Twin2Go

Coordinating twinning partnerships towards more adaptive governance in river basins

Final Publishable Summary Report

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Project executive summary

The management of water resources has become an important scientific and political issue. In particular, the impacts of global and climate change have received increasing attention in recent years. The failure of governance systems has been identified as being one of the most important reasons for increased vulnerability to water-related threats. Despite the overall importance of water governance, our understanding of multi-level water governance systems is quite limited. Therefore, the mission of the Twin2Go project was to gain insights into adaptive water governance in the light of climate change. The project ran from 2009 to 2011 and was supported as a Coordination Action by the European Commission under the 7th Framework Programme.

Over the past years, the EU has funded several projects that undertook research on specific Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) issues in case studies carried out on twinned river basins from Europe and from developing countries or emerging economies. Twin2Go focused its activities on the thematic priority 'adaptive water governance in the context of climate change' and clustered past and on-going twinning projects along the target regions Latin America, Africa, Russia/NIS, as well as South and South East Asia. Twin2Go's aim was to review, assess, synthesise and consolidate the outcomes of these projects in order to make them transferable and applicable to other basins, and to disseminate the project results effectively to relevant authorities, stakeholders and end-users.

In order to achieve this aim, Twin2Go elaborated a methodology that allows for a comparative analysis and synthesis of the outcomes of the diverse twinning projects. The methodological framework allowed context-sensitive analyses of water governance across a number of cases with a special focus on the capacity to respond to climate change. Through its comparative analyses, Twin2Go added empirical evidence to the current debate about how to make water governance regimes more adaptive. Moreover, Twin2Go studied experiences that were made during the application of practices and tools for water governance in various river basins. The consolidated outcomes fed into best practices guidelines for the adoption and implementation of sustainable water resources management. During its activities, Twin2Go involved stakeholders from the twinning projects and river basins including all relevant levels of target groups and high-level decision makers in water policy. The project results are expected to contribute to a more adaptive and sustainable governance of water resources in river basins.

Twin2Go's main results are the identification of basic design principles for adaptive water governance regimes as well as the formulation of recommendations for better water governance practices. Furthermore, it has initiated dialogues between researchers, water managers and stakeholders and has strengthened partnerships for adaptive water governance. The project formulated guidelines and policy briefs, thereby disseminating major project outcomes and promoting the implementation of adaptive water governance. The Twin2Go

project established a dialogue with policy makers to facilitate the integration of insights into existing water policies.

Summary description of the project context and objectives

Context and objectives

The failure of governance regimes has been identified as being one of the most important reasons for increased vulnerability to water-related threats. Despite the overall importance of water governance, our understanding of multi-level water governance regimes is quite limited. Twin2Go's mission was therefore to gain insights into adaptive water governance in light of climate change.

Twin2Go ran from 2009 to 2011. It reviewed, consolidated and synthesised research on adaptive and integrated water resources management in basins around the world. The aim was to draw insights relevant to policy and research on issues around adaptive water governance in the context of climate change, and to make them transferable to other basins. Twin2Go further promoted sharing of research results with practitioners and high-level decision-makers through effective dialogue.

Twin2Go's objectives were

- to review, compare, synthesise and consolidate the outcomes of several EU-funded projects that undertook research on specific Integrated Water Resources Management issues in basins around the world,
- to draw context-sensitive but transferable approaches for improving adaptive water resources management with regard to adaptive water governance,
- to formulate policy-relevant best practices and tools for implementing adaptive water governance and for improving the uptake of research results, and
- to disseminate outcomes effectively to relevant stakeholders at the policy level.

Work performed during the project

To achieve its objectives, Twin2Go focused on the following activities during the course of the project:

Work package 1: Elaboration of a methodological framework

- Review of existing approaches: Twin2Go reviewed different methodological approaches for comparative analyses from research projects dealing with adaptive and integrated water resources management.
- Development of a methodological framework: Twin2Go created a methodological framework, which builds on approaches from the projects involved. To facilitate collecting comparable case study data from several EU twinning projects, a questionnaire and an accompanying guidance document were prepared. The questionnaire comprises indicators, which address properties of water governance regimes, their contexts as well as the actual performance of water governance.

