

Synthesis Report SDG 6 Water and Sanitation

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Based on the work of UN-Water Task Force and MANY other contributors

Members of Taskforce include: CEO Water Mandate, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO (WWAP, coordinator), UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNU, UN-Water TAU, WHO, WMO and World Bank

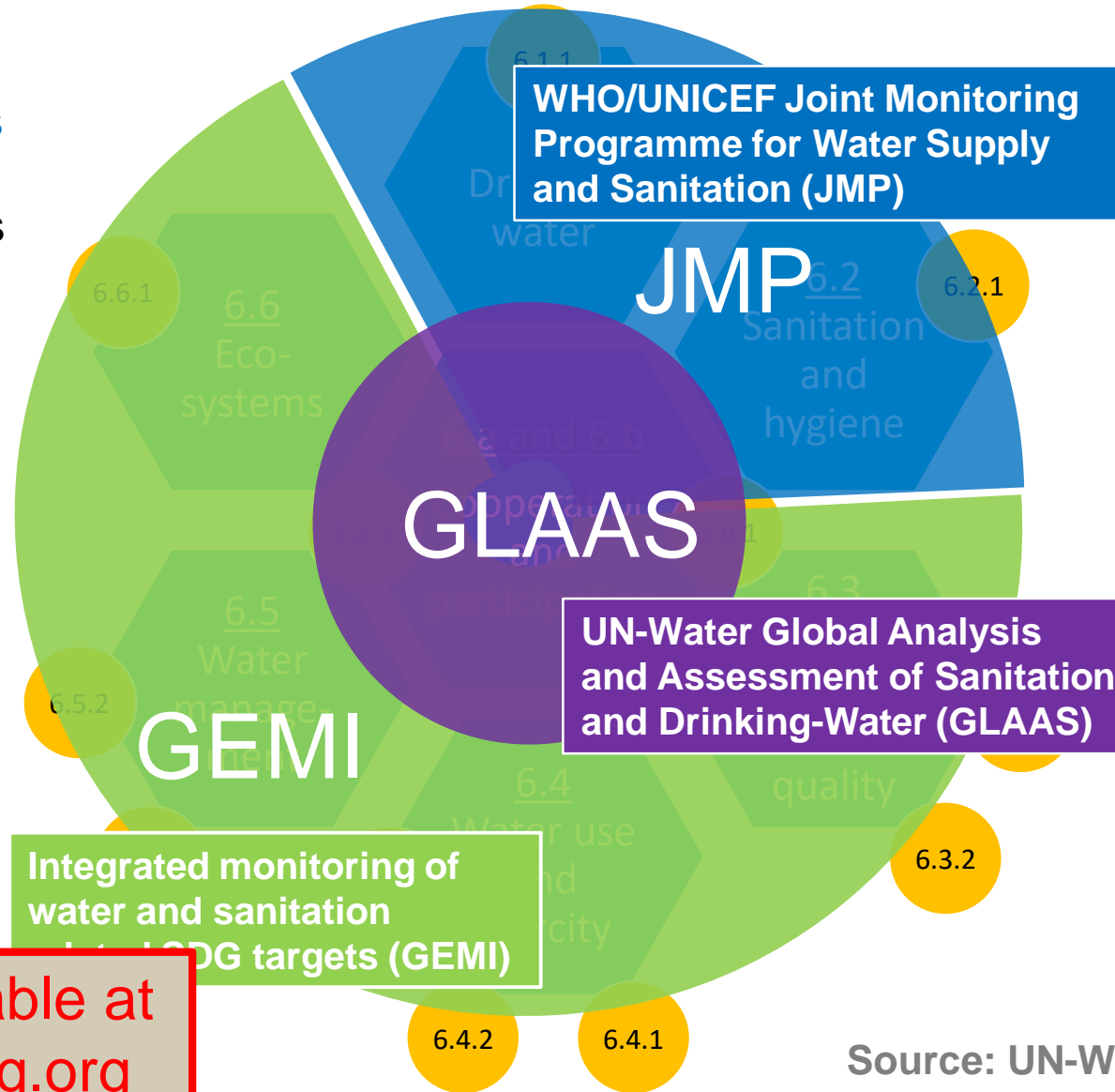
**Regional Preparatory Meeting on Water Issues for the 2018 Forum on Sustainable
Development and High Level Political Forum**

28-29 March 2018, ESCWA, Beirut, Libanon



SDG 6 Global Monitoring

- ✓ Develop **methodologies and tools** to monitor SDG 6 global indicators
- ✓ **Raise awareness** at national and global levels about SDG 6 monitoring
- ✓ Enhance **country capacity in monitoring** (technical and institutional)



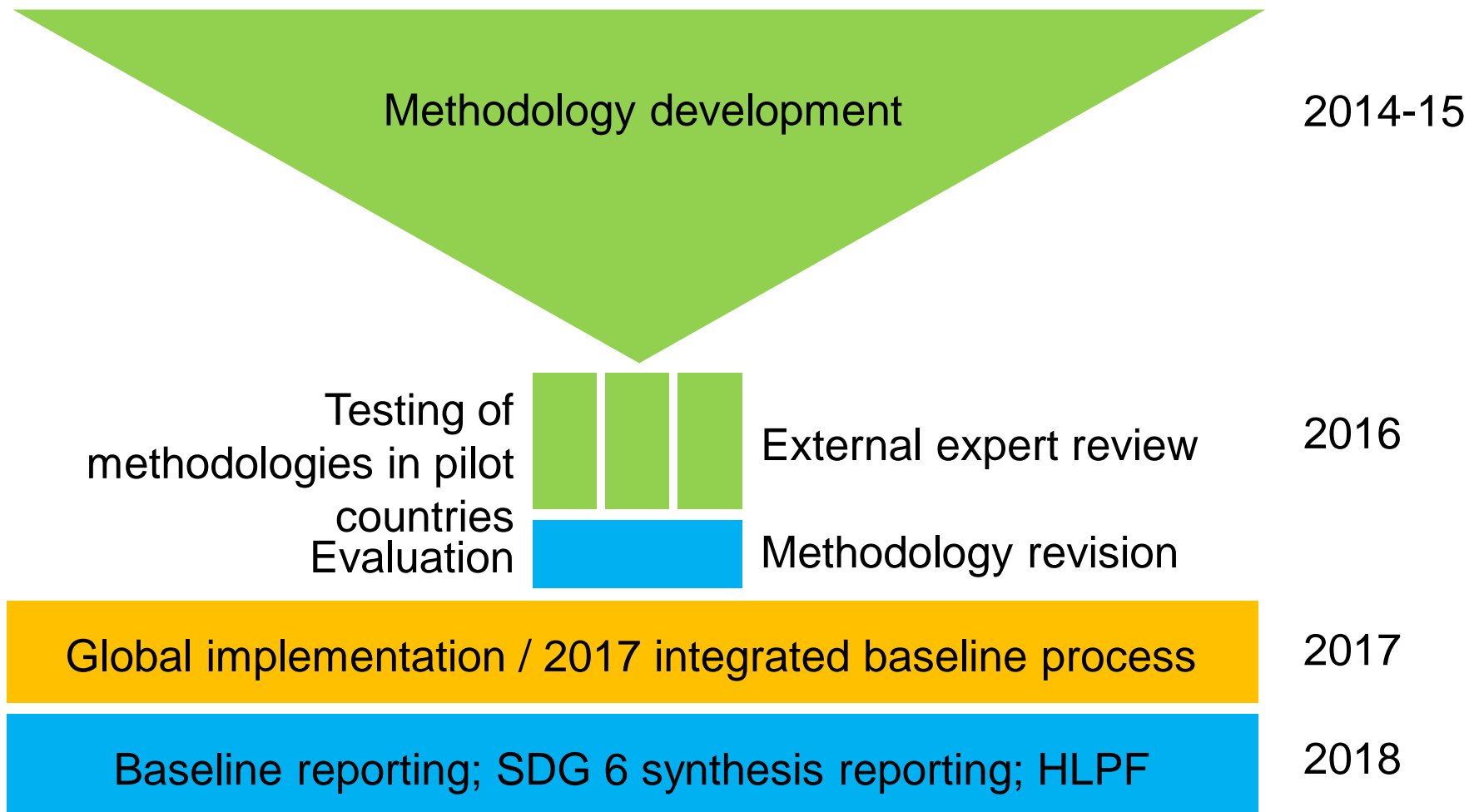
6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.3.1	Wastewater safely treated (WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD)**
6.3.2	Good ambient water quality (UNEP)***
6.4.1	Water use efficiency (FAO)***
6.4.2	Level of water stress (FAO)**
6.5.1	Integrated water resources management (UNEP)**
6.5.2	Transboundary basin area with water cooperation (UNECE, UNESCO)**
6.6.1	Water-related ecosystems (UNEP)***
6.a.1	Water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*
6.b.1	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*

