Collective Action for Water Security and Sustainability

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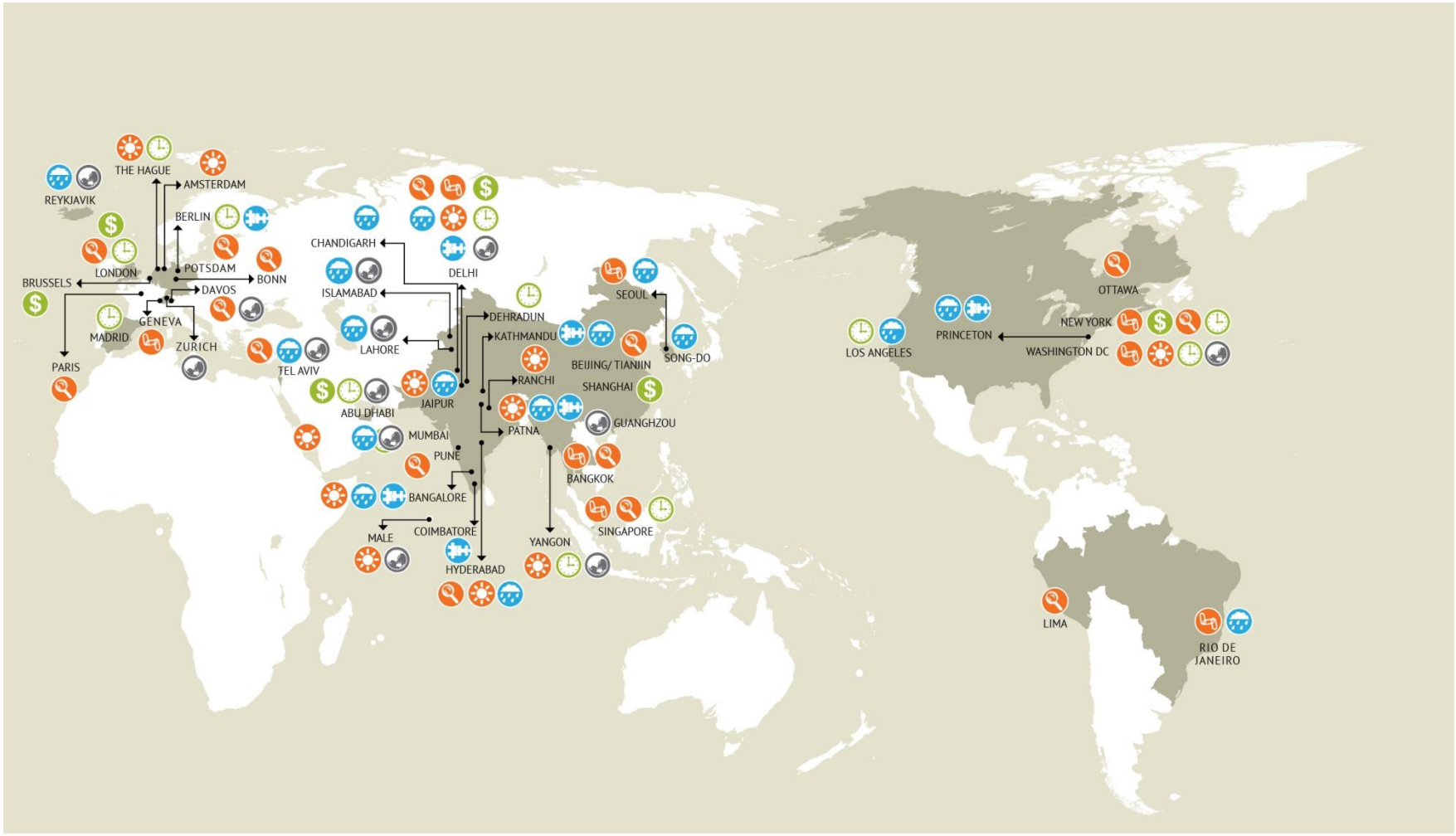

