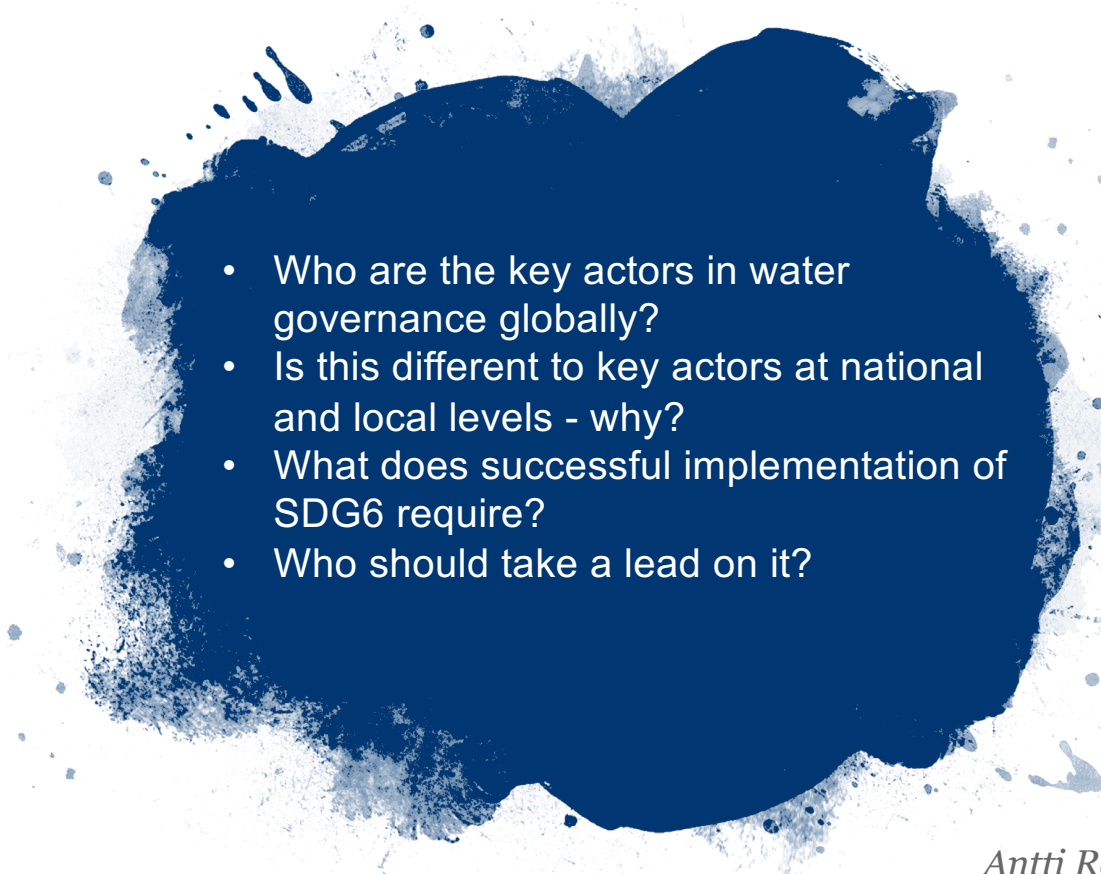


Global Water Governance 15.1.2019, Aalto yliopisto

Antti Rautavaara, Senior Development Adviser (Water)

Development Policy Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland

- 
- Who are the key actors in water governance globally?
 - Is this different to key actors at national and local levels - why?
 - What does successful implementation of SDG6 require?
 - Who should take a lead on it?

Global Water Governance

15.1.2019, Aalto yliopisto

Antti Rautavaara, Senior Development Adviser (Water)

Development Policy Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland



- Antti and Terhi;
- Children: Ani (15), Kia (13) and Tim (10);



UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

- Aalto University 1993-1998
- **Royal Inst. Tech. Stockholm 1996-1997;**
- Finnish Consulting Group 1998-2000;
- **UNDP China 2001-2003;**
- Pöyry Group 2003-2005;
- **MFA: Ethiopia 2006-2008;**
- MFA: Economic Adviser 2009-2010;
- MFA: Senior Water Adviser 2011-2013;
- **UNICEF Nepal: WASH Chief 2013-2016;**
- MFA: Senior Water Adviser 2017 onwards.

