

Adaptation Futures Conference Session SP 9.5
Implementing OECD guidelines on water governance

Integrity in people's participation in water infrastructure investments for climate change adaptation in poor agrarian settings

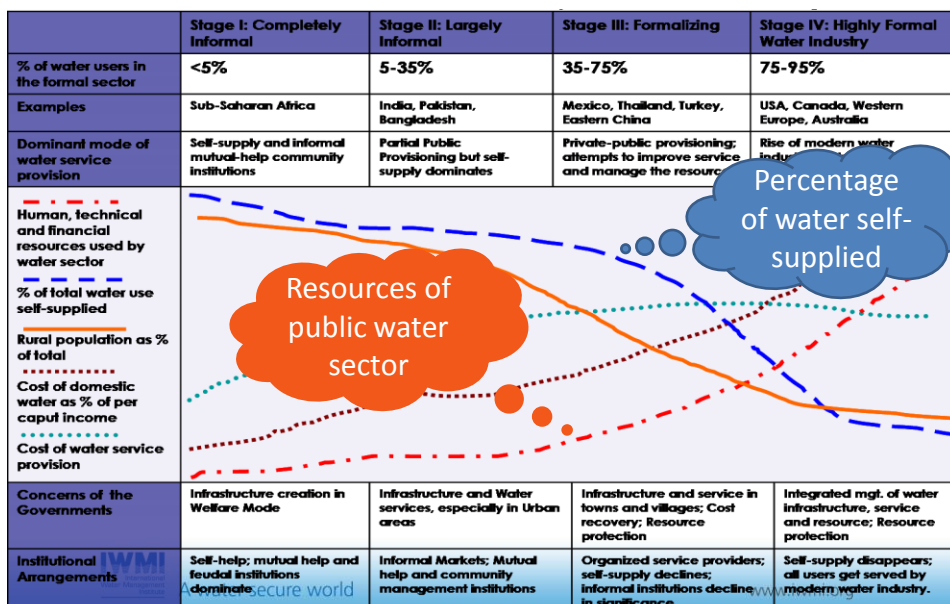
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Governance, Gender and Poverty IWMI



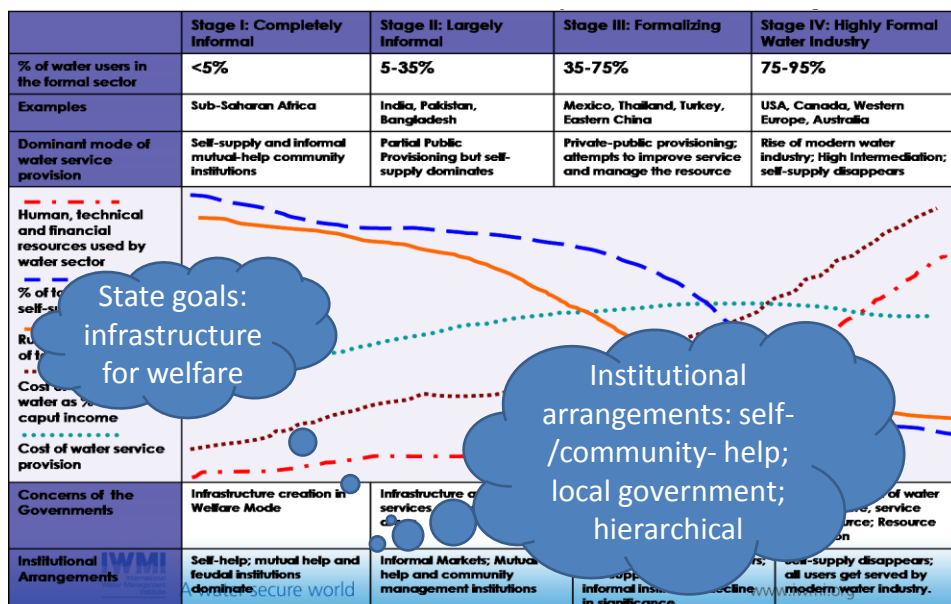
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1. WATER GOVERNANCE DIFFERS BY LEVEL OF FORMALIZATION (T. SHAH 2007) – 1



