



Water as a Driver for Development

(21 March 2017, Water at Risk Seminar)

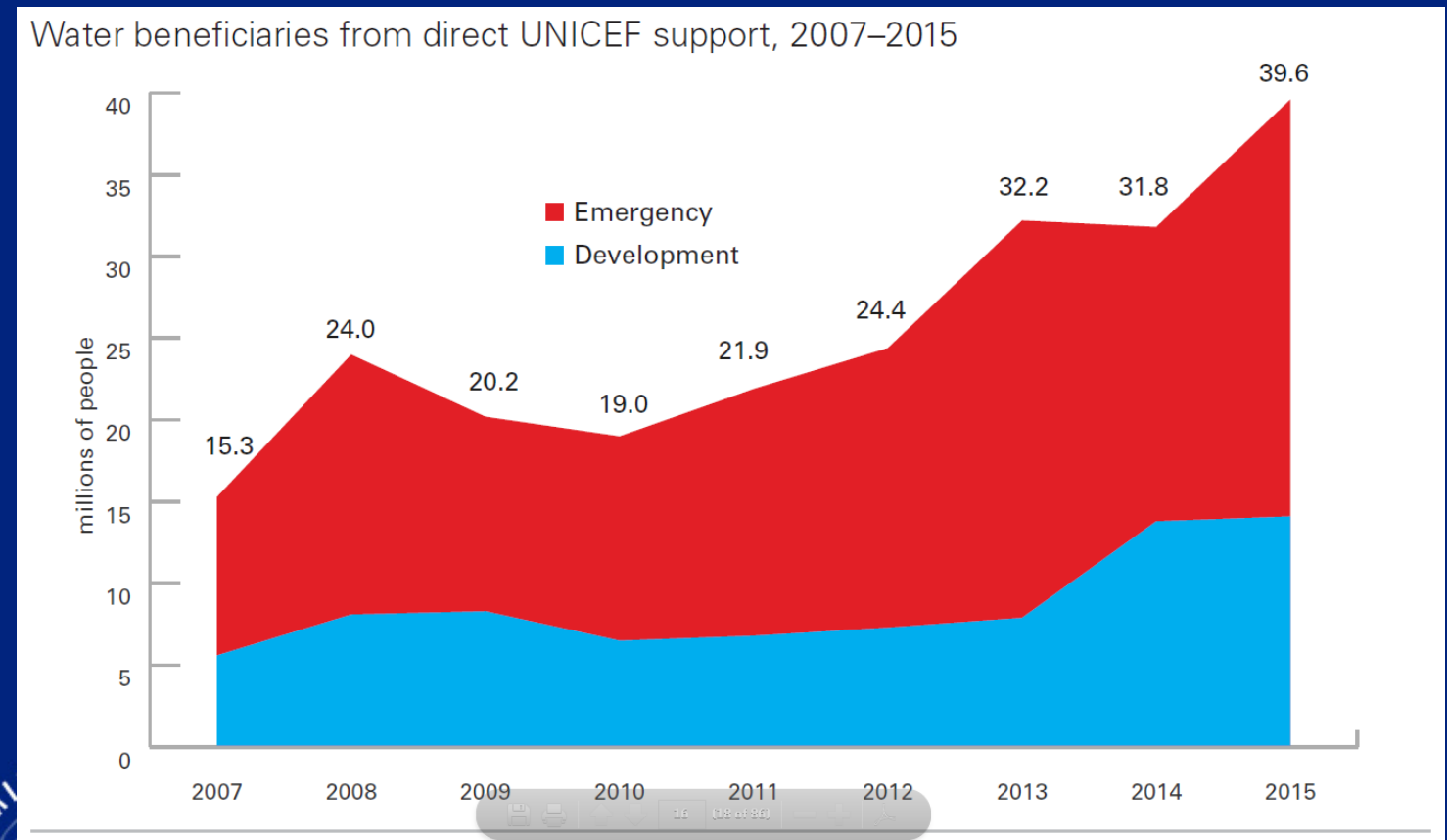
- 2017 – Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland;
- 2014 – 2016 UNICEF, Nepal;
- 2009 – 2013 Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland;
- 2005 – 2008 Embassy of Finland, Ethiopia;
- 2003 – 2005 Pöyry Group, Finland;
- 2001 – 2003 UNDP, China;
- 1998 – 2000 Finnish Consulting Group, Finland.

