



## **EWP's Guide to engaging in the Post 2015 development framework process**

### **Background**

The current global development framework, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), was agreed in 2000 and consists of 8 goals including; halving extreme poverty, halting the spread of HIV/AIDS and providing universal primary education. The MDGs have acted as a framework which has helped galvanize development efforts and guide global and national priorities - but it is due to come to an end in 2015.

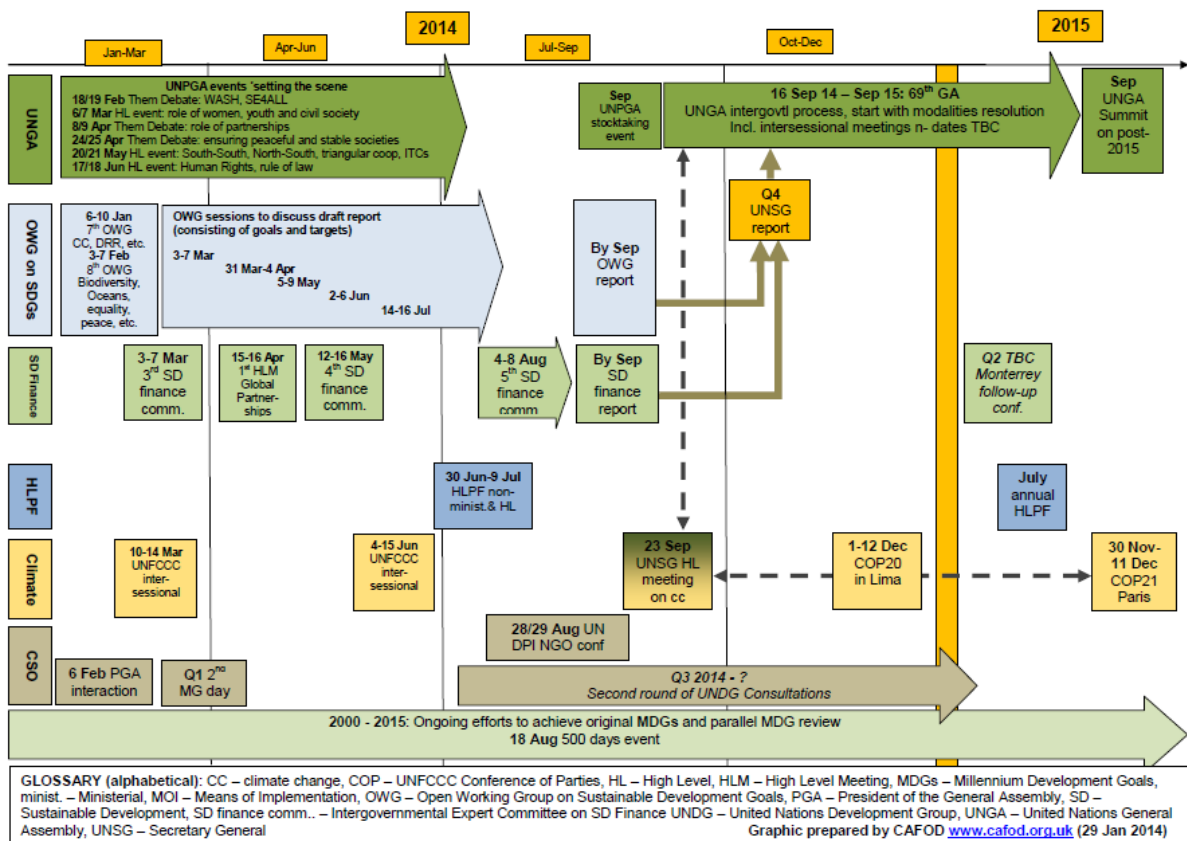
The United Nations (UN) has agreed that they will develop a new framework to succeed the MDGs – the post 2015 development framework agenda – and discussions have already begun around what the goals should be.

As the new framework has the potential to shape global and national priorities and help determine where aid and support is invested, we need to ensure that the framework contains a dedicated water goal which will ensure that everyone has access to sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).

### **The process to develop the Post 2015 Development Agenda**

The process to define the post 2015 development agenda is already underway and there are some key opportunities, throughout 2014, for civil society organisations to influence the process. To ensure that a dedicated water goal is included in the post 2015 development framework we need to take action now.

Below is a diagram which shows all the processes, which are being led by the UN, which feed into the development of the post 2015 development framework:



While many of these processes will be led and run through the UN in New York, it is important to remember that there are several opportunities for civil society organisations to input into these processes.

## How to get involved

### 1) Contact your national government

While many of the discussions around the post 2015 framework will take place in New York, the discussions will be between representatives from all national governments – and it will be national governments who take the final decision on what will be contained in the framework.

So, before government representatives head off to the discussions in New York, you have the opportunity to talk to them and persuade them to call for a dedicated water goal within the post 2015 development framework.

