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Water Governance in the OSCE Area- increasing security
and stability through cooperation

**Session I: The Benefits of Good Water governance
Across Different Levels –**

A Practitioner’s Perspectives

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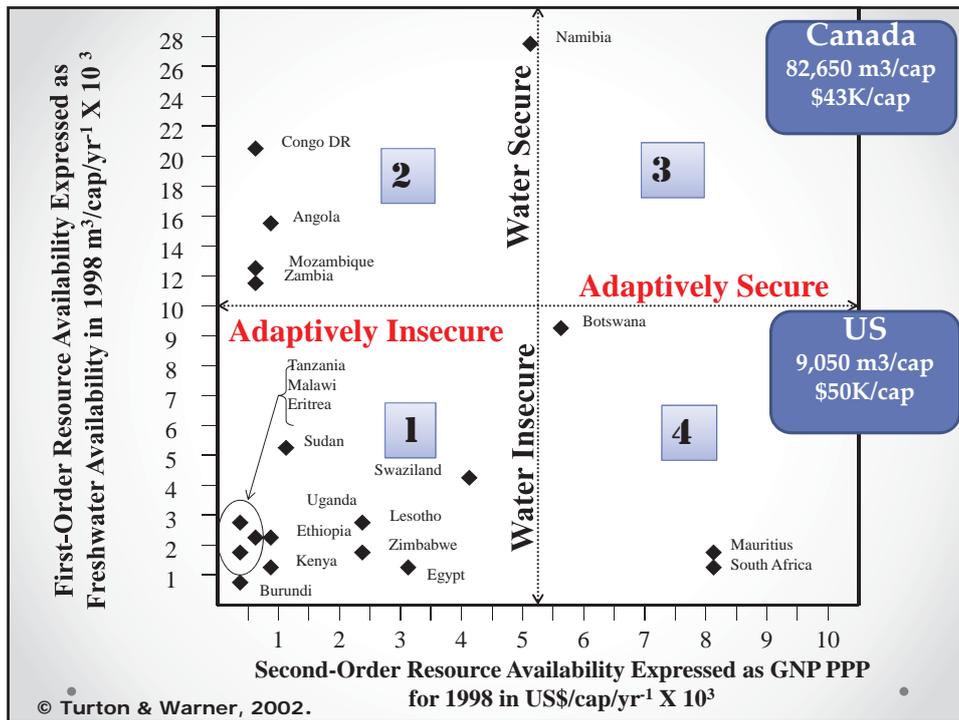
Johns Hopkins University &
U.S. Corps of Engineers, Institute for Water Resources

Some observations

- ‘water crises’ are often ‘governance crises’: one only has to compare N. Korea with S. Korea to understand why one country is starving and the other is not.
- Water governance is about delivering services, solving key water challenges, and assigning responsibility and accountability for results and performance

Roles and responsibilities w.r.t water include:

- Policy-making:** strategic planning; priority-setting
- Policy implementation:** capacity development, financing, budgeting, legislation, regulations
- Operational management:** service delivery, operations
- Regulation and Enforcement:** standards, tariff-setting, licensing, monitoring, auditing.



Water security is about:

- Poverty reduction and social well-being
- Reduction of flood and drought Disaster damages
- Providing reliable services (clean drinking water; wastewater disposal, hydro-energy, irrigation, environmental flows)
- securing water as an essential factor of production
- Contributing to growth and National Economic Development, social well-being and environmental quality
- **Water resources management and 'governance' is inherently concerned with water security**

Definitions of 'Water Governance'

- ❑ **WG** 'encompasses the range of political, institutional, and administrative rules, practices, and processes through which decisions are taken and implemented; stakeholders can articulate their interests...; and decision-makers are held accountable in the management of water resources and delivery of services [OECD Council on Water Governance; 29 April, 2015]
- ❑ **WG** "is a process which promotes the coordinated development and management of water, land and related resources, in order to maximise the resultant economic and social welfare in an equitable manner without compromising the sustainability of vital ecosystems . [Global Water Partnership 2003]
- ❑ **IWRM is the implementation platform for 'water governance' to achieve sustainable development goals.** It demands a new framework and significant changes in existing interactions between politics, laws, regulations, institutions, civil society, and the consumer-voter. [Rogers and Hall, 2003]

