



Water Governance in AWDO 2020 - Thailand Case Study

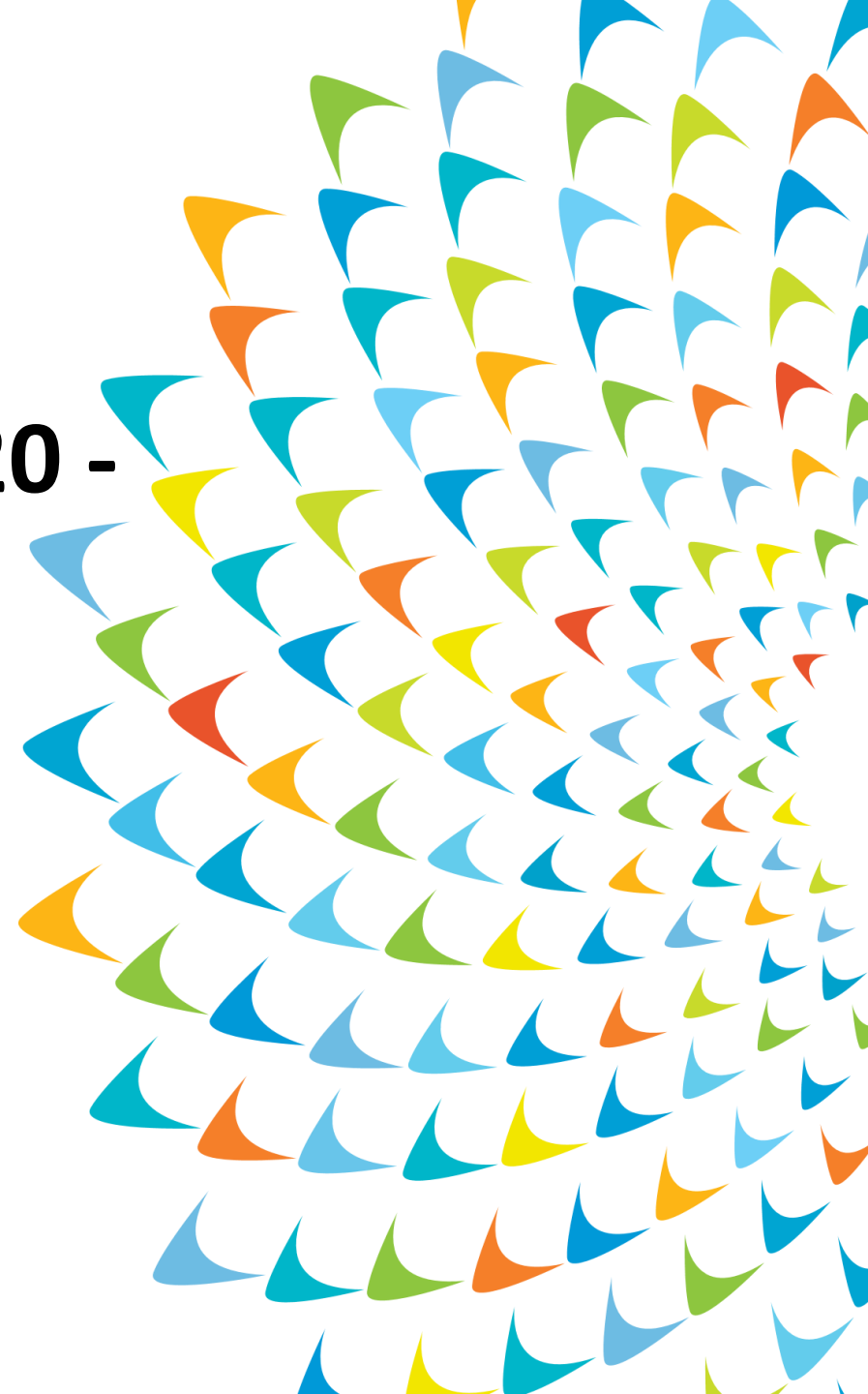
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19 August 2019





Outline

- 1 Water Governance in AWDO 2020 and the **Five Key Dimension of Water Security**
- 2 The OECD Methodology to Assess **Regional Water Governance** in 49 AWDO Countries
- 3 Water Governance in **Thailand**: Case Study Analysis



WHY - Rationale for Water Governance Assessment in AWDO 2020 (i)

