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<th>IPM Policy Option¹</th>
<th>Practical Measures (what/how)¹</th>
<th>Examples²</th>
<th>Key implementation actors (+partners)³</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Theme: Mainstreaming water in national development strategies</strong></td>
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</table>
| Include the water agenda in nationally-owned development strategies, including PRS and NSDS | − 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 | − 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 | − Make a rights-based approach part of the national water legislation and policy  
− Document best practices  
− Develop indicators to monitor progress | 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 |
| Ensure that no one is excluded from essential supplies | − 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 | USA: stronger water user associations at community level  
Mexico: Federal gov’t matches costs paid by municipalities for | Governments, local authorities |
| Decentralize delivery of water services | − Devolve fiscal authority to permit greater local resource mobilization  
− Provide technical assistance and capacity building to local | | 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.
## User-Friendly Matrix of the Chair's IPM Summary

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| **Strengthen governance of public water utilities** | - 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** | - 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** | - 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** | - 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** | - 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** | - 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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<td><strong>Theme: Preparing integrated water resource management plans and creating an institutional and policy framework</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Complete preparation of integrated water resources management plans in line with country-specific water management priorities and objectives</td>
<td>- Establish a high-level national mechanism to oversee plan preparation &lt;br&gt; - Strengthen national capacities, as required, to prepare plans &lt;br&gt; - Provide technical and financial support to those countries lagging in plan preparation &lt;br&gt; - Give due consideration to ecosystem approach while preparing water management plans &lt;br&gt; - Devise management plans by catchment and by region &lt;br&gt; - Include women in consultative dialogue for plan preparation</td>
<td>Trinidad and Tobago: completed IWRM plan as evolving framework for action &lt;br&gt; Ethiopia: IWRM plan reflects priority of rural development and agriculture &lt;br&gt; South Africa: IWRM plan at catchment level</td>
<td>Governments, UN system, donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Develop comprehensive water information systems to facilitate planning</td>
<td>- Conduct baseline surveys at national and basin levels, as appropriate &lt;br&gt; - Strengthen national data management programmes &lt;br&gt; - Implement decentralized management of monitoring networks</td>
<td>USA: inter-sectoral planning process exemplified by Tennessee Valley Authority, Mississippi River Basin, and Gulf of Mexico programme</td>
<td>Governments, UN system, donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Involve women fully in programme, project development, implementation, evaluation</td>
<td>- Utilize gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation systems &lt;br&gt; - Collect gender-disaggregated data as appropriate &lt;br&gt; - Develop gender-sensitive indicators &lt;br&gt; - Conduct gender analyses</td>
<td>Egypt, Kenya, Ethiopia: Nile Basin Initiative &lt;br&gt; Mauritania: UNDP initiative on shared water basins</td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, MGs (women)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utilize, as appropriate, bilateral, regional or sub-regional arrangements for managing trans-boundary water resources</td>
<td>- Strengthen existing river basin organizations and agreements &lt;br&gt; - Devise or strengthen, as appropriate, arrangements for sharing of benefits from cooperation in managing trans-boundary water resources</td>
<td></td>
<td>Governments, donors, IGOs</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Theme: Enhancing water use efficiency and managing competing uses</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Promote water conservation as part of broader efforts to promote sustainable consumption, production</td>
<td>- Utilize information exchange, technical assistance and training to promote sustainable consumption and production in water sector &lt;br&gt; - Address the special needs of arid and semi-arid countries</td>
<td>Rio Group: committed to Marrakech Process, 4 regional expert groups on sustainable consumption and production</td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, UN system, donors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implement demand management measures to promote water use efficiency</td>
<td>- Apply economic incentives for efficient water use as integral part of water supply expansion projects &lt;br&gt; - Design water tariff structures to encourage conservation &lt;br&gt; - Reform water subsidies that encourage unsustainable water use &lt;br&gt; - Provide incentives for adoption of water-saving technologies &lt;br&gt; - Invest in research and development for improved water productivity</td>
<td></td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, MGs (scientific and technological community)</td>
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| Encourage water conservation and improve water productivity in agriculture       | − 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 | “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 | Governments, local authorities, MGs (farmers), UN system, donors |
| Promote water use efficiency by urban users                                       | − 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 | − 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 | − 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**

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| Recognize the role of water-related ecosystems in regulating flows and protecting water quality | − 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               | − 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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| Protect water quality from pollution and degradation | - 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 | Centre on Water Disasters as follow-up; EU: Flood Control Mechanism for disaster prevention | Governments, local authorities |