(including insights from UNICEF HQ; Guy Hutton and Tom Slaymaker)



Mega Drivers

- Human Right, all people 24/7;
- Population growth, urbanisation and industrialisation;
- Climate Change → Natural disasters;
- Conflicts → Humanitarian aid increasing, less for Development?
- Political mega-changes → aid flows;
- Transboundary water resources;
- Water diplomacy;



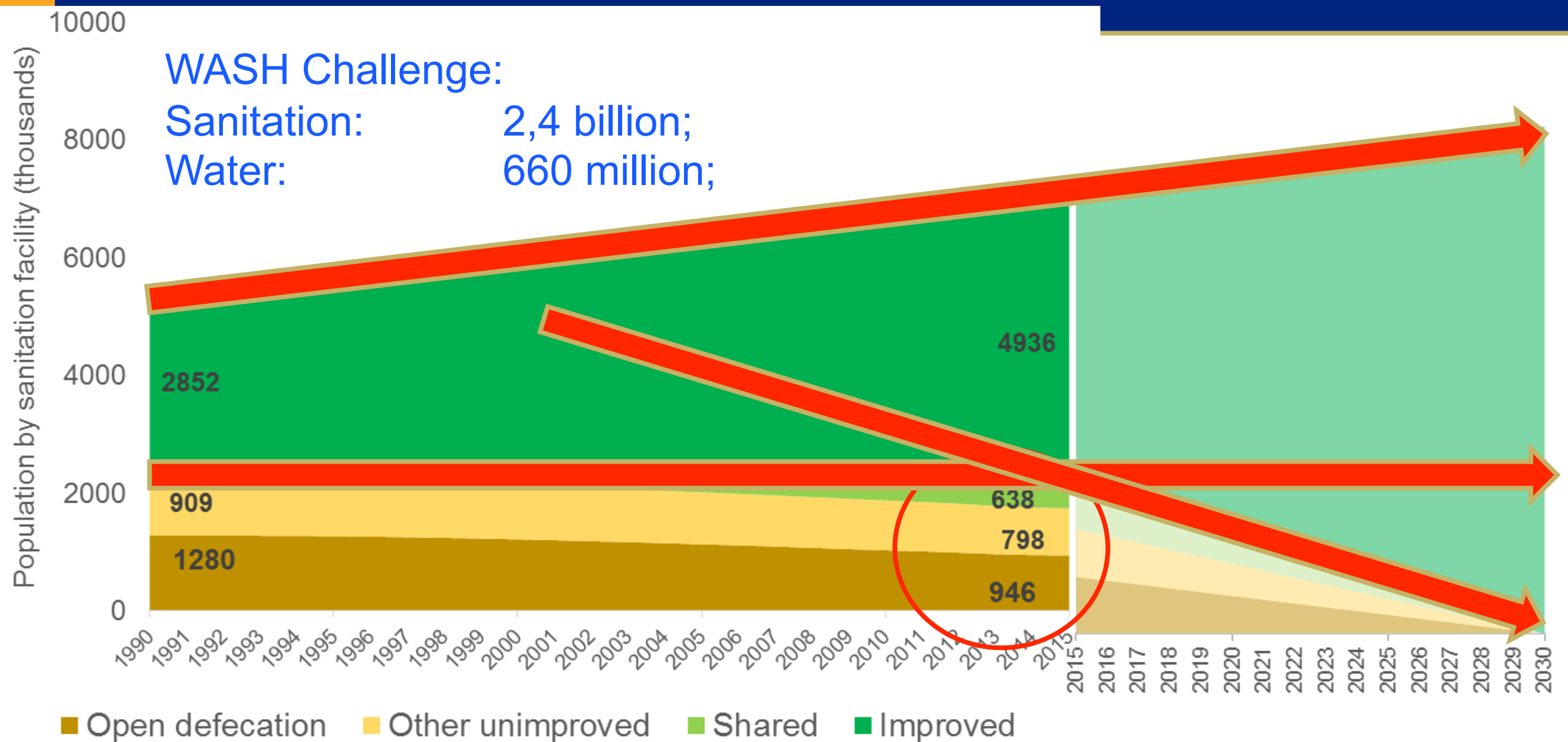
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



Beoynd traditional WASH;
Enabling other SDGs;
Are these rational?



