



The MENA Region Initiative as a Model of the NEXUS Approach to Renewable Energy Technologies (MINARET)



Stakeholder Analysis at JDEIDET EL CHOUF Level

- **A project stakeholder** is defined as ‘an individual, group, or organization, who may affect, be affected by, or perceive itself to be affected by a decision, activity, or outcome of the project
- **MINARET stakeholders at Jdeidet el Chouf level** are individuals/entities that have an interest, who are involved or whose work or interest affects or is affected by the sectors of water, food, and energy

(Project Management Institute, 2013 and ISO 21500).



Stakeholder Analysis Objective

- The **overall objective** of the detailed stakeholders' analysis is to draw up each actor or group of actors' profile in relation to specific criteria which allows targeting Jdeideh stakeholders potentially to involve in following project design, amendments, developments, activities and monitoring.
- Clearly identify Jdeideh area actors who affect and are affected by the project, with a special focus on those involved in different NEXUS sectors and renewable energy technologies

Approach and Methodology

- The assignment was conducted in a **participatory** and **open** way. The main intervention approaches were i) **Rapid Appraisal** and ii) **leave no one behind** as a key approach to involve and stimulate actors and vulnerable groups representation and implication.
- The stakeholder analysis was performed using the following methodology:
 - **Stakeholder Identification**
 - **Stakeholder Workshops**
 - **Stakeholder Analysis**



Stakeholders profile

Stakeholder List	Group	Level of Stakeholder
Municipality of Jdeidet El Chouf	Municipality	Local
Municipality of Semqanieh	Municipality	Local
Population of Jdeidet El Chouf and Semqanieh	General Population	Local
Syrian Refugees in Jdeidet El Chouf and Semqanieh	General Population	
Jdeidet El Chouf- Baqaata Women Organization	NGO	Local
Progressive Women's Union – Jdeidet El Chouf	NGO	Local
Popular committees – Jdeidet El Chouf/Baqaata	Informal	Local
Echotech Solutions Middle East	Private Sector	Regional
Green Alternative Power Sources (GAPS)	Private Sector	Local

Green Orient	NGO	Local
Green Plan	Ministry of Agriculture	National
LANA Youth Organization	NGO	Local
Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	Ministry	National
Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute (LARI)	Ministry of Agriculture	National
Ministry of Energy and Water (MoEW)	Ministry	National
Ministry of Economy and Trade (MoET)	Ministry	National
Ministry of Finance (MoF)	Ministry	National
Investment Development Authority of Lebanon (IDAL)	Council of Ministers	National
Establishment of The Water of Beirut and Mount Lebanon (EWBM)	Ministry of Energy and Water	National

Lebanese Center for Energy Conservation (LCEC)	Ministry of Energy and Water	National
Schools and Universities	Ministry of Education and Higher Education	Local
Farmers	General Population	Local
Water Cisterns Owners	General Population	Local
Generator Owners	General Population	Local
Association of Traders	NGO	Local
Electricite Du Liban (EDL)	Ministry of Energy and Water	National
The Economic and Social Fund for Development	Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)/EU	National
Progressive Social Party	Political Party	National
Religious Notables	General Population	Local
Intellocomp	Private Sector	Local
UNDP	UN	Regional/International
Food and Agriculture Organization FAO	UN	International
Future Pioneers for Empowering Communities	NGO	Regional
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Membership Union	Regional/International
ACS	NGO	National

Stakeholder Workshops

- Two stakeholder workshops were conducted at the municipality of Jdeidet El Chouf.
 - **The first workshop took place on May 19, 2017**
 - **The second workshop on June 6, 2017.**

The workshops were planned based on RAAKS tools, SDCA approach, and the EMPOWERS guidelines.



