



# Session III: Working Group on Indicators

13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Water Governance Initiative, January 10, 2020



# Key questions



**Principle 1.**

**Clearly allocate and distinguish *roles and responsibilities* for water policymaking, policy implementation, operational management and regulation, and foster co-ordination across these responsible authorities.**

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To what extent does a dedicated **water law**:

- a) Increase access to water and sanitation services for the both the general population and under-represented groups? (Goals 6.1, 6.2)
- b) Reduce risks of water contamination? (Goal 6.3)
- c) Minimise negative effects on the environment? (Goal 6.a)



## **Principle 2.**

**Manage water at the appropriate scale(s) within integrated basin governance systems to reflect local conditions, and foster co-ordination between the different scales.**

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To what extent do **IWRM policies and strategies**:

- a) Improve the vulnerability of ecosystems to climatic events? (Goals 6.6, 15.1, 15.8)
- b) Reduce biodiversity loss? (Goal 6.6)
- c) Improve quality of coastal and inland waters? (Goal 6.6)

To what extent does the creation of a **river basin organisation**:

- a) Contribute to better water resources quality? (Goals 6.3, 6.5)
- b) Contribute to sound hydrological cycle management?
- c) Improve data and information gathering as well as water monitoring and evaluation?



### **Principle 3.**

**Encourage policy coherence through effective *cross-sectoral co-ordination*, especially between policies for water and the environment, health, energy, agriculture, industry, spatial planning and land use**

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To what extent does the effective implementation of **cross-sectoral policies and strategies**:

- a) Reduce conflicts among users as a consequence of more effective integrated strategies and legislations across key water-related areas? (Goal 6.5)
- b) Reduce economic costs due to more effective integrated strategies and legislations across key water-related areas? (Goal 6.5)
- c) Reduce/ avoid changes in ecological and chemical status of surface water bodies? (Goals 6.3, 12.4)
- d) Reduce the number of people affected by flooding? (Goal 11.5)
- e) Increase water use efficiency? (Goal 6.4)

To what extent does the existence of an **inter-ministerial body or institutions** for horizontal co-ordination :

- a) Improve the use of financial resources? (Goals 17.5, 6.5)
- b) Reduce transaction costs? (Goals 17.5, 6.5)



**Principle 4.**

**Adapt the level of *capacity* of responsible authorities to the complexity of water challenges to be met, and to the set of competencies required to carry out their duties**

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To what extent do **merit-based recruitment** policies:

- a) Increase satisfaction and trust in water-related institutions?
- b) Reduce costs due to complaints, invalid procedures, repeated hiring procedures?

To what extent do **mechanisms to address capacity gaps**:

- a) Improve the quality of services?
- b) Increase the availability of finances and other resources? (Goal 4.a)



## **Principle 5.**

**Produce, update, and share timely, consistent, comparable and policy-relevant water and water-related *data and information*, and use it to guide, assess and improve water policy**

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To what extent do updated, timely shared, consistent and comparable water information systems:

- a) Minimise the risks of floods and droughts? (Goal 11.5)
- b) Minimise the risks of human casualties? (Goal 11.5)
- c) Reduce costs related to mismanagement in data production and sharing?



**Principle 6.**

**Ensure that governance arrangements help mobilise water finance and allocate *financial resources* in an efficient, transparent and timely manner**

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To what extent do governance arrangements for water-related investments:

- a) Increase economic productivity and growth? (Goal 17.3)
- b) Improve access to financial flows?
- c) Improve affordability?
- d) Increase the amount of water and sanitation related ODA that is part of a government co-ordinated spending plan? (Goal 17.4)





## Principle 7.

**Ensure that sound water management *regulatory frameworks* are effectively implemented and enforced in pursuit of the public interest**

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To what extent does implementation of a sound water management regulatory framework:

- a) Improve user satisfaction level related to water and sanitation services? (Goals 6.1, 6.2)
  
- b) Increase the frequency of availability to safe water networks? (Goal 6.1)



## **Principle 8.**

**Promote the adoption and implementation of *innovative water governance practices* across responsible authorities, levels of government and relevant stakeholders**

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To what extent do institutions that encourage bottom-up initiatives, dialogue and social learning, as well as experimentation in water:

- a) Foster innovation in water management practices and processes levels?
- b) Bridge the divide between science, policy and practice?



## **Principle 9.**

**Mainstream *integrity and transparency* practices across water policies, water institutions and water governance frameworks for greater accountability and trust in decision-making**

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To what extent do integrity and transparency frameworks (water or related):

- a) Allow better resource spending?
  
- b) Reduce the number of (estimated/actual) illegal or unregulated cases of water abstraction and effluent discharge? (Goals 3.9,6.3, 12.4)



## **Principle 10.**

**Promote *stakeholder engagement* for informed and outcome-oriented contributions to water policy design and implementation**

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To what extent do legal frameworks meant to engage stakeholders :

- a) Improve water and sanitation management? (Goals 6.1, 6.2, 6.5)



## **Principle 11.**

**Encourage water governance frameworks that help manage *trade-offs* across water users, rural and urban areas, and generations**

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To what extent do the existence of formal provisions or legal frameworks fostering equity:

- a) Improve access to water and sanitation? (Goals 6.1, 6.2)
- b) Reduce conflicts among water users?
- c) Lead to equitable access to improved water between rural and urban areas? (Goals 6.1, 6.5)



## **Principle 12.**

**Promote regular *monitoring and evaluation* of water policy and governance where appropriate, share the results with the public and make adjustments when needed**

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To what extent do **policy frameworks** that promote regular monitoring and evaluation of water policy and governance:

- a) increase the degree of integrated water resources management implementation? (Goal 6.5)
- b) Improve water use efficiency (%) over time? (Goal 6.4)
- c) Decrease the number of people suffering from water-related risks? (Goal 6.4)
- d) Decrease the proportion of untreated wastewater? (Goals 3.9, 6.3, 12.4)
- e) Increase recycling and safe reuse of water? (Goal 6.3)



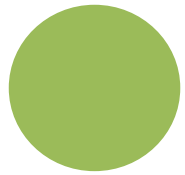
# Methodology



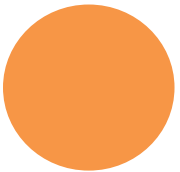
## Interactive, co-production session

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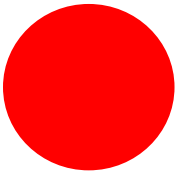
### 1. **Feedback** on the proposed questions for each of the 12 Principles



Very useful, I agree



Could be interesting, but needs some work



Not relevant, to be discarded

### 2. **Suggestions** / ideas / comments through the post-its

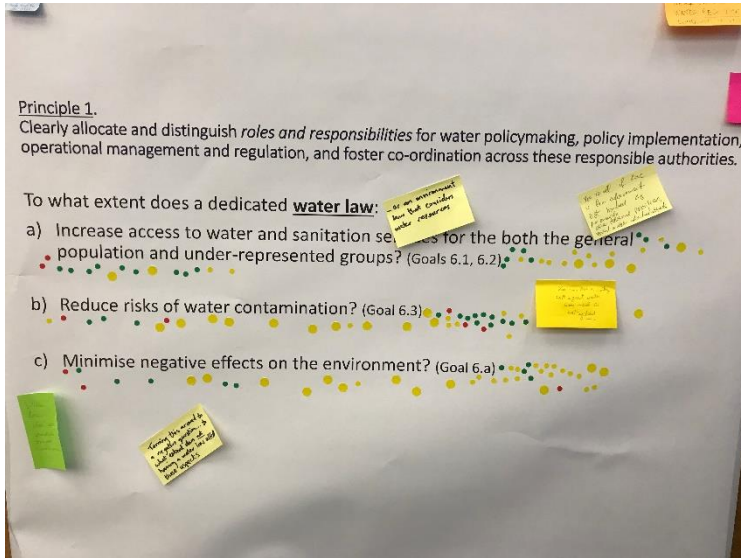




# Results



# Session provided valuable feedback for the indicators



- More than **1500** reactions to the indicators
- Total number of indicators: **42**, of which **24** were **agreed** on by a majority of the votes
- **Average response rate** per indicator: **36**
- Range of one to seven indicators per Principle
- Most voted green:
  - *Principle 2: To what extent does the **creation of a river basin organisation** improve data and information gathering as well as water monitoring and evaluation (91%)*
  - *Principle 3: To what extent does the existence of an **inter-ministerial body** or institutions for horizontal co-ordination improve the use of financial resources (90%)*
  - *Principle 2: To what extent does the **creation of a river basin organisation** contribute to sound hydrological cycle management (84%)*
  - *Principle 3: To what extent does implementation of **cross-sectoral policies** and strategies reduce conflicts among users (81%)*
  - *Principle 4: To what extent do **merit-based recruitment policies** increase satisfaction and trust in water-related institutions (78%)*



