



For sustainable, **inclusive** access to water



This is how we evaluate the collaborative processes in which we are involved.

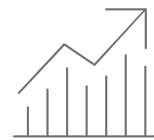


RELEVANCE

In Latin America, 219 million people lack access to safely managed water. In Sub-Saharan Africa, that number reaches 734 million.

Furthermore, 492 million Latin Americans and 962 million people in Sub-Saharan Africa lack access to safely managed sanitation services.

Despite the emphasis of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 on sustainable water management, in rural areas and the outskirts of cities investments in "hardware" - tubes, tanks, and pumps - outnumber investments in "software" - the people responsible for water management.



SCALABILITY

Water and sanitation issues are a priority for every country in the world, especially developing nations.

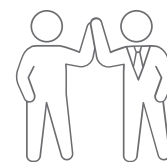
At least 145,000 community water and sanitation organizations (known as Organizaciones Comunitarias de Servicios de Agua y Saneamiento, or OCSAS) serve 70 million people throughout most of the countries in Latin America. This management model is also found in other parts of the world, such as Africa and Asia.



TIPPING POINT

In 2010, the UN recognized the Human Right to Water and Sanitation.

In 2015, the UN set SDG 6 to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, incorporating the values of sustainability, accessibility, quality, availability, universal access, and community participation, shedding light on problems that governments have long failed to address.



COLLABORATION DEFICIT

There is a notable absence of coordination among sectors involved in managing water resources. It is rare for governments to involve other sectors, especially community leaders, in the design of public policies and legal and regulatory frameworks related to water.

There is also often a lack of coordination between relevant government agencies.

This is how we add value to collaborative processes.

SOCIAL CAPITAL



The stakeholders involved in water management are community leaders, government agencies with jurisdiction over water resources and water and sanitation services, academic institutions, research and innovation centers, water roundtables and steering committees, private companies with social and water responsibility programs, trade unions, aid agencies, financial institutions that invest in water and sanitation projects, and civil society organizations.

UNIFYING VISION



By 2030, there will be systems for universal and sustainable access to water and sanitation that can withstand the effects of climate change.

SHARED ACTION AGENDAS



- Spaces for dialogue across sectors and with community leaders were created.
- Community leaders' and government officials' abilities to improve water management were strengthened.
- OCSAS were organized into associations.
- Water management information was systematized to support decision-making.
- Access to innovative technologies was expanded for vulnerable groups.
- Important water-rich ecosystems were protected.

INNOVATION



- **Social innovations, such as water roundtables and spaces for multi-sector dialogue involving community leaders, were promoted; water information systems were developed; pilot technologies were tested to solve problems related to access to water in vulnerable communities.**
- Business innovations were implemented, facilitating private sector investment to restore water-rich ecosystems, closing the gap in access to water and sanitation in vulnerable communities, and helping OCSAS strengthen existing social enterprises and develop new ones to ensure sustainability.

INCIDENCE



- Community leaders received advocacy training so that they could become part of the debate, analysis, and policy formulation process as it relates to water management.
- **Participation and investment from the private sector were promoted in order to restore and protect water sources and expand access to water and sanitation.**
- Advocacy efforts were carried out so that governments and partners provide enough investment to ensure sustainable water management, especially in vulnerable communities.

Some of our co-investors in 2018.



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DANONE

Collaborative processes that generate results.

In Brazil, 83,100 people from 122 communities in 9 states gained improved access to water thanks to new systems, upgrades to existing ones, technological innovations, and strengthened capabilities. This was made possible by coordinating private sector investments along with civil society organizations and local governments, via the alliances between Avina and Agua + Acceso (Water + Access) and AMA. Progress was made in strengthening collaboration among OCSAS during the second National Gathering of Community Water Management, where key stakeholders from all three sectors of society and academic institutions participated.

The government of Costa Rica approved a national training plan for OCSAS, which standardized the topics to be covered. Bylaws were approved for the Confederación Nacional de Federaciones, Ligas y Uniones de Acueductos Comunales, a national association of OCSAS. These rules encourage OCSAS to form associations in order to sell services to their partners.