The purpose of stakeholder workshops

- Introduce the stakeholders to each other
- Inform the stakeholders on the project taking place in Jdeidet El Chouf and Semqanieh
- Create platform for stakeholders, where they can explicit their opinions, perceptions, assumptions and judgments
- Improve flows of information between the stakeholders, and create appropriate conditions for innovation
- Train the participants on problem identification and analysis methods, and the development of visions and strategies
- Support the local stakeholders in making technical and political decisions,
- Form shared objectives, beliefs and information among the stakeholders, and
- Identify the stakeholders who could work effectively together, and raise awareness on the factors, constraints and opportunities that affect their performance, which promotes networking among them

Level of Interest, Influence and Knowledge on the Issues of Energy, Water and Food, and Access to High Quality Information

Organization	Municipality of Jdeidet El Chouf	Jdeidet El Chouf- Baqaata Women Organization	Municipality of Semqanieh	Al-Shouf Cedar Socity /SBR	Green Orient	Ministry of Agriculture	LANA Youth Organization	Popular Committees	Ecotech Solutions Middle East	GAPS	Electricite Du Liban	Progressive Women's Union
Level of interest in energy	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
Level of interest in water management	H	M	H	H	H	H	H	H	M	M	M	H
Level of interest in food security	H	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	M	M	L	H
Level of knowledge about Energy	M	L	M	M	M	M	H	M	H	H	H	L
Level of knowledge about Water	M	L	M	H	L	M	H	M	L	M	L	L
Level of knowledge about Food Security	M	L	M	H	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	M
Level of knowledge about climate change issues and impact mitigation	L	L	L	H	H	L	M	M	M	H	M	L
Access to high quality information about Energy related issues	L	M	H	M	H	H	H	M	H	H	H	H
Access to high quality information about Water related issues	M	M	H	M	M	M	H	M	L	M	M	M
Access to high quality information about Food security related issues	L	M	H	H	L	M	M	M	L	M	L	H

Stakeholder Analysis

Stakeholders were classified as primary and secondary based on the following definitions:

- Primary stakeholders are those people and groups ultimately affected by the project. This includes intended beneficiaries or those negatively affected.
- Secondary stakeholders, are intermediaries in the process of delivering aid to primary stakeholders” and “those who are indirectly affected by the project.

Primary Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Project Effect	Beneficiary/ Negatively Affected
General Population (represented by the Popular Committees)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Satisfy their needs • Provide solution for their problems • Create job opportunities • Raise awareness • Promote sustainable development practices • Increase resilience (related to climate change, energy-water-food scarcity) • Enhance food security • Empower women and youth • Assist farmers 	Beneficiary
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide alternative power sources • Provide sustainable water resources 	Could Negatively affect cistern and generator owners
Local NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity • Empowering • Improve role 	Beneficiary
Municipalities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build capacity • Alleviate burden related to energy-water-food problems • Improve role • Provide sustainable solutions 	Beneficiary

Secondary Stakeholders

Stakeholder	Indirectly Affected/ Aid Delivery	How
ACS	Aid Delivery	Technical Support
MoA	Aid Delivery	Legislation Technical Support
MoEW	Aid Delivery	Legislation Technical Support
Center for Agricultural Guidance (MoA)	Aid Delivery	Technical Support Guidance
Electricite Du Liban (EDL)	Aid Delivery	Technical Support
GAPS	Indirectly Affected	Sale of products
Ecotech Solutions	Indirectly Affected	Sale of Products
Green Orient	Aid Delivery	Technical Support Guidance Awareness Campaigns

Intellocomp	Indirectly Affected	Sale of Products
LARI	Aid Delivery	Technical Support
Green Plan (MoA)	Aid Delivery	Technical Support Guidance
EWBM (MoEW)	Aid Delivery	Technical Support
LCEC (MoEW)	Aid Delivery	Technical Support
MoF	Aid Delivery	Funding
MoET	Aid Delivery	Commercial Agreements
IDAL	Aid Delivery	Funding
Schools and Universities	Indirectly affected	Raised awareness
ESFD	Aid Delivery	Funding Technical Support
UNDP	Aid Delivery	Funding Technical support

