

Twin2Go

Adaptive Water Governance: Lessons learned from synthesising research in basins around the world

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Presentation outline

1. Background and project overview
2. Lessons from comparative analysis of water governance systems
3. Recommendations for transfer and implementation of better governance practices



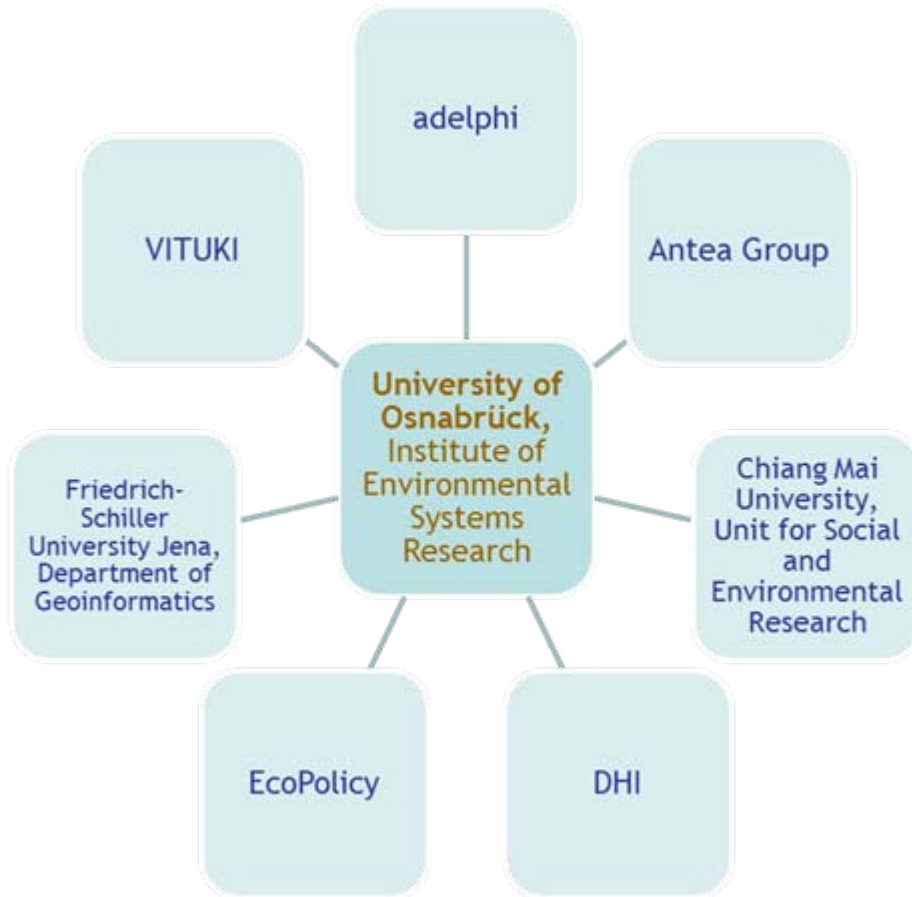
- **Full Title: „Coordinating Twinning partnerships towards more adaptive Governance in river basins“**
 - EU project funded under in the 7th Research Framework Programme
 - Running from June 2009 to Sept. 2011

Goal

- **To draw policy relevant research results on ‘adaptive water governance in the context of climate change’ and to make them transferable to other basins**
 - review, compare, synthesise and consolidate the outcomes of several EU projects

Partners and Projects

Twin2Go's 8 partner institutions
Representing 7 EU twinning projects



Projects & Case Studies



- CABRI-Volga
- NEWATER
- BRAHMATWINN
- ASEM
- WETWIN
- TWINBAS
- TWINLATIN

The image shows the locations of the Twin2Go case study basins that the synthesis will draw on.

