



IUCN AT A GLANCE

- ☐ The World's oldest and largest global conservation network
- A unique democratic union with more than 1,000 state and NGO member organizations in 160 countries
- Almost 11,000 expert volunteers reviewing scientific research and developing standards for the conservation community
- ■Over 1,000 staff in 60 offices worldwide
- ☐ Hundreds of partners in Governments, NGOs,Scientists, Business and Local |Communities
- Thousands of field projects and activities around the world





WHAT IS REWARD?

Regional Water and DryLand Program

Goal of REWARD:

Develop Systemic approaches to planning and management of ecosystems on a watershed/river basin level





WHAT IS REWARD?

With special attention to:

□ Developing practical methodologies
□Involvement of local communities and relevant stakeholders
□Environmental concerns and watershed dynamics (down/up stream effects) and interaction with ground water management
□Socio-Economic analysis that takes into account ecosystem services
□Poverty alleviation and Gender mainstreaming



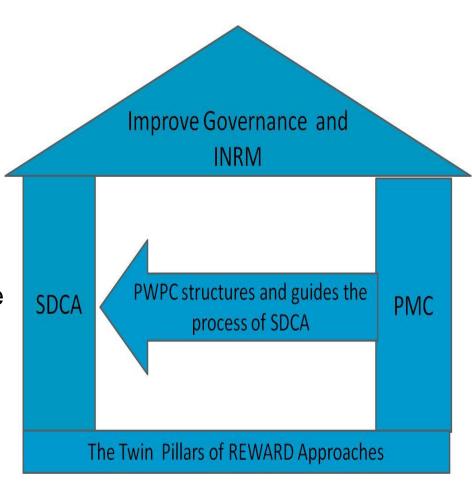
REWARD APPROACHES

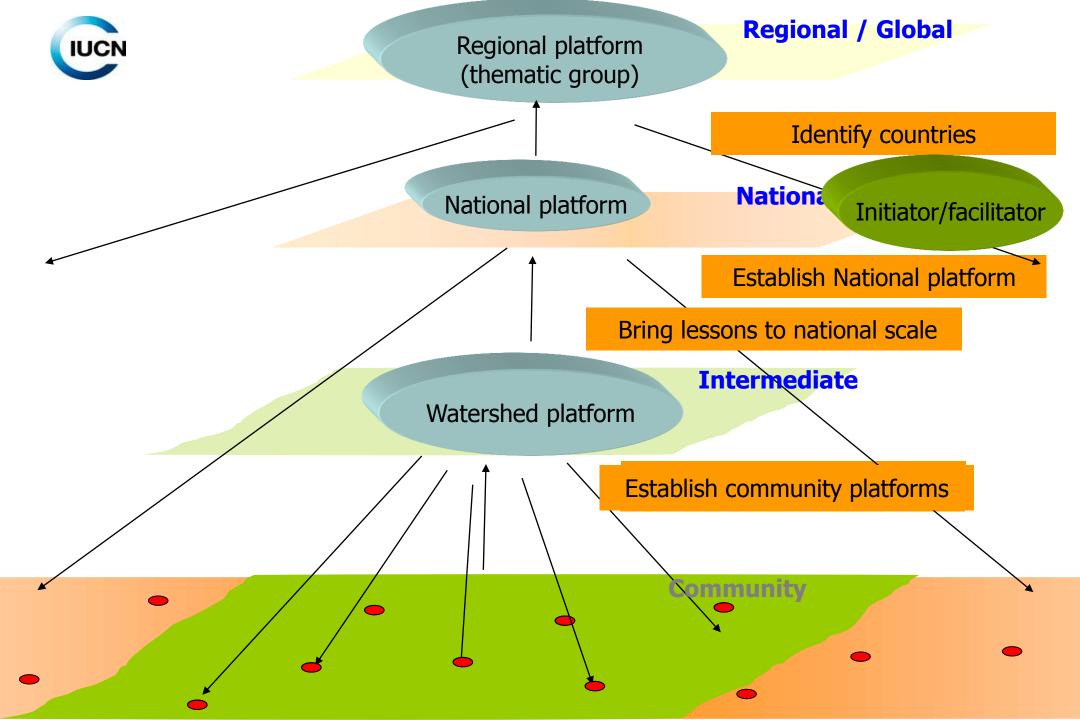
The program builds on:

