

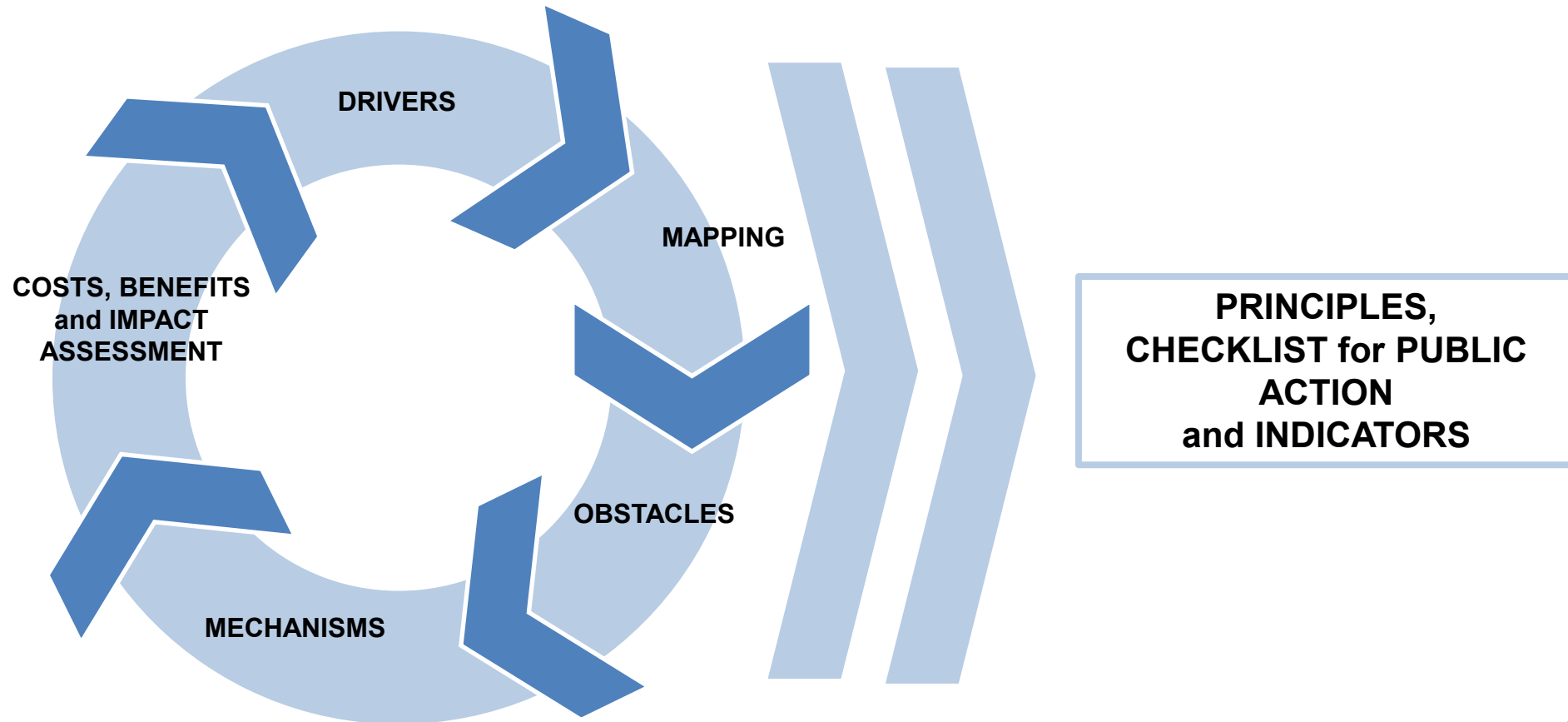


STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT IN THE WATER SECTOR: EVIDENCE FROM OECD

