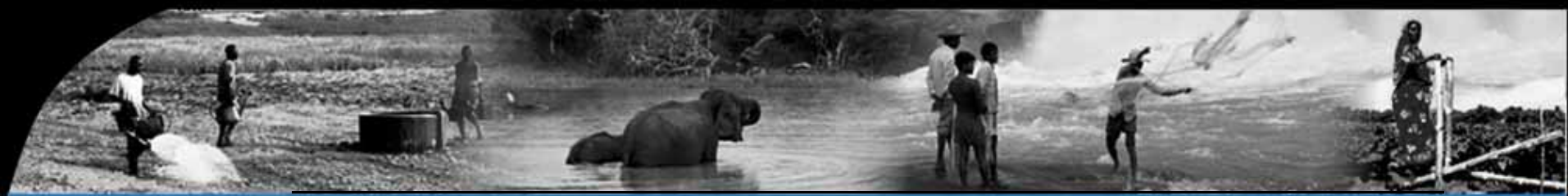


# Presentation

Presentation from the 2009 World Water Week in Stockholm  
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**WORLD**  
in Stockholm,  
August 16–22, 2009 **WATER**  
**WEEK**



# Regional Water Governance Benchmarking Project

## Lessons from Jordan and Turkey

August 2009



**USAID**  
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- Discuss some issues related to water governance in Jordan (Ra'ed)
- Applying ReWaB benchmarking approach: Explain methods and some results from Jordan and Turkey (Lautze)
- Does this approach capture country conditions, & what are opportunities and constraints ? (Giordano)
- Discussion

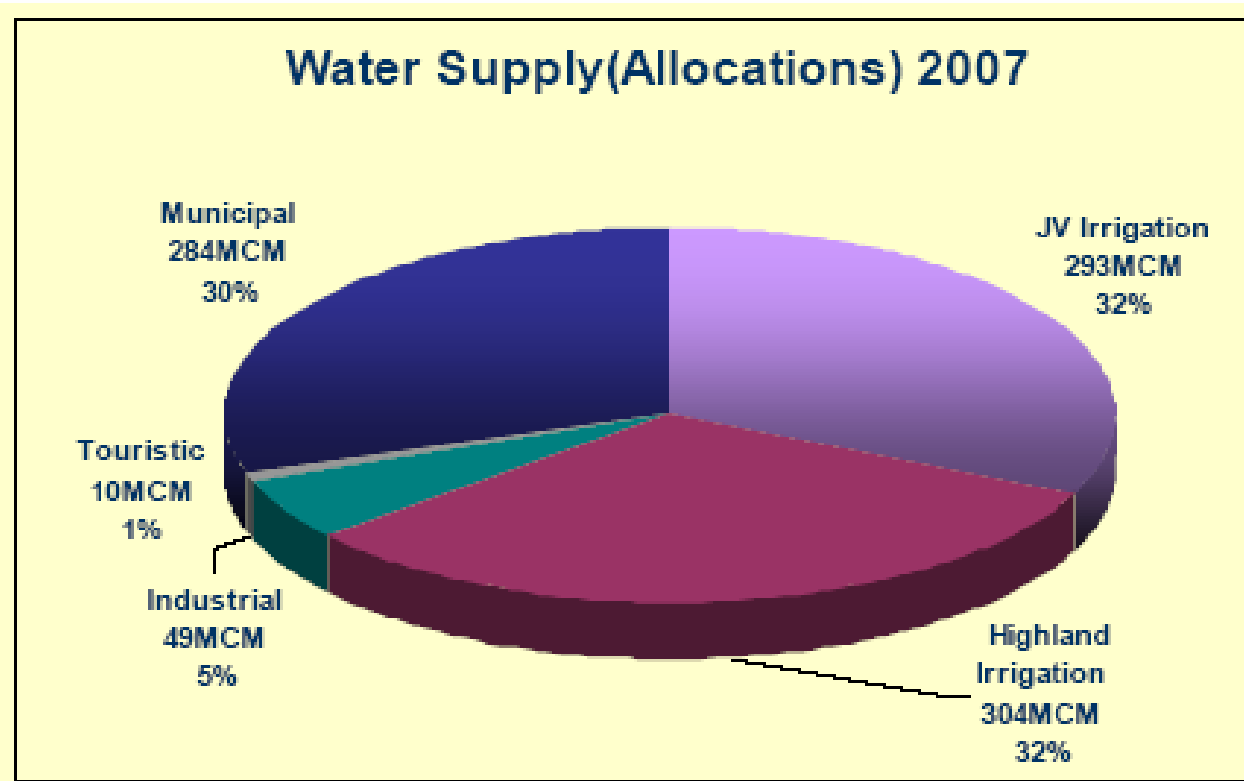
# Jordan's Water Sector Profile

- Lower middle income country
- In 2007:
  - Demand exceeded Resources by **638** MCM/year
  - Deficit between Supply from Demand was **565** MCM
- One of the 4 **poorest** countries
- Annual per capita water availability is **145** m<sup>3</sup> for all purposes



# Jordan's Water Sector Profile

- **64%** of water is consumed by the agricultural sector
- **90%** of treated wastewater is reused (mainly for irrigation)



# Jordan's Water Sector Profile

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- **98%** of Jordan's population is served by **drinking water network**
- **62%** of Jordan's population is served by **sewerage network**
- **Jordan's Water Strategy 2008-2022** recently issued

### New Water Strategy v. Water Strategy and Policies of 1998

- Royal committee members from different stakeholders
- Drafts reviewed by many different stakeholders
- Workshops for discussion and developing action plan
- Water strategy and policies of 1998 was almost developed internally by MWI



*Water for Life*  
*Jordan's Water Strategy*  
*2008-2022*



[www.iwmi.org](http://www.iwmi.org)

- **Karama Dam**

- One solution was to wash the dam for some years
- Other to build a desalination
- Was all information declared?
- Extensive debates about the project, who was responsible?
- How decision taken to proceed with the project?
- After 12 years, limited benefits of the project
- Deputies called for sending its file to the prosecutor general for investigation
  - how liable party was identified? Who was accountable?

