



# DEVCO Environment Week 2018

15-19 October 2018  
Brussels, Belgium

The Water Team  
DEVCO C2

## First of all, Who we are...

Ylenia!



Veronica!



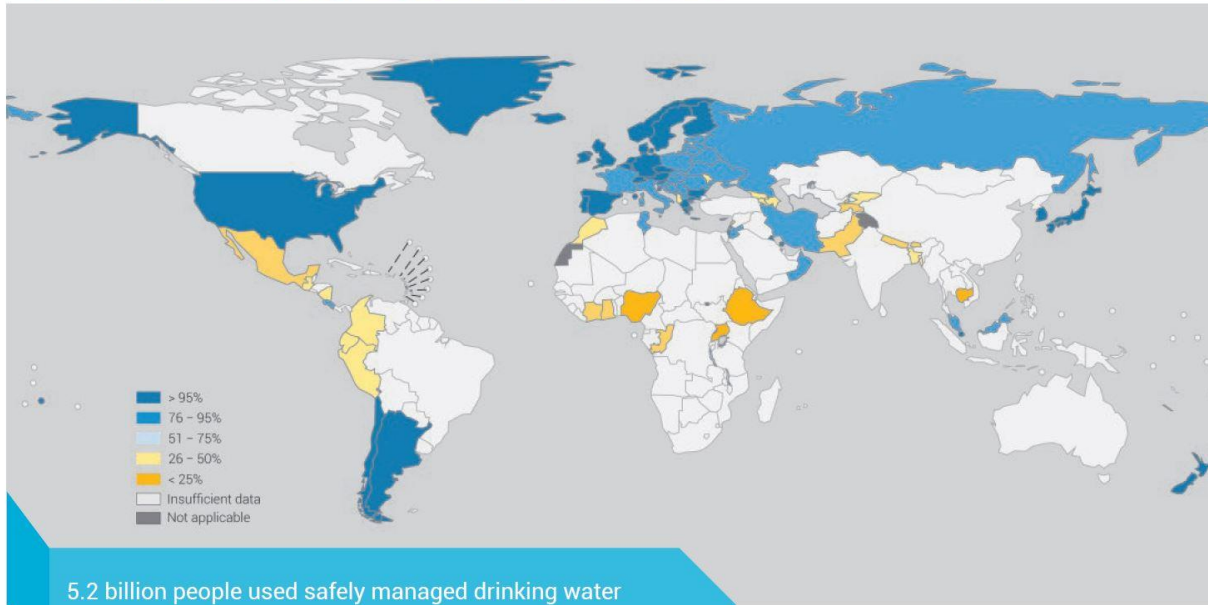
Claudio!



We are  
**#SheisWe**  
movement

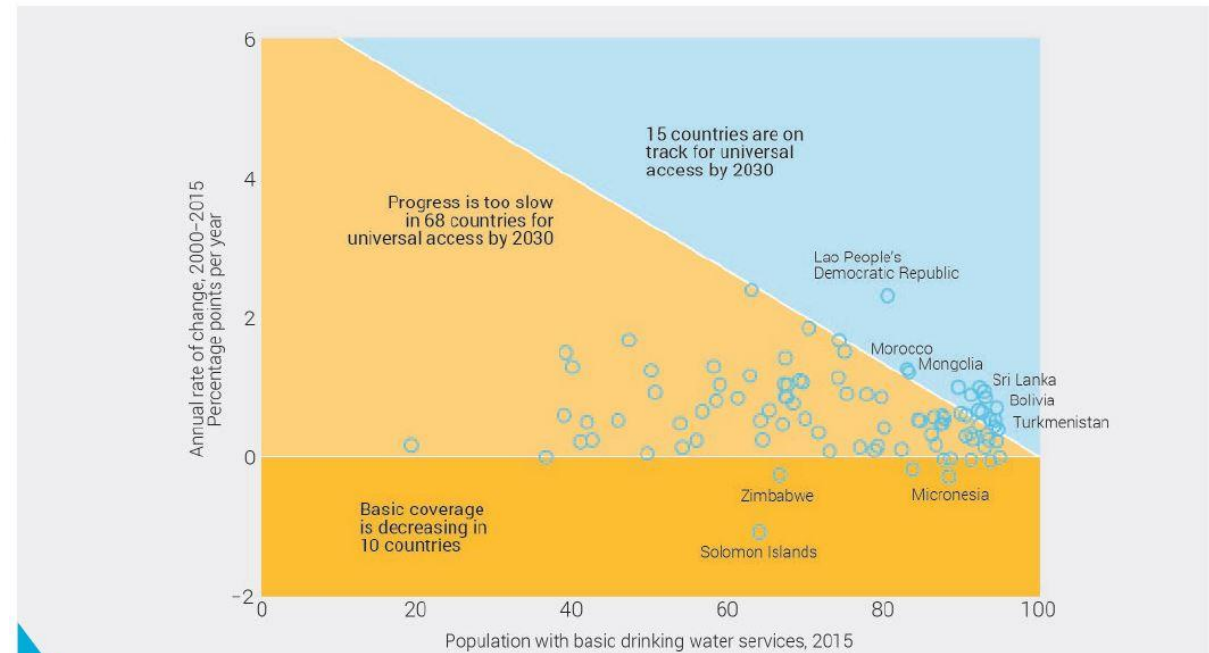
## Where we are...unfortunately...

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in 2015



Source: WHO and UNICEF (2017a).

**Access to safely managed  
water services**

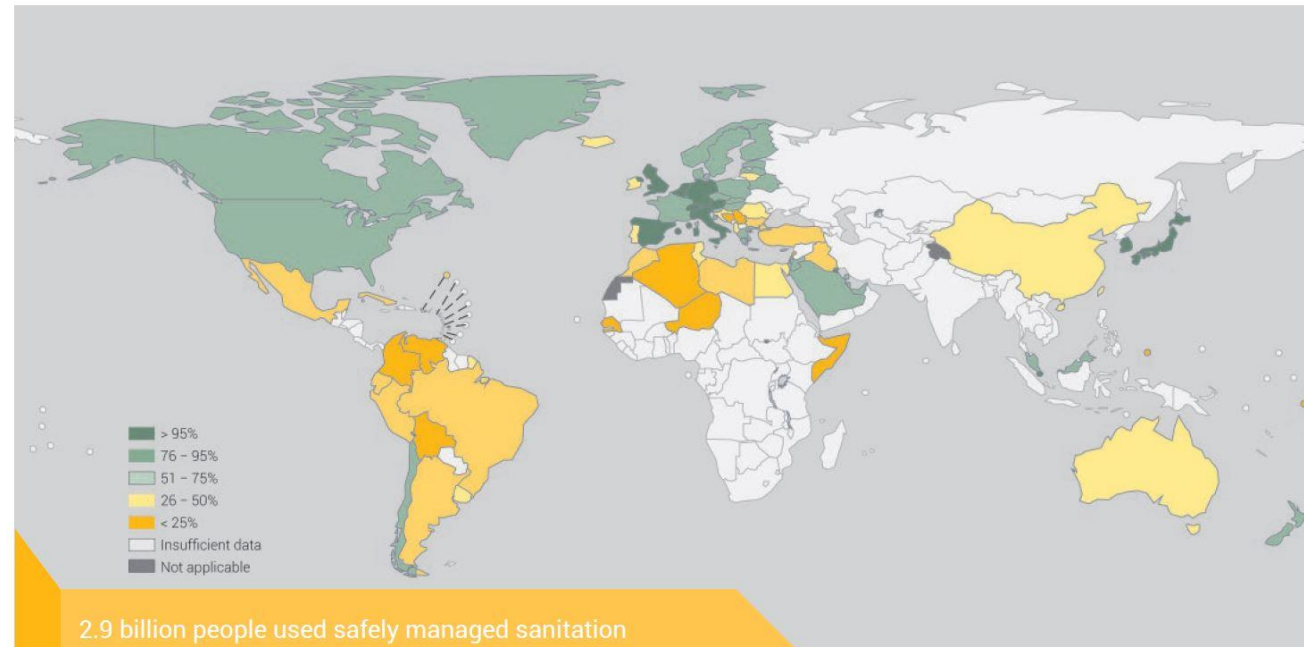


Source: WHO and UNICEF (2017a).

The global population using at least a basic drinking water service increased from 81 to 89 per cent between 2000 and 2015. However, only one in five countries below 95 per cent coverage in 2015 is on track to achieving universal basic water services by 2030.

## Access to Sanitation services, still much to do, everywhere...

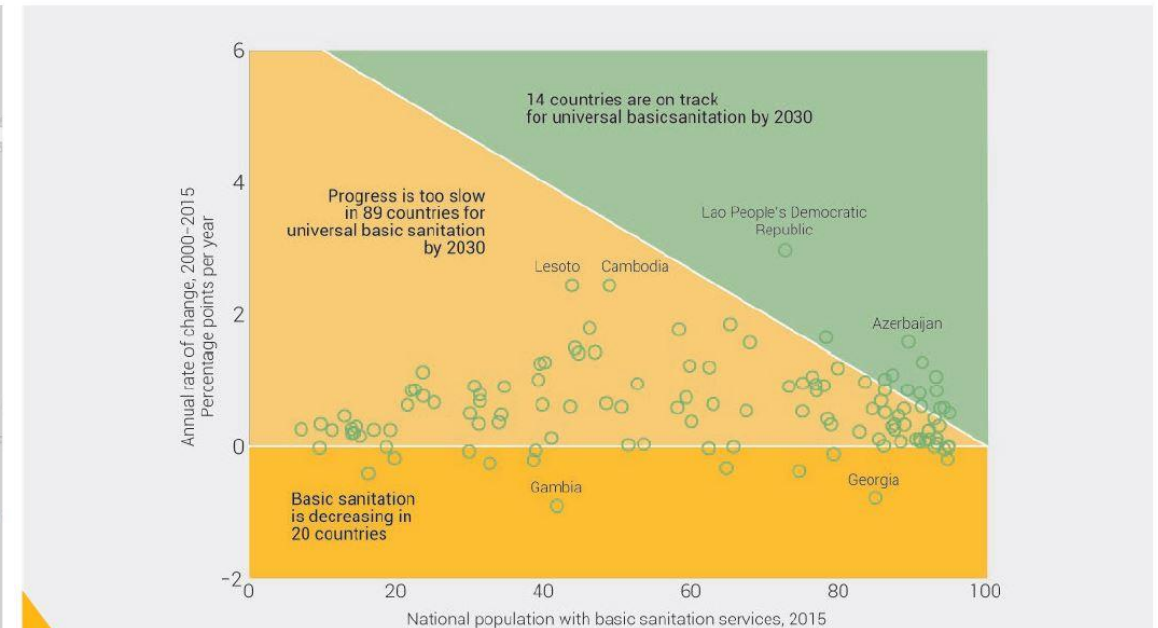
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services across countries in 2015



2.9 billion people used safely managed sanitation services in 2015.

Source: WHO and UNICEF (2017a).

Progress towards universal basic sanitation services (2000–2015) among countries where at least 5 per cent of the population did not have basic services in 2015

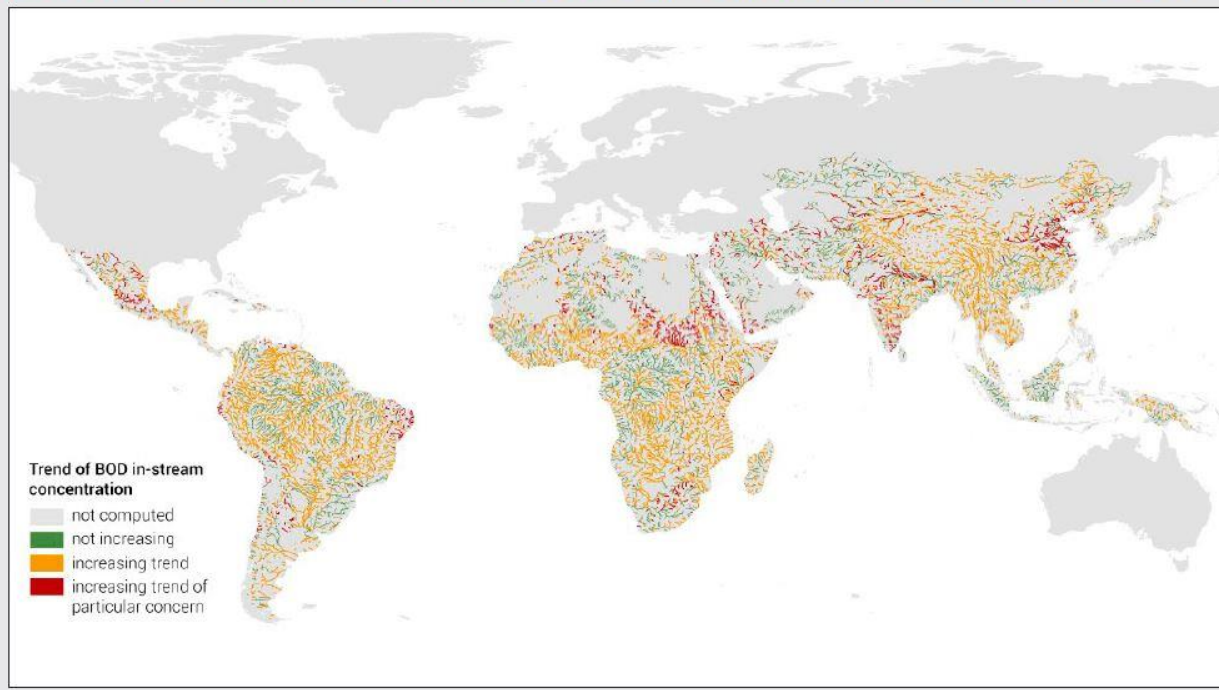


The global population using at least a basic sanitation service increased from 59 to 68 per cent between 2000 and 2015. Just 1 in 10 countries below 95 per cent coverage in 2015 is on track to achieve universal basic sanitation by 2030.

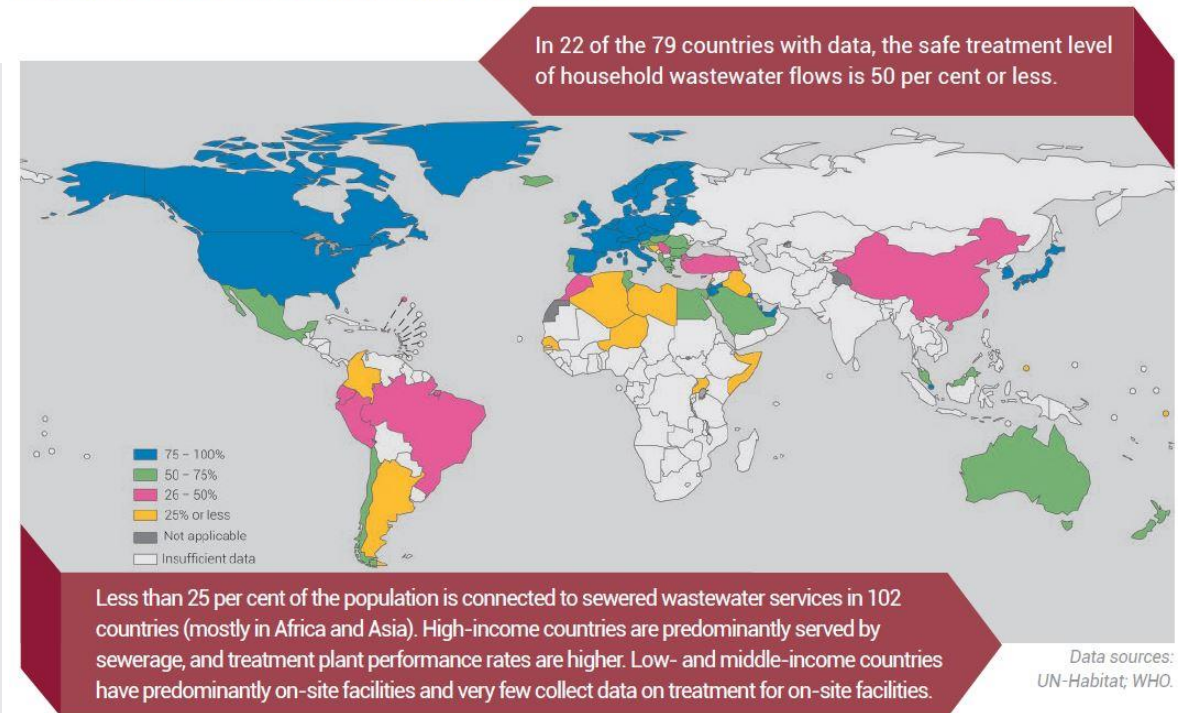
Source: WHO and UNICEF (2017a).

## Water Pollution, the prize to pay for economic development?

Model output: trend in biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) concentrations in rivers between 1990–1992 and 2008–2010

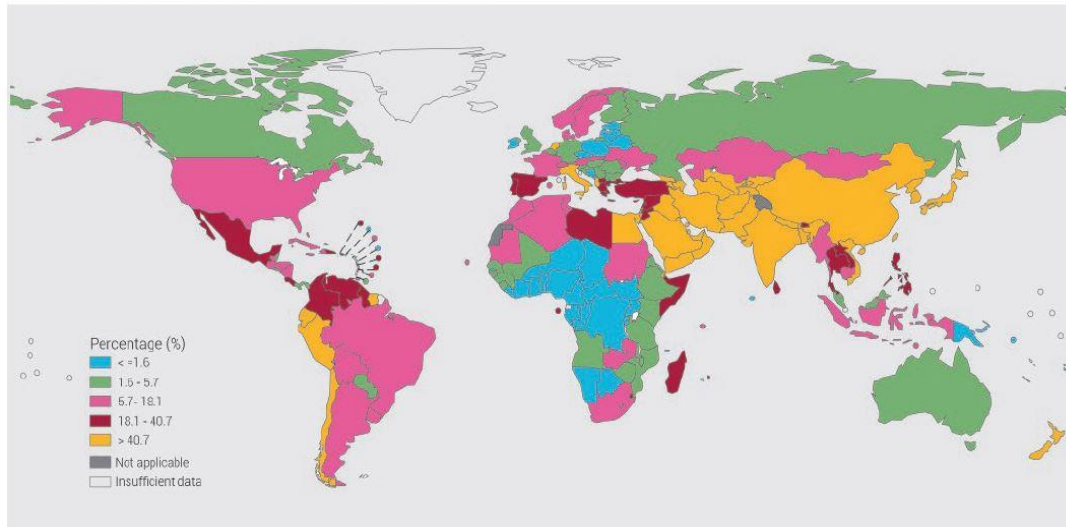


Proportion of domestic wastewater treatment that is safely treated



## Water Stress, water is still very badly used...

Area equipped for irrigation as a percentage of cultivated area



Data source: FAO (2016).

### WATER STRESS BY COUNTRY

ratio of withdrawals to supply

- Low stress (< 10%)
- Low to medium stress (10-20%)
- Medium to high stress (20-40%)
- High stress (40-80%)
- Extremely high stress (> 80%)

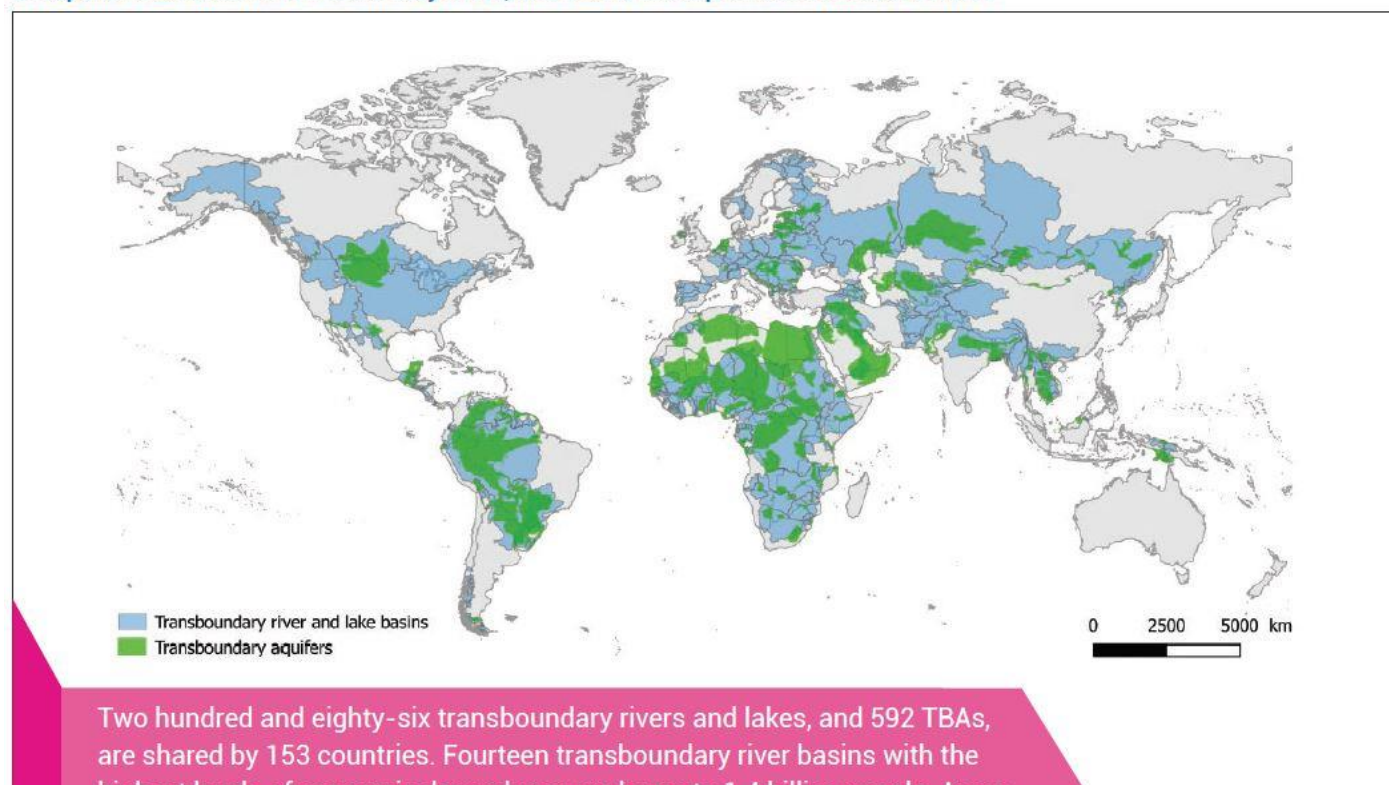
This map shows the average exposure of water users in each country to water stress, the ratio of total withdrawals to total renewable supply in a given area. A higher percentage means more water users are competing for limited supplies. Source: WRI Aqueduct, Gassert et al. 2013

AQUEDUCT

WORLD RESOURCES INSTITUTE

## Water is a Transboundary issue...

Geospatial localization of transboundary rivers, lake basins and aquifers and national borders



Two hundred and eighty-six transboundary rivers and lakes, and 592 TBAs, are shared by 153 countries. Fourteen transboundary river basins with the highest levels of economic dependence are home to 1.4 billion people. Areas of high groundwater development stress in TBAs are presently limited, but are likely to more than double between now and 2050.

Data sources: UNESCO-IGRAC and UNESCO-IHP (2015); UNESCO-IHP and United Nations Environment Programme (2016b).

# What do we do?

We try hard to have Water and Sanitation issues high in the political agenda of DEVCO...

## Political Level

with EEAS and DG ENV:

1. EU Foreign Ministers Council Conclusions on Water Diplomacy
2. EU Council Conclusion on the Right to water and Sanitation

Transboundary waters management to maintain political and social regional stability, and to contrast the root causes of migration.

## Technical Level

« Deeper than Water » Reference Document on Water

Nexus Water Energy Food Security Ecosystems  
(5 regions, ~80 countries)

Transboundary Water Cooperation, UNECE Water Conventions, CIWA

Support to Delegations

## But where is the solution?

My 12 y/o daughter Gaia replied me with this a couple of days ago...



**Yes, she is  
Gaia!**



**Young Generations are prepared for changes!...let's help them!**



# **DEVCO** **Environment** **Week 2018**

**15-19 October 2018**  
**Brussels, Belgium**

## **Deeper than Water** **Reference Document 2018**

## The no-cost Participants...



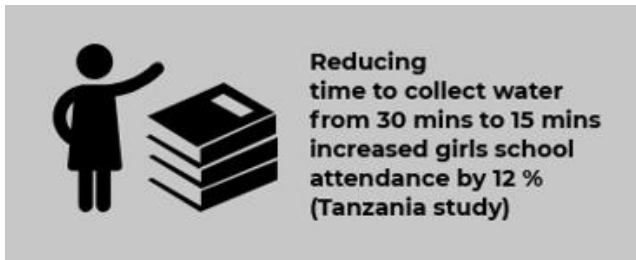
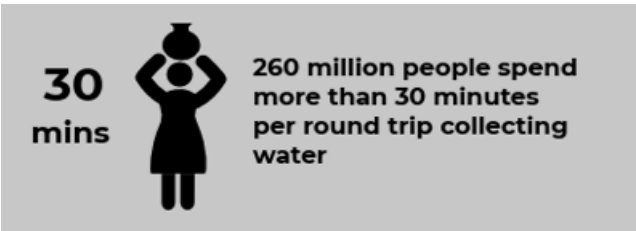
## A guiding framework composed of 3 elements: EU consensus, 2030 agenda, Paris agreement



## The message is clear: SDG6 on water is crucial for all the SDGs

**SDG 6** supports availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, and provides a foundation for achieving the other SDGs, in a pyramid where water contributes to all the different aspects of sustainable development



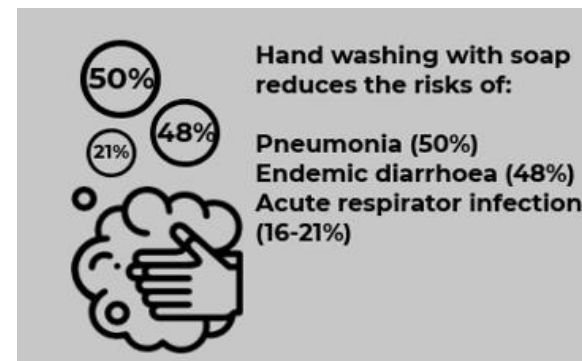


## From poverty to prosperity...

Access to affordable water, sanitation and hygiene frees millions of people, **mostly women and girls**, from one of the greatest daily burdens of living in poverty.

There is strong evidence of **education and health** benefits and contribution to growth.

Access is achievable by 2030 but not through “business as usual”...

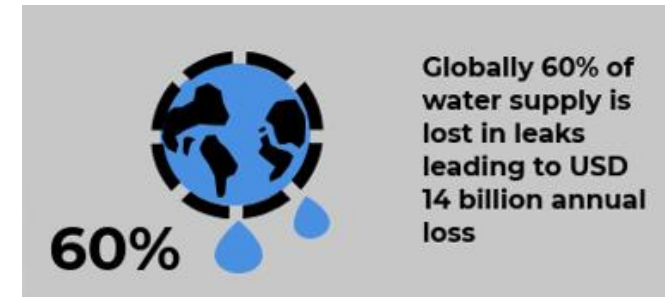
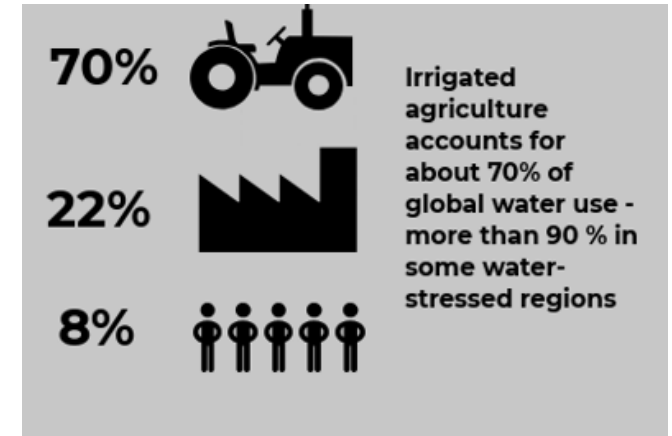
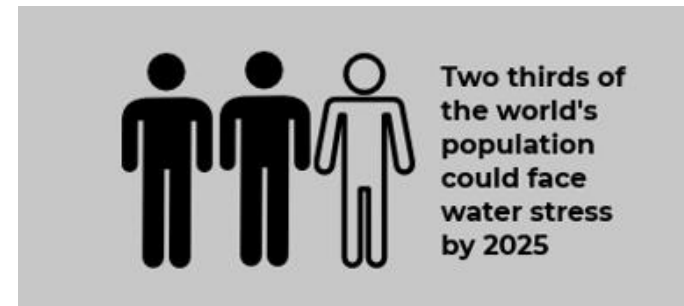
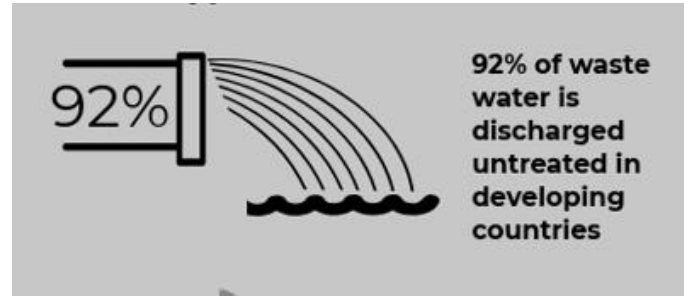


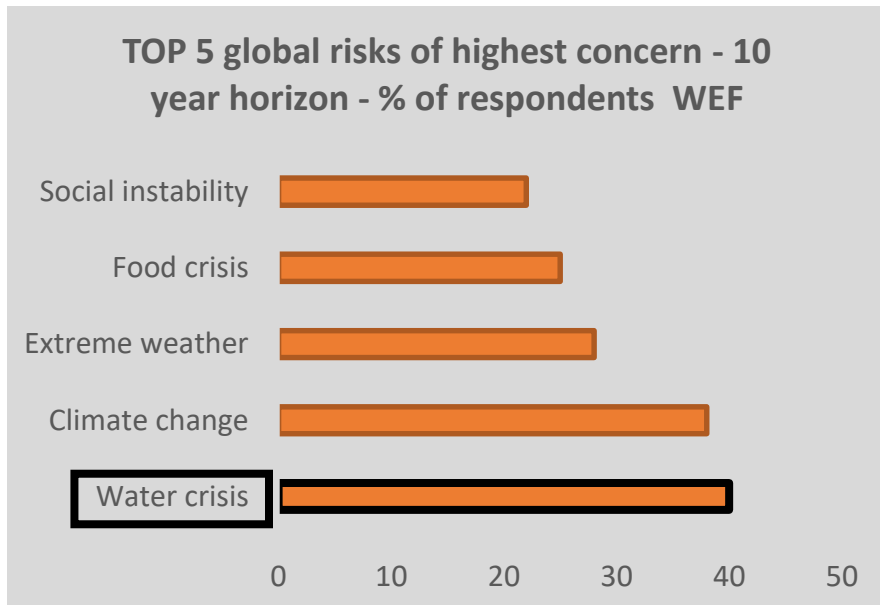
## ...whilst securing a planet that is sustainable...

Available water resources are finite in the last 100 years consumption per person has doubled.

The majority of the world will face water stress by 2025...Yet there is enough for all.

Adopting circular economy green growth approaches and cutting down on pollution will lead to greater efficiency in agriculture and the food chain, energy, industry and drinking water sectors.





...as the only way to growth, jobs and peace.

The wealth and growth prospects of low income countries are closely linked to their natural capital ...water is an essential element...

...water is closely linked to jobs and growth ...the World Economic Forum in 2015 voted the **water crisis as the highest global risk at global level...**

...fragile and conflict affected states have usually low water and sanitation access... and are often those most exposed to water stress and climate risks ...water diplomacy offers proven pathways to reduce conflict and manage migration

**People** “Universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is a prerequisite for health and well-being, growth and productivity”.

People

Planet

Prosperity

Peace

Partnership



### Opportunities & challenges

#### Opportunities

- Increased integration of outcomes across sectors in SDGs and in interventions (health, gender)
- Access to water and sanitation recognised as pre-requisite to human development in the Consensus
- Lessons learnt on good practice and governance to be used to scale up and accelerate progress

#### Challenges

- Lack of sustainable and safe drinking water and sanitation services especially for the poorest/most marginalised
- Demographic pressures are contributing to increasing demand, especially in least developed countries
- Inadequate levels and type of financing for the sector

### Strategies

- Increase sustainable and pro-poor investments and capacity development
- Reduce inequality to reach everyone everywhere
- Empower women and girls and meeting their human rights to water and sanitation
- Tackle health and nutrition with WASH interventions
- Ensure hygiene behaviour change
- Bring water and sanitation to schools



**Planet** "Environmental degradation, climate change ... can offset development gains and economic progress, especially for the poor".



### Opportunities & challenges

#### Opportunities

- Contribute to climate change adaptation & mitigation
- Ensure water resources are used sustainably, water quality is safeguarded and catchments protected
- Scaling up nature based solutions and circular economy innovations

#### Challenges

- Water pollution and flooding arising from increasing urbanisation and agricultural runoff
- Increasing water consumption
- Loss of environmental flows and ecosystem degradation

### Strategies

- Optimise the contribution of water to mitigating and adapting to climate change
- Integrate water resources management in development planning
- Protect and rehabilitate water related ecosystems
- Ensure sustainable water use in nexus of agriculture, energy and water
- Address urban pollution and waste management

**Prosperity** "...an economic transformation that creates decent jobs and increases productive capacity  
...consumption and production patterns in a circular economy...resilient pathways..."

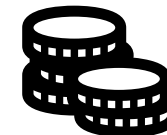
People

Planet

**Prosperity**

Peace

Partnership



### Opportunities & challenges

#### Opportunities

- Contribute to inclusive and sustainable growth and decent jobs
- Ensure efficient use of water in cities, industries and agriculture to boost growth
- Ensure long term preservation of natural capital in ecosystems

#### Challenges

- Water shortage and pollution curtailing economic activity
- Water related disasters
- Increasing inequality in access to water, sanitation and hygiene

### Strategies

- Promote long-term prosperity through fostering the role of water, sanitation and hygiene in ensuring a healthy and well-educated population
- Secure local livelihoods and prosperity by direct income and other benefits from natural resources management
- Optimise the economic, social and environmental returns of water use
- Scale up the opportunities that wastewater management and more efficient water use offer for stimulating the green economy
- Engage with the private sector to provide a competitive and rewarding market for water-related services



Peace "Environmental degradation, [...] can increase vulnerabilities and needs, jeopardise peace and stability and cause largescale migration".

People

Planet

Prosperity

Peace

Partnership



### Opportunities & challenges

#### Opportunities

- Water is not only a driver of social and economic development but also of peace and security
- Governance is key in relation to competition between users

#### Challenges

- Water is also a factor that can contribute to conflicts and mass displacements
- Worldwide, water demands are growing, groundwater levels are dropping, water bodies are increasingly contaminated, and delivery and treatment infrastructure is aging.
- CC will only exacerbate these challenges

### Strategies

- Support sustainable water management and good water governance at all levels, including the transboundary and the global level
- Promote and sustain peace through water diplomacy
- Promote prevention and peaceful resolution of conflicts through the equitable management of water and all natural resources and ecosystems that depend on it
- Support access to water and sanitation to increase human security for fragile populations and conflict affected situations

Partnership "Stronger partnerships are at the heart of the EU's approach to SDG implementation..".



### Opportunities & challenges

#### Opportunities

- Supporting local water sectors in building capacities.
- Mutually beneficial exchanges of practices between EU and local stakeholders.
- Involving all actors in dialogue and action to improve water and sanitation related framework.

#### Challenges

- Building sustainable trust between all partners.
- Effectively adapting solutions to local contexts and on-the-ground challenges.
- Ensuring sufficient financial resources to implement partnerships and long-term solutions.

### Strategies

- Strengthen the water policy dialogue
- Forge partnerships between public authorities, science, NGOs and private actors to disseminate institutional and technological innovations and promote the development of context-based solutions in the water sector
- Strengthen the capacities (knowledge, expertise, skills and competences) and performance of public and private water utilities worldwide
- Promote collective action and collaboration of civil society, businesses and the public sector under the water stewardship approach for responsible use and management of water resources
- Leverage additional resources.



## Cross Cutting issues

### Sustainability

- A critical challenge for WASH and WRM
- Reasons vary: political & institutional factors dominate
- Responses include: decentralisation, cost recovery, empowerment

### Governance

- Political decisions and systems needed for effective reforms
- Strengthening national actors from within
- Accountability, transparency crucial for raising domestic revenue and moving away from external dependency

### Rights

- Rights for water (2010) and for sanitation (2015)
- Water and sanitation right integral to other rights
- A rights approach strengthens accountability by identifying and empowering rights holders and duty bearers

### Gender

- A contributor to and outcome of WASH access
- WASH empowers women and girls
- Gender leads to transformational change

Differentiating and  
cooperating at all  
levels

- Globally - EU experience on Water Framework Directive, water diplomacy, Nexus, transboundary management
- Mainstreaming in national and regional programmes
- Differentiated approach for lesser, medium and higher income countries

Engaging with civil  
society, public and  
private sector

- Civil society -advocates, implementors, agents of change
- Public sector - strengthening governance and accountability
- Private sector - creating incentives for private sector operations and investments

Using all modalities  
and instruments

- Policy - dialogue, budget support, linking with EEAS on water diplomacy
- Capacity - technology transfer and regional learning
- Investment - blending operations for large scale multi-purpose infrastructure; financial innovations

Special contribution  
of water

- Inclusive growth - Poverty alleviation and human rights
- Gender - life quality, health, education, equality
- Sustainability - environmental mainstreaming and combatting climate change



## And if I may, for the next programming some suggestions...

1. Use correct « wording »: Job Creation and Economic Development, and link them to a clear and unquestionable economic return in your plans.
2. Talk with the Financial Institutions, they will be central in our development agenda, you like them or not...
3. Water is synonymous of political stability at national and regional level, work with the EEAS for political, environmental and water diplomacy...
4. Use our « Deeper than Water »...it has been made for you!



Thank you for your attention!