SOME WATER SECTOR CHALLENGES

- 844 million people without basic **water** service (JMP 2017); 2,1 billion without safely managed water ;
- 2,3 billion people without **sanitation** service (JMP 2017), only 2.9 million use safely managed sanitation;
- 1 million children **die** annually in India to sanitation related diseases;
- Effective water and sanitation management relies on the participation of a range of stakeholders, including local communities. 80 per cent of countries have clearly defined procedures for engaging service users/communities in water and sanitation management (2015).
- 65 per cent of the 130 countries reported that Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) plans were in place at the national level.
- ODA for the water sector has been rising steadily, but has remained relatively constant as a proportion of total ODA disbursements, at approximately 5 per cent since 2005.
- In 2015, ODA disbursements in the water sector totalled about \$8.6 Billion.
- BUT estimated 1,7 Trillion USD is required by 2030 to reach SDG6.1 and SDG6.2 targets only (The World Bank)
- Need for WASH financing is very high, app. 120-130 (SAFE) and app 40 billion USD/a (BASIC);
- Needs and costs are increasing due to protracted conflicts and natural disasters;

global



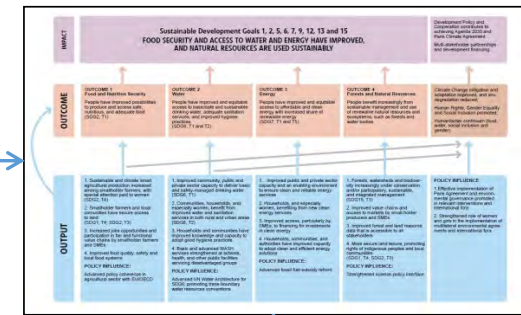
national



ministry



practise



GOAL 6. ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

TARGETS

- 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
- 6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations



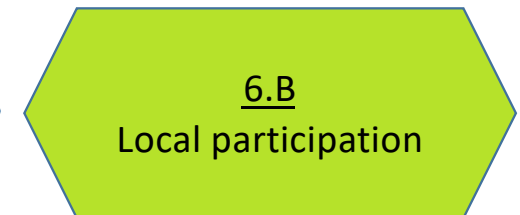
results

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



- **Target 6.1:** *By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable **drinking water for ALL***
- **Target 6.2:** *By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable **sanitation and hygiene for ALL**, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations*

Means of
Implementation:



SDG 6: Water and Sanitation

- By 2030, achieve universal and **equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water** for all
- By 2030, achieve access to **adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene** for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- By 2030, **improve water quality** by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- By 2030, substantially **increase water-use efficiency** across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
- By 2030, implement **integrated water resources management** at all levels, including through **transboundary cooperation** as appropriate
- By 2020, **protect and restore water-related ecosystems**, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- By 2030, expand international **cooperation and capacity-building support to developing** countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Agreed standards, methods and responsibilities

Service level	Definition
Safely managed	Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority chemical contamination
Basic	Drinking water from an improved source provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
Limited	Drinking water from an improved source where collection time exceeds over 30 minutes for a roundtrip to collect water, including queuing
Unimproved	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
No service	Drinking water collected directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel

Water Supply

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.



Sanitation

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECACTION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste

Note: improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.



Hygiene

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility on premises

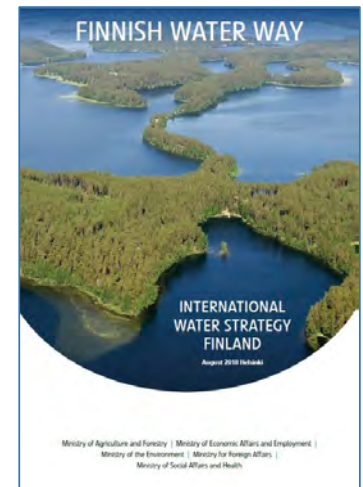
Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

SERVICE LEVEL	DRINKING WATER	SANITATION	HYGIENE
Advanced	To be defined at national level	To be defined at national level	To be defined at national level
Basic (SDG)	Drinking water from an improved source is available at the school	Improved facilities, which are single-sex and usable at the school	Handwashing facilities that have water and soap are available
Limited	There is an improved source (piped, protected well/spring, rainwater, packaged/delivered water), but water is not available at time of survey	There are improved facilities (flush/pour flush toilets, pit latrine with slab, composting toilet), but not single-sex or not usable at time of survey	Handwashing facilities with water, but no soap
No service	No water source or unimproved source (unprotected well/spring, surface water)	No toilets or latrines, or unimproved facilities (pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines, bucket latrines)	No handwashing facilities at the school or handwashing facilities with no water