# Assessing Water Governance

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- 4 days of workshops, 27 people, Kempinski hotel, Amman
- Participants came from different organizations
  - Min of Water, Min of Environment, Universities, NGOs, private sector, etc.
- Two main exercises, one focused on water governance processes, one focused on water sector functions
- Group work utilized to arrive at responses

## Process Features

Transparency
Participation
Accountability & Integrity
Rule of Law
Responsiveness

## Functions

Regulating Water Resources & Services
Developing & Managing Water Resources
Allocating Water
Planning Strategically
Organizing & Building Capacity

## Processes

1. To satisfy increased drinking water demand, there are options to increase use of surface water, groundwater and desalinated water. There are also options to increase efficiency of water use. Key decisions must be made in selecting for five common challenges to our focal countries: the appropriate mix of these and other options.

- **Satisfying drinking water demand**

How **participative** are decisions for selecting the best mix of options to satisfy increased drinking water demand?

- **Reducing GW (over)abstraction**

How **transparent** are decisions for selecting the best mix of options to satisfy increased drinking water demand?

- **Balancing rural-urban needs**

How much **integrity/accountability** in decisions for selecting the best mix of options to satisfy increased drinking water demand?

- **Balancing up-downstream needs**

To what degree do decisions for selecting the best mix of options to satisfy increased drinking water demand follow the **rule of law**?

- **Allocating re-used wastewater**

How **responsive** are these decisions to changes in demand and other new circumstances?

Organizations	Functions				
	Organizing and building capacity in the water	Planning strategically	Allocating water resources	Developing and managing water	Regulating water resources and services
<b>Functions</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants assessed the extent to which key organizations were involved in carry out standard water resources functions</li> <li>1-5 rating system</li> <li>Group work</li> </ul>					
Agriculture Ministry					
Courts					
DSI					
Energy Ministry					
Energy Regulatory Agency					
Environment Ministry					
Health Ministry					
Iller Bank					
State Planning Organization					
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GD of Energy, Water, and Environment					
Irrigation Union Association					
Municipalities					
Parliament					
Special Provincial Administration (SPRD)					
Environmental NGOs					
Universities					
Irrigation Cooperatives Association					
Pressurized Irrigation Industries Association					
Hydroelectric Power Industry Association					

# Results from Jordan (Processes)

	Q1: DW	Q2: GW	Q3: Urban	Q4: Up stream	Q5: WW	Average
Participation	2.43	2.86	1.86	2.57	3.71	2.69
Transparency	2.86	3.00	2.43	2.57	3.43	2.86
Integrity	3.00	2.00	2.86	2.86	3.29	2.80
Rule of Law	3.14	2.43	2.57	3.00	3.71	2.97
Responsiveness	3.00	3.14	3.29	3.14	3.29	3.17
Average	2.89	2.69	2.60	2.83	3.49	

# Results from Turkey (O&F matrix)

Organizations	Functions					Average
	Organizing and building capacity in the water sector	Planning strategically	Allocating water	Developing and managing water resources	Regulating water resources and services	
Agriculture Ministry	2.0	2.2	1.0	2.2	2.2	1.9
Courts	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.4
DSI	4.8	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9
Energy Ministry	2.8	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.5
Energy Regulatory Agency	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.7
Environment Ministry	3.8	3.2	2.2	3.0	4.6	3.4
Health Ministry	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.3
Iller Bank	2.0	1.6	1.0	1.6	2.2	1.7
State Planning Organization	3.0	4.0	1.2	2.6	2.2	2.6
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, GD of Energy, Water, and Environment	2.2	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.8
Irrigation Union Association	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.0	3.2	2.2
Municipalities	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.1
Parliament	3.8	2.6	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.3
Special Provincial Administration (SPRD)	1.4	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.2	1.9
Environmental NGOs	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4
Universities	2.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.7
Irrigation Cooperatives Association	2.2	2.0	1.0	1.2	2.4	1.8
Pressurized Irrigation Industries Association	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4
Hydroelectric Power Industry Association	1.8	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.5

## *In Jordan...*

- Governance processes appear strongest with re-used wastewater
- Integrity not strong in reducing groundwater table decline
- Little participation in transferring water to Amman from rural areas
- Nonetheless, centrist tendency in responses

## *In Turkey...*

- DSI very active in water sector

# Constraints, Opportunities, Broader Context

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- Selection of Participants
- Challenges with lack of understanding, or with confused understanding about what water governance means
- Complex concept: difficult to explain in 1 day or even 1 week
- Need additional countries to test comparability (anchoring)
  - But are there motivational issues with doing this many exercises (vignettes) ?
  - Another option: more descriptive anchors ?

# Some bigger picture issues

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- The political economy context: When is it appropriate to examine just water governance?
- Levels of governance: National, regional, local
- Scale of governance: National versus basin versus ...
- Local relevance versus international comparison

- Centrist tendency in responses might be explained by the general nature of questions
- But general nature of questions is almost inherent in questions applicable across a range of countries
- How to produce questions that elicit strong responses yet are applicable across range of countries?

- Despite drawbacks, this work is important step to assessing water governance
- Much can be taken from this; important opportunity to build on it
- Work on this project has highlighted that much greater clarity is needed in defining and using “water governance”
  - Clarity means less words, not more

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