Water in the World We Want
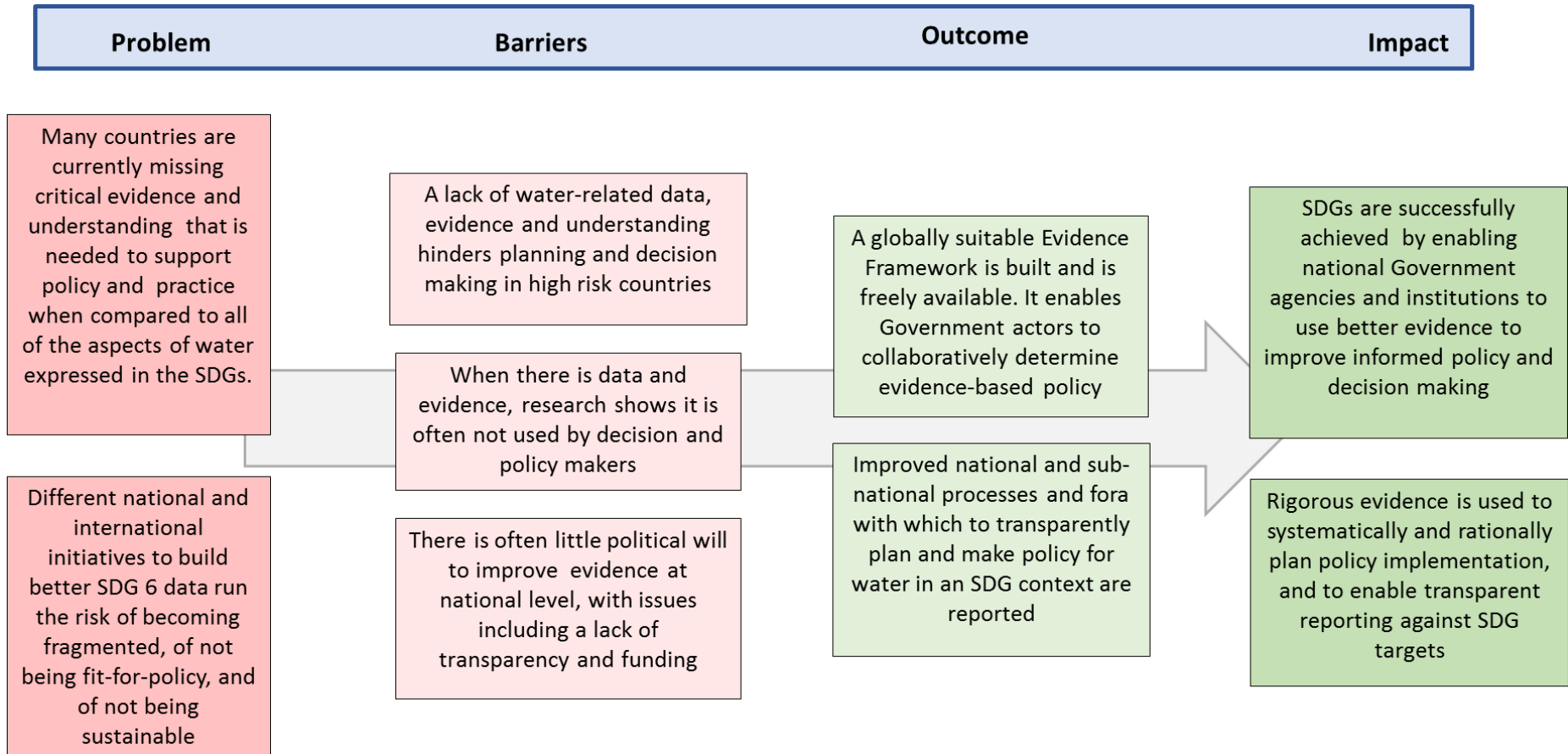
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Theory of Change

Problem	Barriers	Outcome	Impact

Many countries are currently missing critical evidence and understanding that is needed to support policy and practice when compared to all of the aspects of water expressed in the SDGs.

A lack of water-related data, evidence and understanding hinders planning and decision making in high risk countries

A globally suitable Evidence Framework is built and is freely available. It enables Government actors to collaboratively determine evidence-based policy

SDGs are successfully achieved by enabling national Government agencies and institutions to use better evidence to improve informed policy and decision making

When there is data and evidence, research shows it is often not used by decision and policy makers

Different national and international initiatives to build better SDG 6 data run the risk of becoming fragmented, of not being fit-for-policy, and of not being sustainable

Improved national and sub-national processes and fora with which to transparently plan and make policy for water in an SDG context are reported

Rigorous evidence is used to systematically and rationally plan policy implementation, and to enable transparent reporting against SDG targets

There is often little political will to improve evidence at national level, with issues including a lack of transparency and funding

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What is Evidence-based Policy Making?