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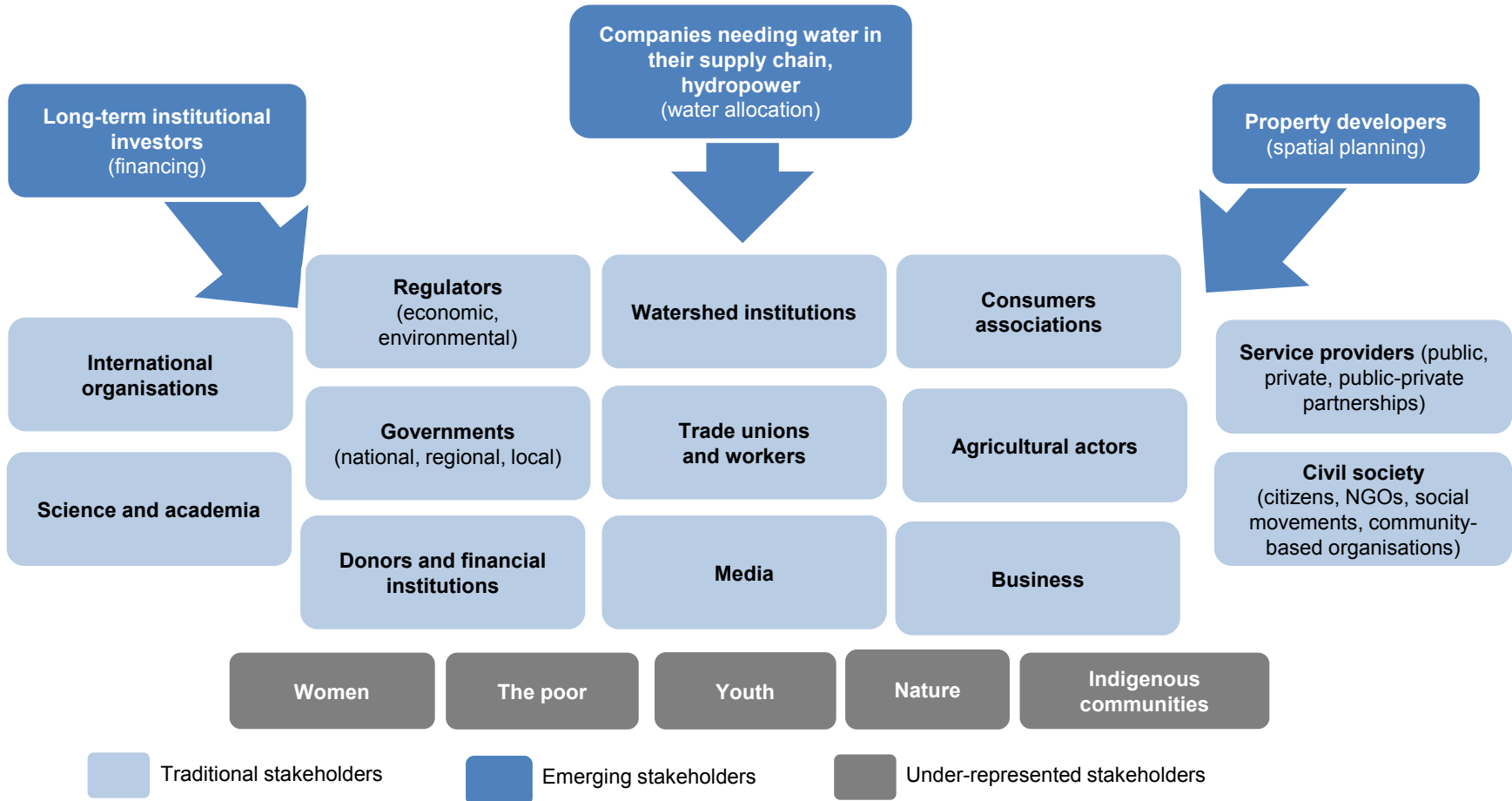
Analytical framework to get stakeholder engagement right





Who to engage?

Newcomers owe to be considered





How to engage?

Formal and informal mechanisms

FORMAL MECHANISMS

*[with institutional or
legal ground]*

Examples: watershed
institutions; interest-
pay-say principle;
citizen committee

Strengths:

- Strong sense of legitimacy
- Likely to be better informed
- Build confidence
- Dedicated & qualified staff

Weaknesses:

- Can be perceived as single-minded
- Risks of lobbying and capture
- Principle-agent tension

INFORMAL MECHANISMS

*[can be implemented at the
discretion of the convener of
the engagement process]*

Examples: meetings, ICTs,
traditional media

Strengths:

- Open atmosphere and deliberation
- Build sense of community

Weaknesses:

- Difficult to include outcomes in final decisions
- Lack of follow-up actions
- Lack of skilled facilitators and time



Principles on stakeholder engagement in water governance

- 1. Inclusiveness and equity. Map who does what, core motivations and interactions across all those having a stake in the outcome or likely to be affected.**
- 2. Clarity, transparency and accountability. Define the ultimate line of decision-making, the objectives of stakeholder engagement and the expected use of inputs.**
- 3. Capacity and information. Allocate proper financial and human resources and disclose needed information for result-oriented stakeholder engagement.**
- 4. Efficiency and effectiveness: Assess regularly the process and outcomes of stakeholder engagement to learn, adjust and improve accordingly.**
- 5. Institutionalisation, structuring and integration: Embed participatory processes in clear legal and policy frameworks, organisational structures/principles and responsible authorities.**
- 6. Adaptiveness: Customise the type and level of engagement to the needs and keep the process flexible to changing circumstances.**



THANK YOU

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