

Committee on Middle East Questions
Second Roundtable on Water: From words to actions
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The Country Mapping Approach

Case Studies and Pilot Countries

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Inter-Parliamentary Union
For democracy. For everyone.





Current Situation

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.

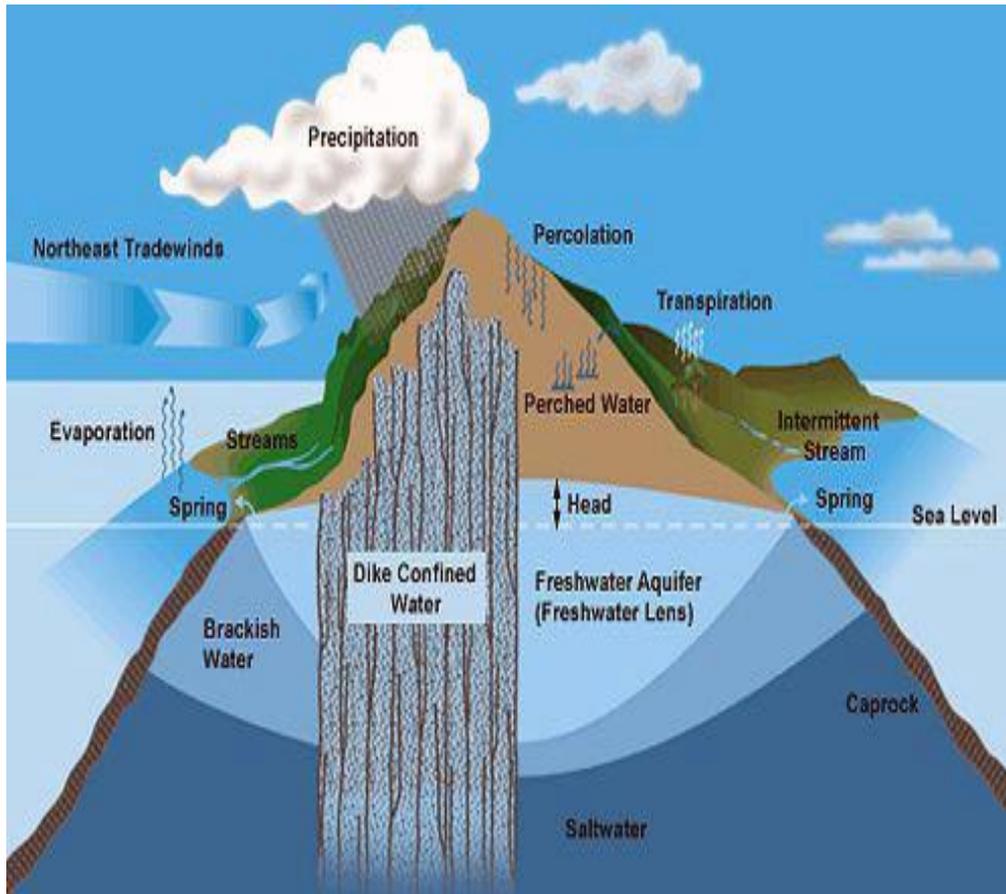
Governments give the highest level of subsidies globally – approaching 2 % of GDP on average
BUT

Benefits are disproportionately captured by the wealthiest quintile of the population.



