

## **Topic 2.1: Ensuring Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All**

**Topic Co-ordinators: ISKI, WB, WHO – in consultation with WSSCC and UNICEF**

**Co-ordinator contact: Piers Cross ([pierscross\\_2000@yahoo.com](mailto:pierscross_2000@yahoo.com)), +27827960051**

This topic tackles a central question in international development: how can everybody in the world have access to safe water and sanitation services and receive hygiene education (WASH)?

The topic focuses on how to develop and retain a water and sanitation infrastructure in the long term as well as how to provide short term protection for public health.

Responding to questions posed, analysis of the topic has resulted in identifying 4 priority sup-topics: strengthening monitoring systems; institution-building; moving to scale with service access; and retaining a specific focus on sanitation.

These have been worked into the following 4 sessions:

1. Consistent Monitoring to Track Progress towards the MDGs and Beyond
2. Accelerating WASH Sector Reform and Improving Governance
3. Expediting Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement
4. Keeping Sanitation High on the Agenda

Each session is outlined in the following tables.

## Topic 2.1: Ensuring Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All

### Session 1: Consistent Monitoring to Track Progress towards the MDGs and Beyond

1	Broader Issue/Context	<p>WASH monitoring is critical at global, regional and country levels to inform decision-makers and to keep on track of MDG achievement. The JMP is deepen global WASH monitoring. Countries are building national sector monitoring systems. IT provides new opportunities to improve monitoring quality and processes. Innovations in monitoring are being developed at country level.</p> <p>This session takes stock of ongoing developments in strengthening WASH monitoring as global, regional and national levels.</p>
2	Key Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Are we on track to achieve MDG target 10? (mapping of the global WASH situation and levels of ODA)</li> <li>2. What is the progress made to improve global WASH MDG monitoring and what further obstacles need to be overcome? What specific requirements are there for monitoring water, sanitation and hygiene?</li> <li>3. How to strengthen national and regional sector monitoring systems?</li> <li>4. How to build greater consistency in sector definitions and information systems?</li> <li>5. How can new approaches and IT help improve sector monitoring systems (e.g. NGO and PS innovation, GPS)?</li> </ol>
3	Session Development Description/Outline	<p>The session will be developed by encouraging agencies to collaborate in 3 levels of preparatory investigation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving global monitoring</li> <li>2. Improving national monitoring</li> <li>3. Encouraging innovation in monitoring and cross-cutting issues</li> </ol>
4	Types of Organizations to be involved in Session Development	International agencies (JMP, UN-Water, IFIs), national governments (water, sanitation, health, local government, census, finance depts.), bilateral agencies, NGOs, IT agencies and firms, universities.
5	What is being bridged here?	Global monitoring agencies, multilateral/bilateral funding agencies, national sector service providers and local innovation; state, civil society and private sector.

## Topic 2.1: Ensuring Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All

### Session 2: Accelerating WASH Sector Reform and Improving Governance

1	Broader Issue/Context	<p>Countries that have tackled institutional reform processes and improved governance are over time able to accelerate sustainable service delivery. Institutional development implies: stronger governance, clear accountabilities, improved transparency, increased community and consumer voice, stronger local capacity and a system with checks and balances in place between policy-makers, service providers and consumers.</p> <p>This session brings together country level sector experiences in institutional development and governance, showcasing countries that have made progress in improving sector effectiveness, efficiency, and stakeholder involvement and the latest thinking in sector performance.</p>
2	Key Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the proven strategies for different situations to improve sector governance and institutional performance? What are the key lessons from countries that have been through a consistent reform process or have had a significant improvement in sector performance? What are the significant drivers of sector reform and improved governance?</li> <li>2. How could this process be taken up by more countries?</li> <li>3. What are the key steps to improve sector transparency and help stakeholders, especially consumers, to make informed choices? What approaches have succeeded in increasing consumer voice?</li> <li>4. How to strengthen local government to increase capacity?</li> </ol>
3	Session Development Description/Outline	<p>Session to be developed by encouraging agencies to participate in session preparation at 4 entry points:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Improving WASH sector governance</li> <li>2. Improving WASH sector performance</li> <li>3. Improving WASH sector capacity</li> <li>4. Empowering communities/consumers in WASH service processes and choices</li> </ol>
4	Types of Organizations to be involved in Session Development	<p>International agencies (UN-Water, IFIs), national governments, bilateral agencies, NGOs, training institutions, experts in institutional development, private sector, research institutions and universities.</p>
5	What is being bridged here?	<p>National agencies, consumers, NGOs and other stakeholders and facilitating the exchange of experience between countries.</p>

