

# The role of parliaments and parliamentarians in the implementation of SDG 6

2<sup>nd</sup> Middle East Roundtable on Water  
From Words to Actions

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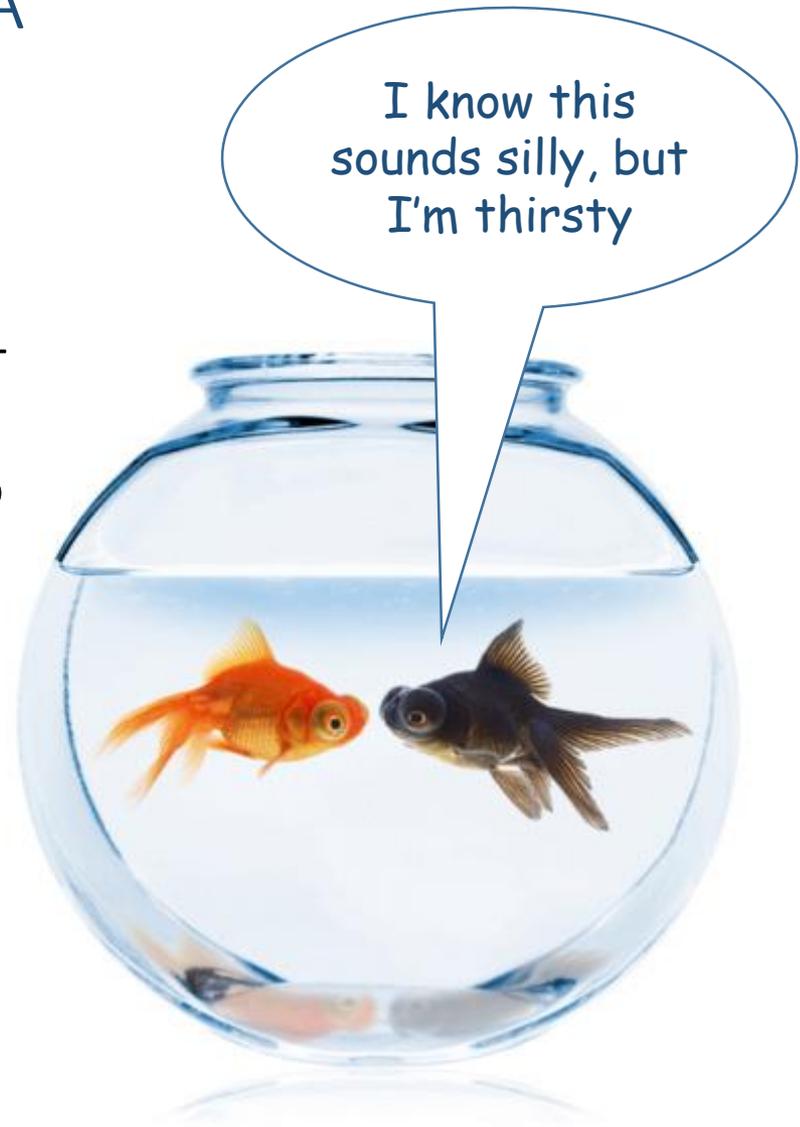
Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.





# AGENDA

1. WaterLex and IPU
2. Global Risk and the Reality in Middle-East
3. Development of the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation and SDGs
4. The role of Parliaments in SDG Implementation
5. Baseline Analysis
6. Progressive Realisation
7. Programme of Action





# WATERLEX

Our Vision is a world where there is **sustainable use and access to safe water and sanitation for all**

Our Mission is to secure the **human rights to water and sanitation through law and policy reform**

