

Evolving water governance practice
Participatory diagnosis of access to water and sanitation services of vulnerable stakeholder groups: the case of Lima

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Location : Metropolitan Area of Lima (Peru)



Timeframe: February 2016→December 2016



Scale (s): Local



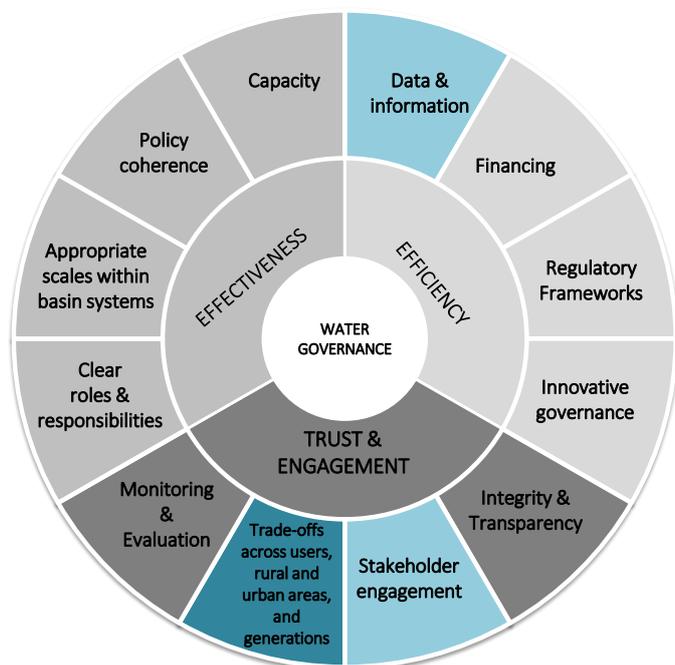
Water function(s): Drinking water supply
Sanitation and water quality

Stakeholders involved	
Science, Academia and research centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC) Pontifical Catholic University of Peru (PUCP)
Central government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID)

Brief description of the practice

In Lima (Peru), an academic institution produced evidence and raised awareness among local stakeholders on the **distributional consequences of water and sanitation services policies on vulnerable groups** (children, teenagers, women groups). The goal of the project was to raise awareness on certain data dimensions of access to and quality of water services that are often **overlooked in aggregated data at metropolitan scale** (i.e. data by neighbourhood). The assessment was based on the 5 components of Human Right to Water and Sanitation (availability, accessibility, quality and safety, affordability, and acceptability). The academic institutions claim the results have not triggered yet any public policy initiatives, but they have **raised awareness** among local stakeholders on the risk of exclusion of vulnerable groups in water services policies at metropolitan level.

OECD Water Governance Principle (s)



■ Most prominent Principle (s) ■ Other related Principle (s)

Governance gaps in implementing the practice according to the practice promoter

- **Lack of information** on the distributional consequences of water and sanitation services policies on vulnerable groups
- Insufficient **engagement and interaction** with vulnerable groups

Reported links to OECD Principles

Principle 5: Data and information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The practice claims that the “Equitable Access Score-card: Supporting policy processes to achieve the human right to water and sanitation”, is a useful self-assessment tool to measure equity of access to water and sanitation.
Principle 10: Stakeholder engagement	<ul style="list-style-type: none">A number of workshops were organised to raise awareness among vulnerable stakeholder groups on the five dimensions of the human right to water and sanitation (availability, accessibility, quality and safety, affordability, and acceptability) and to gather information on the daily challenges faced by citizens.
Principle 11: Trade-offs between users, rural and urban areas, and generations	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The practice claims that prominent information gaps remain to measures access to water services in peri-urban parts of metropolitan areas such as Lima.The academic institutions claim that the qualitative diagnosis showed the distributional consequences of water and sanitation services policies on vulnerable groups (children, teenagers, women groups) living in peri-urban areas.

Reported link to SDGs



Online information:

[Master Thesis: Analysis of water and sanitation services in the Metropolitan Lima Area](#)