

## Can Water Users' Associations Improve Water Governance?

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#### **Should Perched Aquifers be devolved?**

- Malta's 2<sup>nd</sup> Water Catchment Management Plan shows:
  - Rabat-Dingli 22.6km<sup>2</sup>; I-5.41Mm<sup>3</sup> O-3.48Mm<sup>3</sup>
  - Mgarr-Wardija 13.7km<sup>2</sup>; I-3.28Mm<sup>3</sup> O-2.11Mm<sup>3</sup>
- Both aquifers experience high level of nitrates
- Land use above these aquifers is mainly agricultural land
- Malta's 3<sup>rd</sup> WCMP to focus on
  - Water management in the urban environment (better management of stormwater, green infrastructure)
  - Groundwater management (quantification of groundwater use)
  - Effective use of fertilizers (limiting this diffuse source of pollution)



Would entrusting a perched aquifer to a WUA improve the governance if the water body?

Can a WUA manage a groundwater body more effectively than central authorities?

What is the role of policy makers and regulators in respect of a WUA?

#### Strengths

- Equitable water distribution
- Water managed at basin level not fragmented
- More crop per drop. More dollar per crop
- Lower fertilizer use
- Crop management on a larger scale
- Enhanced water focus
- Increased scientific capacity

#### Weaknesses

- Resistance to change
- Skilled, administrative and scientific HR needs
- Requires financial investment
- Management of power by users not the norm
- Needs initial expert handholding
- Accountabilities on users increases



#### **Opportunities**

- Creation of producer organisations
- Crop diversity and higher returns
- Contributes to economic growth and employment by moving from agriculture to agri-business
- Improved food security
- Water becomes a finite and valued good

#### Threats

- Lack of economic incentives
- Lack of capacity
- Land ownership vs title holder
- Disagreements between users
- Parallel imports



#### Political

- Extent of political will
- Lack of public finance support
- Resistance to devolution and decentralisation

#### Economic

- Role of private sector in water management
- Crop diversification
- Moving towards agri-business
- Capitalising on premium products



#### Legal

- Harmonised crop plans
- Nitrate assessment
- Creation of WUA legal framework
- o Implementation of WUA laws
- Setting of tariffs
- Legal/Illegal users
- Abstraction infrastructure

#### Social

- Modernisation of production
- Enhanced earnings
- Sector attractiveness for employment
- Cultural norms and expected rights
- Gap between farmer knowledge and trends
- Better integration of migrants
- Improved food security

### Environmental

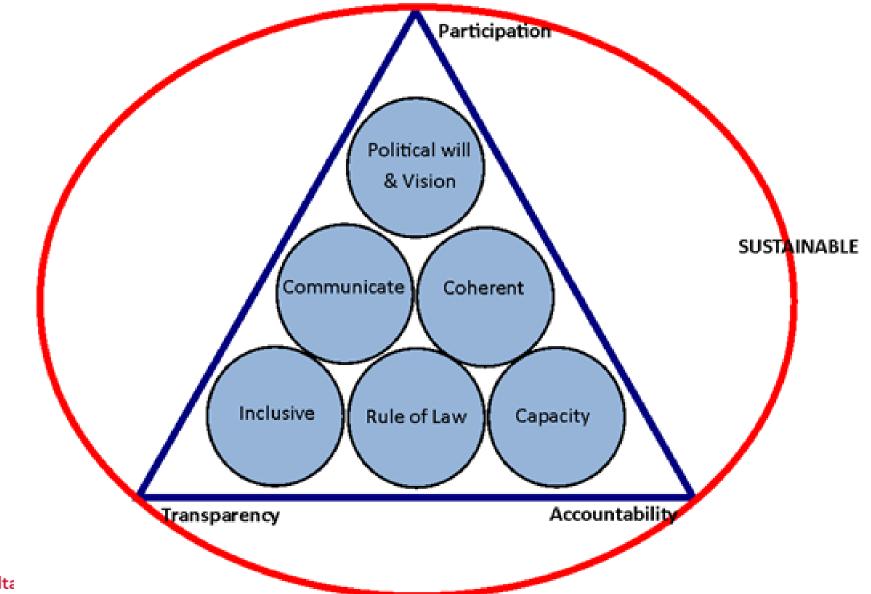
- Stronger biodiversity/ecosystems
- Improved water quality/quantity
- Lower use of fertilizers/pesticides
- Combats desertification
- Promotes local produce

# Technological

- Better irrigation management
- Better fertilizer management
- R&I funding opportunities
- Managed aquifer recharge projects
- Metering systems for demand management
- Enforcement facilitating technologies



#### Water Governance Framework



#### Are the governance parameters satisfied?

- Participation users directly involved
- Transparency who gets how much, clearer
- Accountability users need to manage finite supply
- Political will decentralizing water management
- Communication users directly informed by their own
- Coherency in line with WFD and economic policy
- Inclusivity gives those less heard more say
- Rule of law implemented by users themselves
- Capacity enhanced through capacity building
- Sustainability more crop per drop; more dollar per crop; more dollar per drop; more employment; less pollutants



# Are we ready to take this step?

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# Thank you for your attention.

If you have any questions, now is the right time to ask! Contact me on the details below for further info:





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