KD1

Rural Household
Water Security

KD2

Economic Water
Security

KD3

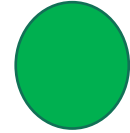
Urban Water
Security

KD4

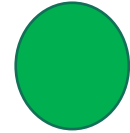
Environmental
Water Security

KD5

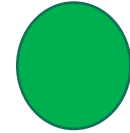
Resilience to
Water-Related
Disaster Risks



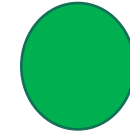
Map *who* does *what*, at which scale and *how*



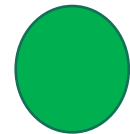
Assess governance gaps



Collect good practices



Identify key challenges



Highlight areas of improvement



WHY – Regional Survey Objectives (ii)

Carry out a diagnosis of Water Governance in Asia and the Pacific, based on new data and analysis to contribute to ADB's *Asian Water Development Outlook 2020*.

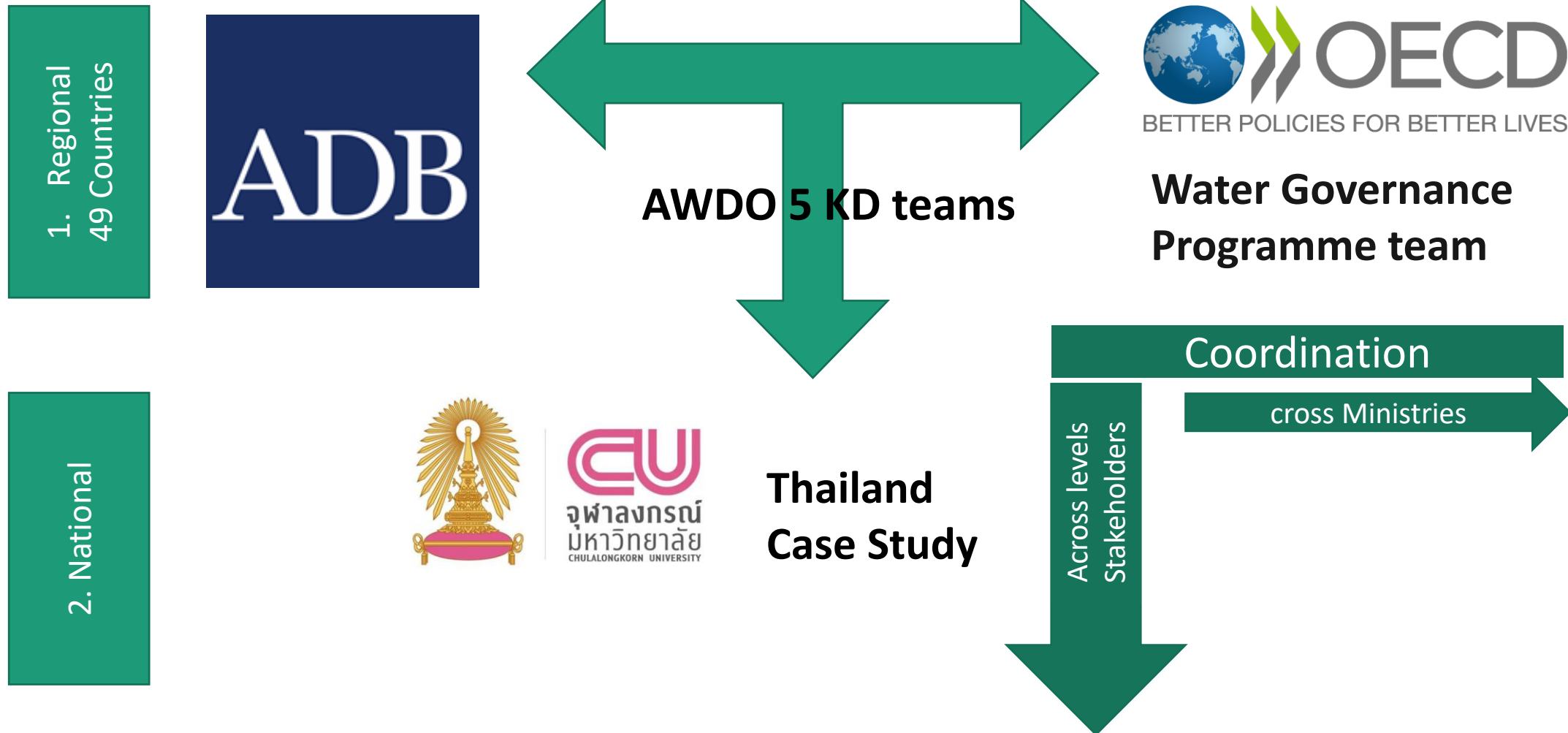
Assess the state of water governance across **49 countries** in the Asia and Pacific. (i.e. mapping of ministries and public authorities with water policy responsibilities, the existence of river basin management plans, the use of economic instruments to foster water use efficiency, etc).