Stakeholders classification According to Relative Influence and Importance to the Project

High Importance	<p>BOX A</p> <p>Popular Committees of Jdeitet El Chouf Population of Jdeidet El Chouf and Semqanieh Syrian Refugees Jdeidet El Chouf- Baqaata Women Organization Progressive Women's Union – Jdeidet El Chouf LANA Youth Organization Al-Shouf Cedar Society / SBR Green Orient Schools and Universities Farmers</p>	<p>BOX B</p> <p>Municipality of Jdeidet El Chouf Municipality of Semqanieh</p>
Low importance	<p>BOX D</p> <p>Echotech Solutions Middle East Green Alternative Power Sources Water Cisterns Owners Generator Owners Association of Traders Intellocomp FAO UNDP Religious Notables</p>	<p>BOX C</p> <p>Ministry of Agriculture Lebanese Agriculture Research Institute Ministry of Energy and Water Ministry of Economy and Trade Ministry of Finance Investment Development Authority of Lebanon Establishment of The Water of Beirut and Mount Lebanon Electricite Du Liban The Economic and Social Fund for Development Progressive Social Party</p>
	Low Influence	High Influence

Risk Assessment

- The legal, availability of land and/or lack of motivation.
- The dependence on political lobbying is in some cases a risk by itself.
- schools are cited as target groups, their active participation is contingent on timing events and understanding their schooling calendars.
- Media is also cited as a target group but needs to be monitored and well informed.
- Lacks of finances at the municipal level, and the inability for municipalities to raise capital for specific projects underscore the dependency on external funding source.

Assessment of Current Policies, Regulatory and Legal Framework on Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency, Water Management and Food Security NEXUS and Sustainable Development Considering the Climate Change in Close Eye on the Gender

Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia



Prepared for IUCN –
ROWA

International Union for
Conservation of Nature and
Natural Resources



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model of NEXUS Approach and
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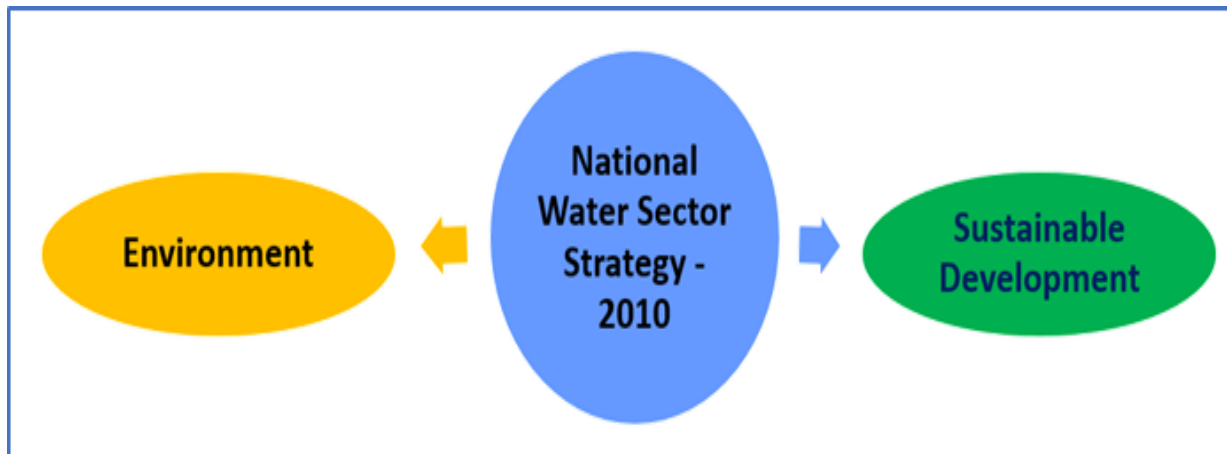
- It is obvious that the countries of Jordan, Lebanon and Tunisia identified the linkage between the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) and its linkage to climate change and sustainable development long time before it was launched in Bonn 2011 Nexus Conference.
- Since then, Jordan has tremendous efforts (research, workshops, projects and other related activities) related to the new NEXUS concept and its relation to climate change and sustainable development. These efforts were led by the governmental bodies (such as the line ministries and institutions), research centers and universities. This is supported by the governmental buy-in in this concept and the very active research centers within the universities. Lebanon, to less extents also, contributed very well to this concept, while in Tunisia this concept was not tackled adequately.
- This could be ascribed to the political unrest that started in Tunisia in the same year that the concept of Nexus was launched (in 2011) and also to the preferred literature published in French language in both Tunisia and Lebanon. On the other hand, the research at universities and academic centers in Jordan is highly active specially in the last decade.



