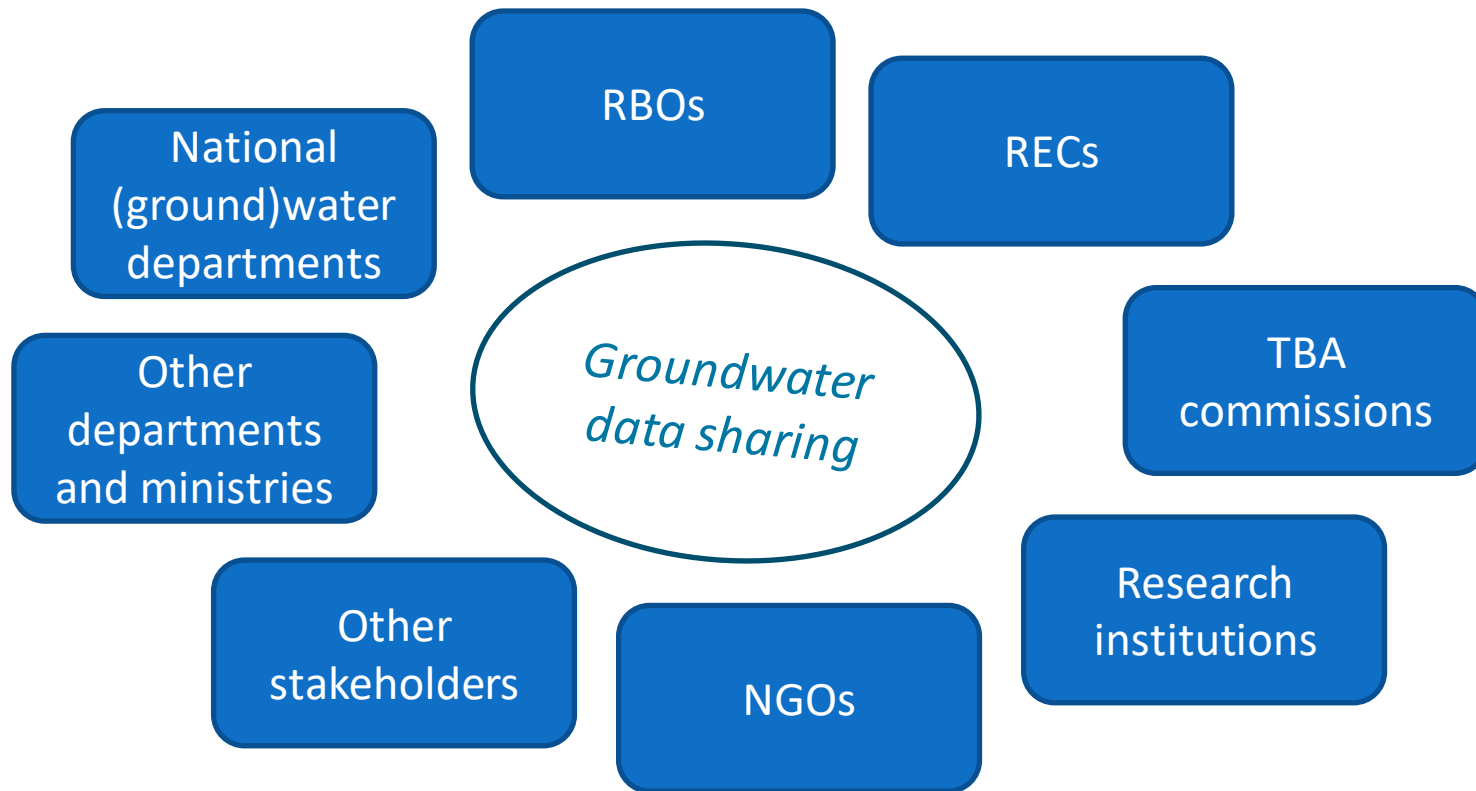




Stakeholder engagement

Arnaud Sterckx, IGRAC

Groundwater governance requires the **participation of all stakeholders.**



- Data and information sharing goes both ways.
- Once data has been turned into valuable information, this information needs to be shared with all stakeholders, including the original data providers, e.g. industry, farmers, consultants, NGOs.

Example: Because private boreholes need to be licensed, it would be logical that data be easily accessed, e.g. for consultants. This would be a clear reason to comply with regulation.

- Stakeholders' engagement is key to management. It is also a good incentive for further sharing of data.

Lead by example!

- Stakeholders' engagement shouldn't target only the potential data providers, but also groundwater users, managers and planners.
- L/RBOs can assess the categories of groundwater stakeholders, their capacity, their needs, etc.

Step 1: Identification and grouping of key stakeholders in the groundwater management area¹.

