Capacity building training on the concept of water integrity and related tools

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Fighting corruption in water worldwide

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BaWiN
Bangladesh Water Integrity Network

Decades in Development
NGO FORUM
FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

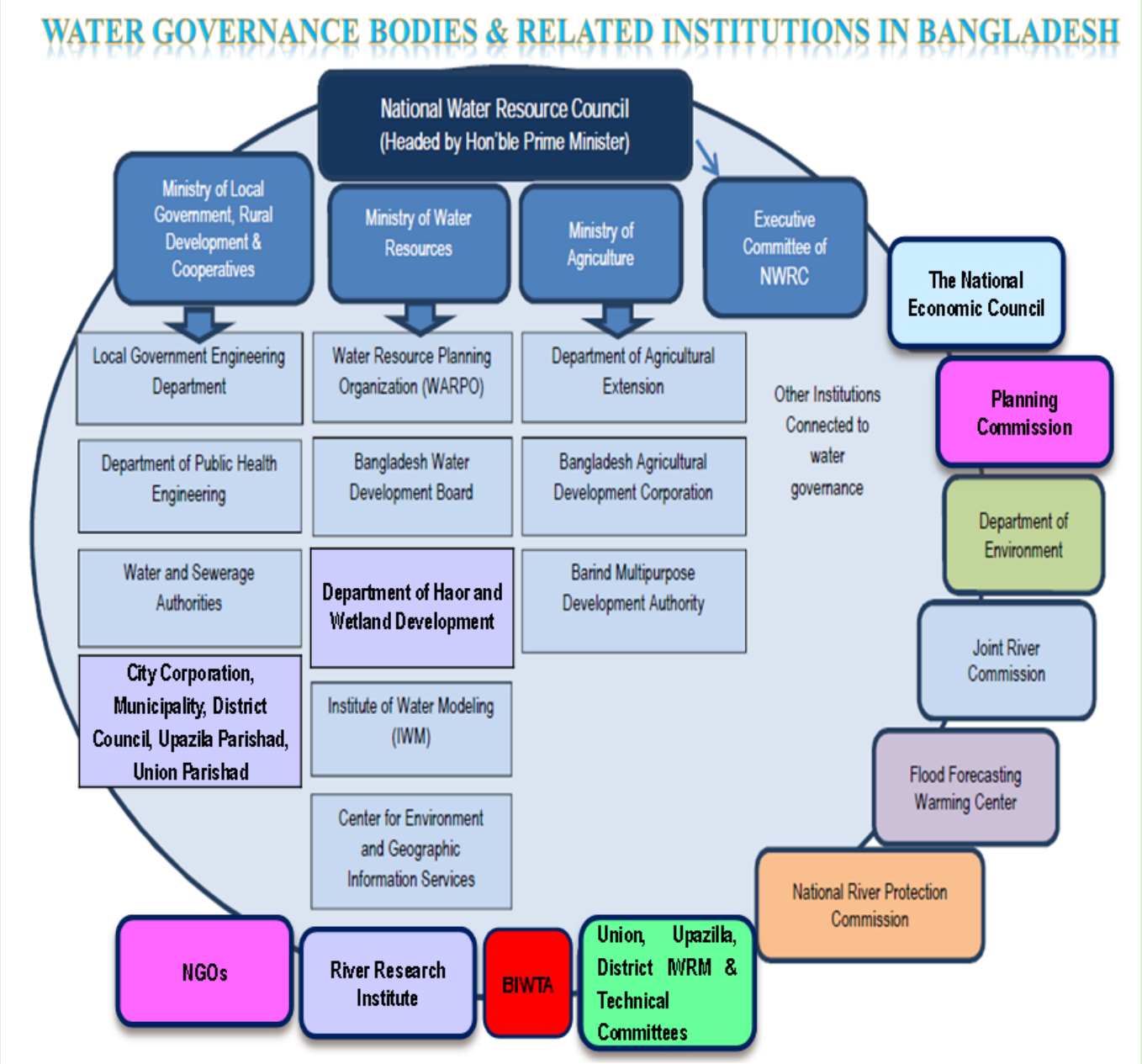


Figure 4 Institutional arrangement of the WSS sector

National level – Policy formulation & regulatory functions

Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperation

Local Government Division Policy Support Unit

Responsible for development of WSS sector, develop policy and strategic plans

Department of Public Health Engineering

Implement WSS projects, eg construct WSS infrastructures and provide assistance in service provision