All information available at www.sdg6monitoring.org

Source: UN-Water, 2016

* means tiers' number

Process and timeline 2014-2018



SDG 6 MONITORING AND REPORTING

..., and there will be further Reports on other SDGs, UN reports, national/regional/global SDG reports, academic papers, strategy papers etc.



SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Added Value:

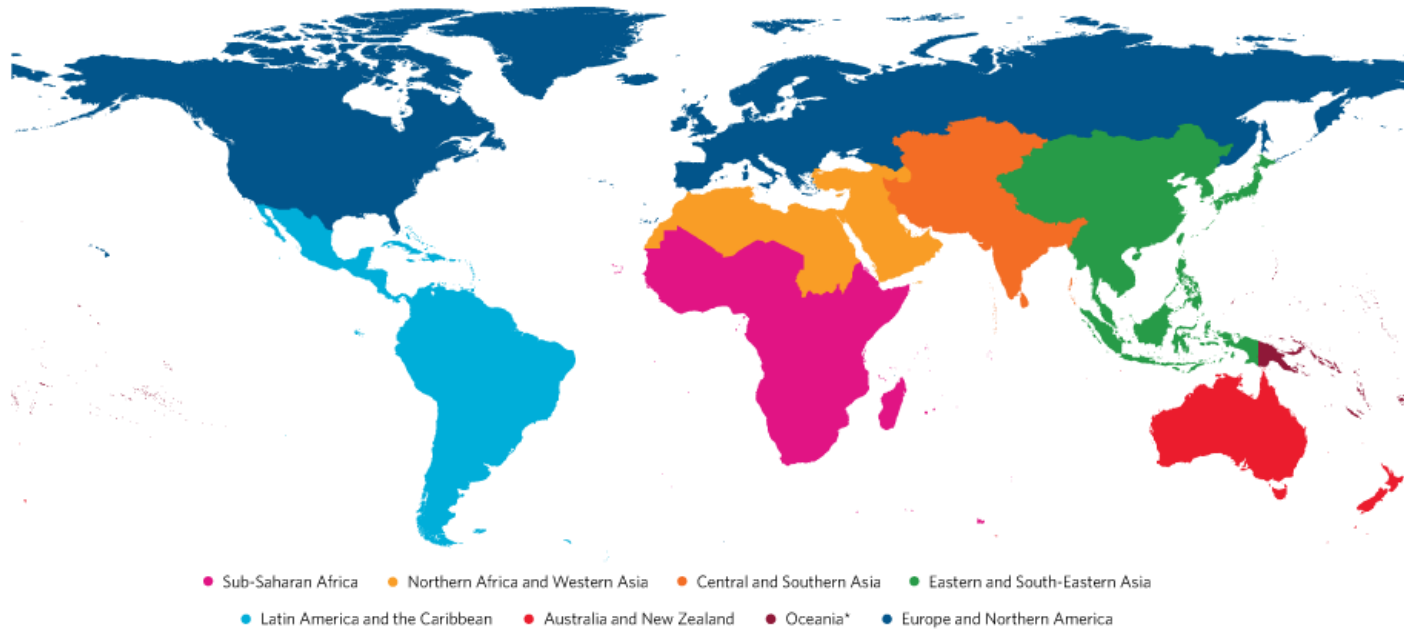
- ✓ United Nations speaking with one voice on SDG 6
- ✓ Avoids a fragmented approach on SDG 6 reporting
- ✓ Analyse data, information and policy linkages between different SDGs

Objectives

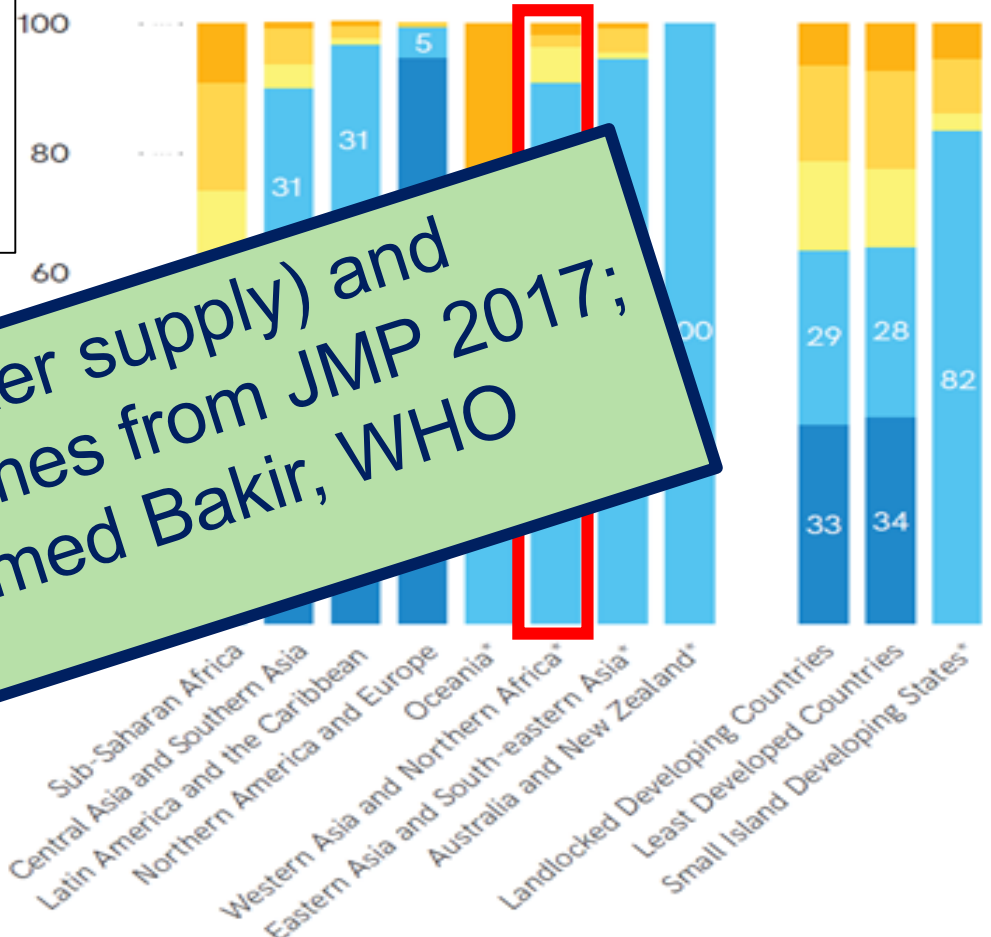
- ✓ Provide policy and decision makers with the 'big picture' on water and sanitation issues,
- ✓ Provide the **Global Status of SDG 6**,
- ✓ Explore the **inter-/intra-linkages** between SDG 6 and SDG targets and indicators,
- ✓ Discuss ways to **accelerate achieving SDG 6**, and
- ✓ Offer **policy perspectives** on accelerating achieving SDG 6 in the overall Agenda 2030 context.