# Principle 1: Roles and Responsibilities

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent does a dedicated water law:

*Increase access to water and sanitation services for both the general population and under-represented groups?* (38 responses)



*Reduce risks of water contamination?* (39 responses)



*Minimise negative effects on the environment?* (42 responses)



## Comments

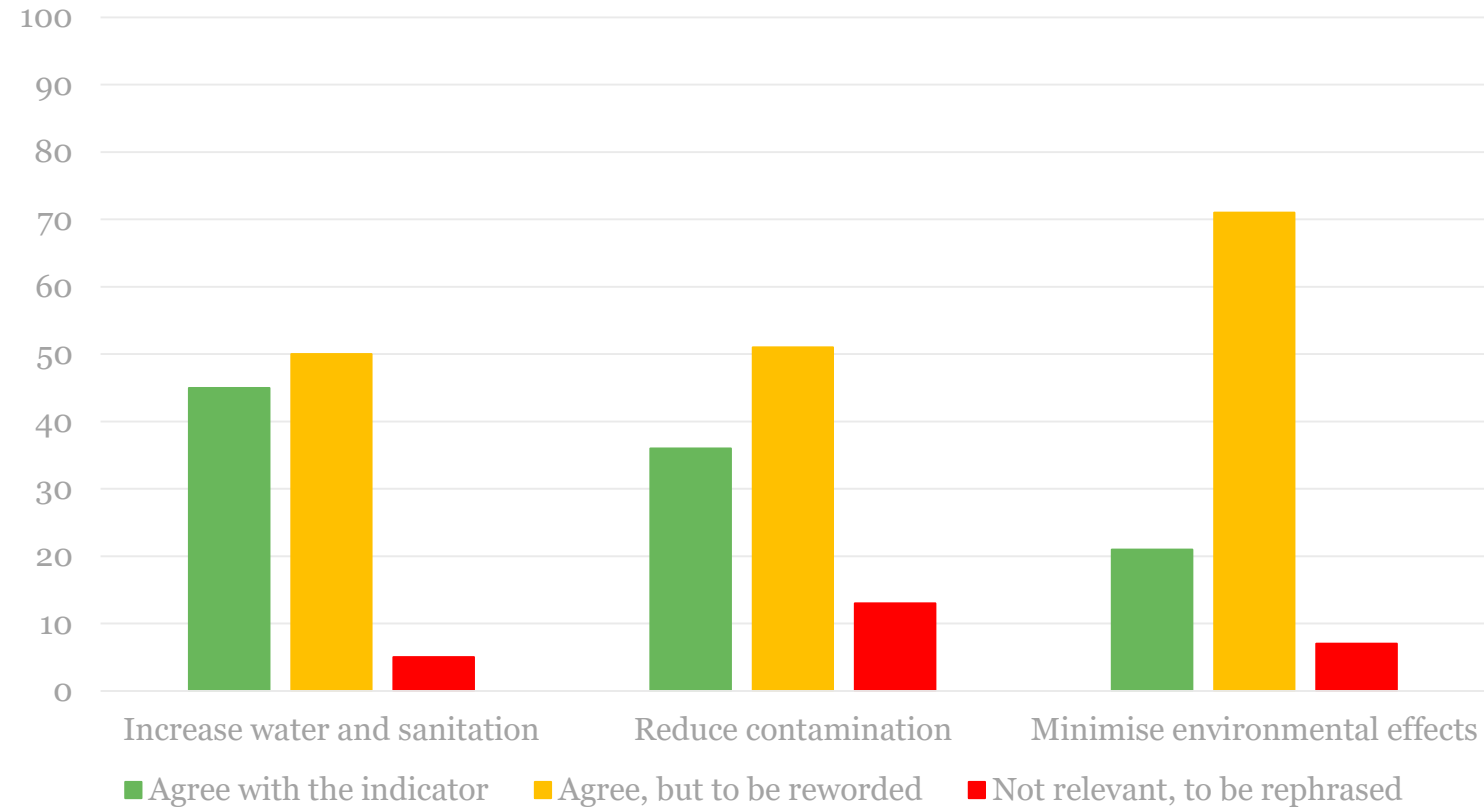
- “Yes to all if there is law enforcement, not hindered legislation, for example, other political priorities, vested or other individual interests”
- “Questions on water law omit water resource dimension of government”
- “Turning this around to a negative questions... to what extent does not having a water law affect these aspects?”
- Note to add to “To what extent does a dedicated water law”... or an environment law that considers water resources
- All depends on the quality of the interactions between institutions/ if the visions of the institutions are aligned?

- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased



# Principle 1: Roles and Responsibilities

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator  
*To what extent does a dedicated water law:*





## Principle 2: Appropriate Scales

### Results of the Feedback

*To what extent does the creation of a river basin organisation improve data and information gathering as well as water monitoring and evaluation (35 responses)*



*To what extent does the creation of a river basin organisation contribute to sound hydrological cycle management (37 responses)*



*To what extent do IWRM policies and strategies improve the vulnerability of ecosystems to climatic events (35 responses)*



*To what extent does the creation of a river basin organisation contribute to better water resources quality (34 responses)*



*To what extent do IWRM policies and strategies reduce biodiversity loss (35 responses)*



*To what extent do IWRM policies and strategies improve quality of coastal and inland waters (47 responses)*



### Comments

➤ Not just the existence of RBO's is effective, must ensure that they actually work