- Who are the potential beneficiaries?
- Who are or might be adversely impacted?
- Are vulnerable groups²² who may be impacted be
- Are supporters and opponents of changes to water identified?
- Are gender interests adequately identified and rep
- What are the relationships among the stakeholder
- Are there important stakeholders outside the area

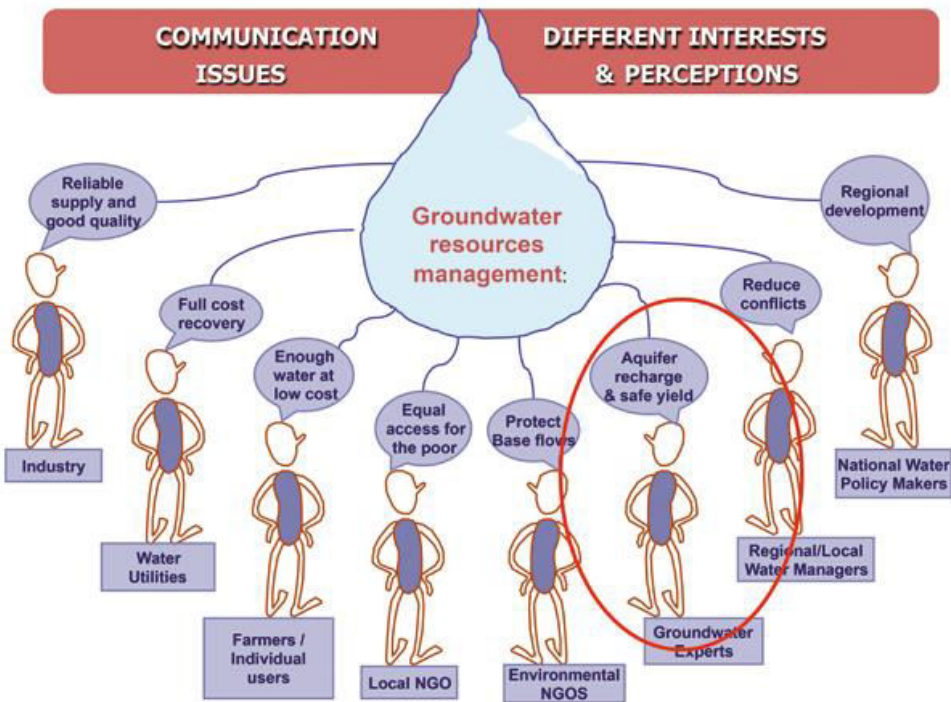
Step 2: Assess stakeholder interests and the potential impact of a project or a development pathway on these interests. Once the key stakeholders have been identified, the possible interest that these groups or individuals may have in groundwater can be considered (Table 7.2). The following questions help to assess the interests of different stakeholders:

- What are the stakeholder expectations?

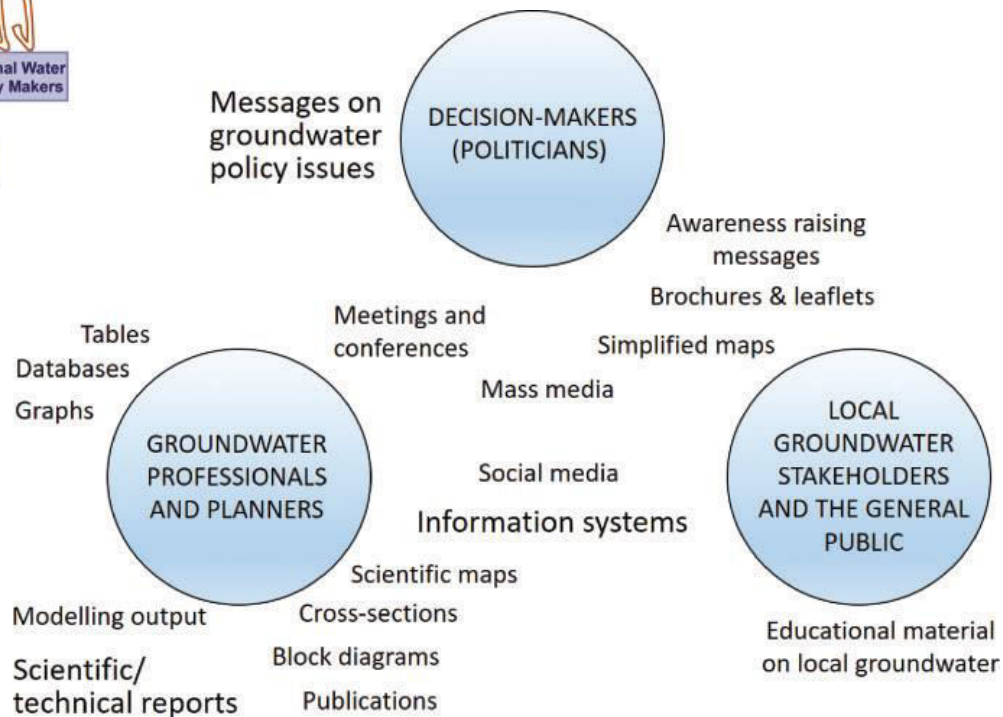
Step 3: Assess stakeholder influence and importance. The third step is to categorise the Stakeholders according to their influence and importance (Table 7.3). Influence refers to the power that the stakeholders have, such as formal control over the decision-making process or informal in the sense of hindering or facilitating implementation of groundwater management processes.

- What has the stakeholder expected for the stakeholder?
- Can the stakeholder be able and willing to mobilize in a process
- adaptive capacity?
- Conflict with groundwater management and IWRM
- antagonistic interests?

- Stakeholders' engagement is essentially a matter of communication



AGW-Net, BGR, IWMI, CapNet, ANBO, & IGRAC (2015) *Integration of Groundwater Management into Transboundary Basin Organizations in Africa – a Training Manual.*



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Thank you for your attention



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