Work package 2: Analysis of associations between water governance, context and performance

- Collection of case study data: Twin2Go hosted a series of Case Study Review Workshops to collect data about water governance in the context of climate change. In these workshops, experts provided data for numerous case study basins in Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia. Twin2Go post-processed the collected case study data to increase consistency of the dataset. The river basin case studies have been included in a Water Governance Database, which facilitates online data collection for refined analyses after the project end.
- Analysis of case study data: Hypotheses were formulated to structure data analysis. The hypotheses reflect major propositions that are currently debated in water policy on characteristics of water governance regimes and their influence on regime performance. The comparative analysis encompassed quantitative and qualitative methods and brought about valuable insights into associations between water governance characteristics and performance given different societal and environmental contexts.

Work package 3: Formulation of best practices and tools (BP&T)

- Develop methodology for BP&T review: Twin2Go developed a questionnaire, which allows reviewing BP&T for (adaptive) water governance. It comprises questions addressing characteristics of the BP&T applied, the context for BP&T implementation, its performance and effectiveness, transfer across basins and countries, as well as challenges and recommendations for the region in which the BP&T was applied.
- Explore BP&T for adaptive water governance: Twin2Go documented examples of BP&T for water governance from case studies of the twinning projects using the BP&T questionnaire. Four Regional Best Practices Workshops were hosted, during which regional experts and stakeholders discussed further water governance examples, and described them by means of the BP&T questionnaire.
- Formulate guidelines: Based on an analysis of the BP&T examples set and on the discussions during the Regional Best Practices Workshops, Twin2Go formulated recommendations for water policy makers. The recommendations deal with the (1) application of national water governance frameworks in basins, the (2) engagement and coordination among actors and forms of interaction/ partnerships, (3) enabling learning and building adaptive capacity, as well as the (4) transfer of best practices.

Work package 4: Dissemination and networking

- Dissemination and networking: Information about Twin2Go and its activities was distributed to the interested public and the water community via its regularly updated website and four newsletter issues. Central analysis results and recommendations were summarised in two Policy Briefs and one BP&T brochure. These products were made available in English, Spanish and Russian to reach a large audience. Four Policy Workshops were hosted as side events during water-related conferences and meetings in order to discuss project results with water policy makers. Articles and

conference presentations served to make the scientific community aware of Twin2Go's results and insights.

- Collaboration: Twin2Go established an Advisory Board with representatives from organisations that promote knowledge transfer from science to practice. The Advisory Board gave advice on the policy relevance of project results and spread news from Twin2Go to its networks. The project collaborated with organisations such as the Global Water System Project (GWSP), the Global Water Partnership (GWP), the UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (IHP) and the UNECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes in order to organise workshops to establish dialogues about adaptive water governance in the policy community.

Main S&T results/foregrounds

MAIN FOREGROUND 1: METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR AN ASSESSMENT OF WATER GOVERNANCE REGIMES

Twin2Go reviewed methodological approaches from several EU research projects dealing with Integrated Water Resources Management in river basins. Based on the projects' approaches, Twin2Go developed a methodological framework to assess water governance regimes in river basin case studies around the world. The framework comprises a questionnaire with indicators addressing properties of water governance regimes, their societal and environmental contexts as well as the actual performance of water governance in a river basin.
The purpose of the methodological framework is to evaluate in a comparative way important characteristics of adaptive water governance and management in the context of climate change. The framework pays special attention to the environmental and societal context and how it influences the degree to which water governance properties can be transferred from one basin to another. This systemic approach allows to move away from recommending simplistic panaceas and toward a context-based analysis. The method that seemed most appropriate for addressing questions in a systemic approach and encouraging participating case study experts to fill knowledge gaps is that of indicators (checklist and/or score cards). The Twin2Go methodology thus contains a questionnaire and an accompanying guidance document for the collection of river basin case study data from EU twinning projects and other sources. The questionnaire comprises indicators in three sections:

Questionnaire Section 1: Water Governance Regime:
The section "Water Governance Regime" focuses on specific water governance characteristics in a river basin case study. It deals with the regulatory framework, the incorporation of good governance principles in national legislation, actor networks, power relationships, and interaction patterns across administrative levels.

Questionnaire Section 2: Context:
The "Context" section serves to examine the societal and environmental context factors in a river basin case study, such as water availability and the extent of corruption.

Questionnaire Section 3: Performance:
The "Performance" section measures the impacts of water governance. It deals with progress made towards water-related Millennium Development Goals, the implementation of Good Governance Principles in practice, stakeholder participation, responses to climate change, environmental management practice and the state of aquatic ecosystems.

