






**gppn** global public policy network on water management

A Presentation of Findings in Preparation for the CSD-16 Review

**Objectives**

- Help enable successful review of water and sanitation at CSD-16
- Maximise global stakeholder inputs on progress, obstacles and constraints and lessons learnt
- Draw on relevant water and sanitation research and activities to give an overview of key issues.
- Ensure integration of water and sanitation into the other thematic areas
- Draw on other international processes on water and sanitation and serve as a hub where synergies between processes can be identified beyond CSD-16.



## Stakeholders and Organisations

**Women**

- Gender and Water Alliance
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**Business and Industry**

- World Business Council for Sustainable Development
- Aquafed
- Coca Cola, Hellenic

**Workers and Trade Unions**

- UNISON/PSI

**Scientific and Technological Communities**


- International Council for Science ICSU, Global Water System Project
- Centro de Estudios Ambientales, CEDEA (Argentina)
- Stockholm International Water Institute

**Farmers**

- International Federation for Agricultural Producers (IFAP)

**NGOs and Partnerships**

- Freshwater Action Network (FAN)
- Instituto Ipanema (Brazil)
- Water Research and Planning Organisation (Bangladesh)
- WWF
- SWITCH (Sustainable Water Management Improves Tomorrow's Cities' Health)
- Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)
- Tearfund
- WaterAid
- Water Aid West Africa
- Freshwater Action Network (FAN)
- Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA) – FAN- Mexico
- Centre for Rural Studies and Development (CRSD) – FAN South Asia
- CONIWAS – African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW)
- Mexican Institute of Water Technology (IMTA) – FAN- Mexico
- UNAM- Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales
- GEA- Grupo De Estudios Ambientales AC
- Sendas- Sedas AC
- Forum 21- Forum XXI
- Global Water Partnership, Eastern Africa
- Global Water Partnership, Southern Africa
- SNV (Netherlands Development Organisation) Ethiopia and Tanzania



## Key focus of the inputs and research

- Governance
- Capacity Building
- Stakeholder Engagement
- Finance
- Africa
- Partnerships
- Emerging Issues

Across water, sanitation and integrated water resources management



## Papers


- *Water Management: Obstacles, Constraints and Next Steps for CSD*
- *Key Recommendations for CSD-16*
- *Up to and Beyond 2015: Emerging Issues and Future Challenges*
- *Water and Sanitation in Africa: Obstacles, Constraints and Next Steps*
- *Water and Sanitation Partnerships in Africa: Obstacles Constraints and Next Steps*



## Governance: Monitoring

Capacity lacking to:


- Monitor access to water and sanitation services
- Monitor quantity, quality and availability of water resources using hydrological data
- Gather relating to access access and hydrological data on a sub-national and local level
- Gather meaningful data due to lack of standardized indicators



## Governance: Monitoring and Indicators

Capacity lacking to:

- Monitor access to water and sanitation services
- Monitor quantity, quality and availability of water resources using hydrological data
- Gather access and hydrological data on a sub-national and local level



## Governance: Monitoring and Indicators

Case Study: Tanzania

Tanzania has achieved 90% and 65 % of its water and sanitation MDGs respectively. But what about

- Quality – pit latrine, flush toilet etc
- Hygiene
- Suitability and Safety for Women
- Involvement of local communities in planning, management and monitoring?



## Next Steps for CSD Monitoring

- Support the principle of one single global monitoring report on access to safe drinking water and sanitation, co-ordinated by one body, working with regional and local monitoring actors to verify results.
- Build capacity to collect, disseminate and use data on access, as well as hydrological data at national, sub-national and local level
- Monitoring evaluation and data collection should be administered through one national body responsible for water and sanitation activities and IWRM that has capacity on a sub-national level through local governments.



## Next Steps for CSD Indicators

Governments should support a process to establish a set of key indicators for water and sanitation provision, and IWRM, supported by an appropriate monitoring framework and taking into account:

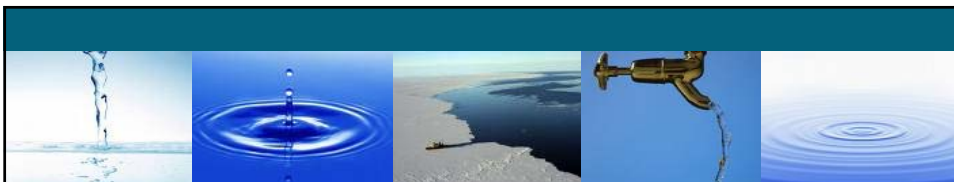
- Measurable improvements in health
- Utilization of facilities by communities
- Water quality
- Waste water treatment
- Geographical distribution of water and sanitation provision
- Equitable benefits from investments
- Translation into poverty reduction
- Environmental impacts
- Sustainability and maintenance of water and sanitation provision
- Dispersal of toilets on local, sub-regional and national level.
- Involvement of stakeholders
- Shared governance of water resources
- Impacts of IWRM practices