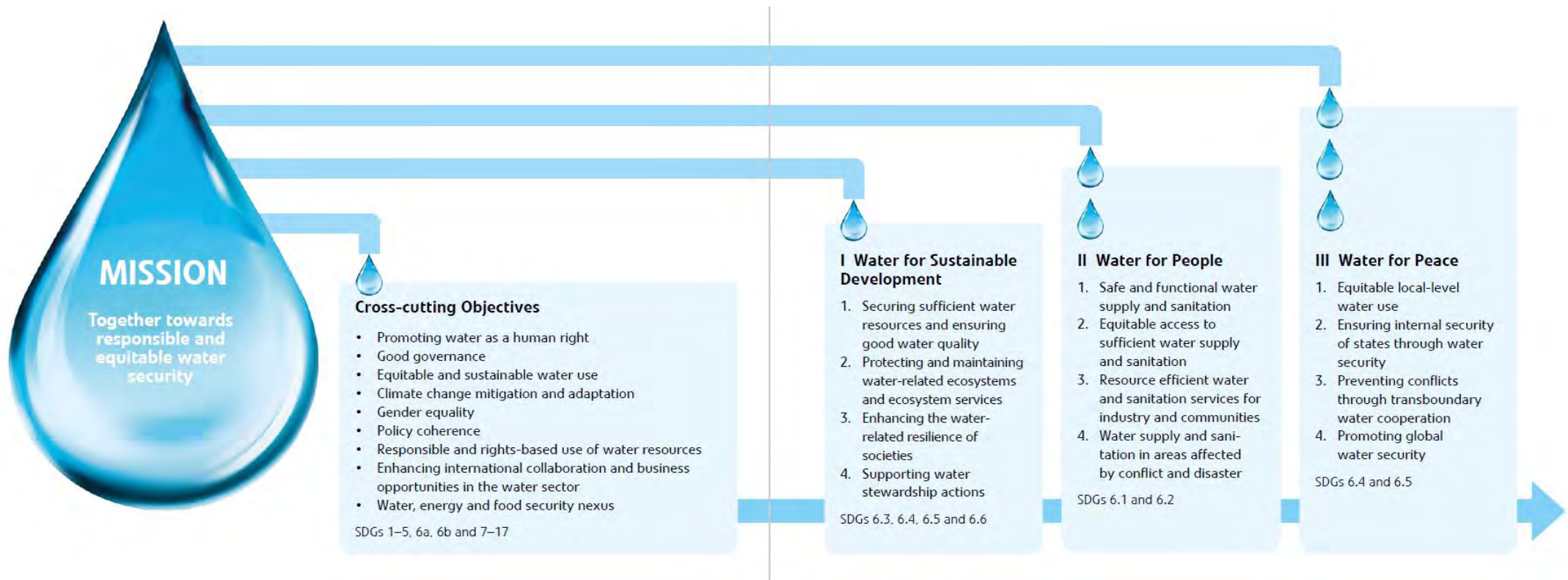
WASH in Schools

International Water Strategy Finland (August/2018)

