Collaborative Management: Québec tools for public participation

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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

State Management → Participative Management → Regional Management

- Québec Water Policy
- Regional Management
- Participative Management
- State Management
- Watershed organizations
- Economic groups
- Municipalities
- Ministries
- Employees
- Environmental & community groups
- WMP Approval
- Mandates
- Profile
- Diagnostic & stakes
- Targets
- Action plan
- Watershed Master Plan
- Concerted actions
- Watershed contracts
- Community groups
- Ministries
- Economic groups
- Municipalities

Raîche and Leclerc, ACFAS, 2006
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.
For more information: www.robvq.qc.ca