For most indicators, case study experts may select one value from a set of predefined scores. The context and performance sections also build on indicators from standardised

international data collections, such as Water Availability (mm/year), Corruption Perception Index, and Proportion of Total Population Using an Improved Drinking Water Source. The standardisation of possible indicator values increases comparability between the case studies.

The methodological framework has been applied by Twin2Go for the assessment of water governance regimes, societal and environmental context, as well as governance performance in a range of river basin case studies (see Main Foreground 2). The resulting case study dataset has been the basis for a comprehensive comparative analysis, which has brought about valuable insights (see Main Foreground 3).

Based on the methodological framework, Twin2Go has developed a water governance web database (www.watergovernance.uos.de). It answers the following purposes:

1.) to collect further case study data as a basis for refined analyses in the future
2.) to make existing case study data available to the interested public
3.) to provide background information on the Twin2Go approach

The web database makes further coordination activities possible after the end of Twin2Go. It allows to establish further partnerships for water governance research, to assess additional river basin case studies and to refine the water governance survey building on a broader dataset.

Twin2Go's methodological framework has been documented and is available on the project website. This allows other scientists to develop context-sensitive analysis tools for water governance research building on Twin2Go expertise.

MAIN FOREGROUND 2: RIVER BASIN CASE STUDY DATASET

Following the development of the methodological framework (see Main Foreground 1), Twin2Go hosted a series of Case Study Review Workshops to apply the framework on case studies from the participating EU twinning projects BRAHMATWIN, WETwin, CABRI-Volga, ASEM WaterNet, NeWater, TWINLATIN and TwinBas.

Between March and June 2010 over a hundred river basin experts participated in one of the workshops or provided information for 29 case studies from Europe, Latin America, Africa and Asia. A case was considered to be the national part only of the basin in case of transboundary rivers. The workshops brought together an international mix of scientists and representatives from government, river basin organisations, business, civil society, and non-governmental organisations, as well as Twin2Go team members to discuss water governance and to collect data for water governance regime, context and performance parameters.

Through this review of a range of water governance regimes, as well as their contexts and performance, Twin2Go gained new insights into adaptive governance. Moreover, the project initiated dialogues for mutual learning between these river basins and with other water governance professionals.

The data collection process included post-processing of the dataset in order to improve data quality and to enhance consistency between the various river basin case studies. A comparative analysis of the post-process data brought about insights into associations between water governance, context and performance (see Main Foreground 3).

The data collection process has been documented and the related documents have been made available on the project website. Moreover, the post-processed river basin case study data were transferred to Twin2Go's water governance web database. In this way, the unique dataset is available to researchers and the interested public. Users can study aspects of individual case studies and compare cases with each other. The database allows as well to enlarge the existing dataset by including further case studies in the future.

MAIN FOREGROUND 3: INSIGHTS INTO WATER GOVERNANCE GAINED FROM COMPARATIVE ANALYSES

Twin2Go performed a comparative analysis of the case study dataset from river basins around the world (see Main Foreground 2). This comprehensive survey served to identify, which water governance properties work well and how the context influences performance. Up to now, hardly any comparative analyses of a similar scope exist.

(1) Methods for Comparative Analyses of Water Governance

For the comparative survey, hypotheses were formulated to structure data analysis in the qualitative analysis, statistical investigation and cross tab approach. Various hypotheses were structured around these four categories: (1) Institutional Setting, (2) Regime Architecture, (3) Integration and Coordination – Type, (4) Knowledge and Information Management. The hypotheses reflect the most important propositions that are currently debated in water policy on characteristics of water governance regimes and their influence on regime performance.

Twin2Go tested the hypotheses by applying three complementary approaches to analyse the case study dataset: (1) qualitative analysis, (2) statistical investigation and (3) cross tab approach. Each of the approaches contributed particular strengths to the overall analysis. In each approach, related indicators were aggregated to composite measures, which reflected specific aspects of water governance regime, context and performance, respectively. The examination of composite measures instead of single indicators increased the robustness of the analysis results.

Analysis approach 1 – Qualitative analysis:
In this case-sensitive approach, the following analyses were made: (1) Assessment of the validity of the various hypotheses. The overall score for a certain water governance regime characteristic was compared to the scores in all performance categories that are supposed to be influenced by this water governance regime characteristic. Context was sometimes taken into account. (2) Assessment of the explanatory power of the different hypotheses regarding the different performance categories. The overall score of a performance category was compared to the scores for all water governance regime characteristics that are supposed to influence this performance category. Again, Context was sometimes taken into account.