## Theme: Strengthening water-related monitoring and evaluation

| Strengthen national-level water quality monitoring, as appropriate | 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 | 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 | 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 | 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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<td>Mobilize additional international resources for water &amp; sanitation and raise allocations to rural areas and small towns</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>EU Water Initiative and expansion of ACP-EU Water Facility; Balkans Infrastructure Dev Facility for Private Sector Participation in South-East Europe.</td>
<td>Governments, UN system, IFIs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strengthen co-ordination among donors in the water sector at national level</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Costa Rica: uses system of payment for environmental services for resource mobilization, involving public and private sources of funds.</td>
<td>Governments, donors, local authorities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prepare detailed water investment plans as part of national development planning and budgeting process</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Governments, local authorities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Build public-private partnerships to mobilize investment capital</td>
<td>Provide suitable investment and regulatory frameworks. Encourage transparency and accountability in forming partnerships. Devise appropriate performance measures and reporting requirements.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, MGs (business).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grant local authorities powers to mobilize resources for water investments</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Governments, local authorities.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Encourage community-level resource mobilization for water investments</td>
<td>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.</td>
<td>Tanzania: National Water Fund. Zambia: Devolution Trust Fund.</td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs), donors.</td>
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## SANITATION

### Theme: Mainstreaming sanitation at national level

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| Prioritize and institutionalize sanitation efforts at national level | − 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 | South Africa: right to basic sanitation in the constitution  
Tanzania: included in national development plans  
Senegal: Ministry of Prevention, Public Hygiene and Sanitation  
Mauritius: National Wastewater Authority | Governments |
| Develop a national policy framework for sanitation | − 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 | India: In 1999 set up state water and sanitation missions to meet targets  
South Africa: subsidies to meet sanitation targets for the poor | Governments, local authorities |
| Adequately fund sanitation efforts at national level | − Include sanitation as separate item or focus in national budgets  
− Include a separate budget allocation for gender-segregated sanitation facilities in schools | Thailand: rural sanitation part of 5-yr. development plan for 40 yrs.  
Bangladesh, Indonesia: rural sanitation program includes facilities for girls and boys | Governments |
| Prioritize and institutionalize sanitation efforts at international level | − 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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| 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 |

¹ For a complete list of IPM Policy Options, please refer to the IPM Policy Options document.

² For a complete list of Examples, please refer to the Examples document.

³ For a complete list of Key implementation actors, please refer to the Key implementation actors document.
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<td>Consider subsidizing household sanitation fixtures for the poorest</td>
<td>South Africa, Egypt: cross-subsidies to meet needs of poor</td>
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<td>Cross-subsidize sanitation services from water fees</td>
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<td>Cross-subsidize sanitation services in poor areas from sewerage charges in wealthier neighborhoods</td>
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<td>Target limited public resources at highest impact sanitation interventions</td>
<td>Target sanitation needs of the poor</td>
<td>Ethiopia, Malawi: priority to school sanitation</td>
<td>Governments, local authorities</td>
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<td>Increase support for hygiene education</td>
<td>Uganda: targets sanitation for public buildings and schools</td>
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<td>Fund as a matter of priority sanitation facilities in schools and health centers</td>
<td>Burkina Faso, Colombia, Zambia: School sanitation and hygiene education programme</td>
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<td>Strengthen rural health extension services to support sanitation and hygiene education</td>
<td>Encourage CBOs and NGOs to act as catalysts for improved sanitation and hygiene in rural areas</td>
<td>India, Bangladesh: Total Sanitation Campaigns</td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, indigenous people)</td>
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<td>Work with CBOs and NGOs to identify and demonstrate affordable and effective sanitation methods, then to scale them up</td>
<td>Zimbabwe: Applied health education and development; indigenous people’s knowledge</td>
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<td>Draw upon local knowledge in choosing technologies that are suitable from environmental and cultural perspectives</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theme: Hygiene education, awareness raising, and community participation</td>
<td>Broadly disseminate hygiene and sanitation messages and information</td>
<td>India, Bangladesh: Total Sanitation Campaigns</td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs)</td>
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<td>Treat hygiene education and awareness raising as essential elements of sanitation efforts</td>
<td>Provide incentives, including possibly financial ones, for behavioral change at household and community level</td>
<td>India: Zero Open Defecation campaign</td>
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<td>Refer to the Dakar Roadmap resulting from First Global WASH forum as useful model for working towards sanitation goals</td>
<td>Senegal, Trinidad: Dakar Roadmap from First Global WASH Forum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Disseminate hygiene and sanitation messages that are culturally and gender sensitive</td>
<td>Recognize the key role of women as household water managers and health-care providers, and their role as community change agents</td>
<td>Lesotho: women water minders at community level</td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, women, youth)</td>
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<td>Recognize the importance of shaping young people’s behavior in determining long-term sustainability of sanitation efforts</td>
<td>Samoa: rural women’s group as sanitation managers</td>
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<td>South Africa, India, Zimbabwe: National hygiene education programmes</td>
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<tr>
<td>Combine hygiene education with provision of sanitation facilities</td>
<td>Encourage community-level informal hygiene education, supported by sanitation demonstration projects</td>
<td>Kerala, India: community based socio-economic units implement local w &amp; s projects</td>
<td>Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs)</td>
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<td>Provide gender-segregated sanitation facilities in schools to</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Morocco: gender-</td>
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| **Introduce sanitation and hygiene into school curricula and education campaigns in a holistic manner** | – 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** | – 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**

