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Inclusive development and multilevel transboundary water governance

The Kabul River

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Author has diverse work experience in research, implementation, capacity building, monitoring, and overall projects management with a multitude of organizations including ADB, SANDEE, IHEID, and Higher Education Commission of Pakistan in sectors/themes such as, Transboundary Water Governance, Climate Change, Clean Energy, and DRR. He did his Graduate Studies in Climate Change and International Development from the School of International Development, University of East Anglia and wrote thesis on Power Politics and water governance in the Indus Basin. Since 2011 he has been associated with a Research Think-tank, Centre for Public Policy Research (CPPR) and also teach climate change and water governance in development studies faculty in a public sector university in Pakistan. He has contributed in four peer reviewed articles and various projects reports for different I/NGOs and Consultants. His PhD thesis topic at IHE Delft Institute for Water Education is Inclusive Development and Transboundary Water Governance in the Kabul River Basin. This PhD topic is a multi-disciplinary and revolving around institutional analysis of the Transboundary River Kabul by proposing a design/redesign of the governance principles and instruments to deal with status-quo and achieve inclusive and sustainable development.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

- Hayat, S., & Gupta, J. (2016). Kinds of freshwater and their relation to ecosystem services and human well-being. *Water Policy*, 18(5), 1229–1246.
- Jan, I., K. Humayun, and S. Hayat. 2012. Determinants of rural household energy choices: An example from Pakistan. *Polish Journal of Environmental Studies*. 21(3): 635-641.
- Jan, I., S. Hayat, and M.A. Khan. 2011. Analysis of rural household employment structure in northwest Pakistan. *Spanish Journal of Rural Development*. 11(4): 56-65.
- Jan, I., M.A. Khattak, S. Hayat and M.A. Khan. 2012. Factors affecting rural livelihood choices in northwest Pakistan. *Sarhad Journal of Agriculture*. 28(4): 617-626.



*Netherlands Research School for the
Socio-Economic and Natural Sciences of the Environment*

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The Netherlands research school for the
Socio-Economic and Natural Sciences of the Environment
(SENSE) declares that

Shakeel Hayat

born on 15 January 1980 in Swabi, Pakistan

has successfully fulfilled all requirements of the
educational PhD programme of SENSE.

Amsterdam, 5 March 2020

The Chairman of the SENSE board

Prof. dr. Martin Wassen

the SENSE Director of Education

Dr. Ad van Dommelen

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K O N I N K L I J K E N E D E R L A N D S E
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The SENSE Research School declares that **Shakeel Hayat** has successfully fulfilled all requirements of the educational PhD programme of SENSE with a work load of 30.8 EC, including the following activities:

SENSE PhD Courses

- o Environmental research in context (2014)
- o Research in context activity: 'Co-organizing UNESCO-IHE PhD Symposium on: From water scarcity to water security (Delft, 3-4 October 2016)'

External training at a foreign research institute

- o Research Leadership workshop for the Water Initiative South Asia (WISA), Imperial College London & Institute of Management Sciences, United Arab Emirates (2019)

Societal impact

- o Pakistan-Afghanistan stakeholders consultation: the way forward for benefit sharing in Kabul River Basin, LEAD-Pakistan and Institute of Management Sciences (2019)

Management and Didactic Skills Training

- o Member of PhD Association Board IHE (2014-2016)
- o Organising PhD week IHE (2016)
- o Teaching in a postgraduate course 'Lecture on international water law and transboundary water management', Institute of Management Sciences, Pakistan (2017)
- o Teaching in a postgraduate course 'Lecture on multilevel water governance' Institute of Management Sciences, Pakistan (2017)

Oral Presentation at international conference

- o *The use of socio-ecological information for enhancing transboundary water cooperation.* Water Initiative for the Future (WatIF), International Graduate Student Conference, 27-29 July 2016, Canada
- o *Enhancing transboundary water cooperation in the climate sensitive Kabul river by economic valuation of ecosystem services,* Pakistan-Afghanistan Stakeholders Consultation: The Way Forward for Benefit Sharing in Kabul River Basin, 16-17 October 2019, Dubai, United Arab Emirates

SENSE coordinator PhD education

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The four decades long ideological-based insurgencies and conflict in the Kabul River Basin (KRB) have seriously hampered the relations and foreign policies of both Afghanistan and Pakistan. Consequently, it restricts them to solve various bilateral issues including transboundary waters. This lack of cooperation over shared water resources is one of the barriers to achieve inclusive and sustainable development. Additionally, it has contributed to the prevailing anarchic situation where each country does what it wants. The absence of a formal water-sharing mechanism coupled with poor water management practices within both the riparian counties are resulting various flow and administration-related challenges. Moreover, these challenges are further exacerbated by regional changes in social, political, environmental and economic systems. The scholarly literature suggests that an analytical transboundary water governance framework is essential to

address the challenges of water politicisation and securitisation, quality degradation and quantity reduction. Additionally, the literature rarely integrates (a) a multi-level approach, (b) an institutional approach (c) an inclusive development approach, or (d) accounts for the uses of different types of water and their varied ecosystem services for improved transboundary water governance. To enhance human wellbeing and achieve inclusive and sustainable development in the KRB this research indicates that it is essential to: (1) defrost frozen collaboration; (2) bypass border dispute; (3) use biodiversity and ecosystem services approach; (4) address existing and potential natural and anthropogenic challenges; (5) remove contradictions in the policy environment; (6) combat resource limits and dependence by promoting collaboration on long-term cost effective solutions; and (7) enhance knowledge and dialogue on inclusive development.