The Country Mapping Approach
Case Studies and Pilot Countries

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Technology Transfer

A product, process or a body of knowledge from one party to its adoption by another party

- a planned process
- a multi-stage process - not linear as feedback is important
- passing the control of a technology
- involves participants
- adoption of technology presupposes
- commitment - mutual dependency
Technology Transfer

CONTROLLED FACTORS
- **Legal aspects**: intellectual property rights, transfer agreements, licensing, patent rights, royalties
- **Technical competence**
- **Industry standards and regulations**: performance requirements, applications, bureaucracy, formalized procedures, institutional policies

CONTEXT
- **Economic structure**: global trade, job creation, supply and demand, state funding, trade agreements
- **Social legacy**: illiteracy, values, culture, previous exposure to new technology
- **Political framework**: political stability, protection of monopolies
Technology Transfer – Practical Considerations

- **Pace of technological change** viz organizational change assimilation and institutionalization

- **RECEIVER** organization’s capacity or ability to absorb new technology

- **A culture of action orientation, risk taking, receptiveness**
  - Short-term tenure of management - may not consider long-term technology development.
People (and not papers) transfer technology.

People in the transfer process have to be:
- informed on process
- consulted - needs, concerns, perceptions, attitudes and expectations
- trained/mentored - to understand and utilize the technology to its fullest extent.
Technology Transfer – Possible Barriers

- The balance between technology-push and market-pull is important.
- Communicate the **technology value - Impact ripping** - is it going to be easily integrated into the existing system?
- Communication Barrier – strategy

IMPORTANT to build/develop and maintain solid and respectful, long-term relationships among stakeholders
Why Undertake a Country Mapping?

LEGAL MAPPING

- The Quito Communique, 27 March 2013, 128th IPU
  - A call to action to parliaments to pass legislation in support of the SDGs
- All countries require parliamentary approval on legislation pertaining to the SDGs
Why Undertake a Country Mapping?

Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament  August 2015

Speakers of parliament assured their support of the SDGs and their will to actively implement them through national parliaments.
Methodology

- Analytical Framework
  - Refined by WaterLex Dec’14
  - Peer reviewed during WaterLex Indicators Conference, Nov’14, Geneva
  - Matrix table with guiding questions

- Legal mapping
  - Strategic questions on status of right to water and sanitation in country

- Policy mapping and institutional mapping follows same methodological approach

- Methodology demonstrated in several Countries
  - Law policy and monitoring framework adjustments and alignment with SDGs
Steps Involved in Country Mapping

- Scoping
- Elaboration of the analytical framework
- Desk review
- Kick off mission and workshop
- In-country review and consultations
- Analysis and write up of the final report
- Presentation of recommendations, action plan
- Capitalizing on the country mapping: move to knowledge sharing
### Case Study: Uganda Country Mapping

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Government Invitation</th>
<th>Inception Seminars</th>
<th>Mapping of Stakeholders, Institutions</th>
<th>Multi-stakeholder engagements</th>
<th>National Plan of Action</th>
<th>Capacity Enhancement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>1</strong></td>
<td>Clear Outputs</td>
<td>Quick scoping</td>
<td>Desk review government docs</td>
<td>National and sub-national consultation</td>
<td>Develop Plan based on collective study</td>
<td>Integration of SDGs into Programs and Developments</td>
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<td>Process of engagement</td>
<td>Identify local partners</td>
<td>legal, policy, monitoring and development</td>
<td>Collection of good practices</td>
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<td>Establish Indicators</td>
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<td>ADA/DANIDA funding</td>
<td>Establish project team</td>
<td>Preparation of contextual tools</td>
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Possible Key Outcomes & Outputs

Key Outcome:
Sharing of Good Practices; Capacity Enhancement and Technology Transfer

Key Outputs:

- **Domestic water governance law-policy adjustments**
  - policy coherence and alignment with new elements in the SDGs
  - Industry standards and regulation

- **Targeted capacity building activities**
  - National and Regional multi-stakeholder engagements

- **Established and maintained SDG good practices**
  - SDG implementation for national parliaments/legislators/MPs

- **Fostered regional cooperation mechanisms**
  - Legislators/MPs
Moving Forward

- The Middle East Committee on Water
  - How parliaments should institutionalize SDGs to capture synergies and build coherence when policies are being developed
- Each parliament
  - Needs to evaluate its own legal, policy and institutional processes
- Each parliamentarian
  - Needs to exercise their legislative, oversight, budgetary and representative functions
  - Effectively translate global commitments of SDGs into meaningful change
Two countries to share results of Baseline Analysis as case study. Requires:

- Government invitation
- Transparency
- Leadership

Benefits:

- Highlight Successes
- Good practices
- Strengthen the enabling environment
- Progress on SDG 6 implementation
- Regional strategy based on this study
Thank you!

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