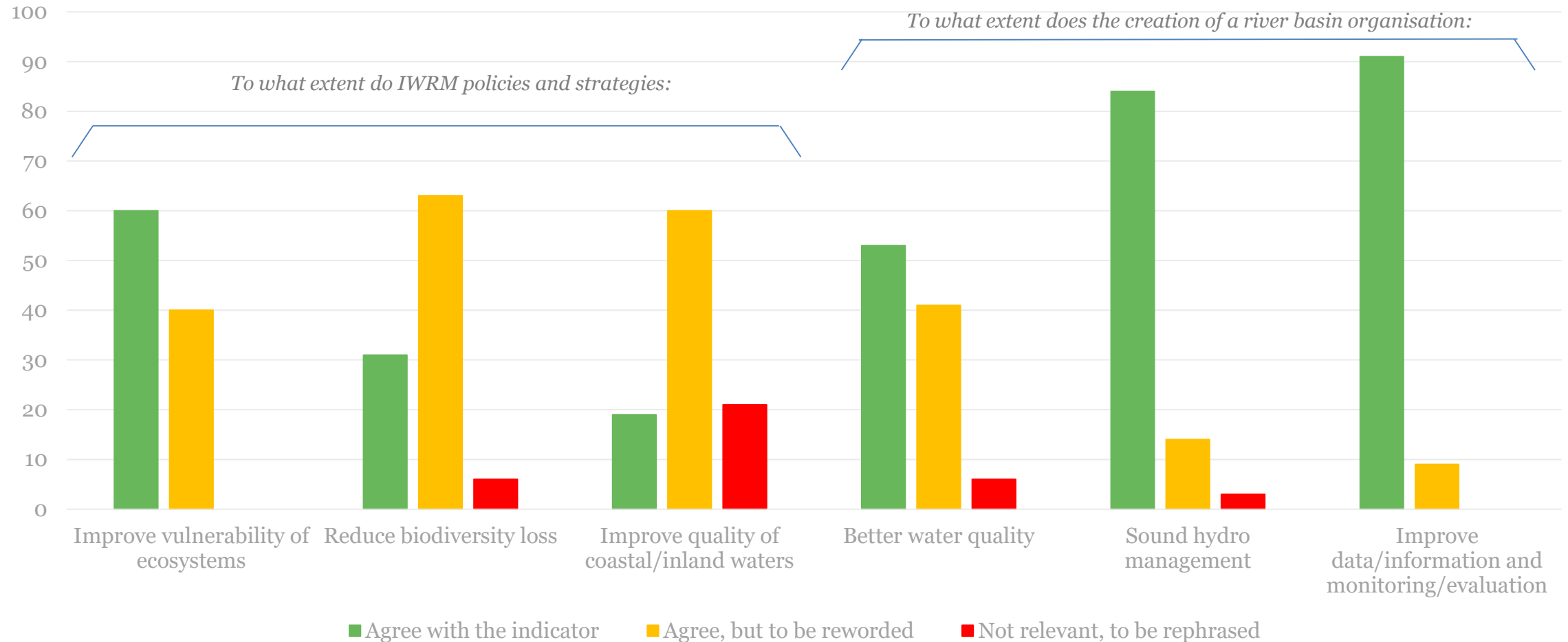
- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased

Note: Total values above or below 100% possible due to rounding



## Principle 2: Appropriate Scales

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator





# Principle 3: Cross-sectoral co-ordination

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent does the existence of an inter-ministerial body or institutions for horizontal co-ordination improve the use of financial resources (30 responses)



To what extent does implementation of cross-sectoral policies and strategies reduce conflicts among users (33 responses)



To what extent does implementation of cross-sectoral policies and strategies reduce economic costs due to more effective integrated strategies and legislation across key water-related areas (30 responses)



To what extent does implementation of cross-sectoral policies and strategies increase water use efficiency (32 responses)



To what extent does implementation of cross-sectoral policies and strategies reduce the number of people affected by flooding and other water risks (32 responses)



To what extent does the existence of an inter-ministerial body or institutions for horizontal co-ordination reduce transaction costs (24 responses)






To what extent does implementation of cross-sectoral policies and strategies reduce/avoid changes in ecological and chemical status of surface water bodies (29 responses)



## Comments

➤ “Do not only explore opportunities regarding hydropower but also thermal energy from water resources (how lands have less hydropower and more thermal energy).”

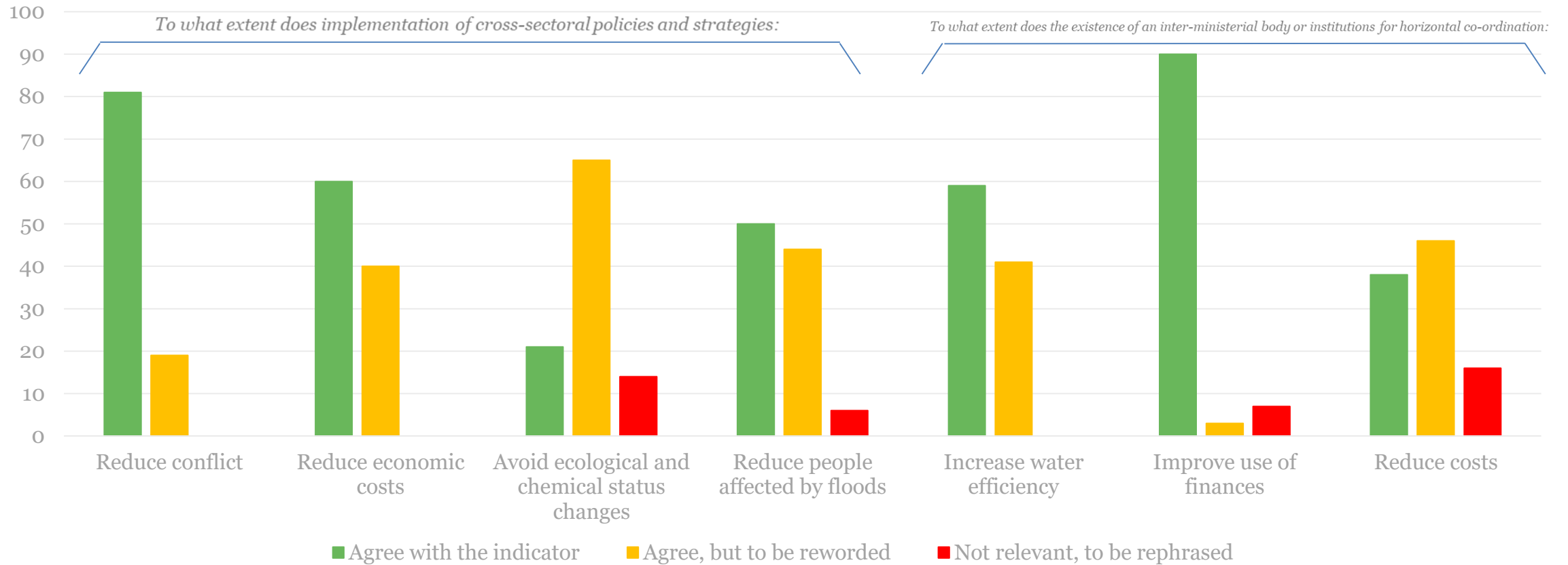
-  Agree with the indicator
-  Agree, but to be reworded
-  Not relevant, to be rephrased

Note: Total values above or below 100% possible due to rounding



## Principle 3: Cross-sectoral co-ordination

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator







## Principle 4: Capacity

### Results of the Feedback

*To what extent do merit-based recruitment policies increase satisfaction and trust in water-related institutions (37 responses)*



*To what extent do mechanisms to address capacity gaps improve the quality of services (40 responses)*



*To what extent do mechanism to address capacity gaps increase the availability of finances and other resources (39 responses)*



*To what extent do merit-based recruitment policies reduce costs due to complaints, invalid procedures, repeated hiring procedures (37 responses)*



### Comments

- Should re-examine” the wording of “reduce costs...”and increase the availability of finances...