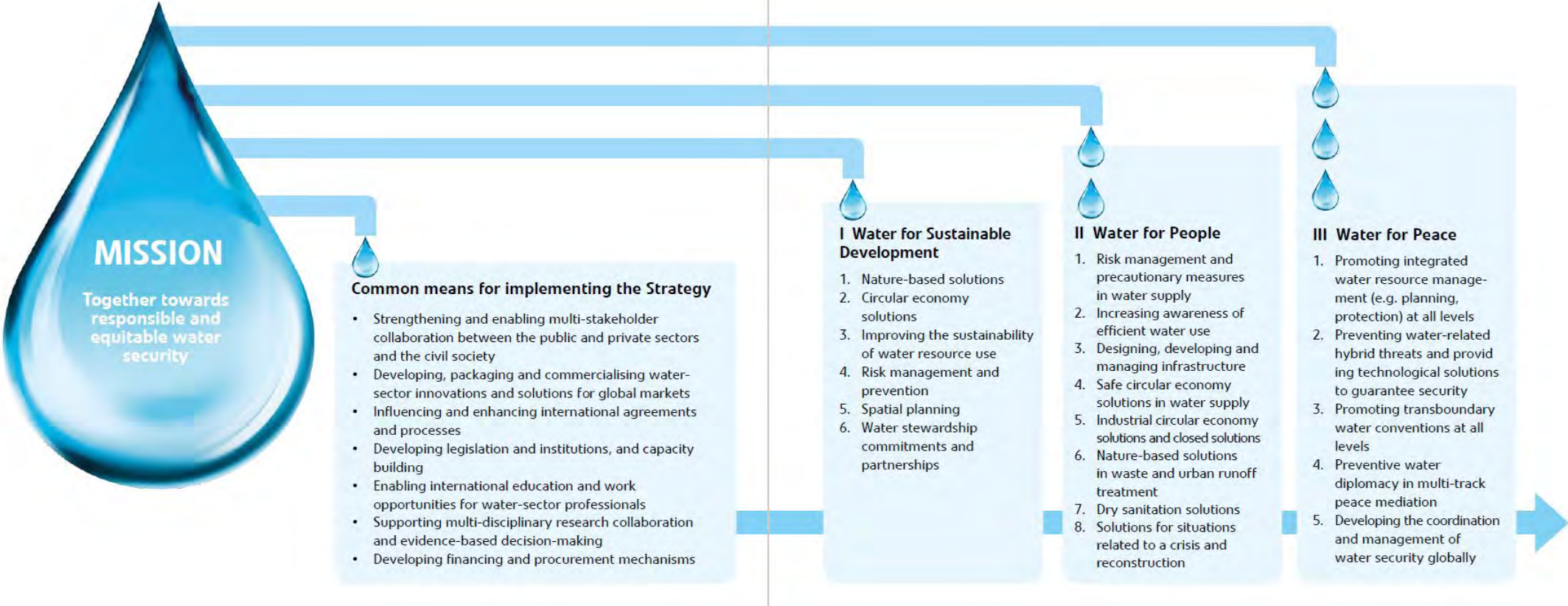
- Strategy: 5 ministries (6 ministers)
 - Mission: Together towards responsible and equitable water security
 - Vision: Water-Secure World by 2030
 - Concept: Finnish Water Way
- Human Rights Based equitable use
 - Multi-stakeholder approach
 - Cross-sectoral collaboration
 - Interministerial working group
 - Finnish Water Forum
 - Up until 2030



Objectives under three pillars:



Means are policies, actions and tools as defined in periodically reassessed and prepared Action Plans



Finland's Development Policy



Main objective:

Reduction of poverty and inequality, Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development as a framework

Founding principles:

- Human rights -based approach;
- Cross-cutting objectives (gender equality, reducing inequality, climate sustainability)
- Ownership and use of local systems

Water in the Government Programme

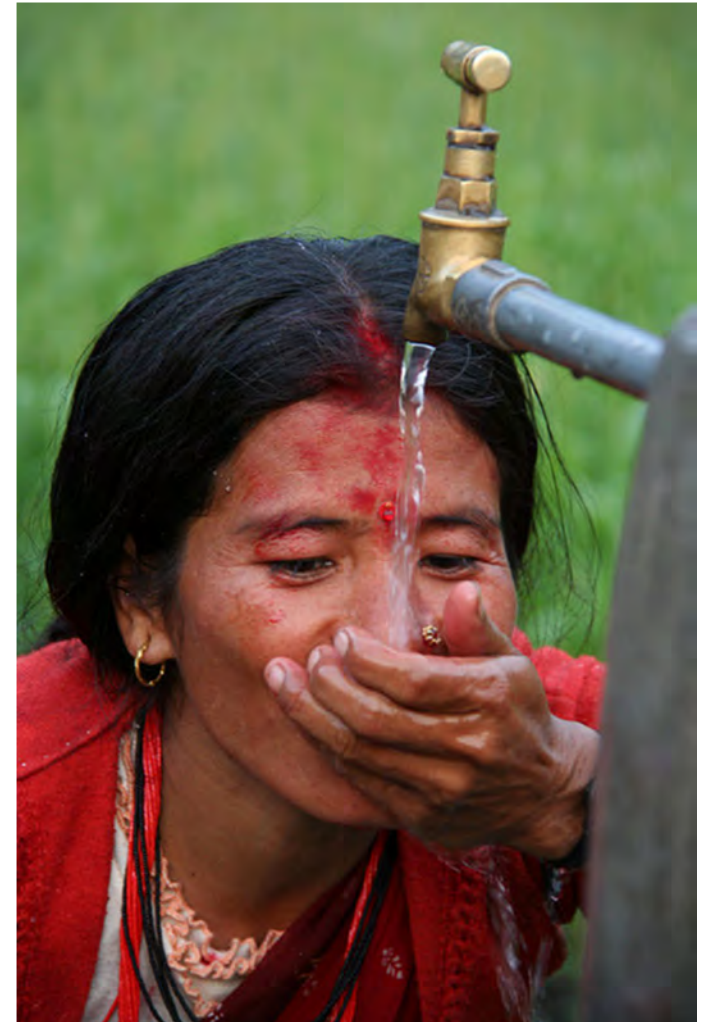
Priority IV Goal 4.

