# Unpacking measurements to water security, equity and use by all

Ratan Budhathoki and Antoinette Kome



SNV IMPACT THAT MATTERS

Achieving SDG6 in a Changing Climate

f in 17 #WaWF23

#### **Acknowledgement of country**

In the spirit of reconciliation, we acknowledge the Turrbal people as the traditional custodians of the land on which we are meeting today, Meeanjin *–the place of the blue water lilies.* 

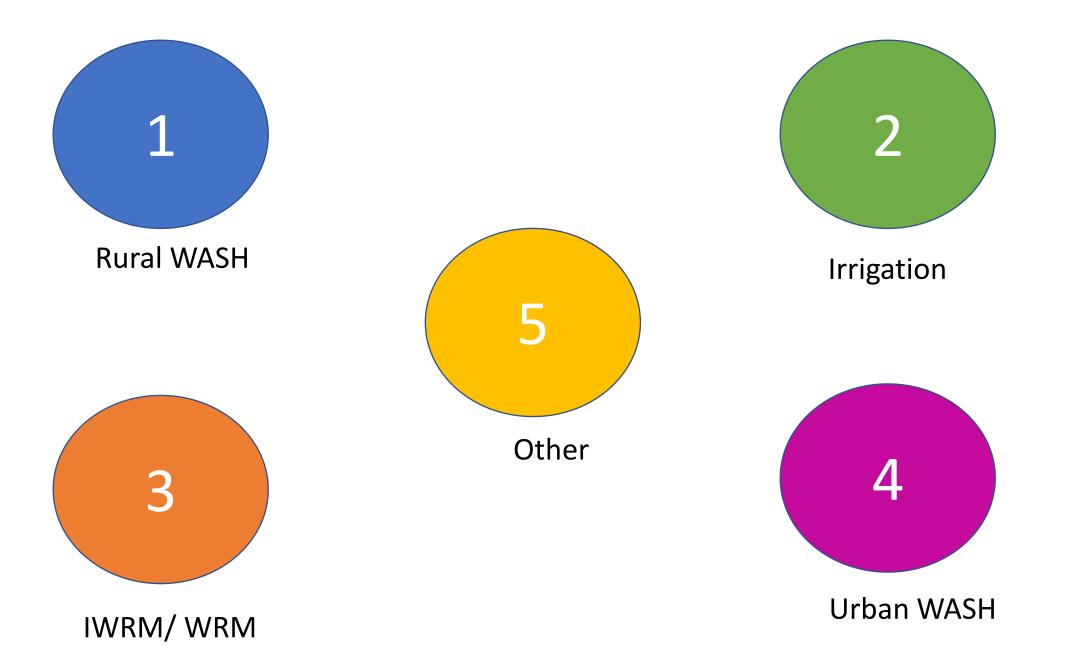
We acknowledge their connections to land, sea and community.