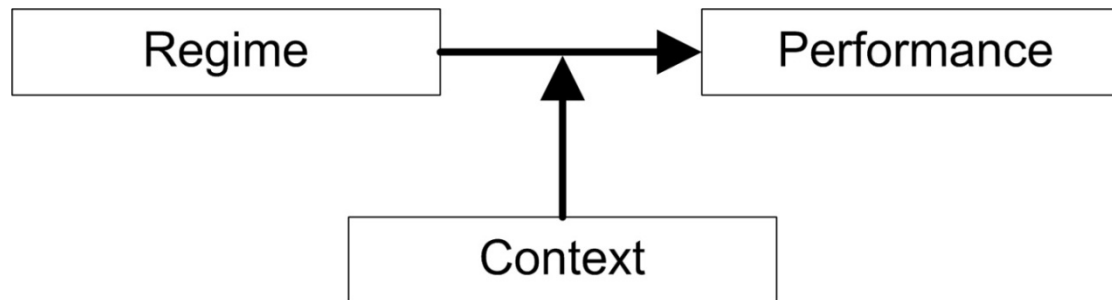
Twin2Go's synthesis draws on:

- **Case studies from 26 basins around the world**

Comparative analysis

Main question: What features of water governance systems can help increase the ability to respond to climate change?

- How does the water governance regime impact performance of water resources management in different environmental and socio-economic contexts?



Twin2Go Questionnaire



- Basis for data collection and comparative analysis
- 98 indicators
- 3 sections: Governance regime, context, performance

No.	Indicator	Score	Comments
b) Formalisation of IWRM principles & Millennium Development Goals			
24.	Formalised IWRM principles		
25.	State of implementation of IWRM principles		
26.	Capacity to implement IWRM		
27.	Is universal and non-discriminatory access to safe drinking water and sanitation a goal?		
28.	Integration of wetlands in IWRM and IRBM*		
28.a	<i>Case-specific indicator(s)...</i>		
c) Decision making regarding uncertainties			
29.	General practices for dealing with uncertainties		
30.	Dealing with uncertainties: Reversible and flexible options		
31.	Dealing with uncertainties: Safety margins		
32.	Are scenarios used for decision making?		
33	Climate risks: Climate		

Case Study Basins Review

- Data collection, questionnaire with 98 indicators
- 5 workshops held, each with a regional focus
- ~ 100 case study experts
- Dataset on 29 (sub-)basins
- Quantitative & qualitative comparative analyses



Adaptive governance



What features of water governance systems increase the ability to respond to the challenges posed by climate change?

- **Polycentric governance systems** have a higher capacity to respond to climate change than centralised or fragmented systems
- Water resources governance systems that have adopted innovative approaches to take into account existing **uncertainties in decision making** are also more likely to respond adequately to future climate change
- A **sound legal and administrative framework** for water resources management is a precondition for good performance in water-related adaptation – but it needs to be complemented with **sufficient implementation capacity**

Best Practices & Tools inventory:

- 48 examples were described and opportunities, barriers and context affecting their performance discussed with experts in 4 regional workshops
- Three different categories:
 - Application of national water governance frameworks in river basins
 - Engagement and coordination among actors, forms of interaction/partnerships
 - Enabling learning and building adaptive capacity in water governance

No	BP&T	River Basin/Province/Country	Region
Focus 1: Application of national water frameworks in river basins			
2	Relaxation of procedures and removal of administrative barriers in issuing water use permits	Russia	Russia
4	Compensation for restoring and maintaining ecosystem services especially in times of food insecurities	Niger river basin	Africa
11	Implementing IWRM through RBO in Vietnam	Red River/Vietnam	SEA
Focus 2: Engagement and coordination among actors, forms of interaction/partnerships			
18	Early stakeholder mapping for improved operationalization of the Limpopo Agreement	Limpopo river basin/	Africa
19	Participatory water allocation at Bangpakong and Prachinburi River basin	Bangpakong Prachinburi basins/ Thailand	SEA
25	Multi-sectoral collective environmental diagnostic for the Basin	Alto Cauca/Colombia	LAC
Focus 3: Enabling learning and building adaptive capacity in water governance			
28	Enhancing dissemination of information on water supply of rural areas to decision-makers	Yaroslavl oblast/ Russia	Russia
29	Creating an enabling environment through inclusive and equitable knowledge and capacity building	Orange-Senqu river basin/	Africa
31	Transboundary, basin-wide, shared, georeferenced database and modeling application for Decision Support	Quarai-Cuareim/ Brazil, Uruguay	LAC

What are the challenges to introducing new water governance practices?

