The Country Mapping Approach
Case Studies and Pilot Countries

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MENA region - most water scarce region in the world - average of 656 m³ of renewable freshwater per capita...

- Most water scarce region
- Lowest productivity of water in the world.
- Among the lowest water tariffs in the world.

Governments give the highest level of subsidies globally – approaching 2 % of GDP on average

BUT

Benefits are disproportionately captured by the wealthiest quintile of the population.
Effective Management and Governance

Water Quality, Availability and Sustainability

- Effective management of natural resources across the region, human and economic development
- Strengthened decision-making processes
- Effective institutions
- Alignment with key governance principles
  (participation, access to information, accountability, sustainability)
Enabling Environment for National Priorities for SDGs

- Laws
- Policies
- Implementation mechanisms
- Monitoring and Compliance

SDGs adoption
Not legally Binding

BUT it’s a Political commitment

Onus is the States to set their development priorities
The Transformative Agenda 2030 Imperative to "leave no one behind"

Each country needs to proceed in adopting the main principles in national legislation, or, where possible or necessary, in the constitution.

For SDGs to succeed, legal implementation on the national level is required.

Parliamentarians need to translate SDGs into actionable, sound legislation.
Integrating the SDGs agenda in established national strategies requires cooperation between the legislative and executive powers. Through practical and technical support for the agenda adopted by the parliament, alignment between its international commitments and its national development priorities is crucial - reduces the monitoring/reporting burden.
Practical and Technical support

- Targets 6.a and 6.b, Goal 17 lay out seven building blocks
  - Mutually reinforcing and interdependent
  - Means of implementation

- Successes & Good Practices?

- Enabling environment includes:
  - Laws and policies
  - Knowledge Sharing
  - Technology Transfer &
  - Innovations
Inadequately articulated laws and policies have cumulative impact:
- Distort signals of scarcity
- Undermine incentives for innovations in water management or technology
Political Support for Legal – Policy Reform

- LAW-Policy Reform
  - Takes time
  - Establish baselines
  - Identify and share good practices
  - Making concrete recommendations to fill existing gaps

- Regional co-operation
  - Build political support for reforms
  - Institutional arrangements for collaboration.
Financing

- Water is not tradeable, but when you trade in agricultural products, you are trading water.
- When countries trade with and invest in each other, they need to cooperate with each other...

SDG implementation will require forging partnerships and collaboration between a range of actors.

Build on governments work with other stakeholders, including civil society, the private sector and academia.
United Nation sees engagement of private sector, investor, academics and institution as an important step in implementing the SDGs.

SDG framework offers no definitive framework for monitoring the activities of private sector - compliance and accountability.

Parliaments can facilitate investments and cooperation through legislation e.g. in favour of fair trade.
- State and Non-State Actors
- Strengthened decision-making processes
- Alignment with key governance principles
  - participation, access to information, accountability, sustainability
Knowledge Sharing & Technological Innovations

- Where is the Knowledge?
- Terms for knowledge-sharing & transferability
- Adaptations needed
Enabling Environment

Knowledge-Sharing, Technology Transfer, Innovation

- Cost-effective technological solutions
  - Readily available and implementable
- Challenge - sustainable solutions
  - Enabling environment
- Legal, policy and regulatory frameworks
  - Clear mechanisms & structures for operationalisation
  - National programme and project levels
Inclusive Partnership, Innovations and Accountability

- How can laws, policies, procedures and instruments be adapted to create incentives for engagement and partnership?
- Operations and value chains of the private sector involved should comply with UN Guiding Principles for private sector engagement

- Inclusive partnerships
- Innovative modalities and partnerships for development
- Accountability & respect for human rights
Overall there is a need to establish conditions for accelerated and inclusive growth to foster tangible wealth for ordinary people.

1. **Renewing the social contract**

   To generate a new development models that are built on:
   - greater citizen trust
   - more effective protection of the poor and vulnerable
   - inclusive and accountable service delivery
   - a stronger private sector that can create jobs and opportunities for MENA’s youth

2. **Regional cooperation**

   - Particularly around regional public goods and sectors such as education, water, and energy so as to foster greater trust and collaboration across Middle East countries
   - Incentivise private-sector job creation and/or improve the quality of public services

**Incentives for Private Sector Partnership**
“A development path in which human rights are not respected and protected cannot be sustainable, and would render the notion of sustainable development meaningless,”

Anita Ramasastry - member of the UN Working Group on business and human rights
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?

The Parliamentary Hearing entitled “Ensuring a people-centred approach to the new SDGs: A shared responsibility” Nov’2014

- Every time a law is made, MPs can call attention to whether it is consistent with the SDGs, and move amendments if it is not.

- Parliamentary committees can ensure that their scrutiny procedures hold Ministers and officials to account for national progress on the SDGs.

- And parliamentarians, in representing those who elected them, can ensure an ongoing dialogue with civil society over such progress.
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
Central Role of Parliamentarians in Policy

National Plans of Action
Orient National Programmes towards SDGs

Inclusive, Meaningful Participation, and Non-Discrimination
Bring views and aspirations of citizens into global arena
Promote equity, equality, sustainability

Evidence Based Planning
Support government legislation to achieve SDG targets
Work with Civil Society and NGOs

Means of Implementation
Ensure financing available for development
Steps Involved in Country Mapping

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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Government Invitation</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Clear Outputs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Process of engagement</td>
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<td>• ADA/DANIDA funding</td>
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<td>2</td>
<td>Inception Seminars</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Quick scoping</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Identify local partners</td>
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<td>• Establish project team</td>
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<td>3</td>
<td>Mapping of Stakeholders, Institutions</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Desk review government docs</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Legal, policy, monitoring and development</td>
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<td>• Preparation of contextual tools</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Multi-stakeholder engagements</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• National and sub-national consultation</td>
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<td>• Collection of good practices</td>
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<td>National Plan of Action</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Develop Plan based on collective study</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Capacity Enhancement</td>
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<td>• Integration of SDGs into Programs and Development Planning</td>
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<td>• Establish Indicators</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
- 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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