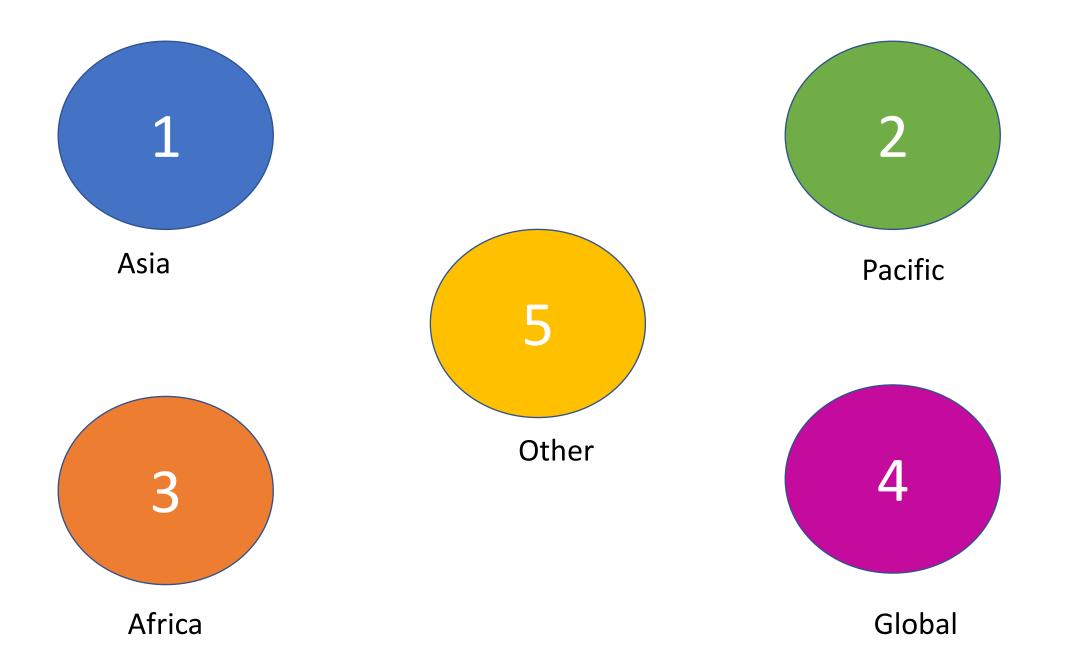
We pay respects to their elders and leaders past, present and emerging, and extend that respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples today.

Find out more > https://www.turrbal.com.au/our-story











DPs or donors

Civil Society or NGO

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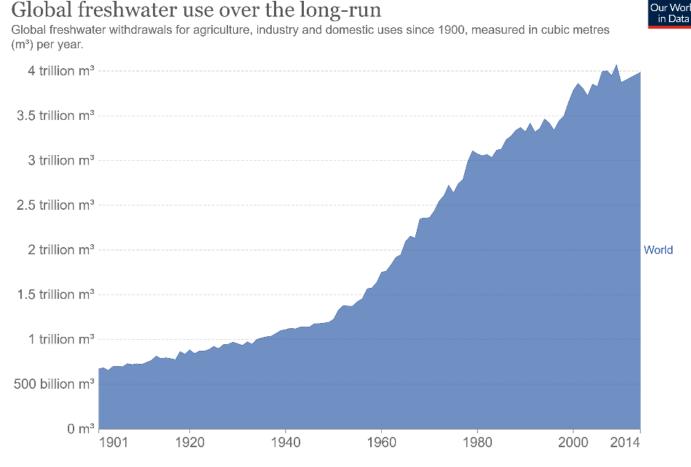
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#### An ever more thirsty and polluted world, in the face of climate change

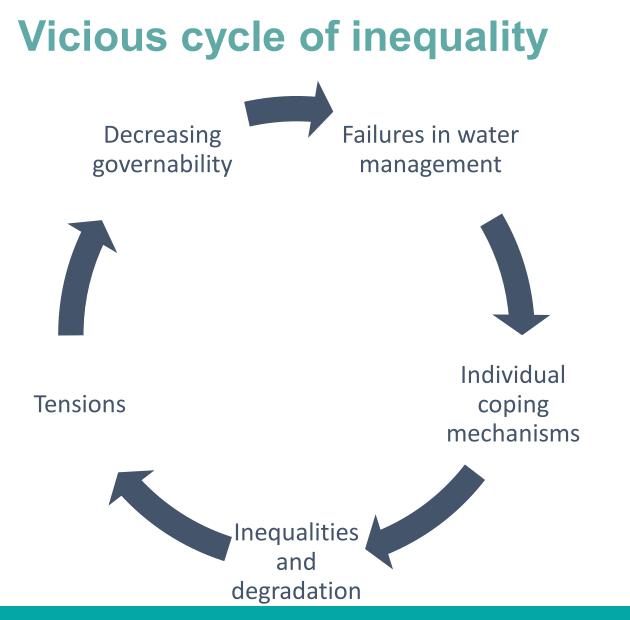
- Demand for water has increased eight-fold:
  - Population growth
  - Economic growth
  - Rising living standards
- The hydrological cycle of water is severely disturbed:
  - Climate change
  - Human activity





