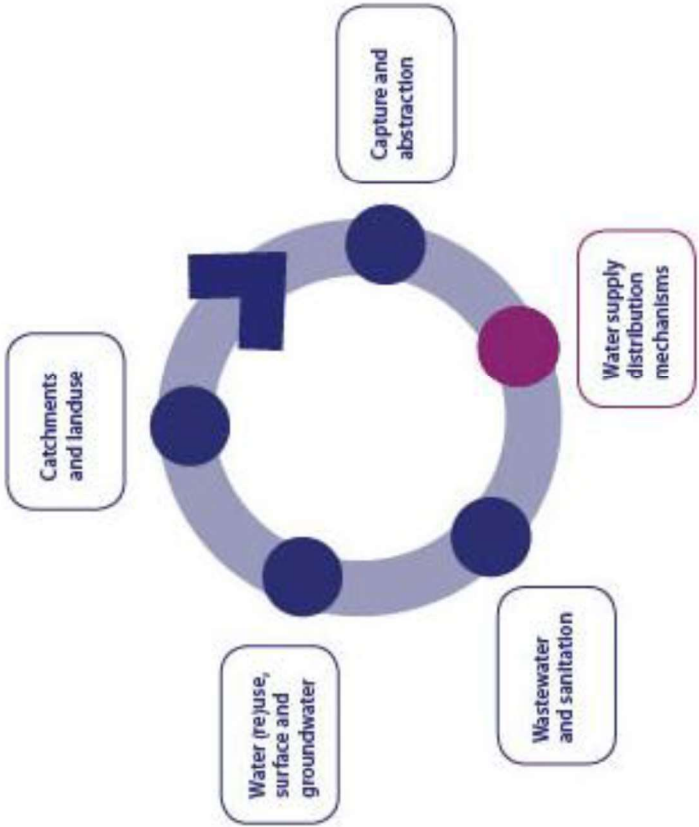
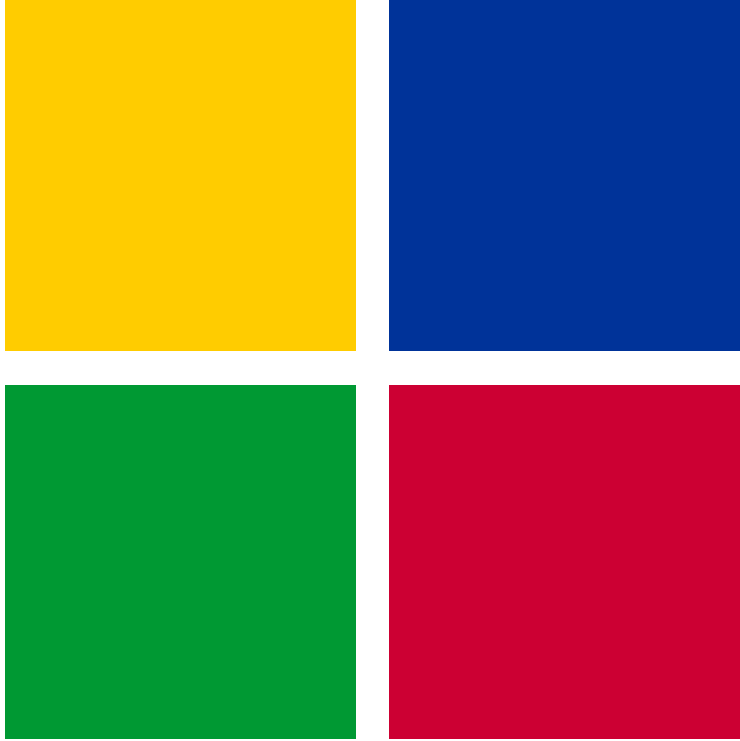


