



Training on
Roads for Water and Resilience



ROAD FOR WATER PLANNING – GOVERNANCE

**BERHE FISEHA, TIGRAY BUREAU OF
CONSTRUCTION ROAD AND TRANSPORT
AND
KEBEDE MANJUR, MEKELLE UNIVERITY**

Outline presentation



Introduction

R4W planning

Governance for

Water governance dimensions

Principles of effective water governance

Conclusion



Planning R4W

1. Introduction

Road transport covers more than 90% human and commodity transport services

Hence to meet this need road construction is taking place intensively

Roads are basic for

- Social interaction
- Economic tie - urban- rural
- facilitate health services
- Governance – political administration
- Livelihood support (employment, development etc)
 - Irrigation mainly supplementary
 - Water harvesting

Negative impacts of road



If road constructions is not properly managed

- It affects nature .
 - Erosion
 - flood
 - Land fertility affected
 - towns displacement
 - Negatively affect nature balance

Hence, resilience is necessary so that roads would not affect the nature balance negatively

2. How do we use Roads for Resilience

Through water harvesting By avoiding erosion

2.1 Design and plan ;

- Construction and harvest

Plan need to be participatory

Community --- beneficiaries

Stakeholders in the case of Tigray

- BoCRT, Water resources Bureau, BoARD– NRM on road sides, BoH
- Project owner Government
 - Financial supply
 - Community mobilization
 - Scaling up

2.2 Use of outputs from R4W

Harvested water can be administered through water committee

Planted tree

Grass/fodder
women



by Organizing, youth and



R4W Governance

What is governance in R4W?



Elements of good governance

- Policy development
- Primary and secondary legislation
- Regulation
- Planning
- Decision making
- Control: monitoring, policing, enforcement and sanctioning

What is R4W governance?

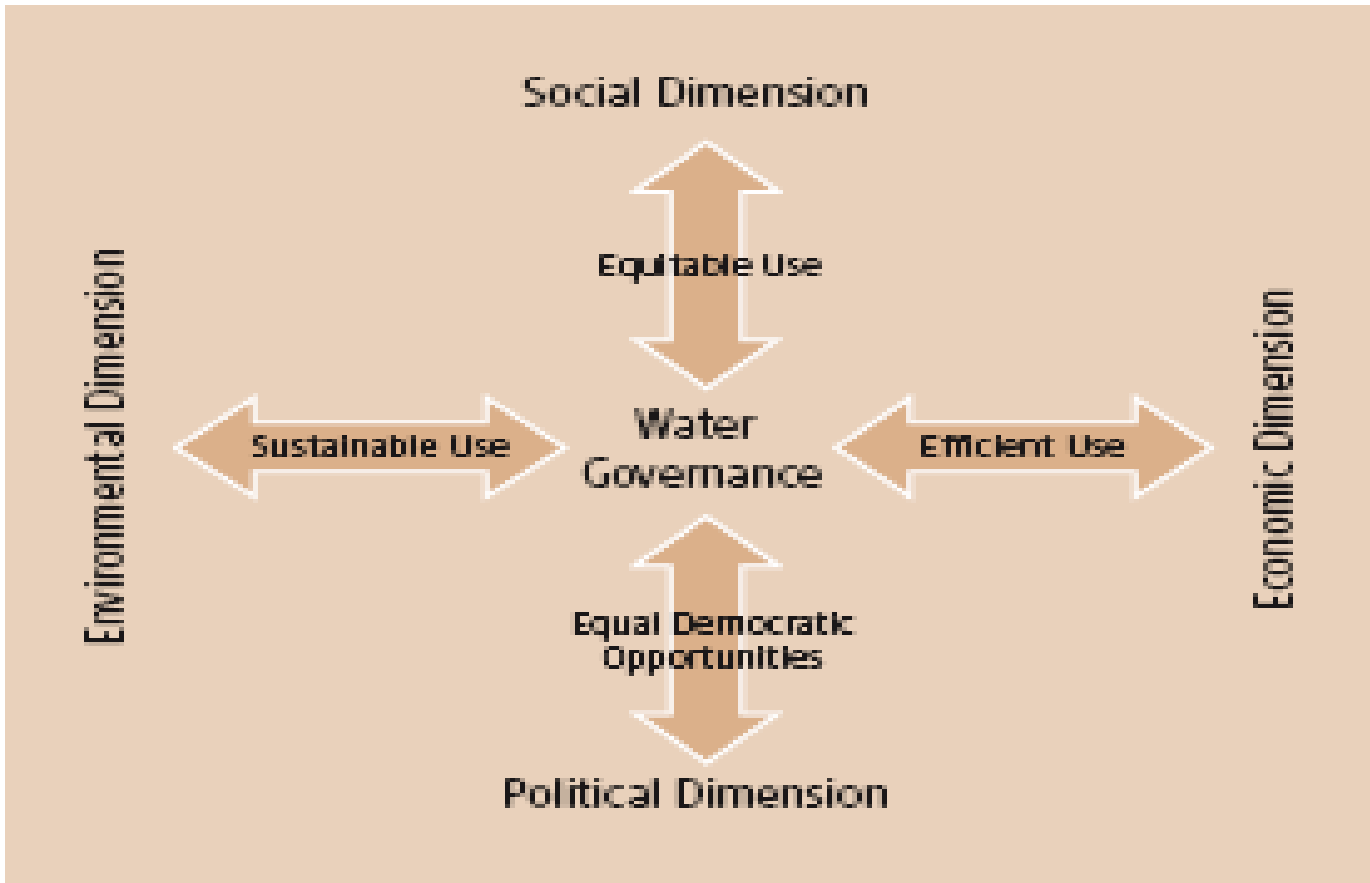
The broad range of political, social, environmental, economic and administrative systems that are in place to regulate the development and management of water resources and provision of water services at different levels of society