OurWorldInData.org/water-access-resources-sanitation/ • CC BY

Our World



- 2 billion people experience high water stress,
- 4 billion people without safely managed sanitation
- Rate of groundwater depletion
  - doubled between 1960 and 2000.
- 90% of all natural disasters are

water-related

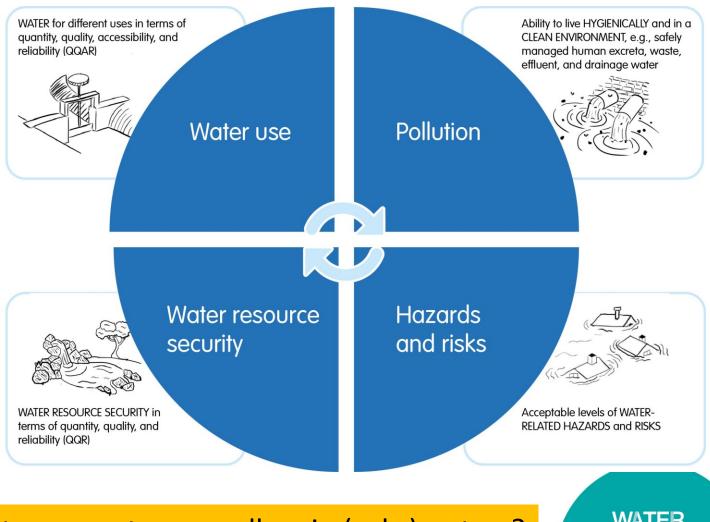
Etc. etc.

Rethinking, reforming and strengthening water governance is urgent

#### What do we want to achieve in water?

#### Water security for all

 the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods, ecosystems and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks





Can we apply one water security concept across all main (sub-)sectors?

#### What do these dimensions mean in different sub-sectors?

	Rural WASH	Urban WASH (and	Irrigation	Water resource
		water cycle)		management
Quantity, quality, accessibility, reliability of water use	Improved access and use of water supply	Improved access and use of water supply	Improved access and use of irrigation water	Compliant and responsible raw water withdrawal
Pollution	Basic and safely managed sanitation	Basic and safely managed sanitation	irrigation drainage water responsible di	Compliant and responsible discharge
	Basic and safely managed solid waste	Basic and safely managed solid waste		into water bodies
	(Safely managed grey water)	Safely managed storm water and grey water		
	Hand washing with soap	Hand washing with soap		
Water-related risks and hazards	Acceptable level of risk for people living the area			
Water resource security (QQR)	Improved quantity, quality, reliability of water bodies reliability of water bodies			
		on which people rely for water supply	on which people rely for irrigation	for all uses and the natural environment



### How are we going to measure that?

#### **Objectives of the training**

- 1. Initiate a discussion about measurement of water security across different subsectors of water.
- 2. Co-develop metrics for all 4 dimensions of water security for different subsectors
- 3. Ground equity into the discussion about water security





### Logic of the workshop

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- Exploring dimensions in micro-groups
- **Clashing** dimensions of different sub-sectors
- Integrating dimensions within one sub-sector
- Circling around water security
- Remaining big questions
- Evaluation and closure



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### Exploring, clashing, integrating water security dimensions



