

Implementation Conference: Stakeholder Action For Our Common Future

COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER ACTION PLAN (DRAFT)

Title: Determine the feasibility and competitiveness of the Safe Water for All Public Water System and if successful support its deployment

1. Background	
Relevant sustainable development agreement(s)	<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) • Meet the water security needs of the poor – for livelihoods, health and welfare, production and food security and reducing vulnerability to disasters. Pro-poor water policies focus on listening to the poor about their priority water security needs. (Bonn Recommendations? B Ministerial)
Relevant components of the (draft) Johannesburg agreements (First Chairman's paper, February 2002)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Initiate a global plan of action with clear, time-bound commitments, resources and monitoring mechanisms to realize the Millennium Declaration target of reducing by half the number of people who are unable to reach or to afford safe drinking water (Chairman's paper II.5.) ▪ Encourage well-defined and enforceable land rights and legal security of tenure, and ensure equal access to land, water and other natural and biological resources, in particular for women and disadvantaged people living in poverty and indigenous communities (Chairman's paper IV. 80)
2. Content	
Goal(s)	Improve access to safe and affordable water through the implementation of the Safe Water For All System (SWaFAS)
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To develop and prove the feasibility of the SWaFA System through a series of pilot projects where the technological, social and economic infrastructure needed are identified, developed and established and a safe, affordable and sustainable piped water supply is made available to a number of small communities • Demonstrate the feasibility of the SWaFAS system • Establish the applicability and competitiveness of SWaFAS in different situations • Develop a plan for the deployment of SWaFAS where it can be shown to represent a cost effective supply strategy
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A safe, affordable and sustainable piped water supply system for a number of small communities (featured in the SWaFAS pilot programme) • A Pilot Programme Report • A plan for SWaFAS deployment
Social, economic, environmental	If the pilot programme proves successful it will have

impact	social, economic and environmental benefits
Contribution to: poverty eradication social inclusion and empowerment good governance gender equity	SWaFAS, if successful, should contribute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty eradication through cost and/or time saving • Social inclusion through its equitable nature • Good governance through its approach to local corruption • Gender equity to the extent that it reduces the burden on women collecting water
Work programme: steps Including timetable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Design pilot • Select locations for use in pilot, in particular the initial location • Analyse existing situation – determine the ‘before’ service levels and customer perceptions • Review existing institutional set up • Establish effective ‘User Group’ as basis for a Community Based Organisation and identify suitable trial area boundaries. • Employ/enlist the active cooperation and input of local labour to be trained and assist in the installation of the SWaFA system • Plan, design, install, commission, operate, monitor, maintain and evaluate performance of and customer response to storage tanks and SWaFA system components
Contents of Pilot Programme Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive Summary • Introduction (context and limitations of the trial areas) • General description of the SWaFA System (conceptual) • Detailed description of the SWaFA systems actually tested during pilot programme • Selection of the Pilot Areas (criteria, modality and results) • Surveys, analysis and evaluation within the pilot areas (and controls if possible) to determine effects on well being of the water users before and after pilot
Inputs to Pilot Programme Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Direct observation of daily routines and habits of users and carriers of water including the effectiveness of community based organisations (CBOs) • Measurements of time spent and timing of routine water collections and use including benefits and/or disbenefits of extended (continuous) periods of water availability • Customers interviews and opinion surveys as appropriate • Monitoring by on site measurements of customer service levels in terms of quality, quantity, availability and reliability of domestic water supplies to households and standpipe users compared with similar measurements taken before pilot trials.
Beneficiaries (including location / scope)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local communities where the SWaFAS pilot programme has introduced a safe and affordable and sustainable piped water supply system

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A much broader community if a successful pilot programme leads to wider deployment of SWaFAS
3. Organisational	
Who (incl. which stakeholders) Facilitating organisation Implementing organisations Advisory organisations	One or more Water Utilities/ companies e.g. Suez? Swayam Shiksham Prayog ?; Gender and Water Alliance?
Monitoring	Multi-stakeholder Steering Group ?
Evaluation: intermediate; final	(See Pilot Programme Report)
Reporting	TBD
Follow-up	TBD
Knowledge Management: before; during; after	Necessary to capture any aspects emerging from the Pilot Programme that were material to the Programme's success
Finance	Suez?