SDG Mega Regions



844 million who still lacked a basic service, 263 million used a limited service and 159 million used surface water sources



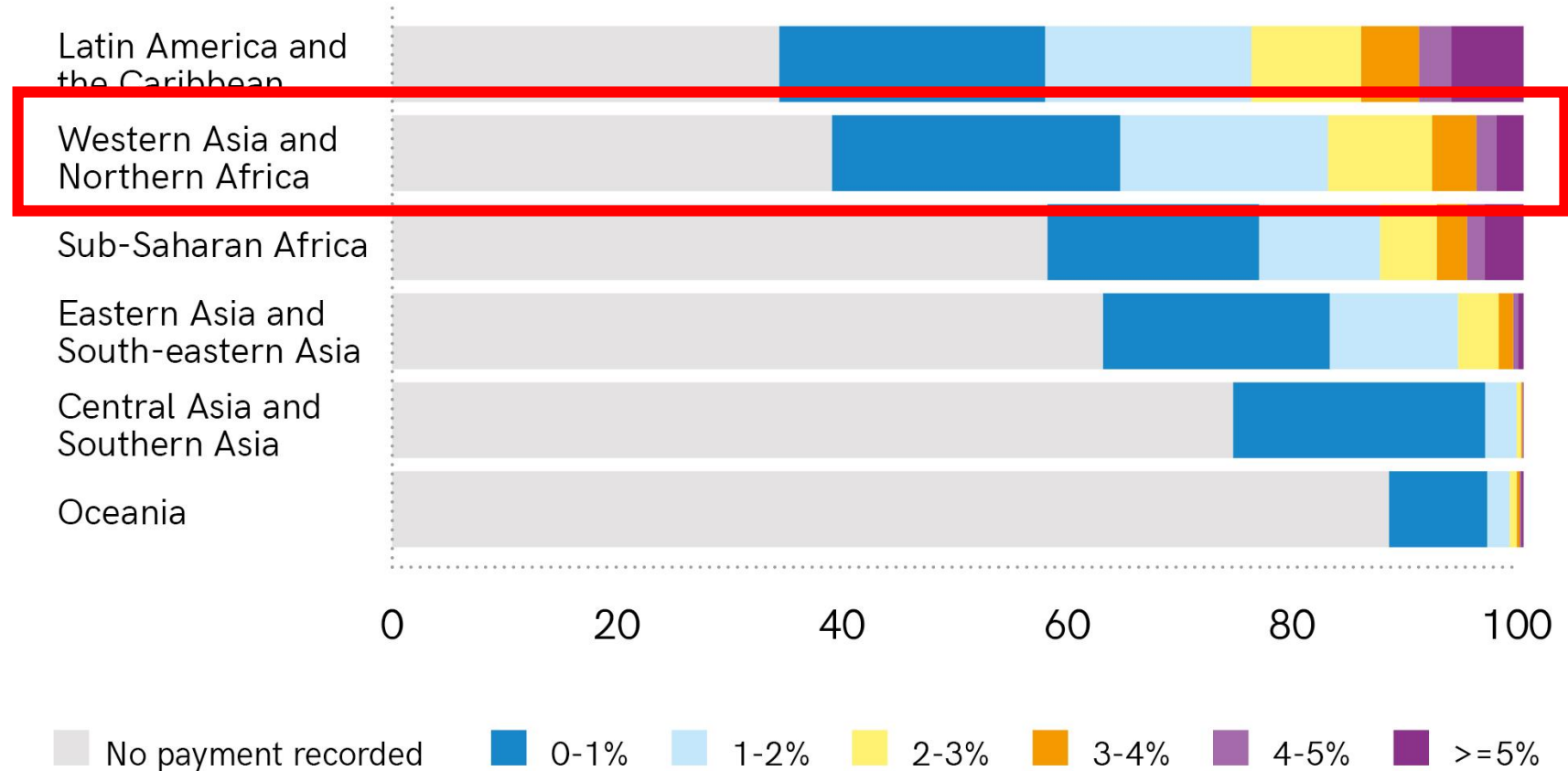
to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Safely managed drinking water must be

- (1) accessible on premises
- (2) available when needed
- (3) be supplied free from

All Data from Target 6.1 (water supply) and 6.2 (sanitation and hygiene) comes from JMP 2017; See presentation of Mr. Hamed Bakir, WHO

WaSH: Can we afford it?



WaSH services should be 'affordable'. This implies that payment for services should not present a barrier to access or prevent people from meeting other basic needs.

WATER QUALITY

Target 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 reuse globally”