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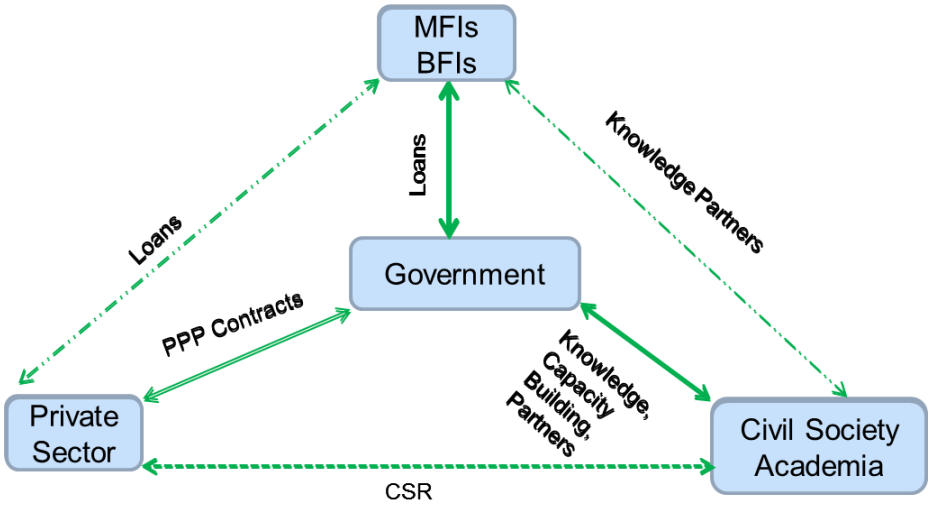
Agenda

- Motivation for the project
- Understanding collective action
- Findings
- Recommendations

