



## ACTIONS PROPOSAL

**Action Group : 1.A. Implement the Right to Water and Sanitation and provide access to safe water and sanitation in emergency situations**

**Coordinators(s) : Eric Momanyi – Bill and Melinda Foundation**

**Group members : African Ministers' Council on Water, Eau Vive Internationale, Solidarités International, Department of Water and Sanitation, Réseau Eau et Climat des Organisations de Jeunes d'Afrique Centrale (RECOJAC), Birzeit University, Asian Development Bank, Brazilian Army, Ministère de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement and the Center for Water Security and Cooperation.**

**Pilot Group observer : UCLG**

**Action 1 : Implement the human right to access safe water and sanitation in emergency situations - Access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: from emergency to development**

**Overall Objective :** Implement the human right to safe water and sanitation in emergency situations through an innovative multi sectoral approach that ensures national policies comprehensive strategies and programs tailored for emergency situations and conflicts

**Overall purpose and expected results :** Humanitarian and development operating methods are set up and solutions to long term crises that prioritize the consolidation/creation of public services in emergency situation are proposed.

**Results :** Refugees, internally displaced persons, those remaining in war-torn areas and populations in emergency situations have access to safe water resources, quality infrastructure and water personnel

**Key messages:**

- “Humanitarian” and “Development” approaches are essential for the implementation of concrete solutions to long term crises. It is now more than ever important to prioritize the needs of populations affected by emergency situations through tailored public services.
- National water and sanitation policies govern the sector, therefore it is important to ensure that they comprehend response strategies and plans to emergency situations and conflicts. Only a multi sectoral approach will protect water, sanitation and hygiene in emergency situations such as COVID-19, Ebola and Cholera.

**Overall SDGs Alignment :** SDGs 3, 5, 6, 10 and 16

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS	POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs
<b>Project 1 – Rapid response mechanisms</b> Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene in emergency situation	Establish flexible and rapid multi-actor humanitarian response mechanisms to effectively identify needs and deploy tailored assistance and transfer decision making to the humanitarian front.	Setting up "Humanitarian" and "Development" operating methods is crucial to support national governments in enforcing the human right to access safe water. This highlights the need for greater system-wide approaches to protecting water and sanitation access, and to develop innovative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Existing mechanism such as the SAFER Rapid Response and the StardFund are widely shared</li> <li>- Humanitarian and development operating methods specific to access to water, hygiene and sanitation are shared</li> </ul>	SDG 3: Good health and well being  SDG 5 : Gender equality  SDG6 : Clean water and sanitation  SDG 10 : Reduced inequalities  SDG 16 : Peace justice and strong institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Engage the dialogue between emergency and development actors and other actors: communities, foundations, private sector companies, research centers and universities.</li> <li>- Implementation of projects in the field (Burkina Faso, Syria, Chad, Haiti, etc.)</li> <li>- Presentation of projects during key events: World Water Day, World</li> </ul>	Global WASH Cluster, French Water Partnership, UNICEF, ECHO, USAID, Ministries of Water and Sanitation of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Local NGOs, Veolia Foundation, Eau Vive Internationale, Solidarités Internationale  <b>Point of contact :</b> Alain Boinet – Solidarités Internationale	Emergency situations are an emerging global issue occurring in Africa, Latin America, Middle East and Asia. Climate change has deepened. Environmental challenges at the global level, which in turn have enhanced access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene challenges	Sub-saharan Africa, Asia, Middle East, Latin America	<b>1.F :Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and natural disasters:</b> Climate change leads to natural disasters which in turn are direct causes to access to water and sanitation challenges.

