Appendix A: Pilots´ interests participate in the evaluation processes

WC = Water Council

CAB = County Administrative Board

SWaM = Swedish Agency for Marine and Water Management

21 different interests specified and some people did not specify.

	Himleåns WC – Evaluation WS	Ätrans WC – Pilot Högvads ån - Evaluation WS	Ätrans WC – Pilot Högvads ån – River walk	Ätrans WC – Pilot Vartofta - Evaluation WS	Ätrans WC - Board meeting	Mölndalsån WC – Evaluation WS	Mölndalsån WC – Board meeting	Partnership meeting – WS Swedish group
Landowner (Forest/ Farmer)	6		3	7	2	1	1	1
Federation of Swedish Farmers					1			
Regulating company						1	1	
Land drainage association	6 are members, but not representing			7 are members, but not representing				
Hydroelec-tric power station		1			1			
Mill owner		3			1			
Enterprise					1			
Local association of residents		2	2					
Association for fishing		1	2			1	1	
Association for fishing management areas		3				2	2	
Fishing water owner					1			

Association for Nature						1	1	
Local folklore society			2					
Coordinator				1	1			
WC				1				1
Municipality - Official - Ecologist	1	1	1			1	1	
Municipality - Politician				1	4	4	5	1
Municipality – Drinking water producer and sewage treatment plant					1	1	1	
CAB official		1			1			1
SWaM								4
The Swedish Forest Agency								1
Not specified		3	2					
Persons in total	7	15	11	8	12	12	13	7

Appendix B - Ätran Water Council board meeting

1. What kind of support do you need from the authorities?
2. What role/ responsibility shall WC has?
    a. Responsibility for measures?
3. Have the local project (Högvadsån och Vartofta) influenced the Water Council?
4. How is the dialog in this group working? When you started? Now?
    a. What has influenced that the dialog has been good?

Appendix C - Workshop at the partnership meeting 10th of April 2019

1. Most important results? Tools, actions, processes that gives participation and more action?
    - Tools
    - Learning about ecosystem services and water
    - Cooperation processes
    - Communication between different levels of locals and authorities.
    - Other things
2. How do we implement results and keep the good work going and developing after project end?
    - Use the result from part one (Key results). Then think free. What are the visions? And from that what can do in your own organisation, country or local place
    - What kind of support do we need? How can we support each other?
    - Solutions/ways forward? The three most important things?
    - The groups put those on the wall.

Appendix – Semi structured interviews

Follow up questions to clarify raised issues during the evaluation process, but wasn't made clear during the process.

190414

1. How did WaterCoG influence the WC's time and activities?
    a. What did the WC do as you normally not do?
    b. What didn't WC do as you normally do – things which you did not have time for?
2. Who did participate in the working group?
3. What did the working group do?
4. What did they communicate that they had done?

190415

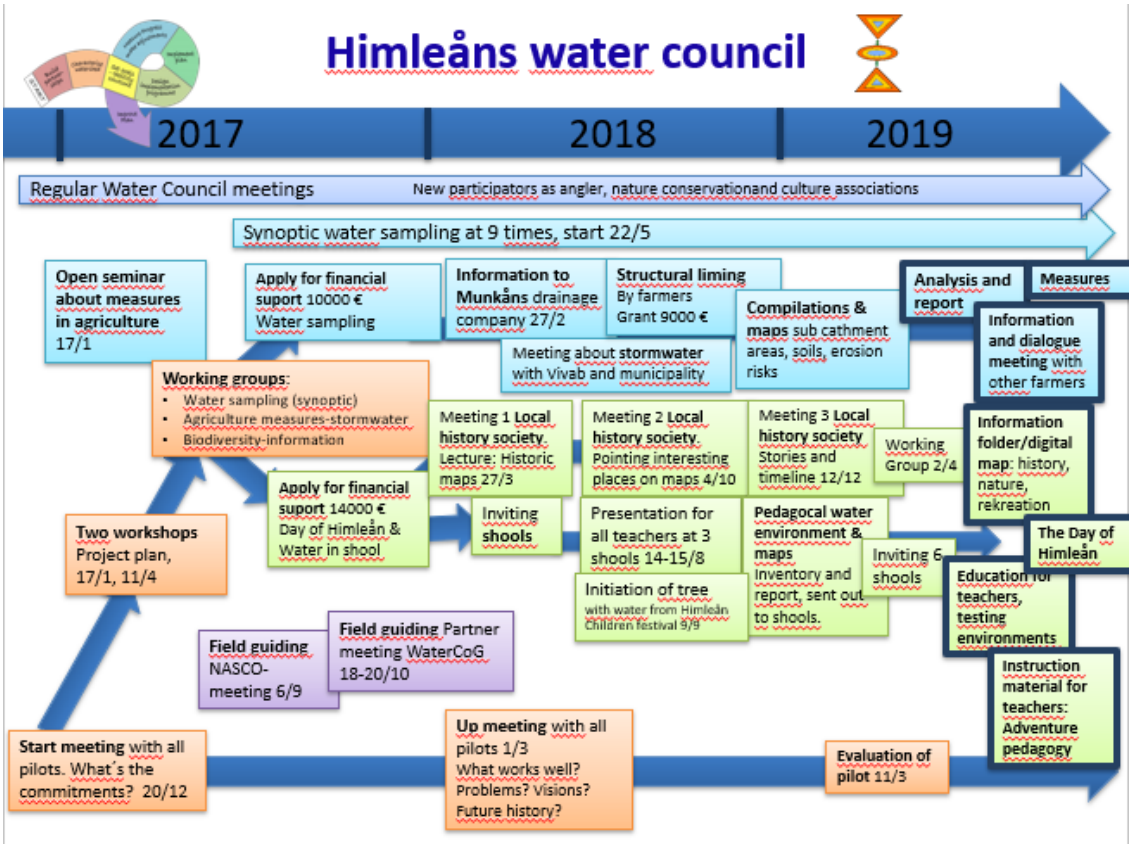
1. How did WaterCoG influence the WC's time and activities?
    a. What did the WC do as you normally not do?
    b. What didn't WC do as you normally do – things which you did not have time for?
2. Who did participate in the working group?
3. What did the working group do?
4. What did they communicate that they had done?