2. INFRASTRUCTURE IS KEY IN INFORMAL WATER ECONOMIES



3. LOCAL SELF-SUPPLY HAS MERITS

Local and indigenous knowledge and own arrangements for self-supply:

- Entail human, technical, natural, social and financial capitals
- Are holistic by considering:
 - Multiple needs (for multi-dimensional wellbeing)
 - Multipurpose infrastructure (for cost-effectiveness)
 - Multiple conjunctive sources (tapping into the local water cycle)
- Are locally appropriate and address higher-level issues bottom-up
- But: poor and inequities

4. TRANSPARENCY, ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION IN INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS IMPROVES PERFORMANCE

By:

- Tapping existing assets, integration, and local appropriateness at increasing scales for cost-effectiveness
- Aligning with people's own priorities for project ownership and sustainability
- Enabling nation-wide upscaling through local government, in principle (e.g., South Africa)



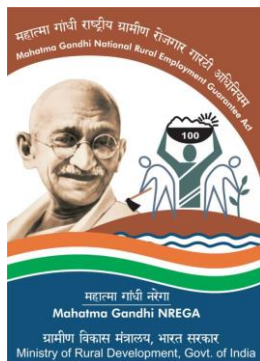
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5. EXAMPLE: THE WORLD'S LARGEST RURAL SUPPLY PROGRAM IS A PARTICIPATORY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (Verma et al 2012)



55 million jobs created annually

Two third of assets prioritized locally are for water management and drought proofing (check dams, groundwater recharge, tanks, weirs, wells, small dams, canal cleaning, soil conservation, etc.

Value of infrastructure: USD 3 billion.

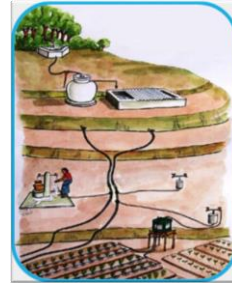
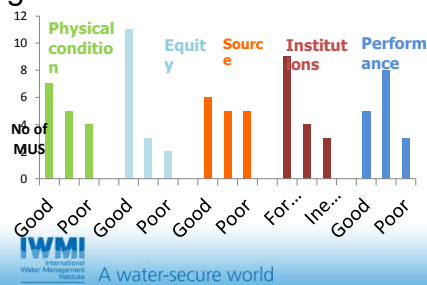
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6. EXAMPLE: MULTI-PURPOSE INFRASTRUCTURE BY IDE, NEPAL

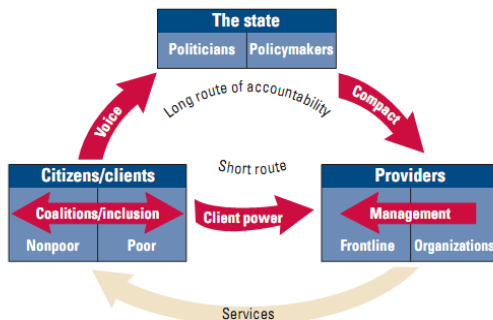
- 280 MUS since 2001, for 65,000 people
- Alleviating domestic labor; income also for women
- IWMI study (Clement 2015) showed about 85% of MUS functional after 7-10 years vs. less than standard 50% domestic schemes
- Benefit-Cost ratio of 11 to 1 from agricultural income



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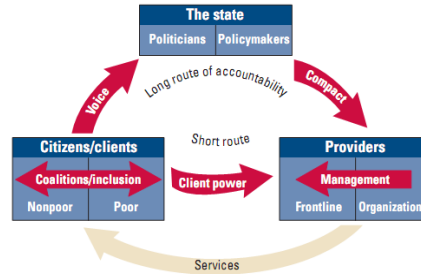
7. BUT: CHALLENGES IN THE COMPACT

challenge	solution
Single-use earmarks and monitoring	widen up and align mandates
Over-budgeting, corruption	Transparency
Time/spending pressure	Genuine planning process with funds for outcomes
Over-regulation, e.g., permits	Recognize local water law



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8. BUT: CHALLENGES AT LOCAL LEVEL



challenge	solution
Colluding interests	social audits
Male elite capture	Equitable representation social audits



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For further information:
MUS Group at www.musgroup.net



Thank you

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