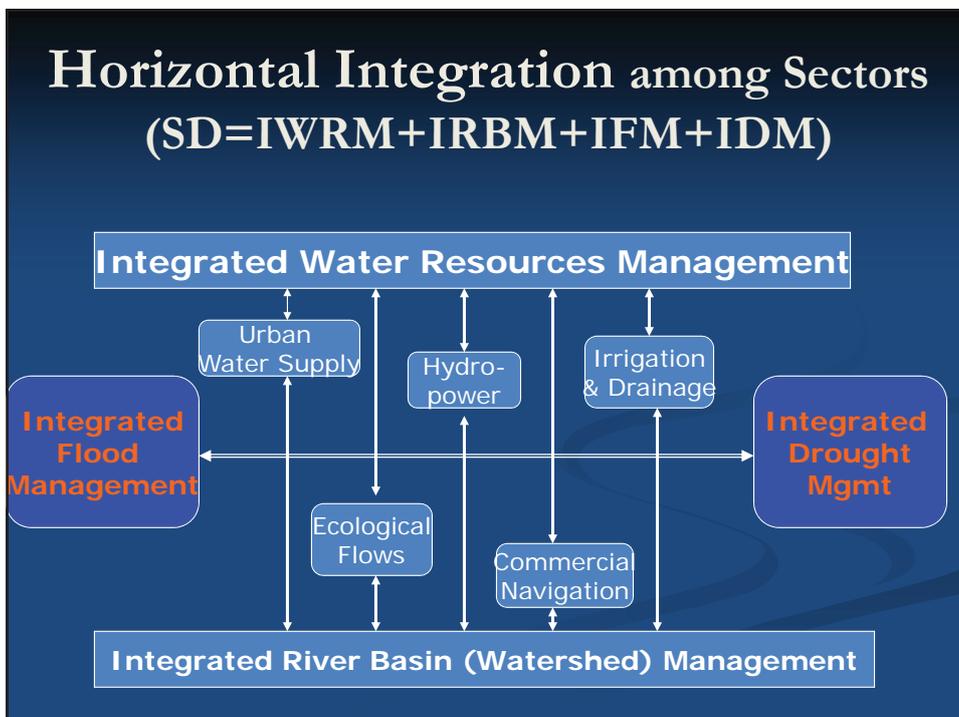
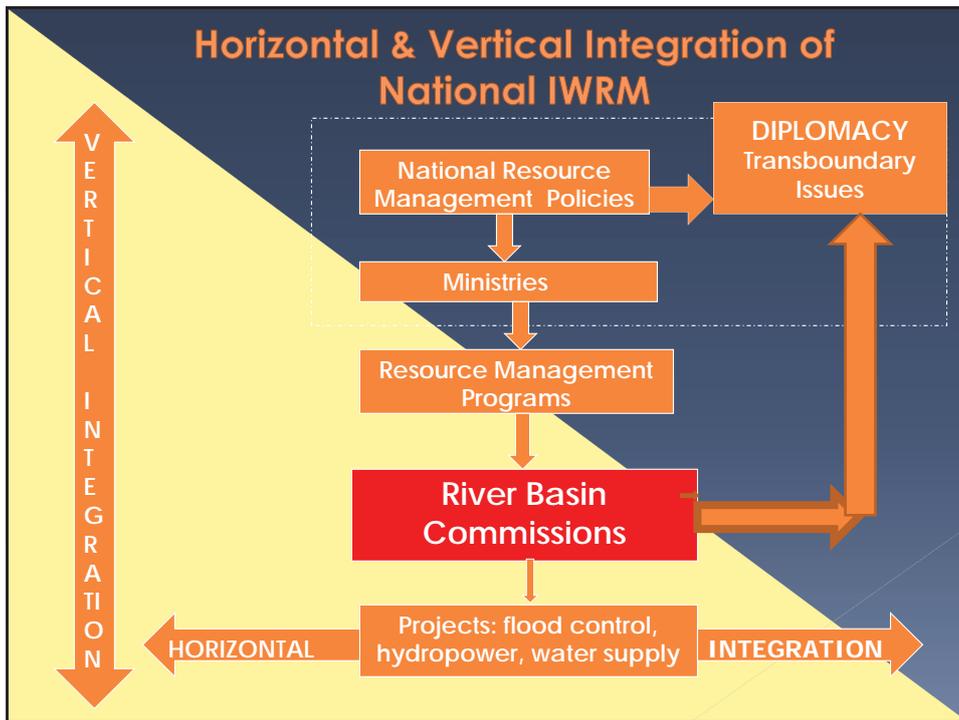
Some Differences in SD/IWRM Goals