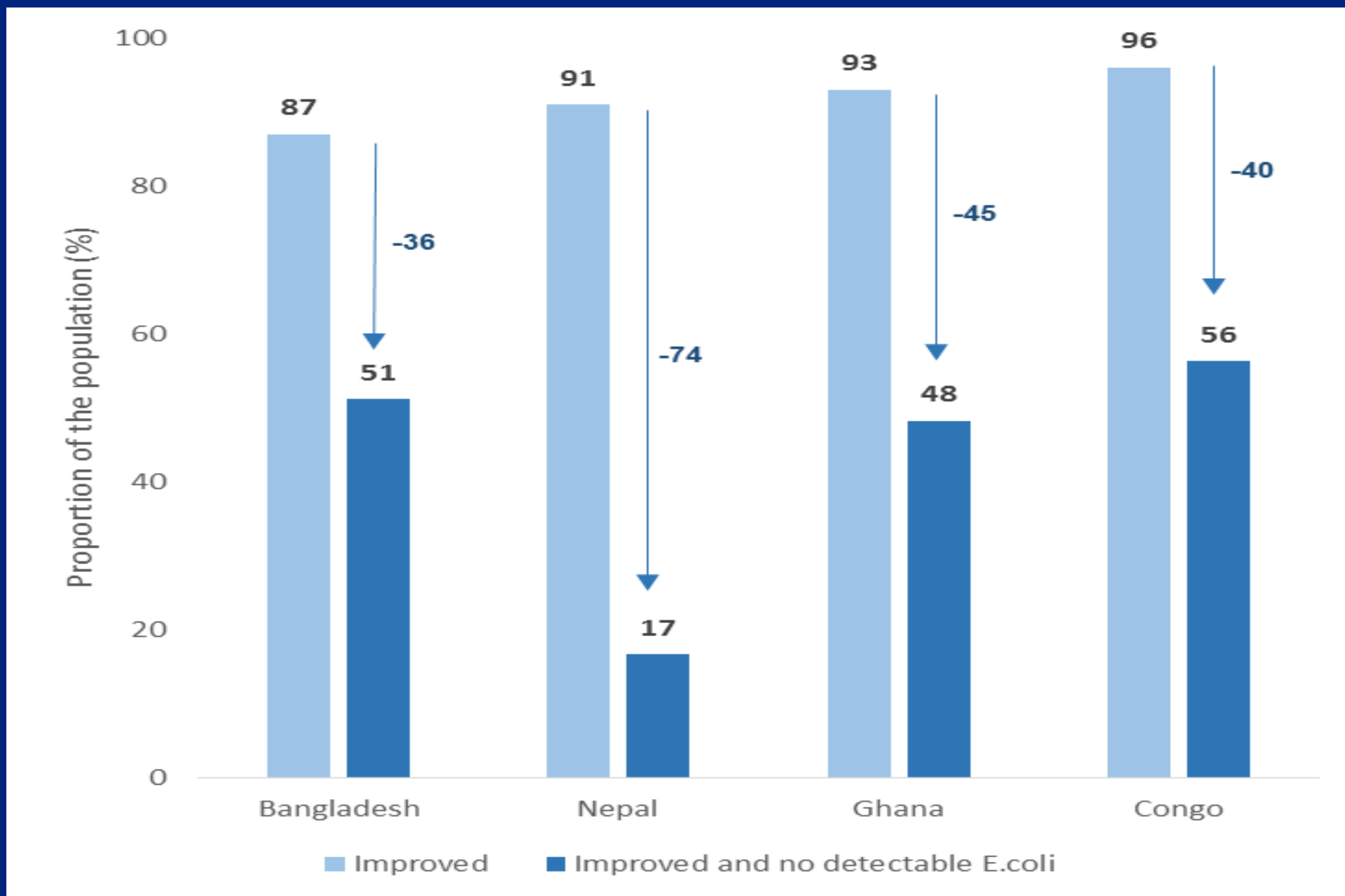
- **Target 6.1:** *By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for ALL*
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- **Target 6.2:** *By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable **sanitation and hygiene for ALL**, and end open defecation, paying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



