

User-Friendly Matrix of the Chair's IPM Summary

| IPM Policy Option ¹ | Practical Measures (what/how) ¹ | Examples ² | Key implementation actors (+partners) ³ |
|---|---|--|---|
| WATER | | | |
| Theme: Mainstreaming water in national development strategies | | | |
| Include the water agenda in nationally-owned development strategies, including PRS and NSDS | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement pro-poor policies in the water sector – Adopt a multi-sectoral, multi-stakeholder approach to water resources planning – Ensure PRS and NSDS processes are participatory and nationally owned | Ethiopia: water linked with rural development, agriculture as priorities in PRS USA: US Safe Drinking Water Act China: framework Water Law, other water-related laws | Governments, donors, major groups |
| Undertake water sector planning in close coordination with broader development planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Devise and implement mechanisms for cross-ministry, cross-sectoral co-ordination in planning – Devise and implement mechanisms for co-ordination between different levels of administration | India: water and sanitation (w&s) missions at state, district and village levels Kenya: Water Resources Management Authority | Governments, local authorities |
| Theme: Improving access to safe drinking water in urban and rural areas | | | |
| Shift emphasis from a needs-based to a rights-based approach | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Make a rights-based approach part of the national water legislation and policy – Document best practices – Develop indicators to monitor progress | | Governments, local authorities |
| Ensure that no one is excluded from essential supplies | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Target subsidies to the poor, with particular attention to the poorest, and make them transparent – Grant subsidies to poor households for connection costs – Provide a basic quantity of water free of charge to poor households – Adopt increasing block tariffs | South Africa: New Water Law: 200 litres free water/day per household, increasing block tariffs Chile: means-tested direct subsidies Cote d'Ivoire, Senegal: increasing block tariffs | Governments, local authorities |
| Decentralize delivery of water services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Devolve fiscal authority to permit greater local resource mobilization – Provide technical assistance and capacity building to local | USA: stronger water user associations at community level Mexico: Federal gov't matches costs paid by municipalities for | Governments, local authorities, donors |

¹ Columns 1 and 2 are based on the Chair's IPM Summary.

² Column 3: These selected examples, drawn from the Chair's IPM Summary and in some cases from the Secretary General's reports, are for illustrative purposes only; a more comprehensive list will be posted on the CSD website.

³ Column 4: Key implementation actors (+ partners) are identified in the broadest terms, i.e., Governments, UN system (encompassing agencies, funds and programmes); IGOs (inter-governmental organizations); donors; IFIs (international financial institutions); local authorities; other Major Groups (abbreviated MGs, with particular sectors identified where appropriate). It is expected that any further level of specificity will come from Governments.

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| | authorities and community-based organizations in water resources management | investment in water services | |
| Strengthen governance of public water utilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve efficiency in line with modern management practices – Enhance financial management capacities | Senegal: reform of nat'l water utility | Governments, local authorities |
| Enhance the contribution of small-scale providers to water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide a supportive regulatory environment that also safeguards users – Enhance small providers' access to formal credit | South Africa: support to small-scale providers | Governments, local authorities, MGs (business) |
| Build on capacities of community-based organizations in water supply | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Make effective use of available local institutional capacity, knowledge and expertise – Strengthen capacities of such organizations in operation and maintenance (O&M) of water systems – Promote development of local enterprises for manufacturing of equipment and spare parts – Provide technical and financial support for digging and maintaining wells and developing other water sources in rural areas – Support through training user participation in water system construction and maintenance | | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |
| Explore how the large-scale private sector and public-private partnerships can contribute effectively to water service delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement sound and stable legal and fiscal frameworks – Ensure close public consultation in all matters pertaining to large-scale private sector involvement | South Africa: private sector partnerships at local level, with public sector responsible for overall water management | Governments, local authorities, MGs (business) |
| Consider a range of water supply and treatment options suitable to local conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Tap local and indigenous knowledge to develop and manage such systems – Provide education and training in their operation and maintenance – Implement regulatory regimes to control aquifer depletion and for protection of water quality, where applicable – Encourage development of local enterprises to supply equipment and parts for such systems – Ensure proper environmental safeguards as appropriate | India, Kenya: low-cost small-scale irrigation options Bangladesh: installed 1000 rainwater harvesting systems since 1997 China: built 5.6 mil. storage tanks for rainwater | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, indigenous people, business) |
| Rehabilitate, where needed, existing water supply systems and maintain in good working condition | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adjust tariffs as appropriate to achieve greater recovery of O&M costs – Entrust where possible the maintenance of such systems to local communities | | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |

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| Theme: Preparing integrated water resource management plans and creating an institutional and policy framework | | | |
| Complete preparation of integrated water resources management plans in line with country-specific water management priorities and objectives | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish a high-level national mechanism to oversee plan preparation – Strengthen national capacities, as required, to prepare plans – Provide technical and financial support to those countries lagging in plan preparation – Give due consideration to ecosystem approach while preparing water management plans – Devise management plans by catchment and by region – Include women in consultative dialogue for plan preparation | <p>Trinidad and Tobago: completed IWRM plan as evolving framework for action</p> <p>Ethiopia: IWRM plan reflects priority of rural development and agriculture</p> <p>South Africa: IWRM plan at catchment level</p> | Governments, UN system, donors |
| Develop comprehensive water information systems to facilitate planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct baseline surveys at national and basin levels, as appropriate – Strengthen national data management programmes – Implement decentralized management of monitoring networks | USA: inter-sectoral planning process exemplified by Tennessee Valley Authority, Mississippi River Basin, and Gulf of Mexico programme | Governments, UN system, donors |
| Involve women fully in programme, project development, implementation, evaluation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Utilize gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation systems – Collect gender-disaggregated data as appropriate – Develop gender-sensitive indicators – Conduct gender analyses | | Governments, local authorities, MGs (women) |
| Utilize, as appropriate, bilateral, regional or sub-regional arrangements for managing trans-boundary water resources | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen existing river basin organizations and agreements – Devise or strengthen, as appropriate, arrangements for sharing of benefits from cooperation in managing trans-boundary water resources | <p>Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia: Nile Basin Initiative</p> <p>Mauritania: UNDP initiative on shared water basins</p> | Governments, donors, IGOs |
| Theme: Enhancing water use efficiency and managing competing uses | | | |
| Promote water conservation as part of broader efforts to promote sustainable consumption, production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Utilize information exchange, technical assistance and training to promote sustainable consumption and production in water sector – Address the special needs of arid and semi-arid countries | Rio Group: committed to Marrakech Process, 4 regional expert groups on sustainable consumption and production | Governments, local authorities, UN system, donors |
| Implement demand management measures to promote water use efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Apply economic incentives for efficient water use as integral part of water supply expansion projects – Design water tariff structures to encourage conservation – Reform water subsidies that encourage unsustainable water use – Provide incentives for adoption of water-saving technologies – Invest in research and development for improved water productivity | | Governments, local authorities, MGs (scientific and technological community) |

