

## Programming Guide for Strategy Papers

<b>Programming Fiche</b>	<b>Author:</b> A. Liebaert, M. Walshe, DEV B/1 <b>Amended by Esther Sommer, CBM</b>
<b>Water and Sanitation</b> <i>Amended to show how a disability dimension could be included, in the framework of the project</i> <a href="http://www.make-development-inclusive.org">www.make-development-inclusive.org</a> ; contact <a href="mailto:catherine.naughton@cbm.org">catherine.naughton@cbm.org</a>	<b>Date:</b> January 2006 <b>Amended on:</b> October 2007

*For justifications on the disability entry points see: **Justifications to support the inclusion of a disability perspective Water and Sanitation sector***

### 1. The Role of Water and Sanitation for the Millennium Development Goals

All the MDGs depend in some ways on advances in access to water and sanitation; and improved management and development of water resources. One of the Millennium Development Goal targets is to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people who are unable to reach or afford safe drinking water, which was complemented at WSSD with a similar target on access to basic sanitation, and a target on the establishment of Integrated Water Resources Management and Water Efficiency plans. **However, the MDG target to improve access to water and sanitation can only be reached by ensuring that the needs of the most vulnerable community members are considered including people with disabilities, older people, pregnant women, etc.** The recent report from the UN Millennium Task Force (MTF) entitled: “Health Dignity and Development. What it will Take?” provides compelling evidence on the critical role water and sanitation in reducing child mortality and morbidity, in freeing women and girls from the burden of fetching water, in facilitating school attendance, and more generally, as an enabling conditions for poverty alleviation and economic growth through improved and more secure access to water. The Communication 132 of 12 March 2002 related to water management in developing countries, policy and priorities for EU development cooperation, builds on the need to take an integrated, long-term approach, to work in partnership with developing countries, requiring progress in governance and sustainability as a priority.

### 2. How to analyse the water & sanitation situation in a country context?

The EC’s Guidelines for Water Resources Development Co-operation promote a strategic approach for the equitable, efficient and sustainable management of water resources’, and establish policy principles for water resources and water services management. The **EU Water Initiative**, launched at the World Summit on Sustainable Development in 2002 as a political commitment by Member States and the Commission to contribute to the achievement of the MDG and WSSD targets for water and sanitation provides a framework for dialogue with partner countries and stakeholders. The EUWI objectives are achieved as a result of improved harmonisation of EU efforts at regional and country levels and an increased focus of EU water-related cooperation on identified needs for water and sanitation. The EU Consensus on Development includes the EUWI as contributing to community water policy objectives. The EU Water Initiative Policy Dialogue/MDG Roadmap processes should lead to

more countries giving priority to water and sanitation in their PRSPs and CSPs, and being better prepared to present and undertake projects and programmes under NIPs, RIPs, the Water Facility (EDF9) and , within the framework of the EU Strategy for Africa, the forthcoming EU-Africa Partnership on Infrastructure. **These frameworks constitute good opportunities for including the issue of access for all in the water and sanitation sector (including people with disabilities, older people, etc).**

### 3. How water & sanitation can be addressed in the community's response strategy?

#### *As a sector of concentration*

Where water & sanitation are chosen as a sector of concentration, activities could include institutional and policy support, the integration of water and sanitation in poverty reduction strategies, the development of strategies for access to water and sanitation, focussing on the poor, within the context of an integrated approach to water resources management and support to implementation of these strategies. The **EU Water Initiative** provides a framework for enhanced sector planning, aligning support with national priorities and coordinating actions with other donors in the sector. Sanitation is not always included in W&S projects and programme. Greater emphasis should be placed on access to sanitation, including collection, treatment and disposal of sanitation effluents. Where stand-alone water supply programmes are developed, these should include hygiene education and awareness raising, particularly involving women and children.

#### *As a non-sector of concentration*

Access to improved water and sanitation should be a central element of health strategies as the most cost effective prevention measures against water borne diseases which, for the poor, are the most prevalent sources of **disability**, morbidity and death especially for children. Provision of water and sanitation facilities should be essential components of education strategies, whilst hygiene education should be an essential element of school curricula. Community based approaches to ensure more reliable access to water over extended periods and the development of small scale irrigation are typical high impact components of rural development programs. Water generally comes among the three top priorities in community development programs or social investment.

Many major rivers, lakes and underground aquifers cross national boundaries and mismanagement of water can be a source of potential conflict. Mismanagement can lead to drought and desertification. The sharing of water resources between countries can be an important means of conflict prevention. In countries vulnerable to natural disasters and in post-conflict situations, a close link needs to be established and maintained with ECHO offices to develop a range of workable synergies linking relief, rehabilitation and development (LRRD) to ensure a smooth transition from disaster management to development.