- Evidence-based policy making is an approach that informs the policy process: it does not aim to directly affect the goals or aims of the policy.

- It advocates a more rational, rigorous and systematic approach.

- It is popular because policy which is based on systematic evidence is seen to produce better outcomes – policy that 'tackles causes, not symptoms'.

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What evidence is used in the policy making process?

- Policy should be informed by a wide breadth of evidence, not just 'hard' research

- Only reliable and rigorously built evidence should be used

- Policy can be complex, requiring policy makers to assess and combine many pieces of evidence from different agencies, disciplines or sectors

- Exactly what piece of evidence is fit-for-purpose for a particular policy process can be contentious, especially if there seems to be different or even conflicting evidence

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The science-policy interface

- Essentially, evidence is built from data, including data from monitoring.

- Although "data are the lifeblood of decision-making", it has been internationally recognised that too often, existing data remain unused because they are not accessible, not well documented and harmonized, not kept up to date, are controversial, or are not available at the level of detail or in the form needed for decision- and policy-making.

United Nations, 2014, A World That Counts: Mobilising the data revolution for sustainable development

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Water in the World We Want- The Evidence Framework

- For water-related Sustainable Development Goals, a single, agreed and authoritative evidence base for policy- and decision- making across multiple sectors, Government agencies and institutions will accelerate decision and policy making, and potentially accelerate SDG success