Developed Nations

- Social well-being
- Resource use efficiency
- Regulatory enforcement focus
- Environmental justice
- **Flood control, navigation, multipurpose storage**
- **Private Sector Investment**
- **Ecorestoration/biodiversity**
- Watershed Mgmt/Protection
- **Hazard Risk reduction plans**
- Recreation & Esthetics
- Transparency/Accountability
- Participatory planning
- Best Available technology

Developing Nations

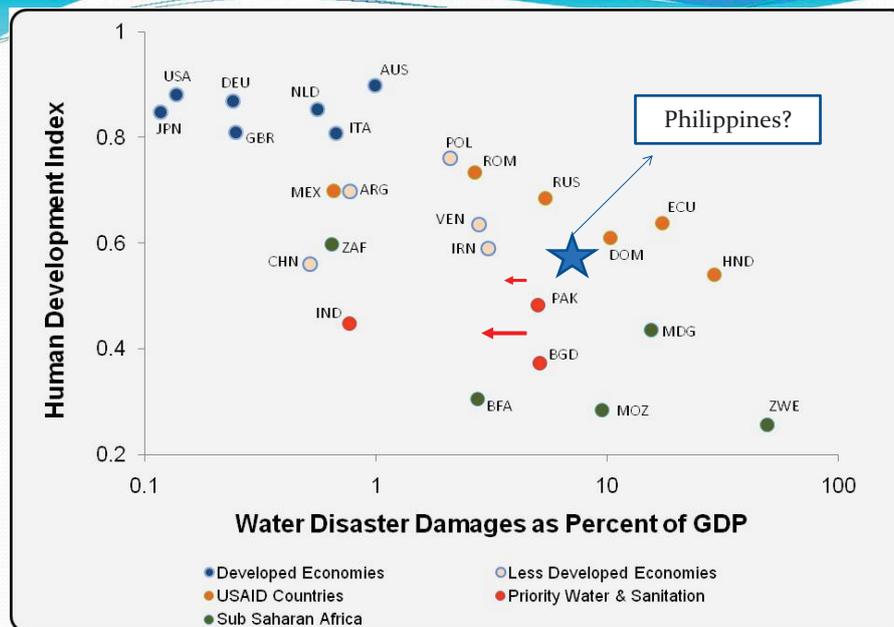
- **Poverty reduction**
- **Economic Development**
- Access to clean water
- Gender Equity
- **Irrigation/drainage**
- **Water Supply/Sanitation**
- **Public sector investment**
- Waterborne diseases
- Rural Development
- **Humanitarian disaster relief**
- Water User associations for operation and maintenance
- "Appropriate" technologies



***Necessary and # Sufficient Conditions for Effective National IWRM: 10 'Commandments'

- # National Water Policy
- # National Water Commission
- # National Water Code (comprehensive and consistent compilation of all regulations and policies)
- # River Basin Commissions
- # Watershed Management Plans
- # Watershed User Associations (irrigation districts, flood control districts, water quality, environment, etc.)
- ***Consistent Project Planning and Evaluation Guidelines [r, BCA]
- ***Consistent Engineering standards and hydrologic criteria
- ***Effective Regulatory Infrastructure
- ***Effective Institutional Enforcement Infrastructure

Water Security and Disaster Reduction



**'Integrated (?)' Institutional Response
for 'Katrina'
US Federal System:
Too many cooks ???**



DHS FEMA: Department of Homeland Security / Federal Emergency Management Agency

HUD: Department of Housing and Urban Development

HEW: House Education and the Workforce (HEW) Committee

DOT: Department of Transportation

DOD Corps: Department of Defense, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

