



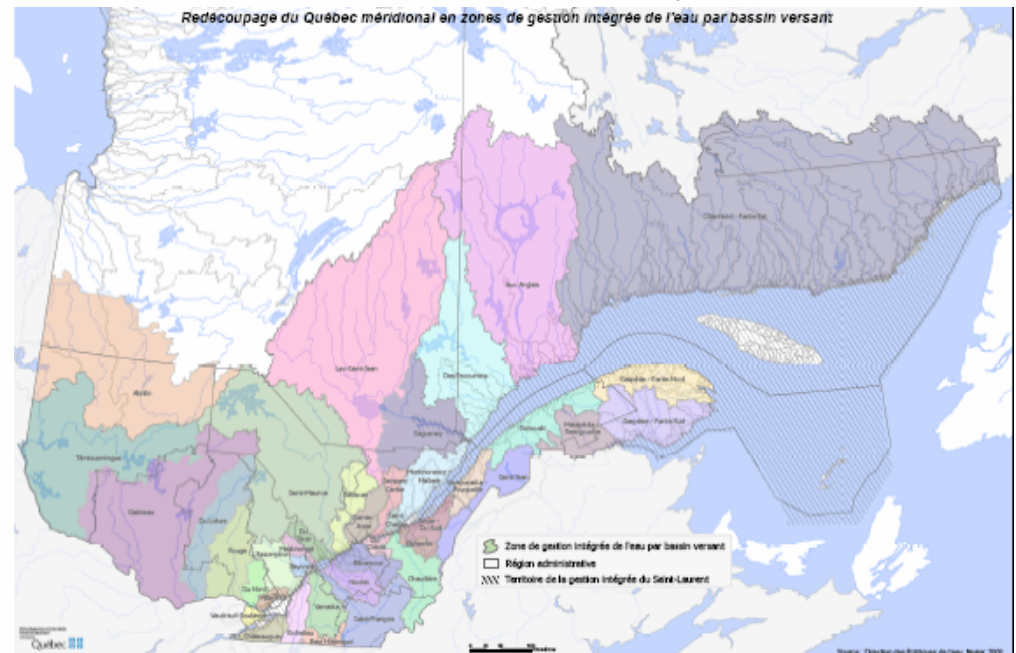
Collaborative Management: Québec tools for public participation

World Water Forum
Istanbul
March 2009

Jean Landry | President of the ROBVQ

History

- 1980... Emergence of watershed organizations (OBV) and river organizations
- 1994 Pilot project COBARIC I
- 1998 BAPE Report
- 2002 Québec Water Policy
Phase 1 : Watershed organizations on 25% of the territory
- 2009 Phase 2 : Watershed Organizations on 100% of southern Québec
Law 92





Watershed Organizations: Dialogue Platforms for Common Solutions about Land Organization.

