WASH FUTURES

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Conference 2016

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Water security and the SDGs: Implications for WASH Sector Monitoring

UTS:ISF

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Pathways to universal and sustained water, sanitation and hygiene

Key messages

1. WASH monitoring needs to evolve to incorporate or at least closely link to several dimensions of water security

2. Monitoring requires effective country-led systems that *facilitate data-sharing* across ministries and stakeholders, and on *local level monitoring*, which is critical in the context of water security

3. Innovations are part of the way forward, including both technological as well as institutional

4. Development agencies should focus support on effective country-led systems

Now that it is represented in the SDGs, what opportunities and challenges does bringing **water security** into WASH monitoring offer?

Source: UN in collaboration with Project Everyone

Water security has multiple dimensions – things become complicated very quickly!!!

water-efficiency

sustainable withdrawals

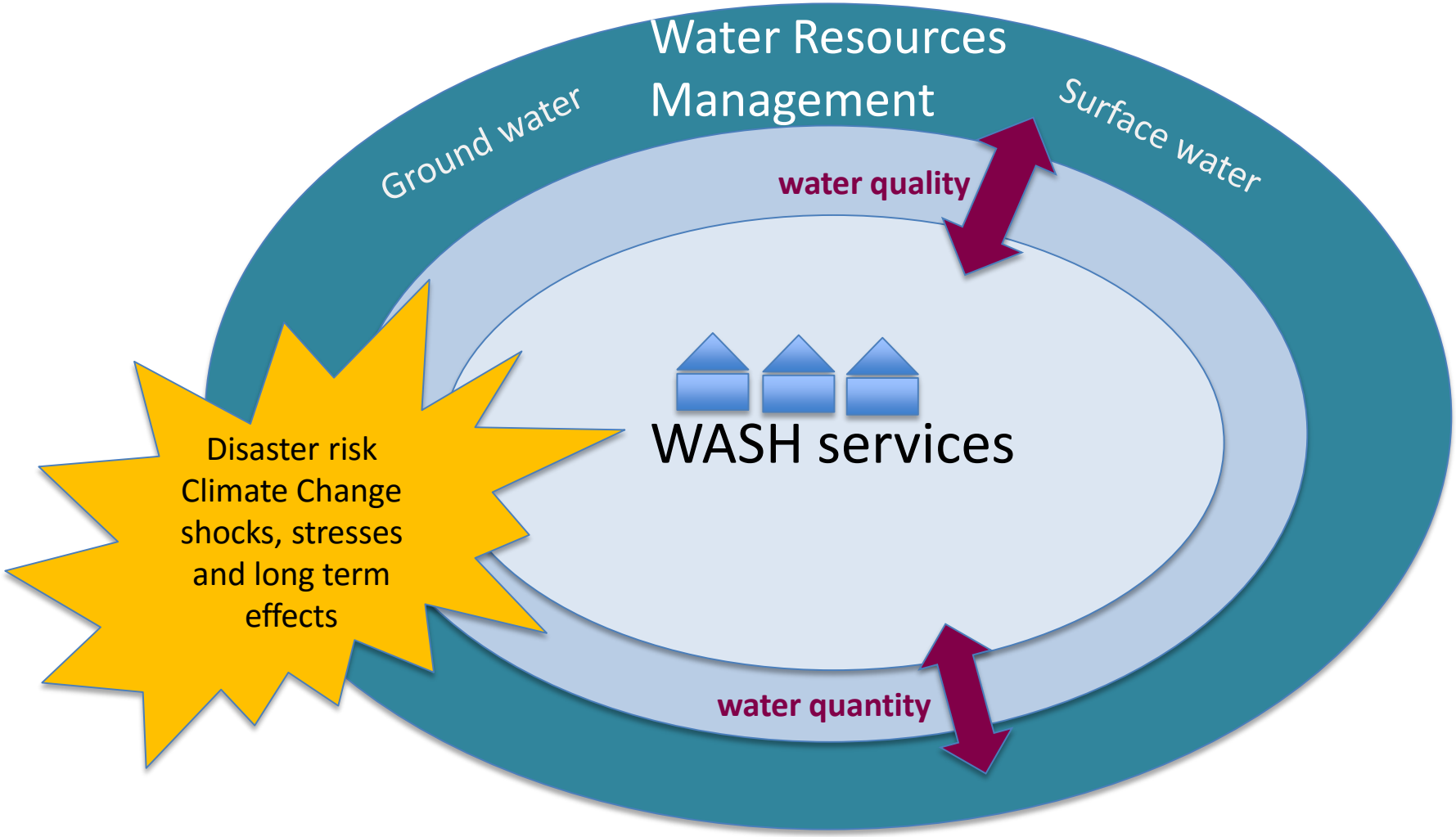
water-related ecosystems

water quality

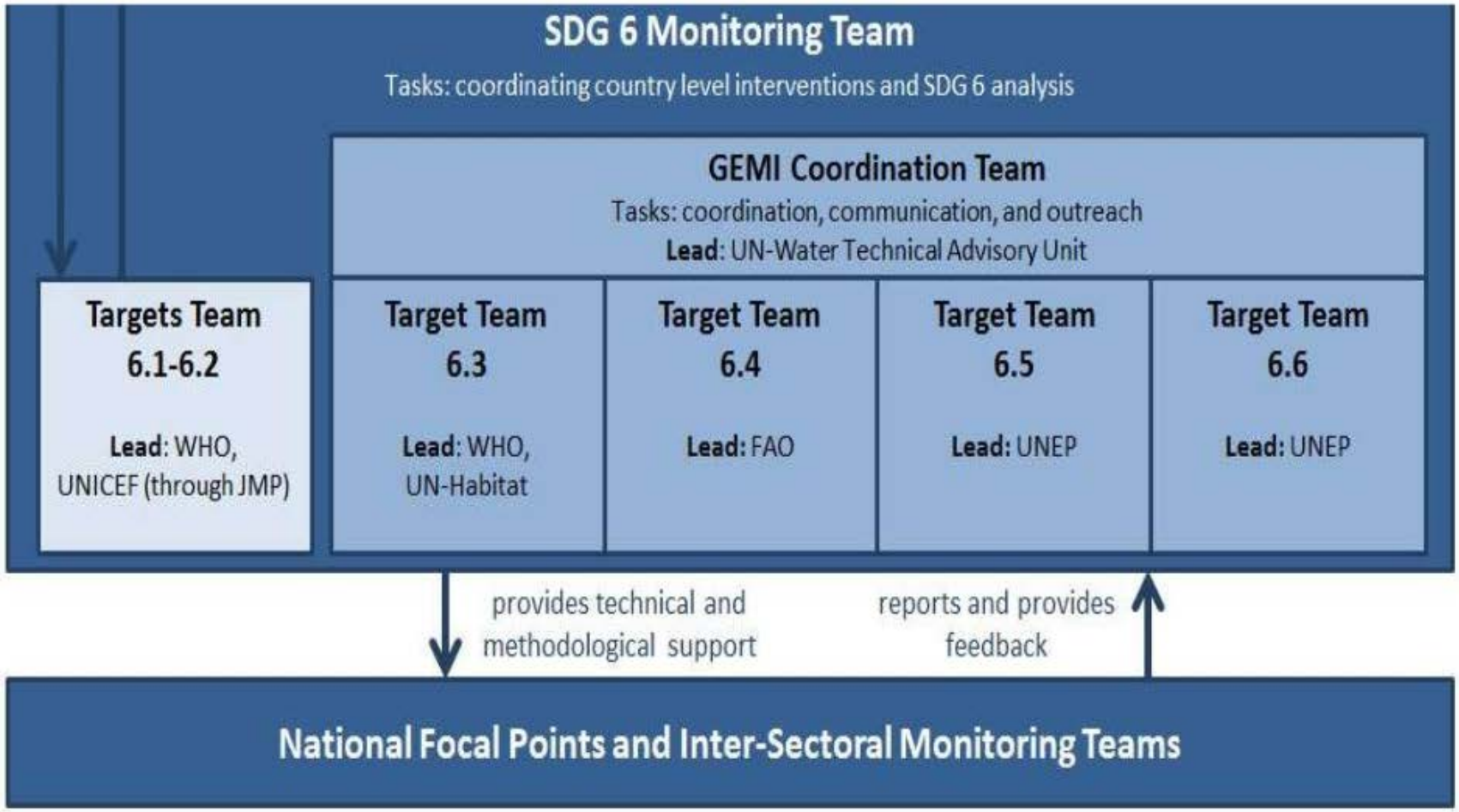
vulnerability and resilience

climate change effects

So, as a starting point perhaps we need to simplify and **focus on the core links**…