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| Encourage water conservation and improve water productivity in agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement physical improvements in water systems to reduce conveyance losses (e.g., irrigation canals) – Provide low-cost financing and technical support for application of efficient irrigation methods and water collection and storage systems (e.g., drip irrigation, rainwater harvesting) – Support education, awareness raising and extension services for farmers on improved water and land management techniques | <p>“Blue Revolution” in agric: “more crop per drop” USA: web-based National Resources Conservation Service Technical Guidelines on best management practices FAO: Farmer Field Schools for community-level capacity-building on water, soil issues</p> | Governments, local authorities, MGs (farmers), UN system, donors |
| Promote water use efficiency by urban users | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Rationalize water tariffs to provide incentives to water conservation for high-volume urban users – Repair and maintain water pipes in urban systems – Support end-user water efficiency improvements – Raise awareness and provide education in water conservation techniques and their importance, with focus on women and girls | Australia: usage-based pricing in Sydney | Governments, local authorities |
| Manage competing water uses at the appropriate level, whether river basin, catchment, or aquifer | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop legislation and regulations to define water management responsibilities at different levels – Promote market-based mechanisms for optimal allocation of water resources among competing uses | | Governments, local authorities |
| Promote international technology and know how transfer in the areas of water conservation and efficiency | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen South-South cooperation in water through enhancement of ‘Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries’ facility – Develop triangular, or multi-country, technical co-operation on water – Promote and strengthen international partnerships as vehicles for technology and know-how transfer | | Governments, UN system, donors, MGs (business, scientific and technological community) |
| Theme: Water quality, ecosystem management, and disaster prevention | | | |
| Recognize the role of water-related ecosystems in regulating flows and protecting water quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve ecosystem management – Rehabilitate degraded ecosystems – Protect wetlands | Kenya: Green Belt Movement USA: Watershed Management for Urban Water Supply Iran: wetlands protection for water purification | Governments, local authorities, UN system, donors |
| Reduce the risks and mitigate the impact of water-related disasters | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct vulnerability and risk assessments – Strengthen early warning systems and prepare risk mitigation plans – Protect and manage ecosystems so as to reduce the risk and | Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015 of the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, Kobe Japan: urges est. of International | Governments, MGs (scientific and technological community, NGOs, indigenous people), UN system, donors |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – impact of natural disasters – Raise awareness of the ways in which ecosystems help protect communities against water-related natural disasters – Utilize traditional and indigenous knowledge for disaster preparedness | Centre on Water Disasters as follow-up; EU: Flood Control Mechanism for disaster prevention | |
| Protect water quality from pollution and degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Raise public awareness of costs and health risks of water pollution – Apply the polluter-pays principle to deter waste-water discharges by industry and excessive use of agricultural chemicals – Collect municipal waste-water for treatment to an appropriate level and safe disposal – Carry out environmental impact assessments of high-impact projects – Encourage adoption of cleaner technologies | Global Plan of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities Lake Victoria: w&s investments to protect water quality, lake ecosystem | Governments, local authorities |
| Theme: Strengthening water-related monitoring and evaluation | | | |
| Strengthen national-level water quality monitoring, as appropriate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish databases, including baseline data – Establish and rehabilitate monitoring networks – Develop monitoring indicators | USA: National Water Quality Assessment Programme | Governments, UN system, donors |
| Improve monitoring of water and sanitation goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve methodology of Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), including its capacities – Establish linkages between global, regional and national networks and initiatives | Other global: World Water Assessment Programme, UNEP GEMS/Water Regional: African Ministerial Conference on Water and NEPAD | Governments, UN system, donors |
| Strengthen international co-operation on international water governance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide for follow-up within existing intergovernmental process – Strengthen UN-Water as an inter-agency coordinating mechanism | South Africa: suggests future World Water Forums provide monitoring reports to CSD | Governments, UN system |
| Theme: Financing water-related investments | | | |
| Ensure a conducive international economic environment for raising water investments in developing countries | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase donors' ODA commitments towards 0.7% target – Accelerate progress towards a successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round – Address the debt burdens of poor countries, possibly using debt swaps to finance investments in water & sanitation | Uganda: debt relief helped finance its Poverty Eradication Action Plan | Governments, donors, UN system, IGOs |

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| Mobilize additional international resources for water & sanitation and raise allocations to rural areas and small towns | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review investment portfolios of IFIs and adjust allocations, as appropriate, towards water and sanitation sector in general and rural and small town water supply and sanitation in particular – Encourage Global Environmental Facility (GEF), on occasion of its replenishment, to increase water-related funding via its international waters and land degradation windows | EU Water Initiative and expansion of ACP-EU Water Facility; Balkans Infrastructure Dev Facility for Private Sector Participation in South-East Europe | Governments, UN system, IFIs |
| Strengthen co-ordination among donors in the water sector at national level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure host-country government is in lead – Involve host-country water-sector institutions in co-ordination process – Adopt a lead-country approach to co-ordination, as appropriate | | Governments, donors, local authorities |
| Prepare detailed water investment plans as part of national development planning and budgeting process | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop a resource mobilization strategy encompassing multiple financing sources, domestic and international – Determine resources that could be mobilized through water tariffs, payment for environmental services, and pollution charges | Costa Rica: uses system of payment for environmental services for resource mobilization, involving public and private sources of funds | Governments, local authorities |
| Build public -private partnerships to mobilize investment capital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide suitable investment and regulatory frameworks – Encourage transparency and accountability in forming partnerships – Devise appropriate performance measures and reporting requirements | | Governments, local authorities, MGs (business) |
| Grant local authorities powers to mobilize resources for water investments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Vest local authorities with suitable revenue raising powers, including as appropriate through borrowing in capital markets – Strengthen local authorities' financial management practices – Establish national, regional project development facilities to help local authorities develop bankable water project proposals | | Governments, local authorities |
| Encourage community-level resource mobilization for water investments | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote water facilities, funds, other mechanisms to consolidate efforts to raise capital for multiple small-scale projects – Support, including through capital injections as appropriate, revolving funds for community water infrastructure investments – Bolster micro-credit schemes and extend them to lending for water and sanitation at household, community levels | Tanzania: National Water Fund Zambia: Devolution Trust Fund | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs), donors |

