

Submitted by the United States to the
Intergovernmental Preparatory Meeting for the
13th Session of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development

Policy Options and Practical Measures to Expedite Implementation on Sanitation

Based on the broad range of experiences and best practices that emerged from CSD-12, the policy options and practical measures highlighted below can advance progress toward internationally agreed objectives related to capacity and financing for sanitation (including, inter alia, Agenda 21, Chapter 18; CSD 6, paragraphs 13-19; and, Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, paragraphs 8, 25, & 28). Although these options may find widespread applicability, not all of them are necessarily relevant to every circumstance.

Theme:

- Capacity and financing requirements for meeting the sanitation targets in the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation

- Establish a national policy that provides financial assistance to construct publicly owned waste treatment works.
Case study: Financing America's Clean Water Since 1987
(<http://www.epa.gov/owm/cwfinance/index.htm>)
- Establish national or regional project development facilities to assist in preparing infrastructure projects for investment and creating opportunities for private sector development.
Case study: Balkans Infrastructure Development Facility for Private Sector Participation in South East Europe (www.bidfacility.com)
- Establish innovative financing mechanisms such as pooled or revolving funds to provide low-interest loans to municipalities for water and sanitation infrastructure projects.
Case study: Tools for Mobilizing Finance
(http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/environment/water/wwf3.factsheets/tools.for.mobilizing.finance.pdf)
- Use partial loan guarantees to mobilize domestic capital for water and sanitation related infrastructure.
Case study: Designing Loan Guarantees to Spur Growth in Developing Countries
(http://www.usaid.gov/our_work/economic_growth_and_trade/development_credit/designing_loan_guarantees.pdf)