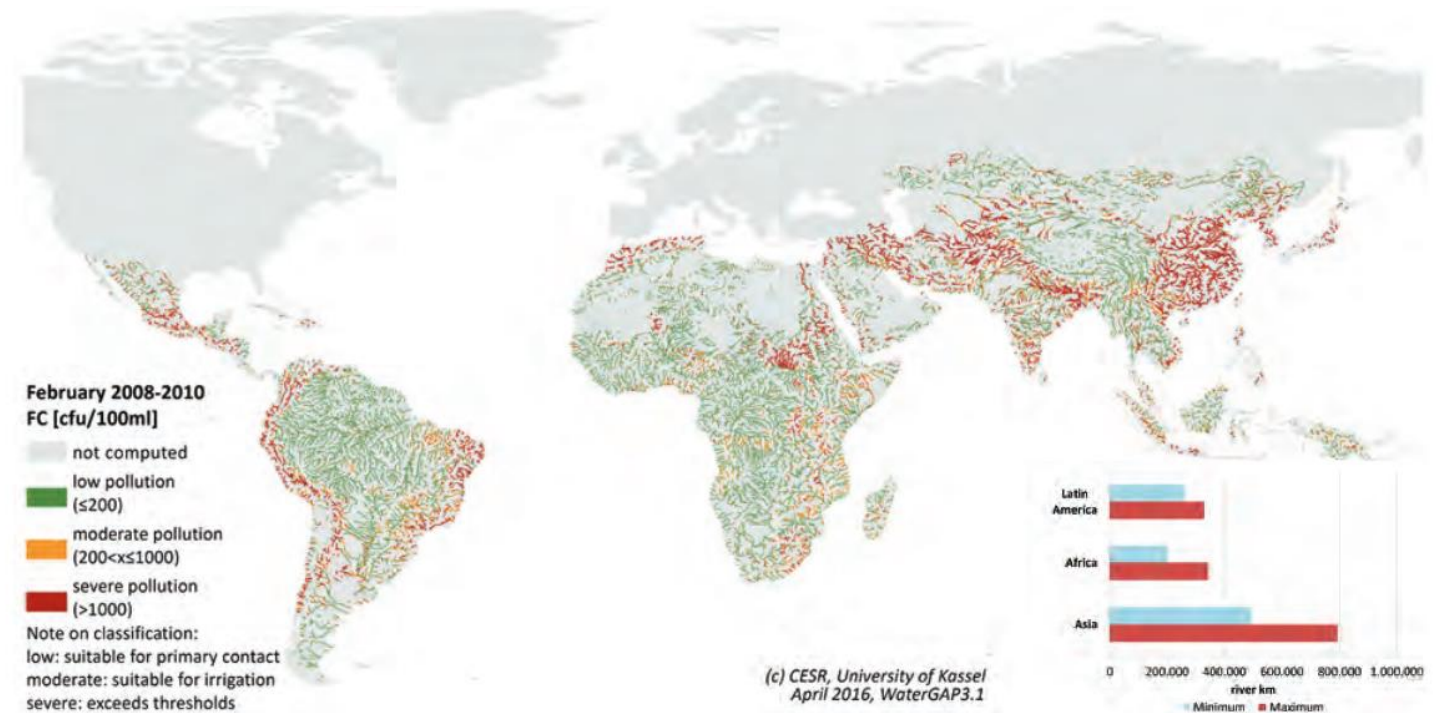
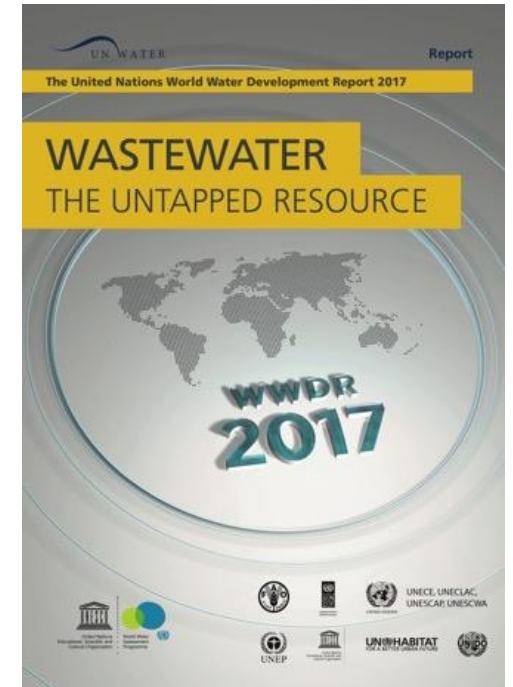
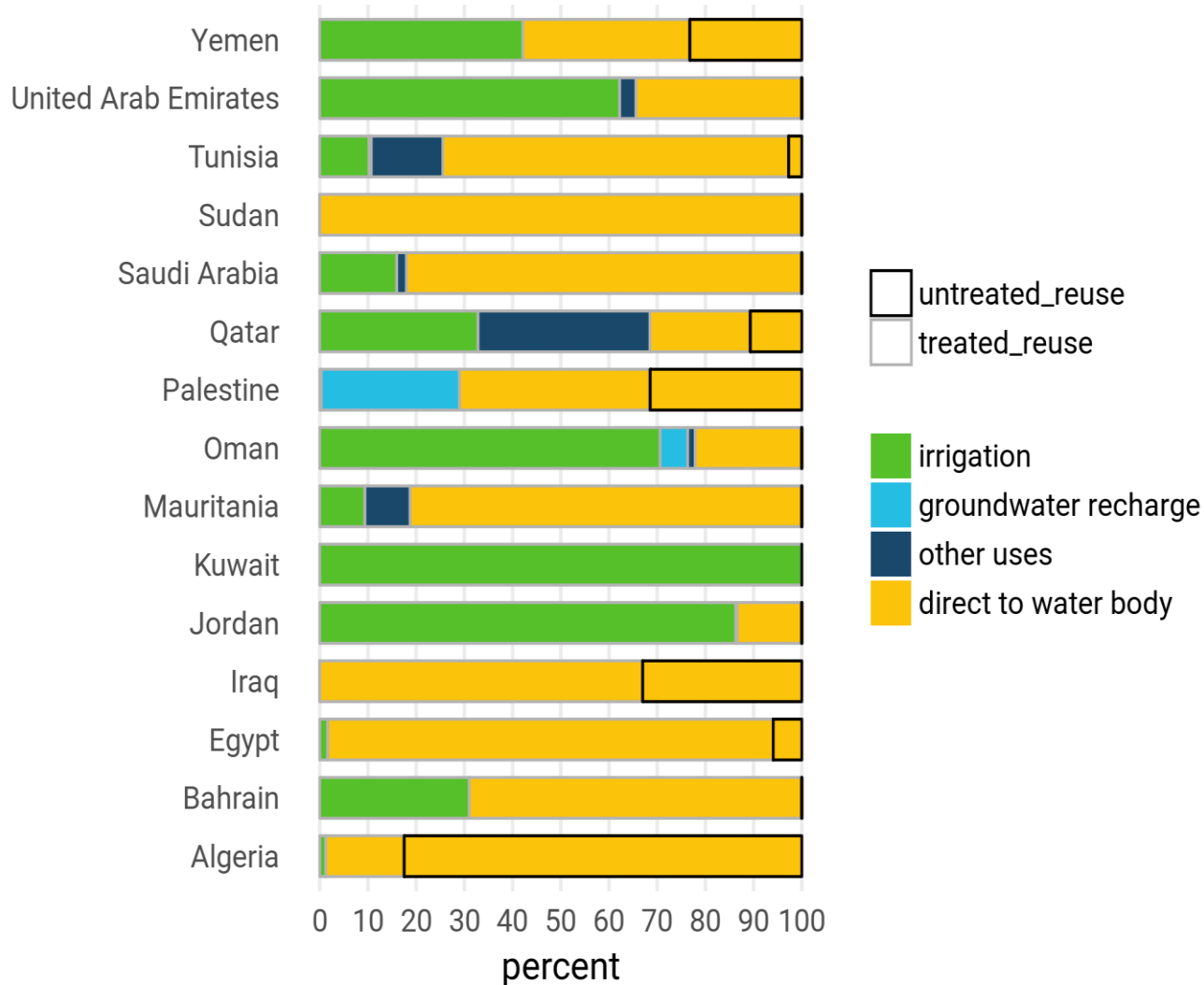


Figure 3.3: Estimated in-stream concentrations of faecal coliform bacteria (FC) for Latin America, Africa and Asia for February 2008–2010. Bar charts show minimum and maximum monthly estimates of river stretches in the severe pollution class per continent in the 36-month period from 2008–2010, corresponding to data in Table 3.3.

6.3.2 “Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water”

Wastewater is a resource

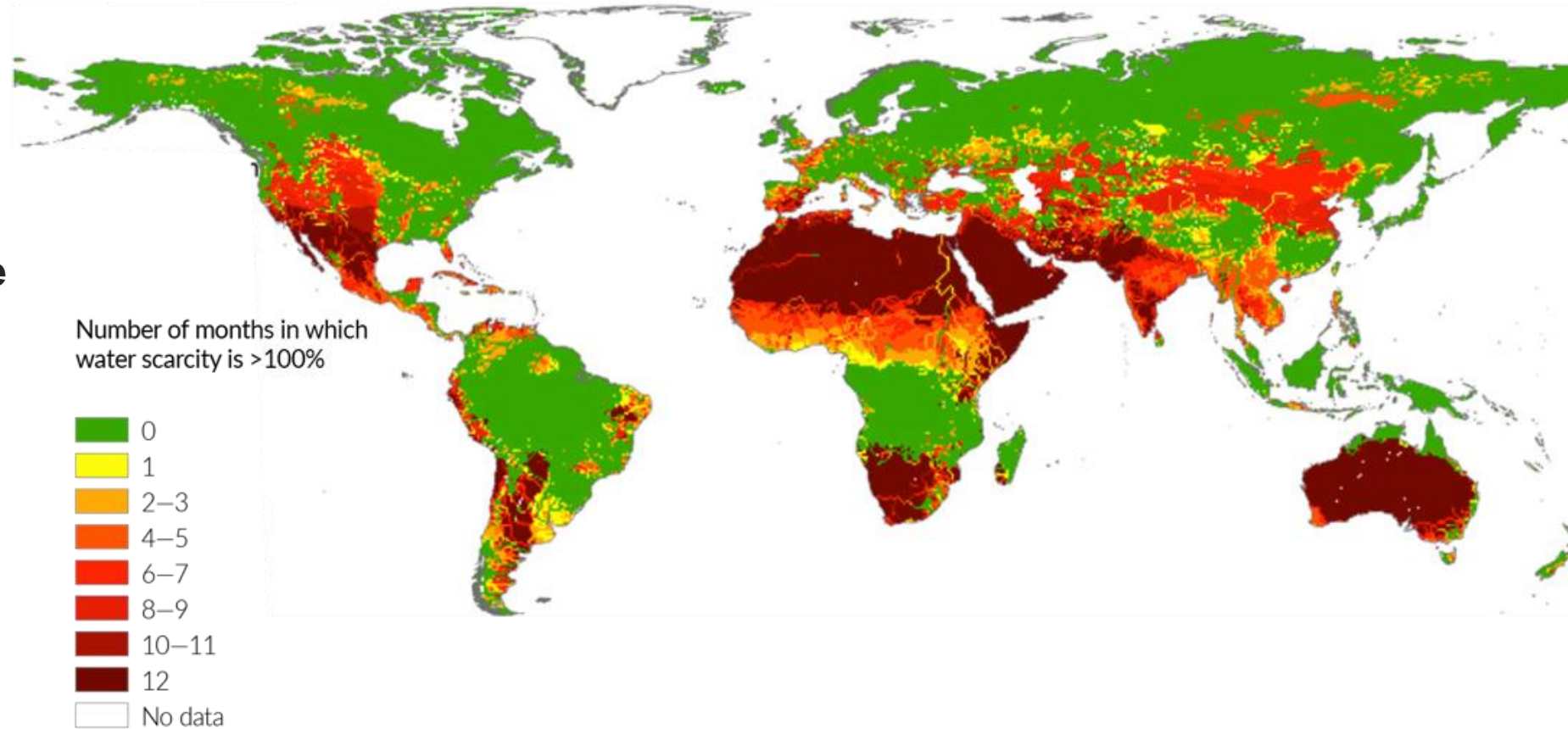


Wastewater reuse in Arab countries

Source: The regional initiative for establishing a regional mechanism for improved monitoring and reporting on access to water supply and sanitation in the Arab region, Second report 2016, ACWUA.(MDG+ Initiative)