If your organisation is already undertaking advocacy work at a national level you could easily include some key messages on post 2015 in your planned activities – for example if you are planning a walk for World Water Day you could make a dedicate water goal a key demand when you meet with your decision maker.

Or you could plan a specific advocacy activity, which could be meeting with the relevant Minister or writing them a letter – a template letter that you can adapt can be found in Annex A. You could also consider placing articles in national newspapers as a way of raising the issue and public support.

Some countries have a seat in the UN Open Working Group on Sustainable Development (see list in Annexe B) which will prepare a very influential report on the post 2015 agenda in advance of the UN General Assembly which will be held in September 2014. If your country is on that list, it is really important that your government hears your messages around the need for a dedicated water goal – as if this is included in the committee’s report, we stand a better chance of it appearing in the final post 2015 development framework.

It is important that your messages are heard by the government representative who is involved in the post 2015 framework discussions. This is likely to be the Minister for International Development or Foreign Affairs or the Head of State. If you are not able to find out who this is or are unable to contact them, then you should contact the Minister for Water and Sanitation and ask them to pass your messages onto the Minister who is involved in the post 2015 Framework.

## **2) Ensure your National CSO network is calling for a dedicated water goal**

If your organisation is already a member of a national CSO network, you should find out if your network is undertaking any advocacy work on the post 2015 development agenda. This is a great way for you to unite with other CSOs in your country as well as an opportunity for you to advocate for the national network to be calling for a dedicated water goal.

If there is no national CSO network in your country then you could coordinate efforts between CSOs you have connections with so that you all push the same agreed messages around the need for a dedicated water goal.

## **3) Utilise upcoming national elections**

If elections are due to take place in your country this year – then you can run a campaign calling on the candidates to commit to a water goal in their election manifesto or similar materials. For further information on how to campaign around elections, see our election toolkit:

[http://www.endwaterpoverty.org/sites/endwaterpoverty.org/files/8783\\_ElectionToolkit\\_FINAL1\\_6\\_1.pdf](http://www.endwaterpoverty.org/sites/endwaterpoverty.org/files/8783_ElectionToolkit_FINAL1_6_1.pdf)

## **4) Become part of a global movement**

There are a number of global coalitions including; [Beyond 2015](#) and the [World We Want](#) all working to influence the post 2015 framework. By joining them, you will hear of opportunities to raise the need for a dedicated water goal

## **5) Through End Water Poverty (EWP)**

The EWP Secretariat is monitoring the discussions that are taking place on a global level and when there is an opportunity to be involved we will pass on details, so please do keep an eye on your emails! Your EWP regional representative can also give you more information about regional processes regarding the post-2015 agenda.

## **What to say – Key Messages**

Once you have worked out how you will engage in the post 2015 framework discussions, you will need to think about what you want to say.

It is important to explain that we want the post 2015 framework to contain a dedicated goal on water which contains specific targets and indicators ensuring that everyone has access to sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH). The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Project (JMP) has developed a very good set of indicators to which you can refer to when asked for more details. These can be found in Annex C or : [http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/resources/JMP-A5-English-2pp.pdf](http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-A5-English-2pp.pdf)

It is also an opportunity for you to explain the situation in your country. This includes the number of people who do not have access to water and sanitation but also consider any inadequacies there are for those who do have access to water and sanitation, including when people have to walk a long way to access it, or perhaps they have access but it is poor quality water.

To increase the chances of a dedicated water goal being included in the post 2015 framework it is important that we also acknowledge other aspects relevant for the sustainability of water resources, besides WASH. This includes; integrated water resources management, wastewater management and resilience to water-related disasters and climate change. The following suggestions are currently being promoted by several national governments who are already calling for a dedicated water goal (see source for further information for more details)

- 1. Achieve universal access to drinking water and sanitation to implement the corresponding right (with links to the [WASH targets recommended by JMP](#))
- 2. Improve integrated and cross-sectoral approaches to water resources management at the basin level
- 3. Reduce pollution and increase collection, treatment and re-use of wastewater
- 4. Increase resilience against the water-related impacts of global changes

## **Sharing information**

It is also important to ask your government to inform you of the priorities they will be raising in the post 2015 discussions. Once you know these, please add them to this spreadsheet:

[https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/ccc?key=0AggJ94s4K0rAdHVDNjNUQkt5NThmUWQ1MXNwVnEyV2c&usp=drive\\_web#gid=0](https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/ccc?key=0AggJ94s4K0rAdHVDNjNUQkt5NThmUWQ1MXNwVnEyV2c&usp=drive_web#gid=0)

or inform Esmee Russell, [esmeerrussell@endwaterpoverty.org](mailto:esmeerrussell@endwaterpoverty.org) so that we can see which governments have said they will prioritise a water goal.

