

Implementation Conference: Stakeholder Action For Our Common Future

COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER ACTION PLAN (DRAFT)

Title: Develop a multi-stakeholder review of water supply strategies, which include different utilities (public/private, and their combinations) and their capacities to provide equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water and sanitation

1. Background	
<p>Relevant sustainable development agreement(s)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (Millennium Target) • Water is an integral part of sustainable development. Policies for all aspects of water should be clearly linked to policies for poverty reduction and economic growth. Governments should review the priority given to water and sanitation and to productive water infrastructure in national and international programmes to tackle poverty (Bonn Recommendations) • Water infrastructure and services should be pro-poor and gender-sensitive. The plans should be realistic and targeted to the needs of the poor, and should include targets and indicators of progress at all levels (Bonn Recommendations)
<p>Relevant components of the "Draft Plan of Implementation for the World Summit on Sustainable Development" (12 June 2002)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support the Millennium Declaration development goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach, or to afford, safe drinking water, and undertake a related effort for the people without access to improved sanitation, sensitive to the needs of the poor and protecting the environment (Paragraph 7) ▪ Launch a programme of actions, with financial and technical assistance, to achieve the Millennium Declaration goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach, or to afford, safe drinking water [and undertake a related effort for the people without access to improved sanitation]/[and to achieve a similar goal to halve, by the year 2015, the proportion of people without access to improved sanitation (Paragraph 24) ▪ Mobilize international and domestic financial resources at all levels, transfer technology, promote best practice and support capacity-building for water and sanitation infrastructure and services development, ensuring that such infrastructure and services meet the needs of the poor and are gender-sensitive (Paragraph 24a); ▪ Facilitate access to public information and participation, including by women, at all levels in support of policy and decision-making related to

	water resources management and project implementation (Paragraph 24b);
2. Content	
Goal(s)	Improve access to safe and affordable water and sanitation through the implementation of the best possible supply strategies
Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key Question: Which situation is best matched by which supply strategy? • Review existing supply strategies with a multi-stakeholder approach for maximum quality and credibility of the review and increased outreach for the promotion of its outcomes: Conduct a thorough review of high credibility and develop recommendations which are supported by key stakeholders • Promote the implementation of recommendations
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on different strategies to provide access to clean and affordable water and sanitation • Recommendations regarding an agreed set of criteria, such as efficiency, participation/good governance, ownership, adequate consideration of cultural context, beneficiaries, risk reduction strategies, equal responsibilities and benefits distribution between women and men, including distribution of work, paid opportunities and capacity-building,...
Social, economic, environmental impact	Conduct a balanced and integrated sustainability assessment of the impacts derived from various water supply strategies. The assessment should take into account various stages of the decision making process - strategy development and planning, policy formulation, implementation, monitoring and review. It should incorporate the views of different stakeholders regarding priority factors for impact assessment.
Contribution to: poverty eradication social inclusion and empowerment good governance gender equity	A multi-stakeholder review should take into account all these aspects and check planned work programme and possible recommendations against it
Work programme: steps Including timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By August 2002: Create a group of stakeholders interested in conducting the review • At the IC: develop work programme of the review; include: what variables to look at; review structure, methodology, which data to use; how to obtain data, etc. Solicit precise input from stakeholder groups on relevant criteria through a number of presentations. Let the group decide if there is space for a global review process. • Sept 2002 – March 2003: Stakeholders to design the review programme • Identify stakeholders' interest and possible

	<p>contribution to a review, eg:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gender & Water Alliance: annual facts and figures report 2002 (on policies and institutions); methodology for participatory assessments 2. UN system wide World Water Report 3. Business: identify interest of business community; look at experience of different kinds of partnerships; contribution of data 4. Water utilities: build on International Water Association's charters on governance & regulation and sustainable utilities. Charters could contribute to benchmarking discussion within the review 5. ICLEI: contribution of data and strategies that are being applied in different cities; interested in disseminating information 6. Governments 7. Scientists 8. Commonwealth Women's Network: interested in regulatory frameworks / role of consumers in regulation; build on 6-years regional work related to model of state ownership and private management in which stakeholders have a voice 9. International Strategy for Disaster Reduction: aspects relevant to review could be included in national questionnaires (via country focal points) 10. Water Utility Partnership: Development of performance indicators for public water utilities in Africa 11. take into account WaterAid / ODI ongoing activities on water and sanitation aspects of PRSPs, incl. Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda and Kenya. 12. local communities: series of hearings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder groups to identify criteria for review (eg, efficiency, participation/good governance, ownership/adequate consideration of cultural context, beneficiaries, risk reduction strategies, equal responsibilities and benefits distribution between women and men, including distribution of work, paid opportunities and capacity building,...) • Review programme should assess experience / lessons learnt, based on views of stakeholder groups and different regions, develop strategies for improvement, recommendations • Build in a regional approach: conduct review based on data and relevant criteria from the 5 regions, identify commonalities and differences in different regions • Identify opportunities for broadening the scope and impact of good practices through stakeholder partnerships • Promote the outcomes towards governments and other stakeholders, in a joint effort, and use the outreach capacities of the stakeholders involved
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Beneficiaries (including location / scope)	
3. Organisational	
Who (incl. which stakeholders)	Commonwealth Women's Network, Gender & Water Alliance, International Council of Local Environmental Initiatives, International Federation of Agricultural Producers, International Water Association, UN Secretariat for International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UN/ISDR), World Bank, World Business Council for Sustainable Development, Youth Water Action Team Governments
Facilitating organisation Implementing organisations Advisory organisations	
Monitoring	Multi-stakeholder Steering Group
Evaluation: intermediate; final	
Reporting	To CSD; to bodies preparing upcoming publications
Follow-up	Promote outcomes
Knowledge Management: before; during; after	
Finance	Broad funding base necessary Eg World Bank, UNDP, Ford Foundation, European Governments