Effective Management and Governance

Water Quality, Availability and Sustainability

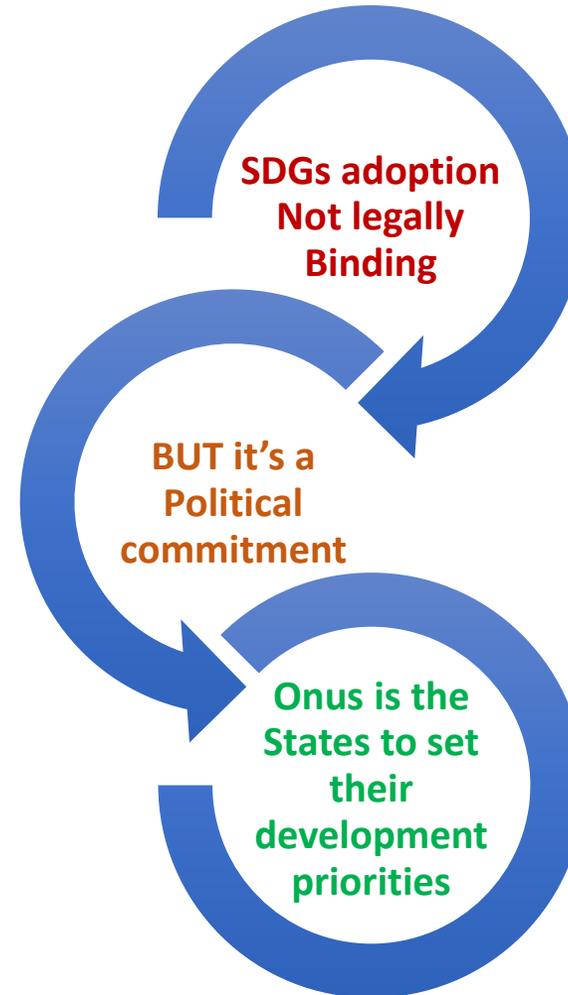


- Effective management of natural resources across the region, human and economic development
- Strengthened decision-making processes
- Effective institutions
- Alignment with key governance principles
(participation, access to information, accountability, sustainability)



Enabling Environment for National Priorities for SDGs

- Laws
- Policies
- Implementation mechanisms
- Monitoring and Compliance





Legal Policy Assessments

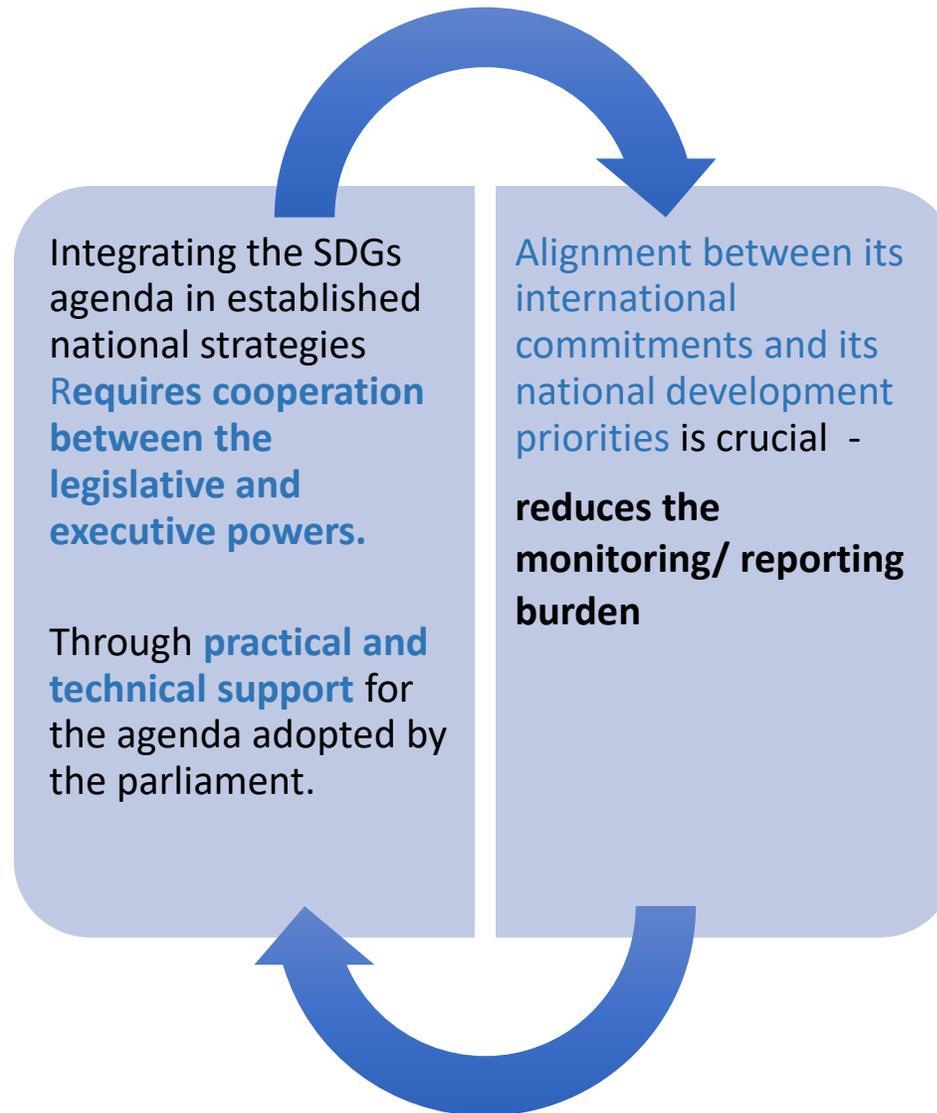
- ❑ The Transformative Agenda 2030 Imperative to *‘leave no one behind’*
- ❑ Each country needs to proceed in **adopting the main principles in national legislation**, or, where possible or necessary, in the constitution.