# Water Integrity and DMA

MetaMeta November 2018

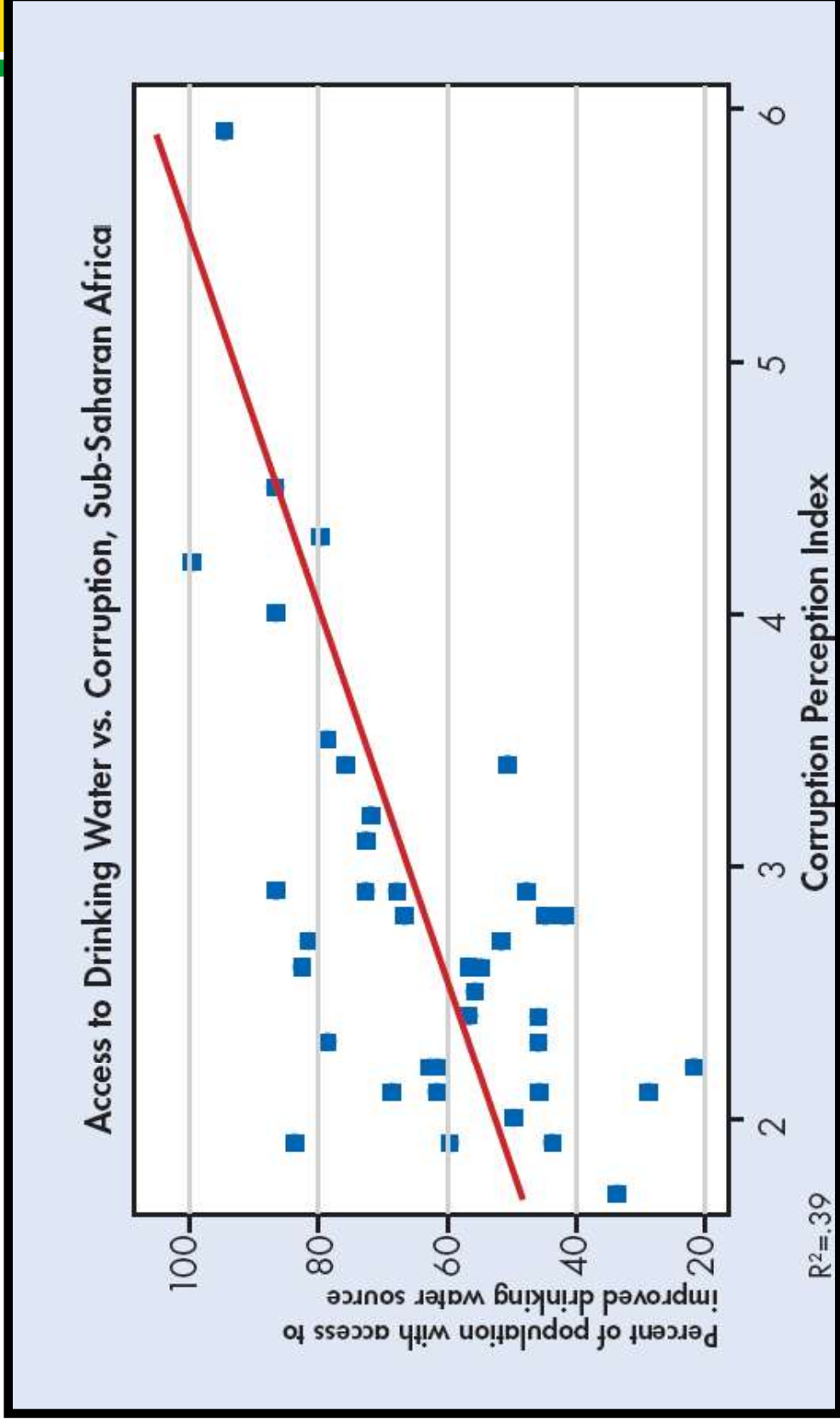


# Corruption is?

- Abuse of power for private gain (TI)
- For economic benefit: gain is greater than potential cost of breaking the “rule of law” and risk of being caught
- May be common element of the organization e.g. pay for a job
- Because of nepotism, doing a favor to a relative or friend based upon relationship (lack of objective evaluation)



# The CPI and water coverage



Source: Stalgren, 2006

# Types of financial corruption

- **What is petty corruption?**
  - Small bribes, speed-up money etc.,
  - Often associated with lower level staff
  - Amounts may be small, but may be frequent
  - Write down an indicator in a water system
- **What is grand theft?**
  - large amounts of money
  - less visible often associated with politicians and higher level staff and connected with contracts and fraud and stimulated by low level of competition