INCREASING WATER SCARCITY

Two thirds of the world's population currently live in areas that experience water scarcity for at least one month a year



WATER QUANTITY

Target 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”

6.4.1 Water use efficiency

“Change in water-use efficiency over time”

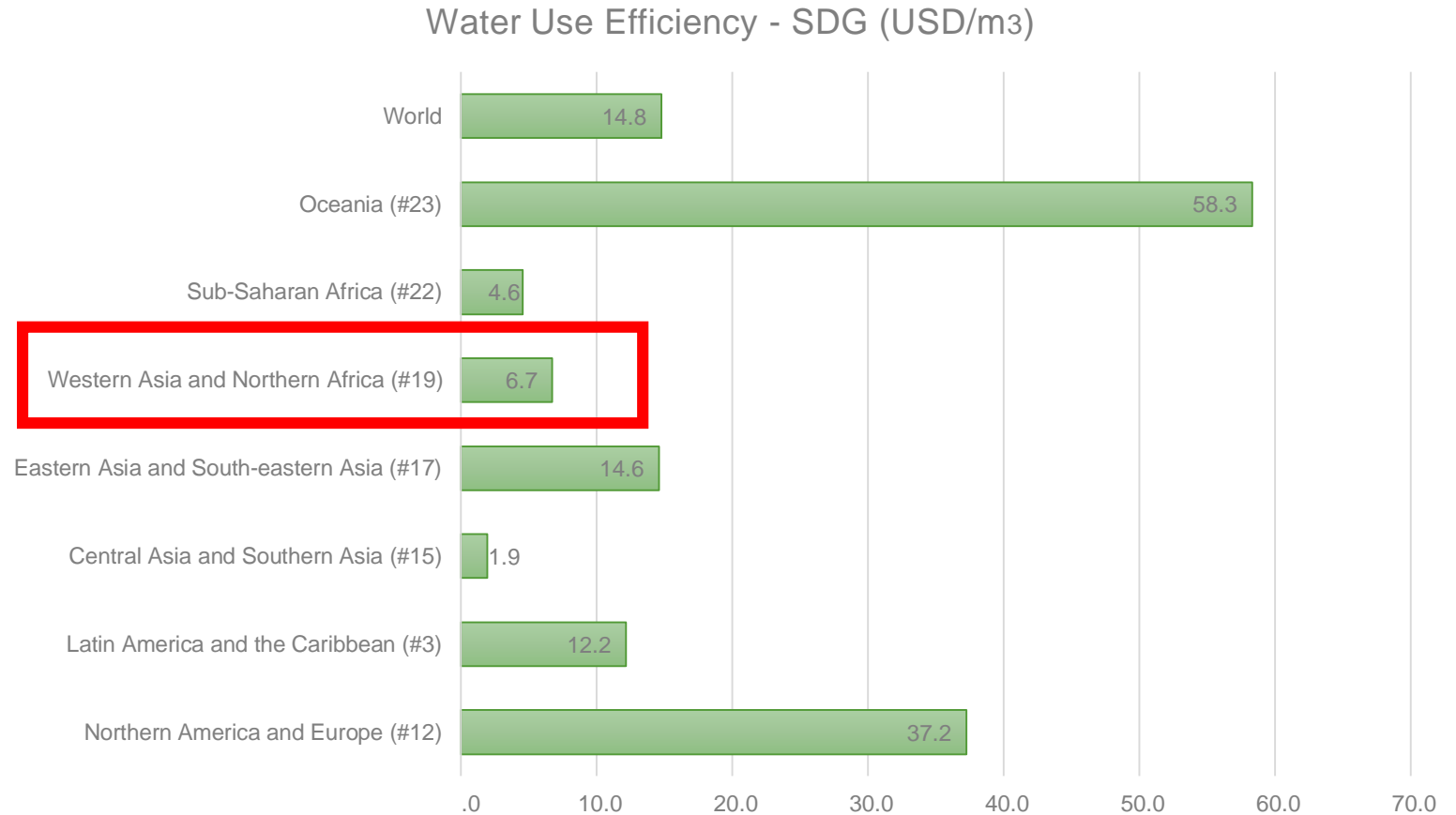


Figure 20 Water use efficiency by region (US\$/m)

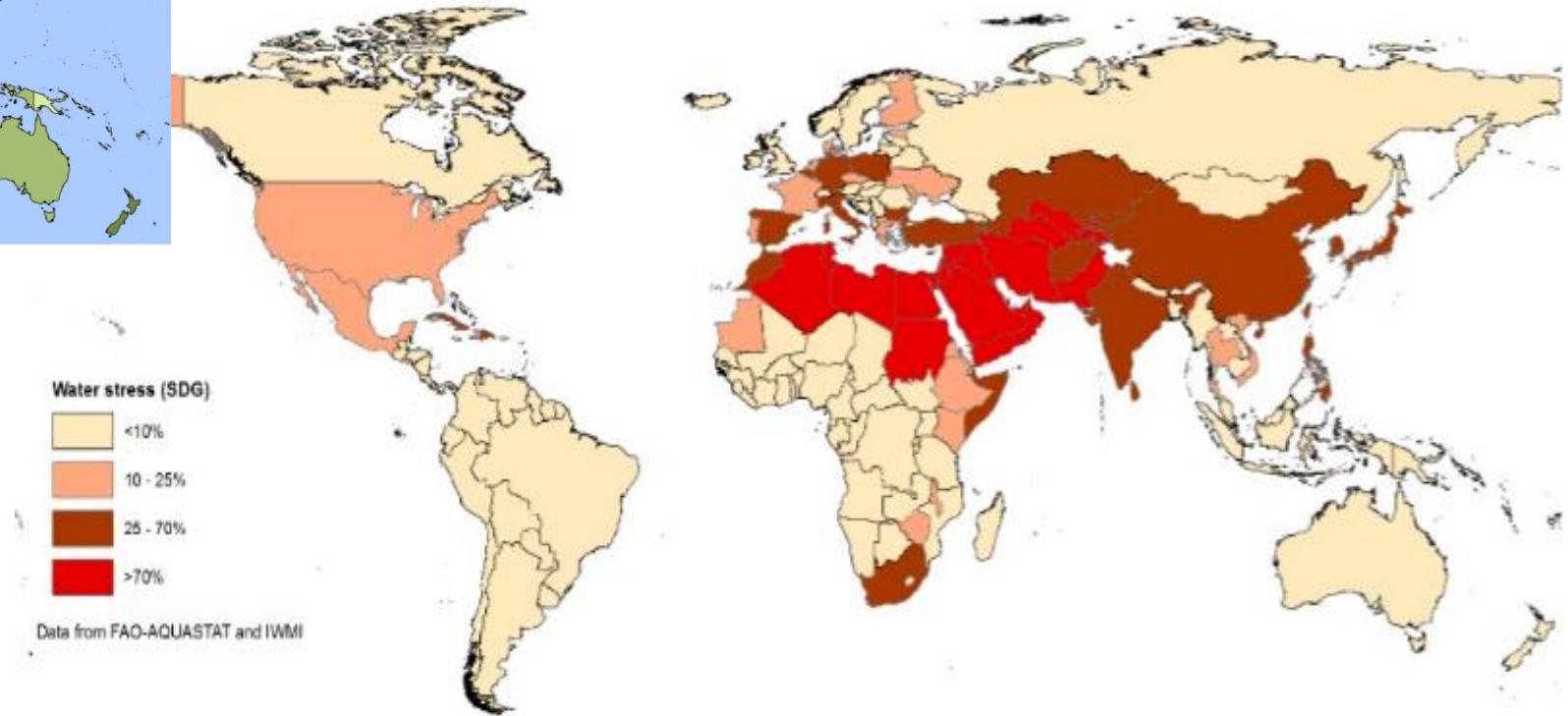
Area equipped for irrigation as % of cultivated area