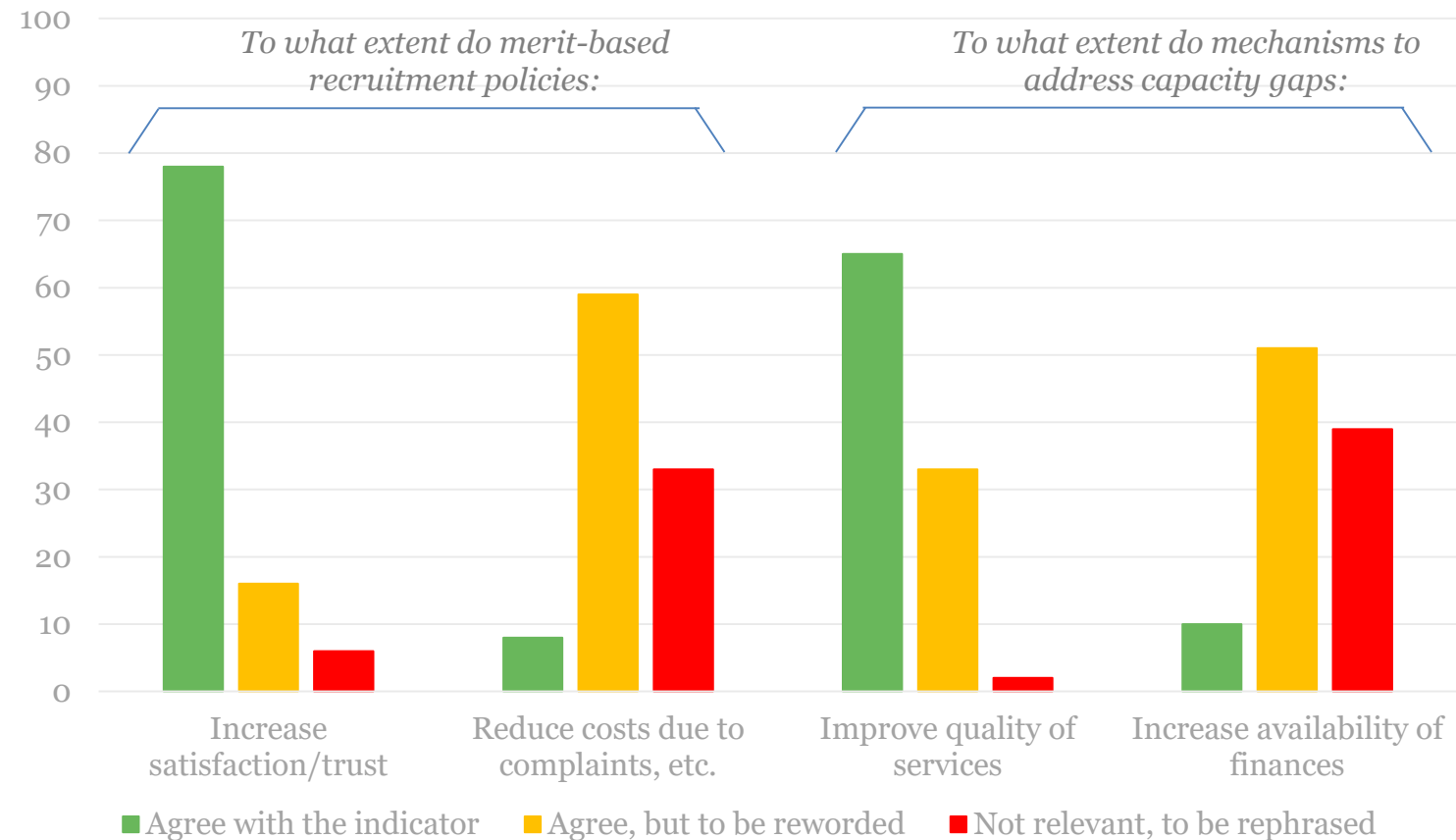
- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased

Note: Total values above or below 100% possible due to rounding



# Principle 4: Capacity

### Percentage share of each feedback per indicator





# Principle 5: Data and information

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent do updated, timely shared, consistent and comparable water information systems:

*Minimise the risks of human casualties (37 responses)*



*Minimise the risks of floods and droughts (44 responses)*



*Reduce costs related to mismanagement in data production and sharing (38 responses)*



## Comments

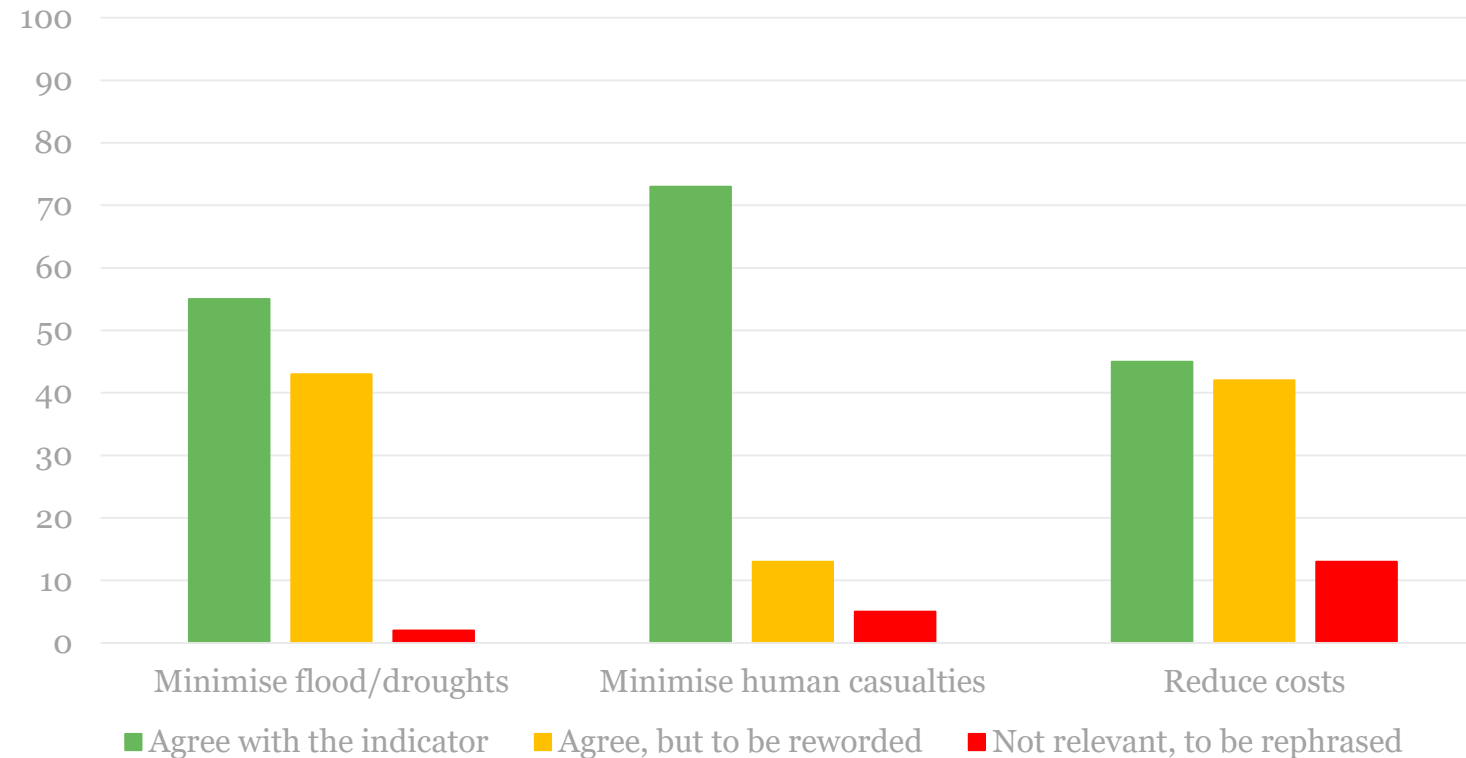
- Should focus on how water information systems are used; this is what will define their impact

- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased



## Principle 5: Data and information

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator  
*To what extent do updated, timely shared, consistent and comparable water information systems:*





# Principle 6: Financial Resources

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent do governance arrangements for water-related investments:

*Improve access to financial flows (34 responses)*



*Increase economic productivity and growth (34 responses)*



*Improve affordability (32 responses)*



*Increase the amount of water and sanitation related ODA that is part of government co-ordinated spending plan (31 responses)*



## Comments

➤ Might want to seek better definition or variation of “improve affordability”