Local Government Engineering Department

Implement infrastructure development projects, which could include WSS infrastructure and service provision

Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities

Provides WSS services in metropolitan cities: Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi

Local Government Institutions

Paurashavas and City Corporations

Provides WSS services in urban areas

Upazila Parishad, Union Parishad

Provides WSS services in rural areas

Sub-National level – service provision

SUMMARY PROGRESS 2021:
SDG 6 INDICATORS

United Nations | UN WATER

July 2021

6.1.1 DRINKING WATER

2 billion people

26% of the world's population

lacked safely managed drinking water services in 2020

6.2.1a SANITATION

3.6 billion people

46%

of the world's population

lacked safely managed sanitation services, and 494 million people practised open defecation, in 2020

6.2.1b HYGIENE

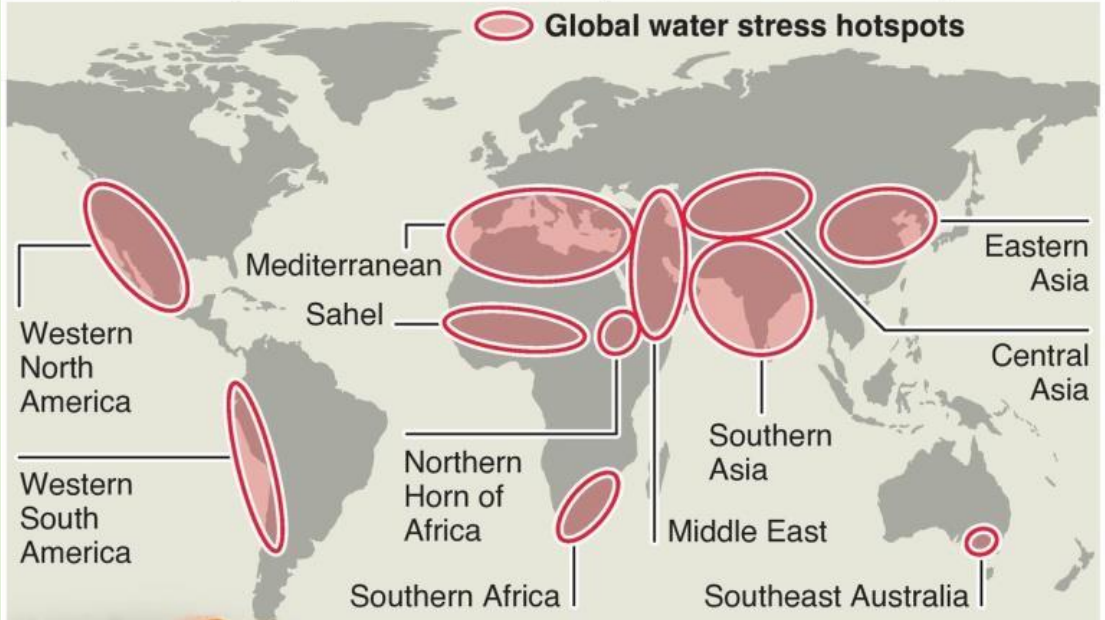
2.3 billion people

29% of the world's population

lacked a basic handwashing facility with soap and water at home in 2020

Five billion could face water shortage by 2050

The UN World Meteorological Organisation has warned that more than five billion people could have inadequate access to water by 2050



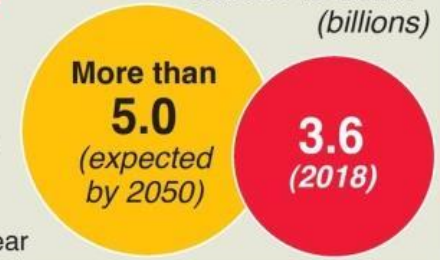
Regions with highest level of water stress *(2018)*

Northern Africa	109%
Central Asia	80%
Southern Asia	78%
Western Asia	60%
Eastern Asia	46%
World	18%