		approach for access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene against epidemics in emergency situations.	- National governments enforce the human right to access safe water and sanitation for all but implement concrete project		Water Forum, Global Water Council Meeting, Pre-Forum Meetings in Dakar and Bioforce School of Dakar. - Publications: articles in Solidarités International's "Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Barometer 2021," interviews with 9 <sup>th</sup> WWF Co-Presidents on humanitarian challenges on the "Défis humanitaires" website; dissemination of Action Idea #1 Projects by internal and external members.				
<b>Project 2 – Point of contact : Alain Boinet – Solidarités Internationale</b>	Implement innovative achievements that systematically include actions, in partnership with populations and public actors of (i) epidemiological surveillance, (ii) rapid response, (iii) preparation and adaptation, and (iv) prevention.	Responses to epidemics in emergency situations call for an integrated approach centered on partnerships and coordination among key sectors (health and WASH) and key actors including populations. Effective coordination allows the implementation of targeted and	- Partnerships and coordination are fostered among key actors and sectors for effective achievements in access to water and sanitation in emergency situations. - Coordinated responses building on innovations are implemented.	SDG 3: Good health and well being  SDG 5 : Gender equality  SDG6 : Clean water and sanitation  SDG 10 : Reduced inequalities	- Engage the dialogue between emergency and development actors and other actors: communities, foundations, private sector companies, research centers and universities. - Implementation of projects in the field (Burkina Faso, Syria, Chad, Haiti, etc.) - Presentation of projects during key events: World Water Day, World Water Forum, Global Water	Global WASH Cluster, French Water Partnership, UNICEF, ECHO, USAID, Ministries of Water and Sanitation of Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Local NGOs, Veolia Foundation, Eau Vive Internationale, Solidarités Internationale  <b>Point of contact : Alain Boinet – Solidarités Internationale</b>	Health related emergency situations have long occurred at the global level and have resulted in:  - Multi country cholera - Multi country Ebola control in Guinea, DRC - Multi-country and Continental Covid 19 Control Program	Global level	<b>3.F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sector :</b> Epidemics highlight the link between health and WASH and a need for improved integration and collaboration between sectors.  <b>4.A. Mobilize additional financial resources and promote innovative funding :</b> Rapid response to emergency situations call for sustained funding.



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		innovative solutions in a short period of time.			<p>Council Meeting, Pre-Forum Meetings in Dakar and Bioforce School of Dakar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Publications: articles in Solidarités International's "Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Barometer 2021," interviews with 9<sup>th</sup> WWF Co-Presidents on humanitarian challenges on the "Défis humanitaires" website; dissemination of Action Idea #1 Projects by internal and external members.</li> </ul>				
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**ACTION 2: Implement the human right to water**

**Overall Objective :** Build political will for water and sanitation policy change in support of SDG 6, more specifically showcase policy initiatives contributing to create an enabling environment and highlight successful models of sustainable water and inclusive sanitation.

**Overall purpose and expected results :** The right to water and sanitation was recognized as a human right by the United Nations General Assembly on 28 July 2010 (Resolution 64/292). This implies that States must respect, protect and fulfil this right as a general framework for access to clean water and sanitation for all. In May 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic, shows how drinking water and sanitation are essential means of combating this disease. The world is far from immune to serious pandemics due to lack of safe drinking water and poor hygiene and sanitation.

**Results :** Mechanisms to ensure access to water reflects the needs of individual communities are created and implemented.

**Key messages:**

- The human right to water, including the SDGs, is a commitment held by national governments. We have to create mechanisms to ensure access to water reflects the needs of individual communities.
- Access to safe water for all is a challenge that can only be resolved with collaborative behaviors and strong partnerships between States.