5. Would you like to tell me a bit more about ideas which can disappear in the participate process (as mentioned during the evaluation process)?

Appendix E - Evaluation Workshops

A list was sent around among the of participants to fill in name, who you were representing; which organisation connected to water related nature- and culture environment issues they joined, year they were born, and the permanent address.

The session started with photos on activities done by the pilots and the time graphic below to remind them about what they have done and to use as a base for questions.



Activities done by the Water Council (WC)

1. Do you miss something? Is the story I told true?
2. What have you done during the WaterCoG which you haven't done before in the (WC)?
3. Some especially important activities?
4. Do you miss any actors? Which ones?
5. Have new actors joined the WC during the WaterCoG project?

Participation in the WC

1. What makes you participate? (Presented a list with option to add it.)
2. What do you get out from participating?
3. Do you miss something?
4. What makes your commitment more difficult? (Presented a list with option to add it.)

Meeting and dialog

A pilot specific list with different tools used by the pilot was presented (for example Himleån used 13 different tools). For each tool following questions were asked:

1. Strengths, weaknesses and what can be improved?

Those questions were followed by more comprehensive questions:

1. Have those way of working/tools (in that case which ones) been helpful for the discussions/conversations?
    a. In what way?
    b. When you have had different point of views, when different interests have had contradictory interests (maybe even a conflict) how was it handled?
    c. A scale was presented graded from 1-5; 1 was *To look after one´s interests* and 5 was *Constructive dialog* - individually they put a cross where they thought the WC discussion were today and where it was before WaterCOG.
2. What did you learn? (On the screen they could read :"..about other interest and their perspectives?; …about water?; …about ecosystem?; …about other things?; and Give example.)
3. How has the knowledge been taken care of?
4. Which of those ways of working/ tools have been best for learning/teaching something new?
5. The persons who are leading the meetings or groups:
    a. What is important in that role?
    b. How to develop that role?
    c. Has someone taken the leadership in the working groups? What did that mean for the process?