“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”

6.4.2 Water stress

“Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources”



Average water stress globally, is 11% but clearly there are **significant differences among (and within!) countries and regions.**

Regions with the **highest water stress** are **Northern Africa and Western Asia (79 %)** and **Central and Southern Asia (66%)**.

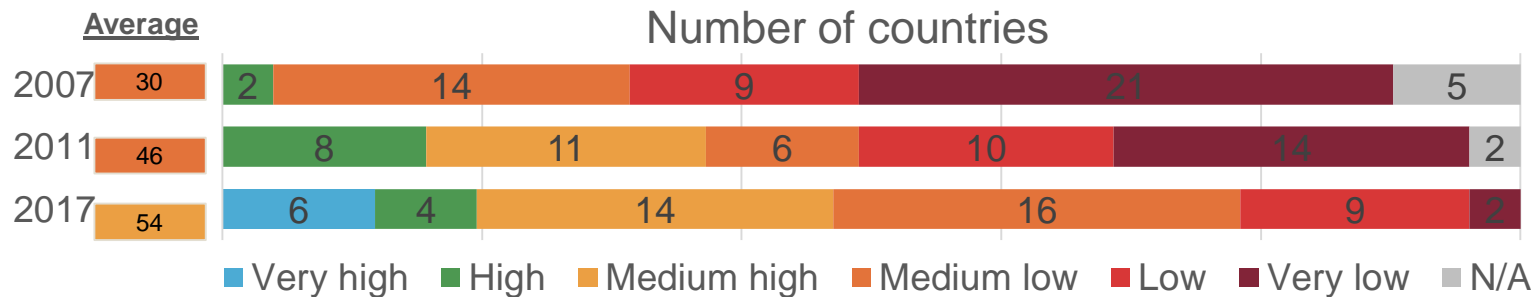
IWRM

Target 6.5

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

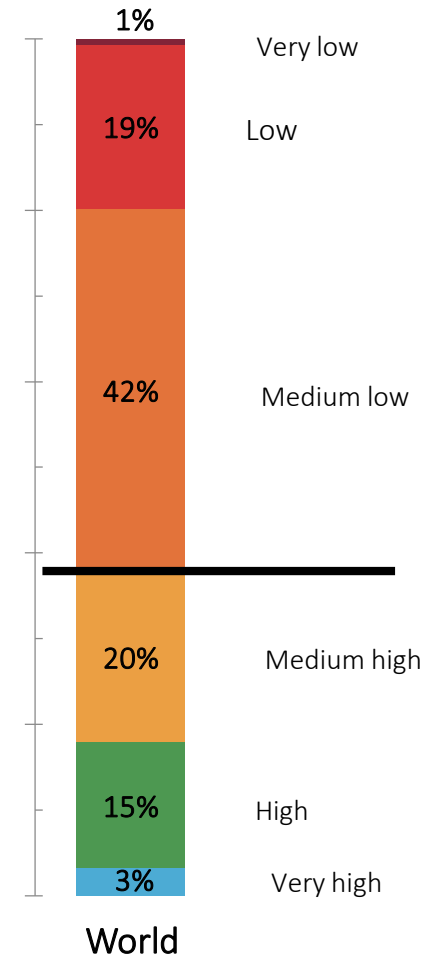
6.5.1 IWRM

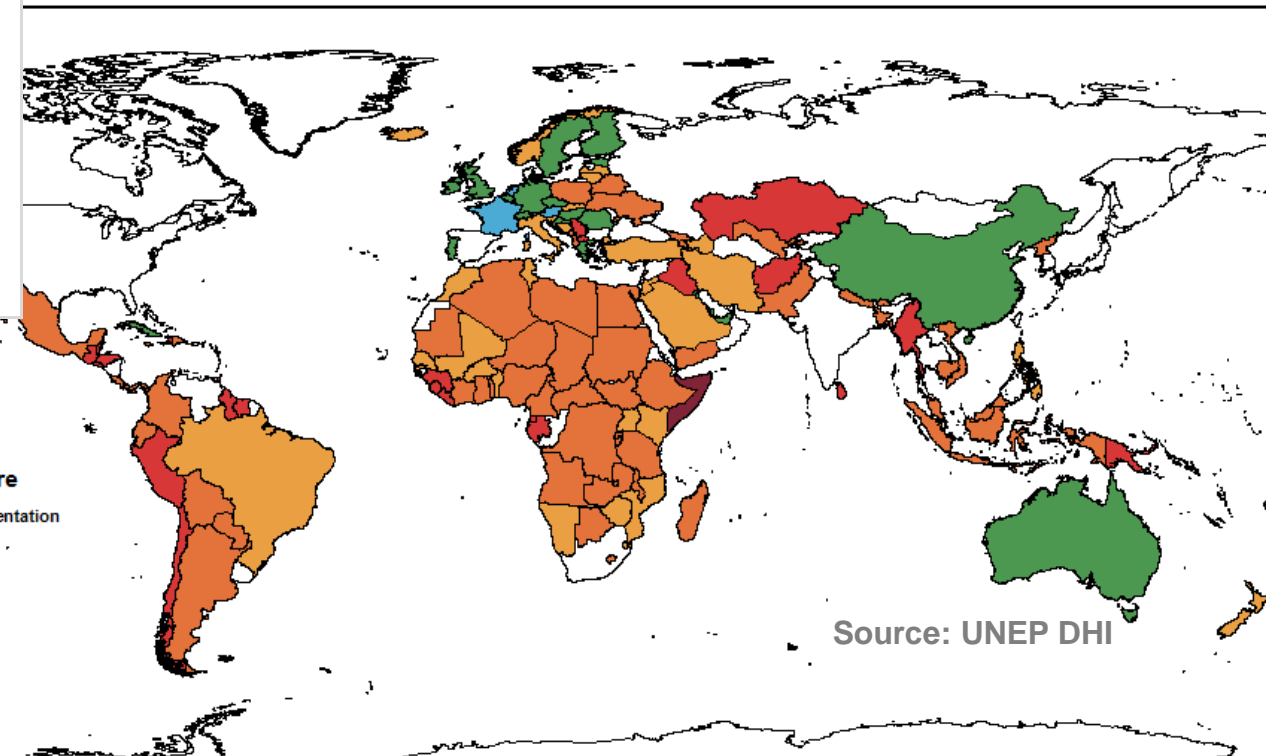
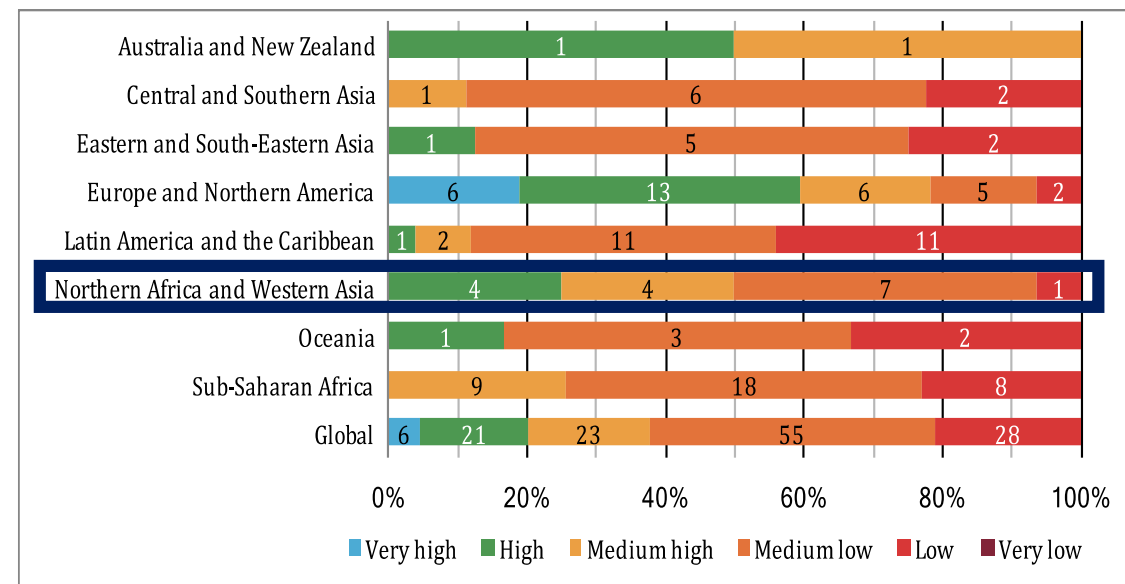