Effective water governance would seek a good balance among these four dimensions.

(Social, environmental ,Economic and political)

Water governance requires law and institutions.

Effective water governance would seek a good balance among these four dimensions



R4W and Water governance



is about holistic management of water, taking into consideration all dimensions: entire water cycle, all sectors, Spatial and Temporal Scales.

-strengthening frameworks for water governance to foster good decision making

Law and institutions creates legally enforceable expectations (water rights)

Water Governance Dimensions



The social dimension points to the equitable use of water resources.

The economic dimension informs on efficient use of water resources and the role of water in overall economic growth.

The political empowerment dimension points to granting water stakeholders and citizens at large equal democratic opportunities to influence and monitor political processes and outcomes.

The environmental sustainability dimension shows that improved governance allows for enhanced sustainable use of water resources and ecosystem integrity.

Principles of effective R4W governance (1)



1. Transparency

Transparency comprises all means of facilitating citizens' access to information and their understanding of decision-making mechanisms.

Guaranteeing transparency, integrity and accountability in is fundamental to creating a peaceful and secure management structure for its implementation.

Principles of effective R4W governance (2)



2. Accountability

Good governance and sound institutions play a huge role in promotion of accountability.

Accountability is about being answerable for one's actions.

It requires the ability of citizens, civil society organisations and the private sector to scrutinise leaders, public institutions and governments and hold them accountable for their actions.

Principles of effective water governance (3)



3. Participation

R4W can only be successful if all stakeholders can become meaningfully involved, including marginalised and resource-poor groups.

Governments should support the participation of all stakeholders.

Legislation needs to not only grant to communities and other stakeholders a right to become involved in the water management process, but to encourage statutory institutions to provide them with incentives to participate and with access to information for a deep understanding of the situation.

Principles of effective water governance (4)

4. Access to justice

Effective water governance that promotes principles of W4R should provide a framework where everybody has access to water and such can be materialised through access to justice.

In practical terms, this means that legal frameworks need to provide for remedies for all users to demand their rights from duty bearers.

Hence, access to justice requires an effective legal framework and functioning institutions in order to be realised.

Principles of effective water governance (5)



5. Responsiveness

Responsiveness refers to how leaders and public organisations take account of the needs of citizens and uphold their rights.

A water governance agenda addressing responsiveness could include the following components: Human rights, gender equity, pro-poor policies, anti-corruption, integrity and regulatory equality.

The role of governance in R4W implementation



Water governance evolves over time. It may grow stronger or weaker; and as a result, it needs continual reforms.

Governance will be seen in:

- Primary and secondary legislation
- Decision making and policy development
- Control and regulation (monitoring, sanctioning and enforcement)
- Conflict Resolution

Conclusion



There is an intertwined relationship between governance, law and institutions as well as their roles and functions in R4W.

Principles of effective water governance include: transparency, participation, accountability, access to justice, as well as responsiveness.

Laws and institutions define processes, rights, roles and responsibilities at various levels, as well as administrative procedures, information exchange or the requirement for stakeholder participation.



The End

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