

A Review of Literature: **River Basin Management** *- Why Social Inclusion Matters -*

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Energy Research Institute (ERI)
Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok

Tanai Potisat, Aisa Sano, Kensuke Yamaguchi

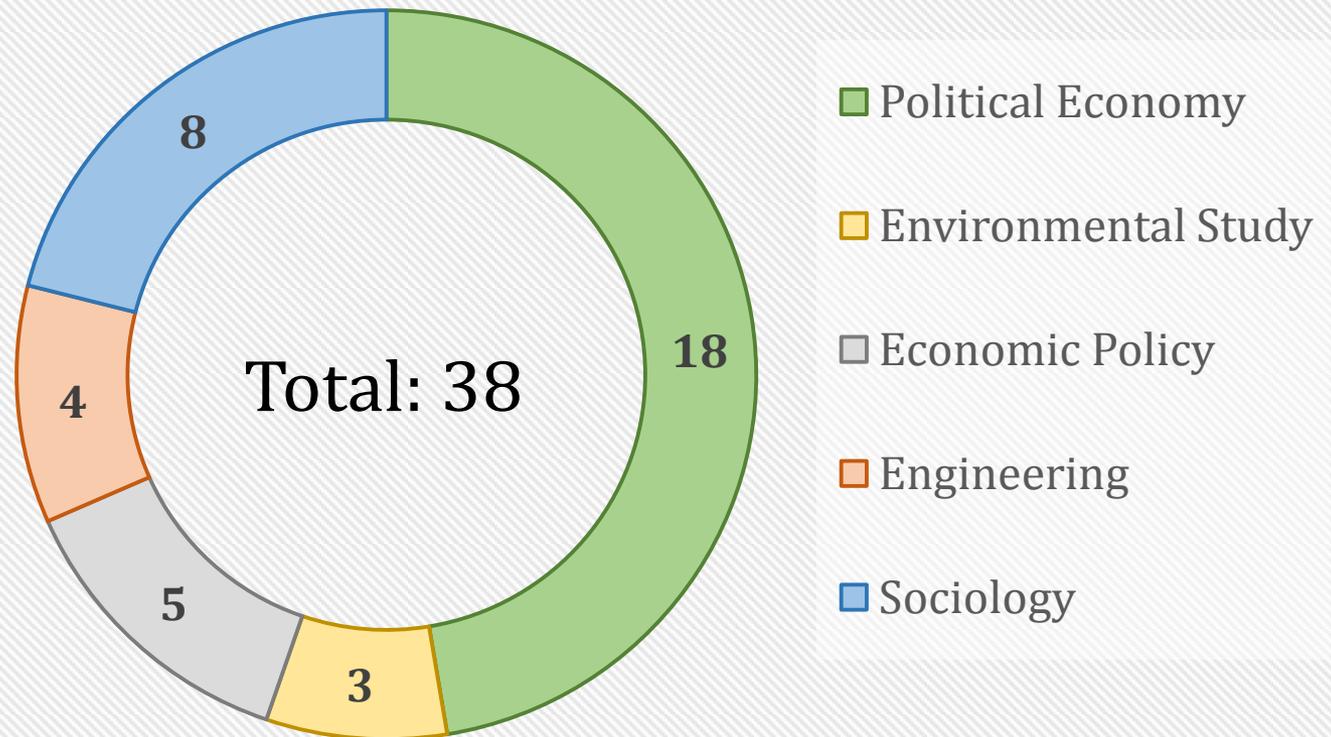
Objectives:

- To understand various perspectives in literature associated with **River Basin Management**

Aims:

- To classify different perspectives into disciplinary groups
- To identify key conclusions amongst the literature

Major Disciplines of Literature in 'River Basin Management'



Classified into 5 major disciplines & concepts:

❖ Political Economy

- ❑ *Hydro-politics / Domestic politics / trans-boundary waters*

❖ Environmental study

- ❑ *Environmental Impacts,*

❖ Economic Policy

- ❑ *Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) / water pricing*

❖ Engineering

- ❑ *Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)*

❖ Sociology

- ❑ *Social Impact / participatory river basin management*

Political Economy – Key Conclusions

Policy, politics, and water management in the Guadalquivir River Basin, Spain

“Uneven representation and participation in decision making at the basin level can result in management practices that deviate substantially from the country’s declared water policies.”

(Bhat and Blomquist, 2004)

Rethinking transboundary waters: A critical hydro-politics of the Mekong basin

“Critical approaches help to reveal barriers - discursive, political, and institutional - to sustainable governance and meaningful participation.”

(Sneddon and Fox, 2006)

Sociology – Key Conclusions

Democratizing water governance from the grassroots: The Development of Interjuntas-Chimborazo in the Ecuadorian Andes

“From a social democratic viewpoint - it is arguably more effective to consolidate grassroots water user federations than to create formal spaces for participation in government structures.”

