



Report from the GWSP endorsed project Twin2Go

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- <u>Full Title:</u> "Coordinating **Twin**ning partnerships towards more adaptive **Go**vernance in river basins"
- EU project in the 7th Framework Programme
- Coordination Action
- Running from 2009 to 2011
- Consortium:

USF	University of Osnabrück (coordinator)	Germany
Adelphi	Adelphi Research gGmbH	Germany
Vituki	Env. Protection and Water Management Research Institute	Hungary
Soresma	Soresma	Belgium
DHI	DHI Institut for Van dog Miljo Forening	Denmark
FSU-Jena	University of Jena, Inst. for Geography, Dep. of Geoinformatics	Germany
EcoPolicy	EcoPolicy	Russia
USER	Unit for Social and Env. Research, Chiang Mai University	Thailand

• Advisory Board to bridge the science-policy gap

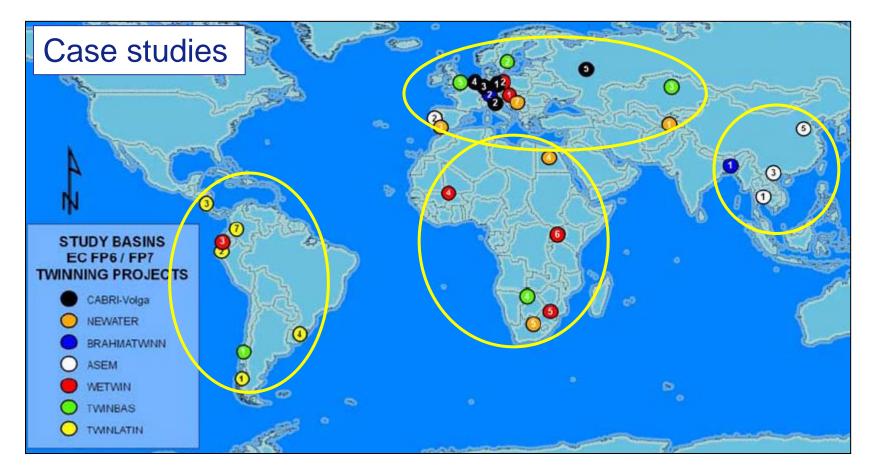




Projects & Case Studies



• 7 Projects: CABRI-Volga, NeWater, Brahmatwinn, ASEM WaterNet, WETwin, TwinBas, Twinlatin





Objectives



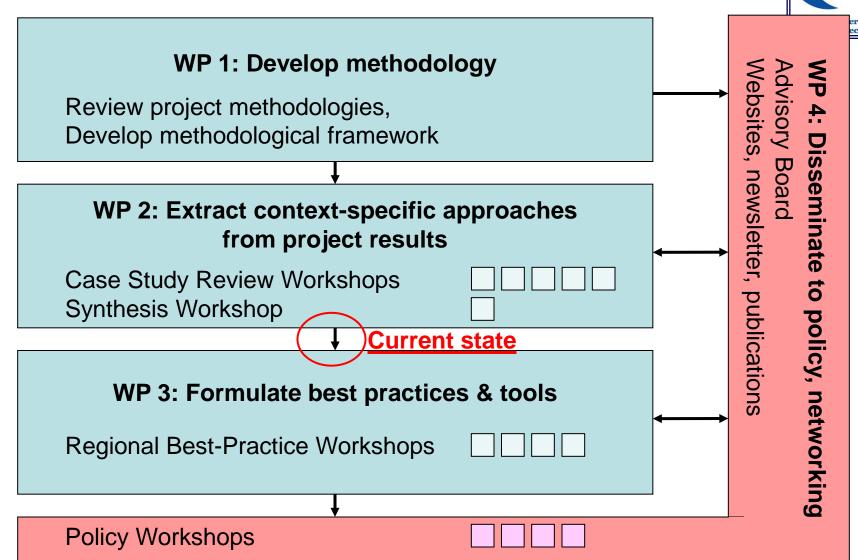
- 1. Review, compare, synthesize and consolidate the outcomes of several EU projects
- 2. Draw context-sensitive, but transferable approaches for improved (adaptive) water governance



- 3. Formulate policy-relevant best practices and tools for implementing adaptive water governance
- 4. Disseminate outcomes effectively to relevant stakeholders at the policy level