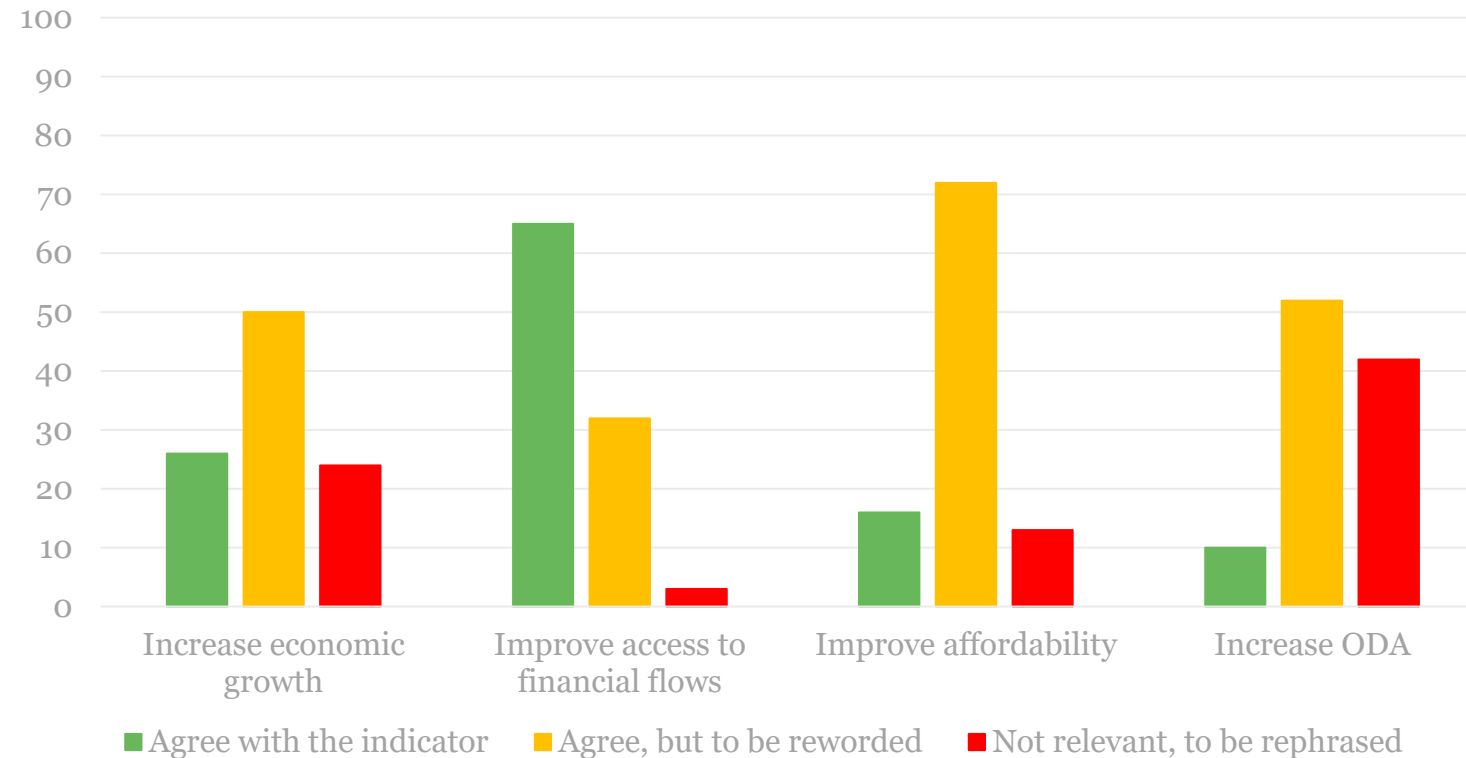
- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased

Note: Total values above or below 100% possible due to rounding



## Principle 6: Financial Resources

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator  
*To what extent do governance arrangements for water-related investments:*





# Principle 7: Regulatory Frameworks

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent does implementation of a sound water management:

*Improve user satisfaction level related to water and sanitation services (37 responses)*



*Increase the frequency of availability to safe water networks (37 responses)*



- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased

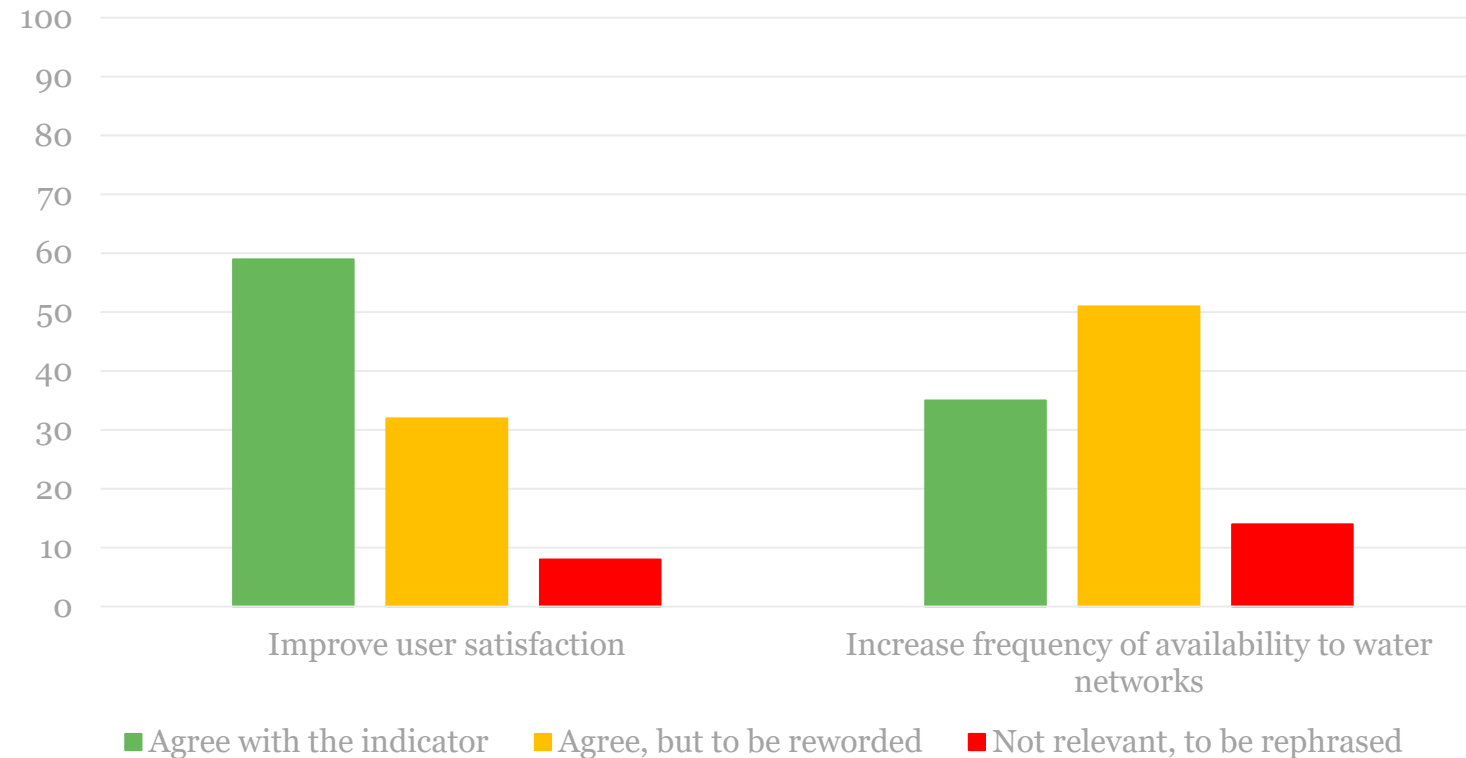
## Comments

- Unclear what increasing the frequency of availability is conveying
- This could be a question of service regulation rather than water management



## Principle 7: Regulatory Frameworks

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator  
*To what extent does implementation of a sound water management:*







# Principle 8: Innovated Water Governance Practices

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent do institutions that encourage bottom-up initiatives, dialogue and social learning, as well as experimentation in water:

*Bridge the divide between science, policy and practice (44 responses)*



*Foster innovation in water management practices and processes levels (45 responses)*



- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased

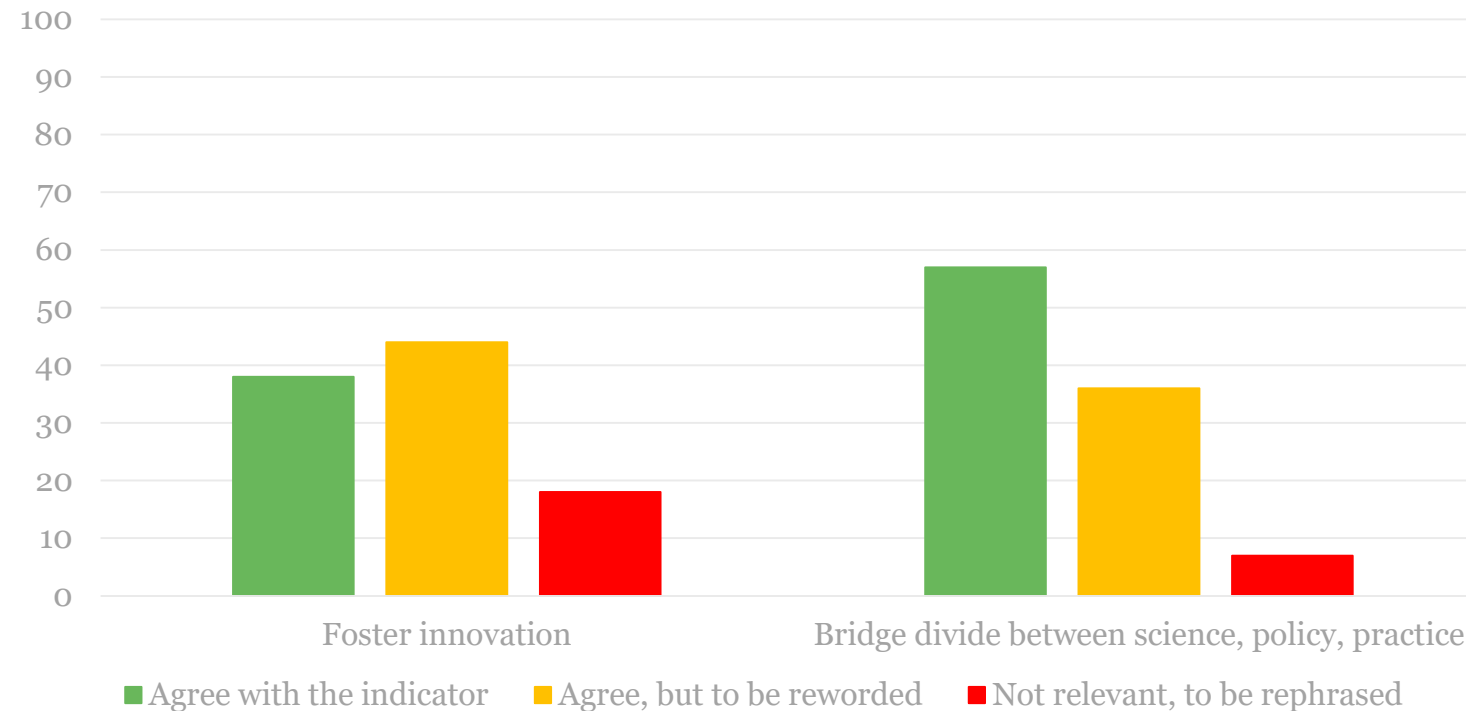
## Comments

- The impact of the innovation needs to be understood/examined; its existence does not signify that it is inherently good
- Need to consider how bridging the divide between science, policy and practice can be measured



## Principle 8: Innovated Water Governance Practices

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator  
*To what extent do institutions that encourage bottom-up initiatives, dialogue and social learning, as well as experimentation in water:*





# Principle 9: Integrity and Transparency Frameworks

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent do integrity and transparency frameworks (water or related):

*Allow better resource spending (44 responses)*



*Reduce the number of estimated/actual illegal or unregulated cases of water abstraction and effluent discharge (47 responses)*



- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased

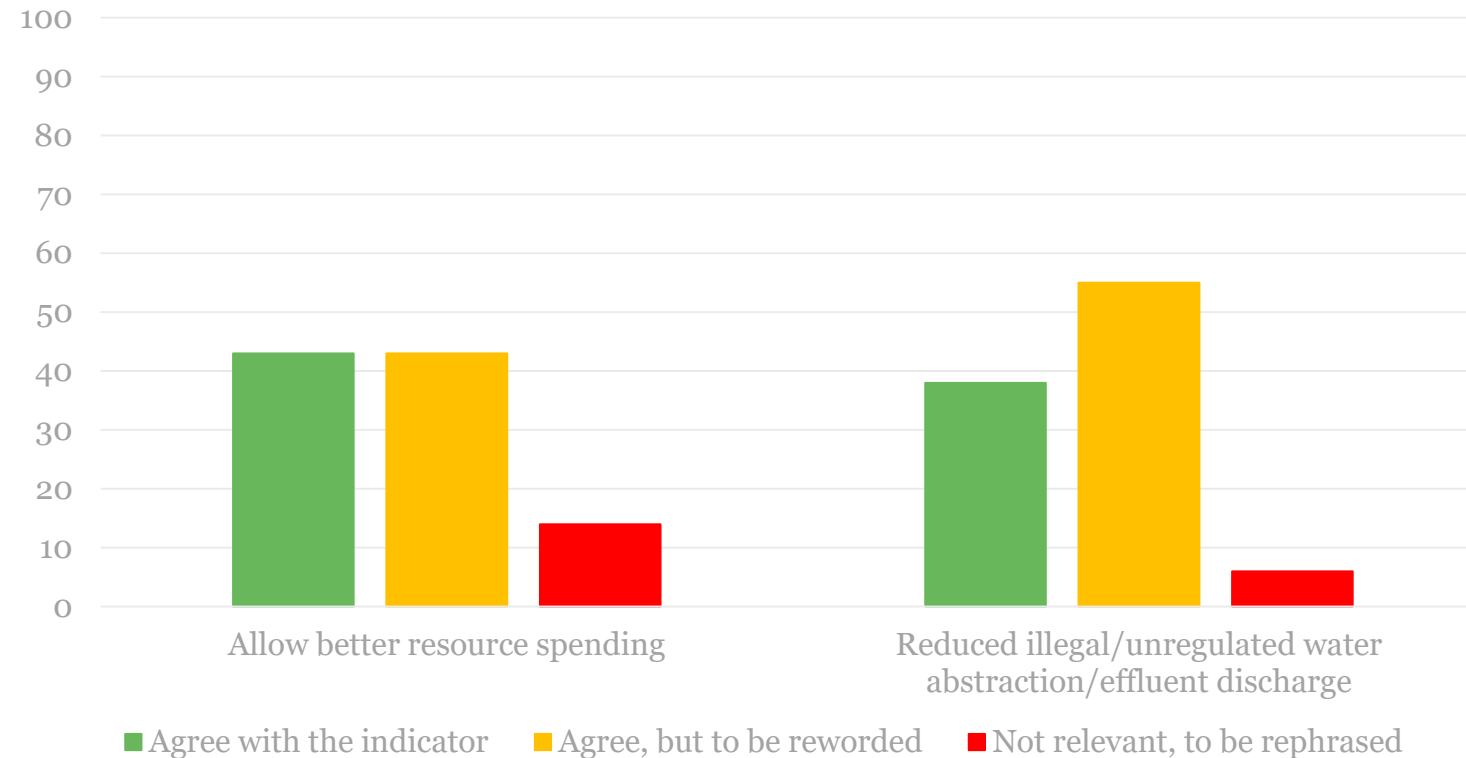
## Comments

- “The problem is not so much the existence of these frameworks but their effective enforcement/application”
- The term “Better” needs to be clarified – What is meant by this and does it include distributional issues (equity, etc.) as well as efficiency?
- The number of unregulated cases might depend on how serious public participation is taken by the government
- The indicator could not measure the individual illegal abstractions but could be relevant for cases of corruption
- To what extent do integrity and transparency frameworks (water and related) reduce corruption risks in public procurement at national, regional and municipal levels



# Principle 9: Integrity and Transparency Frameworks

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator  
*To what extent do integrity and transparency frameworks  
(water or related):*