Contact with authorities

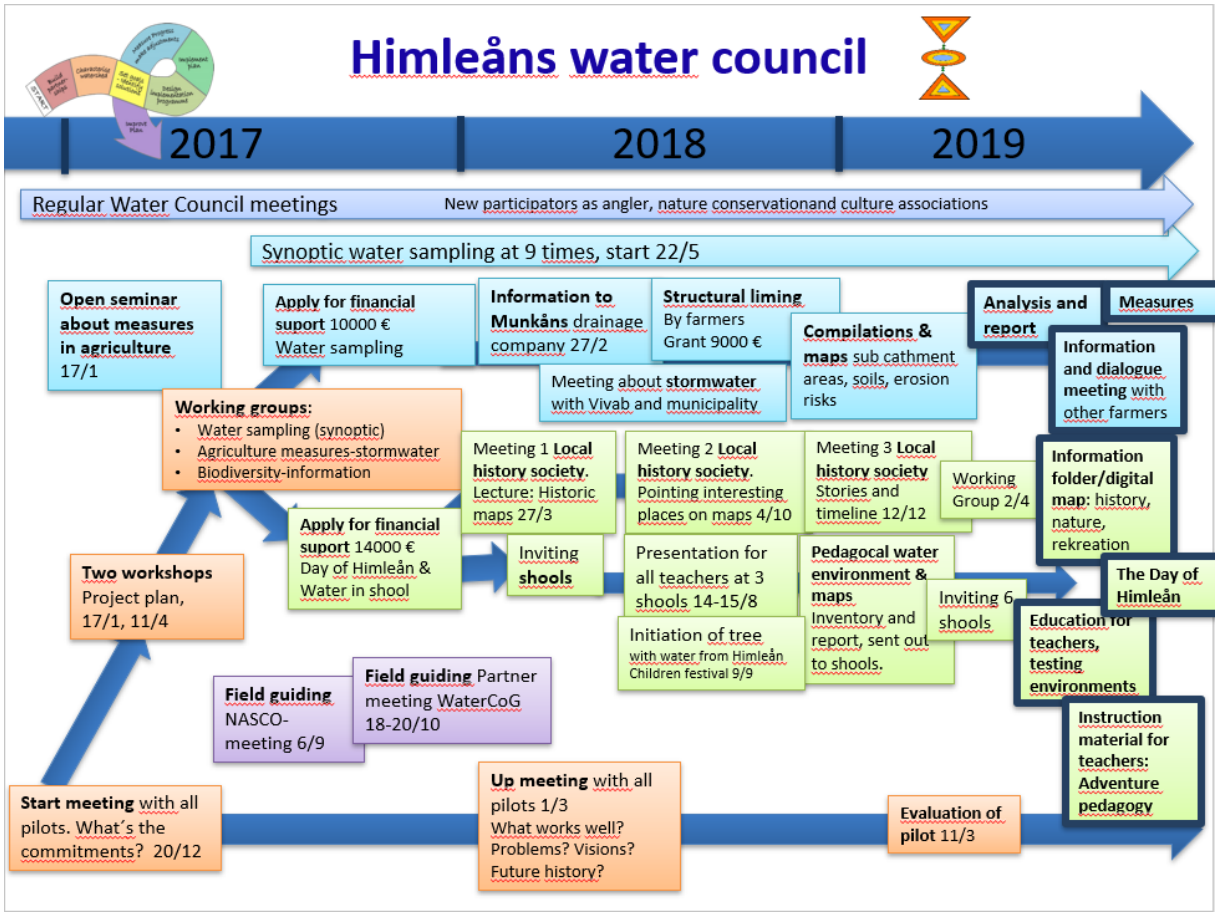
1. What kind of support do you need from the authorities?
    a. Have you got that? By whom?
2. WC- influence: Have the authorities taken the WC perspective in consideration?
3. How do you perceive the treatment by the authorities?
4. WC- influence: Have the authorities taken the catchment areas problem and possibilities in to consideration?
5.

The goal/ aim of the WC work and obstacles

