



# Erhöhung der STEuerungskompetenz zur ERreichung der Ziele eines integrierten Wassermanagements (STEER) -

Increasing Good Governance for Achieving the Objectives of Integrated Water Resources Management



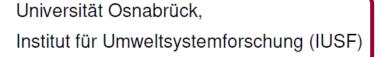


### Project Consortium











Coordination



Universität Osnabrück, Institut für Sozialwissenschaften (ISW)



Ecologic Institut gemeinnützige GmbH (ECO)



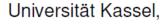


Deutsches Institut für Entwicklungspolitik,

Abteilung Umweltpolitik und Ressourcenmanagement (DIE)







Internationale Agrarpolitik und Umweltgovernance (UKS)



Oldenburg-Ostfriesischer-Wasserverband (OOWV)



Emschergenossenschaft,

Abteilung Strategisches Flussgebietsmanagement (EMG)

# STEER Objectives

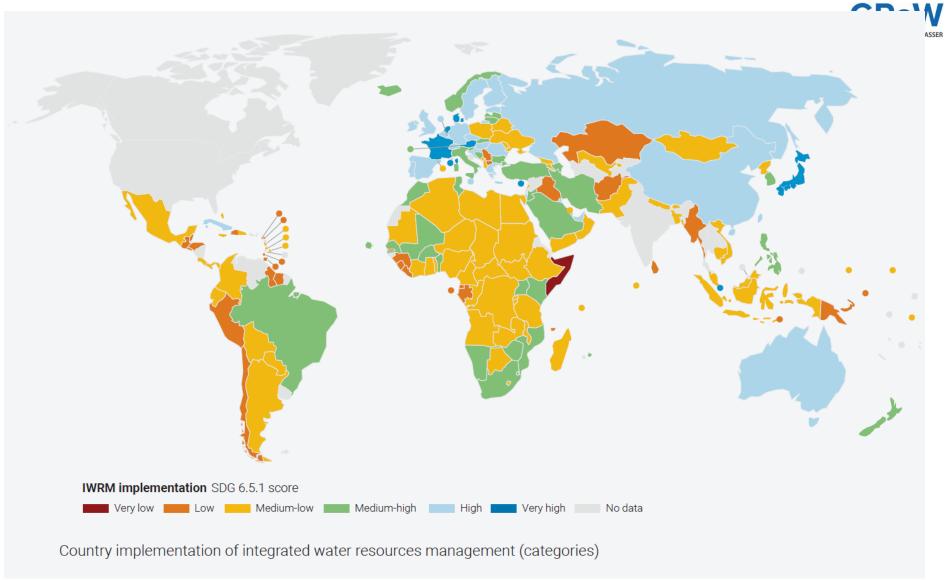




- Development of a diagnostic approach
- Analysis of the transferability of elements of effective governance systems and of successful experiences to different contexts
- Elaboration of strategies to support transformative change towards improved water governance and management
- Support implementation of the SDGs

## Results reporting SDG target 6.5.1 in 2018







Cou	untry Questionnaire for SDG Indicator 6.5.1: <i>Quick Overview</i>	
	<b>Section 1: Enabling Environment.</b> Assessment of Degree of implementation (0 $-$ 100)	
1.1	What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at	
	the national level?	
а	National water resources <b>policy,</b> or similar	
b	National water resources law(s)	
С	National integrated water resources management (IWRM) plans, or similar	
1.2	What is the status of policies, laws and plans to support IWRM at other levels?	
а	Sub-national water resources policies or similar	
b	Basin/aquifer management plans or similar, based on IWRM	
c	Arrangements for transboundary water management in most important basins / aquifers	
d	FEDERAL COUNTRIES ONLY: Provincial/state water resources laws.	
	Section 2: Institutions and Participation. Assessment of Degree of implementation (0 – 100)	