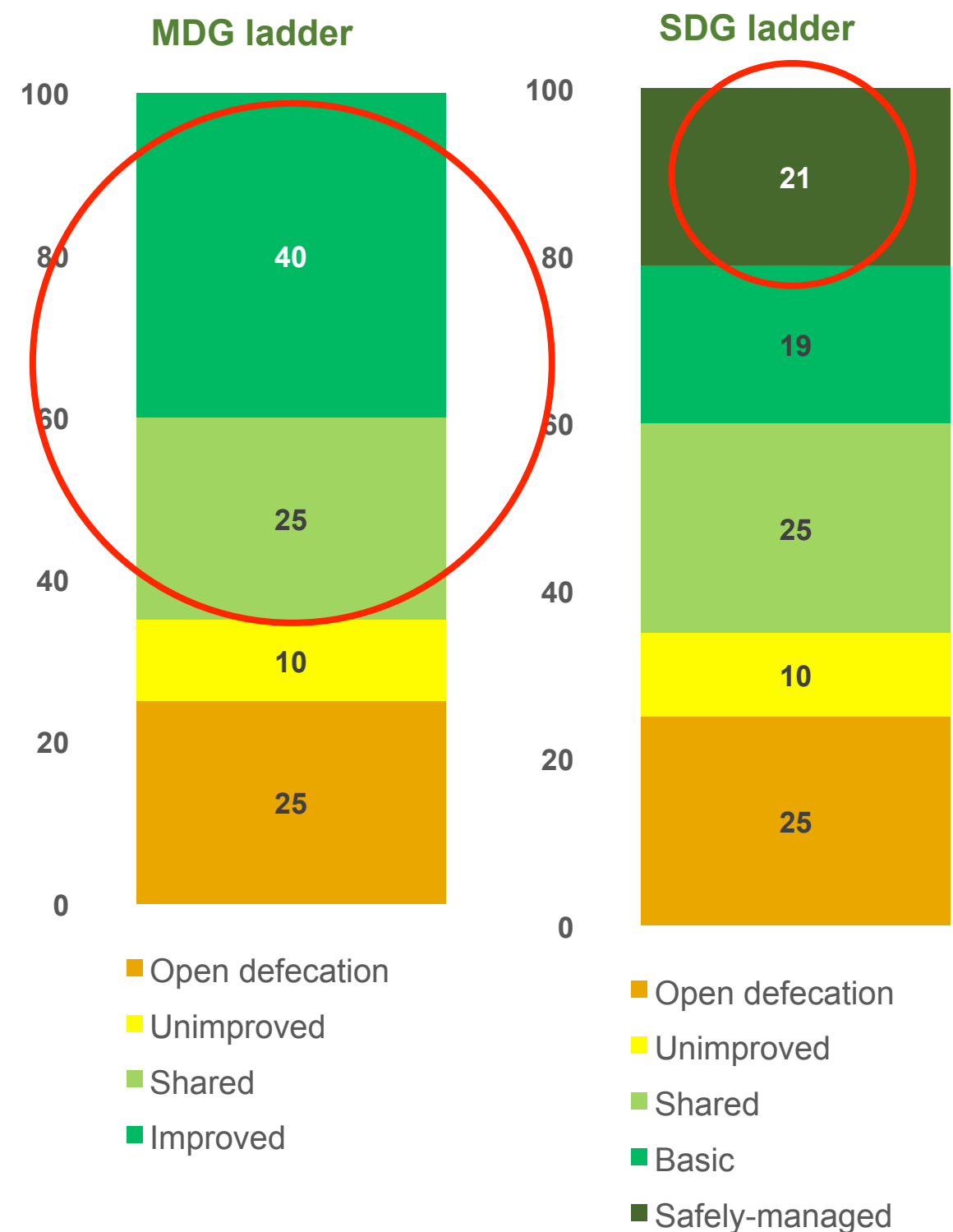
