

Committee on Middle East Questions  
Second Roundtable on Water: From words to actions  
6 - 7 July 2017 IPU Headquarters Geneva, Switzerland

# The Country Mapping Approach

## Case Studies and Pilot Countries

Rose Osinde Alabaster  
Program Director, WaterLex  
[r.osindealabaster@waterlex.org](mailto:r.osindealabaster@waterlex.org)



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.





# Technology Transfer

- A product, process or a body of knowledge from one party to its adoption by another party
  - a planned process
  - a multi-stage process - not linear as feedback is important
  - passing the control of a technology
  - involves participants
  - adoption of technology presupposes
  - commitment - mutual dependency



# Technology Transfer

## CONTROLLED FACTORS

- Legal aspects:** intellectual property rights, transfer agreements, licensing, patent rights, royalties
- Technical competence**
- Industry standards and regulations:** performance requirements, applications, bureaucracy, formalized procedures, institutional policies

## CONTEXT

- Economic structure:** global trade, job creation, supply and demand, state funding, trade agreements
- Social legacy:** illiteracy, values, culture, previous exposure to new technology
- Political framework:** political stability, protection of monopolies



## Technology Transfer – Practical Considerations

- ❑ **Pace of technological change viz** organizational change assimilation and institutionalization
- ❑ **RECEIVER organization's capacity or ability to absorb new technology**
- ❑ **A culture of action orientation, risk taking, receptiveness**
  - Short-term tenure of management - may not consider long-term technology development.



## Technology Transfer – Human Factors

- ❑ People (and not papers) transfer technology.
  
- ❑ People in the transfer process have to be:
  - **informed on process**
  - **consulted** - needs, concerns, perceptions, attitudes and expectations
  - **trained/mentored** - to understand and utilize the technology to its fullest extent.



## Technology Transfer – Possible Barriers

- The balance between technology-push and market-pull is important.
- Communicate the **technology value - Impact ripping** - is it going to be easily integrated into the existing system?
- Communication Barrier – strategy

IMPORTANT to build/develop and maintain solid and respectful, long-term relationships among stakeholders



# Why Undertake a Country Mapping?

## LEGAL MAPPING

- ❑ The Quito Communique, 27 March 2013, 128th IPU
  - A call to action to parliaments **to pass legislation** in support of the SDGs
- ❑ All countries **require parliamentary approval on legislation** pertaining to the SDGs





## Why Undertake a Country Mapping?

**Fourth World Conference of Speakers of Parliament August 2015**

Speakers of parliament assured their **support of the SDGs** and their will to **actively implement them through national parliaments**





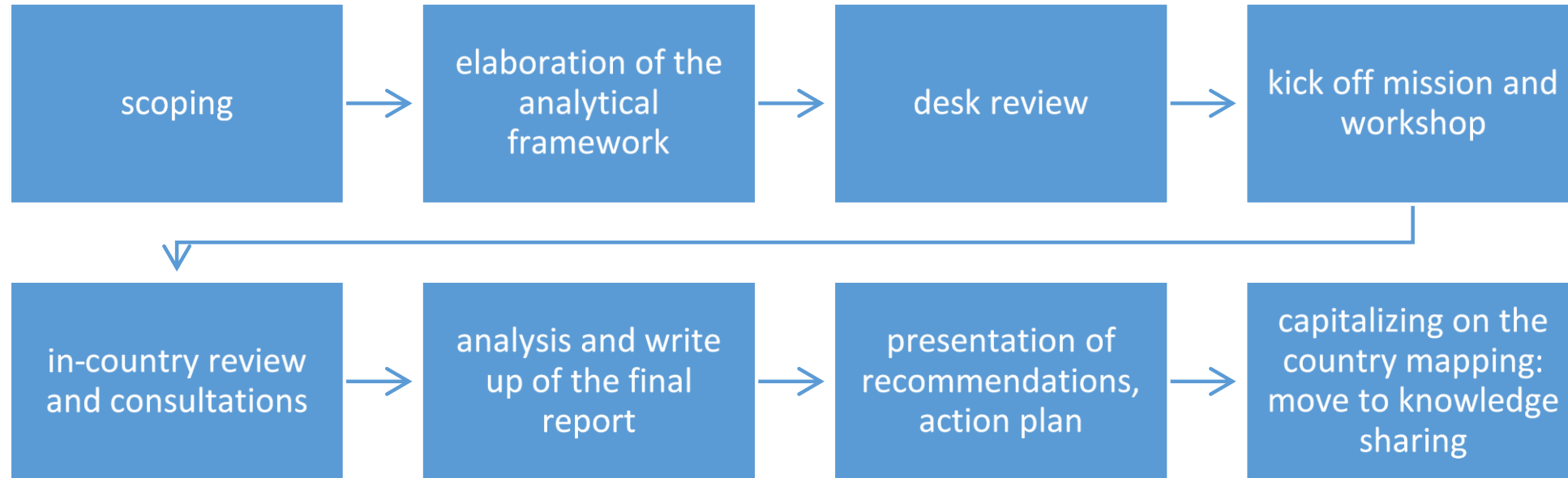


# Methodology

- ❑ Analytical Framework
  - Refined by WaterLex Dec'14
  - Peer reviewed during WaterLex Indicators Conference, Nov'14, Geneva
  - Matrix table with guiding questions
- ❑ Legal mapping
  - Strategic questions on status of right to water and sanitation in country
- ❑ Policy mapping and institutional mapping follows same methodological approach
- ❑ Methodology demonstrated in several Countries
  - Law policy and monitoring framework adjustments and alignment with SDGs



# Steps Involved in Country Mapping





# Case Study : Uganda Country Mapping

1

## Government Invitation

- Clear Outputs
- Process of engagement
- ADA/ DANIDA funding

2

## Inception Seminars

- Quick scoping
- Identify local partners
- Establish project team

3

## Mapping of Stakeholders, Institutions

- Desk review government docs
- legal, policy, monitoring and development
- Preparation of contextual tools

4

## Multi-stakeholder engagements

- National and sub-national consultation
- Collection of good practices

5

## National Plan of Action

- Develop Plan based on collective study

6

## Capacity Enhancement

- Integration of SDGs into Programs and Developmt Planning
- Establish Indicators

**UGANDA 2016**



**Mexico 2017**

**India 2017**



**BENIN 2015**





## Possible Key Outcomes & Outputs

### Key Outcome:

Sharing of Good Practices; Capacity Enhancement and Technology Transfer

### Key Outputs:

- Domestic water governance law-policy adjustments**
  - policy coherence and alignment with new elements in the SDGs
  - Industry standards and regulation
- Targeted capacity building activities**
  - National and Regional multi-stakeholder engagements
- Established and maintained SDG good practices**
  - SDG implementation for national parliaments/legislators/MPs
- Fostered regional cooperation mechanisms**
  - Legislators/MPs



# Moving Forward

- ❑ The Middle East Committee on Water
  - How parliaments should institutionalize SDGs to capture synergies and build coherence when policies are being developed
- ❑ Each parliament
  - Needs to evaluate its own legal, policy and institutional processes
- ❑ Each parliamentarian
  - Needs to exercise their legislative, oversight, budgetary and representative functions
  - Effectively translate global commitments of SDGs into meaningful change







# Thank you!

**Rose Alabaster | Program Director, Africa Region**

WaterLex International Secretariat - WMO Building  
2nd Floor - 7 bis avenue de la Paix  
1202 Geneva, Switzerland

T: +41 (0)22 900 1664 | M: +41 (0)76 358 50 11  
Skype: rosebaster1

[www.waterlex.org](http://www.waterlex.org)

