TWAP
TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS ASSESSMENT PROGRAMME

Comparison of Governance Assessments Conducted by the five TWAP Water Components

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July 12, 2016, Washington, DC

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UNEP-DHI PARTNERSHIP
Centre on Water and Environment
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DHI
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
International Hydrological Programme
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Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission
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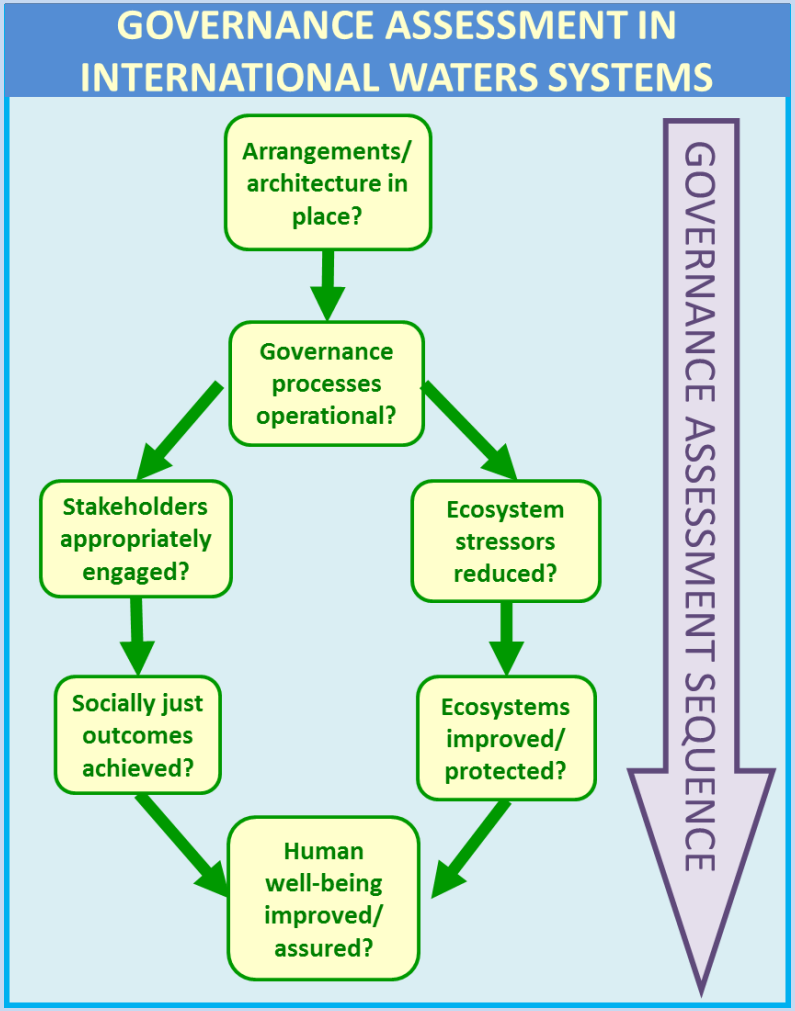
Governance Assessment Characteristics

- Easy to understand, so that it is clear what the selected indicators cover and what they do not;
- Comprehensive, so that the indicators cover all the aspects of governance that should be addressed;
- Well-grounded in governance thinking and concepts;
- Connected with actions that can be taken to improve governance.

Proposed Expanded GEF Indicator Framework (IF)



The seven indicator categories cover the two major aspects of such an assessment:

- **Is 'good governance' in place?**

  Determining if governance arrangements and processes have been set up in a way that is consistent with accepted institutional norms and practices (architecture, process, engagement);

- **Have governance interventions been 'effective'?**

  Determining if the governance practices have achieved what they were established to do (ecosystem pressure, ecosystem state, social justice, human well-being).