**Overall SDGs Alignment :** SDGs 3, 5, 6 and 10

<b>PROJECTS INCLUDED</b> <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	<b>OBJECTIVE</b>	<b>DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE</b>	<b>EXPECTED RESULTS</b>	<b>SDGs ALIGNMENT</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION</b>	<b>PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS</b>	<b>REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS</b>	<b>REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS</b>	<b>POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs</b>
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<p><b>Project 1 - Empowerment of rights holders</b></p>	<p>States respect and protect a right to safe, sufficient water, leading to greater access to drinking water at the household level.</p>	<p>Enforcing the right to water implies that States must respect, protect and fulfil this right as a general framework for access to clean water. Communities needs to be aware of their rights and have the ability to demand the enforcement of their right to safe water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Community empowerment mechanisms are created and implemented.</li> <li>- States respect and protect people's right to safe water.</li> <li>- Individual communities are able to demand the fulfillment of their rights.</li> </ul>	<p>SDG 3: Good health and well being SDG 5 : Gender equality SDG6 : Clean water and sanitation SDG 10 : Reduced inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a large-scale discussion about specific actions that can be taken to achieve Action Group Outcomes.</li> <li>- Promotion and awareness campaign on the rights to water and sanitation among households.</li> <li>- Capacity building of actors on household-level drinking water mechanisms.</li> <li>- Determine approaches that call for collaborative action to empower right holders in demanding access to their rights.</li> </ul>	<p>Senegalese Ministry of Water and Sanitation, AMCOW, Birzeit University, Brazilian Army, Global Water Partnership, SWA, Agenda for Change, Millenium Water Alliance, ANEW, AfWA, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNEP, Global WASH Cluster, World Bank, AfDB, ADB, IADB, Governments of Zambia, Kenya, ESAWAS, Holy See/Religious Leaders</p> <p><b>Points of contact :</b> Joseph Moukoue – RECOJAC Luke Wilson – Center for Water Security and Cooperation</p>	<p>The human right to access to safe water is not enforced in many regions (Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia). Communities living in rural areas are deprived of access to safe water in their homes and are forced to walk kilometres to get water. Global partners are working on multi-actor initiatives to guarantee access to safe water for all.</p>	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Latin America</p>	<p><b>2.G. Ensure universal access to water in rural areas:</b> Communities in rural areas do not see their right to water enforced and are often left behind in national strategies and programs.</p> <p><b>2.K. Engage and empower rural communities to be the drivers of social-economic development through water:</b> Communities living in rural areas cannot engage in economic development because of the fetching water burden.</p>
<p><b>Project 2 - New dynamics in water and sanitation governance</b></p>	<p>Generate momentum within governments to implement a human-centered approach that identifies and protects rights and creates a more effective governance context for water.</p>	<p>The human right to safe water has been recognized in the highest levels of governments and internationally. Ensuring communities benefit from this right, calls for an integrate approach with partnerships among key stakeholders. Government actors from health and WASH sectors must favour solutions that integrate gender and equity issues.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Governments favor a holistic approach for the management of the water sector.</li> <li>- All sectors with links to water are coordinated to re-dynamize water management.</li> </ul>	<p>SDG 5 : Gender equality SDG6 : Clean water and sanitation SDG 10 : Reduced inequalities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Create a large-scale discussion about specific actions that can be taken to achieve Action Group Outcomes.</li> <li>- Basic studies aimed at measuring the levels of consideration of the principles and criteria of the human rights to water and sanitation in public policies.</li> <li>- Awareness of the media around the new dynamic in order to monitor and monitor the actions of government officials.</li> </ul>	<p>Senegalese Ministry of Water and Sanitation, AMCOW, Birzeit University, Brazilian Army, Global Water Partnership, SWA, Agenda for Change, Millenium Water Alliance, ANEW, AfWA, WHO, UNESCO, UNICEF, UNEP, Global WASH Cluster, World Bank, AfDB, ADB, IADB, Governments of Zambia, Kenya, ESAWAS, Holy See/Religious Leaders</p> <p><b>Points of contact :</b> Joseph Moukoue – RECOJAC Luke Wilson – Center for Water Security and Cooperation</p>	<p>Water governance is a global challenge that touches Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia particularly.</p>	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia</p>	<p><b>3.F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sector :</b> Water governance requires strong partnerships and coordination of actors beyond the water sector. It calls for private sector, health sector, etc.</p> <p><b>4.C. Foster a water-sensitive approach to legislation and regulation:</b> It is crucial for countries review or develop their national policies to ensure this right is enforced for all.</p>



**ACTION 3 : Implement the human right to sanitation**

**Overall Objective :** Highlight the importance of collaborative action and strong partnerships to build a sustainable policy environment and maximize sanitation service delivery using technology innovations

**Overall purpose and expected results :** Achieving access to safe water and sustainable sanitation requires a collaboration of efforts from multiple partners. This action idea aims to highlight the importance of collaborative action.

**Results :** Partner collaboration can help achieve the policy change needed to achieve SDG 6.2, but it should also transform access to inclusive sanitation as a utility service.

**Key messages :**

- Inclusive policies, sustained funding, partnerships and technology innovations are the intrinsic components that are required for the creation of sustainable policy environment that will ensure access to safely managed sanitation for all.
- With rapid urbanization, population growth and a scarcity of financial resources, it is increasingly urgent to invest in innovative sanitation solutions incorporate cultural realities. In the face of this situation, non sewerred sanitation is the viable and most suitable solution for developing countries. Investing in a utility service focused on non sewerred sanitation is the path to emergence.