1. Stakeholder Dialogue and Concerted Action

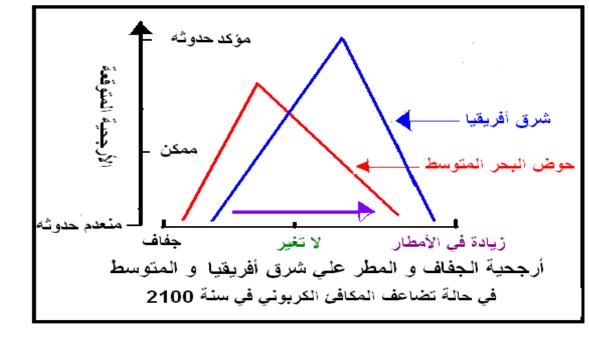
2. Participatory Planning and Management Cycle

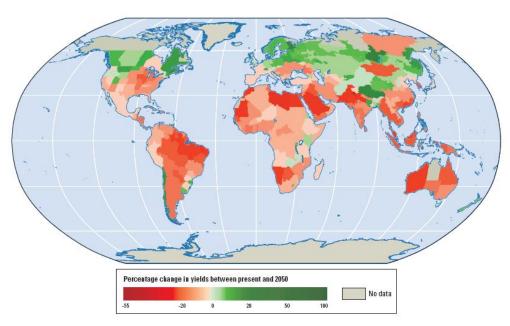
All start from "we have to do things better" more integrated; more nature; more participation











Climate change will lead to reduce agricultural yields in most countries by 2050 because of current farming practices and crop varieties





Resulting Impacts:

A. Food insecurity:

Food production would face an increased threat, arising from and increasing aridity and changes in the growing seasons and reduced agricultural yields.





- Increased poverty,
- undermining economic development,
- & delay or prevent the realization of the MDGs.



TIME FOR!!!!!! INTEGRATED Natural RESOURSE MANAGEMENT

Environmental Governance





Governance is more than government



Interaction the State and its Citizens



Interaction

- Rules laws and other norms
 - Institutions
 - Processes
 - Principles



Interaction

Powers

and

Responsibilities



Interaction to do what?

To make decisions

To implement decisions



Governance

is the

interaction of rules, institutions, processes and principles

through which a society exercises

powers and responsibilities

to make and implement decisions

affecting their lands and natural resources users.



Who has the power to make a decision that affects natural resources and natural resource users?

How is the decision made?



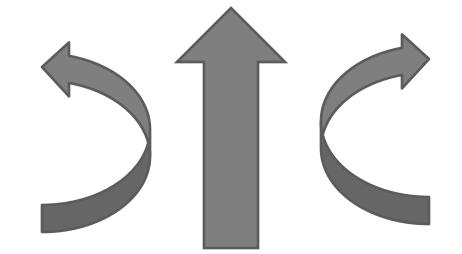
Who has the responsibility to implement a decision that affects natural resources and natural resource users?

How is the decision implemented?



Sustainable Land Management

Economic Efficiency



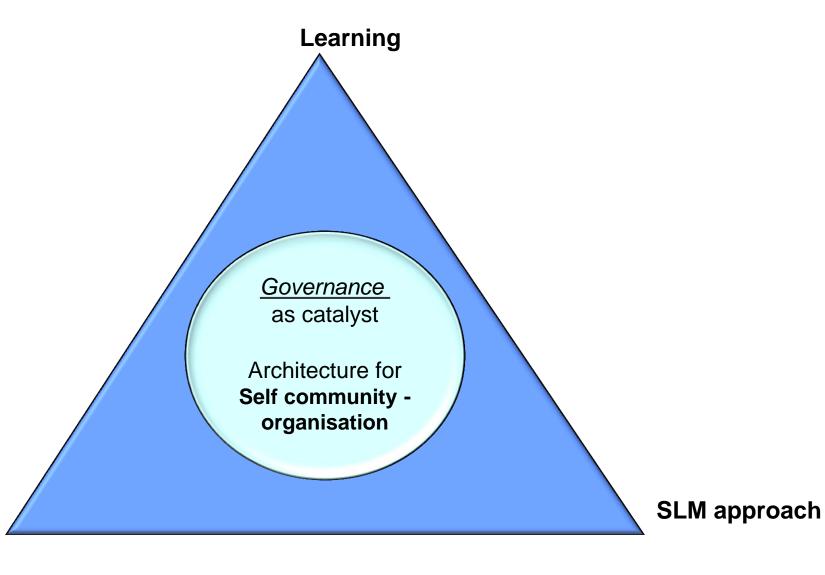
Social Equity

Environmental Sustainability



BUT HOWWWW?!?!