Analysis approach 2 – Statistical investigation:
Linear regression methods were applied to detect associations between the composite measures. Partial correlations helped to indicate strengths of associations before and after adjusting for context.

Analysis approach 3 – Cross tab approach:
Values of the composite measures were inserted in contingency tables for case studies. The interpretation of how case study values were distributed in the cross tabs allowed to identify associations between water governance regime and performance aggregations as well as between context and performance aggregations.

(2) Insights into Water Governance

The comparative survey reveals that numerous characteristics of water governance regimes have a significant impact on performance, even though the extent of their influence varies.

The analysis of water governance regimes shows that polycentric governance structures, characterised by distribution of power and effective coordination mechanisms, are conducive to climate change adaptation. Moreover, polycentric structures support the implementation of water management processes that actually follow the good governance principles and are thus transparent, participatory, inclusive and equitable, as well as effective and efficient. The capacity to adapt to climate change increases if uncertainties are dealt with in a comprehensive way (e.g. use of scenarios, consideration of different kinds of uncertainties). Innovative ways of addressing uncertainties are also associated with the realisation of the good governance principles in water management processes.

On the contrary, the achievement of the water-related Millennium Development Goals (access to improved drinking water and basic sanitation) seems not to be determined by water governance, but rather depends on the general economic and institutional development of a society.

The natural and socio-economic context explains much of the variation in associations between governance properties and performance, but contextual conditions seldom confound such relations. A favourable economic and institutional development apparently supports the adoption of good governance principles and improves environmental management practice. Large per-capita water availability on the country-level seems to have a positive effect on the ecological state.

The comparative analyses constitute a milestone in the field of water governance. They provide for the first time clear empirical evidence for the importance of polycentric architectures to increase the adaptive capacity of a water governance regime and its performance in general. It is also a step forward towards a diagnostic approach. The analyses show that simplistic panaceas that reduce policy advice to one-dimensional generic recipes do not hold. The insights derived in the Twin2Go project provide generic principles for a governance regime's organisation that can be tailored to specific conditions and allow countries to find their own path compatible with history, societal and environmental context. The approach chosen by the Twin2Go project provides clear evidence for the importance of comparative analyses to deepen the scientific understanding of complex resource governance regimes and to develop evidence-based policy advice.

The methods for comparative analyses as well as the insights gained have been documented in detail and been made available on the project website. The main findings with regard to water governance and climate change adaptation have been summarised in a Policy Brief. Printed copies of the Policy Brief were produced for distribution at relevant water conferences. English, Spanish and Russian language versions are available on the project website.

MAIN FOREGROUND 4: COLLECTION OF BEST PRACTICES AND TOOLS FOR WATER GOVERNANCE

Twin2Go developed a questionnaire for an inventory and assessment of specific Best Practices and Tools (BP&T) in water governance. It follows the basic structure of the project's methodological framework (see Main Foreground 1), addressing aspects of water governance, context and performance. The BP&T questionnaire explicitly addresses the question how certain water governance practices can be adapted and transferred to other regional contexts. The structure of the BP&T questionnaire is organised in two form-sheets. The first comprises fifteen questions about best practices and tools applied in specific river basins, context for their implementation, performance results, and about their transfer across countries and river basins. The second form targets the regional summary of best practices by experts according to three major foci, including (1) application of national water frameworks in river basins, (2) engagement and coordination among stakeholders and (3) enabling learning and building adaptive capacity.

On the basis of the BP&T questionnaire, Twin2Go collected best practice examples for (adaptive) water governance in the four target regions of Africa, Asia, Russia/NIS and Latin America. In total, Twin2Go received 48 BP&T examples (1) from EU twinning projects and (2) from a dialogue and consultations with external experts representing authorities and multiple stakeholder groups. The latter process was organised as a series of four Regional Best Practices Workshops, which involved numerous river basin experts.
The major goal of the series of Regional Best Practices Workshops was to discuss and exchange lessons learned with the invited experts about major challenges, opportunities and constraints for best practices application in river basins and for their transfer across countries and basins. Over seventy invited experts took part in the workshops and provided valuable data and practical advice based on examples of best practices that were applied in river basins in Africa, Russia/NIS, South and South-East Asia as well as Latin America. The workshop participants discussed best practices and tools in water governance, their transfer and dissemination, problems related to their implementation in different river basins and results of best practices application. They concentrated on experience exchange on topics such as capacity development, awareness raising, stakeholder participation and partnerships, identification of possibilities and constraints for transfer and adaptation of best practices, and domestic mechanisms to support the implementation of best practices. Active exchange of experience and lessons learned on best practices and tools between twinning projects and invited experts was underway at each workshop, and recommendations on best practices were suggested. The exchange of lessons from existing every-day practices showed that a diverse set of adaptive water governance options are either considered or already in place in the reviewed river basins. Among the conclusions reached in the workshops was the fact that many river basins analysed received similar scores, even though they find themselves in different socio-economic contexts with varied historical, social, political, economic, religious and ecological backgrounds. Among the main challenges to adaptive governance identified were stiff bureaucratic structures. An existing context of transition in the legal and institutional framework, on the other hand, presents a good opportunity to place adaptive water governance on the agenda; this is currently the case in many Latin American countries, where new national water laws are under discussion.