**Overall SDGs Alignment :** SDGs 6.2, 5, 3, 10 and 11

PROJECTS INCLUDED <i>In order of priority and level of impact</i>	OBJECTIVE	DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE	EXPECTED RESULTS	SDGs ALIGNMENT	IMPLEMENTATION	PARTICIPANTS AND STAKEHOLDERS REPRESENTATIVENESS	REPLICABILITY IN OTHER CONTEXTS	REGIONAL REPRESENTATIVENESS	POTENTIAL OVERLAPPING OR COHERENCE WITH OTHER AGs
Project 1 - Strengthening the enabling environment for safely managed sanitation	Strengthen political will for sanitation policy development in Africa	The Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG) is a Pan-African policy framework being developed by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW). The forum will provide a platform to strengthen the commitment to and mobilize countries for wide adoption of the ASPGs among African countries.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines are adopted.</li> <li>- Countries engagement around sanitation policies is strengthened with the ASPG.</li> <li>- Initiatives such as WHO/GLAAS' Policy Monitoring and Assessment Tool (PMAT) are widely disseminated.</li> <li>- Effective regulatory practices are disseminated among countries.</li> </ul>	SDG 3: Good health and well being  SDG 5 : Gender equality  SDG6 : Clean water and sanitation  SDG 10 : Reduced inequalities  SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Implementation of WASH projects on the ground.</li> <li>- Develop key pre-forum engagements on sanitation policy including resolutions regarding adoption of the Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines.</li> <li>- Identify political champions for sanitation policy advocacy at the forum</li> <li>- Develop a detailed concept note for the proposed actions.</li> <li>- Engagement of keys partners at national and regional levels.</li> <li>- Build key partnerships around the adoption inclusive sanitation policies.</li> <li>- Document good practices in the development and</li> </ul>	AMCOW, Ministry of Water and Sanitation (Senegal), Speak Up Africa, WHO, UNICEF, Niyel, AFWA, ESAWAS, Administrative Staff College of India (ACSI), KCCA  <b>Point of contact:</b> Eric Momanyi – Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	Inclusive sanitation policies are crucial in a global context to achieve the SDGs. Recommendations provided by the Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines and other regional enabling environment initiatives can be transposed in other contexts across the world.	Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia	<b>2.H. Ensure universal access to sanitation and hygiene (in rural areas):</b> This project comprehends both urban and rural sanitation since national policies encompass both areas.  2.B Ensure universal access to sanitation and hygiene (in rural areas). Th main objective of this project is to ensure that each man , women and youth have access to safely manage sanitation facilities and good hygiene in both urban and rural area  <b>3.F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sector :</b> The creation of an enabling environment for sanitation requires coordination across sectors.  <b>4.A. Mobilize additional financial resources and</b>