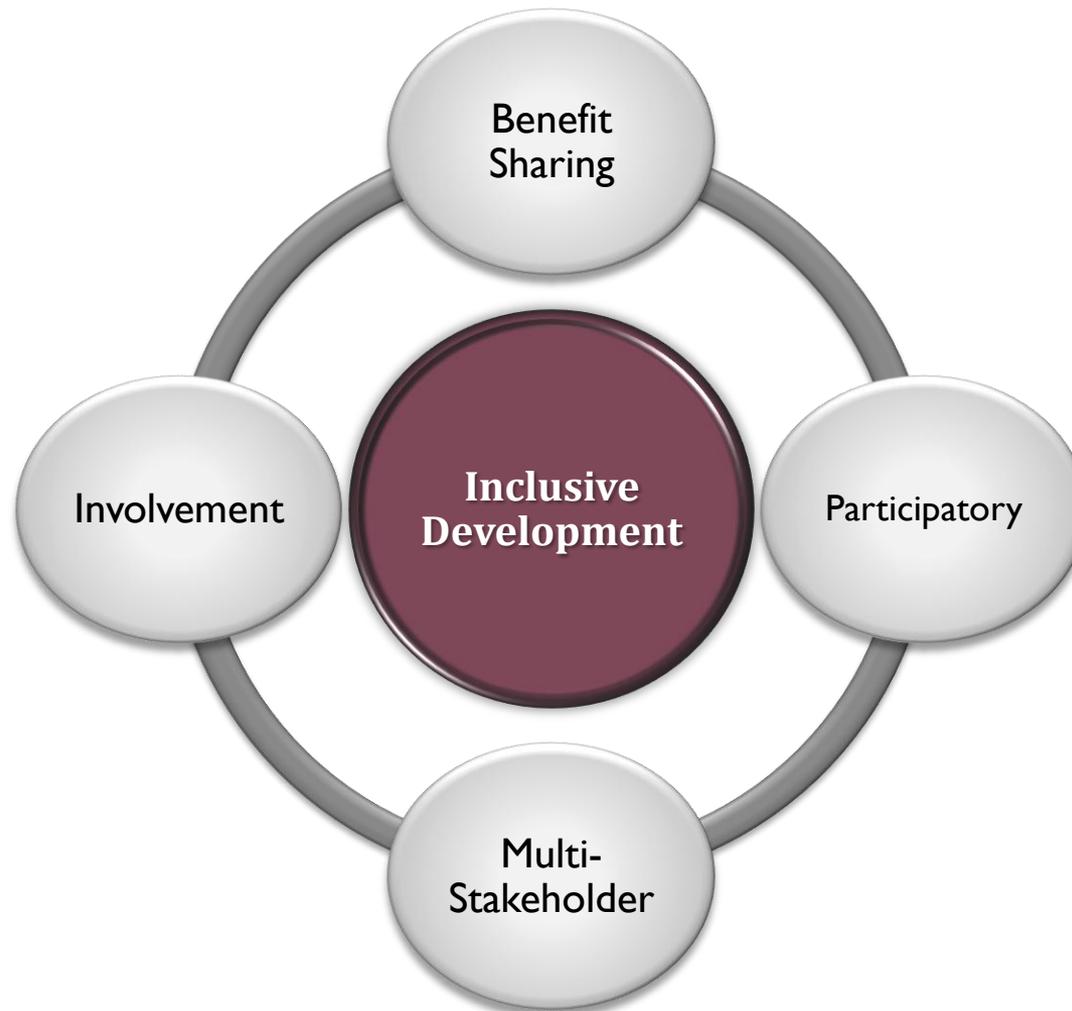
(Hoogesteger, 2012)

Can local people also gain from benefit sharing in water resources development? - Orange-Senqu River Basin

“A stakeholder forum can provide a platform for local stakeholders and affected people to put forward their interests regarding benefits. Involvement of all the parties potentially affected by dams should be done at the very early stage of the project.”

(Mokorosi and Zaag, 2007)

Key Words / Common Conclusions



Definition of inclusive development

“Economic growth that creates opportunity for all segments of the population and distributes the dividends of increased prosperity, both in monetary and non-monetary terms, fairly across society”

- OECD

“For this growth to be sustainable in the long run, it should be broad-based across sectors, and inclusive of most of a country’s working-age population.”

- World Bank (2009)

“It ensures that everyone can participate in the growth process, both in terms of decision-making as well as in terms of participating in growth itself.”

- UNDP

Conclusion

- ❖ 5 major disciplines in literature survey
- ❖ Key conclusions are relevant to the concept of ‘inclusive development’
- ❖ Inclusive development is highlighted as significant by various organizations/institutions

Inclusion Matters

“Social inclusion matters for itself. But it also matters because it is the foundation for shared prosperity and because social exclusion is simply too costly.” - World Bank (2014)

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