Water security and the SDGs: Implications for WASH Sector Monitoring
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?
Water security has multiple dimensions – things become complicated very quickly!!!
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**

- **Sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction**
  - Private sector development
  - Human development
  - Improved economic productivity and opportunity
- **Progress towards universal and equitable access**
- **Women’s empowerment and gender equality**
- **Health and nutrition outcomes**
- **Improved water security**

Water and sanitation services are provided and hygiene behaviour change is achieved.

**DFAT investments in WASH**

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**Theory of change for WRM investments**

- **Sustainable economic growth and poverty reduction**
  - Overcome constraints and increase contributions to national economic output
- **Support livelihoods and increase incomes of poor people**
- **Enhance food and nutrition security**
- **Support sustainable urban development**
- **Enhance stability and support economic diplomacy**

**Water security**

- Water resources and water-related ecosystems are sustainably managed for all
- Water-related conflicts and tensions are reduced

- **Partner governments** create an enabling environment for adaptive, integrated WRM
- **Civil society, communities and the knowledge sector** participate in WRM planning and implementation, hold governments to account, provide evidence, and improve water use practices
- **Private and public users, developers and funders** improve water use practices, and support sustainable, equitable water resource development
- **River basin organisations** strengthen dialogue and partnerships between country governments and other partners to enhance river basin planning and management

**DFAT investments in WRM**
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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Local → National
Reporting & aggregation?
Local government roles in monitoring of water security and WASH become critical.

Diagram:
- National
- National → Local
- Policy and resource priorities and allocation
- Local
- Local
- Local
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
Potential to integrate local level monitoring with participatory capacity and vulnerability assessments?

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- Potential links to:
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  - Who does what with data
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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