- ❑ For SDGs to succeed, **legal implementation on the national level is required**
- ❑ Parliamentarians need to **translate SDGs into actionable, sound legislation**



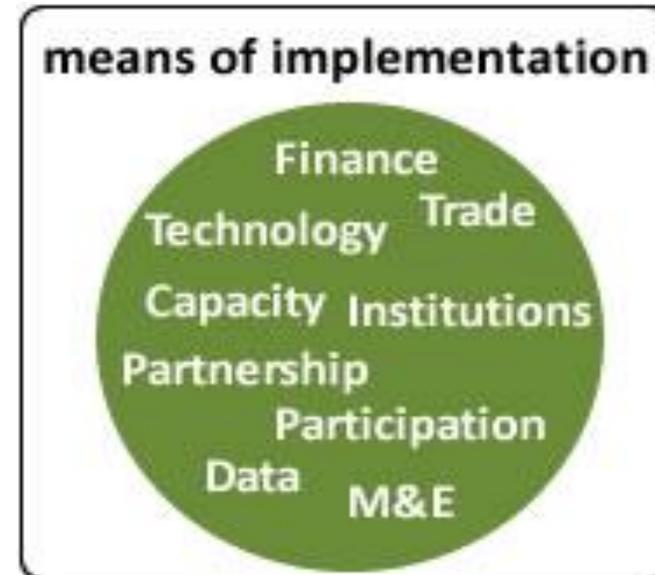
International & Regional Commitments to National Priorities





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





Law, Policy, Regulations & Institutions

- ❑ Inadequately articulated laws and policies have cumulative impact:
 - Distort of 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



Financing – Private Sector Engagement

- ❑ 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



Capacity Enhancement

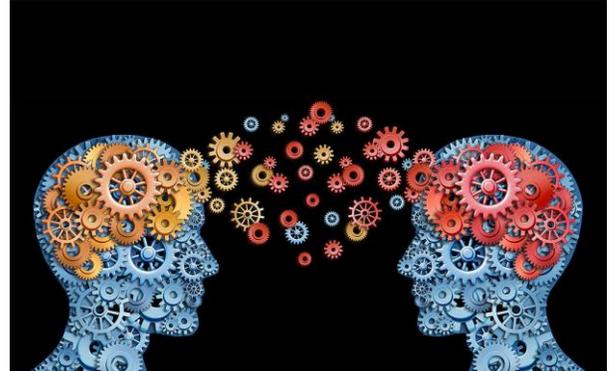


- State and Non-State Actors
- Strengthened decision-making processes
- Alignment with key governance principles
 - participation, access to information, accountability, sustainability



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



Incentives for Private Sector Partnership

- ❑ 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

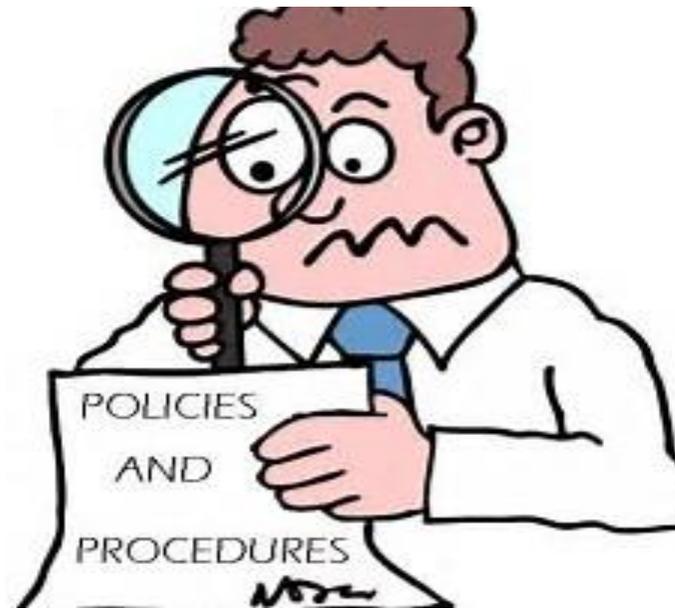
2. Regional cooperation

- 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



“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?