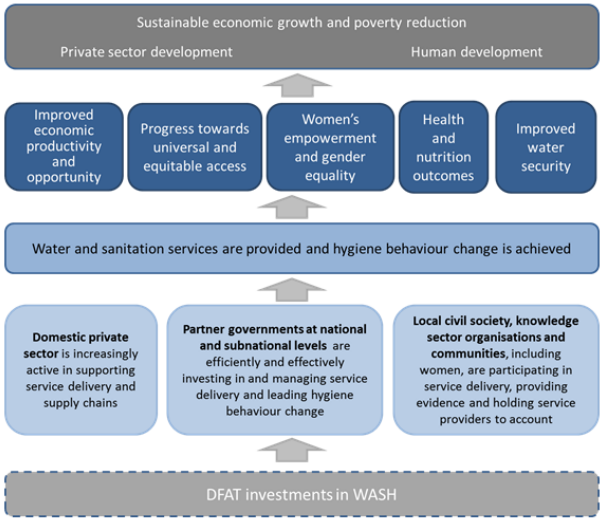


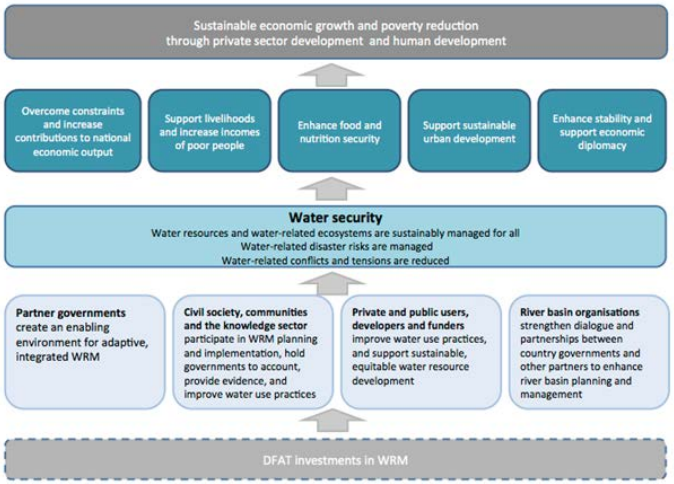
At the global level, efforts are underway to develop measures for Targets 6.3-6.6



Donors/Development partners can contribute to effective country-led monitoring and monitoring systems

