

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?

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



	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;
1E	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;



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

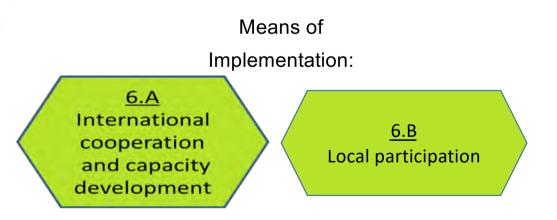


results

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



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 Sanitation Hygiene SERVICE LEVEL SERVICE LEVEL DEFINITION DEFINITION SERVICE LEVEL DEFINITION Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other Drinking water from an improved water source that is Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with BASIC SAFELY MANAGED located on premises, available when needed and free SAFELY MANAGED households and where excreta are safely disposed of in soap and water from faecal and priority chemical contamination situ or transported and treated offsite Availability of a handwashing facility on premises LIMITED Drinking water from an improved source, provided Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other without soap and water BASIC collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round BASIC households No handwashing facility on premises trip, including queuing NO FACILITY Drinking water from an improved source for which Use of improved facilities shared between two or more Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with LIMITED collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, LIMITED households tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for including queuing handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents. UNIMPROVED unprotected spring UNIMPROVED latrines or bucket latrines Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, SURFACE WATER stream, canal or irrigation canal open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or OPEN DEFECATION with solid waste SERVICE DRINKING SANITATION HYGIENE LEVEL WATER Note: improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water. latrines with slabs. To be defined at To be defined at To be defined at Advanced national level national level national level FREE FROM CONTAMINATION WASTEWATER TREATED OFF-SITE BASIC Handwashing SAFELY MANAGED facilities that have SAFELY MANAGED SERVICE Basic (SDG) sex and usable at water and soap are SERVICE available AVAILABLE ACCESSIBLE ON PREMISES EXCRETA EXCRETA WHEN TREATED EMPTIED AND AND DISPOSED OF IN SITU TREATED There is an improved There are improved Handwashing OFF-SITE source (piped, facilities (flush/ facilities with pour flush toilets. water, but no soap protected well/ spring, rainwater, pit latrine with slab, Limited packaged/delivered composting toilet), water), but water but not single-sex is not available at or not usable at time of survey time of survey No water source or No toilets or latrines, No handwashing unimproved source or unimproved facilities at unprotected well/ facilities (pit the school or No service spring, surface latrines without a handwashing water) slab or platform, facilities with no. hanging latrines, 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:

MISSION

Together towards responsible and equitable water security

Cross-cutting Objectives

- Promoting water as a human right
- Good governance
- Equitable and sustainable water use
- Climate change mitigation and adaptation
- Gender equality
- Policy coherence
- · Responsible and rights-based use of water resources
- Enhancing international collaboration and business
 opportunities in the water sector
- Water, energy and food security nexus

SDGs 1-5, 6a, 6b and 7-17

I Water for Sustainable Development

- Securing sufficient water resources and ensuring good water quality
- 2. Protecting and maintaining
- water-related ecosystems and ecosystem servicesEnhancing the water-
- related resilience of societies
- 4. Supporting water stewardship actions

SDGs 6.3, 6.4, 6.5 and 6.6

II Water for People

- Safe and functional water supply and sanitation
- Equitable access to sufficient water supply and sanitation
- Resource efficient water and sanitation services for industry and communities
- Water supply and sanitation in areas affected by conflict and disaster

SDGs 6.1 and 6.2

ind 6.6

III Water for Peace

- Equitable local-level water use
- Ensuring internal security of states through water security
- Preventing conflicts through transboundary water cooperation
- 4. Promoting global water security

SDGs 6.4 and 6.5

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

MISSION

Together towards responsible and equitable water security

Common means for implementing the Strategy

- Strengthening and enabling multi-stakeholder collaboration between the public and private sectors and the civil society
- Developing, packaging and commercialising watersector innovations and solutions for global markets
- Influencing and enhancing international agreements and processes
- Developing legislation and institutions, and capacity building
- Enabling international education and work opportunities for water-sector professionals
- Supporting multi-disciplinary research collaboration and evidence-based decision-making
- Developing financing and procurement mechanisms

