

## The Equitable Access Score-card

Supporting policy processes to achieve the human right to water and sanitation



## Equitable access under the Protocol on Water and Health





The Protocol key objectives:

- (a) Access to drinking water for everyone
- (b) Provision of sanitation for everyone

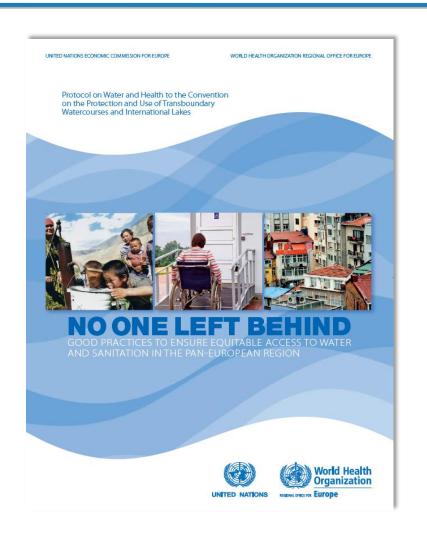
A specific focus on equitable access:

"Equitable access to water, adequate in terms both of quantity and of quality, should be provided for all members of the population, especially those who suffer a disadvantage or social exclusion"

→ The Protocol on Water and Health: A practical instrument to implement the human right to water and sanitation



#### No One Left Behind



Identifies **key challenges** in ensuring equitable access to water and sanitation

Analyzes national **governance frameworks** and options for them to address equitable access

Presents concrete **good practices** and lessons learnt on **policy options and measures** to address inequities



## Inequities to be fought on 3 fronts

Dimension	Inequities in access to water and sanitation				
Geographical disparities: water resources, WSS infrastructure	Certain areas of a country (rural areas, poor urban neighborhoods) have no physical access or have access of lower quality than other areas				
Social disparities: vulnerable and marginalised groups	Within areas with good access, certain groups do not have access because they don't have private facilities, the public and institutional facilities they rely on are not adequate, or suffer unintended or intended discrimination				
<b>Economic disparities</b> : affordability issues	Within areas with good access, the water and sanitation bill represents too large a share of disposable income for some households				

### Reducing geographical disparities

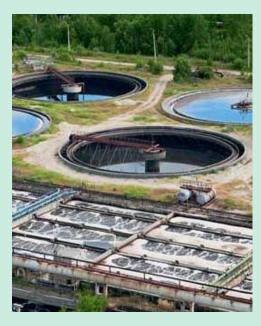
#### Policy options | Example

#### **Example of good practice**

Closing price gaps

Enabling cross-subsidies to equalize sanitation prices in Aragon (Spain)

Closing access gaps



Spain's Aragon region has set up a concession and fee scheme for wastewater treatment where all users pay the same per m3 treated, thus resulting in cross-subsidization from urban to rural residents

## Ensuring access for vulnerable and marginalized groups (1)

Examples of vulnerable and marginalised groups	Examples of barriers for enjoying access			
Persons with disabilities, persons with serious and chronic illnesses	Standard (private and public) water and sanitation facilities may not be adequate to their special physical needs			
School children, hospitalized patients, detainees, refugees	Institutions on which they relay (schools, hospitals, prisons, refugee camps) may not have adequate water and sanitation facilities			
Homeless people, nomadic and travelling communities	Public facilities (fountains, showers, toilets) on which they rely may not be available			
Illegal settlers, illegal immigrants	Water and sanitation service providers may not serve undocumented persons or housing facilities located in untenured land			
Indigenous people, persons belonging to ethnic or other minorities	Water providers and social services agencies may incur in unintended or intended discriminatory practices (service provision, allocation of aid, participation)			

## Ensuring access for vulnerable and marginalized groups (2)

#### **Policy options**

#### **Example of good practice**

Cross- cutting policy options to ensure non-discrimination

Providing water and sanitation for persons without fixed dwellings in Flanders (Belgium)

Targeted policy options



Belgium's Flanders region has established four transit areas for travelling communities with water and sanitation facilities - each one can receive 10-25 families for a period of a few days

### Keeping water and sanitation affordable for all

#### **Policy options**

#### **Example of good practice**

Tariff measures

Volontary introduction of social tariffs in Poland

Targeted policy options



The Polish operator AQUA SA introduced a reduced tariff for low-income households (at a cost of 1% of utility revenue) based on the eligibility criteria used by the municipal social services