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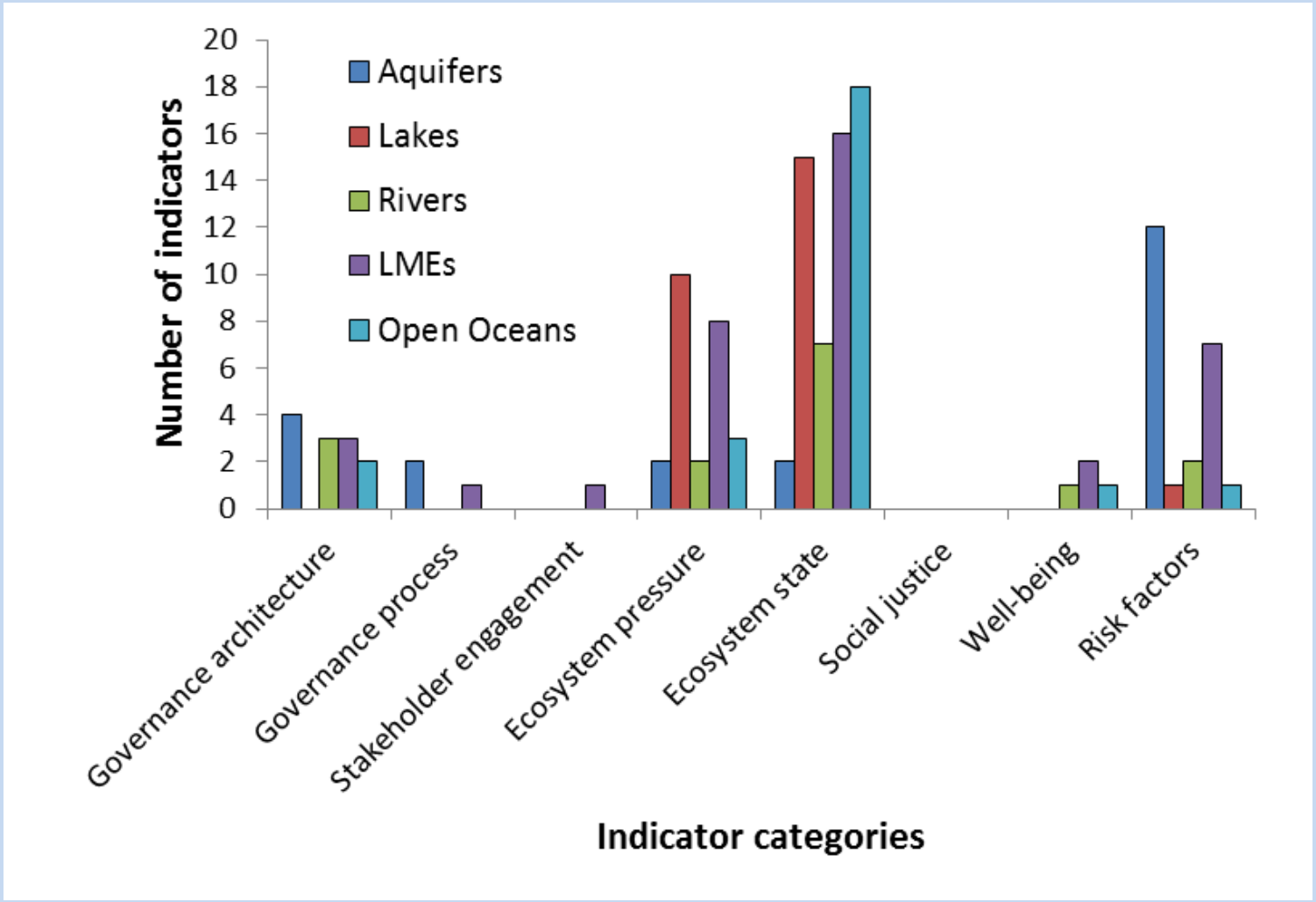
Table 1. Indicator categories and examples of subcategories

Indicator category	Indicator subcategories (examples)
Governance architecture	Existence and structure of institutions Agreements concluded Mechanisms for linking stages of the policy cycle Mechanisms for integration
Governance process	Policy outputs Legislation concluded Management plans Regulatory responses Evidence of process according to agreed principles
Ecosystem pressure (relative to some target state or desired direction)	Population changes in basin Use of habitat and biodiversity Fisheries effort or demand Pollution inputs
Ecosystem state (relative to some target state or desired direction)	Habitat/ biodiversity Level of pollution/water quality Fisheries Water quantity
Stakeholder engagement	Evidence of participation Attention to disadvantaged groups and minorities Availability of information Access to capacity building to engage
Social justice	Income equitability Sustainability of traditions
Well-being	Economic benefits Access to social services

Distribution of Indicators by TWAP Water Components



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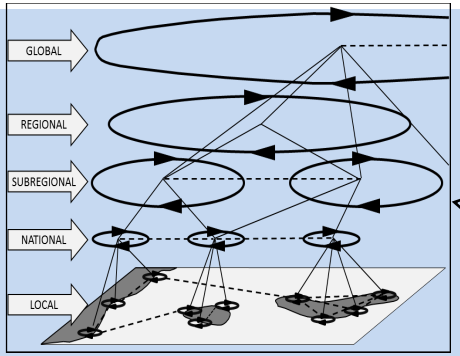
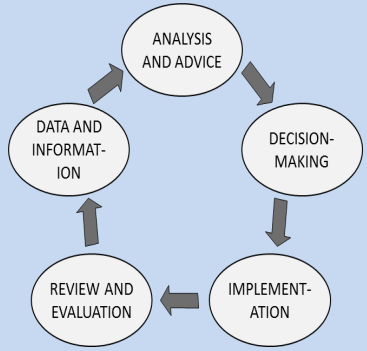
Key Aspects to be Addressed by 'Good' Governance Indicator Categories in IF

Scale
Are all levels addressed and linked?