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| **Integrate waste-water treatment into water resources management plans** | – 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** | – 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** | – 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** | – 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** | – Adopt, strengthen effluent standards  
– Introduce effluent permits, charges | Mauritius: effluent standards and permits for factories and hotels | Governments, local authorities |
## User-Friendly Matrix of the Chair's IPM Summary

<table>
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| **Strengthen international technology transfer in waste-water treatment, recycling and related areas** | - Apply environment impact assessment  
- Ensure effective monitoring  
- 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 | - 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 | - 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 | - 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 | - 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 | – 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 | – 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 | – 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**

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| Follow an integrated approach to human settlements planning, involving land-use planning, housing development, water & sanitation, other infrastructure, education and health facilities | – Develop a sound and coherent macro-economic policy framework  
– 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 | – 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 | – Set the rules for productive multi-stakeholder processes  
– Adopt appropriate legislative and administrative measures to | Partnership-based Canadian Housing Framework | Governments, local authorities |
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| Strengthen capacities of national and local authorities to undertake effective planning and management of human settlements | - 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 | Mayors’ Asia Pacific Environmental Summit (MAPES)  
African Ministerial Conference on Housing and Urban Development (AMCHUD)  
UN Habitat’s Global Urban Observatory | Donors, UN system                                                  |
| Integrate disaster risk mitigation and preparedness into human settlements planning | - 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  
- 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 | Kenya’s Country-wide Pro-poor Housing Improvement Programme  
Tanzania’s National Housing Development Programme  
Africa: Cities without Slums Facility  
UN Habitat’s Slum Upgrading Facility  
Jamaica’s Joint Venture Programme in housing sector  
United States’ Home Investment Partnerships Programme | Governments, local authorities, MGs (NGOs, business) |
| Improve security of tenure | - Implement appropriate tenure regularization arrangements in slums and informal settlements, including residential licensing, land titling, and legal contracts | Tanzania’s Residential Licenses Programme  
Jamaica’s Programme for | Governments; local authorities, MGs (NGOs) |
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| Devise flexible land policies to facilitate cost-effective and productive use of land |  - Realize women’s equal rights to hold legal contracts of tenure, inheritance and other acquisition of real estate  
  - 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 | Resettlement and Integrated Development  
  Jamaica/Inter-American Development Bank  
  Land Administration and Management Programme | Governments, local authorities, donors, UN system |

**Theme: Job creation and enterprise promotion**

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| Employ public infrastructure spending to create jobs for low-skilled urban workforce |  - 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 |  - 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 mediumsized enterprises in product development, preparing business plans, bookkeeping, financial management and developing marketing strategies | | Local authorities, MGs (business, NGOs) |
| Create employment and entrepreneurial opportunities for women and youth |  - 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’ Entra 21 Alliance Programme | |

**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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<td>Assist developing countries in accessing finance and in financial capacity-building</td>
<td>– Increase official development assistance</td>
<td>– Increase the contribution of the Bretton Woods institutions in meeting the financial needs of developing countries for implementing human settlements goals and targets</td>
<td>Governments, IFIs, donors, UN system</td>
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<td>– Reduce debt-service burden of heavily indebted developing countries through, for example, debt cancellation and debt swaps for sustainable development</td>
<td>– Strengthen local savings institutions (like credit unions) through training, capacity-building, and support for the use of computerized information systems</td>
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<td>– Increase the contribution of the Bretton Woods institutions in meeting the financial needs of developing countries for implementing human settlements goals and targets</td>
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