Tool 2: WSI Model — A Template to Describe the Logic of WSIs

WSI facilitators and core participants usually agree at an early stage on the cornerstones of how a WSI will operate and generate shared benefits. Nonetheless, the written agreements often take time to develop and use legal language that is not easily understood by all WSI participants. This leaves room for contradicting interpretations and expectations among WSI participants and beneficiaries, which can result in conflicts and undermine the accountability relationships among different stakeholders both within and outside the WSI. The WSI Model (Sample model is provided at the end of this tool) provides a structure through which WSI participants can discuss and agree on key aspects of the WSI in simple terms, establishing a shared understanding among all participants. Doing so helps create transparency and provides key information for an analysis of the most salient integrity risks the WSI may face. Beyond this, the WSI Model helps to clarify the theory of change along nine building blocks:

Tool	The WSI Model provides a template to help participants understand how a WSI will be structured, function, and generate benefits. <sup>1</sup>				
Related Key Activity	Regularly question and verify theory of change.				
Question Addressed	Given that participants typically have different understandings of what the WSI should do and why, how can they capture the logic of the WSI at a glance and in a way everyone understands?				
Purpose	Clarify the logic of the WSI to reduce room for interpretation and misappropriation of the initiative:  ✓ Structure and understand the governance and logic of a WSI in a participatory process.  ✓ Establish a reference to assess and improve the WSI's integrity and impact.				
Output	Jointly developed overview of the most important aspects of the WSI and its context.				
Possible Users	WSI initiator(s) and participants.				
Level of Effort	Two- to three-hour participatory session in a workshop or meeting, and regular amendments or reflections to capture new developments in the WSI and its theory of change.				
WSI Phase	2: Formalization, but can be used at any phase.				

- 1. Participants
- 2. Activities
- 3. Governance structures
- 4. Commitments and contributions
- 5. Goals and objectives
- Mechanisms for engaging affected stakeholders
- 7. Affected stakeholders

There were no clear objectives for us, no clear benefits so it was difficult to see what we were aiming for. [Private Sector]

These problems are really about accountability and how the project should identify issues and target at the design phase. Where is the theory of change? [Civil Society]

(Testimony from field assessments)

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Based on the idea of the Business Model Canvas developed by Osterwalder & Pigneur (2010).

- 8. Local water challenges and priorities
- 9. Benefits

## **Guidance for implementation**

The WSI Model can be used at any stage of the life cycle to reflect on the WSI's theory of change, but it is particularly useful during the formalization phase to capture and present the agreements reached in a concise format. If developed before reaching written agreements, it can inform the discussions on these. The WSI Model is ideally developed in a participatory process (e.g., as part of a management workshop) with all or most WSI participants, in order to promote joint understanding of the initiative and its context. However, it can also be used as a design instrument by WSI initiators at early stages of an initiative. The three steps below could guide a participatory workshop setting.

Step 1: Understanding the Format

- •To familiarize **WSI participants**, the nine building blocks are explained by using examples or the WSI Model presentation.
- •It is important to flag the complexity of WSIs and clarify that the WSI Model is simply a template to capture key elements of such initiatives.

Step 2: Describing the WSI

- •When developing the WSI Model, participants specify their perspective of the main characteristics for each building block.
- •WSI participants should, wherever possible, jointly develop the content in the building blocks to describe their initiative.
- •The template provides a tool to facilitate dialogue among **WSI participants** to clarify and agree on the objectives, governance, and functioning of their initiative.

Step 3: Verification and Revision

- Based on the description of the WSI Model, participants should reflect on the overall consistency and appropriateness of the model: Is it realistic to reach the WSI goals with the identified activities, participants, and contributions?
- Which aspects describe the existing initiative and which parts of the description relate to future plans should be clarified.
- •WSI Models are dynamic: they are iterative and should be adapted to changing conditions.

## Further reading:

Alex Osterwalder and Yves Pigneur. 2009. Business Model Generation: A Handbook for Visionaries, Game Changers, and Challengers (Osterwalder & Pigneur, ISBN 978-2-8399-0580-0).
 http://www.businessmodelgeneration.com. (Also: 2010. Wiley, ISBN-10: 0470876417).

nternal to the WSI			Link to the environment and context of the WSI			
Governance Structures What internal governance accountability structures exist for the initiative, and how effective are they? Examples: Decision-making, financial management processes Exit strategy M&E mechanism			Local water challenges and priorities What local water challenges exist in the basin? What are the local policy priorities for the region? Example challenges:  Water over-allocation Unreliable unreliable/unavailable water supply or sanitation Weak local institutions Flood damage			
Participants  Who should be/is involved in the initiative? As active participants?  Examples:  • Multinational company  • NGO  • Local authority  • Water user association  • Farmers  • Others	Activities  What activities will the initiative pursue?  Examples:  Establishing an information platform  Assessing water challenges  Radio campaigns  Mentoring program for managers  Others	initiative's main f  Examples:  To overcome was a second of the second o	n objectives and tive? What is the unction?  reak governance uping capacities echnologies for accessible	Mechanisms for engaging affected stakeholders  What mechanisms will be/are established to solicit external input into the initiative? How will/is relevant information communicated to affected stakeholders?  Examples:  Community engagement officer  Regular consultation	Which actors' interests are affected? What are their main interests? Which affected stakeholders stand to lose?  Examples:  Local communities  Competitors of corporate participants	
Commitments and contributions  What commitments and contributions have been made? What are the main responsibilities of the WSI participants?  Examples:  Funding  Staff contributions  Organization of coordination meeting			Benefits  What are the main benefits of the initiative? And who will be benefiting?  Examples:  Inclusive water governance  increased access to water supply and sanitation services  restored ecosystems			