NSF: National Science Foundation

ASCE: American Society of Civil Engineers

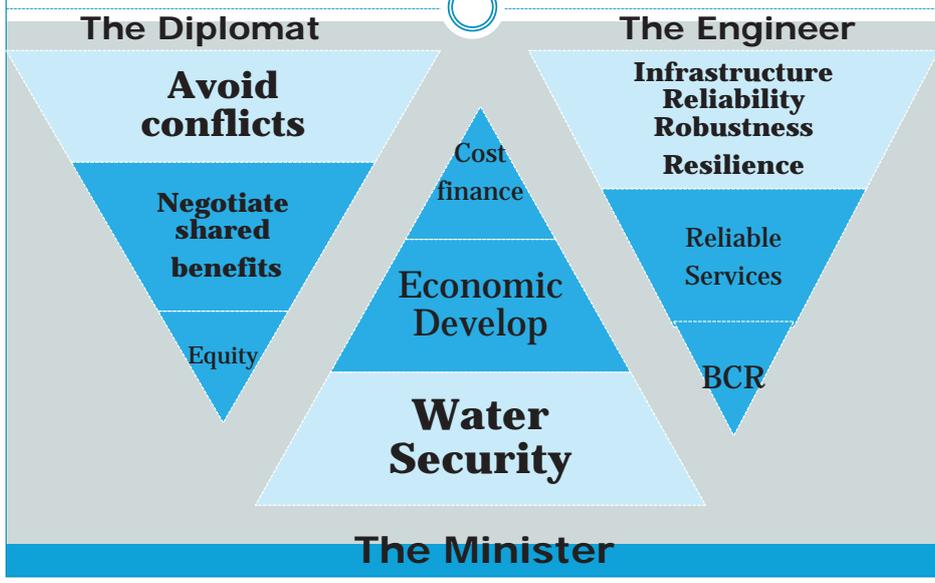
NRC: National Research Council
ASFPM: Association of State Floodplain Managers

CWPRRA: Coastal Wetland Planning, Protection and Restoration Act (task force)

LCA: Louisiana Coastal Area (restoration study)

States of MS, LA, TX

Three overlapping perspectives of Water Governance and responsibilities





A cooperative regional/transboundary agenda will only work if it is compatible with a sovereign agenda

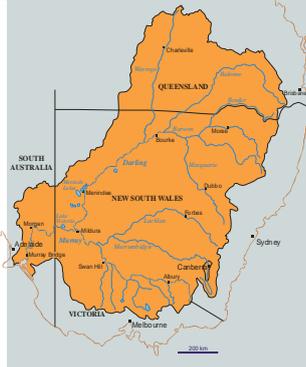
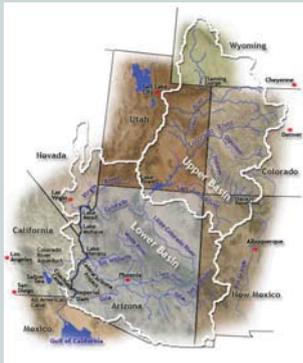
Sovereign (National) development agenda	Transboundary (Regional; Basin) Development Agenda
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty reduction • Reduce risks of flooding and droughts • Economic development [tourism, industry, trade] • Private sector financing • Improve social welfare services: education, health • Improve environmental quality (EQ): water & air; natural ecological resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regional trade, agriculture, commodities • Water sharing: risk reduction; flow allocation; water quality • Regional energy/power sharing networks • Transportation (rail, water and road corridors) • Globalization of economies • Globalization of climate concerns (FCCC, Kyoto) • Global environmental issues

