

Evolving water governance practice

Assessing access to water and sanitation services of vulnerable stakeholder groups: The case of Castellón (Spain)

	Promoter of the practice:
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Location : Castellón de la Plana, Spain



Timeframe: 16 January 2016 → 31 July 2016



Scale (s): Local



Water function(s): Safe drinking water
Sanitation and water quality

Stakeholders involved	
Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Castellón de la Plana Council
Science, Academia and research centres	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Polytechnic University of Catalonia (UPC) Jaume I University
Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cáritas Medicus Mundi Red Cross

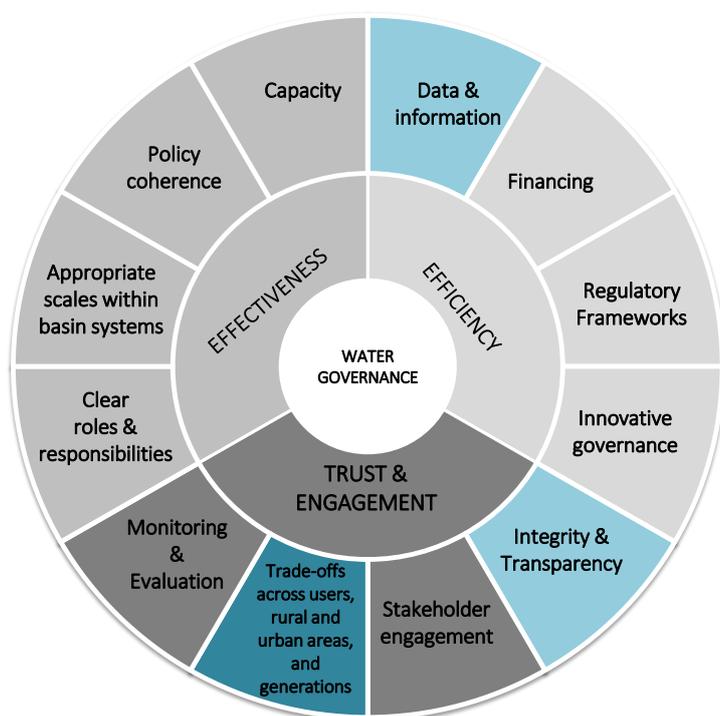
Brief description of the practice

In Castellon (Spain), the Polytechnic University of Catalonia reports to have produced evidence among local stakeholders on the distributional consequences of water and sanitation services policies on rural and urban populations. The diagnosis is reported to have a **twofold objective**: first, to **acquire knowledge** on the provision of water and sanitation services analysed through a human rights perspective in a Mediterranean city; second, **to test a methodology** to measure a access to water services based on participatory analysis. A report *Urban Water – Castelló de la Plana* presents the results of the participatory diagnosis.

Governance gaps in implementing the practice according to the practice promoter

- **Insufficient** water-related information to design policies that address inequalities of vulnerable stakeholder groups
- **Lack of transparency** on information related to water and sanitation services

OECD Water Governance Principle (s)



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

Access the OECD Principles in 16 languages [here](#)

Reported links to OECD Principles

<p>Principle 5: Data and information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Polytechnic University of Catalonia claims the report presenting the results of the participatory diagnosis <i>Urban Water – Castellón de la Plana</i> presents rich information on the provision of water and sanitation services from a human rights perspective. • The Polytechnic University of Catalonia argues the report has also identified data and information gaps that will help design better policies to address vulnerable groups inequalities in terms of access to water and sanitation services
<p>Principle 9: Integrity and transparency</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • According to the Polytechnic University of Catalonia, the diagnosis also suggests that important transparency gaps remain in terms of access to public information on water services. Among others, the report is claimed to highlight lack of public information on the water supply system, or the differences on water quality depending on the treatment
<p>Principle 11: Trade-offs across users, rural and urban areas, and generations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The practice is reported to produce evidence on the distributional consequences of water and sanitation services policies on rural and urban populations, particularly on the uncontrolled provision of access to water and sanitation between temporary agricultural workers that live close to the fields during the collection season.

Reported link to SDGs



Online information:

[Urban Water – Castelló de la Plana: Participatory diagnosis on the Human Right to Water and Sanitation in small towns](#)