## But also a need to steer governance frameworks to ensure equitable access

#### **Policy options**

#### Example of good practice

Good water governance and management

"Equitable access lens" to speed up progress

Empowering consumers in the UK: Consumer Council for Water in England and Wales



have with your company. We

can advise or help you

How do I complain about my

water and/or sewerage

The Consumer Council for England and Wales uses consumer research and direct customer feedback to inform water policy making and implementation – such as on affordability issues

## Development of a self-evaluation tool



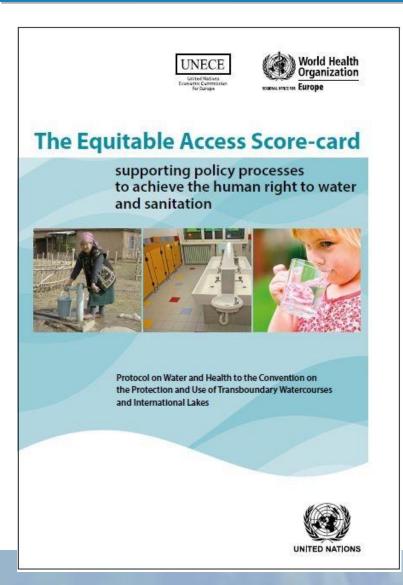
Creation of an Ad-hoc Expert Group and conceptual development: Sept. 2012- May 2013

3 pilot projects to test the draft Score-card:

- Greater Paris urban area, France
- Portugal (national)
- Ukraine (national + local)
- → Recommendations on the tool and methodology for self-assessment
- → Adoption by MoP at its 3<sup>rd</sup> session (Nov. 2013)



## The Equitable Access Score-card



A self-evaluation **analytical tool**...

- ... that can be used by governments (and other stakeholders) in **establishing a baseline**, **tracking progress**, **and prompting discussions on further actions** needed to achieve equitable access to water and sanitation...
- ... in order to support the implementation of policies and practices to uphold the human rights to water and sanitation under the principle of "progressive realization".

### Structure of the Equitable Access Score-card

- 1. Country profile
- 2. Four sections

SECTIONS	Are
Governance framework	3
Geographical disparities	3
Vulnerable & marginalized groups	11
Affordability	3

- Quantitative information
- Qualitative questions
- Justification, Reliability
- 3. Overview of results

		2011 or latest available year	2006 (select a different baseline year if it	Source (use official statistics	erable and
Section		Area of act	ion	Score	Reliabilit
Steering governance frameworks to deliver equitable access to safe drinking water and sanitation  Reducing	access 1.2 Sector fin 1.3 Rights an	framework for achie ancial policies d duties of users and licies to reduce acce			
(ON geographical box disparities 2  Rem per ( 2	2.2 Public po geographical 2.3 Geograph	graphical areas licies to reduce pric areas ical allocation of ex	e disparities between	1	
for vulnerable and marginalized groups was Pub	3.3 Users of I 3.4 Users of e	vith special physical nealth facilities educational facilities retirement homes			
Pub equi Plea drini desc	3.7 Refugees 3.8 Homeless 3.9 Travellers	living in refugee ca	nunities		
Keeping water and sanitation affordable for all	and sanitation 4.1 Public po 4.2 Tariff me	without access to sa in their workplace licies to ensure affo asures otection measures	3		

Score justification: (explain briefly and/or give examples that justify the answer)

Means of verification used: (e.g. official documents, multi-stakeholder consultation, expert opinion)

## Self-assessment exercise (1/2)



- 1 Identify the objectives of the self-assessment exercise
- 2 Take the necessary time, but not more
- Open Put together a "balanced" self-assessment team
- Ensure continuous multi-stakeholder involvement



## Self-assessment exercise (2/2)



- **5** Plan the workshops carefully launch workshop, findings workshop, policy event
- 6 Use the results of the score-card for strategic evaluation and priority setting
- Present the results in attractive formats -summary sheet, situational analysis, policy summary
- **8 Use the results to track your progress**, not to compare with others



# For more information: www.unece.org/env/water/pwh\_work/equitable\_access.html Protocol.water\_health@unece.org Chantal.Demilecamps@unece.org