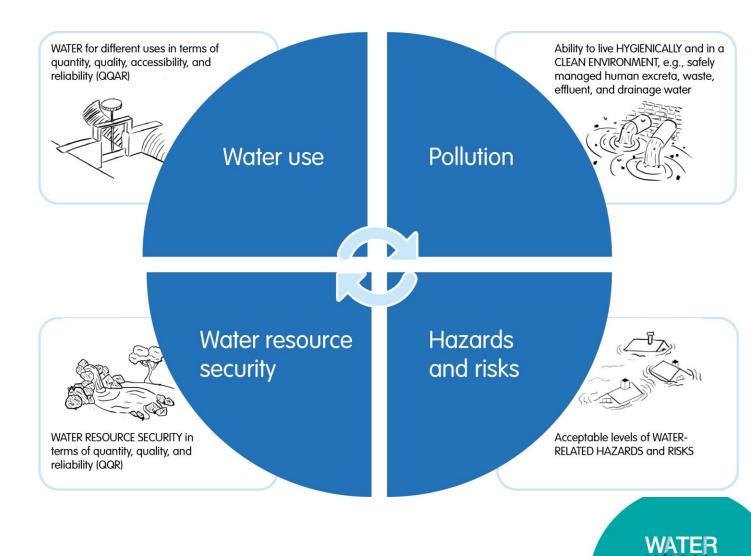
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#### How to measure across different sub-sectors?

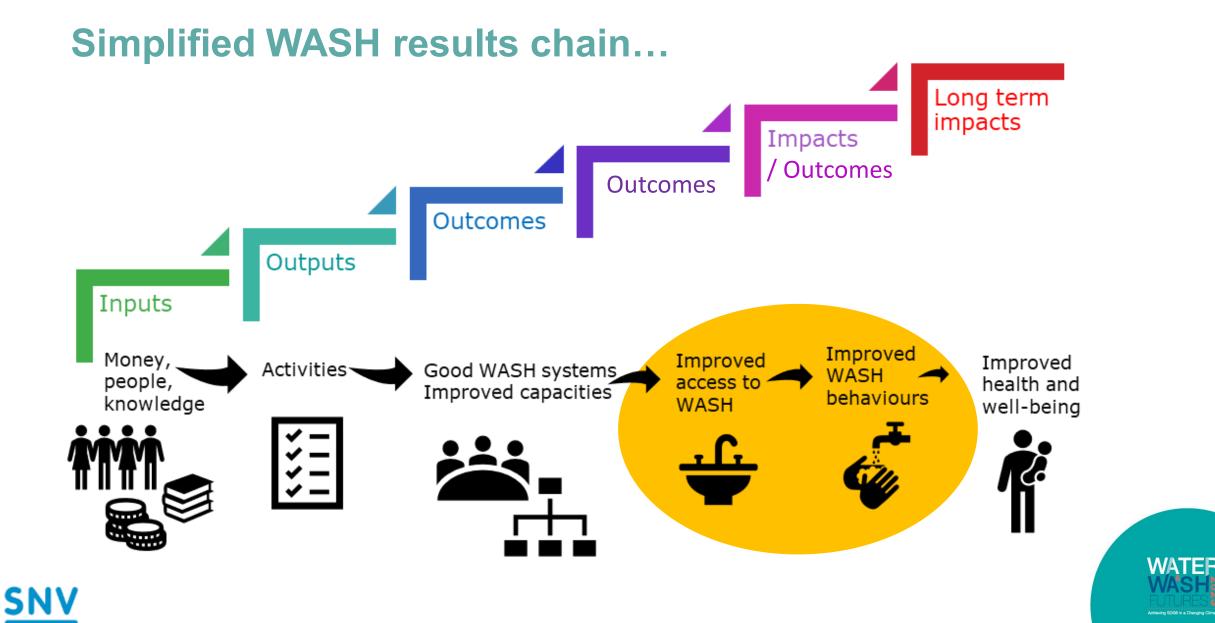
#### Water security for all

 the reliable availability of an acceptable quantity and quality of water for health, livelihoods, ecosystems and production, coupled with an acceptable level of water-related risks