Water stress occurs when demand for safe, usable water exceeds available amount

*For at least one month per year

Number of people with inadequate access to water* *(billions)*



Sources: AFP, FAO, WMO Picture: Getty Images © GRAPHIC NEWS

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

785 MILLION PEOPLE REMAIN WITHOUT EVEN **BASIC DRINKING WATER** SERVICES (2017)

2 OUT OF 5 PEOPLE WORLDWIDE DO NOT HAVE A BASIC HANDWASHING FACILITY WITH SOAP AND WATER AT HOME (2017)

1 OUT OF 4 HEALTH-CARE FACILITIES WORLDWIDE LACK BASIC DRINKING WATER SERVICES (2016)

BY 2030, **700 MILLION** PEOPLE COULD BE DISPLACED BY INTENSE WATER SCARCITY

673 MILLION PEOPLE (9% OF THE GLOBAL POPULATION) STILL PRACTISE OPEN DEFECATION (2017)

THE MAJORITY OF THEM ARE IN SOUTHERN ASIA

2 BILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING HIGH WATER STRESS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

WASH sector in Bangladesh

- *There is **inequality in WASH allocation**, where cities and towns have received the highest percentage of the allocated funding compared to rural, char, hilly, and coastal areas.*
-
- *The **gap of deliveries between urban and rural areas are widening** over the years. In five years' period there happens to be almost no change in shares of urban (80% - 83%) and rural (20% -17%) allocation.*

- *The **highest ADP allocation goes to metro cities (WASAs) while the secondary towns and hard to reach area remain at the bottom**. But the main challenge of WASAs is non-revenue water (NRW). There are technical reasons and lack of integrity involved in making NRW high.*

Excellence
Bold
Abide
Serve
Love
Humility
Honesty
Wisdom
Courage
Influence
Obedience
Character
Commitment
Integrity
Gratitude
Poise
Resolve
Relationship
Faith
Responsible
Stable
Disciplined
Consistent
Strength

Integrity

WIN defines integrity as the use of vested powers and resources ethically and honestly for the delivery of sustainable and equitable water and sanitation services.

Integrity is implicit in the human rights obligations, explicit in the administrative justice laws of many countries, and operationalised in the governance principles of transparency, accountability, participation and anti-corruption.

Integrity

- *"Integrity is a cornerstone of a system of sound public governance. It assures residents that the government is working in their interest, not just for the select few, and is vital for the economic prosperity and well-being of society as a whole."*

- *Integrity is a positive aspiration. Integrity means that actors in the sector act in a way that protects and advances the* ***rights of the most vulnerable and marginalised to water for domestic and productive use, and to decent sanitation, regardless of who they are and where they live.***

Why promoting integrity

- *Incentives for organizations and individuals*
- *Responding to increasing awareness of ethical misconduct*
- *Improving reputation*
- *Complying with legal framework to reduce risks for prosecution and/or sanctions*
- *Improve performance indicators*
- *Develop a competitive advantage*
- *Improving your creditworthiness*

Who they're for promoting Integrity

- *Government agencies responsible for water management*
- *Water services providers and industrial water users involved in water stewardship initiatives*
- *River Basin Organizations*
- *NGOs and consultants working in stakeholder engagement processes*

What they do

- ***Provide governing frameworks*** *for engaging with stakeholders to increase transparency and accountability in the sector*
- ***Establish roles, responsibilities, processes, and procedures*** *for engaging with other (sector) stakeholders, promoting public participation and social accountability*
- *Allow for* ***stronger collaboration****, and maximization of expertise in problem solving*
- *Develop a* ***common understanding of issues***

WASH as human rights

The key elements of the rights to water and sanitation are:

- *availability;*
- *accessibility;*
- *affordability;*
- *quality and safety; and*
- *acceptability.*

Corruption

"Corruption" is most commonly understood as the use of trusted power for private or political gain.

It has significant financial, social and economic impacts. In other words, reducing corruption brings enormous benefits.