### **Sources for further information :**

- [Swiss position for a dedicated water goal](#)

- [Website](#) on the High-Level events for the post-2015 agenda set up by the president of the General Assembly
- [Website](#) from thematic consultation on water
- [Beyond 2015](#) : global civil society campaign consisting of 900 CSOs, pushing for a strong and legitimate successor framework to the Millennium Development Goals
- The [World We Want](#) : is a platform created by the United Nations and civil society to amplify people's voices in the process of building a global agenda for sustainable development.

## **Annex A -Draft Letter**

Dear xxxx

Water, which is a limited resource, is essential for social and economic development, healthy eco systems and human life itself. Yet, despite this at least 783 million people still lack access to improved drinking water and many more if we consider access to a safe drinking water source. 2.4 billion people still lack access to sanitation with 1.1 billion people still practicing open defecation. *[insert any country specific details you have here]*

Therefore, in your role as *[insert job title]* we, *[insert name of organisation]* call upon you to ensure that the post 2015 development framework addresses this important resource through the inclusion of a dedicated water goal.

At the heart of the water goal there must be specific targets and indicators which ensure that the Human Right to Water and Sanitation is reached by enabling everyone to have sustainable access to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The WHO/UNICEF joint monitoring programme for water supply and sanitation has already developed a set of targets and indicators ([http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/resources/JMP-A5-English-2pp.pdf](http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/JMP-A5-English-2pp.pdf)) and we ask that you advocate for these to be included within a water goal in the post 2015 development framework.

Access to water and sanitation cannot be achieved without considering all aspects of the water cycle including: the effective and integrated management of water resources at the basin level, including equitable access for all water uses (industry, agriculture and domestic use), waste water management and reuse and water scarcity and resilience to water related disasters. Therefore the water goal must contain targets and indicators on all these points.

We would like to request a meeting with you to discuss these issues further *or* We await your response indicating if you will prioritise a water goal in the post 2015 framework.

xxxx

## **Annexe B : Open Working Group Membership**

<b>African Members</b>	<b>Asia Pacific Members</b>
Algeria / Egypt / Morocco / Tunisia Ghana Benin Kenya United Republic of Tanzania Congo Zambia/Zimbabwe	Nauru / Palau / Papua New Guinea Bhutan / Thailand / Viet Nam India / Pakistan / Sri Lanka China / Indonesia / Kazakhstan Cyprus / Singapore / United Arab Emirates Bangladesh / Republic of Korea / Saudi Arabia Iran (Islamic Republic of) / Japan / Nepal
<b>Latin American and Caribbean Group (GRULAC)</b>	<b>Western European and Others Group (WEOG)</b>
Colombia / Guatemala Bahamas / Barbados Guyana/Haiti/Trinidad and Tobago Mexico / Peru Brazil / Nicaragua Argentina / Bolivia (Plurinational State of) / Ecuador	Australia/Netherlands/United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland Canada / Israel / United States of America Denmark / Ireland / Norway France / Germany / Switzerland Italy / Spain / Turkey
<b>Eastern European Group</b>	
Hungary Belarus / Serbia Bulgaria / Croatia Montenegro / Slovenia Poland / Romania	

## Annexe C – the WHO/UNICEF JMP suggested targets and indications

<b>Target Area A: Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene</b>			
<b>Full Target:</b>			
By 2030: To eliminate open defecation; to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities; to halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services; and to progressively eliminate inequalities in access <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Target Element 1: No Open Defecation</b>	<b>Target Element 2: Basic Access</b>	<b>Target Element 3: Safely Managed Services</b>	<b>Target Element 4: Equality</b>
“to eliminate open defecation”	“to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities”	“to halve the proportion of population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services”	“to progressively eliminate inequalities in access”
<i>Proposed core indicators</i>	<i>Proposed core indicators</i>	<i>Proposed core indicators</i>	<i>Proposed core indicators</i>
1. Percentage of population practicing open defecation	1. Percentage of population using basic drinking water 2. Percentage of population using basic sanitation 3. Percentage of population with hand washing facilities at home 4. Percentage of health facilities with basic drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene 5. Percentage of primary and secondary schools that have basic drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene.	1. Percentage of population using a safely managed drinking water service at home* 2. Percentage of population with basic sanitation whose excreta is safely managed	Data will be disaggregated by the four population groups urban/rural; rich/poor; slums/formal urban settlements; disadvantaged groups/general population  Indicator: The difference in rate of change for the disadvantaged groups versus the general population
<i>Desired outcomes/country actions</i>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governments integrate open defecation targets within strategies for improving child survival and nutrition and reducing extreme poverty.</li> <li>• Governments adopt ambitious targets for improving WASH service levels in order to reduce global burden of WASH related diseases, to improve productivity and economic growth, and to reduce inequalities between population groups</li> <li>• Governments adopt ambitious targets in order to reduce global burden of disease from diarrhoea and other WASH related diseases, improve child and maternal health, improve nutrition, improve (girls) education outcomes and reduce (gender) inequalities.</li> </ul>			