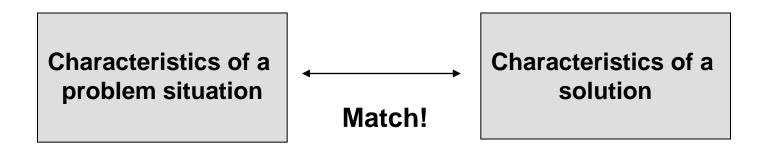






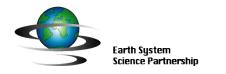
A diagnostic approach





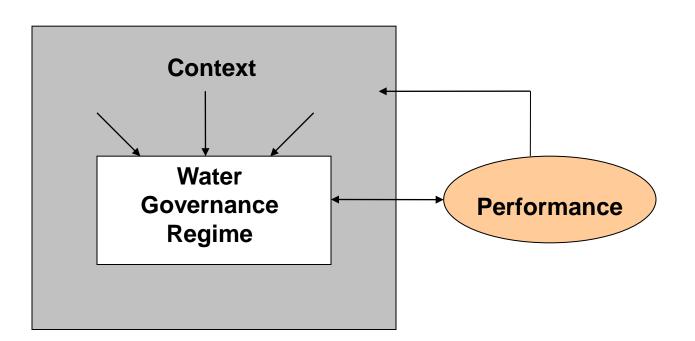
No panaceas but context sensitive solutions (processes, instruments....) to improve the performance of water governance and management

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.... analyse how certain characteristics of a water governance regime influence its performance given a certain context in which the regime is embedded







Progress towards stated goals (MDGs)

Good governance principles (realized) as indicators for process dimension

- Stakeholder participation (realized)
- **Response to Climate Change**
- State of the aquatic environment
- Water Management Practice



Development of hypotheses aggregating across scores



- Institutional Settings
- Regime architecture type
- Integration and Coordination
- Information and Knowledge Management

Hypotheses link characteristics of water governance systems to performance – they do not yet take context into account Of interest to see if differences can be explained with context

Hypotheses should be seen as heuristics guiding the analyses!







- Multivariate statistics
- Cross-tab interpretation
- Qualitative examination of hypotheses

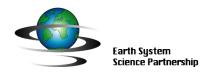


Good Governance	Score Hypo 12	P2	CPI	
Thames/UK	16	16	7,70	
Rhine/TheNetherlands	16	15	8,90	
Norrström/Sweden	16	14	9,20	
Tisza/Hungary	16	14	5,10	
Elbe/Germany	16	13	8,00	
Quaraí/Brasil	14	14	3,70	
Cuareim/Uruguay	14	14	6,70	
Orange/SouthAfrica	14	8	4,70	
Brahmaputra/Bhutan	12	16	5,00	
Guadiana/Spain	12	13	6,10	Having
Catamayo/Peru	12	11	3,70	
Niger/Mali	12	10	2,80	princip
Brahmaputra/Nepal	12	10	2,30	place is
Cauca/Colombia	12	9		
Cocibolca/Nicaragua	12	7		suffic
Brahmaputra/India	12	7	3,40	increasi
Olifants/SouthAfrica	12	6		
Volga/Russia		<mark>10</mark>		of the wa
Kyoga/Uganda		8		man
Baker/Chile	10	6		man
Okavango/Namibia	8	<mark>10</mark>		re
Nura/Kazahstan	8	8		
RedRiver/Vietnam	8	5		gove
	6	4		
	6	0		
		3		
		0		
Amudarya/Uzbekistan	2	0	1,70	
od governance	Goo	od governance	F	Effectiveness Formal Institutions
	Thames/UK Rhine/TheNetherlands Norrström/Sweden Tisza/Hungary Elbe/Germany Quaraí/Brasil Cuareim/Uruguay Orange/SouthAfrica Brahmaputra/Bhutan Guadiana/Spain Catamayo/Peru Niger/Mali Brahmaputra/Nepal Cauca/Colombia Cocibolca/Nicaragua Brahmaputra/India Olifants/SouthAfrica Volga/Russia Kyoga/Uganda Baker/Chile Okavango/Namibia Nura/Kazahstan RedRiver/Vietnam Biobio/Chile Guayas/Ecuador BangPakong/Thailand Paute/Ecuador Catamayo/Ecuador Amudarya/Uzbekistan	Thames/UK16Rhine/TheNetherlands16Norrström/Sweden16Tisza/Hungary16Elbe/Germany16Quaraí/Brasil14Cuareim/Uruguay14Orange/SouthAfrica14Brahmaputra/Bhutan12Guadiana/Spain12Catamayo/Peru12Niger/Mali12Brahmaputra/Nepal12Cocibolca/Nicaragua12Cocibolca/Nicaragua12Olifants/SouthAfrica12Volga/Russia10Baker/Chile10Okavango/Namibia8Nura/Kazahstan8Biobio/Chile6Guayas/Ecuador6BangPakong/Thailand2Paute/Ecuador2Catamayo/Ecuador2Amudarya/Uzbekistan2	Thames/UK1616Rhine/TheNetherlands1615Norrström/Sweden1614Tisza/Hungary1613Quarai/Brasil1414Cuareim/Uruguay1414Orange/SouthAfrica148Brahmaputra/Bhutan1213Catamayo/Peru1211Niger/Mali1210Brahmaputra/Nepal1210Cauca/Colombia129Cocibolca/Nicaragua127Brahmaputra/India126Volga/Russia108Baker/Chile106Okavango/Namibia810Nura/Kazahstan85Biobio/Chile60BangPakong/Thailand28Paute/Ecuador20Amudarya/Uzbekistan20Od governance00	Thames/UK 16 16 7,70 Rhine/TheNetherlands 16 15 8,90 Norrström/Sweden 16 14 9,20 Tisza/Hungary 16 14 9,20 Cuarai/Brasil 14 14 5,10 Quarai/Brasil 14 14 3,70 Cuareim/Uruguay 14 14 6,70 Orange/SouthAfrica 14 8 4,70 Brahmaputra/Bhutan 12 13 6,10 Catamayo/Peru 12 11 3,70 Cauca/Colombia 12 10 2,30 Gauca/Colombia 12 9 3,70 Cocibolca/Nicaragua 12 7 2,50 Brahmaputra/India 12 7 3,40 Olifants/SouthAfrica 12 6 4,70 Volga/Russia 10 8 2,50 Baker/Chile 10 8 2,70 Biobio/Chile 6 6,70 0 Guayas/Ecuador 2 3 2,20 Catamayo/Ecuador