## Moving to enhancing integrity

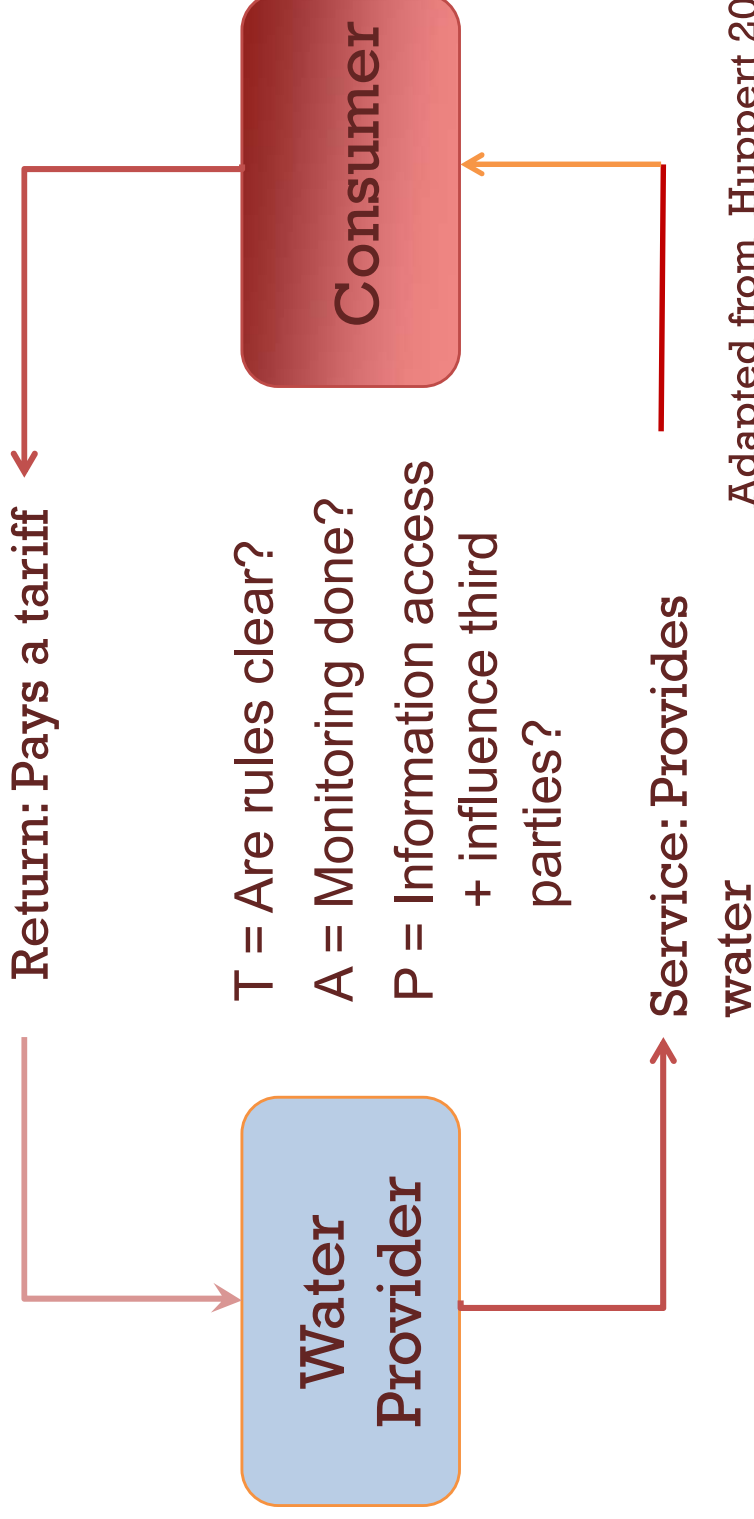


- Fighting corruption is complex and may be even very risky
- With WIN we are moving towards enhancing integrity by putting in place clear rules, improving control (enforceable code of conduct, sanctions), and creating better access to information and effective complaint services and strengthening citizen participation

# Water integrity

- Is about reducing the risk of corruption in the development and delivery of water services
- A recent publication of the Inter American Development Bank indicates that water integrity is very important for the good performance of a water company and helps to gain the trust of users and financiers
- One of the approaches developed with WIN explores water integrity by looking at Transparency, Accountability, and Participation (TAP)

# TAP is based on a principal-agent model



How would you value your arrangement at home?  
Discuss with your neighbour 4 minutes

