Why good water governance matters

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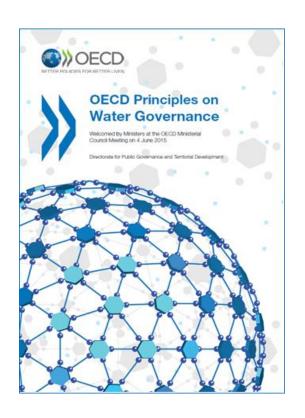
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OECD Principles on Water Governance



Water crises are often primarily governance crises because of a lack of:

- Specified outcomes: need clear policy objectives, legislation, roles and responsibilities
- 2. Enough resources: skilled people and finance
- 3. Review and scrutiny: regulation, monitoring
- 4. Trust and engagement: debate, evaluate, manage trade-offs

1. What outcomes are you aiming to achieve?

- Reliable supplies of clean water for people
- Enough water of the right quality to support a flourishing economy
- A healthy water environment

And with clear roles and responsibilities across:

- Policy making and legislation
- Policy implementation
- Operational management and delivery
- Regulation and enforcement

2. What resources do you need?

Enough skilled people who:

- Know how to operate and maintain the systems for water supply and sanitation
- Keep their knowledge up to date with regular training
- Act professionally and are valued for their vital work

And enough money to:

- Deliver a reliable and equitable service across all customers
- Maintain current assets and invest for future generations

Cont'd 2. 'Cheap water hurts the poor'

We should be aiming to provide universal access to water and sanitation, but how to finance?

- Funding through taxation hides the true cost of delivery and means that the service is not valued
- Charging is never popular, and can be emotive, but shows that the service is not 'free'
- The Dilemma: charge at a rate that all can afford –
 which won't yield enough income to provide the service
 objective or charge the true total cost and provide
 support to those for whom it's unaffordable

3. Review and report on how you are doing

Independent regulation can inspire trust and confidence in the service, and protect the interests of customers, other water users and the environment:

- Trust in drinking water quality is paramount, and scrutiny needs to be independent of the supplier
- Monitor costs and efficiency of delivery to ensure that charges are fair, and that there is a progressively better service at lower cost
- Set environmental standards for a sustainable flow regime and water quality – and monitor compliance with regulated abstraction limits and effluent discharge standards
- Regulators need to be adequately resourced to do the job that the public and government expect by cost recovery through charges
- Ensure transparency and accountability to build trust

4. Dynamic systems require dynamic assessment: engagement, evaluation and reform

Introduce review processes to monitor and evaluate whether:

- Policy and legislation is still fit for purpose in the context of changing water availability and demand, more stringent standards, different priorities...
- Resources and funding are adequate and are being used effectively and efficiently
- Innovation could deliver a better service
- Trade-offs are identified and are being managed fairly over time
- Customers' and stakeholders' views and expectations are being listened to and acted upon

Achieving good water governance is a journey

- Every nation has inherited systems for managing water which are not fit for purpose in the 21st Century
- Modernising them takes time, public engagement and political will
- Need to respect tradition, culture, hydrology, environment, place
- Joining up water policy with agriculture, energy, housing, industry, economic ambition... needs to consider conflicts and trade-offs, and develop mechanisms for achieving sustainable and fair water management
- Be clear about the drivers for change, and ask: 'If we carry on as we are, what will happen?'

Don't let the best be the enemy of the good