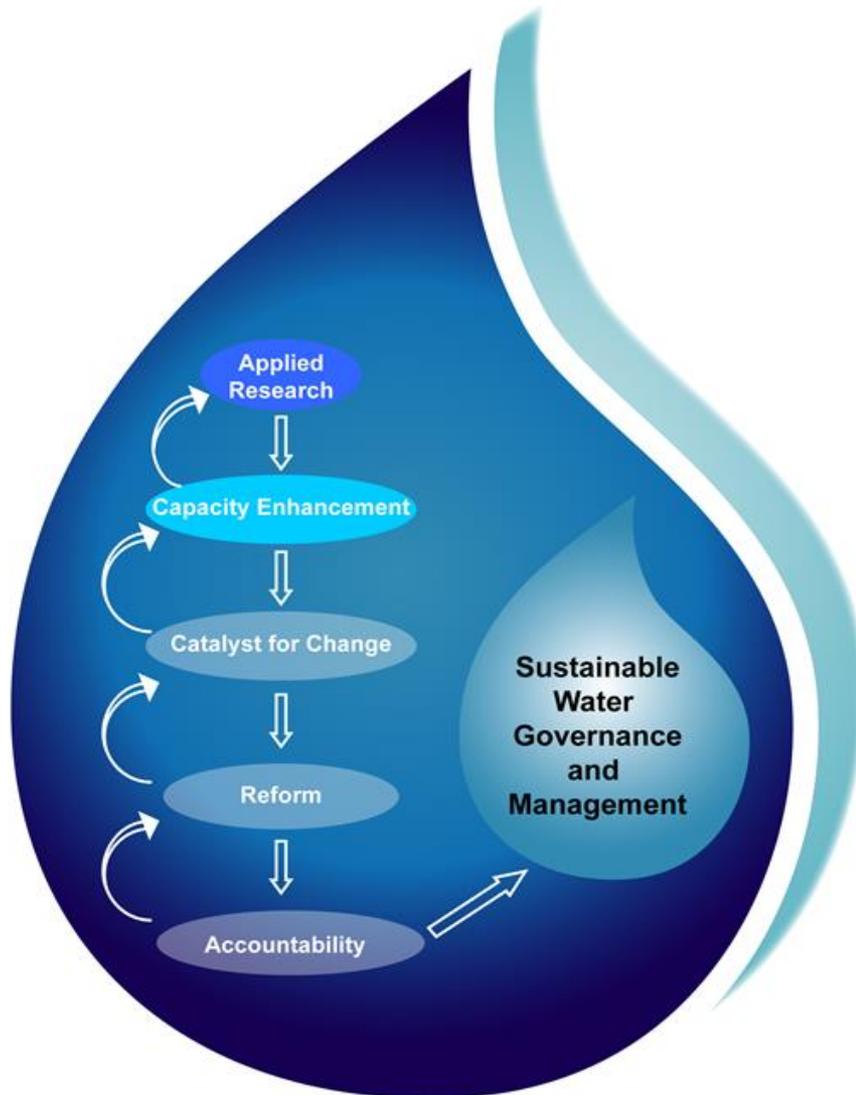




# WATERLEX SUPPORTING WORK AT IPU



Inter-Parliamentary Union  
For democracy. For everyone.



## Advice and legal thinking

- 2015 IPU Resolution
- ✓ *“Shaping A New System Of Water Governance: Promoting Parliamentary Action On Water And Sanitation”*

## Water Dialogues

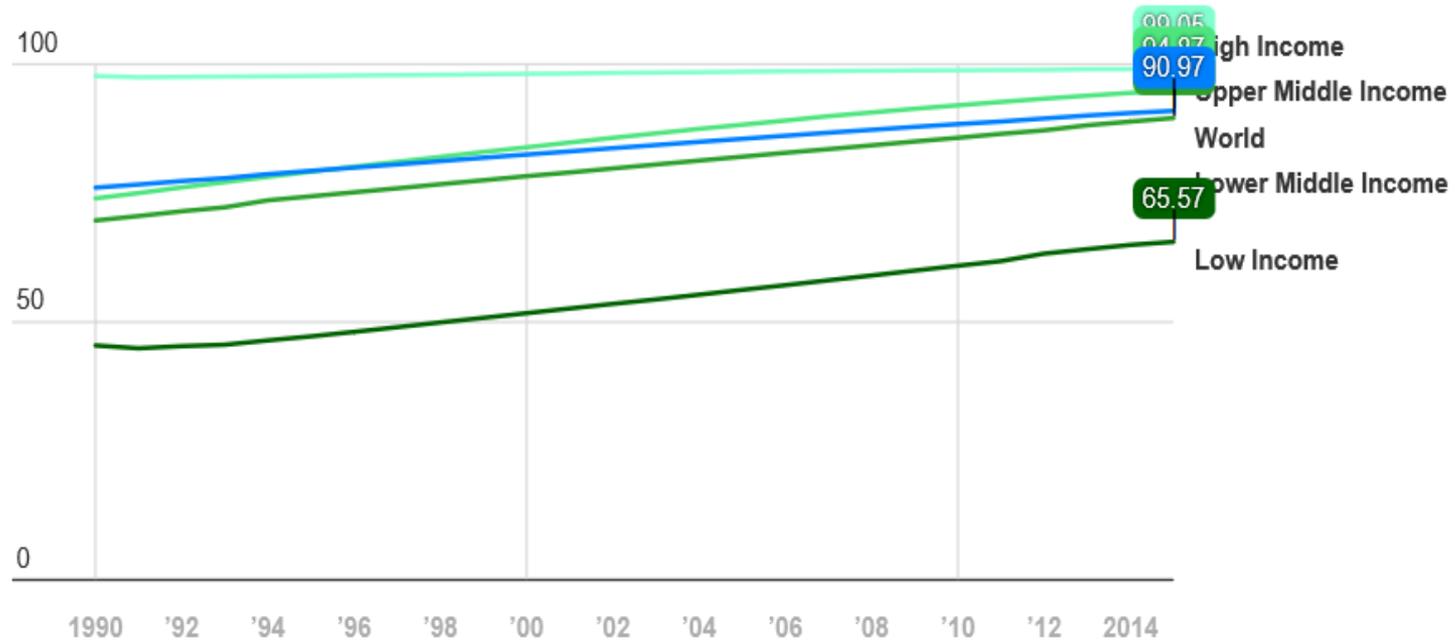
- Middle East Roundtable on Water 2016
- ✓ Strategic Advice
- ✓ Technical ideas/methodology



# ACCESS TO WATER

A third of people in low-income countries struggle to access clean water.

Share of population with access to an improved source of drinking water (%)



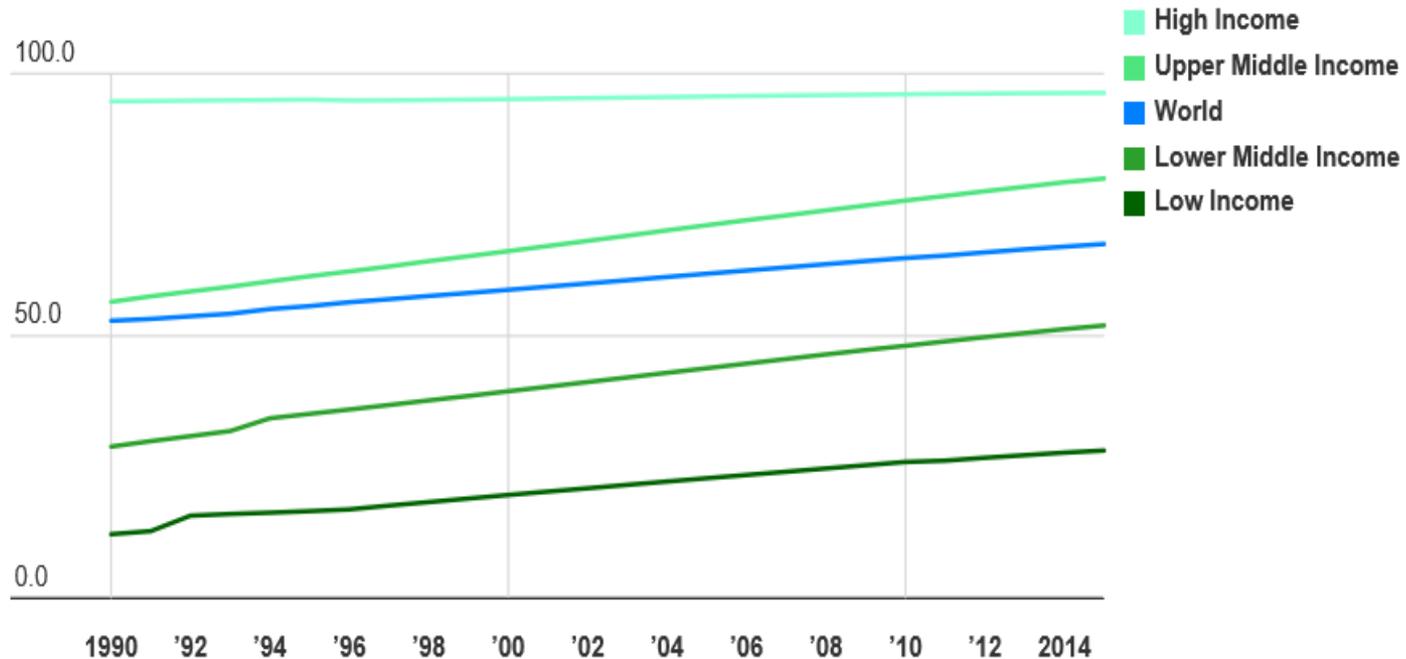
Source: [World Development Indicators](#)



# ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION

Nearly a third of world's population does not have access to improved sanitation facilities

Share of population with access to improved sanitation facilities (%)

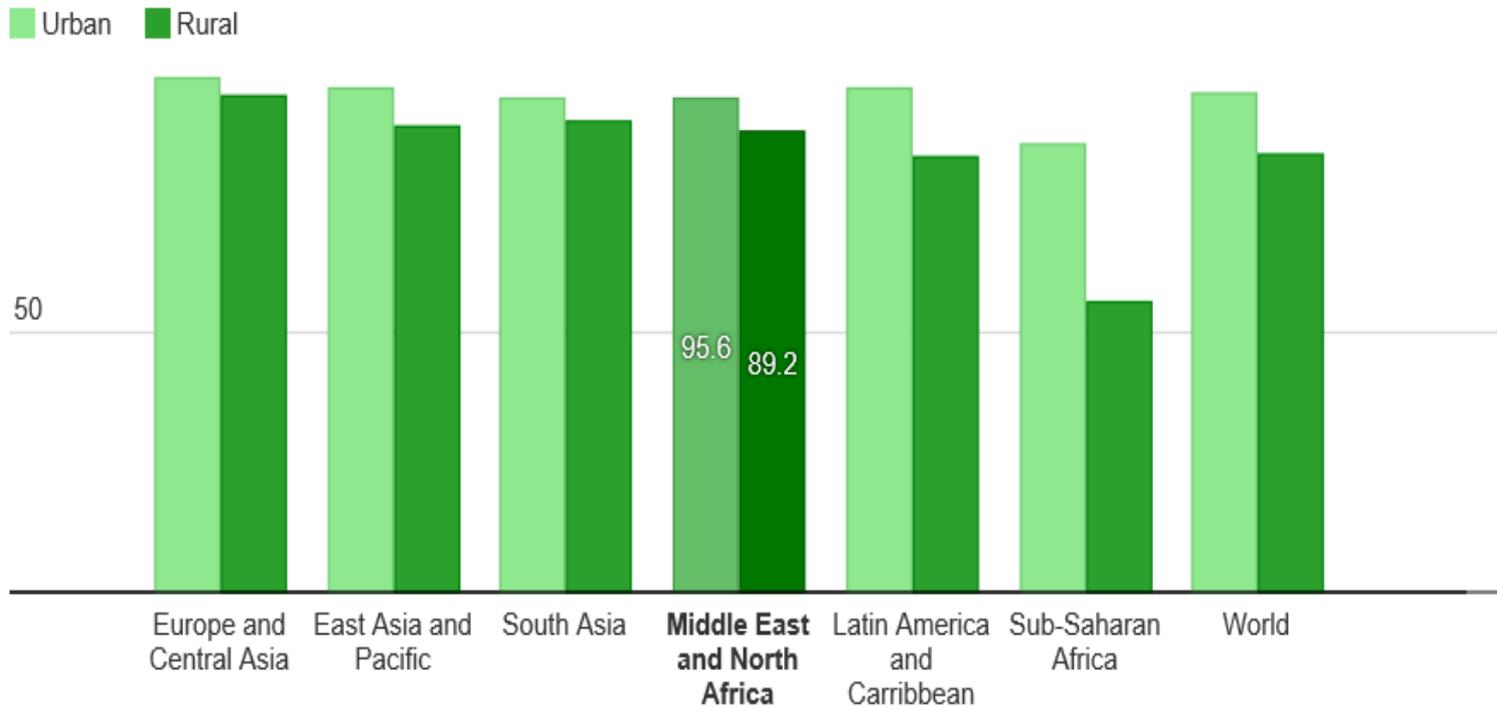


Source: [World Development Indicators](#)



# MIDDLE-EAST AND NORTH AFRICA NOT ALONE IN RURAL-URBAN DISCREPANCY

Share of population with access to an improved source of water, 2015 (%)



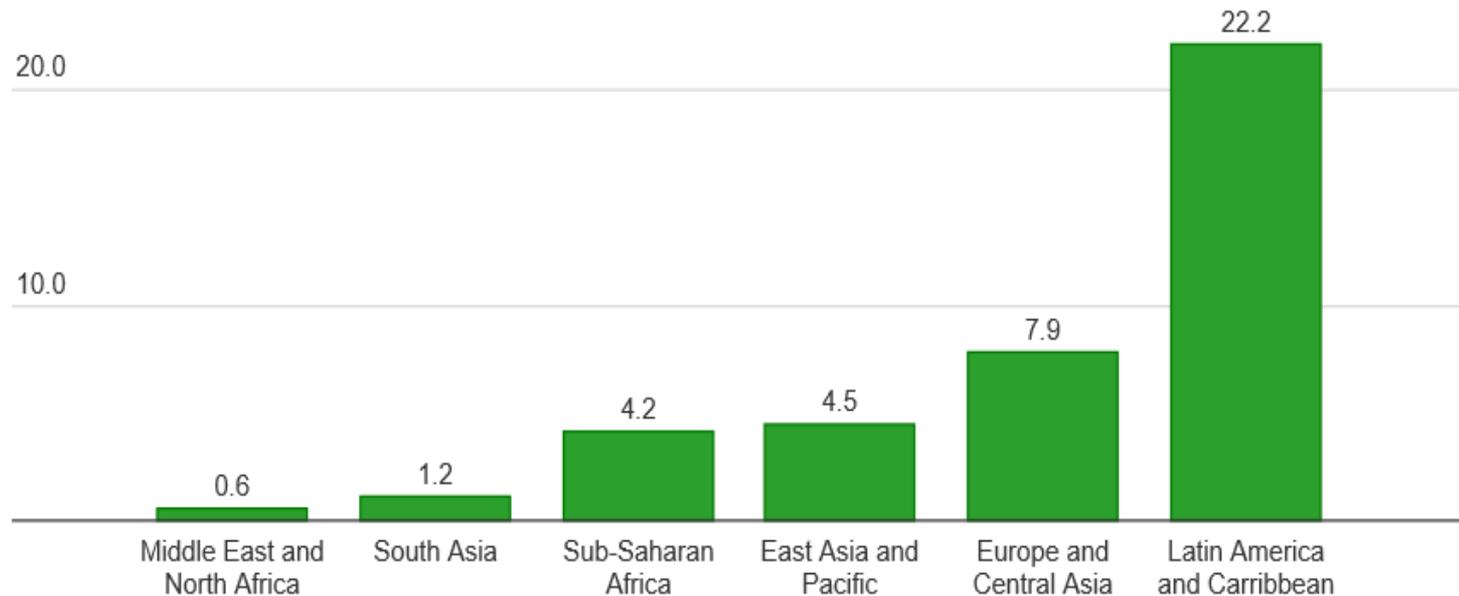
Source: [World Development Indicators](#)



# WATER STRESS ADDS TO THE PROBLEM

Middle East and North Africa and South Asia are the most water-stressed regions.

Renewable internal freshwater resources per capita, 2014 (thousands of cubic meters)



Water stress occurs below 1,700 cubic meters per capita per year

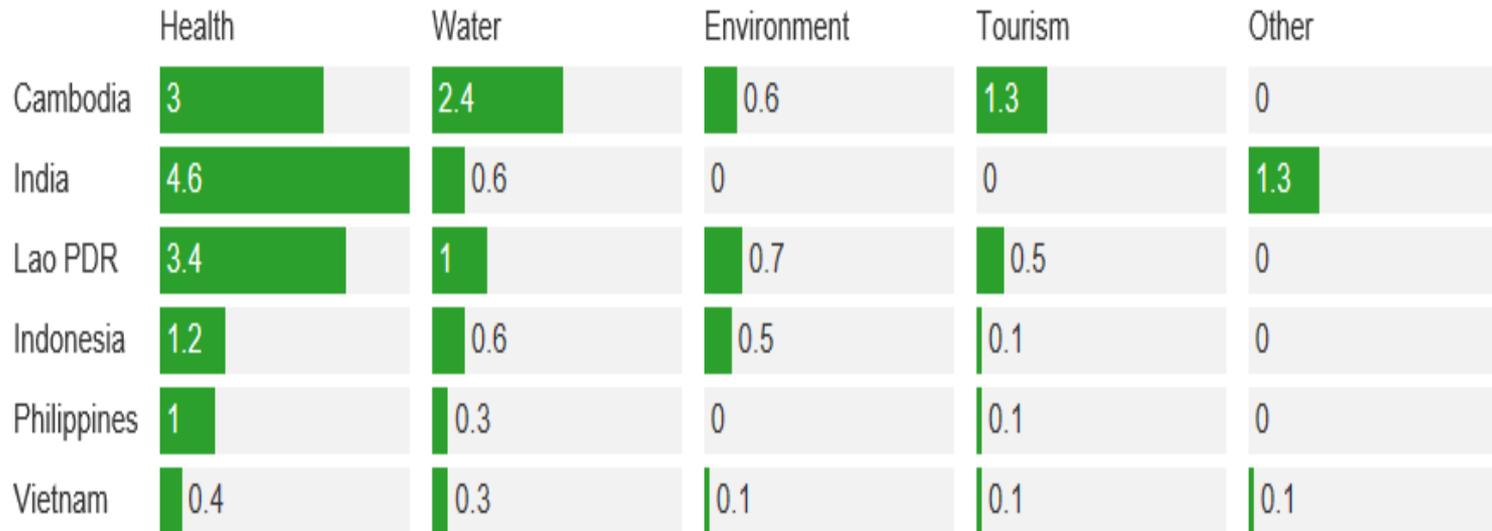
Source: [World Development Indicators](#)



# HOW IMPROVED SANITATION CAN HELP ECONOMY

## Many sectors can be affected by inadequate sanitation

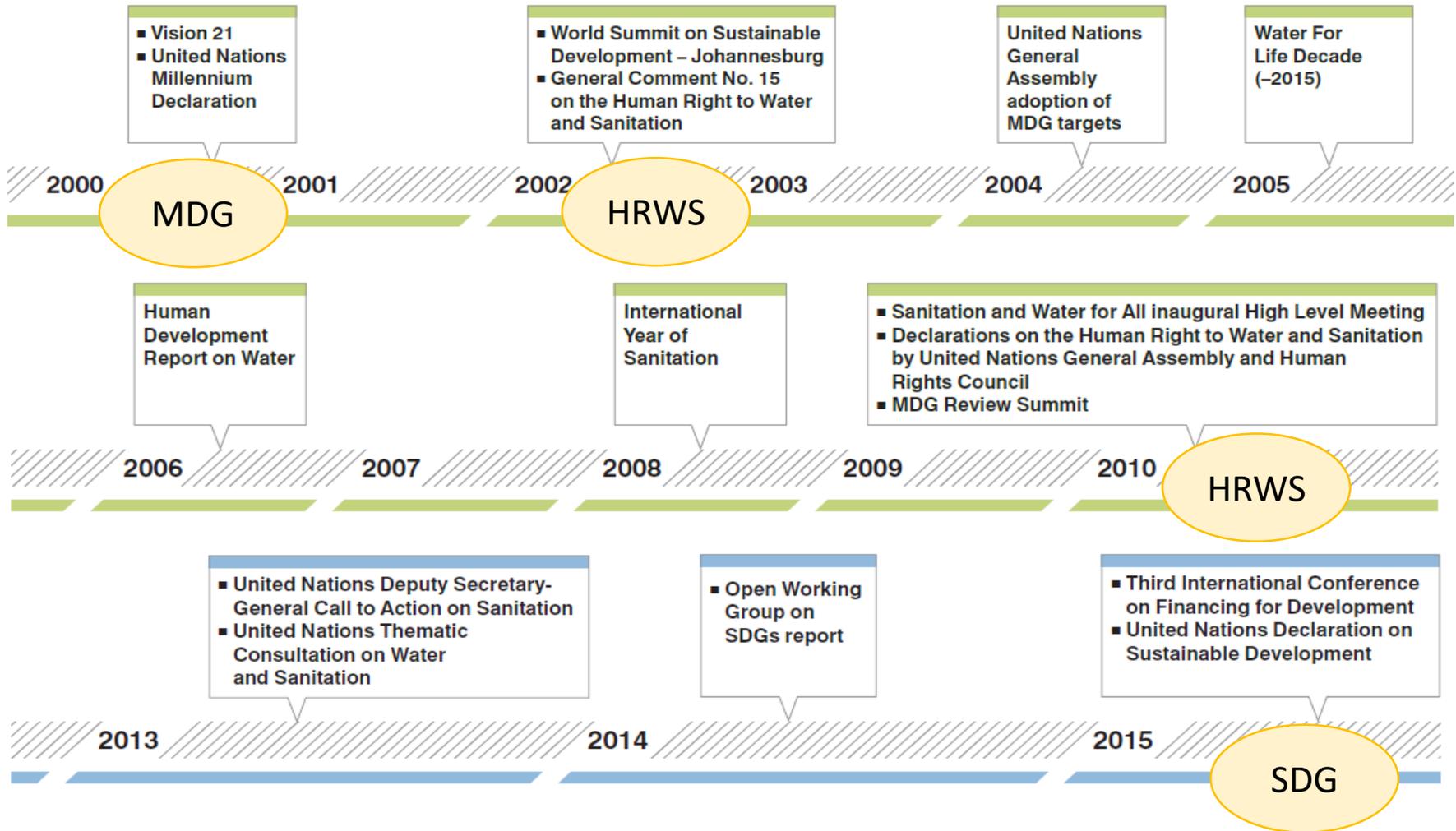
Percent of GDP lost by sectors through inadequate sanitation



Source: [World Bank](#)



# FROM MDGs TO SDGs





# WATER AND SANITATION AS HUMAN RIGHTS

Access to:

SAFE

AFFORDABLE

ACCESSIBLE

AVAILABLE

ACCEPTABLE

- ✓ Recognition by the United Nations General Assembly in 2010
- ✓ Progressive realisation: achieve universal coverage over time
- ✓ Legal obligations of States to respect, protect and fulfil human rights



...Water and Sanitation is a **Human Right**



# WATER IN THE AGENDA 2030



## Linkages between the rights to water and sanitation and the SDGs

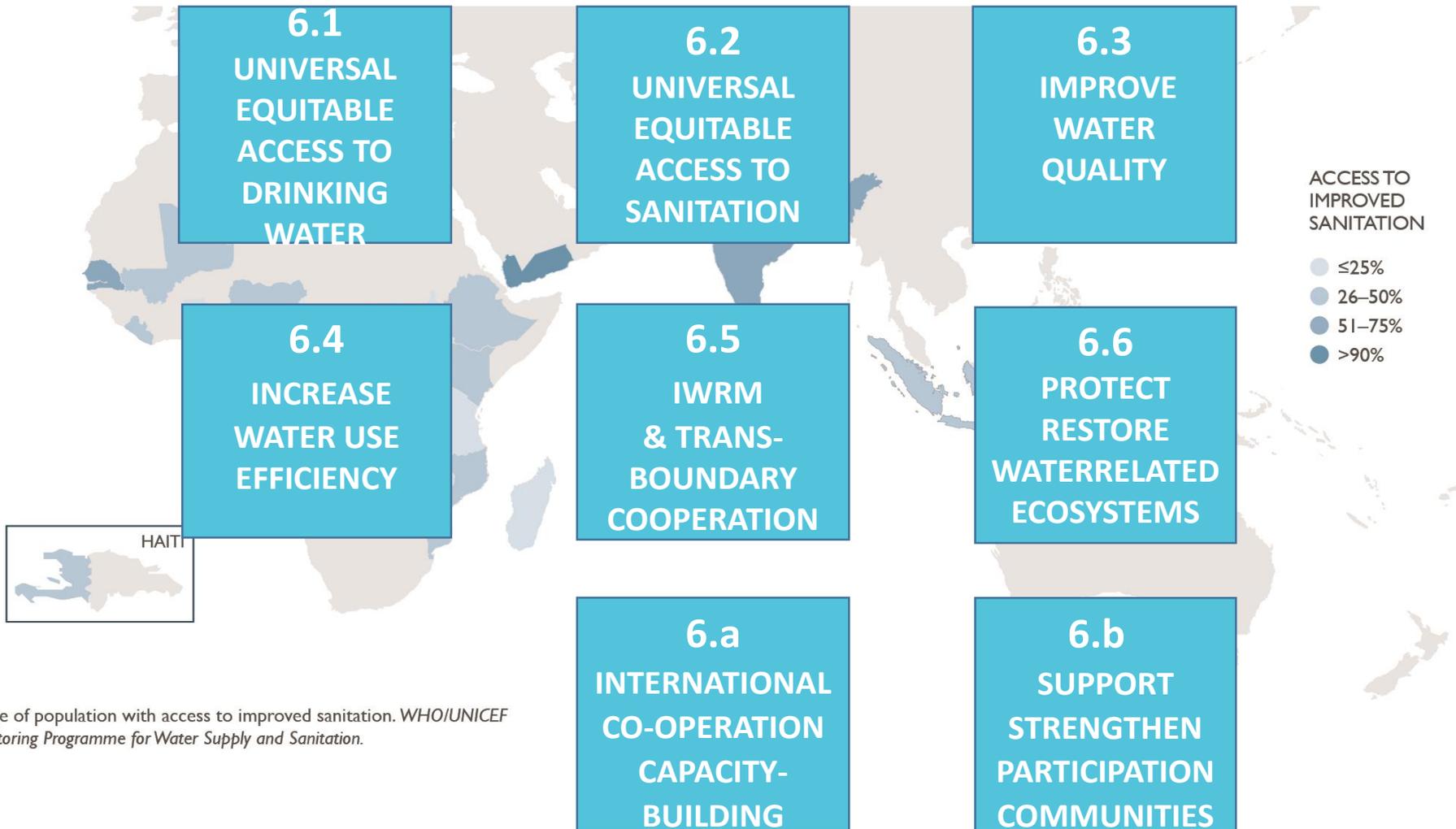
- ✓ SDGs are grounded in a human rights framework
- ✓ “Leave no one behind”: **Non-discrimination**
- ✓ Renewed commitment to implement the human rights to water and sanitation
- ✓ SDG 6.1 and 2: Universal access

**Target 6.1** “By 2030, achieve **universal** and **equitable** access to **safe** and **affordable** drinking water for **all**”





# WATER & SANITATION GOAL 6 SUB-TARGETS



Percentage of population with access to improved sanitation. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.



# ROLE OF PARLIAMENTS in SDG AGENDA

Human Rights, transparency, efficient governance, inclusiveness, non-discrimination

Achieved through:

Ambitious  
legislation to  
implement SDG 6

Budget for SDG6  
implementation

Accountability for  
SDG 6  
commitments of  
the government

Monitoring

Ensuring policy  
and institutional  
coherence  
among sectors

Fostering multi-  
stakeholder  
collaboration

Mobilization of  
finance, capacity  
building, transfer  
of technology



# ROLE OF PARLIAMENTARIANS

□ Annual Parliamentary Hearing, UN HQ, Nov'2014

## ***“Ensuring a people-centred approach to the new SDGs: A shared responsibility”***

- Every time a law is made, MPs can call attention to whether it is consistent with the SDGs, and move amendments if it is not
- Parliamentary committees can ensure that their scrutiny procedures hold Ministers and officials to account for national progress on the SDGs
- And parliamentarians, in representing those who elected them, can ensure an ongoing dialogue with civil society over such progress

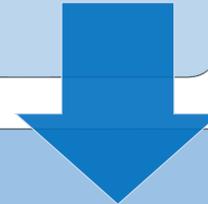




# SDG 6: START WITH BASELINE ANALYSIS

## DESKTOP RESEARCH:

- Establish baseline
- Legal and policy research



## FIELD TESTING:

- Understand:
- Based on desktop research
  - Situational analysis (incl. marginalised)
  - Baseline of compliance



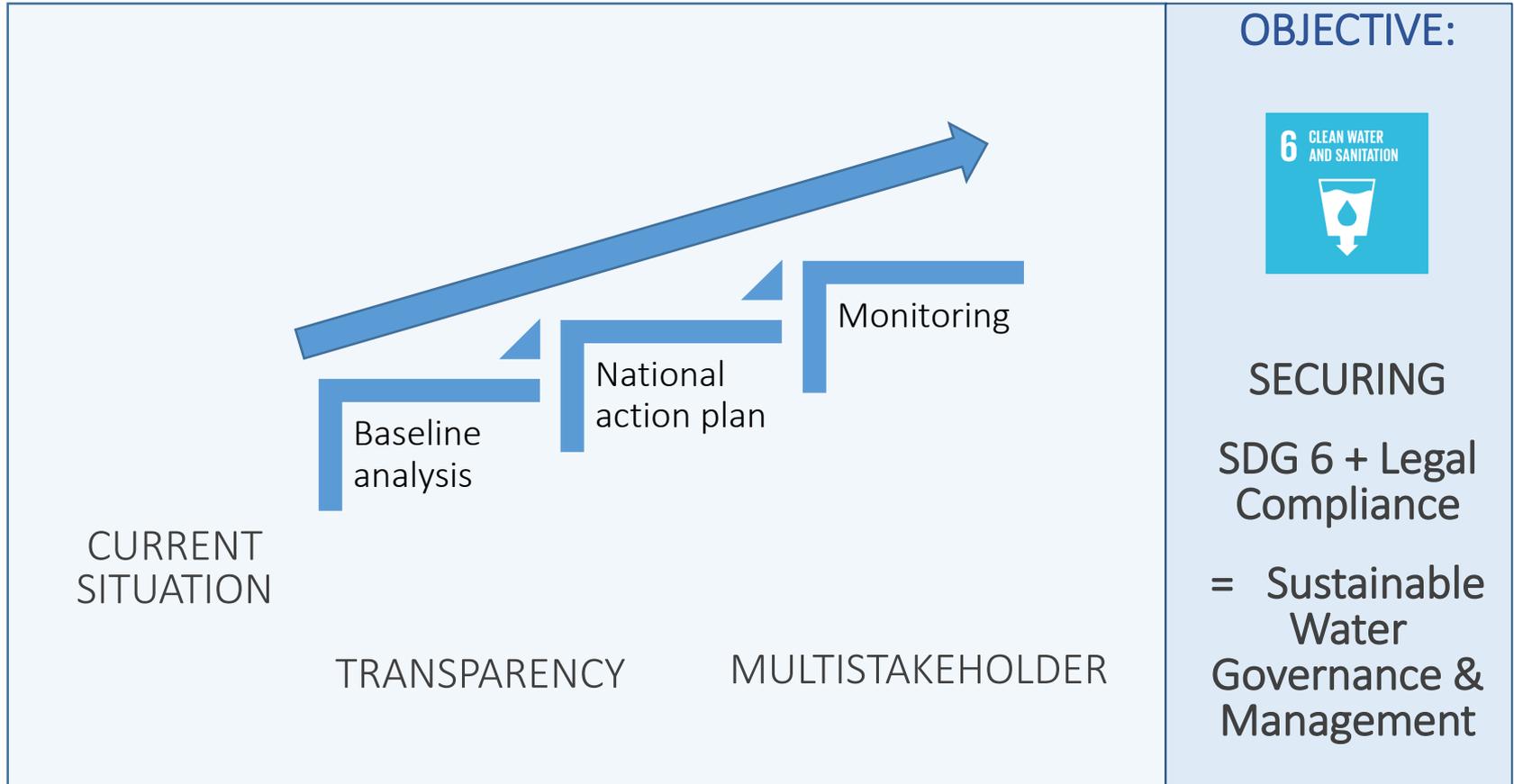
## SDG 6 IMPLEMENTATION RECOMMENDATIONS:

- Identify:
- Good practice/ areas for improvement
  - National indicators/monitoring
  - Technical solutions



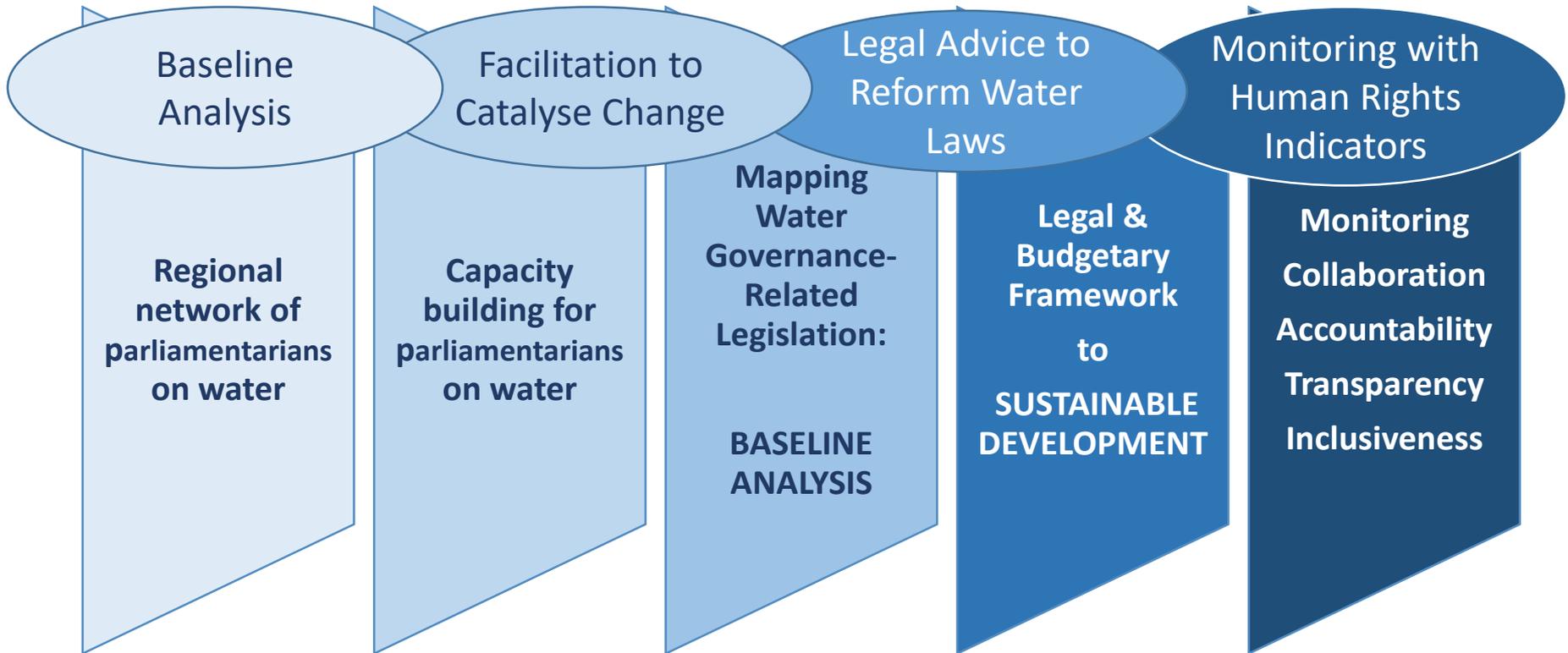


# PROGRESSIVE REALISATION OF SDG 6





# PROGRAMME OF ACTION



PROCESS → RECOMMENDATIONS → PRINCIPLES

Human Rights-Based Roadmaps



“Acting now is a matter of human dignity, justice and survival. Waiting to act is no longer an option”

Quote, Budapest Water Summit, 2016