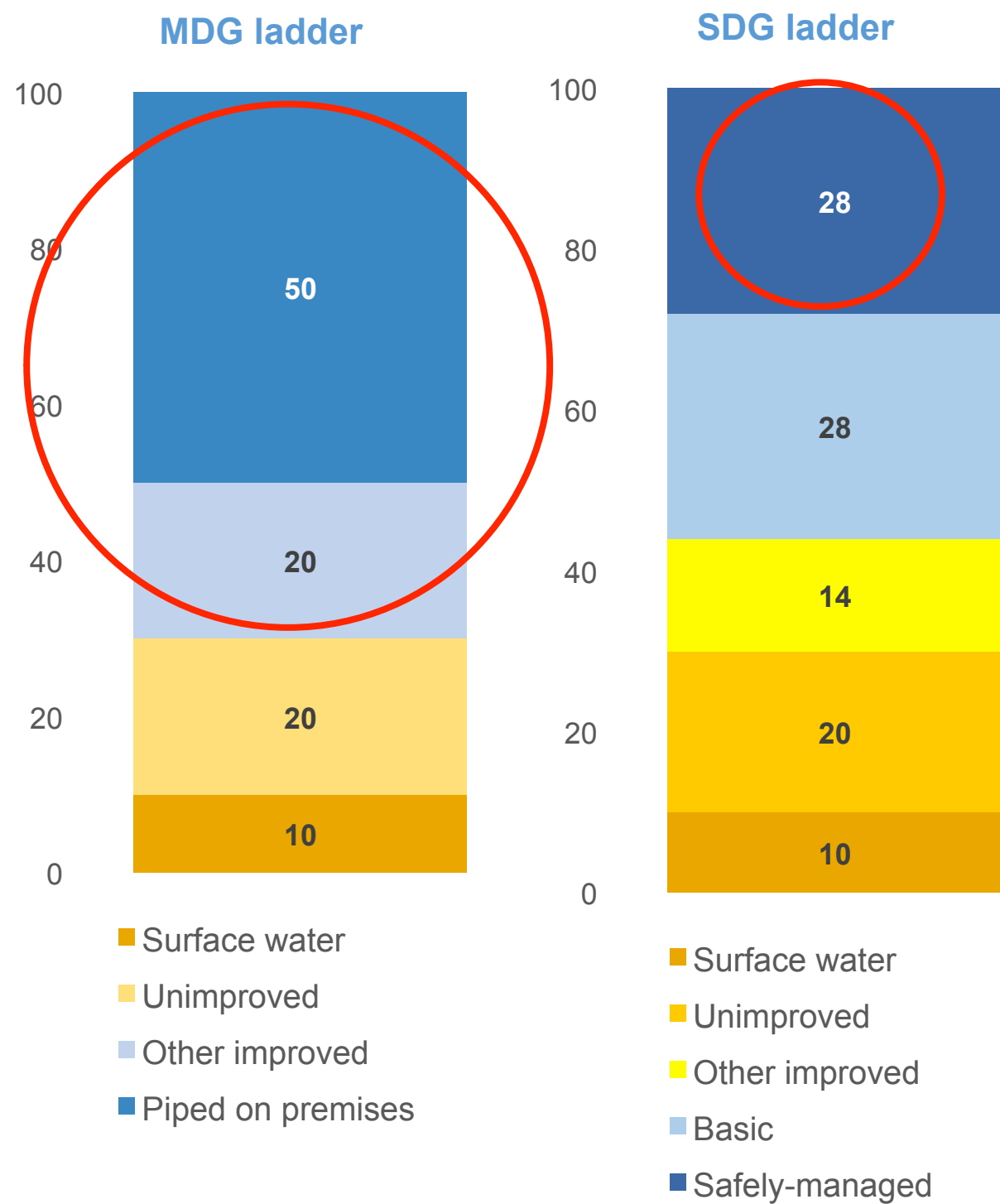
Defining 'Safely Managed'