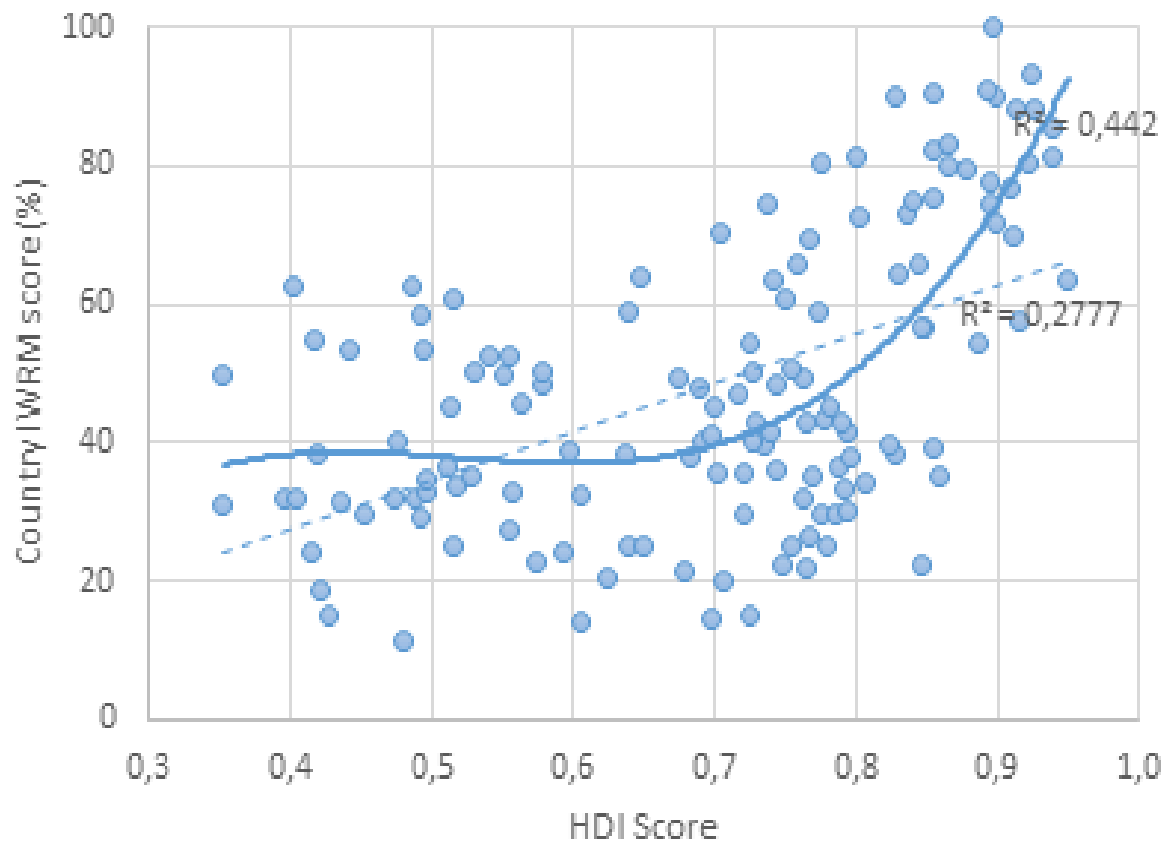
“Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)”



Progress in implementation of IWRM plans from 2007 to 2017

**62% countries reported ‘medium-low’ or lower
-> Accelerated progress is needed**





6.5.1 IWRM

“Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)”

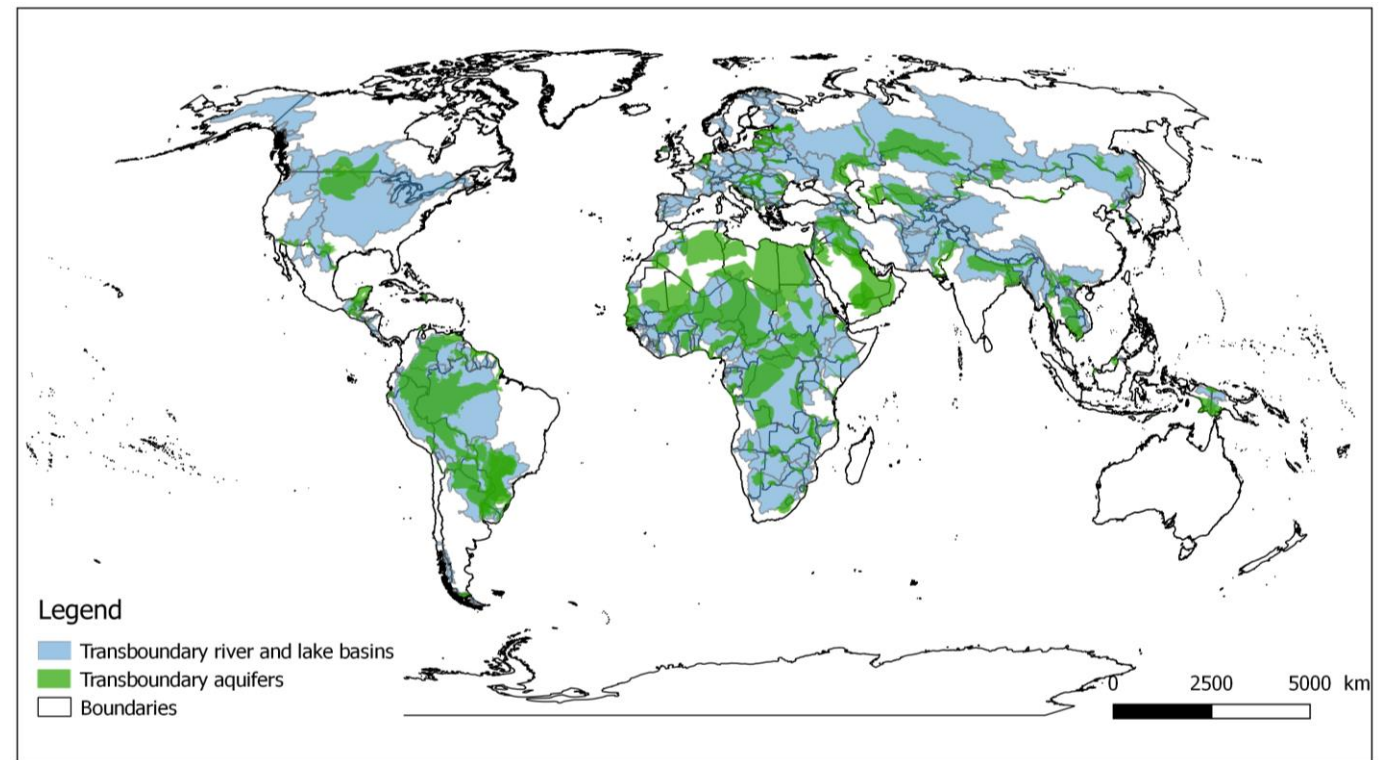
TRANSBOUNDARY WATER MANAGEMENT

286 transboundary rivers and lakes, and 592 transboundary aquifers, are shared by 153 countries. 14 transboundary river basins with the highest levels of economic dependence are home to 1.4 billion people (UNEP-DHI and UNEP, 2016).