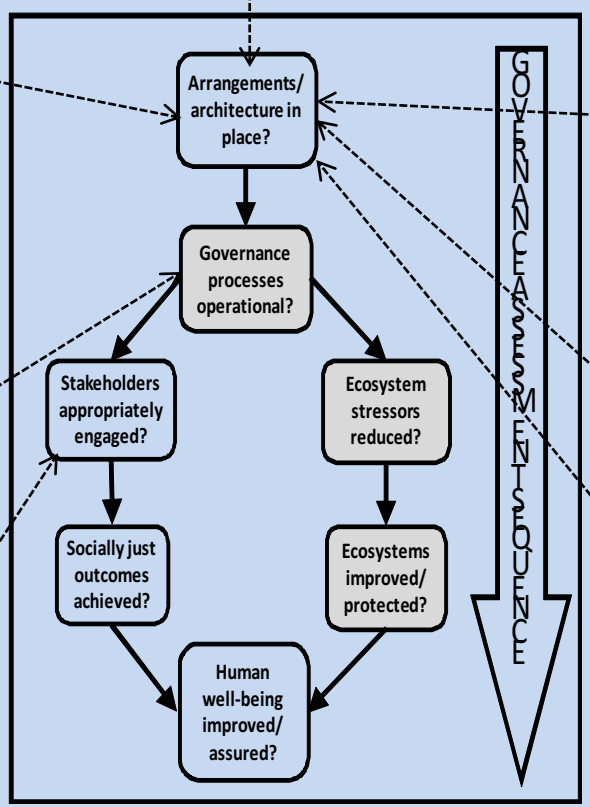


Type of arrangements
Are these formal or informal?
Do they meet good governance criteria?

Process
Is there a complete process?
Does it cover policy, planning and implementation?



Evidence of governance processes
Is there evidence that the processes intended to address the various issues are taking place (meeting reports) and producing outputs such as management plans, advice, implementation plans (documented and available)?



Coverage of issues
Do processes cover all key stressors?

Integration of issues
Is there a mechanism for integrating across sectors to include all issues

Stakeholder engagement
Does process design provide for stakeholder engagement at all levels and all stages of the policy cycle?

Conclusion and Way Forward

- Two Key Findings
  1. Variety of different approaches used to assess governance by water system components
  2. Governance outcomes are affected by bio-physical and socio-economic interactions between water categories yet these linkages are mostly missing in governance assessments

Variety of Approaches

Table 7. Coverage of governance architecture aspects by governance indicators for each TWAP component (✓ = low, ✓ ✓ = medium, ✓ ✓ ✓ = high)

Indicator	Aquifers	Lakes	Rivers	LMEs	Open Ocean
Scale considered	✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Type of arrangements	✓ ✓	✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Completeness of processes				✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
Policy, planning, implementation	✓ ✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Coverage of issues				✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Fit of arrangements to system				✓ ✓	
Integration	✓			✓ ✓	✓ ✓
Stakeholder engagement				✓ ✓	

Table 8. Biophysical interactions among IW water categories. Interactions that extend across two or more water categories are color coded.

Source category	Recipient category: Aquifers	Lakes	Rivers-deltas	LMEs	Open Ocean
Aquifers		• Water quantity[1] • LBS pollution[2]	• Water quantity[1] • LBS pollution[2] • Relative sea level rise on deltas[3]	• Water quantity[4] • LBS pollution[2]	• None direct
Lakes	• Water quantity[5] • LBS/WBS pollution[6]		• Water quantity • LBS/WBS pollution[7] • Shared/migratory resources • Interference with upstream fish migration[8]	• Water quality[9] LBS/WBS pollution	• None direct
Rivers-deltas	• Water quantity[10] • LBS/WBS pollution[11]	• Water quantity • LBS/WBS pollution[12] • Shared/migratory resources[13]		• Water quantity • LBS pollution[14] • Diadromous resources	• None direct
LMEs	• Water quality[15]	• Diadromous resources	• MBS • Diadromous resources • Sea level rise on deltas		• LBS pollution[16] • MBS pollution • Shared/migratory resources[17]
Open Ocean	• Hydrological cycle (drought/flood) • Water quality[20]	• Hydrological cycle (drought/flood)	• Hydrological cycle (drought/flood) • Diadromous resources • Sea level rise on deltas	• Hydrological cycle (drought/flood) • LBS pollution[18] • MBS pollution • Shared/migratory resources[19]	

Yellow: bidirectional water quantity linkages across water systems:
Blue: bi-directional water quality linkages across water systems;
Green: biological linkages across water systems (e.g. diadromous fishes; coastal forests;
Pink: all water systems linked through global hydrological cycle

Recommendations

1. The CCGWG recommends that in future assessments, whether global or not, the GEF adopt an approach in which all known critical issues for the water system being assessed are covered by a full suite of indicators covering all seven indicator categories in the expanded framework

2. The CCGWG recommends that the expanded governance framework be used to improve the TDA-SAP process.

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