Departure from "within the fence" approach



Understanding collective action

Scaling up successful interventions

Beyond the fence approach

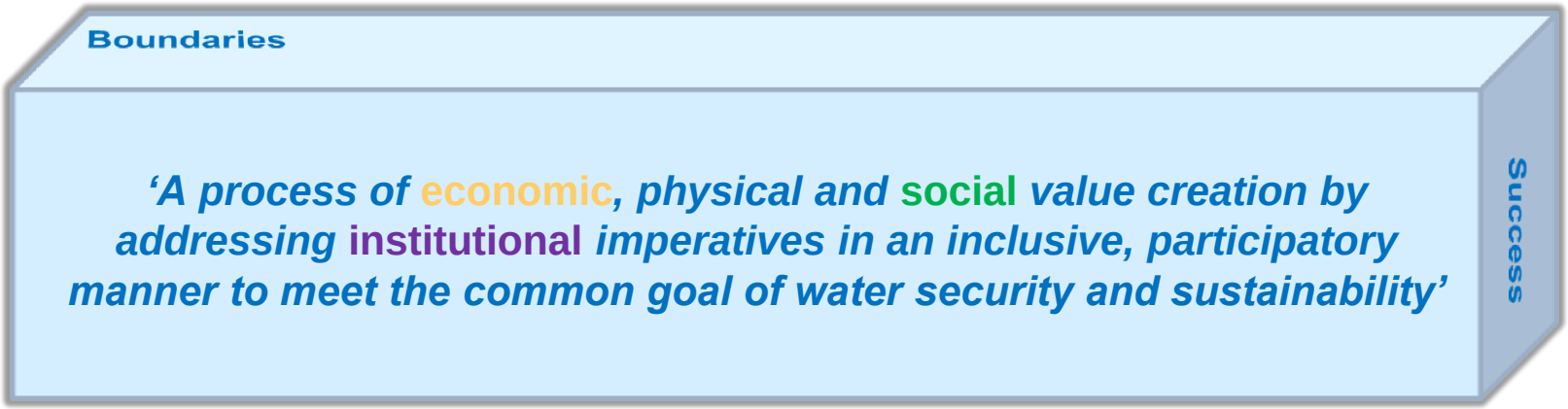
Factors for collective action

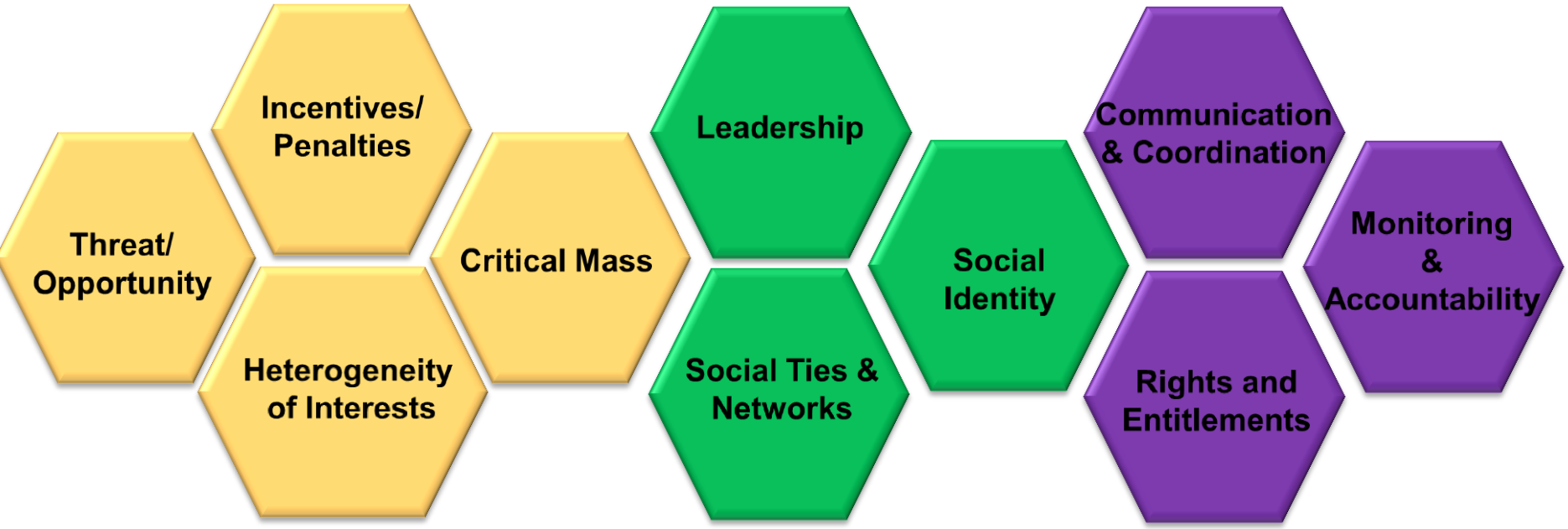
Sustaining action over time & scale

Multi-stakeholder collective action for water security

SOURCE: CEEW 2011; Sugam and Ghosh 2012; Choudhary, Sugam, Ghosh 2013

Pieces of the collective action puzzle





SOURCES: Olson 1970, Barry 1970, Gordon 1971, Silver 1974, Fireman and Gamson 1979, Dawes, Orbell et al. 1980, Hardin, Elster 1982, Hetcher 1983, Axelrod & Keohane 1985, Muller & Opp 1986, Taylor 1987, Hetcher 1987, Bendor & Mookherjee 1987, Poteete and Ostrom 2002, Leibrand 1986, Van De Krag et al. 1986, Marwell et al. 1988, Coleman 1988, Elser 1989, Macy 1990 Axelrod & Keohane 1990, Stoebe, Frey, Coleman, Ostrom 1990, Udehn 1993, Merton 1938

Distribution of selected cases of water management practices

	Micro-watershed	Macro-watershed		Sub-basin	Basin
National Cases	Phagi sustainable Supply of Water, Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh Farmer Managed Groundwater Systems (APFAMGS)		Revival of traditional tank cascade systems in Gundar Basin, Tamil Nadu	
	Cross-cutting Agra Programme (Slum development)		Ground Water Management at Neemrana, Rajasthan		
	Hiware Bazaar groundwater management project, Maharashtra				
Global Cases				Clear Creek Watershed Project, Colarado	Mara River basin project, Kenya, Tanzania

SOURCE: CEEW analysis

Single-user Multi-user

Inclusive decision-making & participatory data collection

Photo @Rudresh Sugam

Milakpura Village, Neemrana Groundwater project

Photo @Sonali Mittra

Rainwater measurement demonstration, R.K Puram Village

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Rainwater measurement demonstration, Kurnoor District, A.P

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GW data display, R.K Puram Village, A.P

