

TIME FOR WATER IN ALL POLICIES

POLICY AND REGULATION
ACROSS THE SIX TARGETS OF
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

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SEVENTEEN GOALS, 169 TARGETS, 233 AGREED INDICATORS



THE SDG'S ARE ALL EQUAL

... but are some more equal than others ??



Making a positive contribution

How mining companies can contribute to the Sustainable Development Goals

The mining and metals industry has extraordinary potential to contribute to the SDGs. Metals and minerals are an essential component in almost every aspect of our lives; they enable farming, healthcare, communications, water and energy supply, transport and construction. And demand is increasing. Beyond this, when working as part of a broad alliance of people, governments and civil society, companies can directly deliver long-term mutual benefits that secure the futures we want for present and future generations.

International Council on Mining and Metals

ICMM is an international organisation dedicated to improving the social and environmental performance of the mining and metals industry. Bringing together 23 mining and metals companies and 34 regional and commodities associations, we serve as an agent for change: identifying common challenges and establishing a safer and more sustainable industry. Membership of ICMM requires a commitment to our 10 principles, a best-practice framework for sustainable development in the mining and metals industry. Our principles are strongly supportive of the global development agenda meaning that improvements in the performance of the mining and metals industry will make a positive contribution towards the universal objectives of the SDGs.



ICMM 10 Principles

Established in May 2003 the principles respond to the key challenges identified by the Mining, Minerals and Sustainable Development Project's agenda for change. We expect all member companies to implement the principles in full and to transparently report on performance. Our principles define member commitments in the following areas:

- Ethical business & sound governance
- Sustainable development in decision making
- Respect for human rights
- Effective risk management
- Health & safety performance
- Environmental performance
- Conservation of biodiversity & land use planning
- Responsible use & supply of materials
- Social contribution
- Engagement & transparent reporting

For more information on our 10 principles visit www.icmm.com

THE TRANSITION FROM MDG'S TO SDG'S

MDGs

- Applied to low- and middle-income countries only
- A focus on poverty alleviation and environmental sustainability
- Incremental progress based on calculations determining how much extra investment is needed to extend development beyond what could normally be expected
- Opportunistic approach to expanding access at a maximum rate within a given budget

SDGs

- Apply to all countries
- A focus on sustainability supported by social, economic and environmental pillars: people, planet and prosperity
- Aim at achieving universal coverage by 2030 with “outcome” and “means of implementation” targets
- Apply a human-rights based approach where reducing inequality is a major target in addressing basic needs

THE TRANSITION FROM MDG'S TO SDG'S

MDGs

- Reliant on bilateral and multilateral aid, which was ring-fenced following the 2007 global financial crisis
- Actions and monitoring were run at the global level by international agencies
- Drinking water and sanitation targets were placed under the environmental goal (MDG 7)

SDGs

- Need innovative financing mechanisms, with significant contributions from all governments and from the private sector
- Individual countries to set their own targets coordinated within the SDG framework and strengthen their national monitoring programmes
- A distinct water and sanitation goal (SDG6) with a comprehensive set of targets addressing access, quality and affordability of drinking water and sanitation services, waste water management, scarcity, governance and ecosystem integrity

SDG 6 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 of those in vulnerable situations

6.3 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 re-use globally

6.4 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

SDG 6 TARGETS (CTND)

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.A 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, waste water treatment, recycling and re-use technologies

6.4 Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

SDG INDICATORS

Tier I indicators with established methodology and standards, data regularly produced by countries

Tier II indicators with established methodology and standards, data not regularly produced by countries

Tier III indicators lack established methodology and standards

6.1.1 PROPORTION OF A POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER SERVICES

II

Custodian agencies
WHO UNICEF

6.2.1 PROPORTION OF A POPULATION USING SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION SERVICES, INCLUDING A HAND-WASHING FACILITY WITH SOAP AND WATER

II

WHO UNICEF

6.3.1 PROPORTION OF WASTEWATER SAFELY TREATED

III

WHO UN-HABITAT
UNSD

6.3.2 PROPORTION OF BODIES OF WATER WITH GOOD AMBIENT WATER QUALITY

II

UN ENVIRONMENT

SDG INDICATORS

Tier I indicators with established methodology and standards, data regularly produced by countries

Tier II indicators with established methodology and standards, data not regularly produced by countries

Tier III indicators lack established methodology and standards

6.4.1 CHANGE OF WATER USE EFFICIENCY OVER TIME

I

Custodian agencies
FAO

6.4.2 LEVEL OF WATER STRESS: FRESHWATER WITHDRAWAL AS A PROPORTION OF AVAILABLE FRESHWATER RESOURCES

I

FAO

6.5.1 DEGREE OF IMPLEMENTATION OF INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

II

UN ENVIRONMENT

6.5.2 PROPORTION OF TRANSBOUNDARY BASIN AREA WITH AN OPERATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR WATER COOPERATION