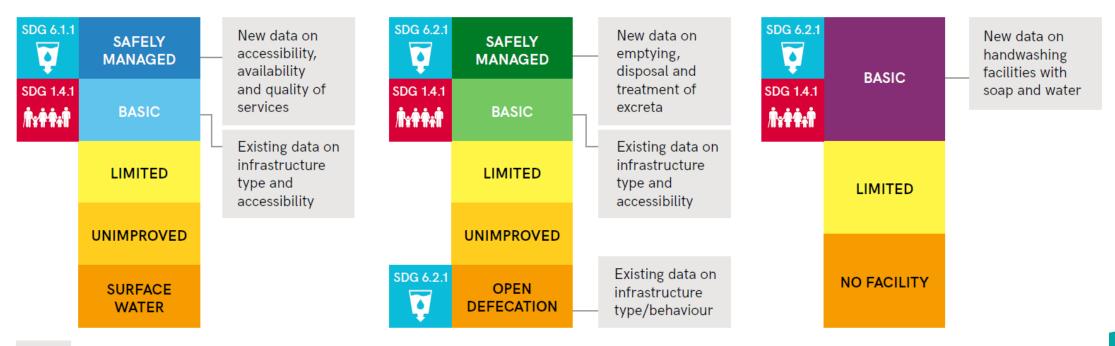


#### What can we learn from the WASH Sector?



#### What can we learn from the WASH sector?

- Ladder concept
- Measurement in numbers of people allows for analysis of disparities



#### Fig. 1 Updated JMP service ladders



#### What's different now?

- No norm per capita for water security
- More is not always better
- About fairness and sustainability, and relative to the context and type of use.

"Water security for all equally"

- Linked to WASH norms for domestic use
- Linked to agreed abstraction and pollution levels
- Linked to environmental standards

SNVLink to what is acceptable and/or needed or agreed



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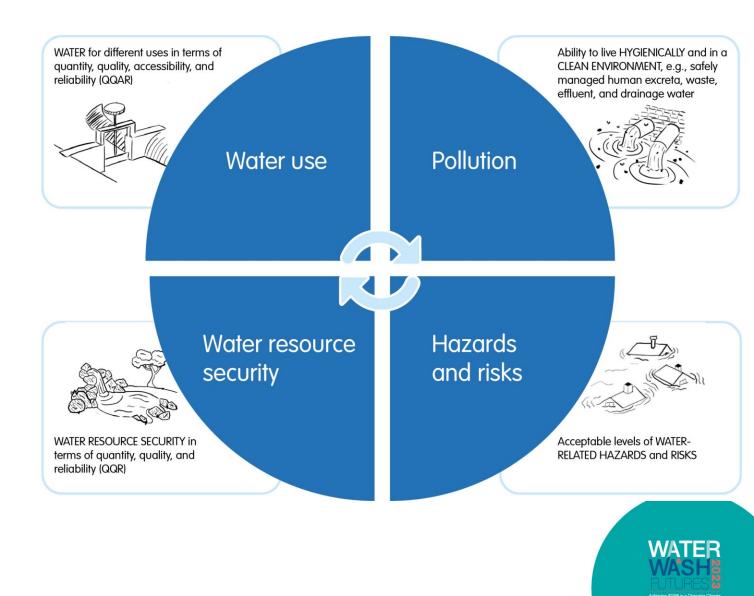
#### In summary, how are we going to measure that?

#### *Ideally we measure:*

- Actual dimensions, not practices leading towards...
- Situation today, not plans for the future
- Compliance with agreed levels

#### Ideally also:

- Expressing water security dimensions in "numbers of people"
- Methods scalable in resource poor context





Develop indicator definitions and indicative measurement methods per sub-sector for all 4 dimensions:

- What should we measure?
- How can we measure this?
- Would it allow to **analyse** inequalities in water security?