## Case Study

CONIWAS, a local NGO in Ghana dedicated the Mole XVI conference in 2005 to discussing discrepancies in coverage statistics published by different monitoring agencies, including the Ghana Statistical Services, The Community Water and Sanitation Agency, the National Development Planning Commission and the JMP of the UN.

A JMP platform has been created through the facilitation of UNICEF to work with all stakeholders to validate the reporting process



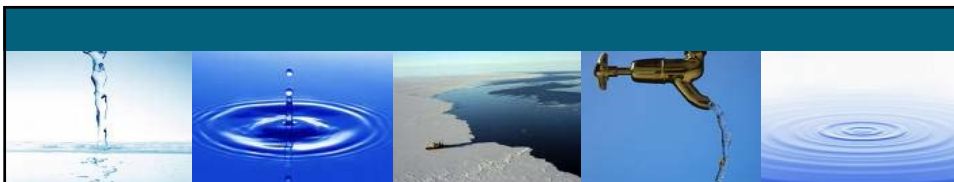
## Governance: Institutional Capacity and Shared Governance

- Inadequate institutional capacity at national, sub-national and regional level.
- Conflicting/overlapping responsibilities at national level
- Lack of translation of national policies into action at local level, or communication of local initiatives to the national level
- Weak capacity for shared governance of water between competing resources – integral to IWRM targets



## Next Steps for CSD

- Establish one national body responsible for water, sanitation and IWRM.
- Enhance capacity of local government to implement national commitments, through effective financing and budget support
- Incorporate principle of shared governance of water resources into national water policy plans, as part of IWRM target



## Stakeholder Engagement

- Lack of government consultation on national, regional and municipal levels
- Local knowledge and considerations not considered
- Decisions on water and sanitation affecting women most often made by men – resulting in hygiene that is not gender sensitive
- Lack of documentation of indigenous knowledge water management, though historical understanding of land useful



## Finance

- Recipient governments not earmarking enough ODA specifically for water, sanitation and IWRM in national budgets
- ODA not targeted at countries that are furthest from meeting MDG on water and sanitation
- Finance not channelled through local governments – not in line with required decentralization and local co-ordination – leads to certain local areas receiving little or no funding



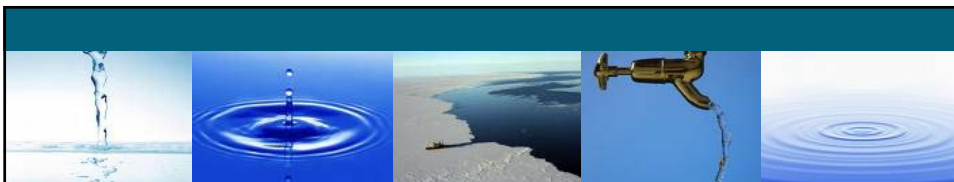
## Finance: Next Steps for CSD

- Donors should review their ODA practices to assess prioritising of countries not on track for achieving MDGs and IWRM targets . Report to CSD-12 on funding provided.
- Recipient governments to earmark fixed percentage of budget to water, sanitation and IWRM.
- Improve effectiveness of intergovernmental transfers so that funding can be channelled through to local governments.



## Commercial Incentives

- Lack of capacity for small scale and local service providers to operate in poorest areas due to lack of funding/ support
- Concern about privatised services not being accountable for quality and price, or for providing universal access to poorest



## Next Steps for CSD: Commercial Incentives

- Involvement of the private sector should be supported within a publically controlled and accountable framework setting down standards for quality and price
- Donors should support new and innovative approaches to water and sanitation provision by local providers and fund pilot schemes and partnerships to help them serve the poorest communities



### **Case Study: Water and Sanitation for the Urban Poor (WSUP)**

- Supports local service providers to design and implement water and sanitation solutions that are economically, socially and environmentally sustainable
- Not for profit company, multidisciplinary and rooted in communities. It invests its own funds in design and long-term relationships and provides private sector expertise at cost and scale beyond CSR
- Rooted in community, new model of working to accelerate progress towards access targets