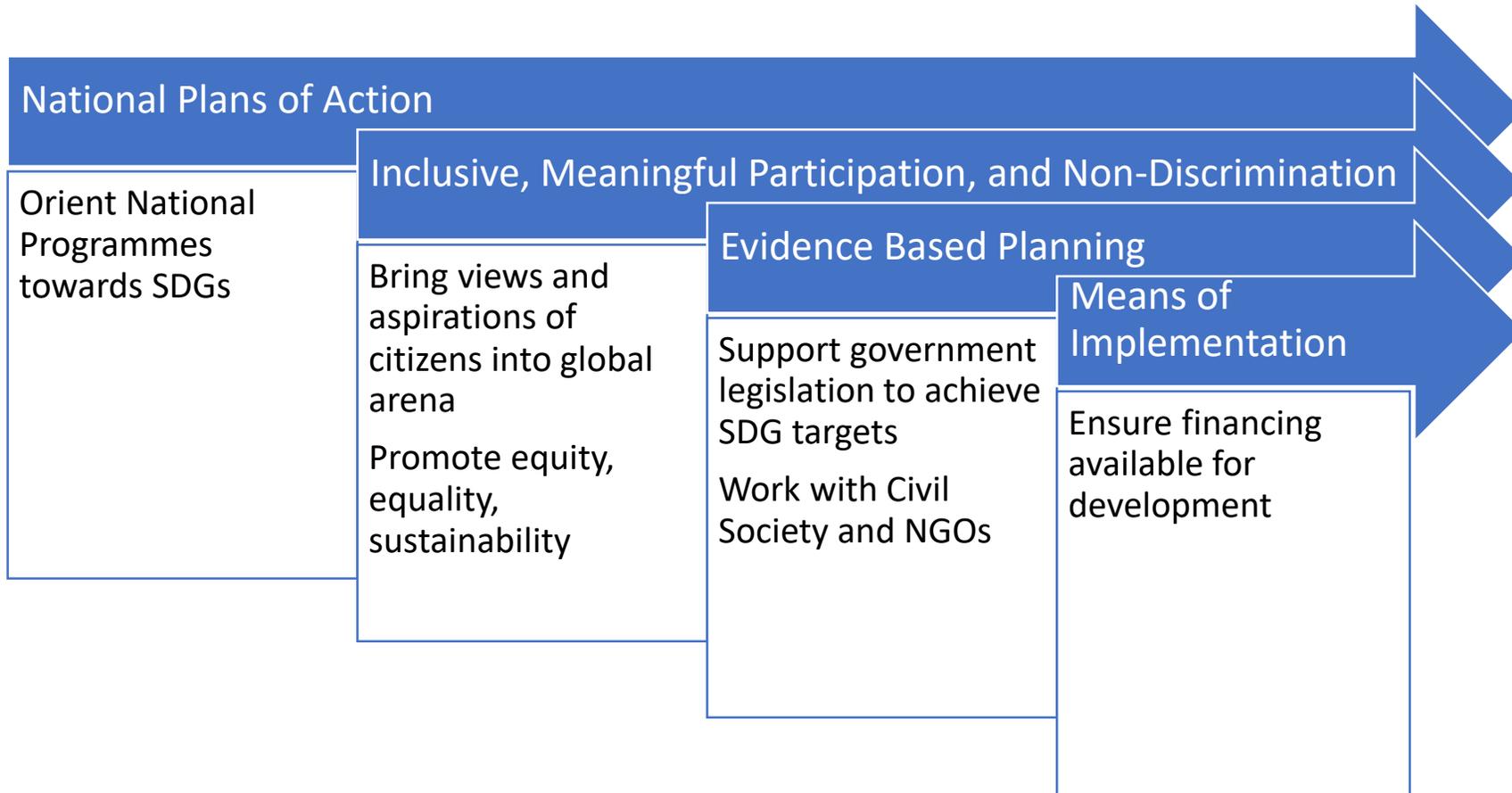
Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament August 2015