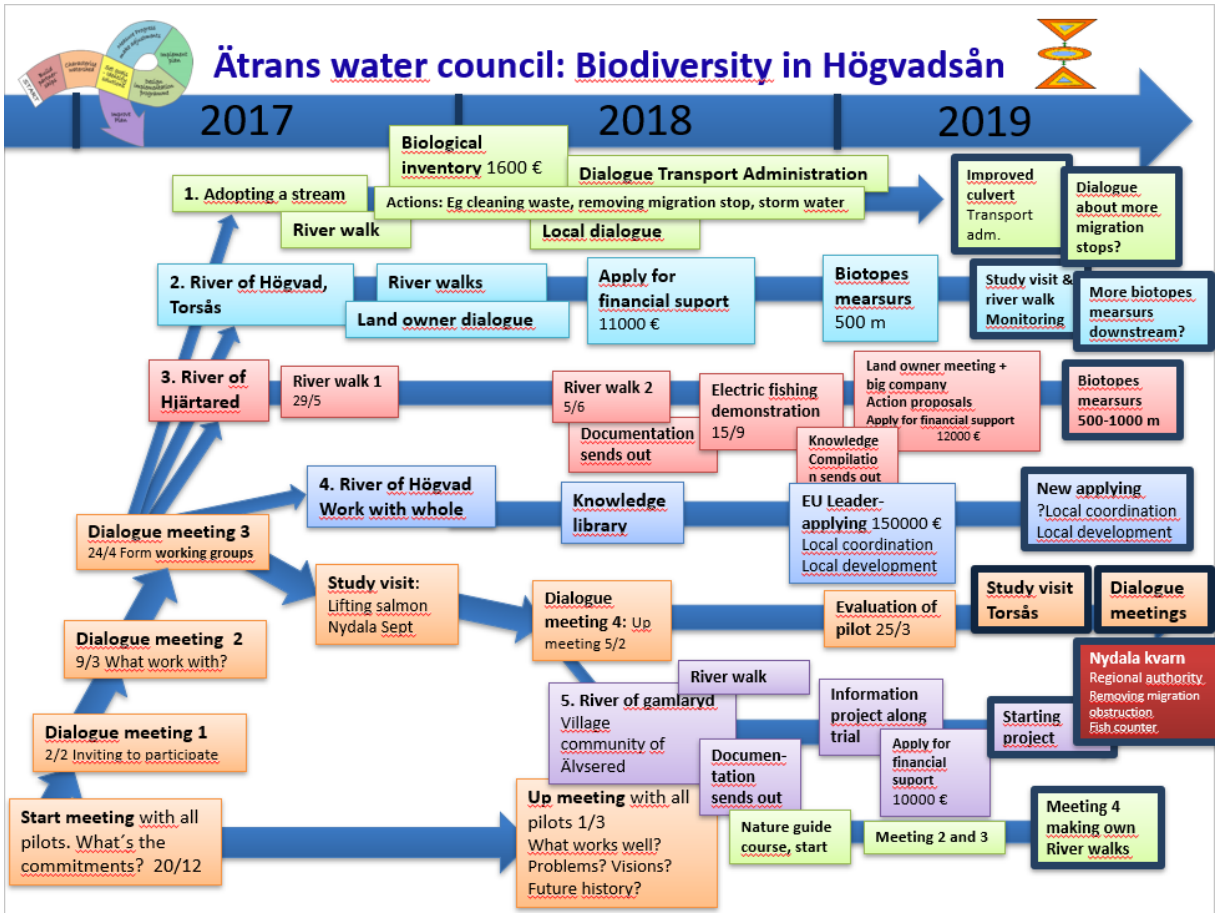
1. What is the goal/aim with WC's/the local water group's work?
2. Is it relevant for your perspective?
3. Do you want your WC to take more responsibility for:
    a. carry out measurements?
    b. Mapping and analysis?
    c. Classify status?
4. What kind of role shall WC has in the measurement work?
5. Development of WC-work:
    a. What obstacles are there for your WC work?