Corruption as one of the factors making the crisis worse

Corruption in water-

- Exacerbated the water crisis
- Diminishes trust in government institutions and public processes
- Worsens the situation of those communities that are already suffering
- Hinders full and fair enforcement of laws and regulations
- Siphons money from its intended allocation
- Destabilizes distribution processes and inflates costs.
- **>> Undermines achievement of SDGs and adaptation to climate change.**

Consequences of non-integrity or lack of integrity

Personal	• Risk of prosecution • Loss of reputation • Loss of money • Low self-esteem • Loss of trust etc.
Organisation	• Risk of prosecution for illegal transactions and economic crimes • Risk of being blacklisted (some organisations and government institutions publicly disclose information on blacklisted companies on their websites) • Loss of reputation • Less contracts with transparent and responsible organisations • Low motivation and working morale of staff, resulting in poor quality work • Increased costs (money spent on bribes, gifts, etc.) • etc.
Society	• Lower coverage and/or quality of public service delivery ->> • Pain and costs associated with diseases and deaths • Pollution or over-abstraction of water sources • Lower labour force productivity • Lower investments in public services sector • etc.

From Challenges to Opportunities

	CHALLENGES
Personal	• Risk of prosecution • Loss of reputation • Lower income • Low self-esteem • Etc.
Organisation	• Risk of prosecution • Loss of reputation • Less contracts • Unmotivated staff • Higher costs • Etc.
Society	• Lower coverage and/or quality of water and sanitation service delivery • Investment inefficiency • Pollution of water sources • Etc.

Integrity Management:
Turning Integrity Challenges into Opportunities

	OPPORTUNITIES
Personal	• Lower risk of prosecution • Higher reputation • Higher income in the long run • Higher self-esteem • Higher job security
Organisation	• Avoiding legal prosecution • Better reputation • More contracts with due diligence procedures • Motivated and qualified staff • Lower costs • Integrity as selling argument
Society	• Higher coverage and/or quality of public service delivery • More investments in the sector • Equity and justice

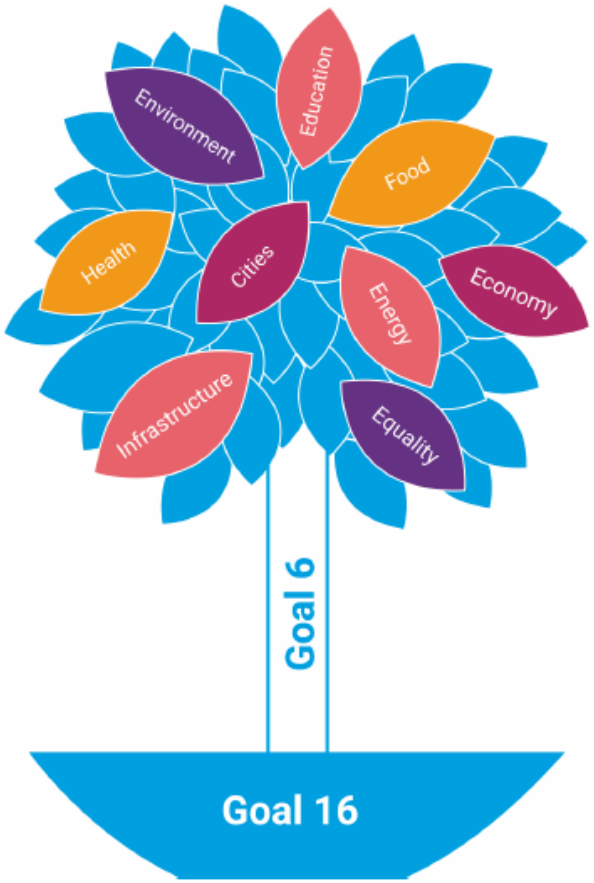
Four pillars for advancing integrity

The "TAPA" framework identifies the key elements for achieving integrity in water and sanitation as Transparency + Accountability + Participation + Anti-corruption.

The TAPA framework echoes key human rights principles as well as the good governance principles put forward in SDG 16 and others more specific to the sector, such as the OECD Principles on Water Governance (especially Principle 9).

The framework is used by a wide range of organisations, including WIN and its partners, as a means to think about integrity systematically and to plan concrete actions.