#### Indicator 6.5.1 Calculation

Section 1 Enabling Environment – Average score

Section 2 Institutions and Participation – Average Score

Section 3 Management Instruments - Average Score

Section 4 Financing – Average Score

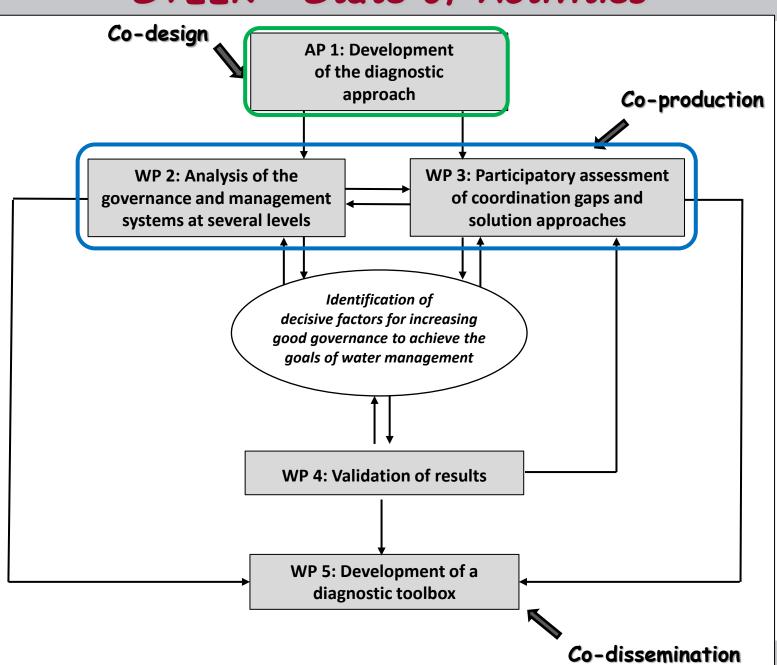
#### Indicator 6.5.1 score = Average of above (Degree of IWRM implementation (0-100))

b	Public participation in water resources, policy, planning and management at the local level
С	Gender-specific objectives at sub-national levels
d	Gender-specific objectives and plans at transboundary level
e	Organizational framework for transboundary water management for most important basins / aquifers
f	FEDERAL COUNTRIES ONLY: <b>Provincial / State authorities</b> responsible for water resources management
	Section 3: Management Instruments. Assessment of Degree of implementation $(0-100)$
3.1	What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at the national level?
а	National monitoring of water availability (includes surface and/or groundwater, as relevant to the country).
b	Sustainable and efficient water use management from the national level
С	Pollution control from the national level
d	Management of water-related ecosystems from the national level
e	Management instruments to reduce impacts of water-related disasters from the national level
3.2	What is the status of management instruments to support IWRM implementation at other levels?
а	Basin management instruments.
b	Aquifer management instruments.