# Principle 10: Stakeholder Engagement

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent do legal frameworks meant to engage stakeholders:

*Improve water and sanitation management (44 responses)*



-  Agree with the indicator
-  Agree, but to be reworded
-  Not relevant, to be rephrased

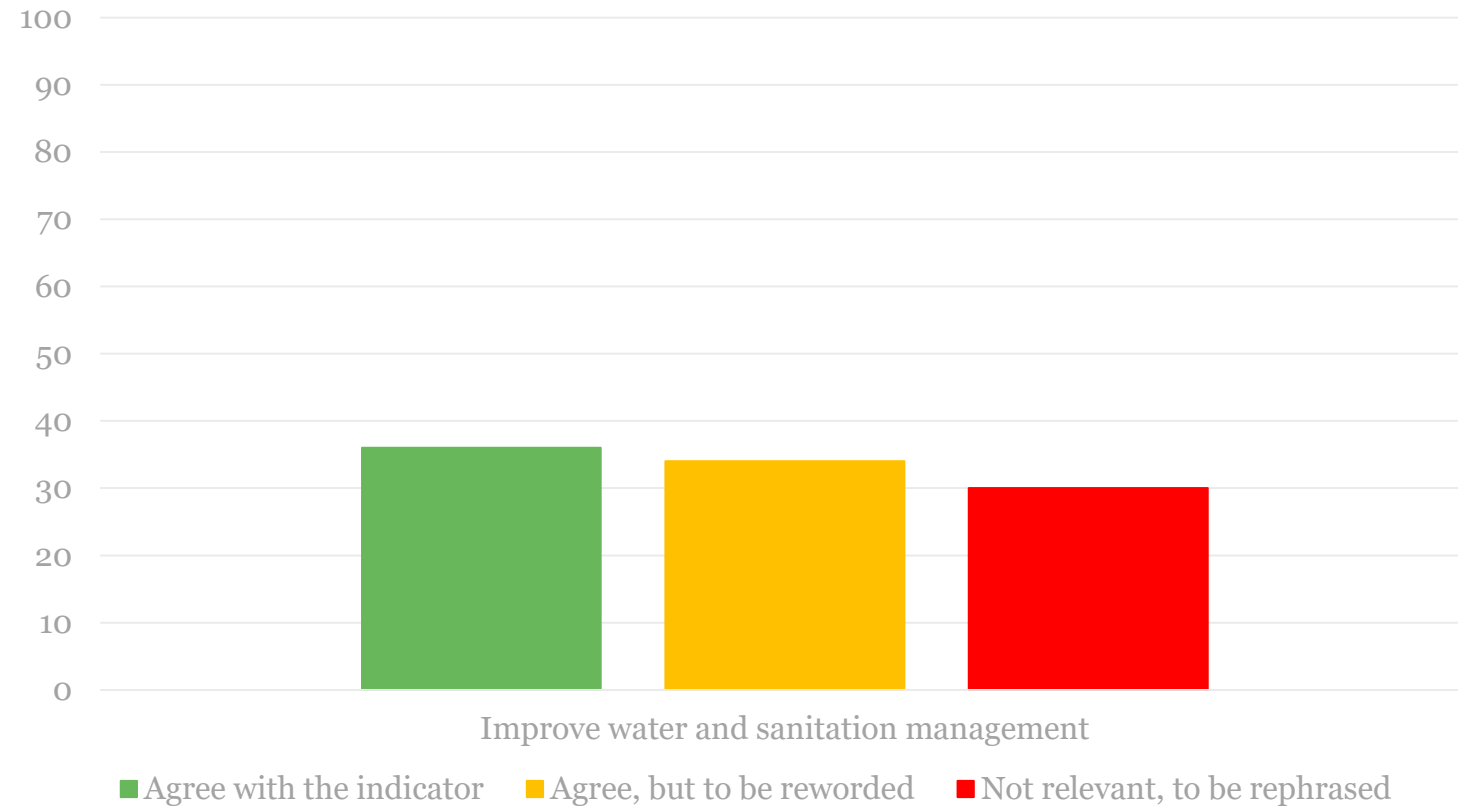
## Comments

➤ Water as a natural resource needs to be considered too



# Principle 10: Stakeholder Engagement

Percentage share of each feedback per indicator  
*To what extent do legal frameworks meant to engage stakeholders:*





# Principle 11: Trade-offs

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent to the existence of formal provisions or legal frameworks fostering equity:

*Improve access to water and sanitation (38 responses)*



*Reduce conflicts among water users (39 responses)*



*Lead to equitable access to improved water between rural and urban areas (39 responses)*



- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased

## Comments

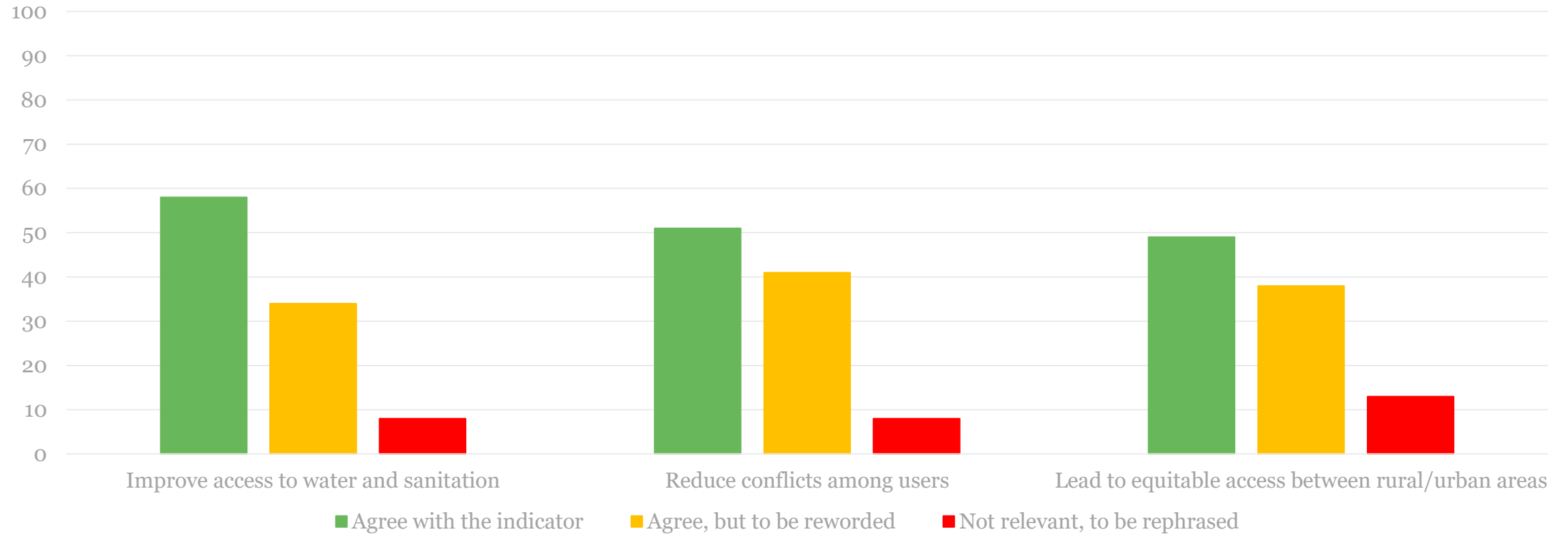
- To measure equitable access/equity, it would first need a clear definition, which might be difficult to do



# Principle 11: Trade-offs

## Percentage share of each feedback per indicator

*To what extent to the existence of formal provisions or legal frameworks fostering equity:*







# Principle 12: Monitoring and Evaluation

## Results of the Feedback

To what extent do policy frameworks that promote regular monitoring and evaluation of water policy and governance:

*Increase the degree of integrated water resources management implementation (31 responses)*



*Decrease the proportion of untreated wastewater (30 responses)*



*Improve water use efficiency over time (36 responses)*



*Increase recycling and safe reuse of water (32 responses)*



*Increase the number of people suffering from water-related risks? (33 responses)*



## Comments

- The linking of policy frameworks as means to increase or decrease these indicators is not clear
- Does the framework stimulate integrated dialogue?