b. What do you think will happen with the results from your work?
c. Has the commitment changed during the WaterCoG-project?
d. How do you want to work to reach your goal/ develop WC ‘s work?
e. Do you need continuing support function?

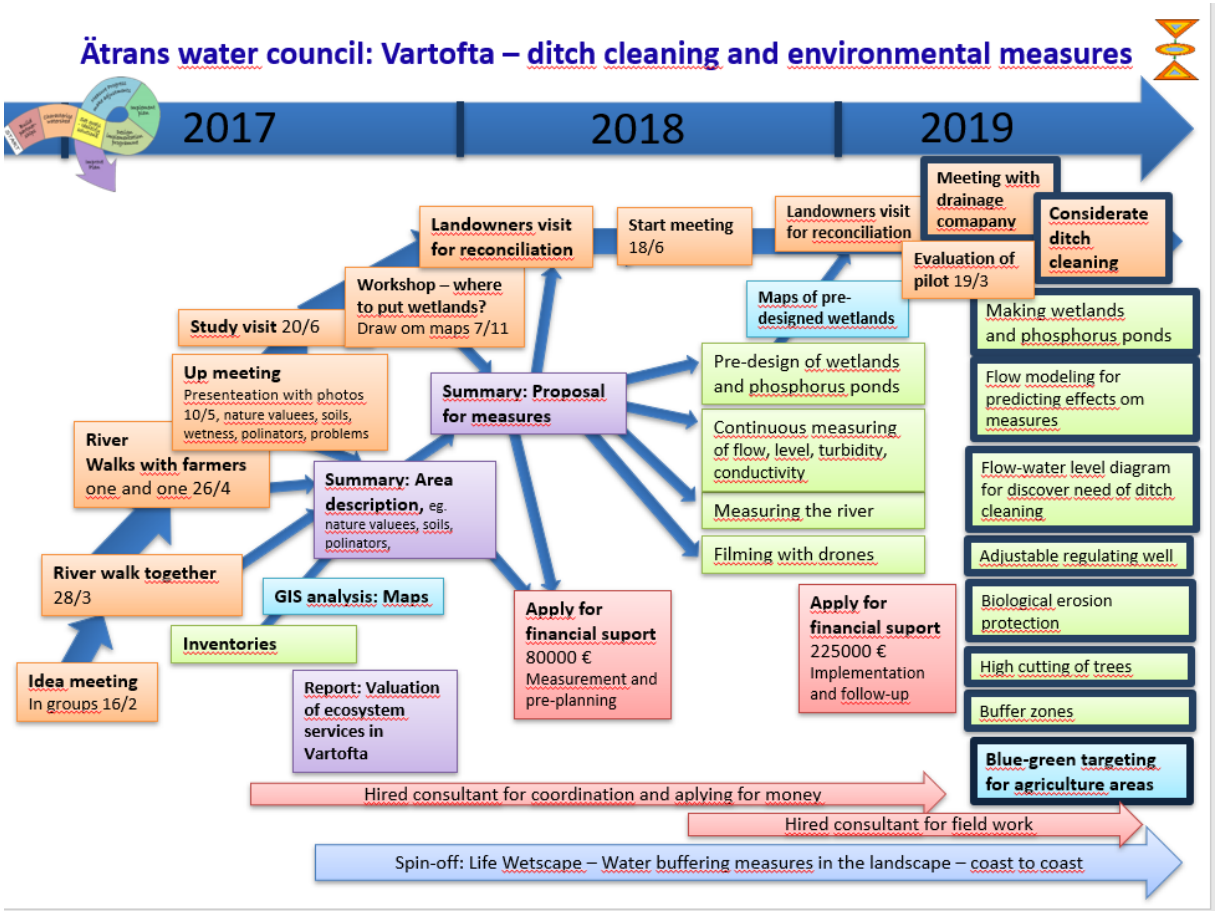
Appendix F - Pilot processes



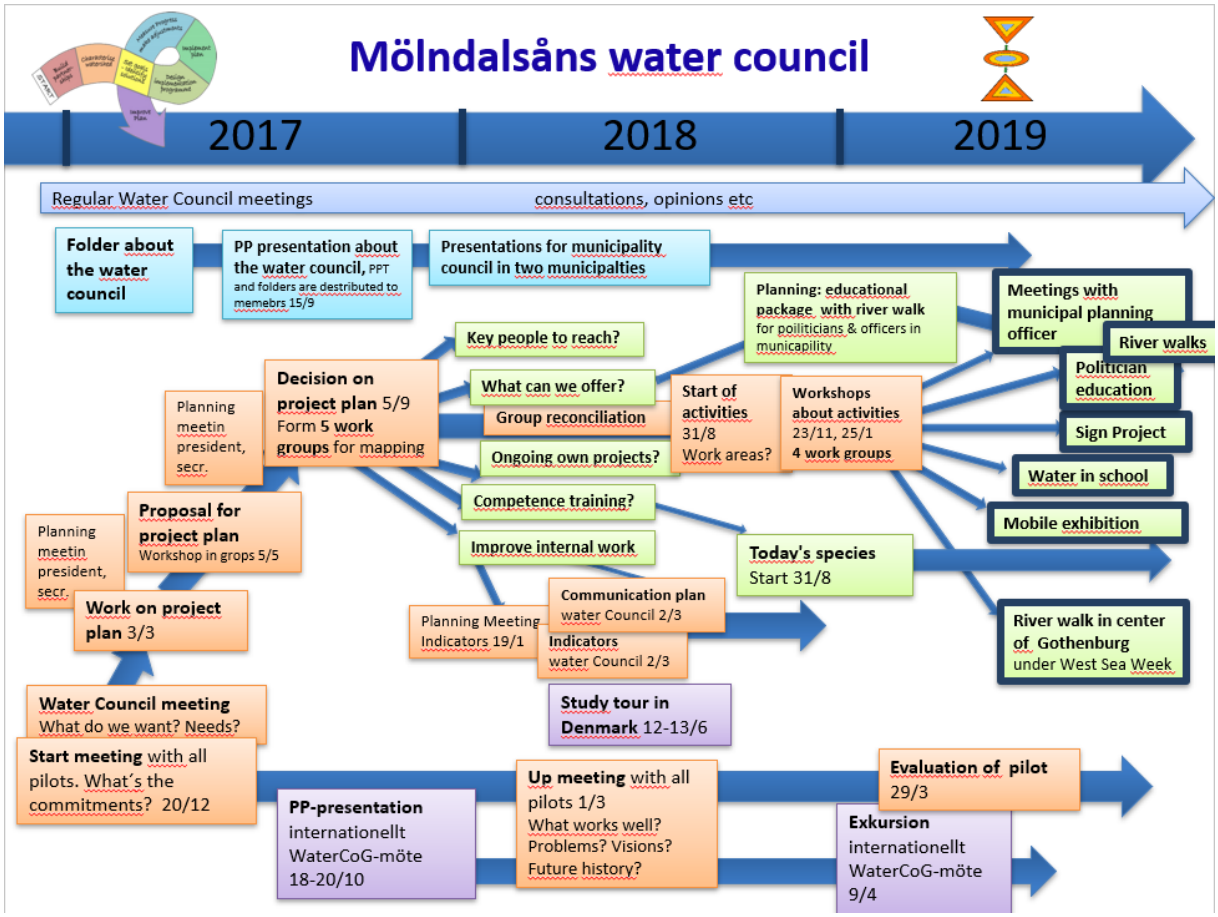
Source: Peter Nolbrant



Source: Peter Nolbrant



Source: Peter Nolbrant



Source: Peter Nolbrant

How has knowledge been developed / produced?

