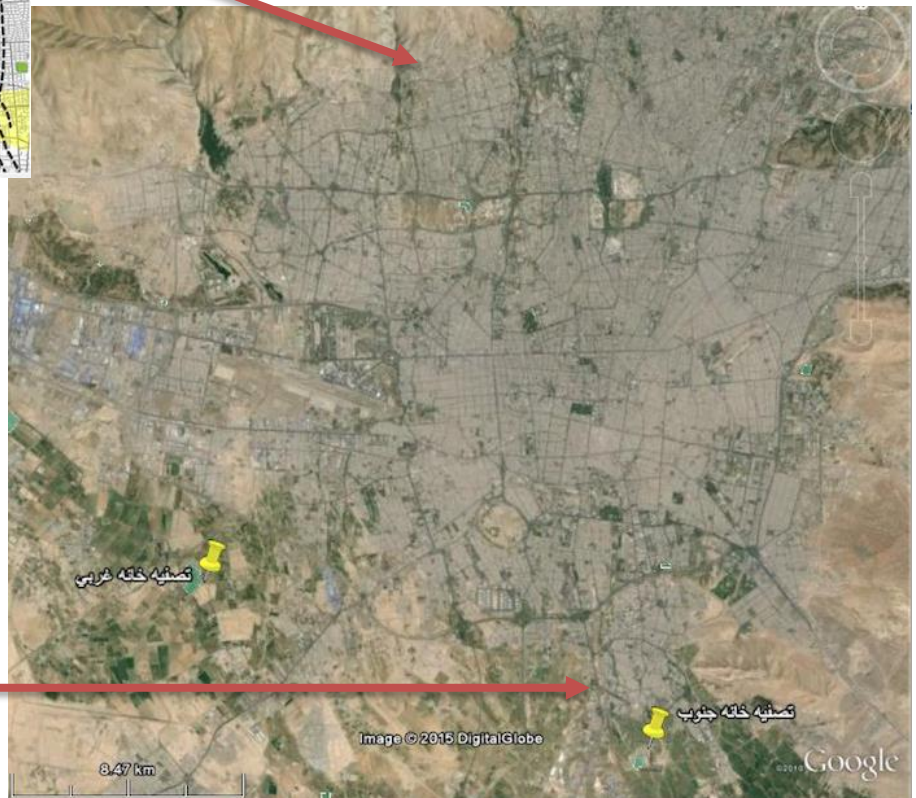




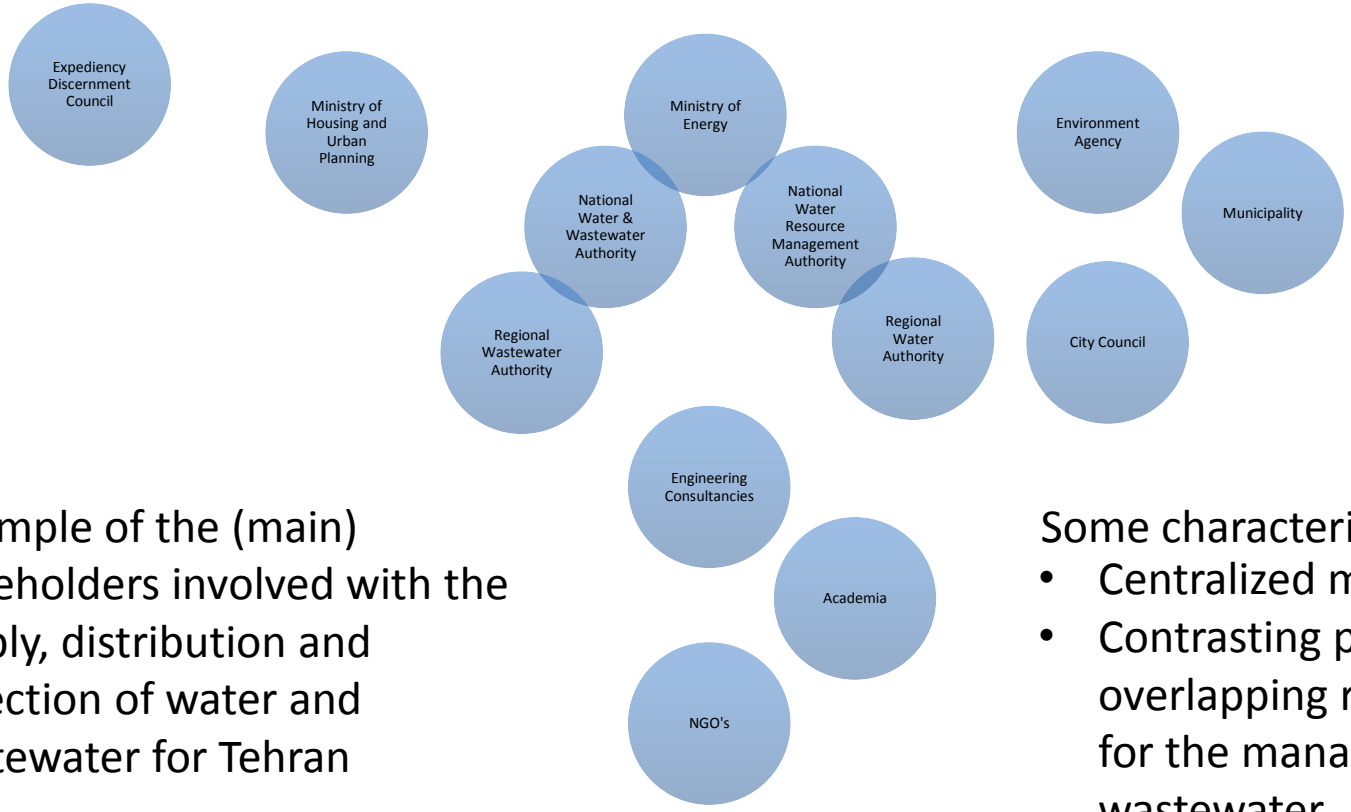
Enhancing the synergy between water reuse and green infrastructure management

Flood risk reduction
Thermal comfort
Runoff quality
Noise & air pollution reduction
Biodiversity
Etc.

The comprehensive WWN plan for the city of Tehran	
WWTP (decentralized)	7
Length of network	9000 km
Tot. WW production per year	850 mcm
Population covered	11 million



Stakeholder engagement for local multi-use water systems (case study)



A sample of the (main) stakeholders involved with the supply, distribution and collection of water and wastewater for Tehran

Some characteristics:

- Centralized management
- Contrasting perspectives and overlapping responsibilities for the management of wastewater
- Lack of transparency and trust among some stakeholders

Aim:

1. Establish an understanding of the current condition of the management of wastewater, storm water and green infrastructure (**current**)
2. Learn about international experiences on local integrated management of water and green infrastructure (**desirable**)
3. Find a feasible transition pathway from current to the more sustainable conditions (**transit**)

Challenges in the process:

1. Convincing and justifying the need for such a workshop to stakeholders (incentives were developed)
2. Bringing all relevant stakeholders together in one place and having them present their data, and talk on priorities and needs with one another
3. Keeping the discussions especially in the workshop from turning into an opportunity for bringing up previous disagreements

Outcomes:

1. An analysis of the strengths, weaknesses and opportunities and threats of the case study area
2. Feasibility of a pilot project with multi-use water services
3. An established knowledge sharing platform that has led way for other similar initiatives