Clustering of water governance challenges. Develop a typology of water governance challenges according to a group of sub-regions and/or countries.

Provide policy recommendations for the region to advance the water security agenda. Lessons learned for general policy recommendations to better face current and future water security challenges. Recommendations can also be based on **examples of international practices**.

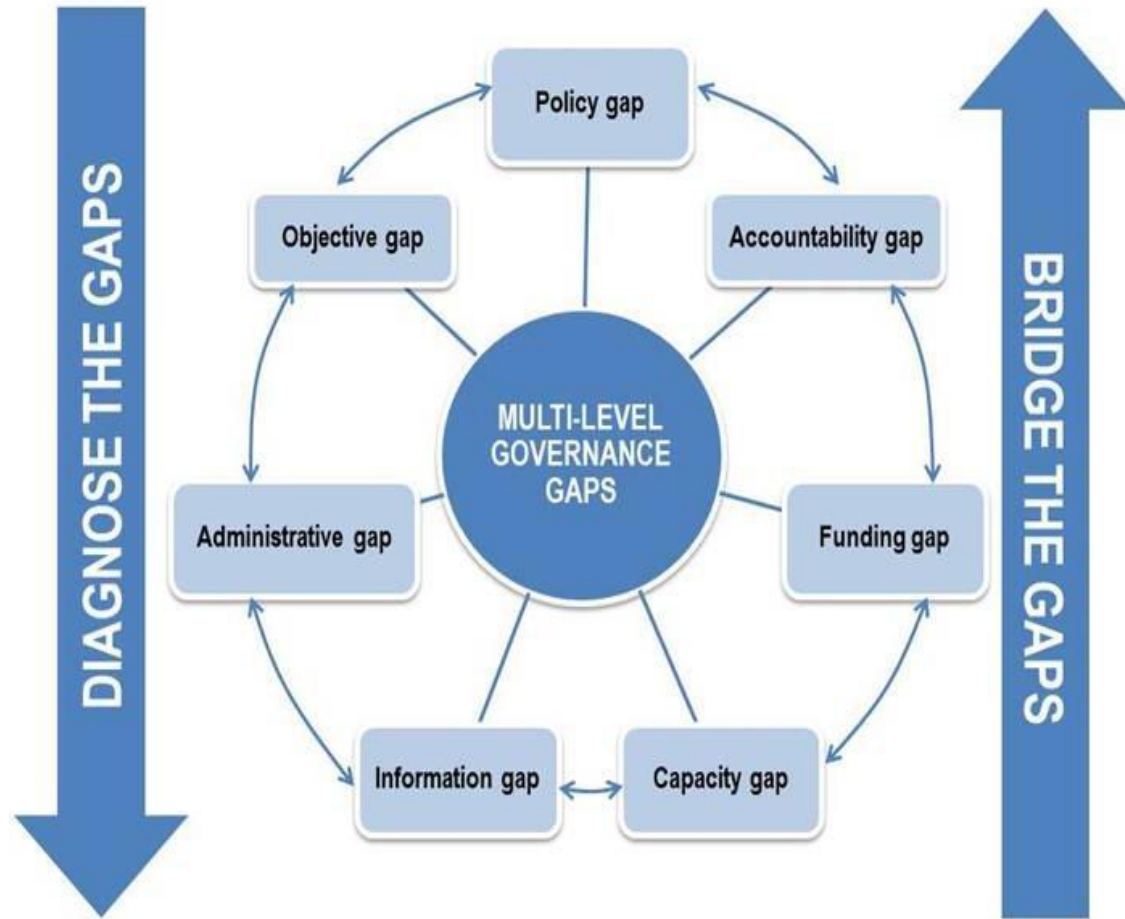


WHO/HOW - Survey Design and Implementation





WHAT – Multi-level Water Governance

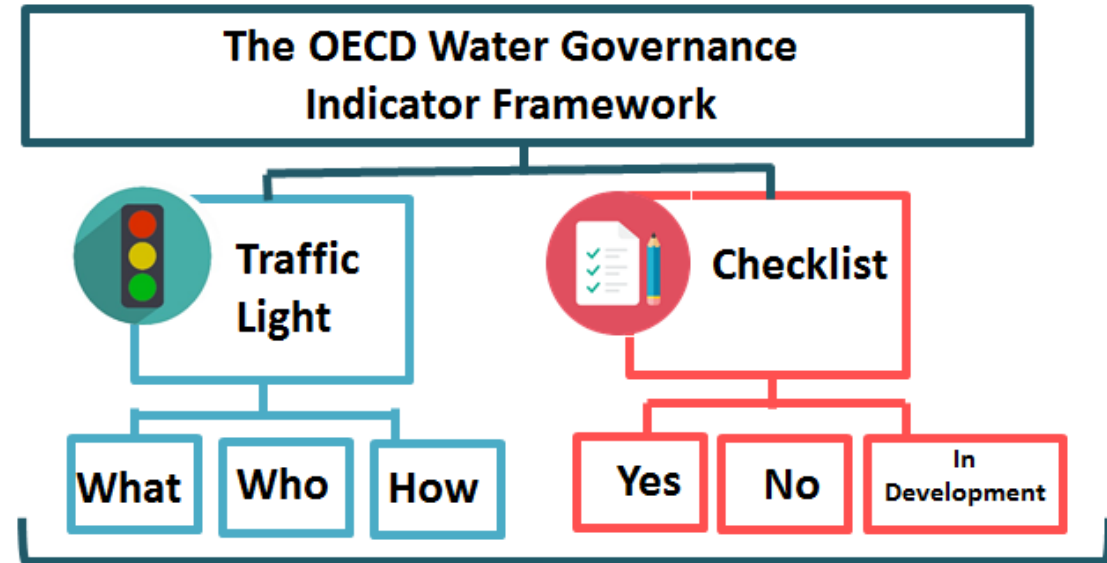
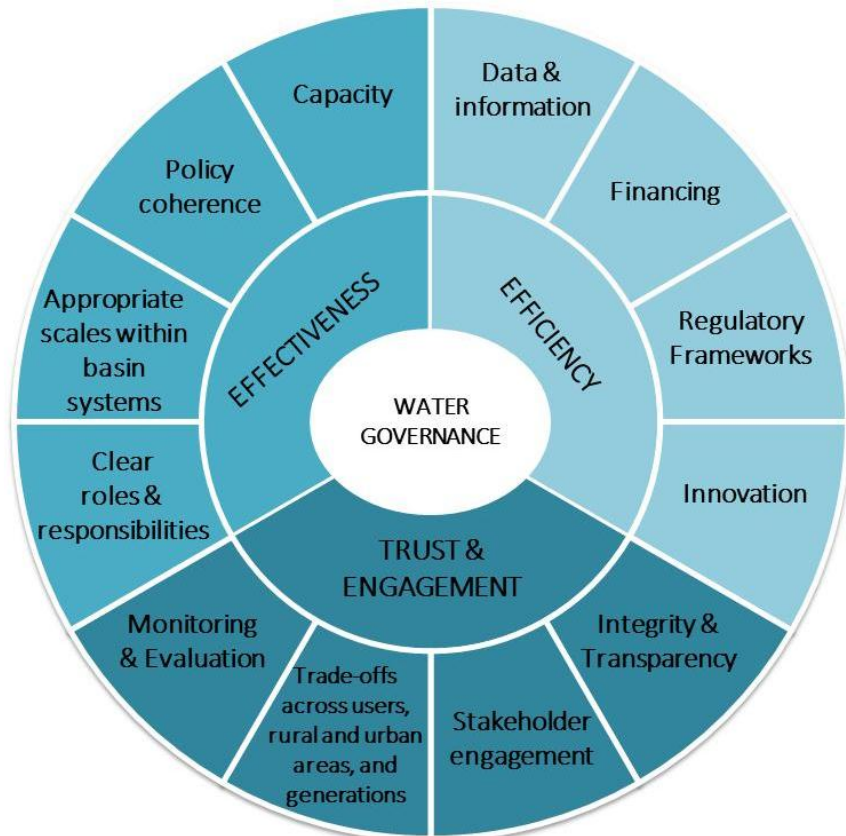


Water Governance refers to the range of political, institutional and administrative rules, practices and processes (formal and informal) through which decisions are taken and implemented, stakeholders can articulate their interests and have their concerns considered, and decision-makers are held accountable for water management (OECD, 2015)



WHAT – OECD Methodology

The OECD 12 Principles of Water Governance





WHAT – the 12 OECD Principles Explained

Policy frameworks (“what”): the policy and legal frameworks that represent the basis for the allocation of roles and responsibilities, the development of water policies and the implementation of water governance instruments.

