# WATER COMMITMENTS FACT SHEET

OGP participants have enacted a variety of reforms related to the accessibility, management transparency, and public accountability over our most important natural resource – water. With commitments ranging from digital mapping of clean drinking water access points to increased collaboration between tenants and landlords in expanding sanitation systems, these reforms can offer opportunities for vast improvements to basic quality of life for all people.

**Key Takeaways:**
- Increase number of commitments related to water.
- Raise ambition on water commitments during their design phase.

## Numbers at a Glance

**25** OGP members have included water commitments in their action plans to date.

**39** water commitments to date

**9** are currently being implemented.

**30** commitments have been assessed by OGP's Independent Reporting Mechanism (IRM).

**4** have transformative potential impact.

**1** is starred.

**3** have shown significant early results in increasing government transparency, citizen participation, or public accountability.[1]

### How many OGP participants are doing water?
Less than **8%** of OGP participants **(8)** are currently implementing water commitments, significantly fewer members than are implementing commitments around other public services such as health and education.

### What are OGP participants doing about water?

- **Digital mapping of water systems:** Kigoma and Chile create public digital maps of clean water and sanitation access points.

- **Transparency in water governance:** Panama publishes data on water quality and the Netherlands releases data on water management spending in e-portals.

- **Citizen monitoring and feedback**: The Dominican Republic created a mobile app allowing users to report and resolve issues of pipeline failure and water waste.

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[1]As of November 1, 2018. Since delays can occur between Action Plan submission, IRM report releases, and when data are updated in OGP databases, data may not reflect the most up to date information for every country/local entity. Scored Major or Outstanding on the Independent Report Mechanism's (IRM) Did It Open Government metric.

**Open Government Partnership**

## So what?

The IRM assesses commitments for whether they are verifiable, relevant to open government principles, would create change on the ground, and are on their way to credible completion. We call these **"starred commitments."** Based on these criteria, there is **one** starred OGP water commitment **(4%)**. While this tracks with the overall average for starred OGP commitments, we cannot draw any definitive conclusions yet due to the low number of water commitments.

## Do we know anything about early results?

- **Almost half (14 of 30)** of water commitments are complete or near completion, substantially more than the overall average **(36%)**.

- IRM evidence shoes that **3 out of 11** water commitments scored "major" or "outstanding" on measures of early results. Overall, **2 out of 10** commitments exhibits exceptional early results. However, data for this figure is limited given the low number of water commitments and the timing of assessment at the end of the second year.

## What does it all mean?

- **Prioritize water:** Governments do not prioritize water policy and lack commitments to improvements in this sector. More governments should take up water reform.

- **Ambitious design:** OGP needs to work with partners to raise ambition levels on water-related commitments during their design phase.

# Notable Commitments

### La Libertad: Mapping clean water and sanitation systems

To improve access to water and sanitation services, La Libertad is developing a digital mapping platform in consultation with a newly formed interdepartmental government Water and Sanitation Committee. This tool visually pinpoints the precise location of water services on a map and scores their quality.
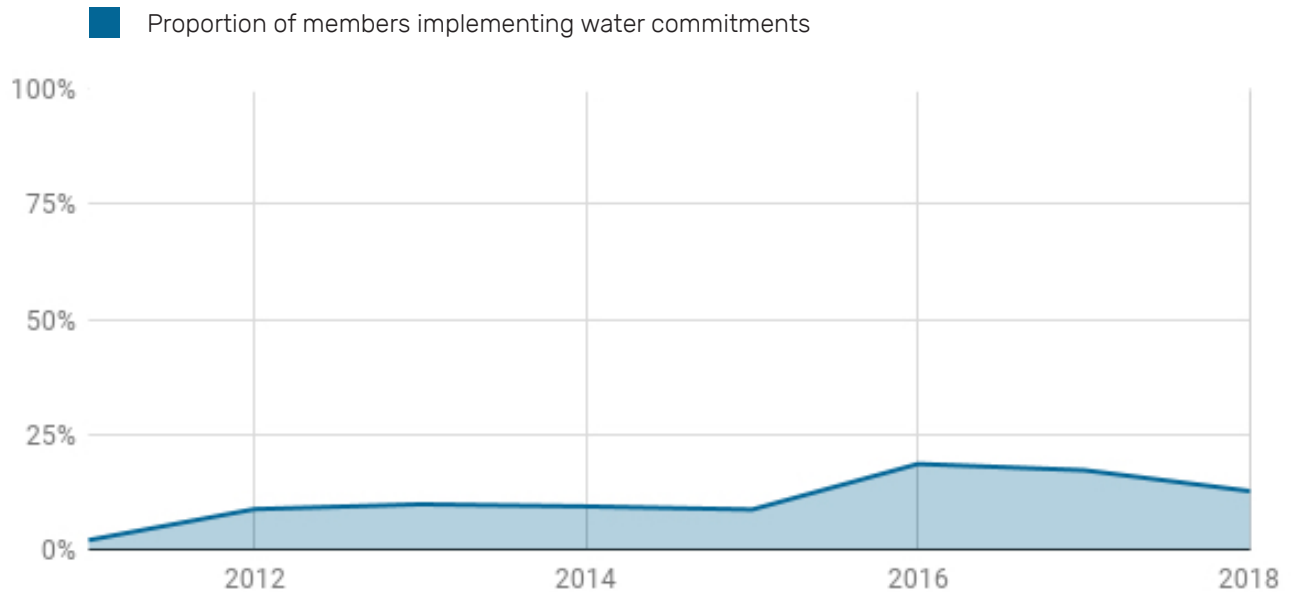
### Brazil: Transparency and accountability of the "Water for All" Program

The government of Brazil is organizing and disclosing data on the execution of the Water for All program through a universal data platform. This will allow the public to continuously monitor the program's progress and results and enhance its accountability.

### Uruguay: Civic Participation in National Water Plan

In 2016, the government of Uruguay launched a dialogue with citizens on the National Water Plan to ensure that Uruguayans had a voice in the plan's development. Nearly 2,000 citizens, academics, and government repre-sentatives contributed ideas for the plan and its implementation. The suggestions spanned policy topics such as environmental sustainability, spatial planning, and drought and flood risk management. Uruguay also included a follow-up to this commitment in its 2018 action plan.

# Water Commitment Growth

■ Proportion of members implementing water commitments



# Members Working on Water

Members with Active Commitments in 2011:
- Mexico

Members with Active Commitments in 2012:
- Colombia, Kenya, Malta, Tanzania, Mexico

Members with Active Commitments in 2013:
- Brazil, Netherlands, Colombia, Kenya, Malta, Tanzania

Members with Active Commitments in 2014:
- Albania, Indonesia, Mongolia, Paraguay, Brazil, Netherlands

Members with Active Commitments in 2015:
- Costa Rica, Panama, Albania, Indonesia, Mongolia, Paraguay

Members with Active Commitments in 2016:
- Sekondi-Takoradi, Madrid, Kigoma, La Libertad, Chile, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Costa Rica, Panama

Members with Active Commitments in 2017:
- Panama, Sekondi-Takoradi, Madrid, Kigoma, La Libertad, Chile, Dominican Republic, Honduras, Mexico, Mongolia, Netherlands, Paraguay, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Uruguay, Costa Rica

Members with Active Commitments in 2018:
- Panama, Kigoma, La Libertad, Madrid, Mexico, Peru, Sekondi-Takoradi, Sierra Leone, Uruguay, Italy, Kaduna State, Kigoma, Paraguay, Peru, Romania, Tbilisi, Ukraine