A collaborative process that took place in three departments in **Paraguay** went on to become the national model for water management. Mesas Intersectoriales de Agua y Saneamiento (Inter-sector Water and Sanitation Roundtables, or MIAS) were officially recognized as part of the National Potable Water and Sanitation Plan. MIAS serve as spaces for building relationships and defining regional priorities with local governments, civil society organizations, and the private sector. In two departments, advocacy efforts resulted in the government investing in improved access to water for 26,490 people.

The government of Peru designed and presented an online information system to support decision-making

related to access to water and sanitation in rural areas. The system reveals that in Peru there are 28,000 community-based water organizations (prior to this, it was estimated that there were 8,000 OCSAS in the country) and offers a detailed look at local water and sanitation systems.



The national network of OCSAS in Ecuador, known as ROSCGAE, consolidated its representation in all 24 provinces of the country and strengthened its engagement with the public sector. This led to the passage of a bill in the National Assembly recognizing Community Water Management Day. The highest-ranking official overseeing the water sector participated in the ROSCGAE national meeting, as well.

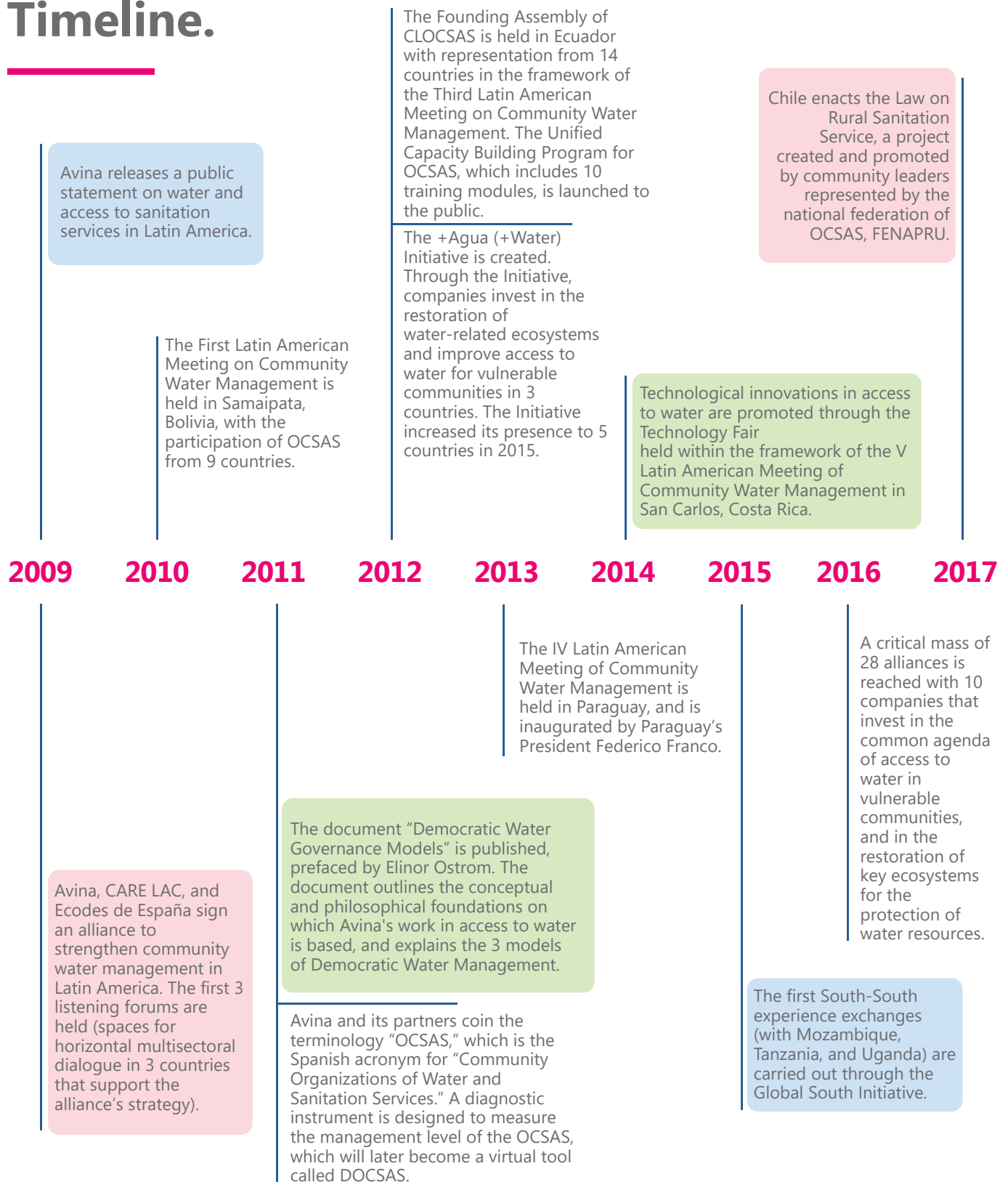
The +Agua (+Water) initiative contributed to the conservation and restoration of 47,113 acres of water-rich ecosystems thanks to private sector investments in 5 countries (**Peru, Argentina, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay**). In some cases, the sites are also important due to their biodiversity. Approximately 4.86 million gallons of water were recharged in the aquifers and wetlands in these ecosystems. In rural communities, 3,555 people directly benefited from these projects, seeing improved techniques for sustainability or improved water quantity and quality, leading to greater