General Remarks

Water Strategies in Lebanon

The mission of the National Water Sector Strategy prepared by the MoEW in 2010 and enacted by the Lebanese CoM under decision No.2 dated March 2012 ensure water supply, irrigation and sanitation services over all the Lebanese territory on continuous basis and at optimal service levels, with a commitment to environmental, economic and social sustainability.





Legislative Gap

As identified by (the Way Forward to Safeguard Water in Lebanon, 2016), there is a clear fragmented legislative gap with weak enforcement, Lebanon has a good baseline of laws and regulation related to the water sector which are poorly implemented and enforced. This results from the existing overlap of roles and responsibilities between and within institutions. The contributing factors to this are:

- Lack of operational decrees for existing laws and long processes or delays in ratification of laws.
- Weak legal prosecution, and absence of a single entity that is responsible for enforcement and follow-up on violations.
- Absence of accountability mechanisms and the presence of corruption within the monitoring agencies.
- Political deadlock.
- Deficit in human and financial resources in institutions related to the water sector
- Poor coordination between relevant ministries.



Recommendations for Improvements – Policies and Strategies

- Adopt a WEF nexus approach policy making to increase policy coherence among the three sectors and climate change policies to provide integrated solutions and to mitigate nexus-related risks (*integrated policies, non-siloed thinking, linking up across sectors and ministries*).
- Governance and institutional structures can be enhanced and strengthened for more effective and integrated resources management through *Analyze current national institutional arrangement for better understanding of the weaknesses and gaps that hinder implementing the WEF nexus approach.*



Recommendations for Improvements – Partnership and Coordination

- *Harness existing multi-stakeholder platforms to improve policy coherence, institutional and social learning and leadership* (Multi-stakeholder platforms are needed in order to develop and explore science-policy-society linkages and opportunities to share knowledge, including public sector (legislators, politicians, utilities, among others).
- The *involvement of civil society* in the nexus governance can be an important asset in generating better dialogues and bringing legitimacy and accountability to governing institutions.
- Support and provide *incentives for strategic partnerships and cooperation between research centres and the private sector*.
- The *establishment of a network of leading experts in the region* is encouraged to create more synergy in the technical knowledge as well as in transboundary issues, international conventions and legal and institutional aspects.
- *Enhance coordinating and collaborating mechanisms* amongst institutions as a key for mainstreaming the WEF nexus approach at local, national and Arab regional levels, and not necessarily establishing new institutions for the WEF nexus.



Recommendations for Improvements - Vulnerable Groups and Gender

- Introducing inclusive and fair rules, institutions and practices governing social interactions to *improve outreach to the vulnerable, such as poor men and women, and the younger and older generations.*
- *Gender issues and participatory approaches* must be integrated into local and regional businesses.
- Ensuring that women are *equal partners with men in decision-making* over development, technology choice, financing and other aspects of water management, food and energy security, and climate change adaptation.



Recommendations for Improvements – Development

- *Apply appropriate policy, legislative and economic tools to ensure that basic human needs for the three resources are met at a low, subsidized price, while excessive use is priced at a tariff that reflects cost.*
- *Mainstream the nexus mental models, concepts, and tools in policy and development plans.*
- *Ensuring that the environmental and social needs of future generations are reflected in current policies and practices.*