



CASE STUDY PRESENTATIONS

Marko, Mia & Lauri –18.2.2021



Structure: Thursday

9:00-11:00 Case study presentations Groups 4 & 5

2 x {
Presentation max 30 minutes
Group discussion & comments to Miro 8 minutes
Feedback
Break

11:15 -12:00 Summary session



DISCUSSION

- After each presentation, the other groups will go to their subchannels to discuss about the presentation from the perspectives of
 1. methods (coherence & use),
 2. analysis results (what & how),
 3. reflections/conclusions (why), and
 4. other comments/questions (clarity)
- Each group is the official commentator of one presentation:
 - Group 3 comments Group 4's Case study
 - Group 2 comments Group 5's Case Study



Official
commentators
provide feedback
also orally!



THANK YOU FOR YOUR
PRESENTATIONS!



WELL DONE Y'ALL!

Making sense of governance is not easy – particularly for engineers, as we are not really trained for this

- *Yet, all of you addressed well the general governance context of your case (what & how?), and provided some critical views on its functioning (why?)*
- *Cases and their scales are also different: the lower scale you move, the clearer the key actors and institutions typically become (compare e.g. SDGs vs. HSY): we do note this also in our assessment*

GENERAL REMARKS (1/3)

While Social Function sets the context for your analysis, it helps to have a **clear aim (or a research question) for your analysis**

→ *Define the aim clearly in introduction + remember also to answer to it at the end as part of your critical analysis!*

Use rather **more methods** than less to categorise actors/institutions/interactions: helps to provide alternative views on the governance context.

Be also clear with your **material**: define clearly all the material you used, and make also clear which were the most relevant sources of information

→ Referring to these clearly in the report helps to see this

GENERAL REMARKS (2/3)

Although time-wise it is only 20%, **critical analysis is the key outcome** of your case study and makes the difference, so pay special attention
→ Shows how you ultimately understand the governance context and how you make conclusions based on your descriptive analysis

Remember methodological discussion i.e. reflection

→ Did you managed to do what you wanted to do?
What would you do differently? General views on the methods?

Nothing but the facts from the literature & interview?

→ Governance is always vague and subject to multiple interpretations: critical analysis (why?) can therefore be subjective
= your views & opinions
→ But must build on your methods & their results!

GENERAL REMARKS (3/3)

More general: where is engineering?

- In many important places (e.g. EIA models), but mainly hidden: how does this feel? 😊
- The Question: how does governance context impact the work of water engineers (and vice versa)?

Practical note: report length is short

- Focus on your key findings, not (only) on your process. Use appendixes if needed. Think your 'main reader'.

ULTIMATE AIM?

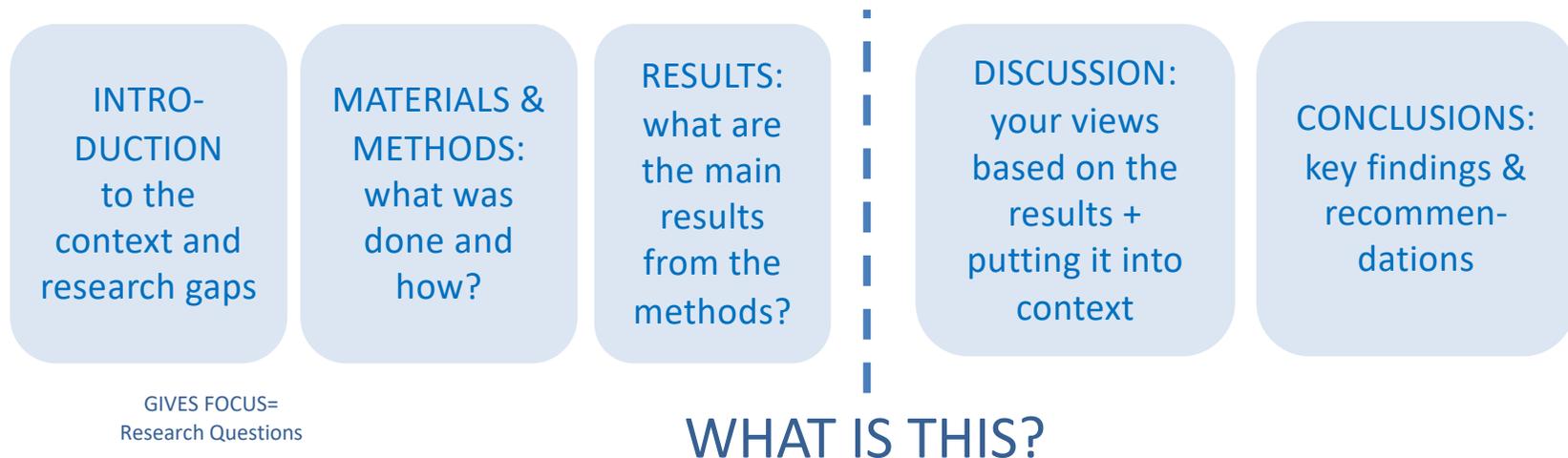
- 1) To learn to carry out a governance analysis, with different methods
- 2) To understand the governance context of your Case Study
→ Answering to “What & how?” + also “Why?”