III

UNESCO UNECE

SDG INDICATORS

6.6.1 CHANGE IN THE EXTENT OF WATER-RELATED ECOSYSTEMS OVER TIME

6.A.1 AMOUNT OF WATER- AND SANITATION-RELATED ODA THAT IS PART OF A GOVERNMENT-COORDINATED SPENDING PLAN

6.B.1 PROPORTION OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS WITH ESTABLISHED OPERATIONAL **POLICIES** AND PROCEDURES FOR PARTICIPATION OF LOCAL COMMUNITIES IN WATER AND SANITATION MANAGEMENT

Tier I indicators with established methodology and standards, data regularly produced by countries

Tier II indicators with established methodology and standards, data not regularly produced by countries

Tier III indicators lack established methodology and standards

III

Custodian agencies
UN ENVIRONMENT
RAMSAR

I

WHO OECD
UN ENVIRONMENT

I

WHO OECD UN
ENVIRONMENT

SDG 6.1: DRINKING WATER TARGET

*By 2030, achieve **universal** and **equitable** access to **safe** and **affordable** drinking water for all*

6.1.1: Population using safely managed drinking water services

Definition: Population using an improved drinking water source which is:

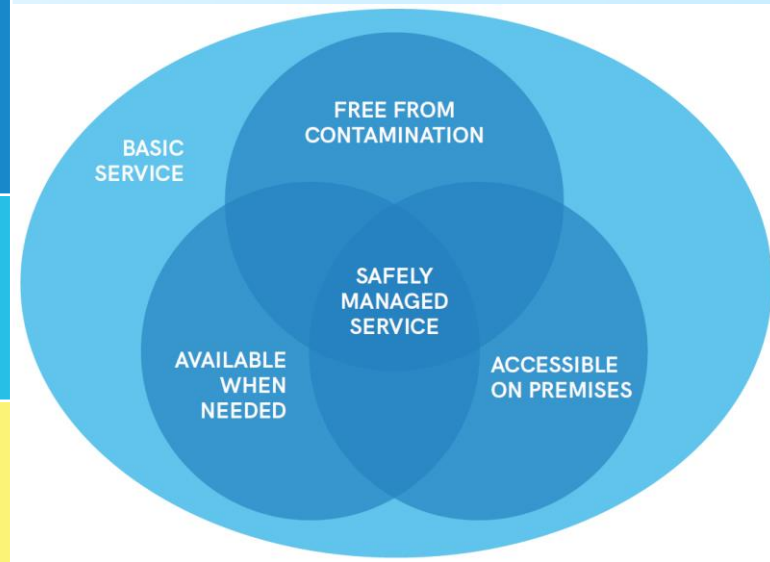
- accessible on premises,
- available when needed, and
- free of faecal and priority chemical contamination

Accessibility
Availability
Quality

NEW JMP LADDER FOR DRINKING WATER



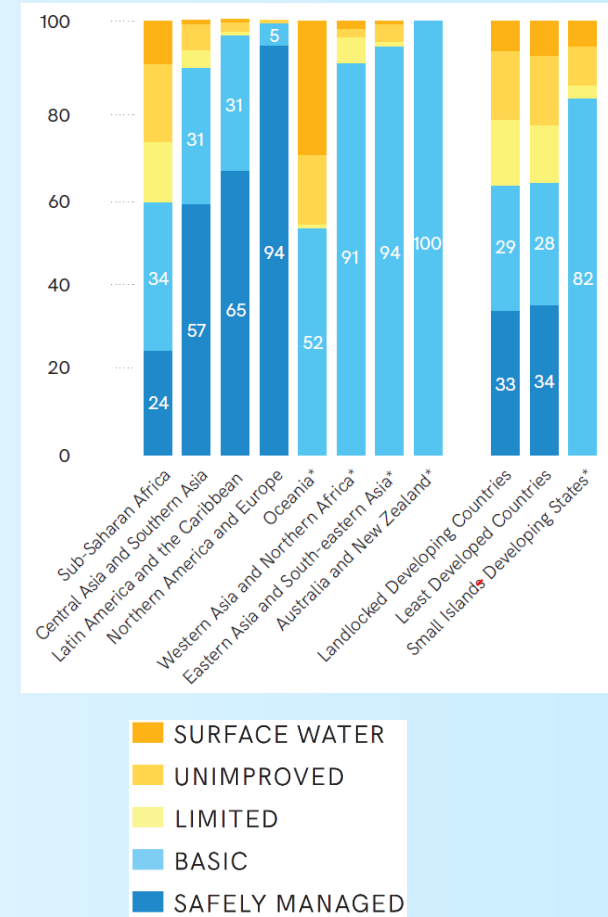
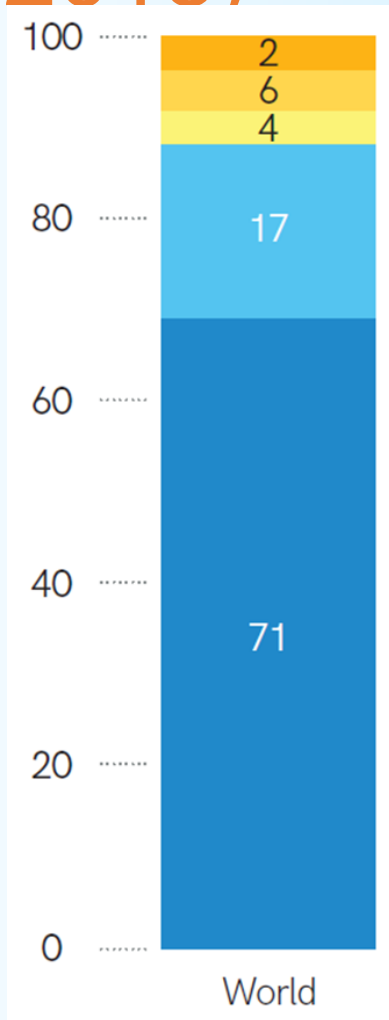
Safely managed	Drinking water from an improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority chemical contamination
Basic	Drinking water from an improved source provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing
Limited	Drinking water from an improved source where collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip 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 channel