## Topic 2.1: Ensuring Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All

### Session 3: Expediting Access to Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement

1	Broader Issue/Context	In order to meet the MDGs and universal service access, the level of sustainable service access needs to be scaled up. Fragmented, project-focused approaches are a significant limitation in the sector. They rarely result in systems that can work at scale and often have unplanned external impacts. Expediting service delivery requires financing, institutional, technical approaches that can operate at a large scale and in an integrated manner. This session brings together analytical thinking and country level sector experiences from countries that adopted wide-scale sector programs and exchanges experiences on how large-scale service delivery, especially to the poor and unserved, can be developed and sustained.
2	Key Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What are the key steps to move from project approaches to sustainable services? What are the different approaches for scaling up?</li> <li>2. What has been the experience of developing sector-wide approaches (sWAPs)? What are their benefits and challenges and how can one adopt them?</li> <li>3. What can external support agencies and financiers do to support scaling up and service sustainability?</li> <li>4. How can local governments be strengthened to improve their sector capacity? How to transfer knowledge and experiences between local authorities and communities and how to encourage/structure partnerships between local authorities and the local private sector? How can local financing institutions (micro-finance / local banks) be encouraged to finance local and community sector development?</li> <li>5. How can hygiene promotion, including school sanitation, be taken to scale?</li> </ol>
3	Session Development Description/Outline	<p>Session to be developed by encouraging different stakeholders to contribute experiences in moving to scale as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National governments</li> <li>2. Multilateral and bilateral donors and IFIs</li> <li>3. NGOs</li> <li>4. Private sector</li> </ol>
4	Types of Organizations to be involved in Session Development	International agencies (UN-Water, IFIs), national governments (water, sanitation, finance, planning); bilateral agencies, NGOs, private sector.
5	What is being bridged here?	Project and sector approaches; experience between national agencies, local government, consumers, NGOs and other stakeholders and facilitating the exchange of experience between countries.

## Topic 2.1: Ensuring Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for All

### Session 4: Keeping Sanitation High on the Agenda

1	Broader Issue/Context	<p>Sanitation is the MDG most off track. Lack of adequate sanitation is a significant, and poorly recognized cause of ill-health and socio-economic development. Specific efforts are required to build and maintain a focus on sanitation. The IYS has sought to focus world attention in 2008 on the global challenge of sanitation.</p> <p>This session provides a platform for agencies concerned with sanitation to share their experience in retaining a high profile for sanitation and in exchanging experience in strategic communications, financing, institutional development, and the the political economy of sanitation.</p>
2	Key Questions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How can politicians and decision-makers be convinced to prioritise and invest in sanitation?</li> <li>2. Who are the main stakeholders to be targeted to promote sanitation and what are the most effective techniques of accomplishing this?</li> <li>3. What are the main requirements and obstacles to develop national sanitation policies?</li> <li>4. How to translate political commitments into concrete action?</li> <li>5. What were the achievement and shortfalls of the IYS (International year of sanitation), and how can we build upon them now?</li> </ol>
3	Session Development Description/Outline	<p>Session to be developed by encouraging different stakeholders to analyse their experience in keeping sanitation on the agenda:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. National governments (politicians and sector leaders)</li> <li>2. The IYS Task Force</li> <li>3. Communications agencies</li> </ol>
4	Types of Organizations to be involved in Session Development	<p>International agencies (UN-Water, IYS task force, IFIs), national politicians and governments (sanitation, information); bilateral agencies, NGOs, private sector, sanitation and communications experts (incl professional lobbyists), agencies involved in IYS and regional sanitation dialogues.</p>
5	What is being bridged here?	<p>Communicators, politicians, sanitation; open dialogue between all stakeholders on lessons from IYS</p>