#### STEER - State of Activities







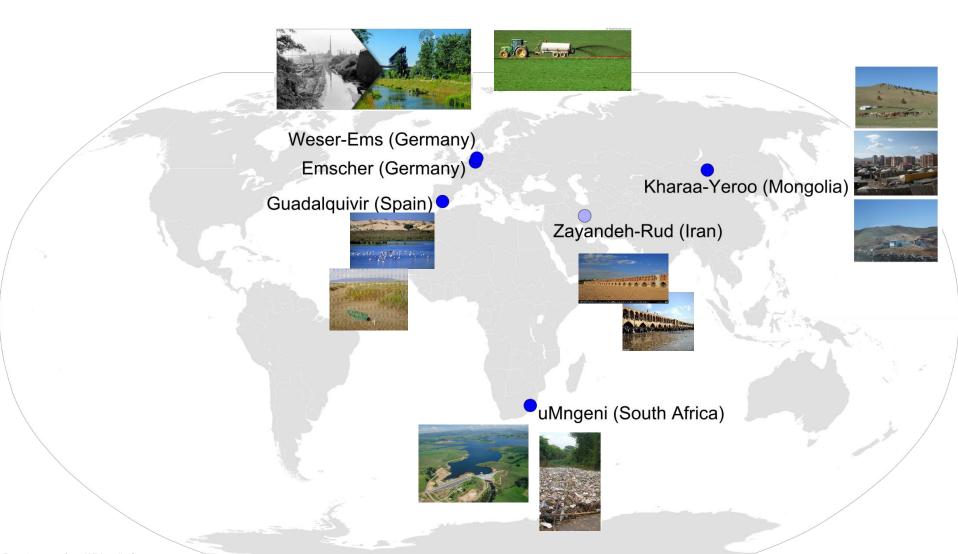
In depth case studies

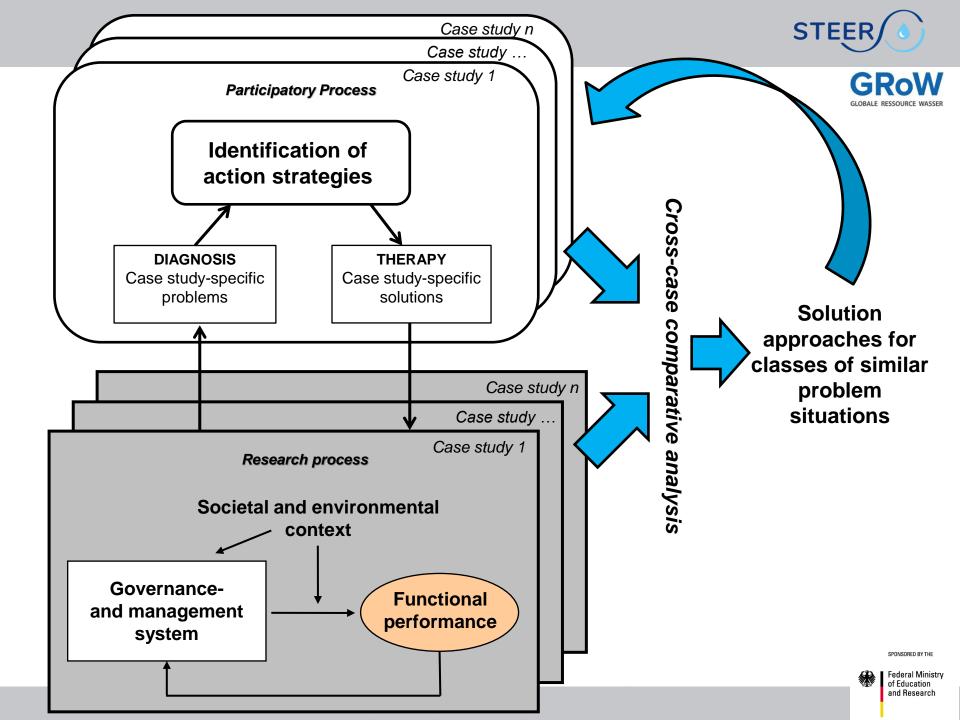


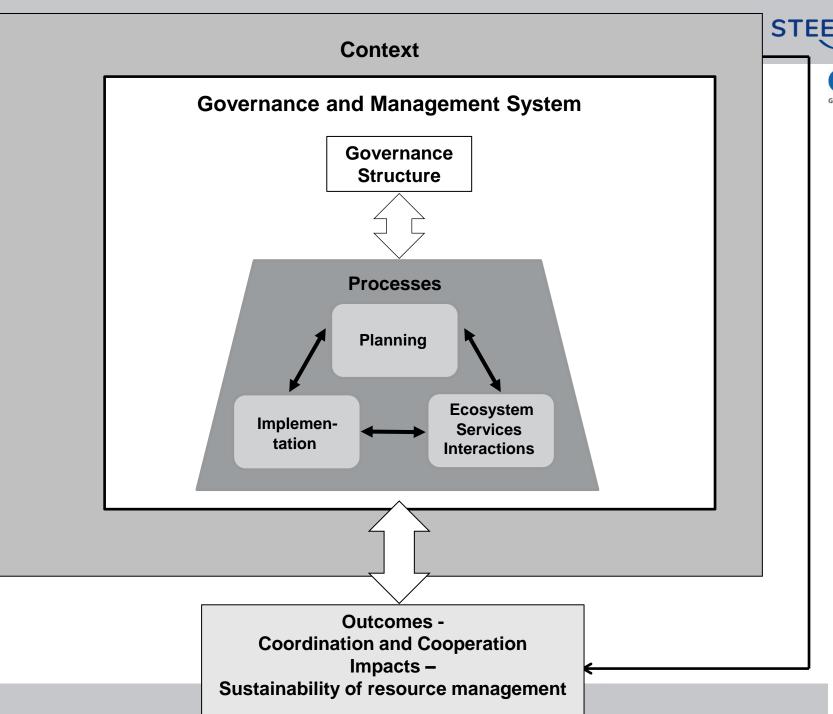


## Case Studies



















# Develop and use guiding hypotheses to operationalize framework

# Some guiding hypotheses on what supports Governance Capacity



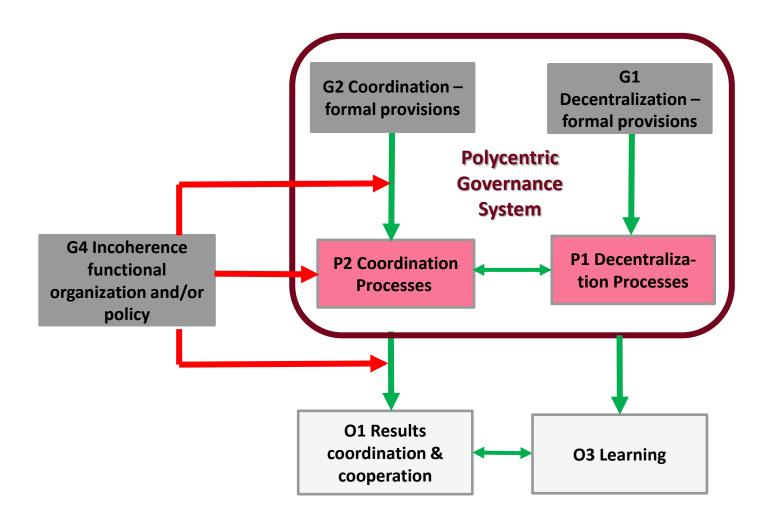
Polycentric structures with flexible coordination across sectoral and administrative boundaries