Members from EU twinning projects as well as external experts provided a unique dataset and insights into best practices and tools from various river basins worldwide, and basing on its analysis Twin2Go later formulated policy guidelines on the application of best practices and tools (see Main Foreground 5).

The set of BP&T examples for water governance has been documented and made available on the project website. Water policy makers can draw on this dataset to enhance existing water governance practices.

MAIN FOREGROUND 5: RECOMMENDATIONS FOR BEST PRACTICES AND TOOLS IN WATER GOVERNANCE

On the basis of the collected set of Best Practices and Tools for water governance (see Main Foreground 4), Twin2Go investigated best practices application in river basins worldwide. Special attention was paid to an assessment of transfer of BP&T, to problems related to their dissemination across countries and river basins and to their adaptation to the local context of the recipients. Thorough analysis of the Twin2Go best practices dataset resulted in the identification of major possibilities and constraints for the uptake, dissemination and exchange of knowledge and best practices in water governance. Major messages and lessons learned were aggregated in a set of fifteen policy guidelines with supporting recommendations for action in the application of best practices for decision-makers. The guidelines condensate experiences from researchers and practitioners and support the uptake of research results on IWRM, on decision-making and practice. The supporting recommendations show possibilities for enhancing the application of best practices and knowledge transfer, and how to better exploit the research results by relevant authorities, stakeholders and end-users in the targeted regions.

The Twin2Go analyses show that there are no simplistic prescriptions for governance reform. However, there are some general guiding principles that help improve the ability of water governance regimes to respond to climate change – the implementation details of which should be tailored to specific societal and environmental conditions. Against this background, policy and decision makers of national governments and international donors should take into account the following recommendations in their efforts to integrate climate change adaptation in water sector reforms, IWRM plans and water-related adaptation strategies:

(1) Promote polycentric structures in water governance: distribute functions, responsibilities and authority among different levels of administration, including local, basin, provincial and national level, while at the same time providing platforms for effective coordination across these administrative levels and across sectors.

(2) Provide procedures and practices for the proactive consideration of uncertainties in decision making, e.g. through the use of multiple scenarios and applying flexible management options that can be adjusted to changing circumstances.

(3) Strengthen capacities at all administrative levels in order to take over functions and responsibilities in responding to climate change, especially in dealing with uncertainties.

(4) Promote the effective implementation of legal frameworks as well as good governance and IWRM principles, by developing the necessary human and administrative capacities and providing financial and technical resources.

The detailed results have been documented in the Best Practices Guidelines, which is available on the project website. Main recommendations have been summarised in a Best Practice Brochure, of which copies were produced for dissemination at relevant water conferences. English and Spanish language versions of the brochure have been made available on the Tin2Go website. Moreover, the main recommendations have been further condensed in a Policy Brief. Printed copies of the Policy Brief can be distributed at relevant water conferences. English, Spanish and Russian versions are available as downloads on the Twin2Go website.

Potential impact, exploitation of results and main dissemination activities

Twin2Go has strengthened the impact and benefit of European research with regard to adaptive water governance in the light of climate change by bringing together strategic partners and results from a range of past and on-going research projects. This enabled Twin2Go to draw results from a large number of case studies and vast expert knowledge. The insights gained contribute to establishing more adaptive water governance and management regimes in river basins around the world. Such regimes are required to cope with increasing challenges caused by global and climate change, such as water scarcity, pollution and uncertainties. The comprehensive approach and results of Twin2Go that encompass development of methodologies and data bases, insights from comparative research, identification of best practices, formulation of policy recommendations as well as dialogue and networking, provide a sound basis to impact water governance research and practice.