Food security and access to water and energy have improved, and natural resources are used sustainably.

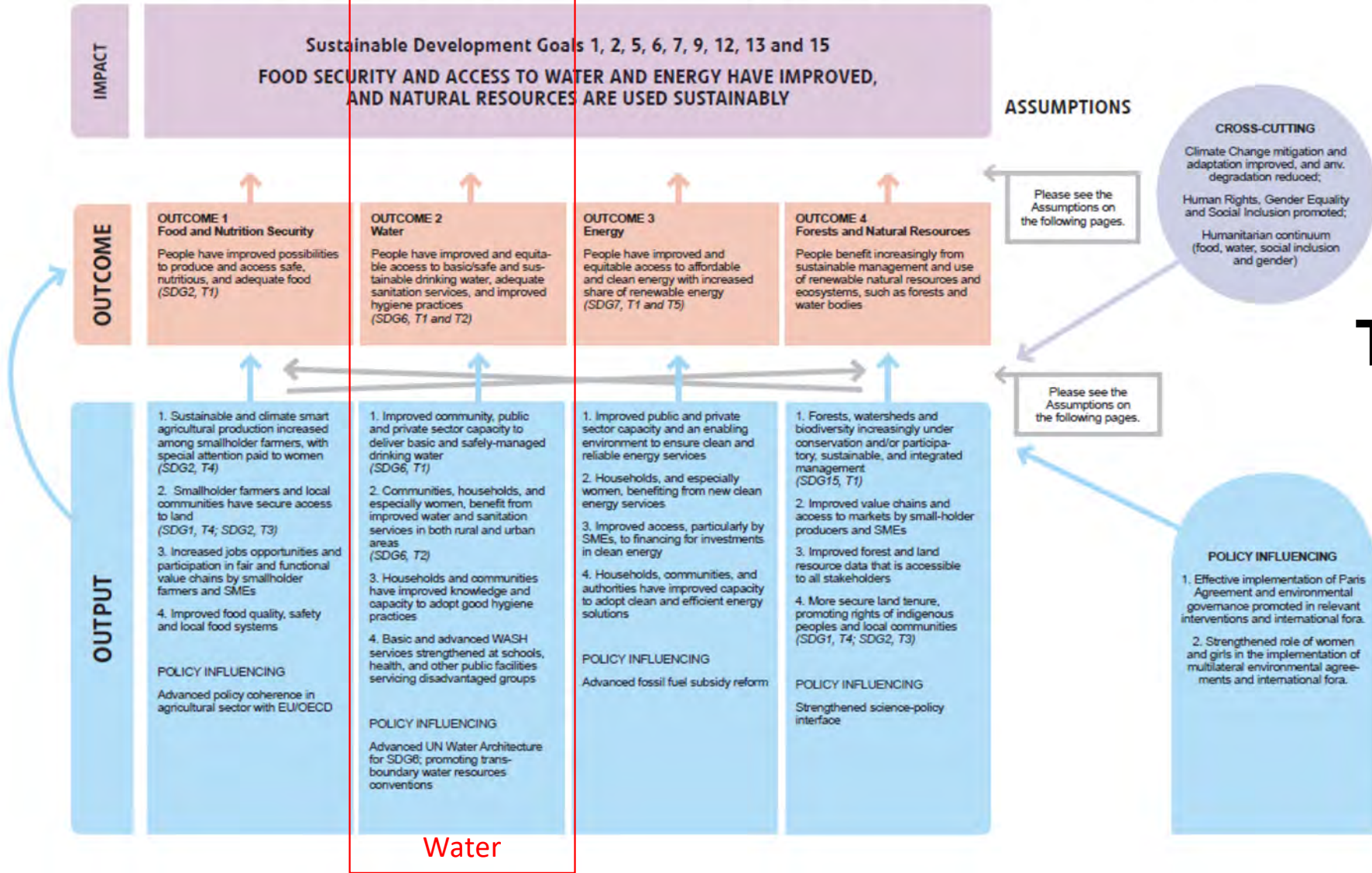
Sub-Goal 4.2:

The number of people with access to high-quality water supply has increased and more people have access to and use decent toilets.