### Illustration - Causal Pathways







# Guiding hypotheses on what supports Governance Capacity continued



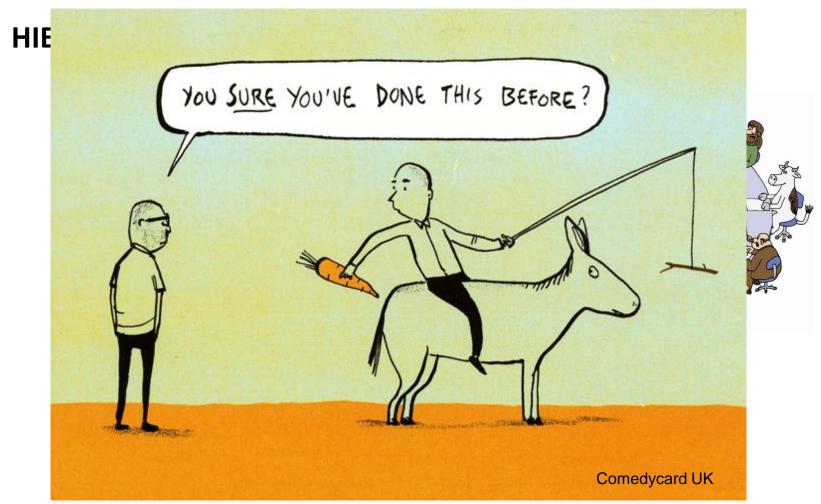
Polycentric structures with flexible coordination across sectoral and administrative boundaries

Combination of governance modes (Markets, Bureaucratic Hierarchies, Networks) – capacity for metagovernance needed

# Governance Modes and Metagovernance









# Guiding hypotheses on what supports Governance Capacity continued



Polycentric structures with flexible coordination across sectoral and administrative boundaries

Combination of governance modes (Markets, Bureaucratic Hierarchies, Networks) – capacity for metagovernance needed

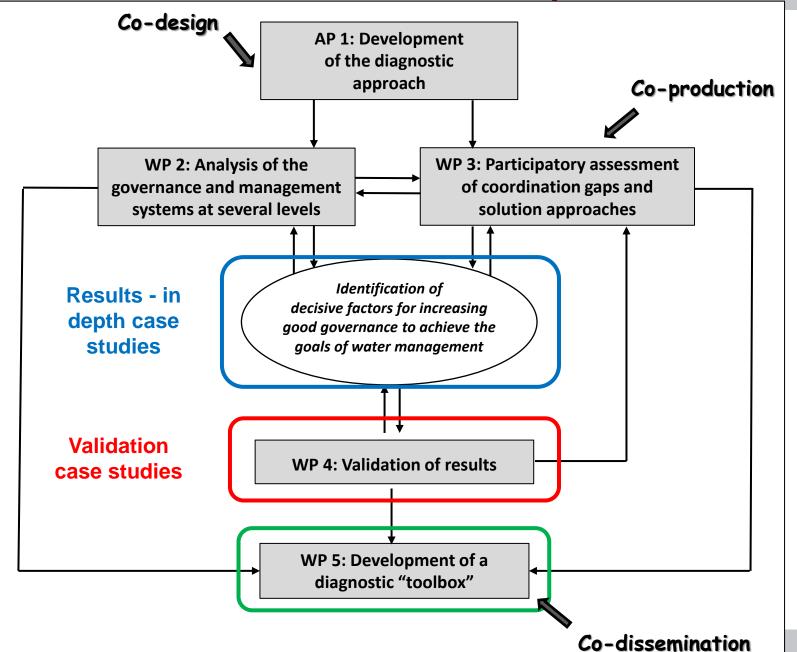
Synergistic not conflictual relationships between formal and informal institutions

Ecosystem services approach to make complex interdependencies and trade-offs explicit and meaningful

#### STEER - Next Steps









#### Conclusions and Outlook





- Analyses of cross-sectoral coordination and coordination instruments often focused on national level.
- Little attention on regional level, where consequences of insufficient coordination manifest themselves in tangible water management deficits
- Few studies on effectiveness of coordination instruments and in particular combinations thereof with respect to reaching improved coordination outcomes.
- STEER will close these gaps in research and practice by
  - Developing innovative diagnostic approach and framework of analysis for both in depth and more pragmatic applications
  - Providing insights on solutions to coordination deficits and conditions for their transferability
  - Developing and implementing a tool box with the intention that it will be further developed and extended by experiences from additional case studies





# Thank You for Your Attention! The STEER Team