#### **Recap of co-creation process**

Mini-teams: 1 dimension for 1 sub-sector

Groups per dimension

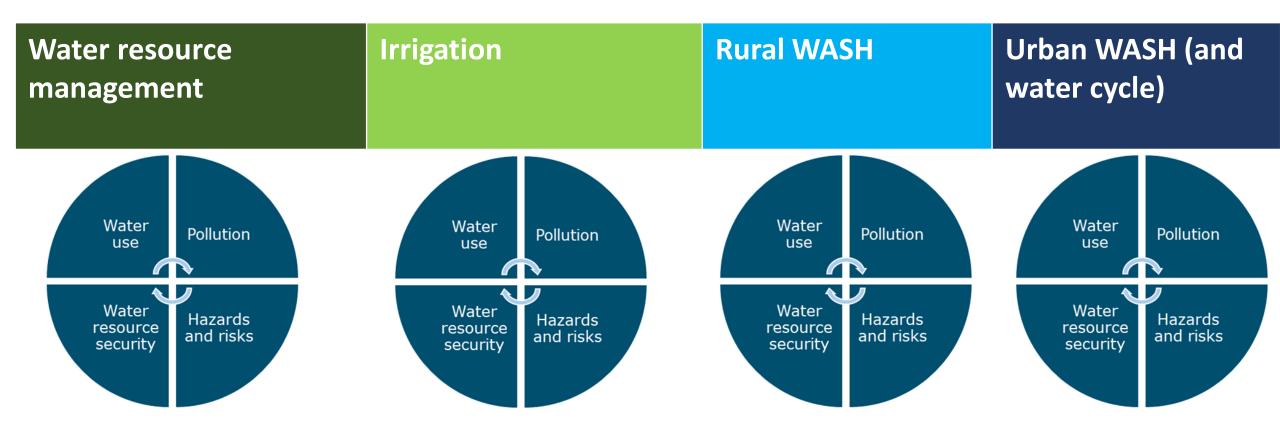
Sub-sector groups: all 4 dimensions

Plenary





#### **Developing all 4 dimensions of water security for 4 sub-sectors**

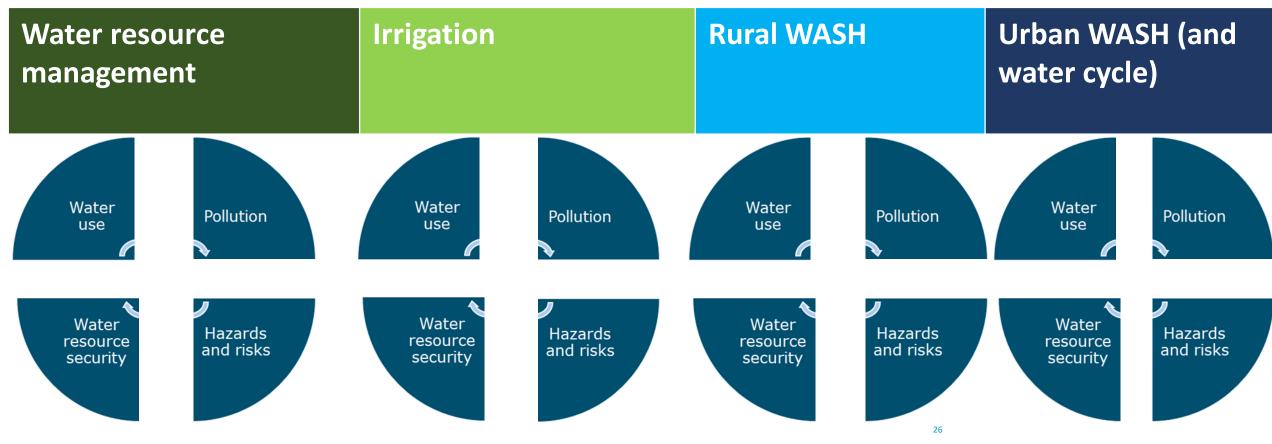