#### *As a cross cutting issue*

Water security is an enabling condition for development. Water resources management is an underlying activity necessary for the success of a whole range of sectors including economic growth, agriculture, industry, hydropower generation, environmental protection, health, tourism, transport (in some countries). More efficient use of water for agriculture (the largest water consumer) boosts food production, reduces hunger, promotes growth and enables more of this vital resource to be available for other important uses, both domestic and industrial. **Including the access of people with disabilities in the water and sanitation sector will have an enabling impact on people with disabilities and their relatives.** Sustainable management of natural resources is essential to address the environmental dimension of development. Safeguarding the integrity of ecosystems requires sustainable water resources management. Livelihoods can be enhanced by preventing environmental degradation, and ensuring equitable access to natural resources, health can be improved by enhancing water quality, safely managing waste-water, chemicals and wastes, and combating pollution.

Water and Sanitation is an enabling factor for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women. In rural areas, the gender division of labour means that the impact of resource degradation is felt most keenly by women and girls. Traditional roles and tasks for fetching water mean that poor women are hit hardest by the inadequate services available in informal urban settlements and many aspects of their life: physical security, opportunities for education, overall productivity, income-generating capacity, nutritional status, time, and overall health and well-being.

## ANNEX

### 1. Indicators

Intervention	Indicator
Sustainable and equitable transboundary water resources management to prevent conflicts and foster regional co-operation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Number of river basins with river basins management plans.</li> <li>▪ % of transboundary waters managed through regional organisations.</li> </ul>
Sustainable national water resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Existence of a national water policy, with clearly defined institutional roles and responsibilities</li> <li>▪ <b>Existence of national water policy which clearly addresses the access needs of vulnerable groups, with clearly defined institutions...</b></li> <li>▪ Regional exchanges on IWRM good practices.</li> <li>▪ Transparency of decision making processes and participation of stakeholders <b>including representatives of marginalised groups, such as people living in slum conditions or people with disabilities</b></li> </ul>
Fair and appropriate allocation of water between all users. - water for food, water for nature, water for basic needs & water for energy & industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Introduction of a national water resource plan, including a national &amp; local IWRM strategy.</li> <li>▪ <b>Introduction of a national water resource plan taking into consideration marginalised groups, such as people with disabilities and others.</b></li> <li>▪ Existence and compliance with national targets for</li> </ul>

	efficient use of water resources.
Improving health and quality of life of the poor through sustainable water resource management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of Population (urban, peri-urban and rural) with sustainable access to safe drinking water <b>from which % of people with disabilities and/ or households with a disabled person</b></li> <li>▪ % of Population (urban, peri-urban and rural) with access to basic sanitation <b>from which % of people with disabilities and/ or households with a disabled person</b></li> </ul>
Ensure an healthy access to safe drinking water, sanitation & waste disposal systems for the poor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ % of mortality rate due to water-related disease (especially under 5 mortality)</li> <li>▪ <b>% of people that have disabilities due to lack of safe water and sanitation (diarrhoea and infectious diseases)</b></li> <li>▪ Prevalence of diarrhoea</li> <li>▪ Health costs of water related disease <b>and impairment/ disabilities</b> (% of income)</li> <li>▪ Hygiene education &amp; sanitation facilities provided in schools</li> </ul>
Affordable and sustainable access to WS&S services for the poor <b>including people with disabilities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Average price of WS&amp;S services accessible to the poor (as a % of income)</li> <li>▪ Tariffs structures include subsidy mechanisms to ensure services are affordable by the poor</li> </ul>
Gender sensitive WS&S services and infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Involvement of women in decision-making processes</li> </ul>
<b>Disability sensitive WS&amp;S services and infrastructure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Involvement of people with disabilities and disabled peoples organisations in decision making processes</li> <li>▪ Consideration of the needs of people with disabilities in any SW&amp;S services and infrastructure programme</li> </ul>

## 2. Additional Information on Water & Sanitation

- **Programming guidelines on water & sanitation**
- **EU Water Initiative**
- **Towards Sustainable Water Resource Management – A Strategic Approach.** European Commission, DG DEV, September 1998; Catalogue No CF-16-98-966- EN-C; ISBN 92-828-4454-4 (also available in French & Portuguese)
- **COM(2002) 132** on Water Management in Developing Countries
- **COM(2004) 43** on the ACP-EU Water Facility
- **COM(2005) 489** on the EU Strategy for Africa
- **“Health, Dignity and Development. What will it take?”** UN MDG Task Force 2005
- **Linking Relief, Rehabilitation & Development – Note from DG ECHO** to Partners, Concept Paper, Model Guidelines and Summary of the Model Guidelines may be accessed at the following web address.

### Information on Disability Inclusion in the Water and Sanitation sector

- [Water and Sanitation for disabled people and other vulnerable groups.](#) Designing

- services to improve accessibility. WEDC, Loughborough University, 2005
- [Access to water and sanitation for persons with disability](#). Technical Note. DANIDA
  - [Why should the water and sanitation sector consider disabled people?](#) Briefing Note. WELL. 2005.
  - [UN Enable Factsheet](#)
  - Montgomery, M. and Elimelech, M.: [Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries: Including Health in the Equation](#). Environmental Science and Technology. 01/01/2007.