- Stakeholders

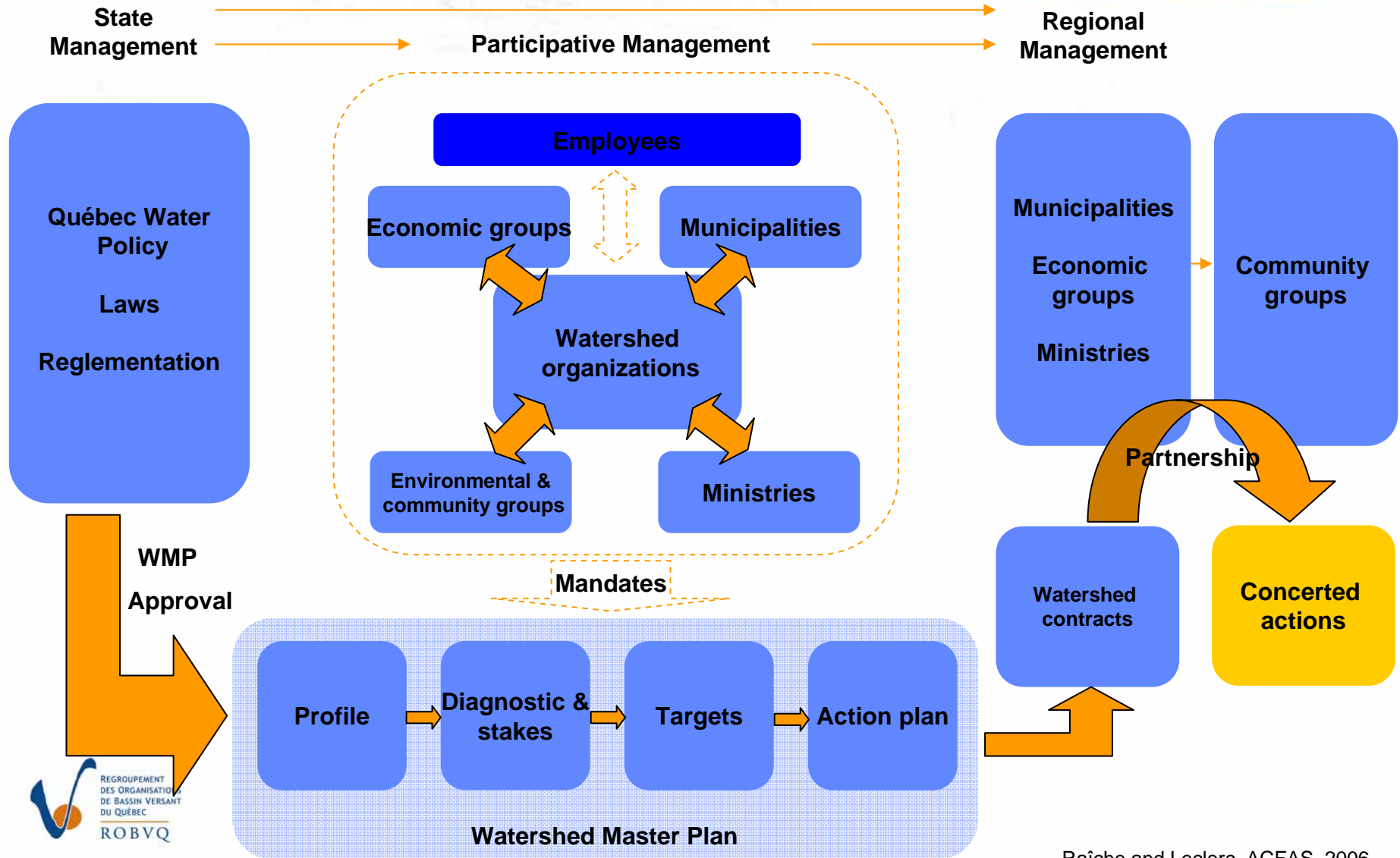
- Members of the water board (OBV)

- 1/3 community (environ, education, citizens, residents associations, etc.)
 - 1/3 economic (agriculture, forestry, industry)
 - 1/3 municipal (towns and cities)
 - Government (without right to vote) 16 ministries implied at different levels



Objective: Elaborate a Water Master Plan

Structure of Public Participation





Public Consultations

- 3 consultations during the redaction process of a Water Master Plan
 - Types of participation:
 - Publicized public meetings
 - Acceptance of papers
 - Consultation of specific groups
 - Regional consultations



Watershed Contracts

- Voluntary implication of local stakeholders
 - For the realization of concrete actions from the Water Master Plan
 - The watershed organization is responsible for the implementation and the monitoring of those actions.
 - The local stakeholders are responsible for the realization of those actions



The Power of Stakeholders

- The power of stakeholders is to propose directions to the decision makers and managers of the water resource.
- Linking Water Master Plans and Regional Master Plans: The Water Master Plan becomes a concrete tool for the stakeholder to influence the decision maker.



REGROUPEMENT
DES ORGANISATIONS
DE BASSIN VERSANT
DU QUÉBEC

ROBVQ



**For more information:
www.robvq.qc.ca**