SOURCE: CEEW field study Aug 2014

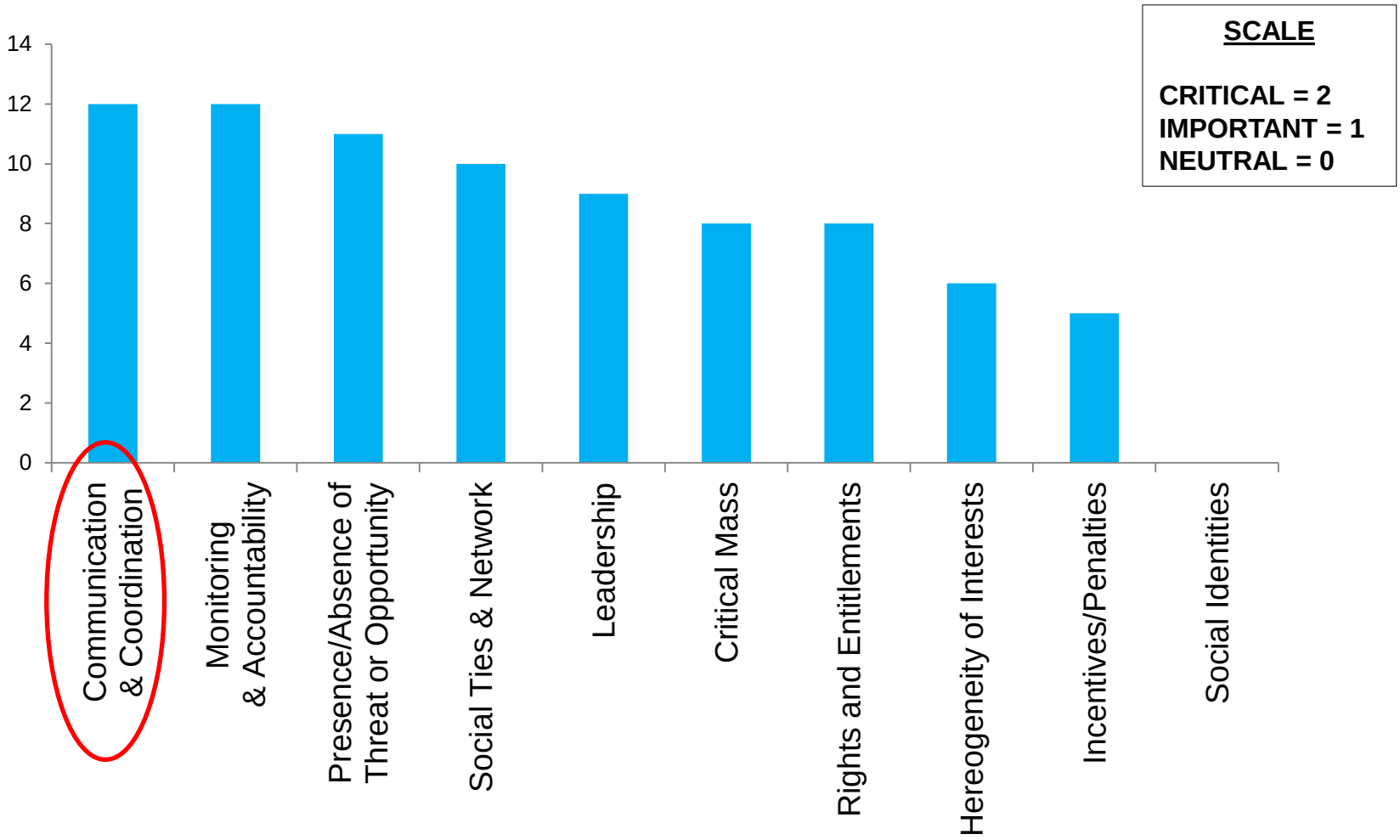
Summary of case analysis

CASE ANALYSIS	GUNDAR	APFAMGS	PHAGI	NEEMRANA	MARA	CLEAR CREEK
Hydrological Level	Sub-basin	Macro-watershed	Micro-watershed	Macro-watershed	Sub-basin	Sub-basin
Is there presence of a common water threat/opportunity?						
Are there incentives/penalties towards water management/ pollution?						
Is the heterogeneity of interests among stakeholders narrow?						
Are rights and entitlements regarding access and use of water resources clearly defined						
Is there a presence of strong leadership?						
Are the social ties and network between stakeholders strong?						
Is there a critical mass?						
Is common interest stronger than individual social (group) identities?						
Is there a strong communication and coordination mechanism?						
Are there effective accountability and monitoring mechanisms?						