Evaluating 'Good' Water Governance

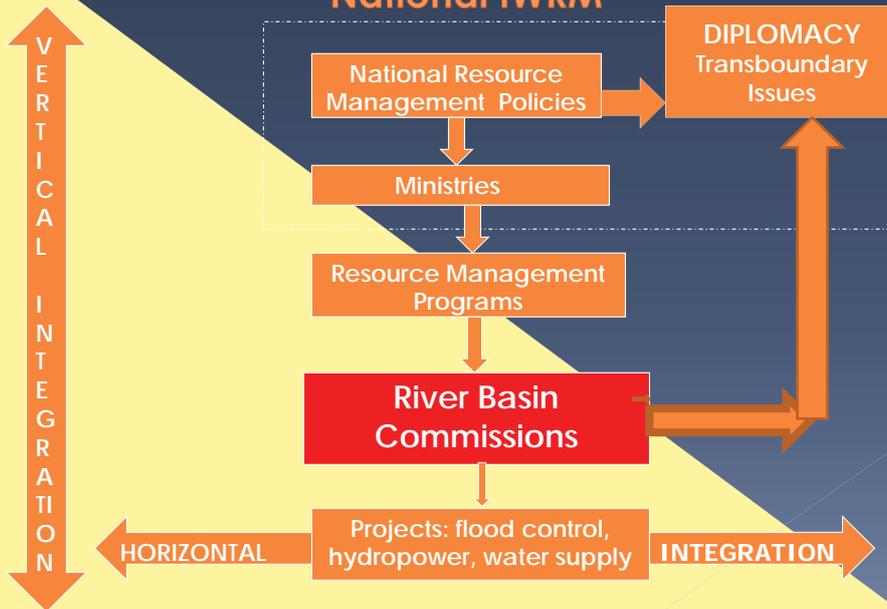
Colorado Basin
Compact: B-

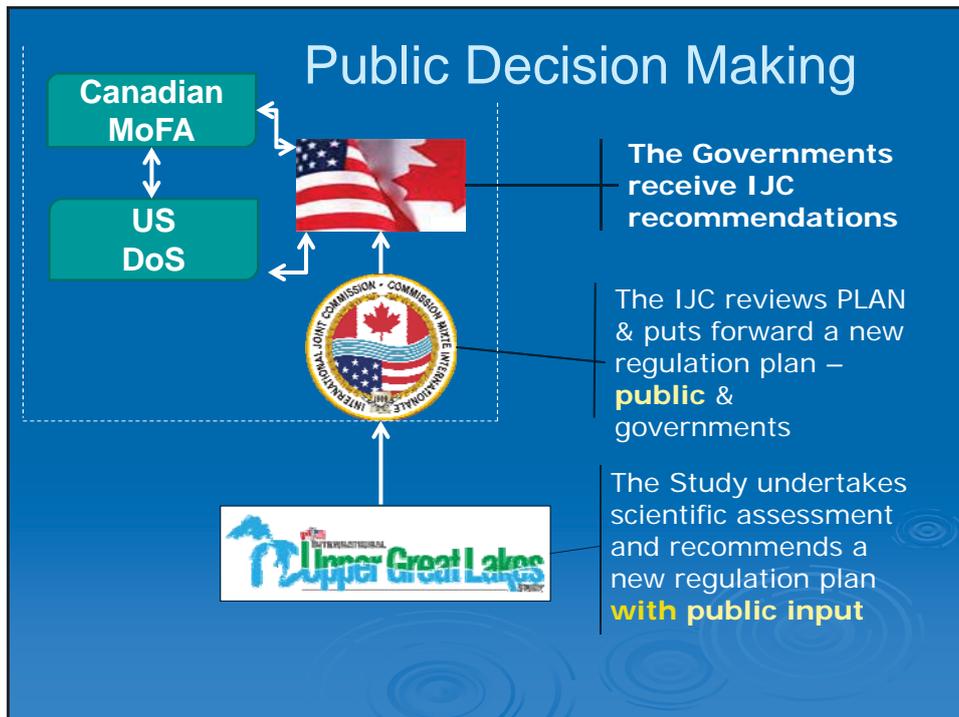
Dniester R.
Commission: TBD

Murray-Darling R:
Commission B+



Horizontal & Vertical Integration of National IWRM





Ukraine-Moldova Transboundary Water Treaty: Dniester R. Basin Commission

- “...establish legal and institutional foundations for cooperation towards achieving rational and environmentally sound use and protection of water and other natural resources and ecosystems of the Dniester River basin in the interests of population and sustainable development ...”
- “utilize water resources of the Dniester River basin in an equitable and reasonable manner with a view to attaining sustainable utilization thereof and benefits therefrom consistent with adequate protection of waters of the Dniester River basin...”
- to achieve the objective of the present Treaty, the Contracting Parties shall establish the **Commission on Sustainable Use and Protection of the Dniester River basin**,

Finis- Merci

OMG! This is so complicated

Relax. Enjoy