Clean water needs clean governance



Goal 16: Effective, Accountable and Inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 6: Water and Sanitation for all

Human Right to Water and Sanitation

WATER SERVICE PROVIDERS & CONTRACTORS

LOCAL AND NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

REGULATORY AUTHORITIES

RIVER BASIN ORGANIZATIONS & WATER MNGT. INSTITUTIONS

CSOS & COMMUNITY GROUPS

THE INTEGRITY WALL

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How to strengthen INTEGRITY in the water sector

TRANSPARENCY	ACCOUNTABILITY	PARTICIPATION	ANTI-CORRUPTION
Strengthen 'right to information' laws and processes Research extent of corruption and social and economic damage	Clarify lines of responsibility in governance and funding systems Build sector capacity to deliver on human rights and SDG targets	Balance stakeholder interests in policy-making and legislation Ensure places at table for civil society, private sector and excluded groups	Strengthen role of regulators and justice systems Legislate to make participation and transparency mandatory
+ Publish proposals and plans in accessible formats + Develop advocacy and encourage media reporting + Combine tools and adapt to local context + Publish research findings on corruption	+ Audit finances and make results public + Develop formal and informal monitoring + Encourage and protect whistleblowers + Promote culture of public service and punish abuses	+ Develop complaints systems with feedback loops + Include water user associations in decision-making + Build capacities for stakeholder involvement + Address gender disparities	+ Build links and joint action with anti-corruption bodies + Legislate to recognize human rights to water and sanitation + Zero tolerance for corruption: nobody above the law + Publish 'conflict of interest' rules

TRANSPARENCY

Means ensuring that people know their rights, can see how decisions are taken, and how money is spent.

Increase transparency by assessing extent of corruption, making information available, and clarifying decision-making processes.

For example:

+ Strengthen 'right to information' laws and processes
+ Research extent of corruption and social and economic damage
+ Publish budgets, plans, contracting documents in accessible formats
+ Develop advocacy and encourage media reporting
+ Clarify and communicate rights and obligations of actors and institutions
+ ...

ACCOUNTABILITY

Means making sure decision-makers take responsibility and achieve fair, efficient and sustainable results.

Increase accountability by monitoring performance more clearly and clarifying lines of responsibility.

For example:

+ Clarify lines of responsibility in governance and funding systems
+ Strengthen sector monitoring and reporting on human rights and SDG targets
+ Audit finances and make results public
+ Support citizen monitoring of budgets, procurement and projects
+ Build stakeholder feedback and review mechanisms
+ ...

PARTICIPATION

Means consulting all relevant people when making decisions that affect them.

Increase participation by building understanding and ensuring places at the table for different stakeholders.

For example:

+ Include water user associations in decision-making
+ Build capacities for stakeholder involvement
+ Promote social inclusion and address gender disparities
+ Balance stakeholder interests in policy-making and legislation
+ Ensure places at table for civil society, private sector, and excluded groups
+ ...

ANTI-CORRUPTION

Means making rules stronger and enforcing them properly.

Fight corruption by speaking out, protecting whistle-blowers, and strengthening oversight and law enforcement.

For example:

+ Enforce zero tolerance for corruption: nobody above the law
+ Build links and joint action with anti-corruption bodies
+ Encourage and protect whistle-blowers
+ Implement and enforce rules on conflicts of interest, collusion, and favouritism
+ Strengthen role of regulators and law enforcement systems
+ ...

WIN

Human rights to water and sanitation are essential for eradicating poverty, building peaceful and prosperous societies, and ensuring that ***'no one is left behind'*** *on the road towards sustainable development.*

What is TAP-I in AWIS

INTEGRITY

Practices impeding corruption and promoting respect for rule of law based on honest performance of duties

TRANSPARENCY

Clear roles and responsibilities of actors exist in writing

ACCOUNTABILITY

Procedures are applied and actors hold each other accountable

PARTICIPATION

Third parties have the possibility to file complaints and influence decisions

INCLUSION

Traditionally-excluded groups meaningfully participate in activities and decision making

Main Indicators Used in AWIS	
Transparency	Existence of written procedures, agreements, and contracts that explain the roles and responsibilities of actors, as well as relevant data and information that is accessible to the public.
Accountability	Application of the written procedures and agreements and, where feasible, the potential compliance of actors (this is known as 'internal accountability').
Participation	Ability of the public, and the users or their representatives (including marginalised and resource-poor groups), to influence decision making, file complaints effectively, and be heard ('external accountability').
Inclusion[1]	Authentic involvement of traditionally excluded individuals and/or groups into processes, activities, and decision/policy making in a way that shares power.

Transparency

Means that everyone has access to relevant information, including information about budgets, plans, and implementation progress, in a manner that is accessible and meaningful.