agricultural productivity and food security. In Chile, young people and adults from ancestral communities have revived traditional soil and wetland conservation techniques. In Paraguay, farmers in areas producing illegal crops now have access to alternative, legal means of livelihood, avoiding migration to the city. In Córdoba, Argentina, fires that used to damage biodiversity and water resources were averted, contributing to water security in heavily populated areas.

As a result of **Avina's first project in Mexico**, in alliance with Fundación Cántaro Azul, El Colegio de México, and CLOCSAS (the Latin American Confederation of OCSAS), 238 men and women received training to manage community-based water systems serving 72,300 people. Government officials recognized the value of community water management by approving new rules (in Chiapas) or including community leaders in the agenda for the Expoagua event (in Guanajuato).



Timeline.



Relevant data.

For the first time in history, the United Nations - through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply / Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) - has calculated estimates of the number of people who have access to safely managed water. In other words, water that is 1) available in their home, 2) when they need it, and 3) free of contamination. We now know that 415 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean (65% of the population in this region) have access to safe water, while 199 million have access to basic or limited water services - in other words, to an improved water supply that does not meet the three criteria to be considered safely managed (or there is no data available to know if it meets the criteria). We also know that 20 million people in this region have access to an unimproved water source, such as an unprotected well, spring, river, stream, dam, lake, pond, or canal.

For the first time in history, the United Nations - through the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program for Water Supply / Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) - has calculated estimates of the number of people who have access to safely managed sanitation services. In other words, 1) improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households and 2) where excrement is safely eliminated in situ or is transported and treated offsite. We now know that only 142 million people in Latin America and the Caribbean (22% of the population in this region) have access to safely managed sanitation services, while 434 million have access to basic or limited sanitation - in other words, access to improved facilities, shared or not, where excrement is not treated safely (or there is no data available to know if it is treated safely). We also know that 39 million people use unimproved latrines and that 19 million people defecate outdoors.



Testimonial

*Caetano Scannavino,
NGO Projeto Saude & Alegria*



"We're going to bring the water treatment and supply system to other municipalities, to other residents. Our alliance with Avina has been very important to scaling and accelerating the use of technologies, such as incorporating solar power. This collaborative work that we've done was studied by the Ministry of Development and it went on to become a public policy for all of the access to water programs in the North and Northeast Region. Therefore, the seeds that you all helped us to plant here will benefit families all over Brazil."

To view the full testimonial, click here:

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/13RznjTSfwexEG_XF6wmnpr4S9hOIH3gy



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