- potential **mismatch** between new practice and existing context (incl. water governance system, legal and organisational frameworks, social organisation, capacities, culture and norms)
- The **implementation stage** – crucial point of potential failure

...and the opportunities:

- Existing scientific and technical networks as drivers of change
- Policy and other institutional reform as windows of opportunities

Actors is involved in the transfer and implementation of better practices in water governance should:

- Thoroughly assess and consider existing biophysical conditions as well as governance frameworks
- Consider a gradual implementation of new water governance practices – as maturity might require many years.
- Ensure horizontal and vertical coordination among those who are directly and indirectly involved in implementing governance practices.
- Involve stakeholders at the early stages of better practices transfer and implementation in order to increase ownership and ensure support
- Complement the transfer and implementation of better practices in water governance with capacity development, information sharing and communication.

Thank you!

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Water Governance Regime

- Institutional Characteristics
 - Water Policy, organisational & legal framework (formal and informal)
 - Formalisation of IWRM principles and MDGs
 - Decision making regarding uncertainties

- Actor Networks
 - Cooperation and coordination structures
 - Information sharing

- Multi-level interactions and cross-sectoral integration

Performance

- Progress towards stated sustainability goals (MDGs)
- Good governance principles (realized)
- Response to Climate Change
- State of the aquatic environment
- Water Management Practice

Context

- Economic and institutional development (e.g. GDP, GINI index, CPI)
- Environmental dimension (e.g. water availability, climate)

Hypo 12 Good Governance			
National Basin	Scores	P2&P3	CPI
Thames/UK	16	24	7,70
Norrström/Sweden	16	22	9,20
Rhine/TheNetherlands	16	21	8,90
Elbe/Germany	16	19	8,00
Tisza/Hungary	16	22	5,10
Quaraí/Brasil	14	22	3,70
Cuareim/Uruguay	14	20	6,70
Orange/SouthAfrica	14	12	4,70
Brahmaputra/Bhutan	12	24	5,00
Guadiana/Spain	12	21	6,10
Catamayo/Peru	12	17	3,70
Cauca/Colombia	12	15	3,70
Brahmaputra/Nepal	12	14	2,30
Cocibolca/Nicaragua	12	13	2,50
Niger/Mali	12	16	2,80
Olifants/SouthAfrica	12	10	4,70
Brahmaputra/India	12	9	3,40
Volga/Russia	10	14	2,20
Kyoga/Uganda	10	12	2,50
Baker/Chile	10	8	6,70
Okavango/Namibia	8	16	4,50
Nura/Kazahstan	8	12	2,70
RedRiver/Vietnam	8	9	2,70
Guayas/Ecuador	6	6	2,20
Biobio/Chile	6	4	6,70
Amudarya/Uzbekistan	2	2	1,70
BangPakong/Thailand	2	16	3,40
Catamayo/Ecuador	2	6	2,20
Paute/Ecuador	2	9	2,20

Having good governance principles in legislation in place is a necessary but not sufficient condition for increasing the performance of the water governance and management regime regarding a good governance process.

Good governance principles in legislation

Good governance realized

Effectiveness Formal Institutions



Some Statistical Analyses



<i>Performance Measure</i>	<i>P2&P3 Good governance</i>	<i>P4 Adaptation policies</i>	<i>P5b Environ. management</i>	<i>P All Aggregated over all</i>
Regime measure				
R1 Legal frameworks	0.67^{***}	0.47 ^{**}	-	0.25 ^{**}
R2 Basin principles	0.56^{***}	-	-	0.23 [*]
R4 Polycentricity	0.81^{***}	0.54^{***}	-	0.36^{***}
R6 Vertical integration	0.78^{***}	0.35 ^{**}	-	0.29 ^{**}
R7 Horizontal integration	0.44 ^{**}	0.36^{***}	-	0.19 [*]
R8 Knowledge	0.79^{***}	-	0.27 [*]	0.26 [*]
R9 Handling Uncertainty	0.84^{***}	0.69^{***}	-	0.37^{***}

Becoming richer no guarantee for improvement....