Diversity



IN-DEPTH ANALYSIS:

- □ Defining Land Users groups (LUGs) and the Use of Natural resources is needed to assess if such conditions are in place (or not).
- ☐ To ensure that the poorest and most vulnerable have their rights share in NR and can exercise control and ownership over it.

Its important to:

- ► Identify all sources of Land
- > Identify all Users of Land
- **➢**Identify ALL uses of Land *(formal and informal economy)*
- **≻**Gender disaggregation of data
- **→** Question gender stereotypes
- ➢ Identify access to Land (When, How much, How long, To what access of land benefit)
- ➤ Identify control over land (Decision making power (formal/informal), Rights (formal/informal; visible/invisible), Recognition and respect as user, Action to change is respected)



Intervention for Sustainability

Strengthening Local Government:

To reach the stage of full decentralization the capacity building

Empowerment local level:

- Empowering the local community to be able to participate in the decision making process concerning their water resources.

Framework Decentralization doing REWARD Team ccountability Facilitation ğ Capacity Building of **Local Governments** Documentation earning Technical support Capacity Building Sustainable Community **Empowerment**

Through building their accountability

It will probably gives further insights in decision-making and concerted actions processes, while deepening understanding on attitudes and believes of related Stakeholders



Stakeholder Dialogue for Concerted Action

People are brought together from the village and local authority levels through *local* water committees supported by water stakeholder platforms at intermediate and national level.

Aims:

- Identify different opinions, perceptions, preoccupations, assumptions, and judgments
- Identify opportunities for mutual benefit
- Raise awareness of constraints and opportunities that affect everyone
- A greater emphasis on pro-poor and rightsbased approaches





Problem focused, Pro-poor and Right-based through

- □ Process facilitation at the community and governorate levels
- □Enhancing active involvement of underprivileged groups in local water activities
- □Strengthen capacities and "claim making power of community based organizations to deal with other players in the water sector.
- □ Facilitate coordination and planning between community based organizations and these other players





Accountability Analysis

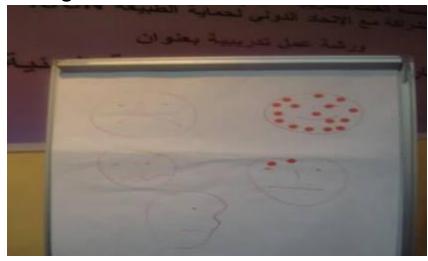
The **sustainability** of specific NRM measures is at risk when those directly concerned in local communities are not involved and feel no ownership over the resource and/or ownership for the way it is used and managed

- □ It will probably gives further insights in decision-making and concerted actions processes, while deepening understanding on attitudes and believes of different WUGs.
- Accountability is important when assessing the degree that local people in communities are willing and able to take ownership for the management of their local water resources. To avoid any confusion, such ownership is not necessarily the same as ownership over the water resource itself.



Through

- ☐ A true participatory approach (self-mobilization versus extracting information)
- ☐ Help local people's to claim their rights and assume accountability for local water management





- □Combining short-term benefits (pilot projects) with long-term visions and strategies
- ☐ Vertical institutional up-scaling of communication and coordination through SDCA



Getting Knowledge about:

- ☐ How to work together in a stakeholder platform
- ☐ How to collect, analyze, store and share useful information

☐ How to plan and manage in a participatory way natural resources uses in communities,

districts and governorates











مشروع ضمان الحقوق وتأهيل الأراضي من أجل تحسين المعيشة Securing Rights Restoring Lands For Improved Livelihoods



الأردن 2010 - 2013



AWO







Lessons Learned

The local capacity exists, but needs empowerment to be harnessed.

This capacity has been cloaked by a lack of local empowerment to use it. Any definition of capacity that focuses only on technical capacity will miss the huge potential that exists.

□Local participation can also be a powerful tool for conflict resolution, where social and political conflicts, arising from competing demands on scarce water resources, have started to be resolved by engaging local stakeholders in a continuous dialogue.

□ Participatory approach cannot be achieved unless suitable skills are acquired.





Finally Towards Sustainable Development



Sustainability is a central premise if capacity building is understood as being more than simply training, but rather a process of allowing people to have influence over decisions and resources that affect their livelihoods in the long term.



We have to work together and share our efforts



Thank you