Highlighted tools/way of working mentioned for learning	Himleån	Vartofta	Högvadsån	Mölndalsån
Working in small groups		X		
Own thoughts on small piece of papers which are sorted and get headlines together in the working groups.				X
Priority (figures or plops)				X
Water hiking	X		X	
Maps over the water drainage area as basement for conversations.		X	X	X
Always good to meet each other – "it is in the conversation you sort things out"	X	X		
Exchange experience with other Water Councils who have made local measures	X			
Lectures	X		X	X
Vision work (together describe visions)				X
History of the future				
Listened and tell 2 and 2	X			X
Reflection round – ending reflection about the meeting				X
Ordinary meeting lead by the chairman				
Study visit	X		X	X
Film produced by using a drone – followed the water while the producer comment water drainage issues and the landscape		X		
Land owner visit / water hiking individually		X	X	
Making a biotope			X	
Swedish "fika" (coffe wit something to it) – Gives personal contact			X	
The combination of all methods is good				X

What is the role of tools to include new knowledge?

What is the role of tools to include new knowledge?	Himleån	Vartofta	Högvadsån	Mölndalsån
More holistic understanding for the water drainage system and its actors in terms of history and activities	X			
Changed view on water	X			
Changed reaction/understanding of the processes	X			
Knowledge can stimulate interest for more knowledge	X			
Get everyone the possibility to have a say and reflect		X		
Share knowledge with each other		X		
Strengthen the network		X		
Good solutions in mutual understanding		X		
Deepen the knowledge for the area and its problems and solutions		X		
Understand others perspectives			X	
Produce common goals, visions and history of the future for the Water Councils				X
Produce a view over what is needed and which are the parties concerned				X
Plans for how to put the Water Council in an earlier stage of the decision process				X
Knowledge production about water issues, key persons, and what knowledge is missing and what knowledge is available within the Water Council.				X
Develop the internal work				X

How (and by whom) is the knowledge production taken care of?

How (and by whom) is the knowledge production taken care of?	Himleån	Vartofta	Högvadsån	Mölndalsån
In practice – better surface water detention	X			
Used: Comments on official report to Swedish River Basin District Authorities; consultation, Environmental quality standards in Himleån	X			
Summing up the meetings/sub-projects.	PN, Municipality ecologist	PN	PN, Municipality ecologist	PN, WC Secretary
In discussions with authorities, other land owners and interest groups.		X	X	
Get other actors (municipality, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences and County Administrative Board) aware of each other's project in the same area (costly).			X	
Widen the understandings for other perspectives and the water drainage area – get a more diverse understanding – keep updated		X		X

What is the experience in connecting with the other governance levels?	Himleån	Vartofta	Högvadsån	Mölndalsån
Municipality – ecologists - Sorting things out - Taking notes, summarize meatings	+ + +		+ + +	
Municipality – technical office - lack of knowledge & lack of consideration	- (earlier)		- (experienced in another municip.)	
Municipal council and municipal executive board – they go on with exploitation - No support - WC get into the local decision process most often to late				-
County administrative board (CAB) - Earlier good experience of civil servants at joining the meetings helping sort the most important things out.Not now - Application went through - Lack of continuity – joined in the beginning, disappeared after the water hike - Having a actual case – no consideration - not listening - Support from CAB/ Swedish River Basin District Authorities – is always joining the meetings	-

Acceptance of the process objective (and its change)

WC goals	Acceptance of the process objective (and its change)
Himleån: • Good water quality • Dialog • Looking after water issues	Yes
Vartofta: • Get rid of the water as clean as possible • Increase the water status • Show good examples – the farmers in the forefront • self-supporting financing • Turism and environment	Yes, the project goal
Högvadsån: • Water hike and nature guiding • Get to know the water better • Increased biological diversity • Connectivity must work – fish and animals will get free passage within the water system • Common diversity along the whole stream – to reach the biological goals. • Increased participation. • Preserve lakes and streams – not discharging (utsläpp)	Yes, lose projects goal
Mölndalsån • To reach the goals in the Water directive • Preserve the values linked to the water drainage area. • Spreading of knowledge	Yes, they just formulated it in a bottom up process

What are the strengths and weaknesses in process facilitation

What are the strengths and weaknesses in process facilitation	Himleån	Vartofta	Högvadsån	Mölndalsån
Everyone shall have their say	+	+		+
Co-ordinate	+			
Holistic view	+			
Knowledge about the issues	+			
Committed	+			
Keep concise, do not repeat what other have said			x	
Keep the conversation effective			x	
Steer the conversation			x	
They should know what they are talking about.			x	
Talk understandable			x	
To see everyone				+
Have time to plan the meetings.				+

Potential development of the faciliator role

Potential development of the faciliator role	Himleån	Vartofta	Högvadsån	Mölndalsån
Education to be a facilitator	X			
More knowledge about farming.		X		

Taking leadership – what has that meant for the process?