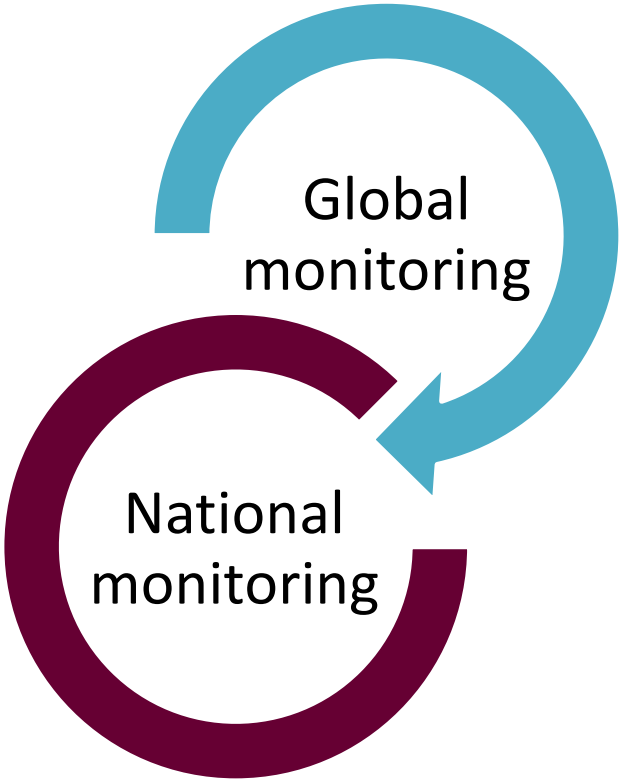
Theory of change for WASH investments



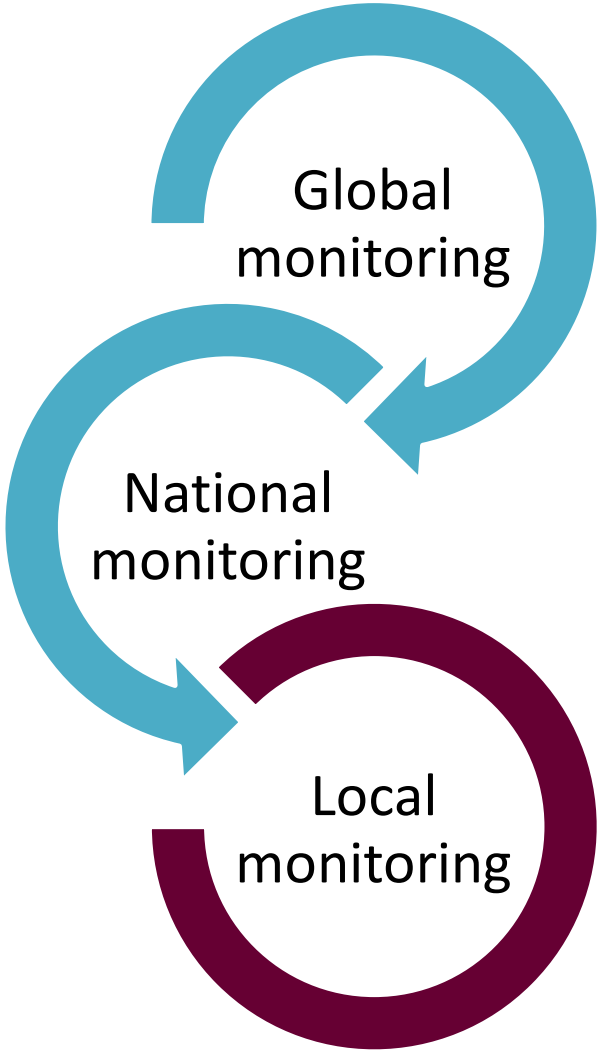


Theory of change for WRM investments

Developing effective national country WASH monitoring systems and promoting sharing of data across ministries and stakeholders



Local government roles in monitoring of water security and WASH become critical



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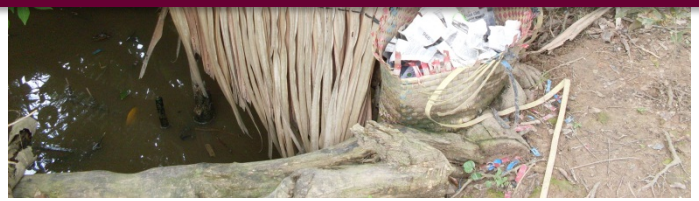
There will be limits to the value of generic indicators, due to the wide range of factors that can influence both water security conditions and how communities respond at local level



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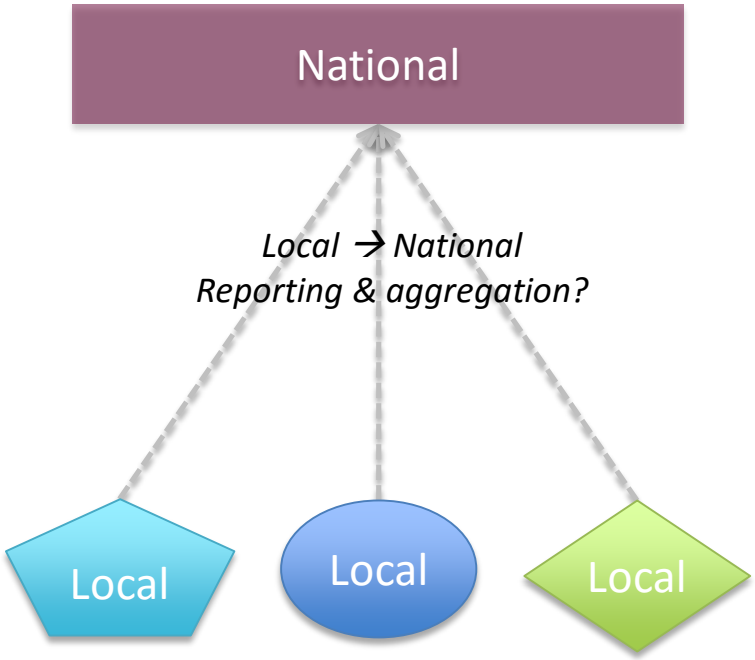