- The first *operational outcome* of this project will be an Evidence Framework that:
    - Automatically builds an authoritative evidence base from many different data, focusing on policy critical themes such as financing, gender mainstreaming, and the status of SDG progress against indicators;
    - Provides that data to Government actors and decision makers across all water-related sectors, agencies and institutions for more efficient evidence based policy making (EBP)
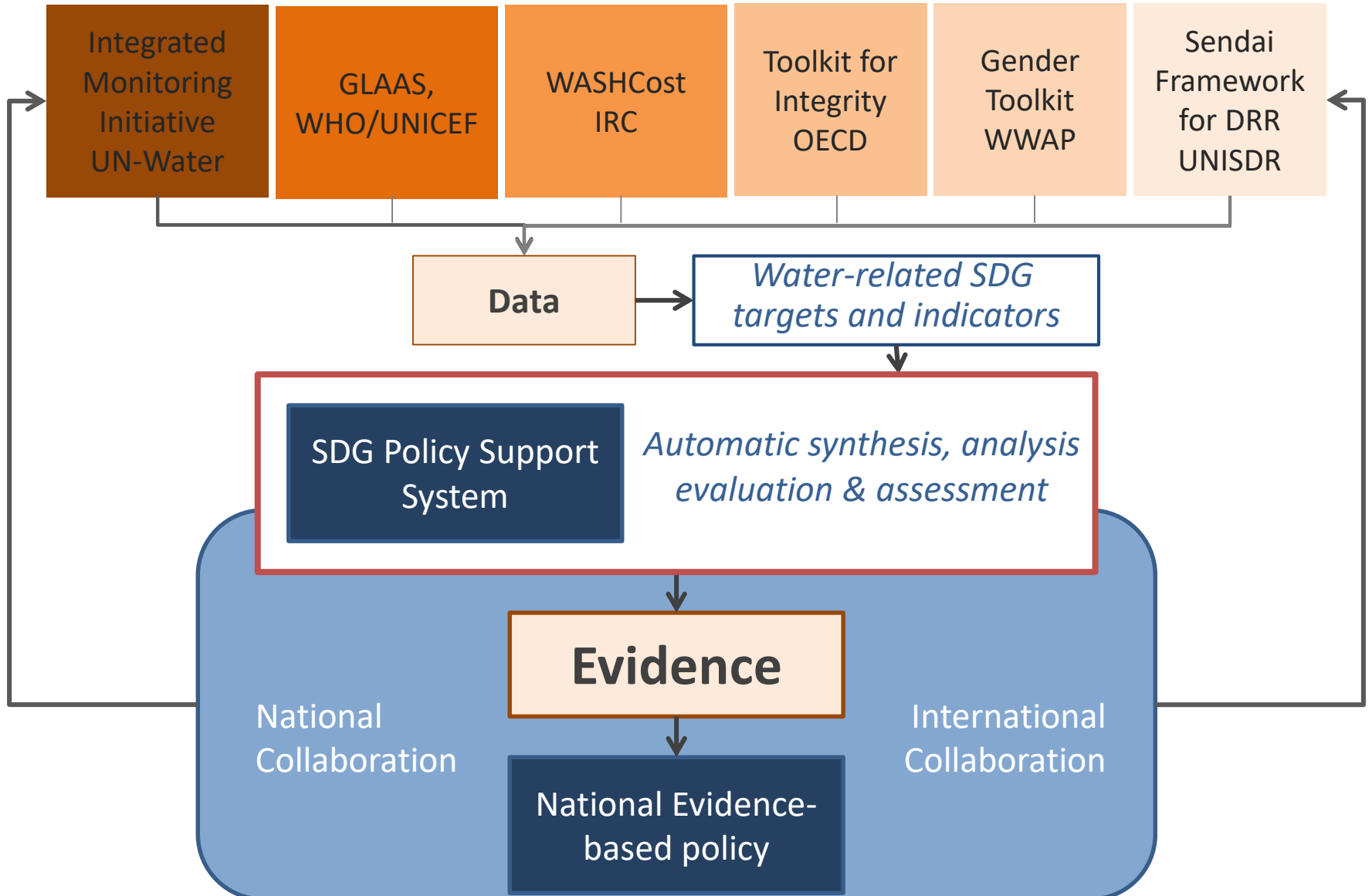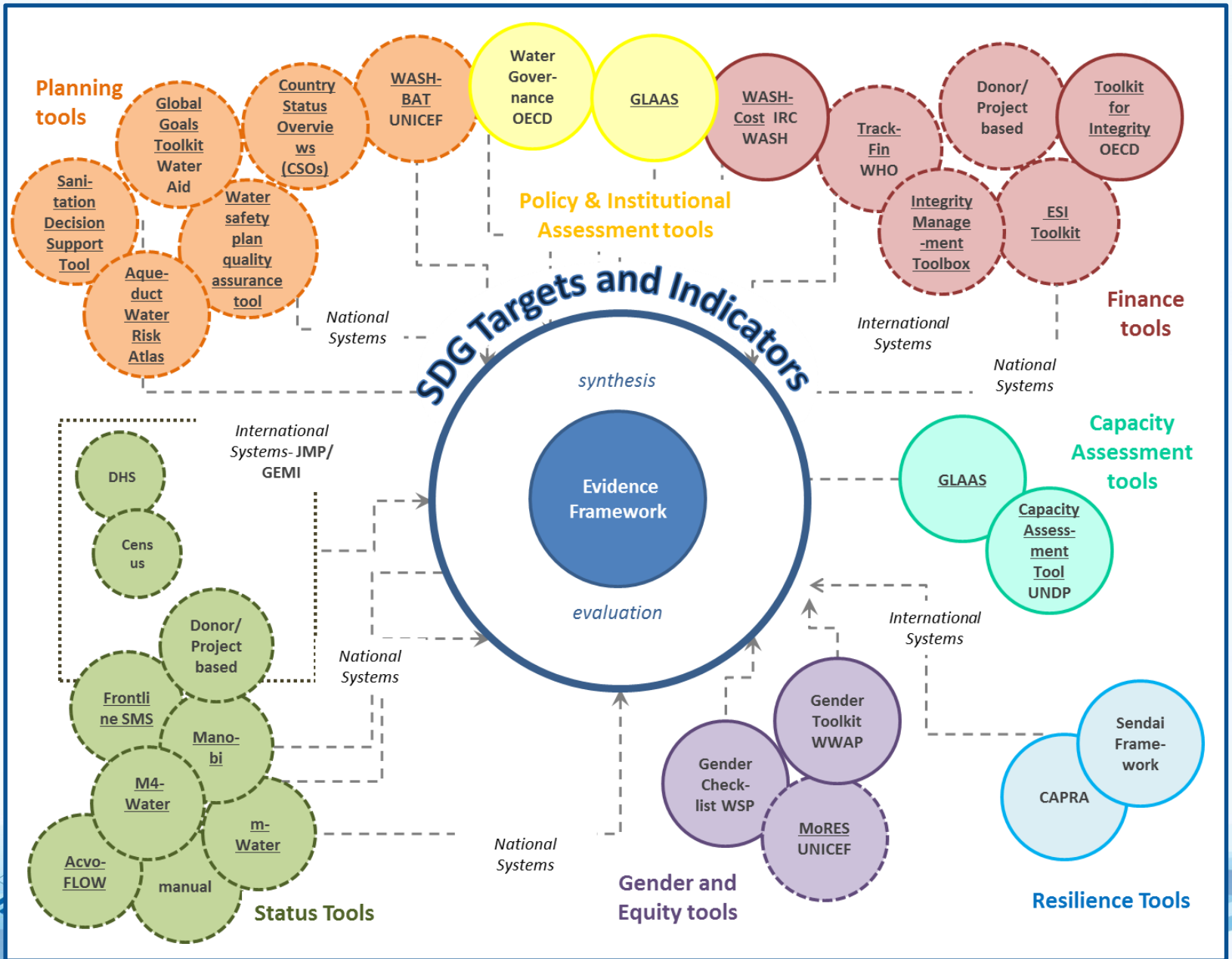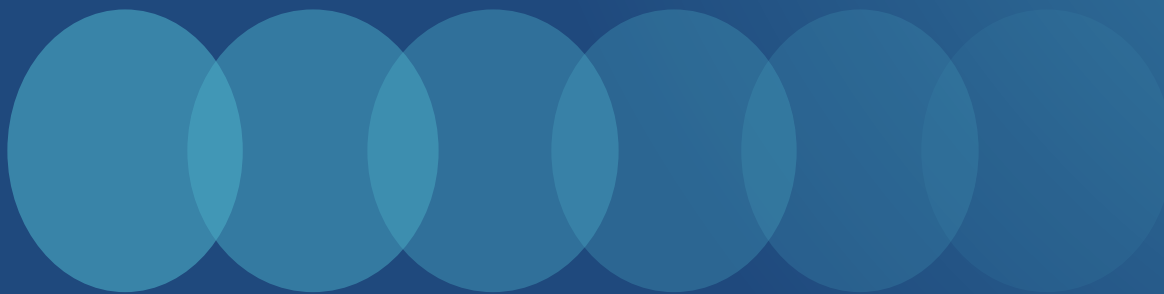
Water in the World We Want- the Evidence Framework

Planning tools

Sani-tation Decision Support Tool

Global Goals Toolkit Water Aid

Country Status Overviews (CSOs)

WASH-BAT UNICEF

Water safety plan quality assurance tool

Aque-duct Water Risk Atlas

Water Gover-nance OECD

GLAAS

Policy & Institutional Assessment tools

WASH-Cost IRC WASH

Track-Fin WHO

Integrity Manage-ment Toolbox

Donor/ Project based

ESI Toolkit

Toolkit for Integrity OECD

Finance tools

National Systems

International Systems

National Systems

SDG Targets and Indicators

synthesis

Evidence Framework

evaluation

International Systems- JMP/GEMI

DHS

Census

Donor/ Project based

Frontli ne SMS

Mano-bi

M4-Water

m-Water

Acvo-FLOW

manual

National Systems

Status Tools

National Systems

Gender Check-list WSP

Gender Toolkit WWAP

MoRES UNICEF

Gender and Equity tools

International Systems

GLAAS

Capacity Assess-ment Tool UNDP

Capacity Assessment tools

CAPRA

Sendai Frame-work

Resilience Tools

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Evidence Framework 2016

Click one of the icons below to navigate directly to that component worksheet:

Status

Capacity

Finance

Policy & Institutional

Gender

DRR/ Resilience

Front page

Summary

	Water-related SDG Targets	National Aspiration	Status % Goal	National Capacity Overall current capacity	National Capacity Strengthening mechanisms	National Capacity Overall Progress	DRR/Resilience Strategies	DRR/Resilience Information and Assessments	DRR/Resilience Infrastructure
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	**100%** of population is using safely managed drinking water services	62%	Significant	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls	**80%** of population using safely managed sanitation and hand-washing ervices	47%	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	**100%** of wastewater safely treated	55%	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence
		95% of bodies of water with good water quality	15%	Significant	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	**30%** change in water use efficiency	37%	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	Significant	Significant
		2% of total available water resources used	71%	Significant	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Score of **47.5** for IWRM implementation	81%	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Significant	Significant	Significant
		100% transboundary basins have water cooperation arrangements	56%	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	**12%** change in the extent of water-related ecosystems	49%	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	Significant	Adequate	Significant

Challenges with the Evidence Framework

- Most current, widely used international and national tools that collect data for the water sector were designed before the SDGs were finalised.

    - In making an evidence base defined at an SDG target or indicator level, this means that tools have to be used selectively and carefully, and indicators may have to be adapted.

- Many of the tools used by the water sector are WASH focused.

    - For example, there are widely used tools to assist in costing out the lifecycle of water and sanitation services, but finding tools that collect information for targets 6.5 and 6.6 in particular is challenging.

What are the challenges in using the Evidence Framework?

- The EF is built as components. This makes it flexible. However, it can also mean topics or themes are separated and the holistic and integrated nature of good water policy and management must be kept in mind by the user.

- It is difficult to capture uncertainty and potential margins of error in many of the tools in use and this problem transfers to the Evidence Framework

Summary: Water in the World We Want

- The *operational outcome* of the project will be an Evidence Framework that:
    – brings together data from many different SDG initiatives, and makes them useable; and
    – therefore enables Government actors and their partners to improve evidence based policy making (EBP)

- The *final outcome* will be an established, supportive network of participating Government actors who exchange knowledge, promote evidence-based policy and collaborate around water evidence.

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Summary: Water in the World We Want

- The anticipated *final impact* of the project is more comprehensive and effective evidence-based policy and decision making on water related Sustainable Development Goals, which can lead to accelerated SDG success.

Questions?