Taking leadership – what has that meant for the process?	Himleån	Vartofta	Högvadsån	Mölndalsån
It´s a requirement to get the process direction ahead	+			
More effective			+	
Happy that municipal officials have taken the leadership – we wouldn't have manage it by ourselves – time consuming			+	
The process would have been slower or fizzle out.			+	
They know where and who to turn towards - they know the process			+	
Another view: It is good that the municipality officers are joining, but can hamper the process a bit if they are in a steering position. It is better if the Water Councils are more self-going an independent – if there are 20 projects like ours the municipality officers can´t be able to do all that work.			+ & -	
None has taken the leaderships in the working groups – the groups haven't had any meeting – just one group have produced one roll-ups. (There is always a chairman at the ordinary meetings)			-	

Appendix H - Tools in the co-governance processes

Those tools have all been used during the WaterCoG project in at least one of the pilots. On top of those tools, other tools for measures, taking of specimens and follow-ups have also been practised.

Type	Tool Name	Goal	Target Group	Short Description
Tool Models	River walk	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	General Public, or stakeholders, or together with individual landowners	Water Council stakeholders either go by themselves in the catchment area or together with experts to explore, discover, experience and discuss the water issues connected to the area they visit and share knowledge about different interests and issues. Can also be used individually during such as a land owner visit or as a guided tour together with general public.
	River safari	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders, teachers etc	By a bus ride in the catchment area get information and experience the area. It Is a learning process even to plan the tour. Lunch and "fika" (see below) is important for exchanging knowledge.
	Maps over the catchment area	Communication tool & Inventory & Information about historical changes	Stakeholders	A base for conversations and to make; [1)] inventory about such as varieties of values and water connected problems in the area. It gives a holistic view over the catchment area or parts of it (also called "Favourite method"). [2)] To discuss and suggest places for measures. If comparing old maps with new maps it will get a clear picture about the historical changes. [3)] Pedagogical maps focused on special themes such as soil type, erosion risks.
	Study visit	Knowledge sharing & Communication tool	Stakeholders	To visit someone, such as other Water Council members, who has done measures, and have the possibility to see it in practice and talk about it.
	Lectures/ the species of the day	Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	Someone is telling about a special issue to increase the knowledge base in the group. Preferable with lots of pictures and little text.
	Summary of activities from inventory/ river walks	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	Presentations of the summary with pictures.
	Film made by a drone in the catchment	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	Someone is telling about the different places passed by the drone. The film makes a good base for communication and knowledge sharing.

	Vision Process	Communication tool (Vision) & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	A communication tool to reach a common vision and in the process better balance different stakeholders' water-management goals and demands.
	Future history	Communication tool (Vision) & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	Putting notes with future activities to reach a vison along a time line.
	Historical Timeline	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	Putting notes with historical activities to visualize a common history along a time line.
	Activity plan with goals and indicators	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing & Common base	Stakeholders, and Base for funding	An activity plan is a plan with goals and indicators for their work in the catchment area. Point of departure should be the common vison, which can involve everything from participation to measures.
	Communication plan	Communication tool - to structure the communication	Stakeholders	Communication is a key for organisation and project to work, and at the same time also a common reason for mistrust and other problems when missing. To avoid this a plan with goals, target groups, and the most important actors to communicate will help.
	Ordinary meeting with a chairman	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	A chairman leading the process and follow the agenda.
	Synergy method	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	An alternative to ordinary meeting with a chairman. In the synergy method the agenda is formed during the meeting by the participators.
	Knowledge library	Knowledge collecting & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	To summarize knowledge about an area, such as inventory, taking of specimens
	Water Council mapping	Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	To map competence, skills, education requirements, ongoing projects etc. to get information about the resources and needs in the group. A working group can interview the members and sum up the results.
	Adopting a Stream	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	General Public	A communication tool to improve stakeholder engagement in water-management
	Education Package	Data Collection Citizens	Educational and Research Organizations	Educational tool to increase stakeholder knowledge and engagement about local water-management