The project has contributed to advancing the state of the art of methodologies for comparative water studies, as it has developed a methodological framework that allows context-sensitive analyses of water governance across a number of cases with a special focus on the capacity to respond to climate change. Such a framework is essential for overcoming simplistic panaceas in the water sector that have proven inappropriate in diverse contexts. In addition, the Twin2Go methodology could be applied to study other aspects of natural resources governance and therefore contribute to research fields beyond water.

The Twin2Go water governance web database provides a unique dataset on water governance in river basins around the world. Its interactive functions allow viewing and comparing various indicators for river basins as well as adding new case studies. Through this database, Twin2Go will contribute to further continuing research on adaptive water governance and facilitate research collaboration with Twin2Go partners and external experts.

Through its comparative analysis, Twin2Go has added empirical evidence to the current debate about how to make water governance more adaptive. The project identified associations between water governance properties, the social and ecological context as well as performance. The comparative analysis provides for the first time clear empirical evidence for the importance of polycentric architectures to increase the adaptive capacity of a water governance regime and its performance in general. The analyses show that simplistic panaceas that reduce policy advice to one-dimensional generic recipes do not hold. The insights derived in the Twin2Go project provide principles for a governance regime's organisation that can be tailored to specific conditions and allow countries to find their own path compatible with history, societal and environmental context. It is also a step forward towards a diagnostic approach. The Twin2Go Policy Briefs summarise the main findings and provide recommendations for policy and decision makers in governments and international donor organisations that are involved in or support water governance reforms. The first Policy Brief

is entitled *"Responding to climate change: towards more adaptive water governance systems"*, whereas the second issue deals with *"Lessons learned for successful transfer and implementation of better practices in water governance"*.

Twin2Go has identified numerous best practices and tools for water governance through dialogues with experts and stakeholders from various river basins. The evaluation of these practices and tools has brought about a comprehensive set of recommendations for water policy makers. These recommendations help to implement, adapt and transfer water governance practices that have proven to bring about sustainable solutions for water management issues.

The project has initiated dialogues between researchers, water policy makers and stakeholders, and it has strengthened partnerships for adaptive water governance. Three series of regional workshops contributed to regional networking on water governance and climate change issues. Dialogues with national policy makers facilitated the integration of insights into existing water policies.

One basic aim of the project was dissemination and networking in order to ensure that consolidated project results are meaningful for practitioners and policy makers and to promote their up-take on the policy level as well as application by relevant authorities, stakeholders and end-users in the concerned regions. To this end, Twin2Go undertook numerous dissemination activities. At the beginning of the project, Twin2Go created a leaflet in order to spread basic information about the project. Twin2Go's website was regularly updated to inform the interested public about the project, its progress and results. Twin2Go distributed four newsletter issues to the water community. The project established an Advisory Board, which involved reputable organisations that aim to bridge the science-policy interface in the water sector. One important task of the Advisory Board was to disseminate project results via the members' networks. Another task was to advise Twin2Go on the relevance of project results and on ways to disseminate results to the policy level. A press kit was created and regularly updated to inform press representatives about the project and its activities. Twin2Go condensed main insights from its analyses in two Policy Briefs. English, Spanish and Russian versions of the Policy Briefs were made available on the project website; the English version was printed for distribution at relevant conferences and workshops. Moreover, recommendations that were gained in the best practice analysis were summarised in a brochure. English and Spanish brochure versions are available on the project website; the English version was printed for distribution at relevant water events. Twin2Go launched a water governance web database to make available the comprehensive case study dataset, which provides data about the governance regimes, environmental and societal contexts as well as performance in 29 river (sub)basins from around the world. Moreover, Twin2Go produced a Communication Kit, which allows to present the project, its approach and outcomes in a professional way.

Twin2Go hosted a series of four Policy Workshops as side events during relevant water conferences and meetings. The Policy Workshops served to discuss insights into adaptive water governance, which had been gained during the project, with water policy makers. Consortium members attended conferences and further relevant events to present the project to the scientific community and to water policy makers, or to discuss the project with related initiatives. Several Twin2Go-related publications were released during the course of the project, targeting scientists as well as water policy makers and the interested public.

All relevant project results have been made available on the project website. This transparent approach allows scientists and water policy makers to benefit from foreground generated in Twin2Go. Scientists can profit from Twin2Go's context-sensitive methodological framework, from the dataset on water governance regimes in various cases and from its approaches for comparative analyses. Water policy makers can draw on numerous recommendations for adaptive water governance and on tangible case study experiences, which illustrate exemplary water governance practices.