Having good governance principles in legislation in place is a necessary but not sufficient condition for increasing the performance of the water governance and management regime regarding a good governance process.

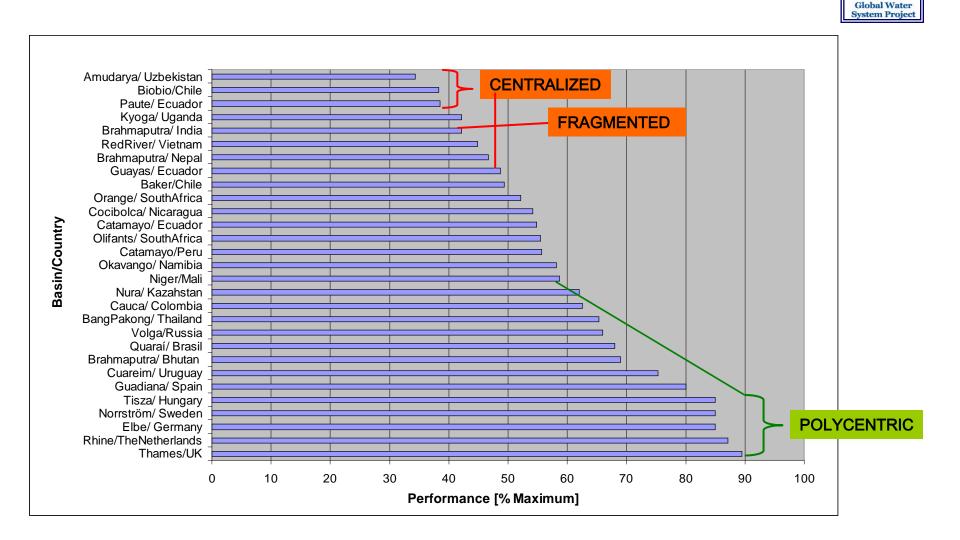
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Link Type - Performance

GWSP

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Preliminary overall conclusions



- Overall most hypotheses regarding the influence of regime characteristics on process quality (good governance, stakeholder participation) are supported – context important for more refined explanations
- Climate change adaptation seems to be most strongly related to knowledge management, horizontal integration and innovative ways for dealing with uncertainty
- No simple relationship between regime characteristics and state of the environment
- Environmental management practice strongly influenced by institutional setting but state of economic development decisive
- > Development of typologies promising
 - > polycentric, centralized, fragmented
 - > relationship formal and informal institutions
 - context economic and societal



Further work



- Further refinement of analyses towards diagnostic approach
- Set of policy workshops targeted at national policy level
- Addition of further basins
- In depth studies guided by findings from exploratory analyses
- Development of a database on the web for scientists and practitioners

Link to GWSP

- Demand from people to be on a water governance network distribution list for communication
- Development of global data base on global water governance systems under umbrella of GWSP?



