

## Tag Terms

The following terms will be used in indexing the project's policy and legal document collection to allow on-line searches for particular topics.

### GOVERNANCE FUNCTIONS

- 1. Organizing and building capacity in the water sector**
  - 1.1 Creating and modifying an organizational structure
  - 1.2 Assigning roles and responsibilities
  - 1.3 Setting national water policy
  - 1.4 Establishing linkages among sub-sectors, levels, and national sub-regions
  - 1.5 Establishing linkages with neighboring riparian countries
  - 1.6 Building public and political awareness of water sector issues
  - 1.7 Securing and allocating funding for the sector
  - 1.8 Developing and utilizing well-trained water sector professionals
- 2. Planning strategically**
  - 2.1 Collecting, managing, storing and utilizing water-relevant data
  - 2.2 Projecting future supply and demand for water
  - 2.3 Designing strategies for matching expected long-term water supply and demand and dealing with shortfalls (including drought mitigation strategies)
  - 2.4 Developing planning and management tools to support decision making
- 3. Allocating water**
  - 3.1 Awarding and recording water rights and corollary responsibilities
  - 3.2 Establishing water and water rights transfer mechanisms
  - 3.3 Adjudicating disputes
  - 3.4 Assessing and managing third party impacts of water and water rights transactions
- 4. Developing and managing water resources**
  - 4.1 Constructing public infrastructure and authorizing private infrastructure development
  - 4.2 Forecasting seasonal supply and demand and matching the two
  - 4.3 Operating and maintaining public infrastructure according to established plans and strategic priorities
  - 4.4 Applying incentives and sanctions to achieve long and short term supply/demand matching (including water pricing)
  - 4.5 Forecasting and managing floods and flood impacts
- 5. Regulating water resources and services**
  - 5.1 Issuing and monitoring operating concessions to water service providers
  - 5.2 Enforcing withdrawal limits associated with water rights
  - 5.3 Regulating water quality in waterways, water bodies, and aquifers (including enforcement)
  - 5.4 Protecting aquatic ecosystems

## GOVERNANCE PROCESS CHARACTERISTICS

- 1. Transparency.** *Information should flow freely within a society. Governance processes and decisions should be open to scrutiny by the public.* In practice, this requires demonstrated willingness by governments to share information related to water sector policy, legal, and regulatory changes, development plans, water allocation decisions, water resources status and uses, and the like.
- 2. Participation.** *All citizens, both men and women, should have a voice, directly or through intermediate organizations representing their interests, throughout water governance policy formulation and decision-making.* In practice this requires the demonstrated willingness by the government to solicit and consider input from stakeholders in civil society and elected legislators. It also requires the demonstrated willingness of government leaders to make changes and adjustments to proposals on the basis of input received.
- 3. Accountability and Integrity.** *Governments, the private sector and civil society organizations should be accountable to the public or the interests they represent.* In practice, governments and other organizations active in water governance should openly disclose their actions and the results of governance decision making and should practice subsidiarity, mandating that decisions be taken at the lowest competent level. Governments should also undertake actions to reduce corruption and illicit personal gain in water sector decision making.
- 4. Rule of law.** *Legal frameworks should be fair and enforced impartially.* In practice, decisions should be made in conformity with specified laws, practices, and procedures.
- 5. Coherency and Integration.** *The increasing complexity of water resource issues, appropriate policies, and actions must be taken into account so that they become coherent, consistent and easily understood.* In practice policies, laws and organizations related to different water sub-sectors or administrative levels should not contradict one another and should be logically connected from the policy level to application. The actions of different organizations addressing related problems should be coordinated and consistent with each other.
- 6. Responsiveness.** *Institutions and processes should serve all stakeholders and respond properly to changes in demand and preferences, or other new circumstances.* In practice governments should monitor and note changing conditions of water supply and demand and respond appropriately. Governments should also regularly review and assess their water-related policies, structure, programs, and the resulting outcomes and make appropriate revisions.

## **CROSS CUTTING CATEGORIES**

### **1. Water Sources**

- 1.1 Surface water
- 1.2 Groundwater
- 1.3 Derivative water (reclaimed, reused, desalinated)

### **2. Water Uses**

- 1.1 Irrigation
- 1.2 Municipal
- 1.3 Industrial
- 1.4 Environmental
- 1.5 Hydropower
- 1.6 Fisheries, navigation, recreation
- 1.7 Other uses (including social, esthetic, and religious uses)