

Towards a new generation of watershed management programmes and projects

**FAO-promoted global review
(2002-2005)**



Watershed management and sustainable development in the 1980s and 1990s

- From forest hydrology to watershed ecology
- Integration of environmental and socio-economic concerns
- Grassroots participation
- Decentralization and local governance
- New mechanisms for financing watershed management (e.g. PES)



FAO-promoted WM review: process and outputs

- Stock-taking of changes in WM policies and field practice during the 1990s
- Review of selected FAO projects and programmes
- Four regional workshops and one inter-regional conference (with about 200 participants)
- Five proceedings + four case studies
- Analysis of findings and preparation of a resource book for practitioners and decision-makers



Review findings in brief: rethinking watershed ecology

- Water and vegetation cover linkages are site-specific and size-specific
- Stronger concern for water quality, eutrophication, chemical pollution
- Impact of climate change on mountain watershed ecology
- “More science in policies” (evidence-based WM)



Review findings in brief: watersheds' human ecology and economics

- Cultures and human demography shape watershed environments
- Watershed natural capital in local livelihoods
- Watershed natural capital in national and sub-regional economies
- Watershed public goods and externalities: valuation and recovery



Review findings in brief: integrated vs. “embedded” WM

Integrated WM	“Embedded” WM
WM should pursue both environmental and socio-economic objectives and take the lead of sustainable development processes.	WM should pursue environmental objectives in the framework of broader sustainable development processes.
Most livelihood and welfare activities should be included in WM mandate.	As far as livelihoods are concerned, WM should focus on improving use of natural capital assets.



Review findings in brief: participatory vs. “collaborative” WM

Participatory WM	“Collaborative” WM
Local “people” and “communities” are the primary stakeholders in WM.	A variety of social institutional actors have a stake in WM.
Planning should be based on a bottom up process, aimed at refining grassroots concerns and aspirations.	Planning should be based on the negotiation among grassroots, technical and policy concerns
WM programme has a major role in conflict management.	Local governments are responsible for conflict management.

Review findings in brief: information systems and needs

Current (prevailing) practice	Desirable practice
M&E systems focusing on on-site and short term effects	M&E system covering also impacts on upstream-downstream linkages
“Quick and dirty” assessments (including PRA) with little linkage to (natural and social) science	Continuing action-research process facilitating a dialogue between local knowledge and science
M&E information used for assessing project performance (e.g. output delivery)	M&E information used for problem solving

Review findings in brief: WM project vs. WM service format

WM project format	WM service format
Log-frame based, detailed , rigid, donor-driven planning, allowing for limited change during implementation	Strategic planning, with major impact objectives defined beforehand and outputs/activities identified on the run.
Short-term (5-10 years) with limited responsibility for fund raising.	Long-term (open-ended) with major responsibility for fund-raising and cost-recovery.
Services provided on an all-included “full board” basis	WM services are subsidiary to stakeholders initiatives.

Review findings in brief: **conditions for success**

- Enabling policies and legislation
- Micro-macro linkages
- Evidence-based decision-making: integrating natural, social and economic science and local knowledge
- Capacity building and awareness raising
- New financing mechanisms (PES)



What's next?

- Publication of the resource book
- Field validation of review findings in selected locations, as part of FAO field programme
- Development of series of technical/ methodological guides (e.g. strategic planning, action research, M&E, economic valuation and PES)







**ТАНЗИМИ ҲАМОҲАНГИИ УСУЛҲОИ
ИДОРАНАМОИИ ҲАВЗАҲОИ
ДОМАНАКУҶИ**



КУБУРҲО БАРОИ
ОБОРИИ ҚАТРАВИ

АСЪБИ ЧЕНАКИ
БУҶОРШАВИИ ОБ

АСЪБИ ЧЕНКУНИИ
БОРИШОТ

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**САФСАОРЗОР
ЛАР ЧАРИҶО**

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БО ОБСЕРИИ КУБҶОРИИ

БОҶОИ МЕВАЛИНАА
ЛАР-ОБЕРИШУАА ВА
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