

Recommendations in Brief

- 1) Clean water and sanitation must become a higher priority because they are fundamental to human health and reducing poverty.**
- 2) All schools and orphanages should have clean water, sanitation, and hygiene education by 2015.**
- 3) The President of the United States and his Administration should develop a strategy to mobilize American resources and institutions to become more involved in water internationally.**
- 4) For reasons of health, the economy, and environmental sustainability, governments must invest more in water infrastructure.**
- 5) Decisions about covering the costs of clean water and sanitation should be decided through a participatory process that ensures the needs of the poor are met and provides sufficient funds for maintenance.**
- 6) Because water and sanitation are often the responsibility of women in much of the developing world, they should become more directly involved in managing water resources and making water-related decisions.**

- 7) Development assistance should emphasize building local capacity, creating legal frameworks for managing water, and building local sources of funding.**
- 8) Promising partnerships among governments, not-for-profits, community and faith-based organizations, and businesses should be replicated and scaled up.**
- 9) Decentralized water treatment systems or point-of-use household treatment, coupled with sustained hygiene education, should be deployed more widely, especially where they can reduce water-related disease immediately.**
- 10) Decisions about managing water resources must involve all stake holders and all relevant factors in supply and demand, with efficient water use and protection of ecosystems as central goals.**