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					implementation of inclusive national sanitation policies.				<p><b>promote innovative funding :</b> Inclusive national sanitation policies must be supported by sustainable financing plans. Innovative financial mechanisms are key to materialize policies.</p> <p>4.D. Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels and promote integrity. One key component of this project is to ensure that there is a transparency at all levels ( data, financing , etc)</p>
<p><b>Project 2 –</b> Technological innovations a solution to advance sanitation</p>	<p>Showcase innovative sanitation solutions and demonstrate commercial opportunities to expand the sanitation industry.</p>	<p>Innovators and entrepreneurs of the non-sewer sanitation industry will showcase their products and solutions at the WWF. Visitors are invited to use and test them at the Sanitation Village in the Exhibition Center. The exhibition will demonstrate how innovative solutions can radically enhance and transform today's sanitation solutions .</p> <p>- In addition to this, industry leaders will host close-door business discussions and negotiations with country leaders, investors, and business stakeholders to explore opportunities to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Innovative solutions enhance and transform existing sanitation solutions.</li> <li>- Non sewer sanitation solution make an impact and contribute to improve communities living conditions.</li> <li>- Innovators, manufacturers and entrepreneurs of the non-sewered sanitation industry support country leaders and investors in the improvement of the fecal sludge management value chain.</li> <li>- Closed door negotiations results in commercial partnerships between country leaders, investors and other business stakeholders.</li> </ul>	<p>SDG 3: Good health and well being</p> <p>SDG 5 : Gender equality</p> <p>SDG6 : Clean water and sanitation</p> <p>SDG 10 : Reduced inequalities</p> <p>SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Secure relevant engagements and commitments ahead of the forum.</li> <li>- Preparation for the sanitation technology and industry leaders forum.</li> <li>- Confirm what products/technologies would be on display</li> <li>- Plan on shipping and other logistics</li> <li>- Document innovative technology and commercial case studies.</li> </ul>	<p>BMGF, IWA, SEDRON, FSM Alliance, DELVIC, AFWA, UNICEF, , Sanittion Technology Commercial Partners (Identified Partners to be confirmed) Fecal Sludge Management Alliance, American National Standards Institute, Senegalese Association of Normalization</p> <p><b>Point of contact:</b> Eric Momanyi – Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</p>	<p>New sanitation solutions can work in regions that are flood-prone, or land, water, or money-poor. Sanitation has diversified beyond sewers, giving people and cities flexible new options.</p> <p>Technology has proven to solve sanitation burdens in India, South Africa, etc.</p>	<p>Sub-Saharan Africa, Asia, Europe and North America</p>	<p><b>2.F. Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change and natural disasters :</b> Complex sanitation challenges emerge from environmental disasters and climate change. Floods and land poverty require the rethink of access to toilets and sanitation service delivery.</p> <p>2.C. Provide public water, sanitation and hygiene facilities healthcare facilities, etc.) . The need of good technology in public infrastructure is crucial , this project will showcase all the technological innovations .</p> <p><b>3.F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sectors :</b> Access to safely managed sanitation requires an ecosystem of actors ranging from the private sector, municipalities, governments and utilities. A multi-actor approach allows the</p>

		launch manufacturing and build localized supply chain and distribution channels, to start demonstration projects and to establish service network and provisions in communities where non-sewer sanitation solutions can serve and make an impact.							implementation of concrete tailored sanitation solutions.  <b>4.A. Mobilize additional financial resources and promote innovative funding :</b> Although innovative sanitation technologies represent commercial opportunities, the sector requires sustainable investments for its structuring and effective fecal sludge management.
<b>Project 3 -</b> Promote wide-adoption of sanitation as a utility service	Document key sanitation utility service delivery models and commercial case studies.	Provide utilities with a platform to discuss challenges and possibilities of collaboration. Recognizing the critical role of utilities in providing sanitation and water services, and the need for clear institutional arrangements and stakeholder coordination, the forum shall provide an opportunity for utilities to address institutional, regulatory and policy weaknesses, incorporating on-site sanitation issues into existing frameworks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The role of utilities in providing sanitation and water services is recognized.</li> <li>- Clear institutional arrangements and stakeholder coordination are implemented.</li> <li>- Sanitation as a utility service offers access to safely managed sanitation for all.</li> </ul>	<p>SDG 3: Good health and well being</p> <p>SDG 5 : Gender equality</p> <p>SDG6 : Clean water and sanitation</p> <p>SDG 10 : Reduced inequalities</p> <p>SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Document key utility service delivery models and commercial case studies.</li> <li>- Document regulatory and policy frameworks in which sanitation utilities operate.</li> <li>- Map key stakeholders involved in onsite sanitation and fecal sludge management.</li> </ul>	<p>Pan African Sanitation Actors Association, USAID/WASHFIN Senegal, WHO, UNICEF, AMCOW, AFWA, ESAWAS, KCCA, Speak Up Africa</p> <p><b>Point of contact:</b> Eric Momanyi – Bill &amp; Melinda Gates Foundation</p>	In Sub-Saharan Africa, often only water is recognized as a utility service while in certain countries, sanitation utility services are successful. These models can be replicated into other contexts.	Sub-Saharan Africa	<p><b>2.H. Ensure universal access to sanitation and hygiene (in rural areas):</b> This project aims to ensure sanitation utility service delivery reaches beyond urban areas to guarantee access to safely managed sanitation nationally.</p> <p><b>3.F. Enhance multi-stakeholder dialogue and partnerships, including with outside sector :</b> Utilities operate in a greater stakeholder ecosystem, with actors ranging from municipalities to private sector. Sanitation as a utility service shows the importance of close collaboration with the environment, education and health sector.</p> <p><b>4.A. Mobilize additional financial resources and promote innovative funding :</b> Although utility service delivery generates commercial opportunities and revenues, there needs to be initial investments.</p>