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| SANITATION | | | |
| Theme: Mainstreaming sanitation at national level | | | |
| Prioritize and institutionalize sanitation efforts at national level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Establish a rights-based approach to sanitation provision – Mainstream sanitation in NSDS and PRS – Incorporate sanitation in integrated water resources management plans – Establish an institutional home for sanitation at national level | <p>South Africa: right to basic sanitation in the constitution</p> <p>Tanzania: included in national development plans</p> <p>Senegal: Ministry of Prevention, Public Hygiene and Sanitation</p> <p>Mauritius: National Wastewater Authority</p> | Governments |
| Develop a national policy framework for sanitation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ensure co-ordination among ministries and agencies responsible for sanitation and hygiene – Set national goals and targets for sanitation access, water quality and environmental protection – Define cost recovery targets and mechanisms – Provide subsidies or other measures to ensure affordable access by the poor – Assign responsibility for service provision and monitoring of water quality – Lay out plans for resource mobilization and capacity building – Define requirements for environmental impact assessment for sanitation-related infrastructure (e.g., sewage treatment plants) – Specify regulations regarding sanitation facilities in newly constructed buildings and housing stock – Integrate sanitation measures into disaster preparedness plans, with particular attention to the security of women | <p>India: In 1999 set up state water and sanitation missions to meet targets</p> <p>South Africa: subsidies to meet sanitation targets for the poor</p> | Governments, local authorities |
| Adequately fund sanitation efforts at national level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Include sanitation as separate item or focus in national budgets – Include a separate budget allocation for gender-segregated sanitation facilities in schools | <p>Thailand: rural sanitation part of 5-yr. development plan for 40 yrs.</p> <p>Bangladesh, Indonesia: rural sanitation program includes facilities for girls and boys</p> | Governments |
| Prioritize and institutionalize sanitation efforts at international level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen the mandate of UN-Water with respect to sanitation – Accord equal status to water and sanitation within UN-Water – Define a process, mechanism for sanitation follow-up within | Sanitation comes under the mandate of UN Water; Monitoring of water and sanitation done by UNICEF/WHO JMP | Governments, UN system |