Accountability

Means that ***all organisations****, including government, service providers, NGOs and development partners* ***understand and fulfil their responsibility*** *in ensuring that everyone has access to decent water and sanitation services, that they can demonstrate to stakeholders that they are carrying out their responsibilities, and that there is the possibility of sanctions where this is not happening.*

Participation

Implies that all stakeholders, including marginalised and resource-poor groups, are meaningfully involved in deciding how water is used, protected, managed and allocated, and how sanitation services are provided.

Anti-corruption

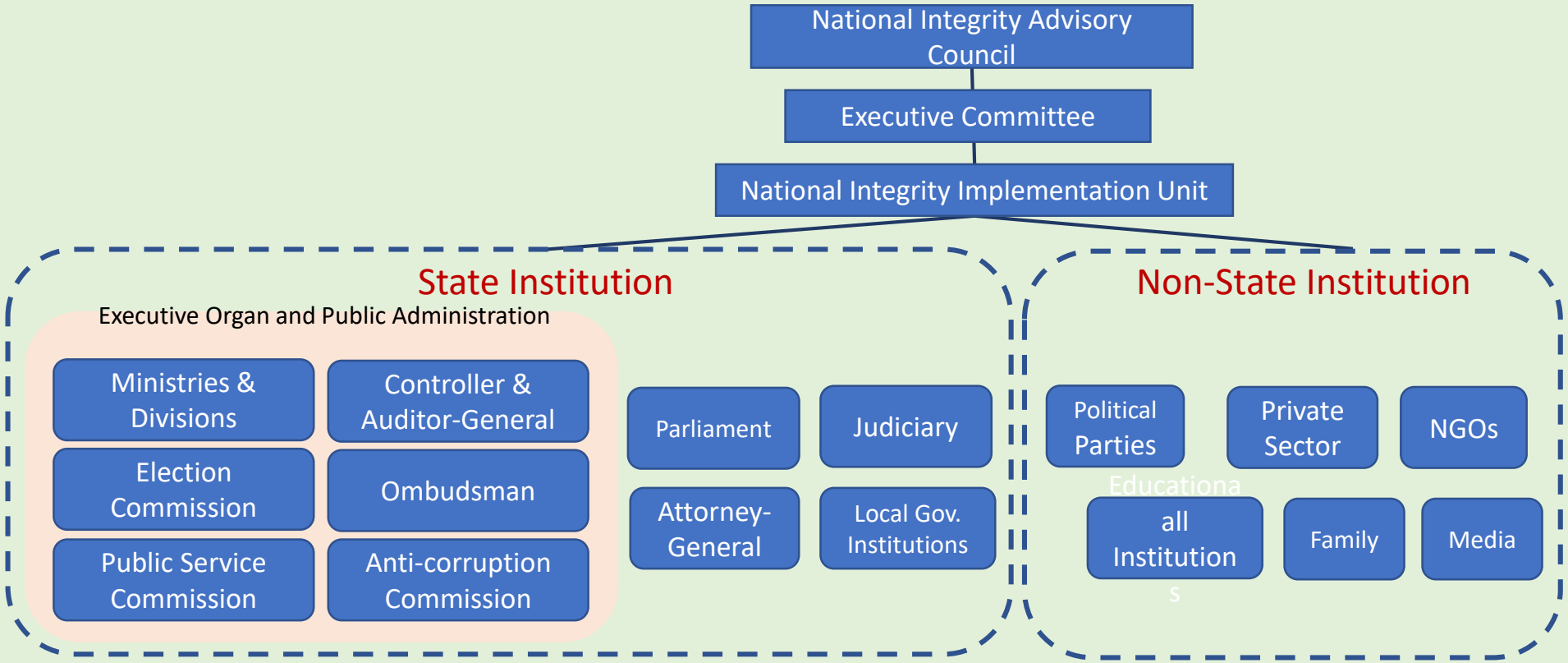
Comprises those actions that reduce or minimize the opportunities for corruption, and which result in action taken where corruption is discovered.