# Important principles of integrity (TAP)

<b>Integrity</b>	Practices impeding corruption and promoting respect for rule of law
Transparency of CM*	Clarity of rules, roles & responsibilities of actors
Accountability	Procedures are applied; actors hold each other accountable ( <b>answerable for action</b> )
Participation	Information accessible to third parties who can file effective complaints ( <b>access to justice</b> ) and influence
* CM	Control mechanisms of relationships



# Scoring integrity (TAP) for the risk map

	<b>Definition</b>	<b>Score</b>
<b>T</b> Transparency	Existence of clear written procedures, rules & regulations (R&R) defining relationships between stakeholders	<p><b>High risk</b> = non existing;  <b>Medium</b> = existing but unclear;  <b>Low risk</b> = fully comprehensive.</p>
<b>A</b> Accountability	Availability & application of control mechanisms for holding stakeholders responsible for based on R&R	<p><b>High risk</b> = non existing;  <b>Medium</b> = existing but not enforced;  <b>Low risk</b> = enforced including possible application of sanctions, incentives or anticorruption measures.</p>
<b>P</b> Participation	Accessibility of information to third parties with a possibility to influence R&R	<p><b>High risk</b> = no access to written information;  <b>Medium</b> = access to written information;  <b>Low risk</b> = parties able to redress failures in rules and control mechanisms.</p>

# Six case studies from Kenya



# Overview findings

- **Poor performance, high NRW in piped systems, differences in service levels**
- **Poor performance is an indication of possible corruption problems, but can be the result of mismanagement or weak corporate governance. On the other hand, poor performance can induce corruption practices because it may create inequities**
- **Lack of service/return relationship between actors enhances the risk of corruption**
- **Informal water providers scored lower on transparency but better on accountability and participation than water utilities.**

## Would this info be interesting in DMAs

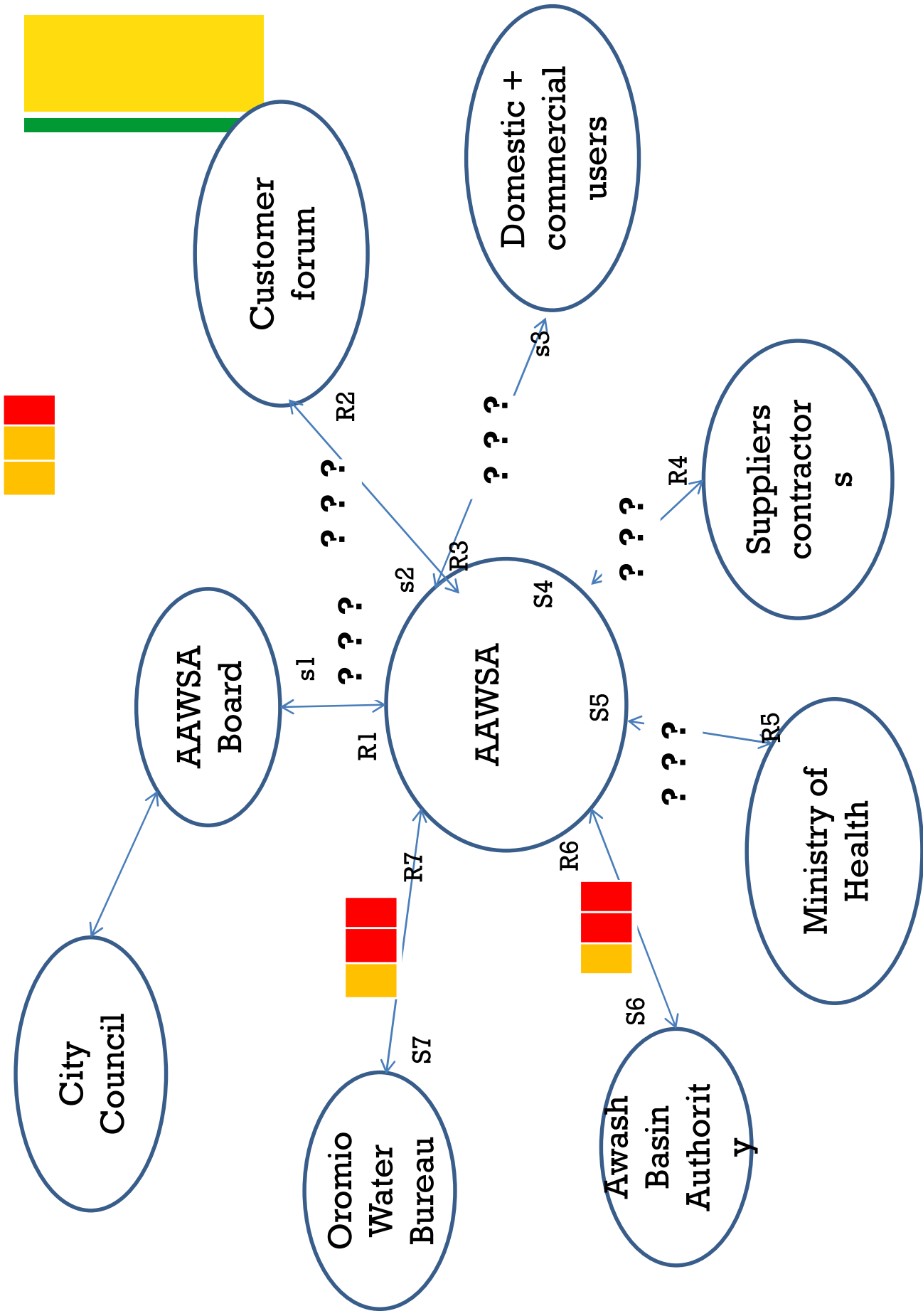
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- Do we have information about local situation
- Other possible water sources / water vendors
- Habits of people (household water treatment
- Differences in service level (continuity, supply hours etc.
- Illegal connections