Institutions (“who”): formal (and informal) institutions in charge of defining, implementing and evaluating water policies, as well as developing projects and programmes and producing and collecting data, etc. (e.g. the role of SH, govt agencies, PS, etc.)

Instruments (“how”): the instruments through which water policies are implemented and evaluated. Some examples can include the type of allocation regime, River basin plans, polluter pays principle, etc.



Water Governance Indicator Framework (i)

OECD Water Governance principle	Example(s) of question
1. Clear roles & responsibilities	Is there a dedicated water policy, indicating goals, duties, resources needed?
2. Appropriate scales	Where they exist, do catchment-based organisations have the adequate level of autonomy, staff and budget to carry out their functions?
3. Policy coherence	Are there horizontal co-ordination mechanisms at subnational and national levels?
4. Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Are there peer-to-peer dialogue platforms across river basin organisations?- Are there networks of utilities and networks of basin organisations at national level?
5. Data & information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Are key data on water services publicly available and communicated to customers?- Are there real-time data and do they guide decision making?
6. Financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Do flexible and solidarity mechanisms exist in case of water-related disasters?- Are there investment plans and programmes and do they guide decision making?



Water Governance Indicator Framework (ii)

OECD Water Governance principle	Example(s) of question
7. Regulatory frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Are water-related legislations subject to regulatory impact assessment?- Are there reviews of the governance and performance of regulatory and inspection agencies or bodies?
8. Innovation	Are there any public bodies or accredited bodies fostering innovation (financing, sharing feedback, assessing, incentivising)?
9. Integrity & transparency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Are there institutional anti-corruption plans, codes of conduct or integrity charters?- Are executive, legislative and judiciary powers clearly separated?- Are water accounts separated to ensure traceability of the water money?
10. Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Are there mechanisms in place to engage science in decision making?- Are there formal and informal mechanisms to engage stakeholders?
11. Trade-offs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Are rural-urban linkages clearly identified and addressed in water management?- Are there social tariffs or other measures for vulnerable categories of water users?
12. Monitoring & evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Do formal requirements exist for evaluation and monitoring?- Are there agreed-upon key performance indicators?- Do monitoring and reporting mechanisms exist?



WHAT FOR - Key Elements of the Survey

Use of indicators that can be used as a voluntary self-assessment tool. Impact indicators can serve to measure water governance;

Capacity development that can help enable water governance transformations at different scales (cities, basins, regions, country). These include the further use and dissemination of water governance practices as a peer-learning;

To adopt **an action-oriented approach** with indicators designed as a means to an end. To promote actions based on the analysis of what works, what does not work and what needs to be improved.

To **avoid perception-based indicators** or **normative** benchmarking: it will not serve to benchmark or monitor governance but rather to promote information sharing, awareness, inclusiveness and inform policy dialogue



Thailand Case Study

Water Governance as **a tool** to mainstream Water Security into National Water Strategy

Master plan on water resources management (3rd level): To support the 2nd level



Water for
domestic



Water for
production



Flood
Management



Water
Quality



Upstream
Conservation



Water
Management

KD1 Rural Household
Water security

KD 2 Economic Household
Water security

KD 3 Urban Water Security

KD 4 Environmental Water
Security

KD 5 Resilience to Water
Related Disaster Risks

Link With KDs

Link with SDGs

Water management

1. Water laws & institutional management
2. Water management plan
3. Monitoring and evaluation
4. Database of decision support system
5. R&D
6. Communication and citizen participation



Q&A

Thailand's Water Governance Survey: At What **Scale**?

- **Country** Multi-level Governance Assessment
- **Basin** Governance Assessment
- **Regional** Governance Assessment
- **Sub-Sector** Water Governance Assessment
- **Timeline** (Survey Design and Implementation) to be defined together: AWDO 2020 Report **May 2020**



Thank you

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