National Integrity Strategy (NIS)

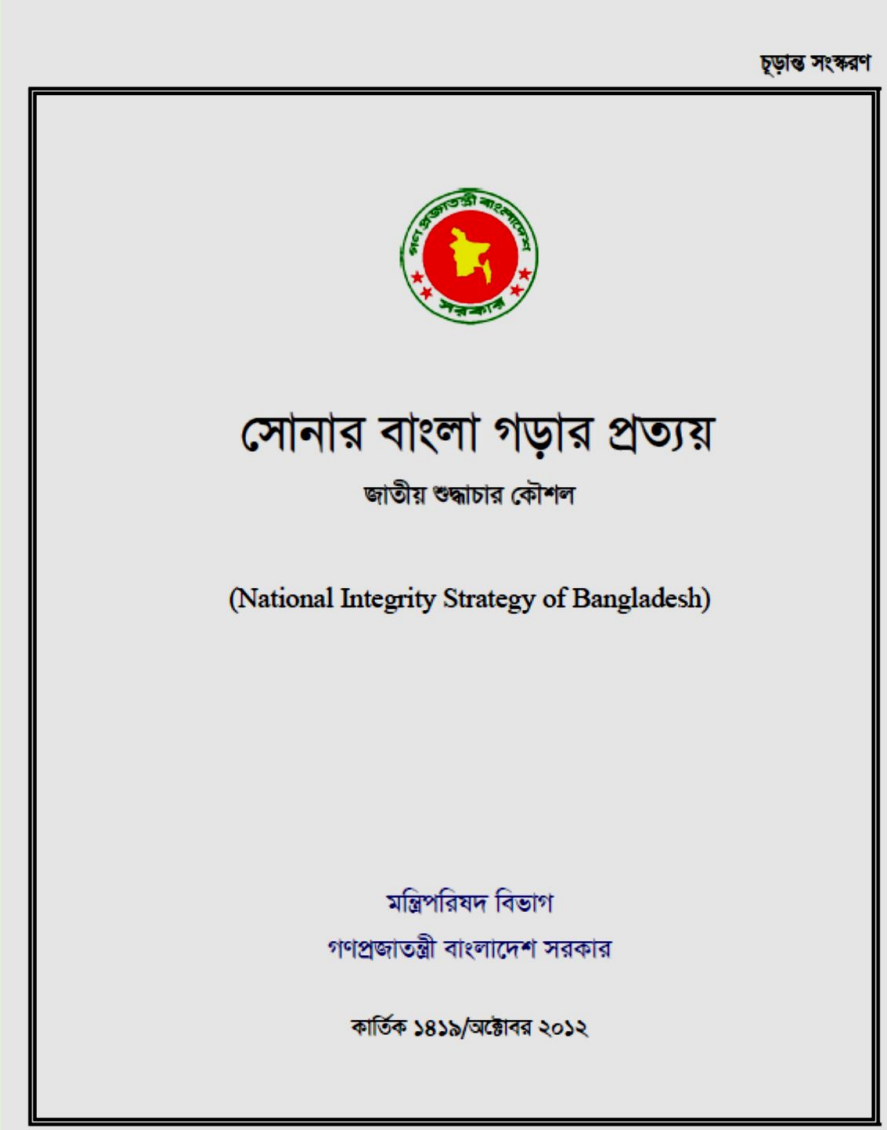
- *Bangladesh has taken steps towards the eradication of corruption including becoming a signatory nation to the United Nations Convention against Corruption in 2007, and establishing an Anti-Corruption Commission;*
- ***The National Integrity Strategy (NIS)** of Bangladesh was approved in 2012.*
- *The NIS aims to unite Bangladeshi society to achieve the integrity of the nation by enhancing awareness of government institutions as well as of the entire nation;*
- *The NIS targets various stakeholders, the public administration has a leading role in NIS implementation.*

- *(JICA, 2017)*

Institutions related to the NIS



Adapted from JICA, 2017



শুদ্ধাচার বলতে সাধারণভাবে নৈতিকতা ও সততা দ্বারা প্রভাবিত আচরণগত উৎকর্ষতা বুঝায়। এর দ্বারা একটি সমাজের কালোত্তীর্ণ মানদণ্ড, নীতি ও প্রথার আনুগত্যও বোঝানো হয়। ব্যক্তি-পর্যায়ে এর অর্থ হলো কর্তব্যনিষ্ঠা ও সততা, তথা চরিত্রনিষ্ঠা।

এই দলিলটিতে শুদ্ধাচারের এই অর্থই গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে।

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