**Finland provides annually
about 17-10 MEUR funding
for water sector development
cooperation**



Theory of Change - Development Policy Priority Area 4: Natural Resources



Theory of Change

Development cooperation

- Policy influencing at global, regional and national levels;
- Multilateral cooperation (trust funds):
 - Palestine (WB)
 - Afghanistan and Nepal (UNICEF)
- Bilateral cooperation (programmes): Nepal, Ethiopia ja Kenya
- Regional cooperation
 - Regional cooperation FinnwaterWEI-programme (water resources + water supply)
 - UNECE Transboundary Water Resources Management (Water Diplomacy)
- Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) cooperation;
- Research and Development, Knowledge Management;
- Public Investment Facility (PIF), mixed-credit support instrument for private companies

Development Cooperation: WASH Results 2015-2018



INDICATORS USED:

Water Supply:

Number of people benefiting from improved (basic and safely-managed) water supply as a result of programme (direct beneficiaries), disaggregated by urban and rural.

Sanitation:

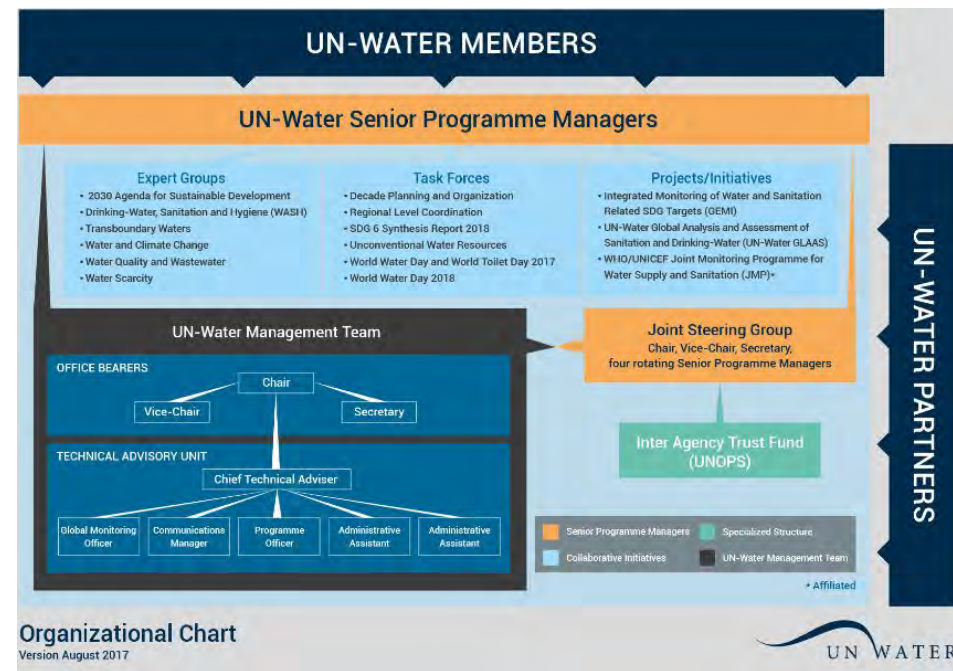
Number of people benefiting from improved (basic and safely managed) sanitation as a result of programme (direct beneficiaries), disaggregated by urban and rural;

WASH in Schools:

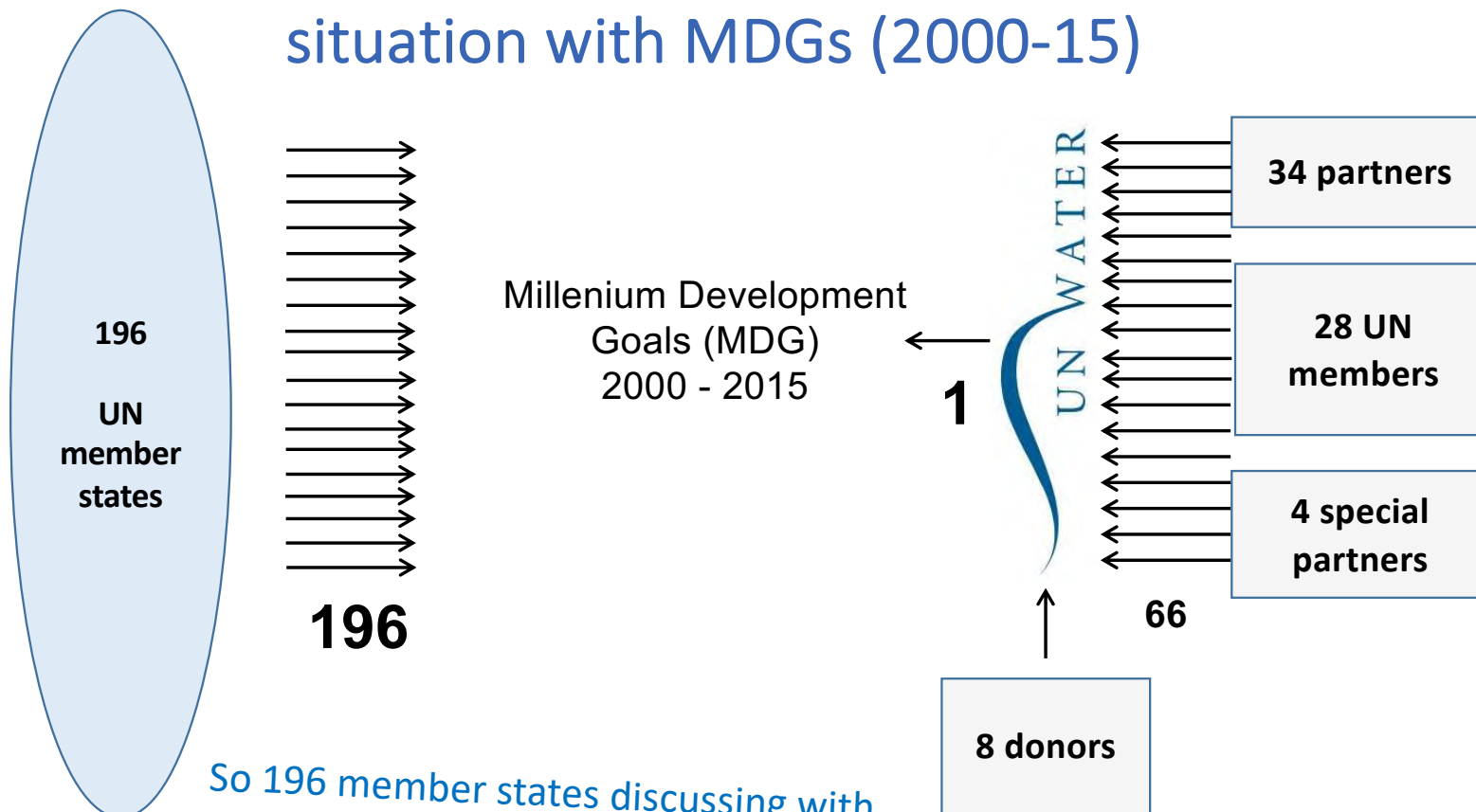
Number of people benefiting from improved (basic and advanced service) institutional (schools and health centers) sanitation which are Child, Gender and Disabled (CGD) inclusive.



- There is no single UN entity dedicated exclusively to water issues;
- Over 30 UN organizations carry out water and sanitation programmes;
- Reflecting the fact that water issues run through all of the UN’s main focus areas;
- UN-Water’s role is to coordinate that UN family “*delivers as one*” in response to water related challenges;
- 28 UN agencies as members (UNICEF, UNDP, FAO, UNEP, UNCHR, WHO... ;
- 4 special partners (WSSCC, Global Compact...)
- 34 partners (WWF, WaterAid, World Water Council, IUCN...)
- Global IWRM = UN Water and “it’s interface” with UN member states;