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| | the inter-governmental process, post-CSD13 – Develop internet-based networks for information sharing on best practices and lessons learned – Convene regular international practitioners' fora | World Water Fora | |
| Theme: Responding to sanitation needs in urban and rural areas | | | |
| Empower and adequately resource local authorities to meet their responsibilities in sanitation provision | – Maintain a strong enabling environment for local resource mobilization and efficient operation of local water and sanitation utilities – Provide, in national sanitation policy, financial assistance to local authorities for construction of waste-water works – Grant local authorities adequate revenue-raising powers for financing sanitation infrastructure investments – Build capacity of local authorities and sanitation utilities, including in planning, budgeting, financial administration, community involvement, accountability, and monitoring and enforcement | Republic of Korea: devolution of authority, revenue and capacity building to local authorities US: federal loans and grants for construction of municipal or town waste water treatment facilities Mauritius: funds to local authorities for sewerage and treatment | Governments, local authorities |
| Build partnerships with local authorities, CBOs, NGOs, and the small-scale private sector to scale up sanitation initiatives | – Consider the suitability of different public-private partnership approaches in a particular context, including franchising | Indonesia, Egypt: central holding company oversees local franchising of sanitation Switzerland, US: public private partnerships | Governments, local authorities, MGs (business) |
| Plan and program for the expansion of main sewerage networks in anticipation of future urban population growth | – Build institutional and technical capacity for management of large-scale infrastructure – Adopt a phased approach, building the sewage network in the first phase and waste-water treatment facilities in a second phase – Subdivide large urban areas into smaller, more manageable sanitation systems – Consider alternative network designs as appropriate | South Africa: plan for growth Thailand: subdivision of large urban sanitation system into smaller systems Brasilia: condominial sewerage Senegal: shallow urban systems | Governments, local authorities, donors |
| Consider lower-cost alternatives to large-scale sewage systems where local conditions permit | – Explore various on-site sanitation options as appropriate, including septic tanks with sludge recovery, ecological sanitation – Conduct careful assessments of the health impacts, as well as the costs, of different options – Involve communities and, in particular, their poor members, in devising local sanitation solutions | Germany, Sweden, South Africa: ecological sanitation Tanzania: latrines, septic tanks and sludge recovery Bangladesh: Village Education Resource Centre | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, scientific and technological community) |
| Make access to sanitation affordable to poor people | – Include connection costs when devising pro-poor subsidies | Jamaica, Trinidad: subsidies for household hookups to sewerage | Governments, local authorities |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consider subsidizing household sanitation fixtures for the poorest – Cross-subsidize sanitation services from water fees – Cross-subsidize sanitation services in poor areas from sewerage charges in wealthier neighborhoods | South Africa, Egypt: cross-subsidies to meet needs of poor | |
| Target limited public resources at highest impact sanitation interventions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Target sanitation needs of the poor – Increase support for hygiene education – Fund as a matter of priority sanitation facilities in schools and health centers | Ethiopia, Malawi: priority to school sanitation Uganda: targets sanitation for public buildings and schools Burkina Faso, Colombia, Zambia: School sanitation and hygiene education programme | Governments, local authorities |
| Strengthen rural health extension services to support sanitation and hygiene education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Encourage CBOs and NGOs to act as catalysts for improved sanitation and hygiene in rural areas – Work with CBOs and NGOs to identify and demonstrate affordable and effective sanitation methods, then to scale them up – Draw upon local knowledge in choosing technologies that are suitable from environmental and cultural perspectives | India, Bangladesh: Total Sanitation Campaigns Zimbabwe: Applied health education and development; indigenous people's knowledge | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, indigenous people) |
| Theme: Hygiene education, awareness raising, and community participation | | | |
| Treat hygiene education and awareness raising as essential elements of sanitation efforts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Broadly disseminate hygiene and sanitation messages and information – Provide incentives, including possibly financial ones, for behavioral change at household and community level – Refer to the Dakar Roadmap resulting from First Global WASH forum as useful model for working towards sanitation goals | India, Bangladesh: Total Sanitation Campaigns India: Zero Open Defecation campaign Senegal, Trinidad: Dakar Roadmap from First Global WASH Forum | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |
| Disseminate hygiene and sanitation messages that are culturally and gender sensitive | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recognize the key role of women as household water managers and health-care providers, and their role as community change agents – Recognize the importance of shaping young people's behavior in determining long-term sustainability of sanitation efforts | Lesotho: women water minders at community level Samoa: rural women's group as sanitation managers South Africa, India, Zimbabwe: National hygiene education programmes | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, women, youth) |
| Combine hygiene education with provision of sanitation facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Encourage community-level informal hygiene education, supported by sanitation demonstration projects – Provide gender-segregated sanitation facilities in schools to | Kerala, India: community based socio-economic units implement local w & s projects Bangladesh, Morocco: gender- | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |

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| | complement hygiene lessons taught in schools | segregated school facilities | |
| Introduce sanitation and hygiene into school curricula and education campaigns in a holistic manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Treat sanitation as both a right and a civic responsibility – Address sanitation, water, health, ecosystem, sustainable development linkages in educational initiatives – Incorporate culturally-sensitive discussion of options for waste-water recycling and re-use | South Africa: national hygiene education campaign Utilize Water for Life Decade and International Decade of Education for Sustainable Development to develop and improve curricula and educational materials | Governments, local authorities |
| Draw on local knowledge in choosing technologies that are suitable from both an environmental and cultural perspective | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Conduct household surveys of sanitation preferences – Provide a range of options from low-cost to higher cost facilities to meet the needs of a diverse population – Involve women in all aspects of sanitation and hygiene, from facilities siting, construction and management, to awareness raising – Train women in facility construction and maintenance – Involve workers' organizations in campaigns for provision of sanitation facilities in workplaces and in hygiene education | India: range of solutions from low-cost to higher cost India, Lesotho: training women masons for construction of sanitation facilities Uganda: affirmative action for women's participation | Local authorities, MGs (women, workers organizations) |
| Theme: Waste-water treatment, recycling and re-use | | | |
| Integrate waste-water treatment into water resources management plans | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Set water quality goals and standards and provide guidance on appropriate waste-water treatment levels – Provide financial and other support to local authorities to invest in sewage treatment works | US, WHO guidelines US, India, Mauritius: provide funds for wastewater and sewage | Governments, local authorities |
| Tailor waste-water technology choices to local environmental and economic conditions | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Consider low cost waste-water treatment options | Jamaica: biodigesters, anaerobic pond systems , and anaerobic sludge reactors Cuba: lifecycle costs of treatment | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |
| Introduce cost recovery mechanisms for operation and maintenance of waste-water treatment plants | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Mobilize resources to cover operation and maintenance costs, including possibly through treatment fees – Utilize revenue from resale of by-products to help cover treatment costs | Colombia: user fees cover O&M Iran: adequate budget provided for maintenance | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, scientific and technological community) |
| Examine scope for waste-water recycling and re-use | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote wider re-use of waste-water and capture for use of other by-products of treatment processes – Study potential for ecological sanitation, considering both benefits and risks at different treatment levels | Egypt: reuse of wastewater for forest plantation Mexico: ecoparque Mauritius: reuse in irrigation Panama : biogas recovery | Governments, local authorities, MGs (scientific and technological community) |
| Devise policies to reduce waterborne waste discharges | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Adopt, strengthen effluent standards – Introduce effluent permits, charges | Mauritius: effluent standards and permits for factories and hotels | Governments, local authorities |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Apply environment impact assessment – Ensure effective monitoring | | |
| Strengthen international technology transfer in waste-water treatment, recycling and related areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote South-South as well as North-South co-operation in waste-water treatment, recycling and re-use – Provide financial support to South-South networking and technology sharing in these areas – Encourage experience sharing, particularly among countries with similar situations, for example sub-Saharan Africa and small island developing States | Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Cambodia, Vietnam, Lao PDR, Habitat Trust Fund | Governments, donors, UN system |
| Theme: Monitoring sanitation provision | | | |
| Ensure adequate national capacity for monitoring progress towards sanitation goals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Strengthen monitoring, data collection and reporting processes – Consider World Bank’s Public Expenditure Tracking System as one mode for monitoring performance of sanitation programmes/projects | JMP, Global Observing Systems | Governments, UN system, MGs (scientific and technological community) |
| Support community-based and participatory monitoring and assessment schemes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Build capacity of local communities in monitoring various aspects of sanitation access – Make monitoring information publicly available for review and use by media and civil society | EU: assistance to capacity building for monitoring | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |
| Theme: Financing sanitation and hygiene | | | |
| Raise levels of donor support for sanitation and hygiene | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement commitments to move towards 0.7% target for GNI share to ODA – Explore options for increasing donor support to hygiene education and awareness raising – Utilize debt swaps, where applicable, to contribute to sanitation-related local currency financing – Use arrangements under multilateral environmental agreements to protect water resources | GEF replenishment could increase w & s related funding via international waters and land degradation windows Panama: use of Clean Development Mechanism of Kyoto Protocol to help finance w & s related investments | Donors, governments, international financial institutions |
| Ensure adequate financing for the sanitation needs of the poor and underserved communities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Direct IFI and regional development bank sanitation support to areas of greatest need – Establish or strengthen financing facilities to serve needs of small jurisdictions through pooling of funds – Establish national or regional project development facilities to provide seed capital, training and technical assistance to small jurisdictions in developing bankable sanitation projects – Strengthen national-level donor co-ordination to identify and fill financing gaps | US: assistance to develop projects Africa Water Facility UN-Habitat water and sanitation trust fund Balkans infrastructure dev facility revolving fund EU Water Initiative | Governments, local authorities, IFIs, other donors |