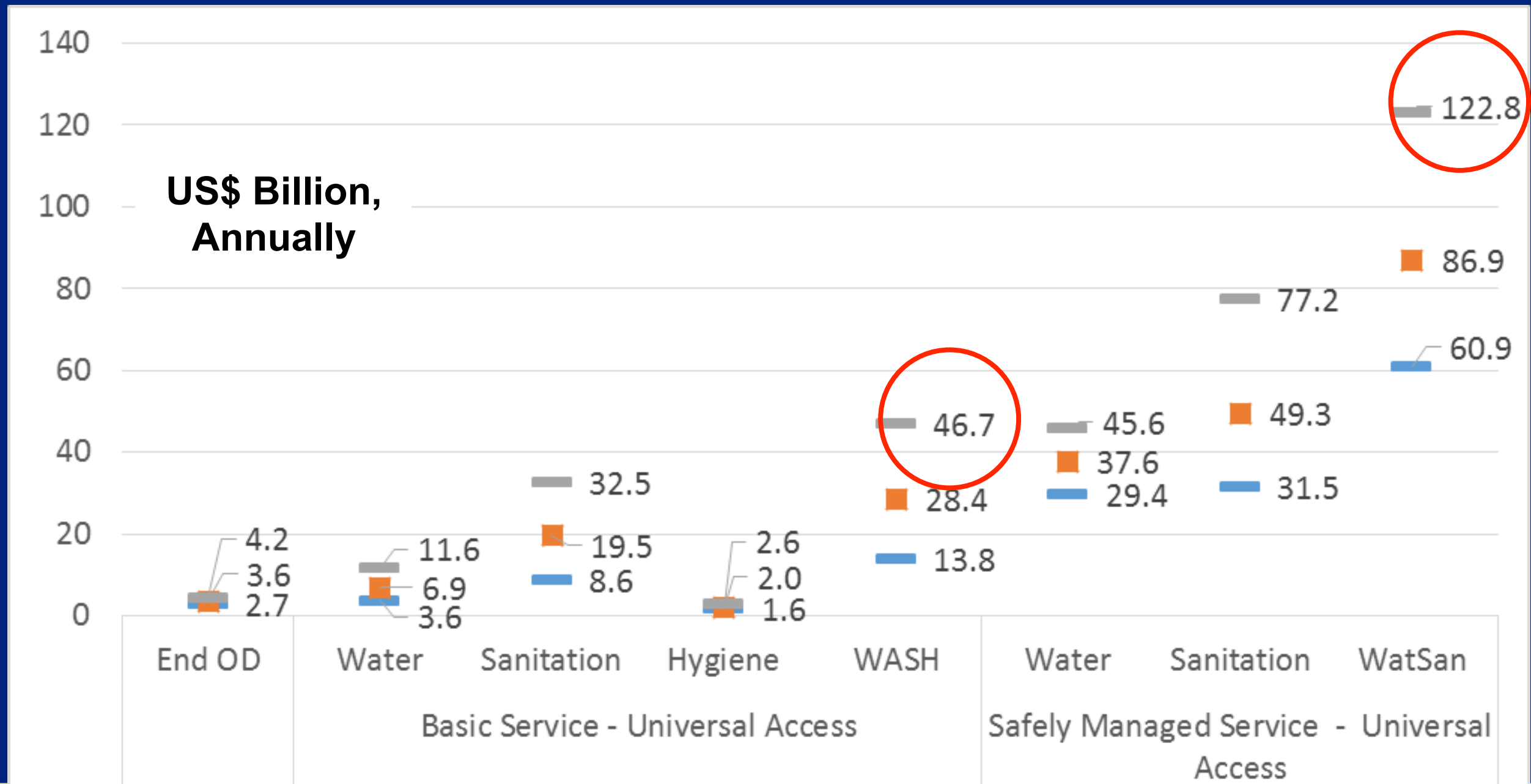
Potential impact on coverage rates taking into account water safety