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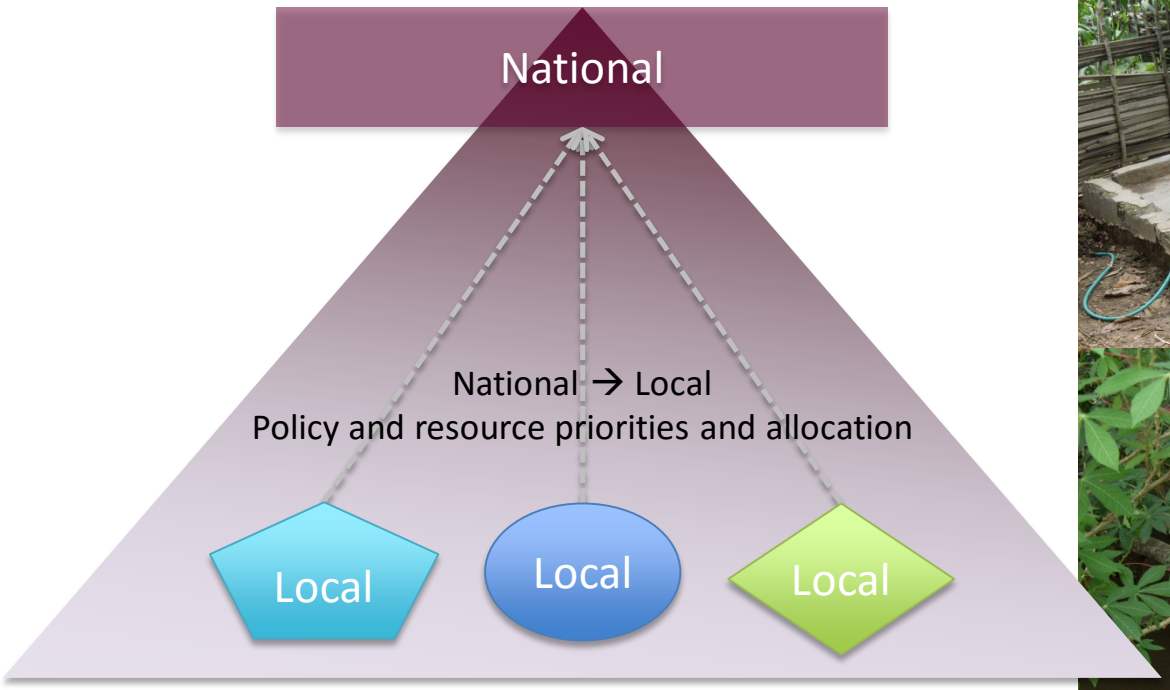

Potential to integrate local level monitoring with participatory capacity and vulnerability assessments?

- Climate change adaptation assessment and planning
  - useful methods and insights into challenges in monitoring resilience, vulnerability and adaptive capacity
- Developments at local scale
  - process indicators
  - participatory capacity and vulnerability assessments
- Potential links to:
  - How information is collected
  - Who does what with data

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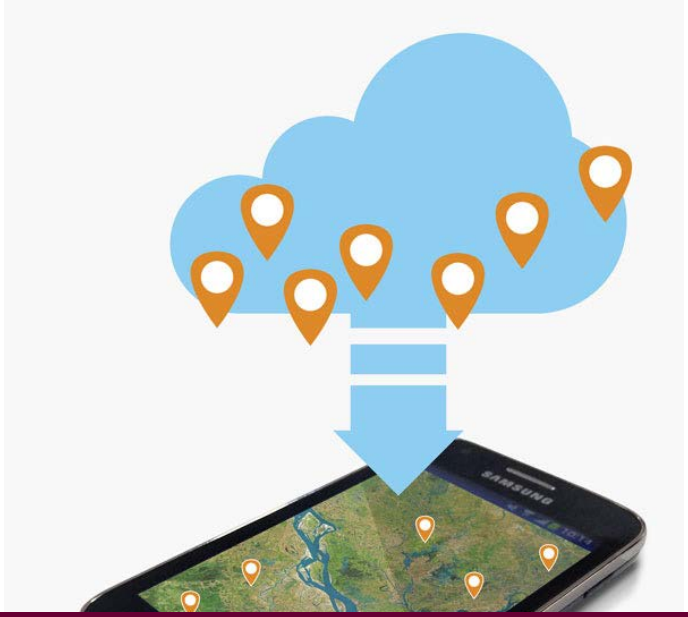
Innovations are part of the way forward, including both technological as well as institutional

- ICT aids in data collection, transfer, analysis and use
- Can support monitoring functionality, coverage, and aspects of vulnerability
- Can support monitoring of



ICT is only useful if fit-for-purpose, situated in a functional institutional setting where there is alignment between information supplied and demanded, and incentives for both compliance and use

tools, data and analysis

Key messages

1. WASH monitoring needs to evolve to incorporate or at least closely link to several dimensions of water security

E.g. water resource assessment, climate change and drought/disaster risk

2. Monitoring requires effective country led systems that *facilitate data-sharing* across ministries and stakeholders, and on *local level monitoring*, which is critical in the context of water security

E.g. climate change risk assessments; WASH

3. Innovations are part of the way forward, including both technological as well as institutional

E.g. data capture and transfer capabilities; incentive structures

4. Development agencies should focus support on effective country-led systems

Thank you

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