

Coordination, Cooperation, and Collaboration for CWIS

Maria Salvetti

OECD

This is not an ADB material. The views expressed in this document are the views of the author/s and/or their organizations and do not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the Asian Development Bank or its Board of Governors, or the governments they represent. ADB does not guarantee the accuracy and/or completeness of the material's content, and accepts no responsibility for any direct or indirect consequence of their use or reliance, whether wholly or partially. Please feel free to contact the authors directly should you have queries.



OECD Survey on Water Governance



www.oecd.org/governance/oecd-principleson-water-governance.htm

- Governance data collected for a total of 48 countries in the Asia-Pacific region
- 46 questions, distributed into 12 sections, were answered w/ secondary data & info
- (1) overview of water governance characteristics, (2) quantified evidence regarding governance gaps, and (3) diversity of governance situations across the Asia-Pacific region

Water governance characteristics and gaps

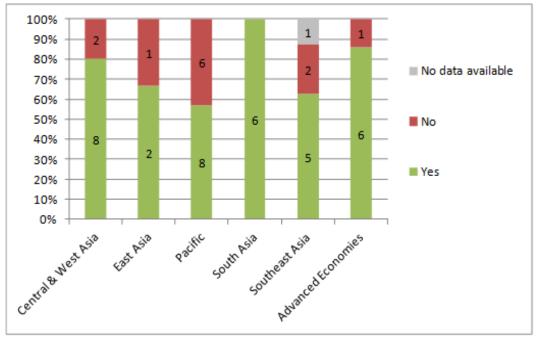
	Principle	CWA	EA	PA	SA	SEA	AE	
Effectiveness	1. Roles and responsibilities							
	2. Appropriate scale							
	3. Policy coherence							
	4. Capacity authorities							
Efficiency	5. Data and information							
	6. Financial resources							
	7. Regulatory frameworks							
	8. Innovative practices							
Trust and Engagement	9. Integrity							1
	10. Stakeholder engagement							
	11. Trade-offs							
	12. Monitoring and evaluation							
		in place and functioning in place but only partly implemented, partly not in place not in place not sufficient data to justify average for the region						

Some key governance findings

>Most countries have an overarching water policy framework

Limited effectiveness of regulatory frameworks: a focus on water services

Share of countries having adopted a dedicated water law per geographic area, Asia – Pacific region

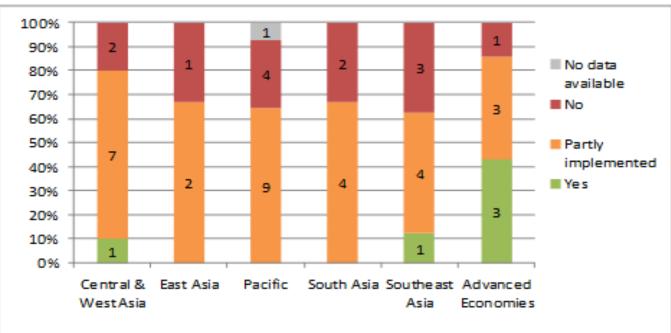


- National overarching framework commonly mentions the UN human right to water and sanitation (45 countries)
- Dedicated water services regulatory bodies in nearly all countries of the region => no information found for one third regarding the clear definition of their mandate and powers in existing bylaws

Some key governance findings

A majority of countries have adopted dedicated water policies (incl. sanitation)

Limited implementation due to human resources and funding gaps

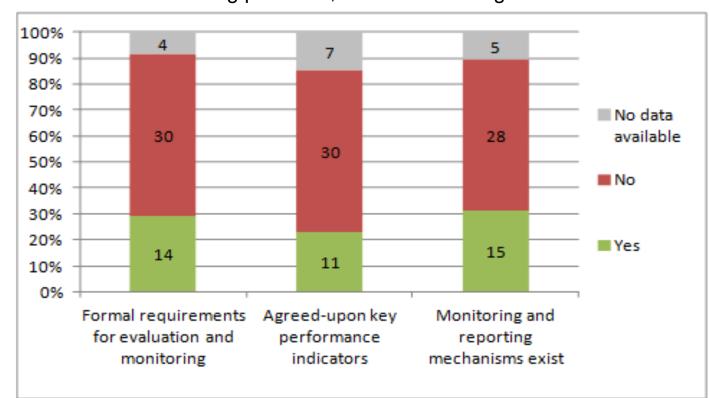


Level of implementation of dedicated WASH policy per geographic area, Asia – Pacific region

Some key governance findings

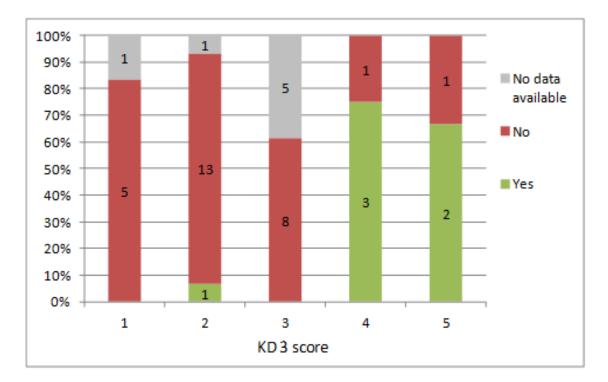
Insufficient data & monitoring hampering water policies evaluation

Share of countries having set-up water-related monitoring practices, Asia – Pacific region



Linking water governance & water security

Share of countries having adopted key performance indicators for water and sanitation services according to urban water security (KD3) scores



Some key governance recommendations

Strengthening the implementation and monitoring of water-related policies

Addressing capacity and data gaps

Developing further stakeholder engagement in water decision making

Mainstreaming integrity and transparency practices across water policies, institutions and governance frameworks

Adopting water economic instruments to manage water resources and generate sustainable funding

→ Which one(s) apply to your situation?



Thank you

maria.salvetti@oecd.org

