Top Down, Bottom Up: Bridging Global Policy and Practice

Opening Remarks: Dr. Zafar Adeel

Moderator: Dr. Corinne Schuster-Wallace and Dr. Chris Metcalfe

Keynote Speaker: Honourable Maria Mutagamba

Panelist Presentations:
Clarissa Brocklehurst, Former Chief of Wash, UNICEF
Hilary Syme, Water and Sanitation Specialist, CIDA
Susan Watt, Professor, School of Social Work, McMaster University
Santiago Alba-Corra, Senior Manager Policy, Innovation, and Partnership, Care Canada
Richard Thomas, Assistant Director, UNU-INWEH
What lessons can we learn from the MDGs?

Clarissa Brocklehurst

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Ottawa, Sept 19, 2012
The MDG target for drinking water has been met! Five years early!

Trends in global drinking water coverage, 1990-2010, projected to 2015

WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012
And then there's sanitation

The MDG target for sanitation is badly off track

Trends in global sanitation coverage 1990-2010, projected to 2015
Drinking water coverage increased from 76 per cent in 1990 to 89 per cent in 2010.

- Surface water: 3% (220 million)
- Unimproved: 8% (560 million)
- Other improved: 35% (2400 million)
- Piped on premises: 54% (3710 million)

783 million still unserved.
Sub-Saharan Africa has the lowest coverage of any region.

And the situation is even worse in rural Sub-Saharan Africa.

Drinking water coverage in rural areas, 2010
Big disparities exist between urban and rural coverage and levels of service.

Drinking water coverage trends by urban and rural areas, 1990-2010

WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012
Women bear the main responsibility for collecting water in sub-Saharan Africa

Distribution of the water collection burden among women, children under age 15 and men in households without piped water on premises, 25 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2006-2009 (per cent)

Source: MICS and DHS surveys from 25 sub-Saharan African countries

WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2012
Sub-Saharan Africa: Drinking water coverage by wealth quintiles and urban or rural areas, based on population-weighted averages from 35 countries

Source: MICS and DHS surveys from 35 countries in sub-Saharan Africa, 2004-2009
Averages mask huge disparities
Only one in ten poor rural residents of Sierra Leone use an improved drinking water source.
Sanitation in India
Highly inequitable progress

India

Poorest

2nd

3rd

4th

Richest

Open defecation
Unimproved facilities
Improved facilities

Poorest 40% made little progress; large inequities

Sanitation in India
Highly inequitable progress
Many countries with low coverage levels receive low levels of aid.

**FIGURE 6.9** Donor aid (average annual commitment, 2008–2010, constant 2009 $US) per capita versus average coverage in countries.
What does the future hold?
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UNU-INWEH, WASH
Canada & H2O4ALL
Marriott Hotel
September 20th, 2012

Hilary Syme
Water and Sanitation Specialist
Canadian International Development Agency
• CIDA Thematic priorities: (Children & Youth, Sustainable Economic Growth, and Increasing Food Security)
• Policies on gender equality, environment
• Laws like CEAA, ODA Accountability Act
• Strategic planning framework
• Macro economic growth & development plans, poverty reduction strategies
• National sector policy and sector strategies and investment plans (urban, rural, WRM)
• Decentralization and rural dev policies
• District development plans
• MDGs targets
• Sanitation & Water for All
• Aid Effectiveness commitments
• International conventions, etc
Bridging policy and practice: what donors can do

• Employ program-based and ‘Sector Wide Approaches’ wherever possible

• Support decentralisation – capacity development & use of local systems especially key

• Support and champion gender equality & mainstreaming

• Support stakeholder / civil society engagement
Bridging policy and practice: what donors can do (continued)

• Actively contribute to local and international learning processes

• Improve policy coherence and intersectoral coordination – in partner organisations and in own institutions

• Foster innovation – methodologies, technologies, etc

• Form strategic partnerships – eg teaming up with UNICEF on school sanitation (Ghana)

Top – Health & Hygiene through Right to Play, Ghana

Just above - Sanitation seminar, Mozambique
(Life would be boring without a few)... Challenges

- **Resources** – low priority of WASH, especially sanitation, in national budget allocations
- **Fragmentation** – lack of coordination between ministries – overlapping mandates – policy incoherence...
- **Civil society**: the struggle to find a good enough seat at the table,
- **Gender**... weak commitments... not enough innovation – how to ‘engender the middle’ - internalizing the lessons?
- **Informal influences** – e.g., water as a political payoff, ‘the pain of letting go’ ie resistance to decentralisation
- **Some donors, NGOs** doing their own thing...
Thank-you!
Complications during pregnancy and childbirth are a leading cause of death and disability among women of reproductive age in developing countries.