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



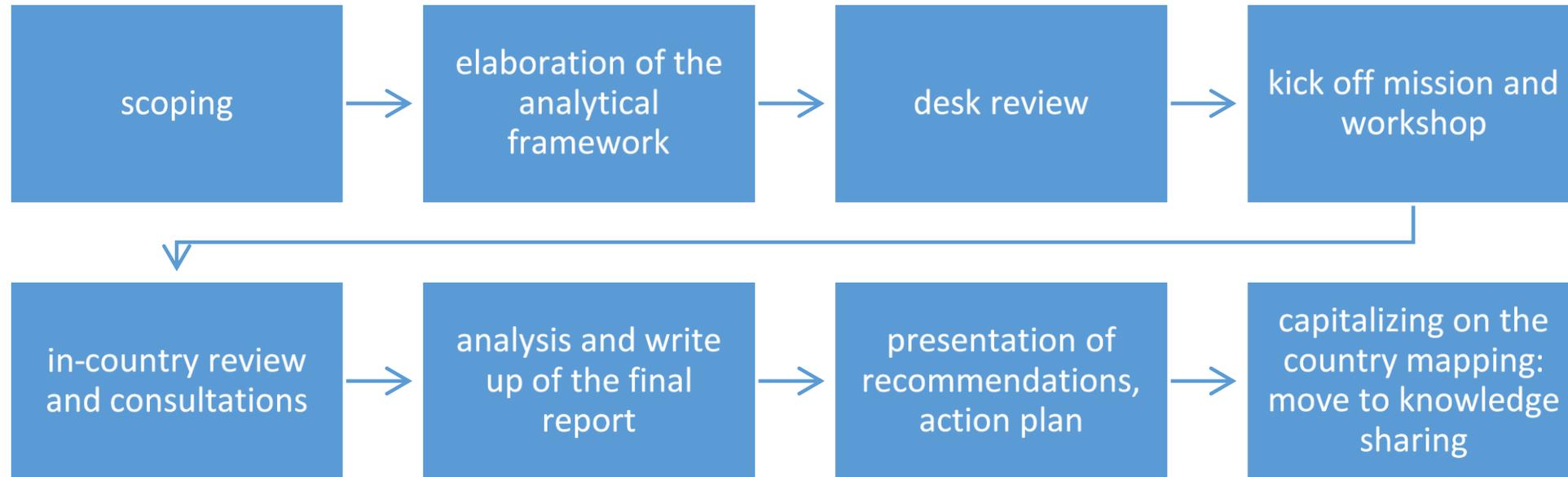


Central Role of Parliamentarians in Policy





Steps Involved in Country Mapping





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

1

Government Invitation

- Clear Outputs
- Process of engagement
- ADA/ DANIDA funding

2

Inception Seminars

- Quick scoping
- Identify local partners
- Establish project team

3

Mapping of Stakeholders, Institutions

- Desk review government docs
- legal, policy, monitoring and development
- Preparation of contextual tools

4

Multi-stakeholder engagements

- National and sub-national consultation
- Collection of good practices

5

National Plan of Action

- Develop Plan based on collective study

6

Capacity Enhancement

- Integration of SDGs into Programs and Developmt Planning
- Establish Indicators

UGANDA 2016



BENIN 2015





Possible Key Outcomes & Outputs

Key Outcome:

Sharing of Good Practices; Capacity Enhancement and Technology Transfer

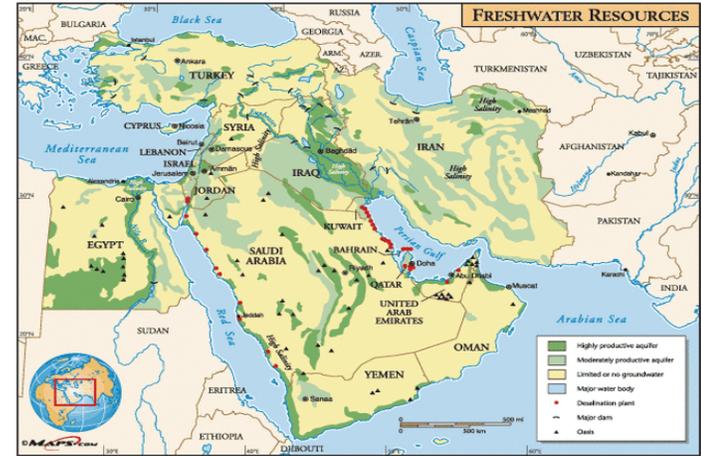
Key Outputs:

- 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





Thank you!

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