Different methods provide:

- 1) Structured way to make sense of this complexity
 - 2) Means for reader to understand how you carried out your analysis and where your results come from
 - 3) Ensure your own views and values don't take over your analysis and conclusions
- Methods thus help you to make your own conclusions in a systematic and transparent manner (foundation of science)

LOGIC OF SCIENTIFIC ARTICLES

(similar logic applies to your Master's Thesis)



'BOUNDARY OF OBJECTIVITY'

= before this everything should be objective i.e. not own interpretations,
but just pure 'data analysis' based on your methods.

After, well-defined (subjective) interpretations based on those!

→ Most of you seemed bit afraid about making more subjective conclusions...

WHERE IS THE WIND?

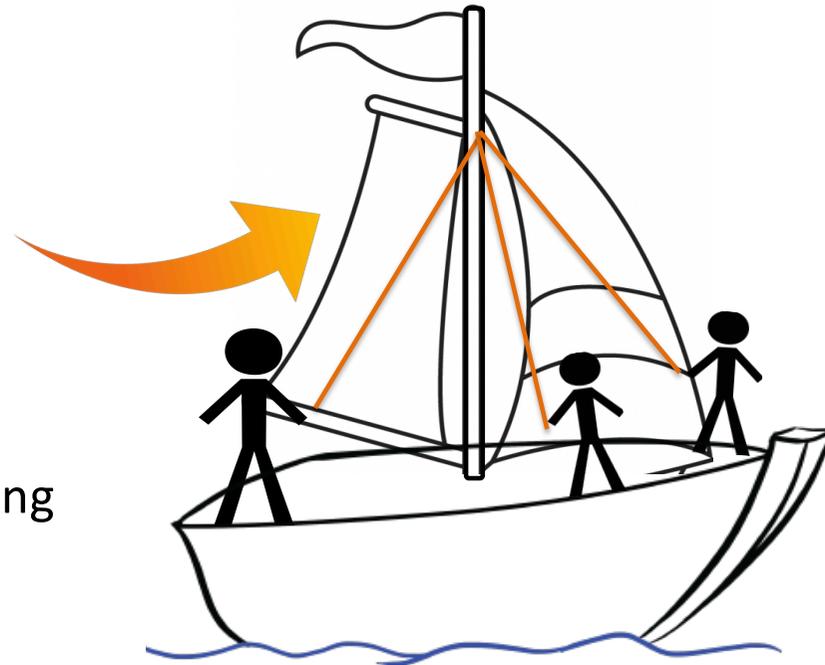
Governance elements have differing roles & meanings:

Institutions = like boat

Actors = like sailors

→ But together they form just a static picture

Only interaction i.e. having wind & then sailing gets you going = brings governance to life and gives it direction



Actors and institutions easiest to figure out, interactions mainly invisible (like the wind). Yet, most of you had also figured at least some of those: well done!

FROM 'WHY' TO 'HOW'?