I Water for Sustainable Development

- Nature-based solutions
 Circular economy
- solutions
- Improving the sustainability of water resource use
 Risk management and
- prevention
- 5. Spatial planning
- Water stewardship commitments and partnerships

II Water for People

- Risk management and precautionary measures in water supply
- 2. Increasing awareness of efficient water use
- 3. Designing, developing and managing infrastructure
- 4. Safe circular economy solutions in water supply
- Industrial circular economy solutions and closed solutions
- Nature-based solutions in waste and urban runoff treatment
- 7. Dry sanitation solutions
- 8. Solutions for situations related to a crisis and reconstruction

III Water for Peace

- Promoting integrated water resource management (e.g. planning, protection) at all levels
- Preventing water-related hybrid threats and provid ing technological solutions to guarantee security
- Promoting transboundary water conventions at all levels
- Preventive water diplomacy in multi-track peace mediation
- Developing the coordination and management of water security globally

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.

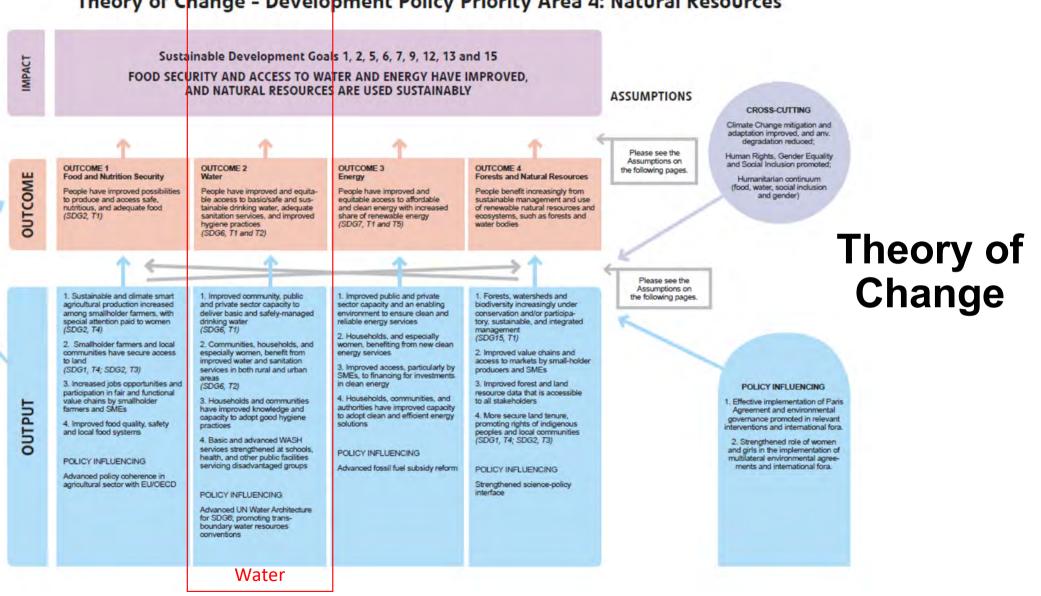
Food security and access to water and energy have improved, and natural resources are used sustainably.

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

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), disaggreted by urban and rural.

Sanitation:

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

WASH in Schools:

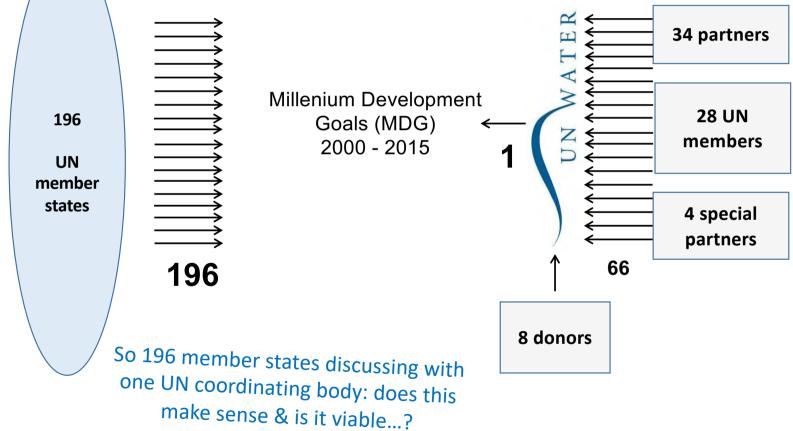
Number of people benefiting from improved (basic and advanced service) institutional (schools and health centers) sanitation which are Child, Gender and Disabled (CGD) inclusive.