## An initial risk map for AAWSA (water)

- For the external relationships we use the water integrity risk map
- An initial risk map was developed based on information available to us
- It looks at the key actors and their relationship, assessing the TAP for each of them
- The partial results we show here need to be completed and adjusted; the first step for that we like to take today



## Draft risk map for AAWSA water supply



Theme	TAP	control mechanism + explanation
CM7		water concession (according to the law but not applied)
S7		Right to abstract water
R7		Payment of water rights
T	2	Law stipulates the role of OWB but water right is not established
A	1	Control mechanism would be checking extraction but this is not done
P	1	Third parties cannot obtain information or redress the situation

# Group work

- The idea is now to carefully review the different relationships





# Standard operational procedures

- Integrity (TAP) can be reviewed of SOPs
- Is a SOP available for important activities and is it clear (Transparent, **T**) in terms of the process to be followed?
- Is it checked whether the process is carried out according to the procedure (are actors held Accountable, **A**) which particularly relates to internal monitoring.
- Are external actors, involved to do an external check (Participation, **P**).

## In closing

- Water integrity can really help the company to do better and be more appreciated
- It is a way to get more buy in from users which may help to improve revenues and reduce for example illegal connections



## Further information

- [www.waterintegritynetwork.net](http://www.waterintegritynetwork.net) is the website of the Water Integrity Network based at Transparency International in Berlin
- [www.irc.nl/transparency](http://www.irc.nl/transparency) includes materials from the IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre and links to other useful sources
- [www.transparency.org](http://www.transparency.org) is the website of Transparency International, a global civil society organisation in anti-corruption
- Jan Teun Visscher [jtvisscher@metameta.nl](mailto:jtvisscher@metameta.nl)

# Basic principles of integrity

- Three basic principles:
    - ✓ Transparency
    - ✓ Accountability
    - ✓ Participation
- TAP**



# Basic principles of integrity

<b>Integrity</b>	Practices impeding corruption and promoting respect for rule of law
<b>Transparency</b>	Clear rules and roles & responsibilities of actors (differs from manual which states access to information & understanding decision making)
<b>Accountability</b>	Procedures are applied; actors hold each other accountable (answerable for action)
<b>Participation</b>	Information accessible to third parties who can file effective complaints (access to justice) and influence

# Corruption in the water sector



Water is scarce and becoming more so



Water governance



is dispersed



across agencies



Water infrastructure involves increasingly large flows of public & private investment



Water management is a highly technical d main



Informal providers play a key role in service delivery

The poor, voiceless and marginalized are most vulnerable



## Participants in the workshop in AAWSA on November 29

<b>MetaMeta Holding B.V Ethiopia Branch (S2TAB Project)</b>				
<b>Workshop on NRW Approach by Transparency International</b>				
<b>Date :- Nov 29/2018</b>				
<b>Venue: AAWSA Conference Hall</b>				
<b>No</b>	<b>Name of Participant</b>	<b>Name of Organization</b>	<b>Mobile</b>	<b>E- mail</b>
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