

TOPIC SESSION REPORT	
Chair: [_____]. Reporter: [_____]	
<p>Theme: 4. Management & Governance</p> <p>Thematic coordination group:</p>	<p>Thematic coordination lead:</p> <p>Organization: [_____]</p> <p>Name contact person: [_____]</p> <p>e-mail: [_____]</p>
<p>Topic:</p> <p>4.3 Ethics, Transparency, and Empowerment of Stakeholders</p> <p>Topic Main Question:</p> <p>How do we define and develop a water ethics for a better governance and management?</p> <p><u>Topic coordination group:</u></p> <p>IFBPW Is ve Meslek Sahibi Kadinlar Dernegi WWF-Turkey IDRC Canada (Egypt) Istambul Water and Sewerage Administration Japan-MLIT French Water Coalition Assoc. of Mayors of French Metropolises CTI-Engineering, Japan UNESCO Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science Turkish Irrigation Cooperatives Central Union Wageningen University</p>	<p>Topic coordination lead:</p> <p>Organization: [_____]</p> <p>Name contact person: Dr Michael Hantke-Domas</p> <p>e-mail: m.p.hantkedomas@dundee.ac.uk</p>
<p>Key Topic Issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Participation. 2. Transparency, accountability, and access to justice. 3. Ethics. 4. 5. What should be the ethical principles of water governance? 	

Sessions Ideas	Session Question(s)	Initial list of Stakeholders to be involved (to be completed after call for participation)	Stakeholder consultation process/meetings	Proposed Session Coordination and convening group
<p>Title:</p> <p>How to engage stakeholders in the decision process of water management?</p>	<p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Who are the stakeholders? Consumers, users, citizens, international organisations, financial institutions, etc? 2. What is the role of democratic government for increasing public participation? 3. What does “participation of users” really mean at the different geographic levels of water resources and water services management? 4. How participation of stakeholders is secured within the regulatory process? 5. How the contribution of related sector such as agriculture, tourism, industry and flood management control are considered when adopting decisions? 6. Which models we have to use for the empowerment of stakeholders. 7. Participation comes at a cost. Are stakeholders aware of this cost? 8. gional sensitivity: high – medium – LOW 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentarians • Local governments • Consumer associations • Private sector • User associations • Women organisations • NGOs for disadvantaged people, such us unemployed, disabled, young, low socio-economic level, indigenous • Bi and multilateral donors: GTZ, JICA, DFID, etc. • International finance institutions <p>Check Balance Regions: OK – Not OK Equity Gender – Youth – Ind. People</p>		<p>Organizations:</p> <p>FRENCH CO-ORDINATION FOR WATER</p> <p>UCLG (United Citizens and Local Governance)Worldwide Fund for Nature (WWF-Turkey)</p> <p>Name contact person:</p> <p>Nathalie Chartier-Touze (FCW)</p> <p>Edgardo Bilsky (UCLG)</p> <p>Ceren Ayas</p> <p>e-mail: [cayas@wwf.org.tr_____]</p>

Sessions Idea	Session Question(s)	Stakeholders to be involved	Stakeholder consultation meetings	Proposed Session Coordination and convening group
<p>Title: Transparency, accountability, and access to justice.</p>	<p>Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Does transparency refers to information or is extensive to other areas of decision-making? 2. Are there standards for the quality of information provided to stakeholders? 3. Are regulatory accounts a good way to provide for benchmark between water providers? 4. How to make authorities accountable for their decisions in the water sector? 5. Costing and pricing water services: what priority measures to increase transparency? Should international standard(s) be designed to improve the situation? 6. What are the advantages/disadvantages to international guidelines vs international standards? 7. What measures are to be taken to make national political decision process for general water management to be public? (e.g. national consultation, public conferences, referendum, availability of information). 8. How to make Independent Regulatory Authorities more responsive to democratic control? 9. Is naming and shaming a viable technique to promote accountability in the water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentarians • Local governments • Consumer associations • Private sector • User associations • Women organisationsNGOs for disadvantaged people, such us unemployed, disabled, young, low socio-economic level, indigenous • Bi and multilateral donors: GTZ, JICA, DFID, etc. • International finance institutions • Thematic NGOs (e.g. Transparency International) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency international • Consumer International 	<p>Organizations: UNESCO Centre for Water Law, Policy and Science (University of Dundee, UK)</p> <p>Japan-MLIT / JICA</p> <p>Name contact person: Dr Michael Hantke-Domas</p> <p>Mr Kunihiro Moriyasu</p> <p>e-mail: m.p.hantkedomas@dundee.ac.uk</p> <p>moriyasu-k843m@mlit.go.jp</p>

	<p>sector?</p> <p>10. Is corruption in the water sector a large concern, so that special measures should be adopted to tackle the problem?</p> <p>11. Do stakeholders or particular groups of users need particular remedies to challenge decisions adopted by authorities or utilities?</p> <p>12. Might class action be a suitable remedy?</p> <p>Check Regional sensitivity: high – medium – low</p>	<p>Check Balance Regions: OK – Not OK Equity: Gender – Youth – Ind. People</p>		
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<p>Session Idea</p> <p>Title</p> <p>What should be the ethical principles of water governance?</p>	<p>Question:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What ethical principles should guide governance and management in water at local, national, and international level? 2. Can we find, at global level, a new ethics of water use and management common to all cultures? 3. Is ethic part of good governance? 4. Are there any human values and ethics to be considered in governance and management? <p>Check Regional sensitivity: high – medium - low</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parliamentarians • Local governments • Consumer associations • Private sector • User associations • Women organisations • NGOs for disadvantaged people, such us unemployed, disabled, young, low socio-economic level, indigenous • Bi and multilateral donors: GTZ, JICA, DFID, etc. • International finance institutions <p>Check Balance Regions: OK – Not OK Equity: Gender – Youth – Ind. People</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigenous groups 	<p>Organizations:</p> <p>[_____]</p> <p>Name contact person: [_____]</p> <p>e-mail: [_____]</p>

Suggestions and Comments