NEW ESTIMATES FOR DRINKING WATER (2000-2015)

In 2015

- 5.2 billion used a safely managed drinking water service
- Safely managed estimates available for 96 countries (4 out of 8 regions)
- 6.5 billion people used at least a basic service
- 844 million still lacked basic services
- 263 million used a limited service
- 159 million still used surface water sources



WHAT ARE THE POLICY IMPLICATIONS ?

1. We need national policy frameworks that cover all water resources development, management and use programmes and projects in a harmonized way - - and break down the barriers between silo-ed policies.
2. We need a coordinated implementation of national water policies into mutually re-enforcing actions, allowing for evidence-based decisions on trade-offs.
3. We need to insert water and sanitation considerations into all (macro)-economic, social and environmental policies.

WHAT ARE THE POLICY IMPLICATIONS ?

Policy: an intended course of action to achieve agreed objectives, using clear decision-making criteria

The decision-making criteria link in with the targets, indicators and definitions developed for the SDG framework

The sequence : policy – decree – law – regulation

Policies can be categorized according to the three pillars of sustainability:

- Economic policies
- Social policies
- Environmental policies

Policies, laws and regulations are effective at all levels of government: national, regional, provincial, municipal, district

ECONOMIC POLICIES

Investment: energy policies, food security policies, transport policies

Trade: trade agreements, international cooperation (Aid and Trade)

Financial flows: attribution of government funding, promotion of private sector investment

Issues:

Water security and water use efficiency (e.g. irrigation infrastructure design; urban development and NRW; expansion and upgrading of water and sanitation services; promoting the role of the private sector in servicing on-site sanitation; formulating business plans for wastewater use in agriculture;

SOCIAL POLICIES

- Human rights: equality and non-discrimination
- Education policies
- Public health policies
- Community development and empowerment policies (SDG6 target 6B)

Issues: realizing the human rights to safe drinking water and sanitation; ensuring health centres and schools have WASH facilities; improvement of the links between public and private WASH entities and institutions of vocational, technical and professional education and training; providing incentives for community involvement and engagement; ...

ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

- Natural resources conservation
- Natural resources development and management
- Biodiversity enhancement
- Primary environmental care

Issues: linking urban user communities and rural basin communities on issues of protecting source water; promoting the effective management of on-site sanitation;

INTEGRATED PUBLIC POLICIES

TO OVERCOME FRAGMENTATION, IS INTEGRATION THE ONLY ANSWER?

NO, we must explore the benefits of fragmentation better, we must have integrated water policies for core water issues, and we must insert water consideration into other sectoral policies.

DO WE HAVE EXAMPLES?

YES, The World Health Organization has been promoting «Health in All Policies» for the past 25 years.

DO WE HAVE TOOLS?

YES, we have a range of assessment tools that can be geared to address water and sanitation issues in development, e.g. feasibility studies, and environmental and health impact assessments

AND REGULATION ?

- Regulatory frameworks generally are derived from legal frameworks, but within the existing legal framework there is sufficient flexibility to adapt regulations to the new SDG parameters
- Early adoption of new laws can be a driver for the formulation of innovative regulation. Example: the incorporation of the human rights to water and sanitation in the new Constitution of Kenya provided a boost to the national regulator framework for drinking water quality and supports its expansion from urban to rural areas.
- Various fora for regulators exist at the regional level (for example in Europe and the Americas) where SDG issues can be moved forward. WHO hosts the Regulators Network on Drinking Water Quality; IWA organizes the Regulators Forum where drinking water, environmental and economic regulators meet.

THINK OUT OF THE BOX

Identify and assess opportunities for policy formulation and change to embrace water and sanitation issues holistically

In addition to economic, social and environmental policies, also consider general governance policies and research and development policies

Policies are not limited to the public sector: corporate policies should also change.



THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION !!

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