- Agree with the indicator
- Agree, but to be reworded
- Not relevant, to be rephrased

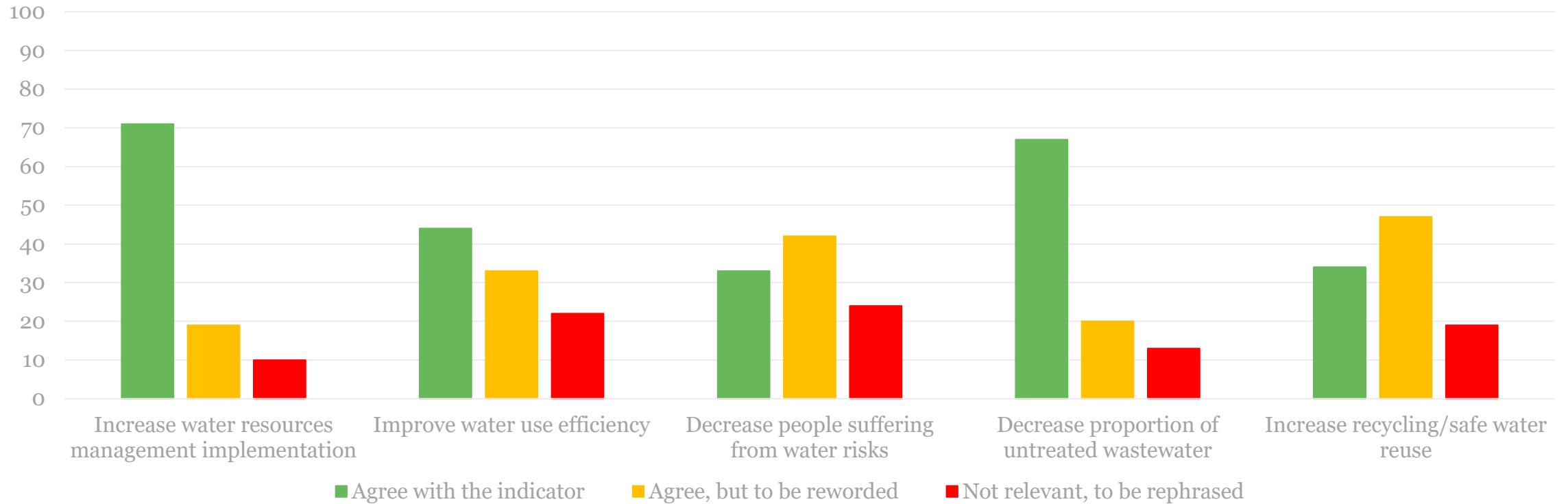
Note: Total values above or below 100% possible due to rounding



## Principle 12: Monitoring and Evaluation

### Percentage share of each feedback per indicator

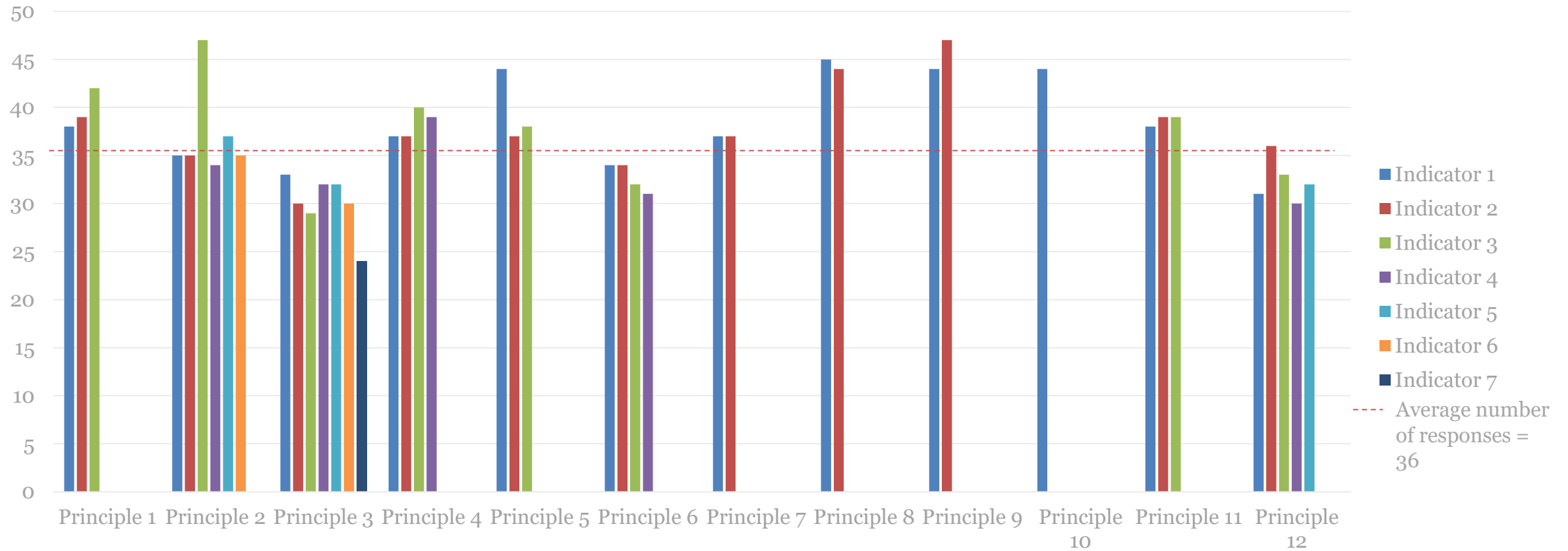
*To what extent do policy frameworks that promote regular monitoring and evaluation of water policy and governance:*





# Total Votes

## Number of Responses per Indicator by Principle



Note: The order of the indicators for each principle is according to the order in which they appeared on the posters, not organized by any percentage points.



## Indicators with highest green response percentages (Top 5)

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- Principle 2: *To what extent does the creation of a river basin organisation*
  - *improve data and information gathering as well as water monitoring and evaluation (91%)*
  - *contribute to sound hydrological cycle management (84%)*
- Principle 3: *To what extent does the existence of an inter-ministerial body or institutions for horizontal co-ordination*
  - *improve the use of financial resources (90%)*
  - *To what extent does implementation of cross-sectoral policies and strategies reduce conflicts among users (81%)*
- Principle 4: *To what extent do merit-based recruitment policies increase satisfaction and trust in water-related institutions (78%)*



## Indicators with highest yellow response percentages (Top 5)

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- *Principle 6: To what extent do governance arrangements for water-related investments improve affordability (72%)*
- *Principle 3: To what extent does implementation of cross-sectoral policies and strategies reduce/avoid changes in ecological and chemical status of surface water bodies (65%)*
- *Principle 2: To what extent do IWRM policies and strategies reduce biodiversity loss (63%)*
  - *improve quality of coastal and inland waters (60%)*
- *Principle 4: To what extent do merit-based recruitment policies reduce costs due to complaints, invalid procedures, repeated hiring procedures (59%)*



## Indicators with highest red response percentages (Top 5)

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- Principle 6: *To what extent do governance arrangements for water-related investments*
  - *increase the amount of water and sanitation related ODA that is part of government co-ordinated spending plan (42%)*
  - *increase economic productivity and growth (24%)*
- Principle 4:
  - *To what extent do mechanism to address capacity gaps increase the availability of finances and other resources (39%)*
  - *To what extent do merit-based recruitment policies reduce costs due to complaints, invalid procedures, repeated hiring procedures (33%)*
- Principle 10: *To what extent do legal frameworks meant to engage stakeholders improve water and sanitation management (30%)*