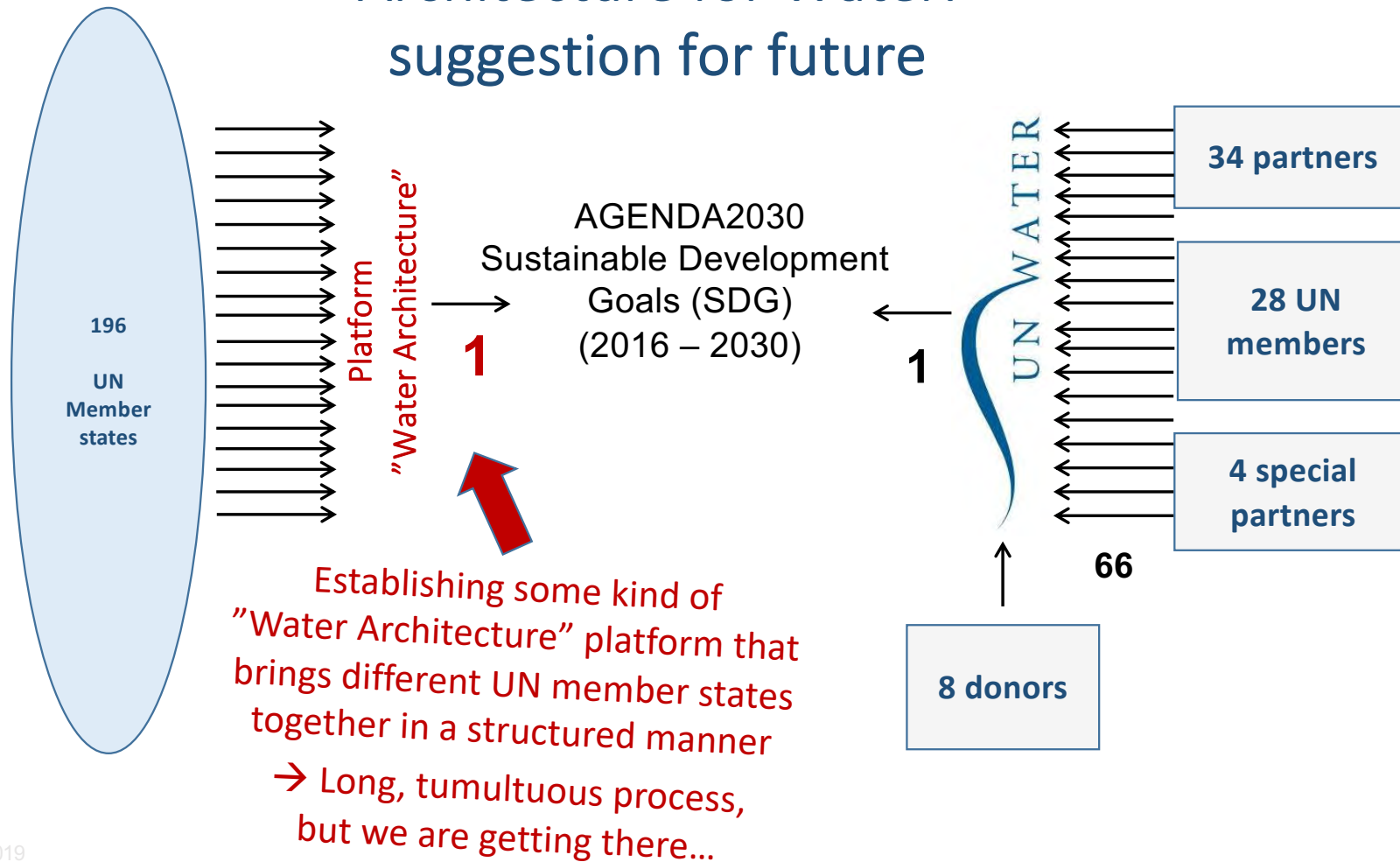


Global Institutional Architecture for Water: situation with MDGs (2000-15)



So 196 member states discussing with one UN coordinating body: does this make sense & is it viable...?

Global Institutional Architecture for Water: suggestion for future



Global Institutional Architecture for Water

- Global Water Governance structure is highly fragmented, single-issue perspectives;
- Disconnection between water processes and international water policy and international political level;
- No dedicated UN intergovernmental body on water → lack of integration;
- Mismatch between 2030 Agenda and international political structures to effectively implement the agenda;
- No integrated monitoring and review of implementation of the new global water agenda;

→ Finland one of the key players that aim to improve the situation: establishing a more structured way for UN member states to discuss water-related issues together (e.g. platform or conference)



Global Water Governance NOW

- High Level Political Forum
 - Annually in July at New York (week official + 3 days ministerial)
 - Review and manage implementation of Agenda2030
 - Last year SDG6 included as a theme, this year 9-18 July 2019
 - Theme in 2019: *Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality*
 - 4 quality education, 8 work and growth, 10 reduced inequalities, 13 climate, 16 peace, justice and institutions and 17 partnerships;
→ Ministerial Declaration as key outcome
- UN-Water: Synthesis Report of SDG 6 implementation
→ "World is off track"
- Finland has hosted for "Friends of the Water" group a platform/meeting to discuss Synthesis Report prior to HLPF 2018 → No Water Architecture platform yet exists, but progress being made
- Voluntary National Reports → Finland prepared in 2017
- KEPA (FINGO) prepared a shadow report for HLPF in 2018 → three page Water part by Huussi ry

THANK YOU!

Antti Rautavaara, Senior Development Adviser (Water)

Development Policy Department, Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland