Water Governance

OECD: Water governance is the set of rules, practices, and processes through which decisions for the management of water resources and services are taken and implemented, and decision-makers are held accountable.

Water Governance Facility: The political, social, economic and administrative systems in place that influence water’s use and management. Essentially, who gets what water, when and how, and who has the right to water and related services, and their benefits.

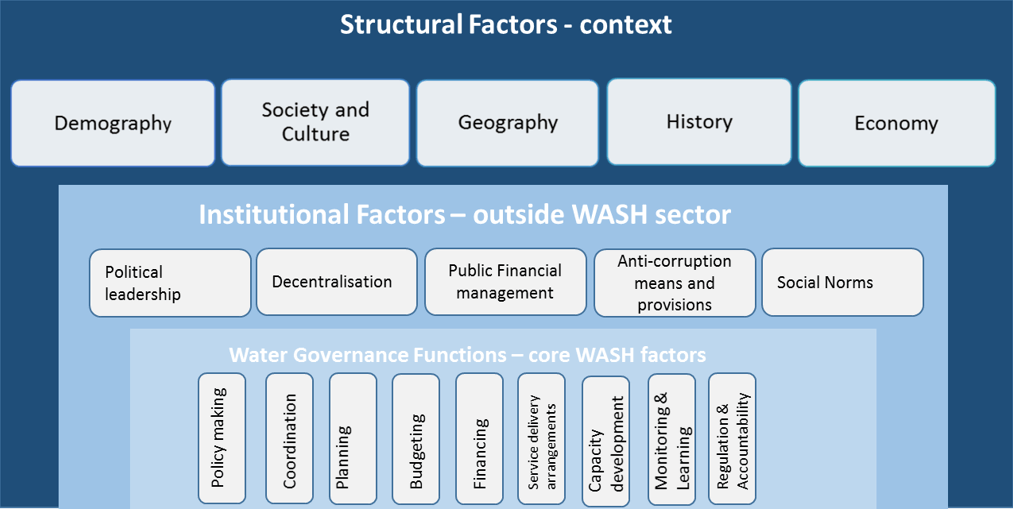
**What is Water Governance?**

<http://watergovernance.org/water-governance/>

http://watergovernance.org/resources/users-guide-on-assessing-water-governance/

http://watergovernance.org/resources/indigenous-peoples-and-industry-water-users-mapping-the-conflicts-worldwide/

<http://www.oecd.org/gov/regional-policy/OECD-Principles-on-Water-Governance-brochure.pdf>

Enabling conditions for water governance - 

<file:///C:/Users/elizabeth.moses/Downloads/WGF-Enabling-Environment-and-Water-Governance_March-20161.pdf>

**Water Governance and Pollution**

Governance matters for mitigating industrial water

pollutionhttp://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0264999314002648

Our findings reveal that the rule of law, regulatory quality, control of corruption, government effectiveness and voice and accountability are negatively and statistically significantly correlated with water pollution across all industrial activities as well as specific industry groups

Create matrix of governance and function (decision making, supervision, execution, coordination)

MOEF 🡪etc

<http://www.globalwaterforum.org/2012/06/09/water-pollution-in-asia-the-urgent-need-for-prevention-and-monitoring/>

<http://waterfootprint.org/media/downloads/Hoekstra-2011-Global-Dimension-of-Water-Governance_1.pdf>

**Goal 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**

**6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management**

6.b.1 Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

<https://portals.iucn.org/library/efiles/edocs/2009-002.pdf>

creating water governance capacity

Linking Policies to Realities

Transforming Policy into Law

Building a Sound Institutional Mechanism

Implementing Water Governance Capacity

profoundly political element to water governance and as such systems of water governance usually reflect the political realities at international,national, provincial and local levels.

The Dublin Statement on Water and Sustainable Development (1992) reflects the origins of such an approach. “Water development and management should be based on a participatory approach, involving users, planners and policy-makers at all levels.” Decisions are taken at the lowest appropriate level, with full public consultation and involvement in the planning and implementation of any activity that affects water.[[1]](https://peiwater.com/2016/01/17/some-thoughts-about-water-governance/" \l "_ftn1)

What is Water Governance?

Water resources management vs water service delivery

How do we define stakeholder engagement in this context?

Ladders and levels

Participation vs engagement

OECDs six necessary conditions to create an enabling environment for inclusive water governance

What this means to STRIPE

What’s your lens?

Who are the institutions?

Relevant policies

To be successful, a public-participation process requires specific institutional arrangements: • Establishing an enabling national framework • Raising awareness of water, environmental and health issues • Identifying a broad group of stakeholders • Setting up a balanced coordination mechanism • Taking into account provisions such as costs, time and human resources

The following are the key principles relating to public participation: Equity and inclusiveness: reaching out to all stakeholders and offering them equal opportunities to participate. Accountability and transparency: employing transparent and democratic mechanisms, publishing results in an understandable and traceable way, and providing recourse mechanisms. Flexibility: keeping the approach flexible by taking into account different issues, participants, value diversity, linkages into decision-making and time frames. Effectiveness and speed: organizing the process so that competences, roles and time frames are clearly and realistically defined. Responsiveness: the process has to follow stakeholder needs and requirements and must take their input into account.

Enabling environment

Institutions

Legal framework

National legislation

Awareness building

Identifying stakeholders and setting up coordination mechanisms

Cost, time and human resources

Setting targets and development of water management plans

Baseline analysis

Legal framework

Status of water, health, environment

Public opinion and participation in decision making processes being processed

Notification and sharing info about process, draft targets and plans

Involvement of the public

Taking outcomes of public participation into due account and publish final doc

For effective public participation at all levels of decision-making, the following are needed:14

* **Awareness of the public’s rights and the authorities’ obligations**. The benefits are often not clearly understood by the authorities. And the public is often not aware of an ongoing public-participation procedure or may not be motivated to participate in a public discussion.
* **Appropriate regulatory framework and time frames for participation**. The lack of a general legal framework providing for effective public participation might be an obstacle. In particular, deadlines for examining documents and for submitting opinions and comments may often be too short.
* **Access to information related to the decision-making process**. Irrelevant or incorrect information, or withholding of information due to its supposed confidentiality, sometimes keeps the public from engaging.
* **Political will**. The authorities often regard public participation as a complicated and time-consuming process.
* **Cross-sectoral cooperation**. Cooperation between different ministries and institutions can be difficult. And it is often exacerbated by high turnover rates of staff.
* **Funding**. The potentially high cost of running complex or extensive public-participation procedures can be an obstacle.