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| Prioritize high-impact sanitation investments for government and donor funding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Utilize public monies to ensure access and affordability to the poor – Ensure adequate budgetary support for awareness raising and education, which can leverage private sanitation investments – Finance through government budgets sanitation facilities in schools and health centers | Senegal: programme for sustainable finance in sanitation sector under Ministry of Prevention, Public Hygiene and Sanitation | Governments, local authorities, donors |
| Strengthen fiscal and financial positions of local authorities to facilitate sanitation financing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Provide capital grants to local authorities for waste-water treatment infrastructure – Grant borrowing, bond issuance authority to local authorities – Strengthen creditworthiness and capacity of local authorities to access capital markets | US: federal low-interest loans, grants to municipalities for sanitation, waste-water Thailand: financing municipal waste-water management plan Uganda: devolving sanitation budgets to 50 rural and 50 urban districts | Governments, local authorities |
| Mobilize user and community resources through multiple channels for sanitation provision | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support community savings schemes and revolving funds through top-ups from public funds, private contributions – Encourage in-kind contributions of household resources, including labor, to community sanitation projects – Assist micro-credit institutions in raising capital through, e.g., partial loan guarantees – Encourage micro-finance and other housing loan institutions to include provisions for sanitation in loan agreements | Mumbai, India: user charges for communal latrines Mauritius, Uganda: seed capital provided Samoa: microcredit to women's groups for sanitation facilities | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |
| HUMAN SETTLEMENTS | | | |
| Theme: Approaches to human settlements planning and development | | | |
| Follow an integrated approach to human settlements planning, involving land-use planning, housing development, water & sanitation, other infrastructure, education and health facilities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop a sound and coherent macro-economic policy frame work – Develop effective and transparent laws and regulations | | Governments, local authorities |
| Plan and develop human settlements in urban and rural areas in a balanced and mutually supportive manner | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Improve access for agricultural and non-agricultural commodities from developing countries to international markets – Integrate the informal sector into the formal economy | | Governments, local authorities, IGOs |
| Ensure full participation of all relevant stakeholders in planning and decision-making | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Set the rules for productive multi-stakeholder processes – Adopt appropriate legislative and administrative measures to | Partnership-based Canadian Housing Framework | Governments, local authorities |

User-Friendly Matrix of the Chair's IPM Summary

| IPM Policy Option ¹ | Practical Measures (what/how) ¹ | Examples ² | Key implementation actors (+partners) ³ |
|---|---|--|--|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ensure participation of women and youth in decision-making – Engage the poor in city development and slum upgrading, e.g., through targeted measures to increase education of slum dwellers | | |
| Strengthen capacities of national and local authorities to undertake effective planning and management of human settlements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Decentralize responsibilities, with corresponding transfer of resources – Improve the knowledge and skills of administrators and legislators responsible for sustainable urban development – Improve the capacity of urban planners and administrators for monitoring implementation of policies and programmes at the national and local levels – Strengthen UN HABITAT's capacity to provide such assistance | <p>Mayors' Asia Pacific Environmental Summit (MAPES) African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD)</p> <p>UN Habitat's Global Urban Observatory</p> | Donors, UN system |
| Integrate disaster risk mitigation and preparedness into human settlements planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Support sharing of experiences and know-how in the area of disaster preparedness and risk mitigation, as through the outcomes of World Conference on Disaster Reduction (Kobe, January 2005) – Provide technical and financial support to disaster-prone and refugee-stricken countries | | Governments, local authorities, UN system |
| Theme: Providing improved housing and associated services to the urban poor | | | |
| Provide adequate housing, infrastructure and public services to the urban poor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote pro-poor policies for improved access of the poor to adequate and affordable housing and to public services – Facilitate housing provision and improvement by individuals and private entrepreneurs – Engage the poor in city development and slum upgrading – Provide credit to the poor, through, for example, affordable mortgages and micro-credit schemes – Relax overly restrictive land development regulations and building codes, particularly in informal settlements, to facilitate investments in housing construction and improvement – Establish public-private partnerships as a useful tool for meeting the needs of the urban and rural poor for housing, education, transport and services | <p>Kenya's Country-wide Pro-poor Housing Improvement Programme</p> <p>Tanzania's National Housing Development Programme</p> <p>Africa: Cities without Slums Facility</p> <p>UN Habitat's Slum Upgrading Facility</p> <p>Jamaica's Joint Venture Programme in housing sector</p> <p>United States' Home Investment Partnerships Programme</p> | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, business) |
| Improve security of tenure | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Implement appropriate tenure regularization arrangements in slums and informal settlements, including residential licensing, land titling, and legal contracts | <p>Tanzania's Residential Licenses Programme</p> <p>Jamaica's Programme for</p> | Governments; local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |

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|---|--|---|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Realize women’s equal rights to hold legal contracts of tenure, inheritance and other acquisition of real estate | Resettlement and Integrated Development | |
| Devise flexible land policies to facilitate cost-effective and productive use of land | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Computerize land records and data to facilitate efficient land use management – Establish national urban observatories using satellite images for urban monitoring and planning – Assist developing countries in accessing information technology | Jamaica/Inter-American Development Bank Land Administration and Management Programme | Governments, local authorities, donors, UN system |
| Theme: Job creation and enterprise promotion | | | |
| Employ public infrastructure spending to create jobs for low-skilled urban work force | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Employ labor-intensive methods and technologies in construction and infrastructure development, where cost-effective and technically feasible – Establish local housing materials production activities | | Governments, local authorities, MGs (business) |
| Promote local enterprise development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Promote community contracting in infrastructure development – Use the public procurement system as an instrument for tendering contracts to small-scale service providers and giving special consideration to businesses owned by disadvantaged people and to women’s employment – Involve small- and medium-sized enterprises in service delivery chains and maintenance and repair schemes for public facilities – Assist small- and medium-sized enterprises in with national and international market prospecting – Build the capacities of small- and medium-sized enterprises in product development, preparing business plans, book-keeping, financial management and developing marketing strategies | ILO’s Small Enterprise Development Programme | Local authorities, MGs (business, NGOs) |
| Create employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for women and youth | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Foster the creation of enterprise zones in proximity to urban poor communities to provide accessible employment – Develop policies that respond to the special needs of women and youth – Develop a gender- and youth- sensitive enabling legislative framework to support employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for women and youth in the informal sector – Improve access of young people to decent jobs through education, vocational training to develop business skills, on- | Alliance for African Youth Employment | Governments, local authorities, MGs (business, youth, NGOs) |

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|--|--|--|---|
| | the job training and mentoring – Promote programmes for urban youth that match skills, training and apprenticeships – Devise programmes that respond to demands of young people for skills in the use of information and communication technologies | United States' <u>Entra 21 Alliance Programme</u> | |
| Theme: Developing finance institutions and financial products suitable to the needs of the urban poor | | | |
| Mobilize domestic financial resources | – Consider the “Township concept” or metro approach to broaden the revenue base and pool financial resources – Provide seed capital to revolving funds for use in site upgrading and mortgage loan insurance to vulnerable groups – Develop community-led infrastructure financing facilities – Provide supplemental capital resources to such funds through donor financing and property taxes – Establish “Green Municipal Funds” or other revolving funds to provide grants and loans for feasibility studies and investment in innovative projects – Create donor-financed national or regional project development facilities to support preparation of bankable human settlements project proposals – Use appropriate risk sharing mechanisms to reduce the costs of lending in slum communities – Enhance capacity of local authorities to tap local bond markets – Provide technical assistance to municipalities with good financial standing and favorable credit rating to assist in successful bond issuance – Use public-private funding arrangements (with public seed money leveraging commercial contributions) to finance w & s – Employ targeted and transparent subsidies to meet housing and service needs of the poor that cannot be met by the market – Utilize subsidies as a catalyst to attract finance from other sources – Extend loan guarantees to support capitalization of mortgage lending institutions that serve low-income borrowers – Provide home loan insurance to encourage housing finance institutions to offer mortgages to low-income households | Chile, Japan Tanzania’s revolving funds for financing investments in surveyed plots The Federation of Canadian Municipalities’ Green Municipal Funds Canada’s New Deal for Cities and Communities South Africa: Housing Loan Guarantee Program India: Mortgage guarantee system | Governments, local authorities, donors |

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|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| Assist developing countries in accessing finance and in financial capacity-building | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Increase official development assistance – Reduce debt-service burden of heavily indebted developing countries through, for example, debt cancellation and debt swaps for sustainable development – Increase the contribution of the Bretton Woods institutions in meeting the financial needs of developing countries for implementing human settlements goals and targets – Strengthen local savings institutions (like credit unions) through training, capacity-building, and support for the use of computerized information systems – Assist community financial institutions such as micro-lending or housing development organizations in financial management, budgeting, risk assessment and risk mitigation | | Governments, IFIs, donors, UN system |