Visualizing the shift from MDG to SDG



“Safely managed” costing an additional 3 times basic WASH !!!



Finland's Development Policy and Results

Development Policy (2016)

- **Priority area 4.** Food security and access to water and energy have improved, and natural resources are used sustainably.
- **Goal 2.** The number of people with access to high-quality water supply has increased and more people have access to and use decent toilets.

Reported results:

- **1 370 202** beneficiaries have gained access to improved water supply;
- **3 078 559** beneficiaries have gained access to improved sanitation;
- **420 332** children have got access at schools to gender, child and disabled sensitive sanitation.



Water Sector Development Funding 2008-2020

Water Sector Evaluation (2010)

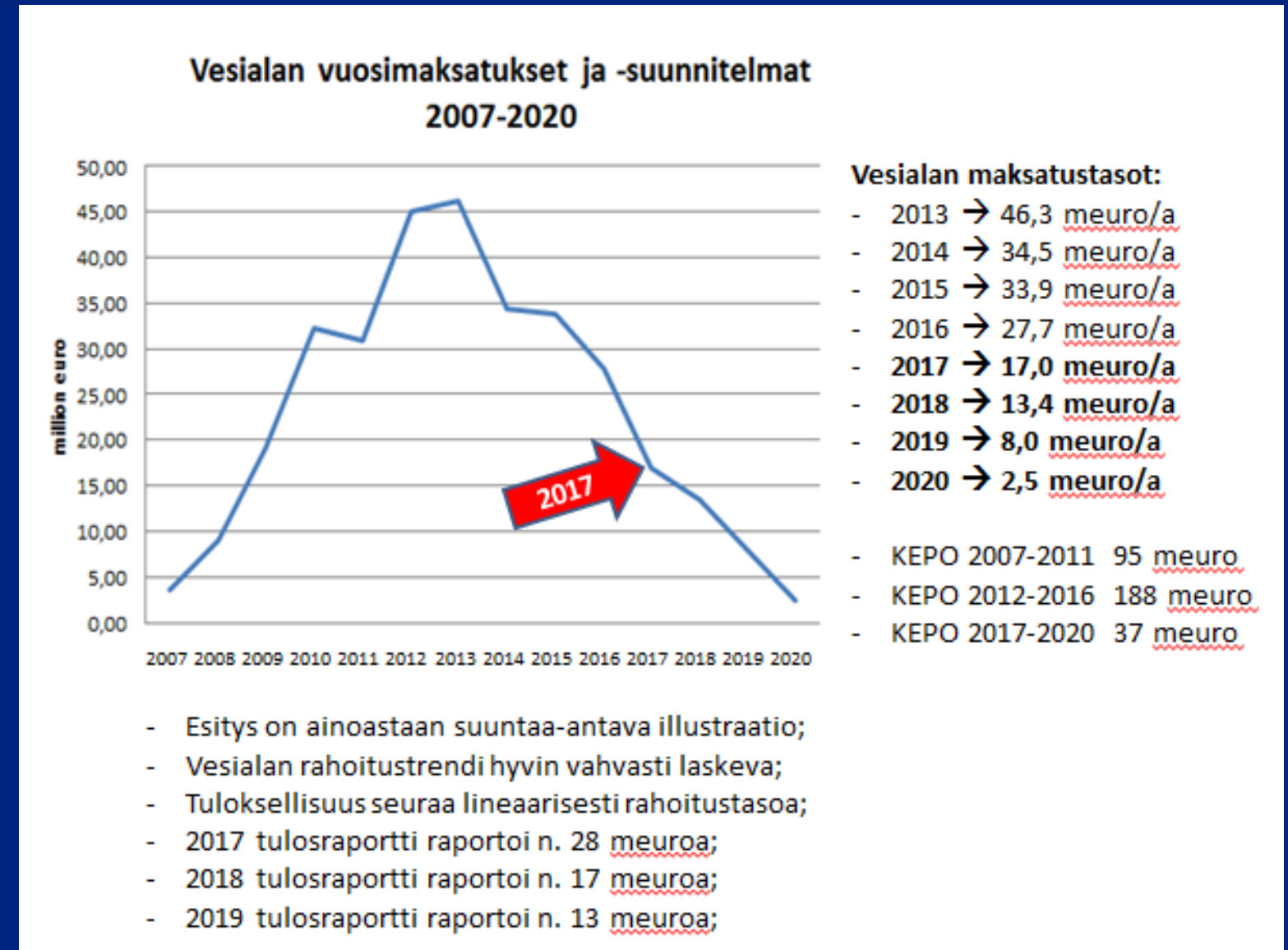
”Water Sector development cooperation has direct positive impact on the living conditions of beneficiaries”

Meta-evaluation (2012)

”According to evaluations the results are good. More resources should be allocated to water sector”

UNICEF (2016)

The cost of ”safely managed” water is three folded compared with ”basic service”.



Desired Change

- Global policy to drive national policies (aspirational targets);
- Global Water Architecture (intergovernmental body on water);
- National development policy to drive resource allocations → Water vs WASH;
- Policy Coherence:
 - water-health-education;
 - integrated water resources management (food security-energy-water nexus)
 - management of transboundary river basins;
 - water as security policy element (water diplomacy);
- Disaster risk reduction and resilience to link Development with Humanitarian;
- Continue with Human Rights Based Approach → right holders and duty bearers



Actual Impact

- Government:** to guarantee national policy coherence allowing multifacaded water related Development;
- Foreign Ministry:** to secure resource allocation accoring to policy priorities;
to advocate for global water architecture, transboundary water management, water and health protocol etc
to promote HRBA, RBM, link development with humanitarian;
- Private sector:** to innovate and scale-up on technical parts of global water related markets;
- Academia:** to provide multicountry scientific evidence for policy decisions;
- NGO/INGO:** to provide accountability, innovation and outreach, as well as service delivery in fragile conditions;