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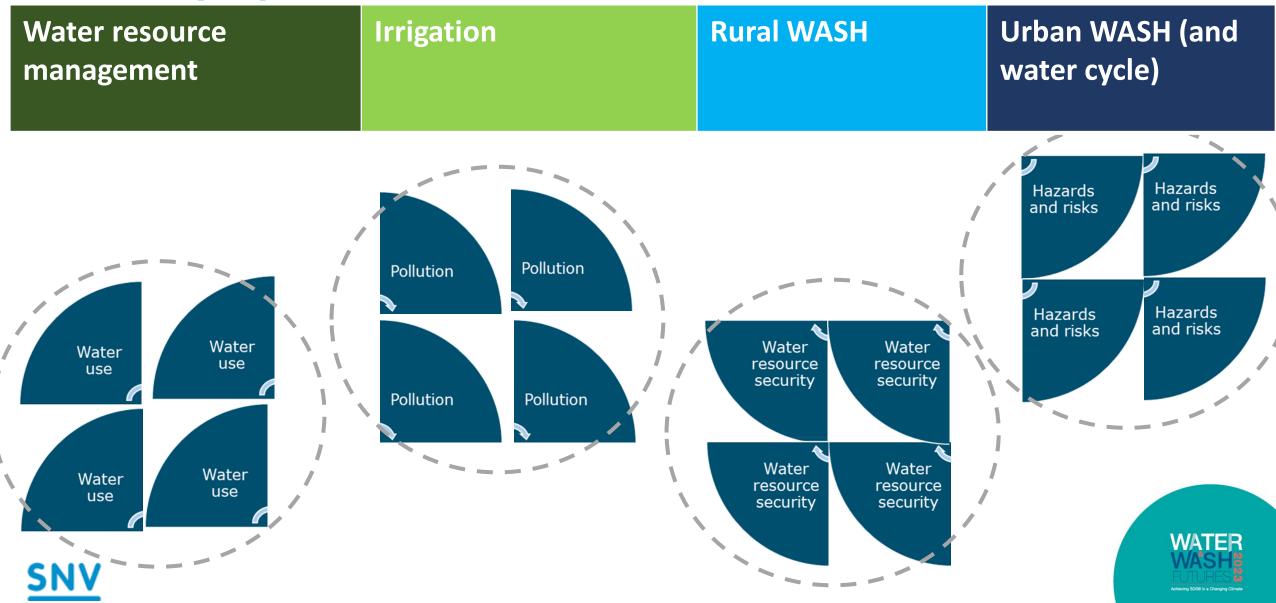
#### **Micro teams**



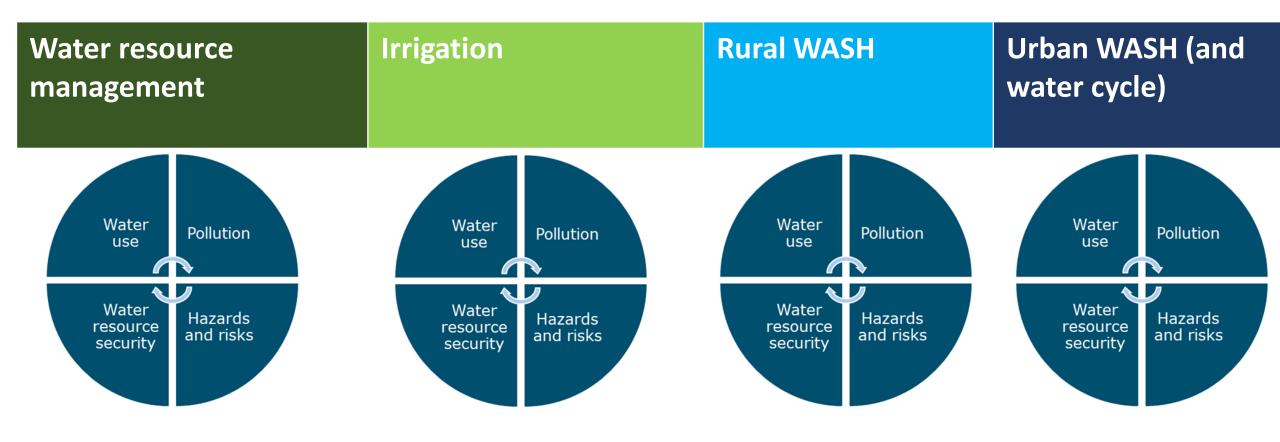




#### **Groups per dimension**



#### **Sub-sector groups => Make flip chart!**



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