Yes No Unknown/Ambiguous

SOURCE: CEEW analysis (Based on interviews and background documents)

Communication & coordination: most critical factor for collective action



SOURCE: CEEW analysis (Based on cumulative scores of 6 case studies)

Potential role of the factors for collective action at different stages

	Factors for collective action	Examples from case Studies
Triggers	Presence of threat or opportunity	APFAMGS, Mara River basin, Clear Creek, Phagi Tehsil, Gundar basin
	Incentives/penalties	Neemrana
	Social ties and networks	Phagi Tehsil, Mara River basin
Facilitators	Leadership	Hiware Bazaar, Gundar basin, APFAMGS
	Critical mass	APFAMGS, Neemrana
	Defined rights and entitlements	APFAMGS, Neemrana
Sustainers	Communication and co-ordination	APFAMGS, Mara River basin, Clear Creek, Phagi Tehsil, Gundar basin, Neemrana
	Monitoring and accountability	APFAMGS, Mara River basin, Clear Creek, Phagi Tehsil, Gundar basin

SOURCE: CEEW analysis

Which factors trigger collective action?

Factors for collective action	Analyse	Convene	Transform
Threat/ opportunity	**Analyse Threats/Opportunities**: Deploy analytical tools: water footprinting tools, water risk assessment, lifecycle assessment tools, EIA, SEA		**Convene Stakeholders:** Participatory data collection; combination of traditional knowledge and technical scientific skills; training for data collection and assessment
Incentives and penalties		**Voluntary Standards and Codes:** Review and establish voluntary standards and certification systems (AWS & UN CEO Mandate)	
Social ties and networks		**Transform Collective Decision-making**: Organise 'Jal Bandhu' movements (water friends) and 'Pani Mela' (information fairs on water)	

SOURCE: CEEW analysis

Which factors facilitate collective action?

Factors for collective action	Analyse	Convene	Transform
Leadership		**Identify and Nominate Leaders:** Evaluate and nominate specific institutions to lead on initial stages of a planned intervention, based on the interest, capacity and capabilities of the institutions available	**Build Leadership skills at local levels:** Build technical, financial, organisational and management capacities of local representatives through training workshops and modules for continuous skill improvement
Critical mass		**Build Critical Mass for Different Programme Stages:** Convene key representatives from each of the relevant stakeholder groups to form critical mass. Specified roles for each of the groups should be determined, as per their skills and expertise, for executing different phases of the project	
Rights and entitlements		**Formulate Rights and Responsibilities through Participatory means:** Define clear rules and norms for water allocation and distribution in an inclusive participatory manner	**Formalise Rights with Local Governments and Stakeholders:** Through involvement of relevant government departments and political leaders

SOURCE: CEEW analysis

Which factors help sustain collective action?

Factors for collective action	Analyse	Convene	Transform
Communication and coordination		**Establish Forums for Communication and Learning**: Maintain a continual and interactive process between funders, technical and scientific bodies, project participants and partners by creating forums, committees or federations	**Formalise Communication and Coordination Channels**: Facilitate involvement of government organisations/departments/ministries etc. in the process
Monitoring and accountability		**Commission Independent Third Party Evaluations**: Through periodic reporting and demanding disclosure statements	**Formalise Legal Accountability**: Facilitate involvement of government organisations/departments/ministries etc.
		Facilitate Collective Review and Accountability Procedures: Convene all relevant stakeholders to review the evidence provided by the independent monitoring report and create accountability measures for addressing the concerns.	
Exit strategy			**Develop and Communicate Exit Strategies**: Ensure that all relevant stakeholders devise their respective exit strategies, in consultation with all other stakeholders

SOURCE: CEEW analysis

THANK YOU

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