- In Uganda maternal mortality ratio is 430 deaths/100,000 live births.
- In Canada it is 7.8 deaths/100,000 live births.
- Every minute, somewhere in the world, a woman dies from a pregnancy related cause - the equivalent of 150 jumbo jets crashing every year.
Simple problem; Complex causes; Fundamental solutions

- The problem – women and children are dying or becoming seriously ill
- The causes – the deadly delays; the lack of fundamental resources; the lack of systematic prevention and care
- Fundamental solutions –
  - Water
  - Sanitation
  - Transportation
  - Education
Save the Mothers

- Canadian charitable organization
- Working currently in Uganda
- History in Yemen
- Newly introduced in broader East African region
- Goal of training existing health and social care professionals in the fundamentals of
  - Maternal and newborn care
  - Community engagement and development
What we have learned

- Lack of awareness of the problem – nature scope and causes
- Lack of understanding of why the problem is important
- Cultural barriers to change
- There must be top down support
- Technology is not the only solution
- If you don’t understand the problem, you can’t begin to imagine the solutions
- Communities must be ready for change; they must have social capital and access to basic resources to build solutions
- Communities can be engaged, creative, and innovative
- Action happens in the mushy, conflicted middle; some is planned, some is random but BOTH bottom up and top down action is required.
The power of words
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Santiago Alba-Corral
Senior Manager Policy Care Canada
Top Down, Bottom Up: Bridging Global Policy and Practice

Richard Thomas
Assistant Director
UNU-INWEH
Steps to achieve scaling up

1. Develop a scaling up plan
   - Create a vision
   - Assess scalability
   - Fill information gaps
   - Prepare a scaling up plan

2. Establish pre-conditions for scaling up
   - Legitimize change
   - Build a constituency
   - Realign and mobilize resources

3. Implement the scaling up process
   - Modify and strengthen organizations
   - Coordinate action
   - Track performance and maintain momentum
How to increase legitimacy

• Enlist prominent spokespersons as advocates
• Develop, publicize images, slogans, etc
• Establish high level advisory boards or commissions
• Mount local, national, international media campaigns
• Implement public education programs
• Conduct policy debates (multi-constituences)
Outcome:
Wetland management committee (first of its kind in Syria)
Prioritized topics for urgent attention including environmental management, legal enforcement of existing bans, fulfill Ramsar obligations, design a poverty reduction strategy
Members of the Jabbul Agroecosystem Consultative Committee (multi-constituences)

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<th>Government agencies (12)</th>
<th>Research organizations (4)</th>
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<td>Aleppo Governor; service sector office of municipal utilities &amp; the environment; Agriculture, irrigation and transport of State Holdings office; Directorate of technical Works services for Aleppo; Upper Euphrates basin of the General Organization for Land Reclamation; pollution lab. Directorate of irrigation &amp; water resources; General Company for Water Projects; Jabbul Salt Mining Works; Directorate of the Environment of the Ministry of Local Admin. and Environment; Directorate of biodiversity of MLA&amp;E; Directorate of Agriculture; Directorate of Aleppo Tourism</td>
<td>General Commission of Scientific Agricultural Research (GCSAR)</td>
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<td>Aleppo University – Faculties of Agriculture and Technology; Atomic Energy Commission of Syria (AECS)</td>
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<td>International Centre for Agricultural Research in Dry Areas (ICARDA)</td>
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<th>Development projects (2)</th>
<th>Civil Society (11)</th>
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<td>Rural community development project of Jabal al-Hoss (UNDP); Agricultural Development project of Jabal al-Hoss (IFAD)</td>
<td>Representatives of NGO’s (NADE, SSCW, GEF-UNDP, Syrian Syndicate for Agricultural Engineering, representatives of local communities (2); Independent experts (4); media representative</td>
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