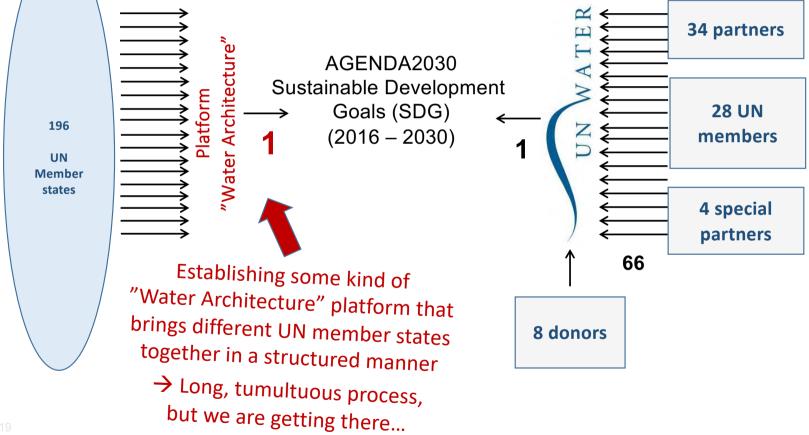
- There is no single UN entity dedicated exclusively to water issues;
- Over 30 UN organizations carry out water and sanitation programmes;
- Reflecting the fact that water issues run through all of the UN's main focus areas;
- UN-Water's role is to coordinate that UN family "delivers as one" in response 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;

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UN-Wat	er Senior Programme M	anagers
Expert Groups 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Transboundary Waters Water and Climate Change Water Quality and Wastewater Water Scarcity	Task Forces - Decade Planning and Organization - Regional Level Coordination - SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018 - Unconventional Water Resources - World Water Day and World Toilet Day 2017 - World Water Day 2018	Projects/Initiatives Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDO Targets (GEM) UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (UN-Water GLAS) WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMR)+
UN-Water Management Team		Joint Steering Group Chair, Vice-Chair, Secretary, four rotating Senior Programme Managers
Chair Vice-Chair TECHNICAL ADVISORY UNIT Chief Technical Advis	Secretary	Inter Agency Trust Fund (UNOPS)
Diobal Monitoring Communications Programme Officer Officer	Assistant Assistant	enice Programme Militagers Specialized Structure aliaborative Initiatives III VM-Water Management Team

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



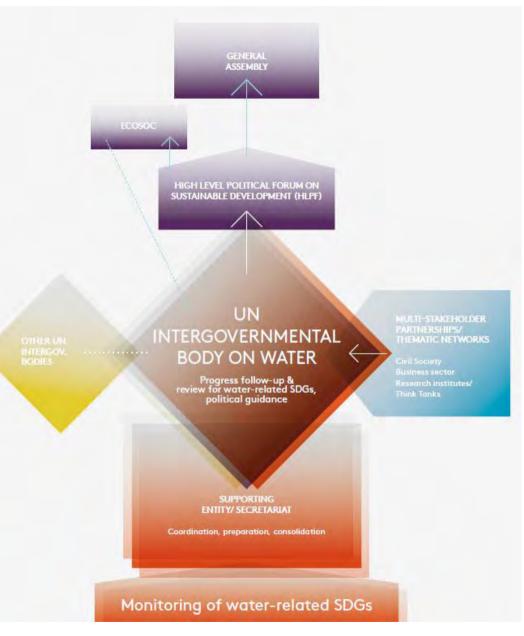
Global Institutional Architecture for Water: suggestion for future



Global Institutional Architecture for Water

- Global Water Governance structure is highly fragmented, single-issue prespectives;
- 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;

 \rightarrow Finland one of the key players that aim to improve the sitution: 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;
 - \rightarrow 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!

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