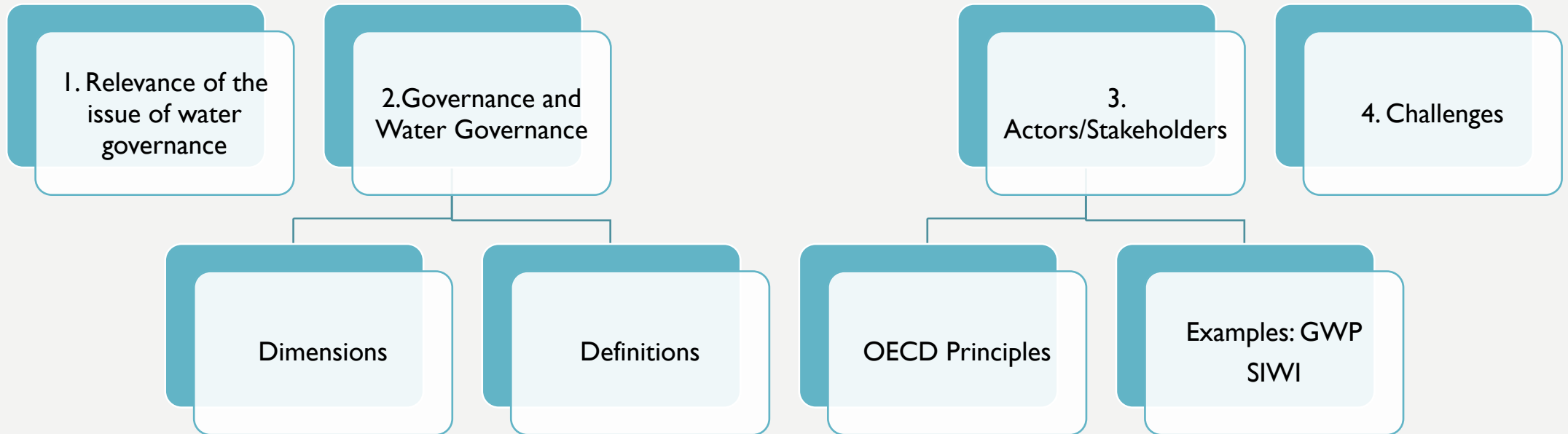


TRANSBOUNDARY WATER GOVERNANCE

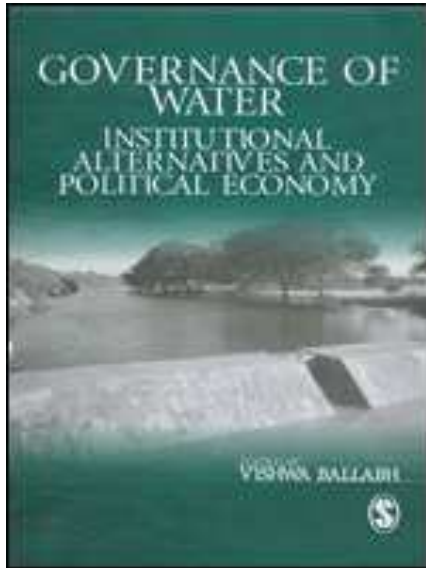
DR. RAHMA BENTIROU MATHLOUTHI

VISITING RESEARCHER AT THE UNIVERSITY OF BARCELONA FUNDED BY THE SNSF

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW



Relevance of the issue of Water Governance



Water Governance, Stakeholder Engagement, and Sustainable Water Resources Management

Edited by
Sharon B. Megdal, Susanna Eden and Eylon Shamir
Edited Edition of the Special Issue Published in Water

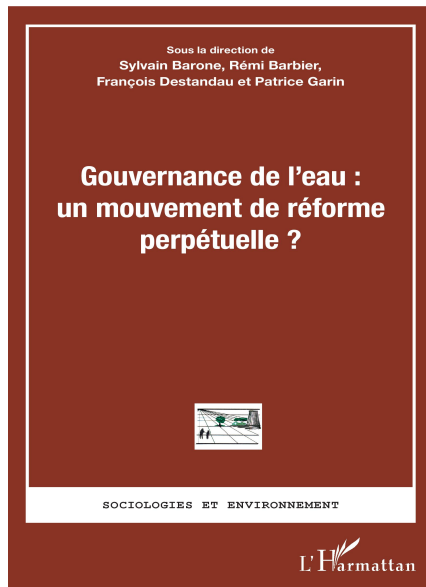
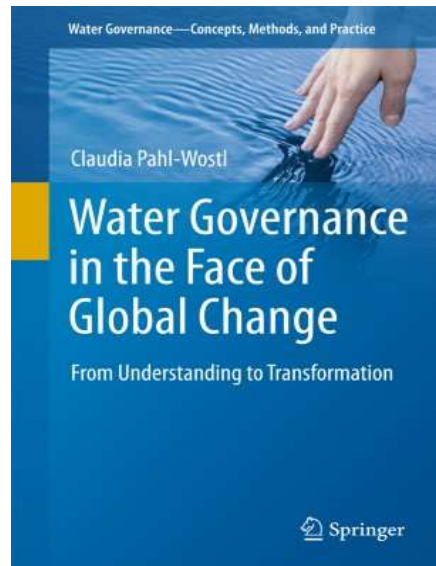
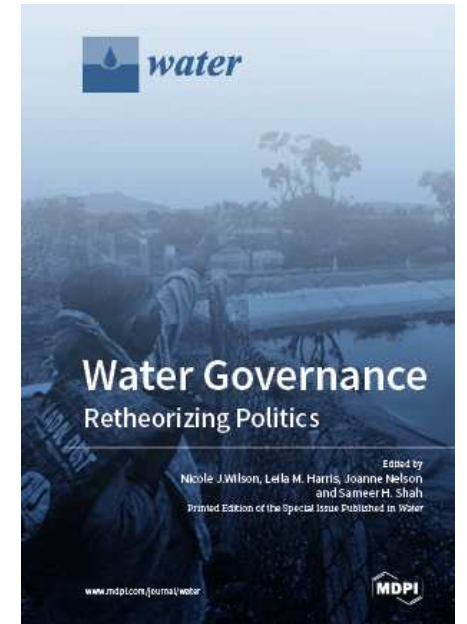
EDITED BY FARHANA SULTANA
AND ALEX LOFTUS

WATER POLITICS

Governance,
Justice and the
Right to Water




Earthscan Water Text



RELEVANCE OF THE ISSUE OF WATER GOVERNANCE

- “**Water crises are often primarily governance crises**” (OECD, 2011). Ex. In Mediterranean countries, particularly in arid and semi-arid countries, current practices in the management of water resources have created serious problems (human, environmental and social).
- International Institute for Environment and Development (**Scarcity of water; Lack of accountability and transparency; Sector Reform; Water Rights; Gender**).
- **Corruption** remains one of the least addressed challenges in relation to water governance and water service delivery (UNDP, 2007a)).
- Many countries are currently **moving away from conventional forms of water governance**, which usually have been dominated by a top-down supply-driven approaches, towards bottom-up demand driven approaches, which combine the experience, knowledge and understanding of various local groups and people (UNDP, 2007a).
- **Ownership** or the right to use a water resource or water supply infrastructure means power and control (UNDP, 2007a).
- Effective, efficient and equitable water resources management is only achieved when **both women and men are involved in integrated water resource management** (UNDP 2006 and 2007).

DEFINITIONS: GOVERNANCE

- Governance is the exercise of economic, political and administrative authority to manage a country's affairs at all levels...it comprises the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, meet their obligations and mediate their differences. (United Nations Development Programme 2001).
 - Others define governance from the perspective of a democratic deficit, defining governance therefore in terms of transparency, accountability and subsidiarity (see. IIED Paper Water governance literature assessment).
- 

DEFINITIONS: WATER GOVERNANCE

- Water governance is « the set of rules, practices, and processes (formal and informal) through which decisions for the management of water resources and services are taken and implemented, stakeholders articulate their interest and decision-makers are held accountable». (**OECD, 2015a**).
- Water governance refers to the range of political, social, economic and administrative systems that are in place to develop and manage water resources, and the delivery of water services, at different levels of society.
(**Global Water Partnership 2002**)
- Governance covers the manner in which allocative and regulatory politics are exercised in the management of resources (natural, economic, and social) and broadly embraces the formal and informal institutions by which authority is exercised. The new term for discussing this combination of formal and informal institutions is **distributed governance** (Kooiman, 1993).
- **NB. Integrated water resource management does not mean water governance: it is one challenge among others in water governance** (IWRM is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximize the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems (GWP, 2000).

Dimensions of Water Governance



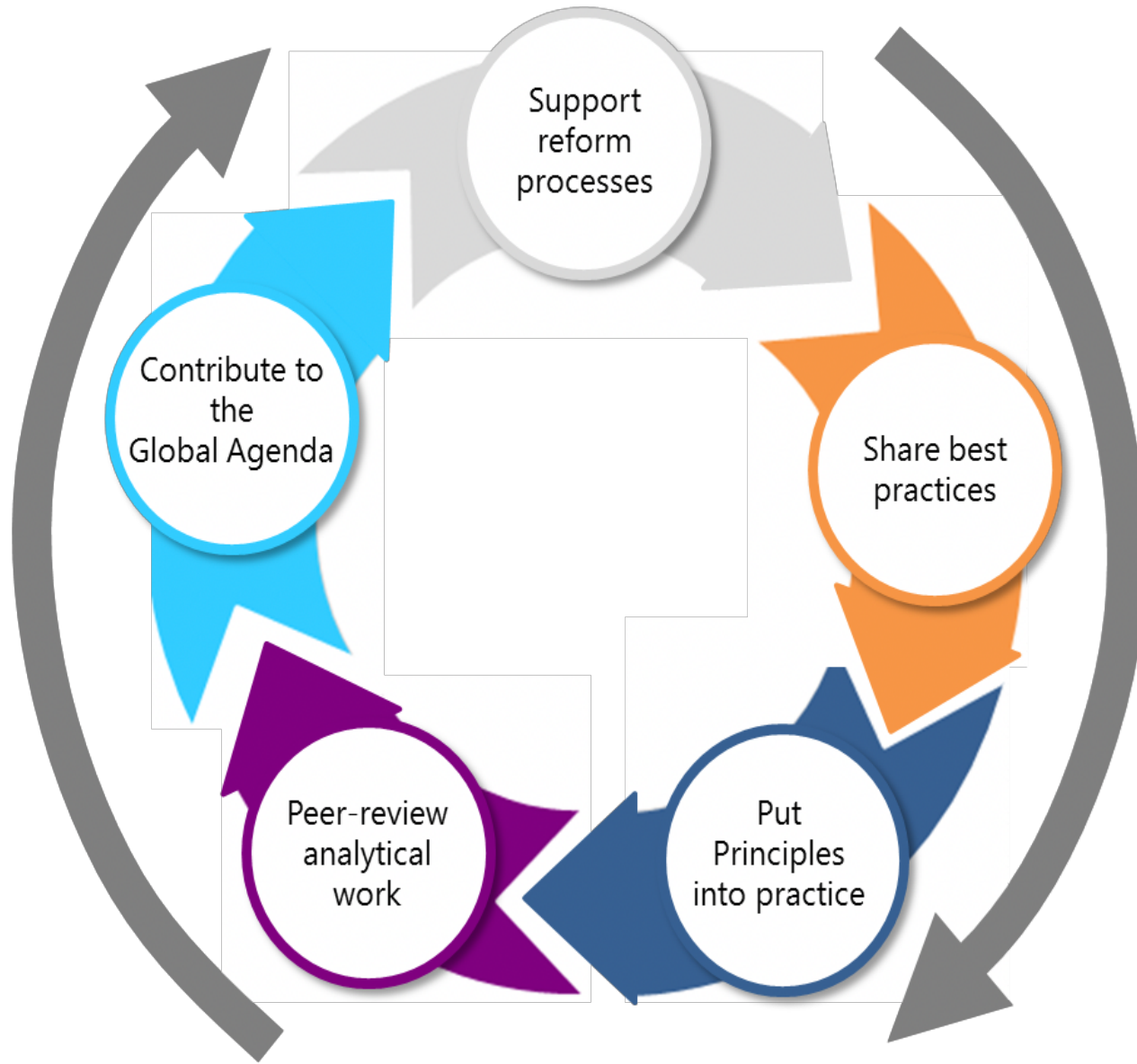
Source: Water Governance Facility

ACTORS

**1. ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT –OECD-**

WATER GOVERNANCE INITIATIVE (WGI)

SHAPE POLICY GUIDANCE



SCALE UP PRACTICES

OECD Water Governance Initiative

Created on 27-28 March 2013 as an international multi-stakeholder network of 130+ members from the public, private and non-for-profit sectors gathering twice a year to share best knowledge and experience on water reforms, projects and policy.

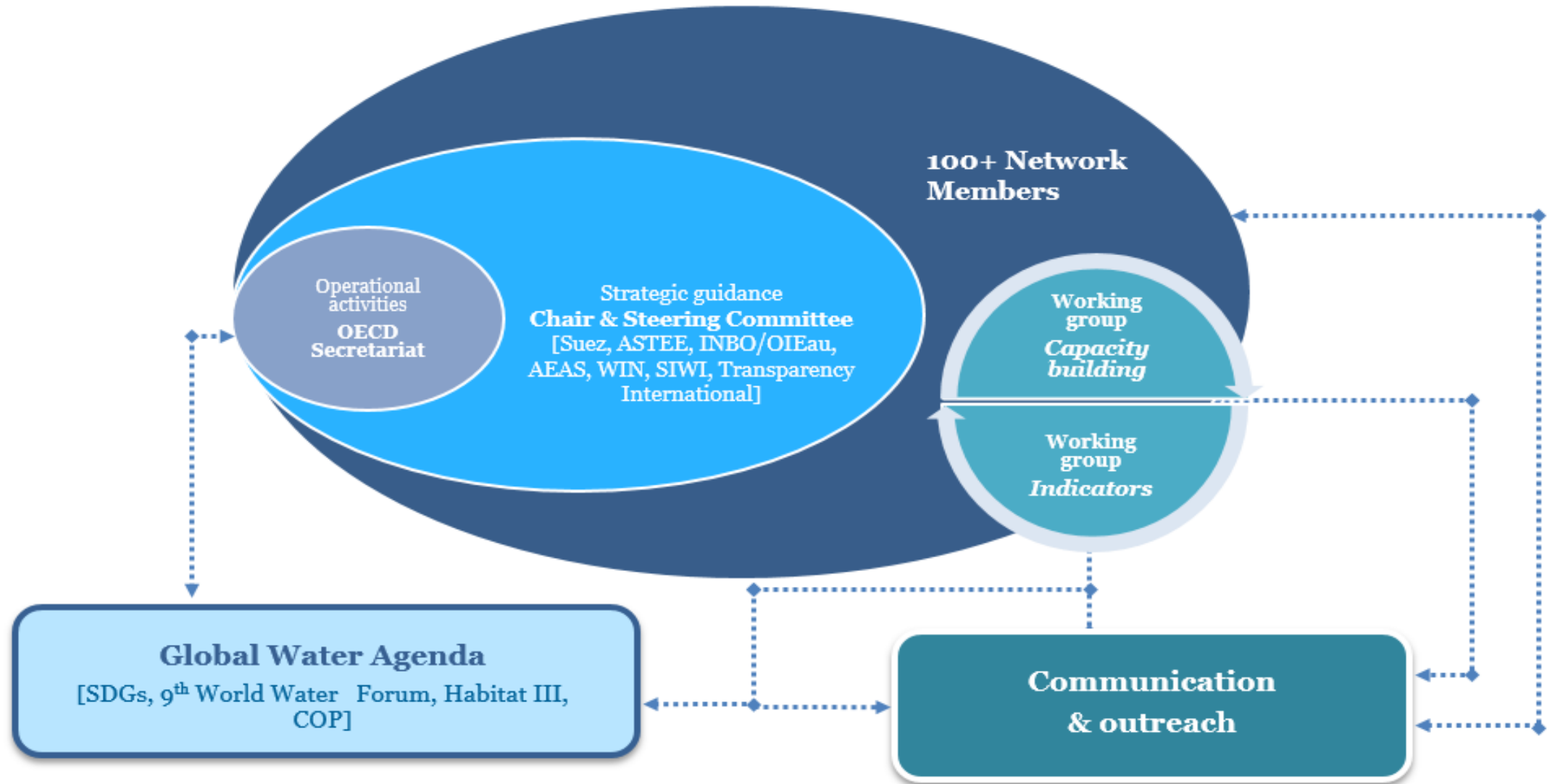
Objectives: multi-stakeholder technical platform , Advise governments, consultation mechanism , implementation of the OECD Principles on Water Governance, governance discussions.

The WGI co-produced the OECD Principles on Water Governance in 2015.

WGI developed an indicator framework to support multi-stakeholder dialogues

Source: Water Governance Initiative Brochure (2019 – 2021)

WGI Composition 2019-21



Source: Water Governance Initiative Brochure (2019 – 2021)

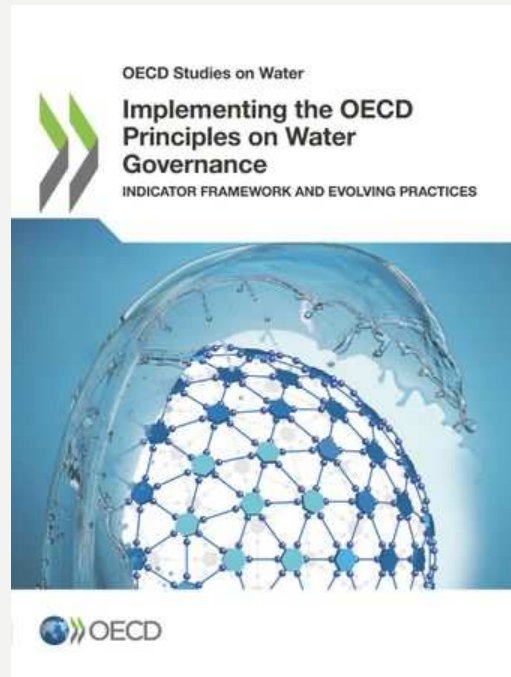
WGI Achievements

**Co-production of the OECD Principles
on Water Governance**

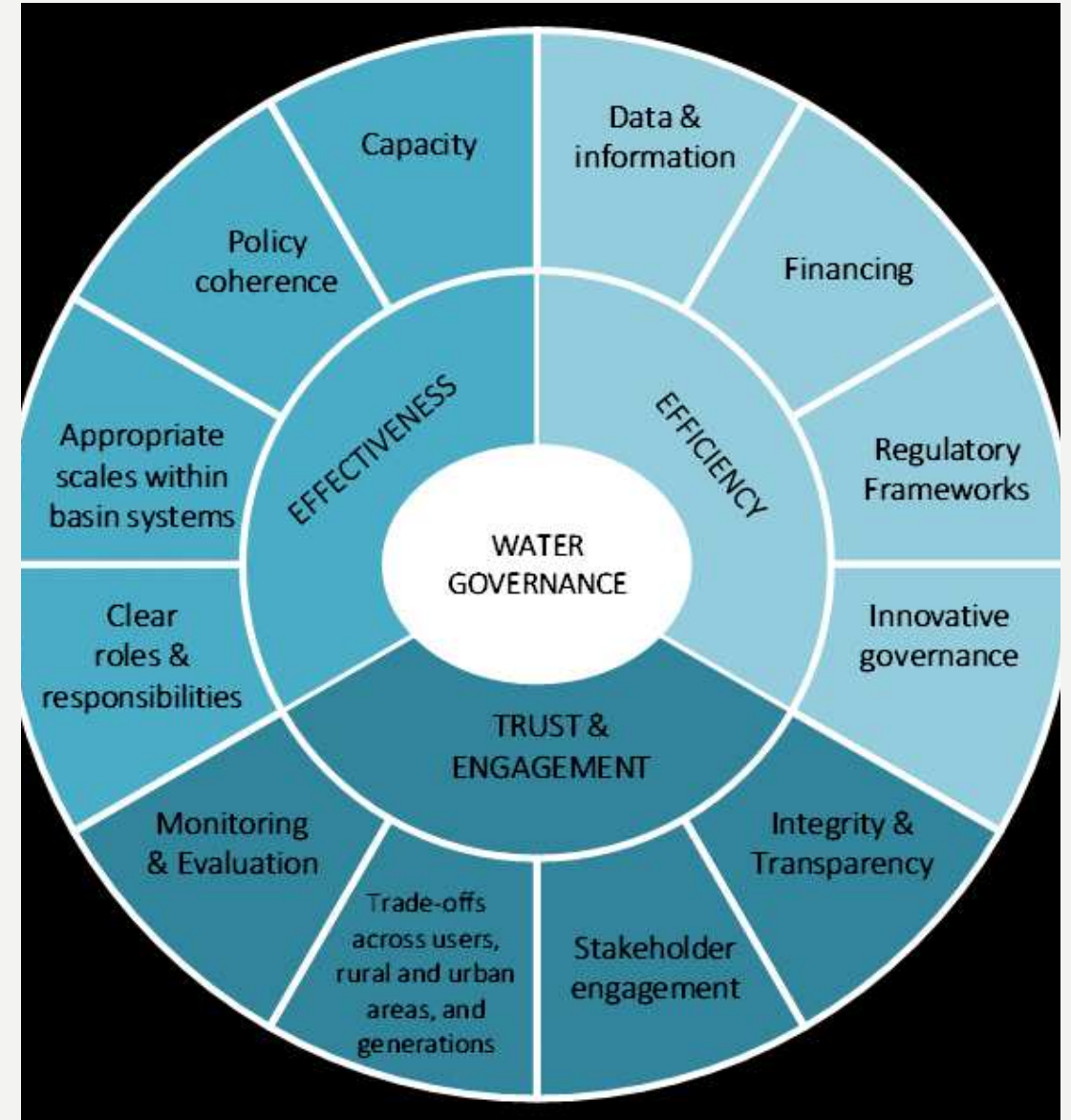
**Implementation of the OECD Principles
on Water Governance.**

12 PRINCIPLES OF WATER GOVERNANCE

Principles approved by the OECD Regional Development Policy Committee on 11 May 2015, and endorsed by all OECD Ministers at the Ministerial Council Meeting, 4 June 2015.



Source: OECD

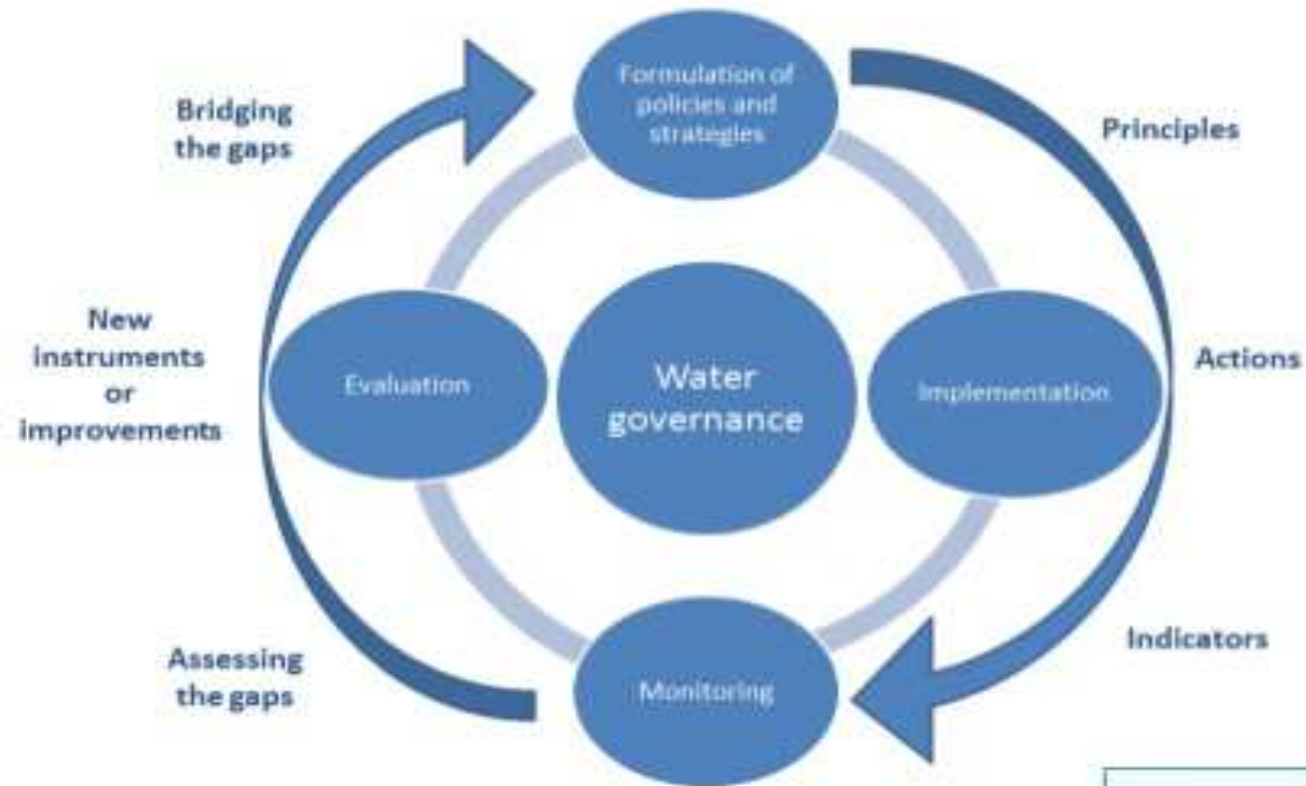




Source: OECD (2011), Water Governance in OECD: A Multi-Level Approach, OECD Publishing, Paris



The role of indicators in the “water policy cycle”



*One cannot improve
what cannot be
measured*

→ Accountability

→ Transparency

→ Bench-learning

→ Adjusting



**Systemic framework to measure
water governance**

Global Water
Partnership



**GLOBAL WATER PARTNERSHIP
(GWP)**

**STOCKHOLM INTERNATIONAL
WATER INSTITUTE (SIWI)**

**WATER GOVERNANCE FACILITY
(WGF)**



CHALLENGES

- **Economic, political and environment change**
- **Stakeholder participation**
- **Pro-poor governance**
- **Integrated water resource management**
- **Democratisation of water management**
- **Role of experts (Report IIED, Water governance literature assessment, Charles Batchelor)**



**THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION**



QUESTIONS?