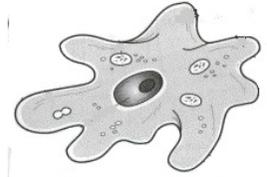
to do better

Governance analysis aims to understand whether the existing governance system is fit for its purpose

- Critical view needed i.e. not just taking things as they are (even when they are vague and complex)
= helps to think how to improve the existing system, both in terms of its organisation and in actual implementation
- Yet, need for **pragmatism** too: often we just need to get along with the governance system we have (as it has its own history, interests and also strong path dependency).
So asking question “why?” ultimately turns back to the question “how to do better?”.

DISCUSSION

in mixed groups
of three (15 min)



DISCUSSION A

Did governance analysis with those **key three elements** (actors, institutions, interactions) make sense?

→ If yes, why? If no, why not?

What were **the most useful and least useful methods**, and why?

DISCUSSION B

What were the key differences and key similarities **between the governance arrangements in our five Case Studies**? Why?

How does the **scale** affect governance?

Document your discussion in Miro!

DISCUSSION A

Did governance analysis with those **key three elements** (actors, institutions, interactions) make sense?

→ If yes, why? If no, why not?

What were **the most useful and least useful methods**, and why?

We find it useful bc it is simple and can fit all the different case studies (so we don't need to learn a need framework for every group)

All methods give background and support to the finding but we found the interest/influence one is the most useful

yes. They are basic foundations, which made it easy to approach governance issue

network analysis is the most useful as it links all actors on the relevant page.
Least useful maybe rainbow diagram, but it depends on the scale.

yes, it was useful in our analysis but it was messy between distinguishing the interactions.

Yes, it was easy to approach the case study from this perspective

Yes, it was a good method. It gave a structure to write the report.

Combining multiple methods was useful, especially if one method showed results that another did not consider.

It worked, because it was very basic way to analyse the governance

Useful: Actor matrix - forms the basis of further analysis and identification (e.g. institutions)

It was very helpful for the descriptive analysis, but we thought there were also many overlapping roles and responsibilities for different actors, which made the setting more complicated

Useful: Network map/circle - good to identify the key interactions.

DISCUSSION B

What were the key differences and key similarities **between the governance arrangements in our five Case Studies?** Why?

How does the **scale** affect governance?

Different scales have complementary tasks. Bigger scale governance sets objectives and a philosophy but smaller scales have to interpret and adapt them into the real world

Most cases were similar in the aim to break administrative borders and set a natural-border water governance

Key differences:

Scale

Key similarities:

Spectrum of actors, same institutions in local c

Power balance among actors is easier to identify in local scale.

On an international scale, the diplomacy and informal interactions place more important role, because there is not as clearly defined legal framework. On a national scale, such as in Finland, the legal framework defines the functions of each actor very strictly.

Similarities:

- all had actors that were more influential than others.
- similar institutions
- multiple interactions.

Every administrative border crossed inside the natural borders makes managing and governing the area more complex.

Key similarities: - wanted to act with natural-borders
- river basin: upstream

Differences:

- easier to identify actors on a smaller scale compared to global.
- more powerful legislation on a global scale - multiple legislation frameworks need to be considered.
- local: one actor is mainly responsible (e.g. HSY) international: collaboration is important

Key differences:
- EU/Mekong: one has an international authority supervising, the other doesn't. But still, EU's directive struggles to be effective
- EU more on laws and institutions, Mekong more on diplomacy and cooperation
- EU and Koke listen to sdgs, mekong has other priorities

Next steps

Also answer the course
feedback survey
in Webropol!

- **Complete your Final Report (DL Sun 28.2)**
→ Take the comments you received into account!
- **Next week we'll have Synthesising Session on Tue**
→ Different kind of Reading Circle as well: each group member *browses through* a different article
→ Also a short version of "I like, I wish" exercise, discussing how your group worked = complements Self & Peer Evaluation to be done
- **Case Study finalising session on Thu**
→ Finalising your report, Lauri and Mia available: make use of that opportunity before submission!
- **Remember to submit your possible missing assignments (take-home messages): DL 28.2**