Model components; usable as parts in different *Tool models*	Reflection round	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing & Evaluation	Stakeholders	Introductory and ending the session to get people to know each other, get everyone to speak, to exchange of news, and/or to evaluate the process.
	Thought inventory - individually based	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	Individually putting one's thoughts on small piece of papers which are sorted and get headings together in the working groups before presented in plenary.
	Thought inventory – plenary based	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	Facilitator collect either one's or different groups thoughts presented in plenary, and put them either on a whiteboard or a flipchart.
	Priority	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	The members put their ideas on a whiteboard or a flipchart, and agree on what the headings means. Than each person put their priority order by number 1-3 for example or just a score for the idea they want to start with.
	Tell each other 2 and 2.	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	On person tell about something (can be structured with defined questions to reflect on) during a certain time and one person listen. The listener can ask questions to help the teller to develop the reflections, but not arguing. Than they change their roles. This tool can be used while walking.
	The Swedish "fika" - a coffee/tea break	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders	The Swedish "fika", which is a coffee/tea break with something to it (cookie, buns etc), is an important tradition for dialog processes in a more relaxed form than the ordinary meeting part. It gives possibilities to ask and discuss whatever you want to with anyone attending.
	To work in small groups	Communication tool & Knowledge sharing & Plan and realize activities	Stakeholders	To work with certain things in small groups make people connect better and feel responsible to get something done. Special working groups for certain aims could be one way of working.
	To sit in a circle, or around a table	Communication tools	Stakeholders	To sit in a circle makes everyone see each other and sit closer to each other than in a lecture hall. While sitting closer it might invite people to be more talkative.
	Diversification of perspectives	Communication tools &, Knowledge sharing	Stakeholders and other actors	Invite associations or persons working with example history, culture, health recreation, schools, local development to broaden the perspectives and knowledge base. Co-operate with local folklore society, village community, nature clubs to get lots of information about the water catchment.

External tools	Tools on the web	Knowledge sharing	Water Council in Sweden and other groups	Tools for strengthen the Water Councils' work.
	VISS	Data and knowledge sharing	Experts, Water Councils and other actors.	Database showing body of water and water status.
	Brochure – information about the Water Council	Information tool	General Public, decision makers and stakeholders	A brochure about what the Water Council are working with and maybe about the catchment area.
	Power-point presentation - information about the Water Council/Water Catchment area	Information tool	General Public, decision makers and stakeholders	A Power-point presentation about what the Water Council are working with and/or about the catchment area.
	Water day	Information tool & Knowledge sharing	General Public	To put the attention to the values in a water system or parts of it and at the same time develop and marketing the Water Council together with other local initiative.
	Water and creativity	Tool for: Information & Inspiration & Creativity & Deep meaning and understanding	General Public, decision makers and stakeholders	Connecting the work with water and nature with culture to reach a wider group of people and to get new or other perspectives inspired by the creativity, such as music, paintings, theater and photo.
	Dialogue Meeting	Communication tool	General Public	A communication tool to improve stakeholder engagement and exchange knowledge between different actors in a specific area.
	Local networking	Communication tool	General public	Co-operate with associations or persons working with example history, culture, health recreation, schools, local development to broaden the perspectives and knowledge base and to reach a broader group of people.
	Water in the schools	Education tool	Teachers, and Pupils	Outdoor pedagogic to stimulate curiosity, creativity and education about the local nature and culture environment linking to the global context.
	Nature guide course	Education tool	Stakeholders, or others	Water Council could arrange and invite interested people to meetings. There is a readymade package to use.

	Hiking paths with information	Educational tool	General public	A possibility to tell about the nature och culture heritage in the catchment area. Co-operate with other local initiative.
Different platforms and actors	*Catchment officer/ coordinator*	*Resource Communication tool*	*Stakeholder, General Public*	*A catchment officer is helping the Water Council with such as meetings, summary and communication, and ask for funding.* *A communication tool to improve stakeholder engagement in water-management*
	Water Council coach	Resource	Catchment officers, Water groups, Coordinators and Chairmen etc	To coach Catchment officers, Water groups, Coordinators and Chairmen etc and be a resource for the Water Council such as process leader when using tools as Vision work and Thought inventory.
	Water Councils, Water groups	Communication and activity platform	Stakeholders and sometimes General Public	A platform for meeting different actors with different perspectives to share knowledge, and together improve stakeholder engagement and water-management in a specific area. A good base for projects and handle measures.
	Water organisation	Communication and activity platform	Stakeholders and sometimes General Public	Platform for policies, projects and news. Water Councils are one type of Water organisation.
	Co-operation with drainage enterprise	Platform for: Communication and activity & Knowledge sharing & Measures	Landowners	A co-operation with drainage enterprises to develop cost-effective methods and at the same time improve the water environment.
	Local water group	Communication and activity platform	Stakeholders and other	A local water group interested in their local stream or lake and want to learn more about it, to do activities and develop ideas. One example of groups is *sponsoring activities connected to a stream* – taking responsibility for a stream.
Measures and follow-up	*Catchment officer/ coordinator*	*Resource Communication tool*	*Stakeholder, General Public*	*A catchment officer is helping the Water Council with such as meetings, summary and communication, and ask for funding.* *A communication tool to improve stakeholder engagement in water-management*

	Water Council coach	Resource	Catchment officers, Water groups, Coordinators and Chairmen etc	To coach Catchment officers, Water groups, Coordinators and Chairmen etc and be a resource for the Water Council such as process leader when using tools as Vision work and Thought inventory.
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