Target 6.5

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

59% is the average of the national percentage of transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement (61 respondents out of 153 countries)



6.5.2 Transboundary water management

“Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation”

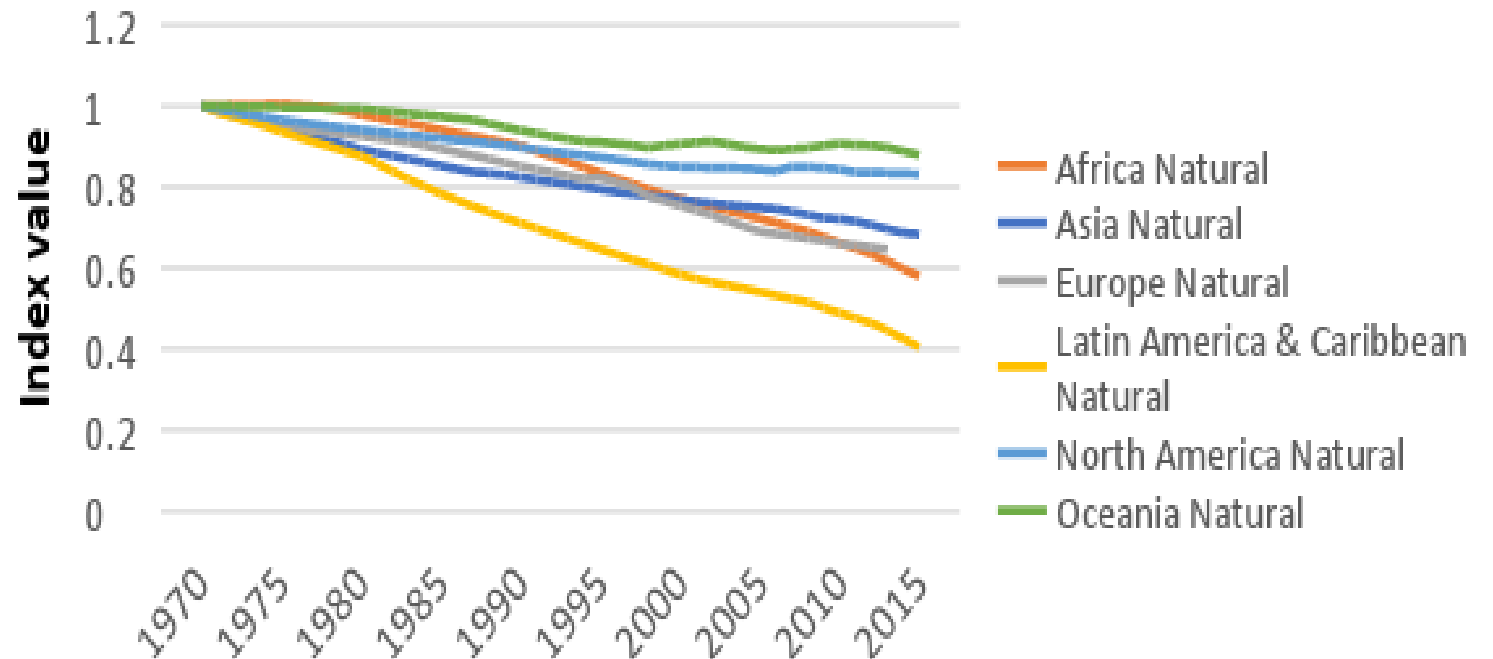
Source: UNECE/UNESCO

WATER ECOSYSTEMS



Target 6.6

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



6.6.1 water-related ecosystems

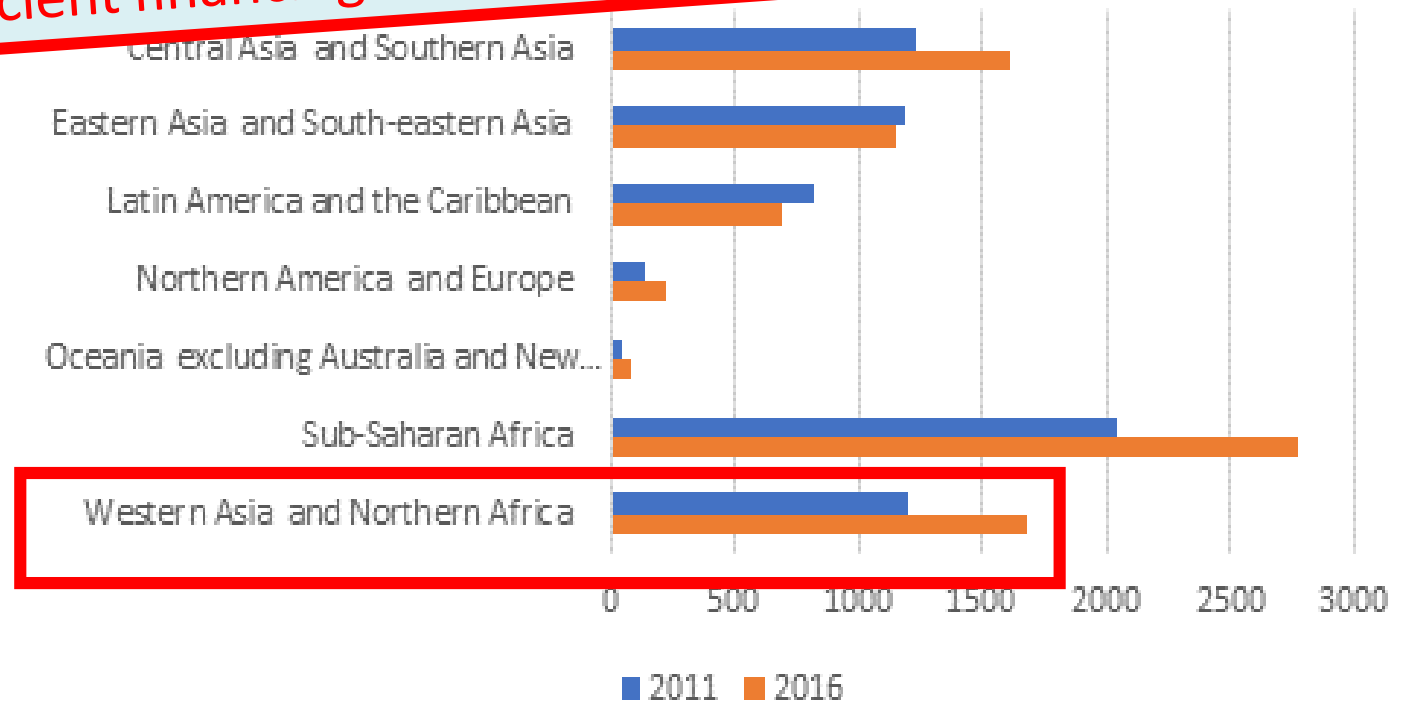
“Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time”

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

>80% of participating countries reported **insufficient financing** to meet national WASH targets.

Target 6.a Cooperation and capacity-building

“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”



Regional ODA Water and Sanitation related disbursements for 2011 and 2016 (US\$ millions, constant 2015 US\$) (Source: OECD-CRS, 2017)

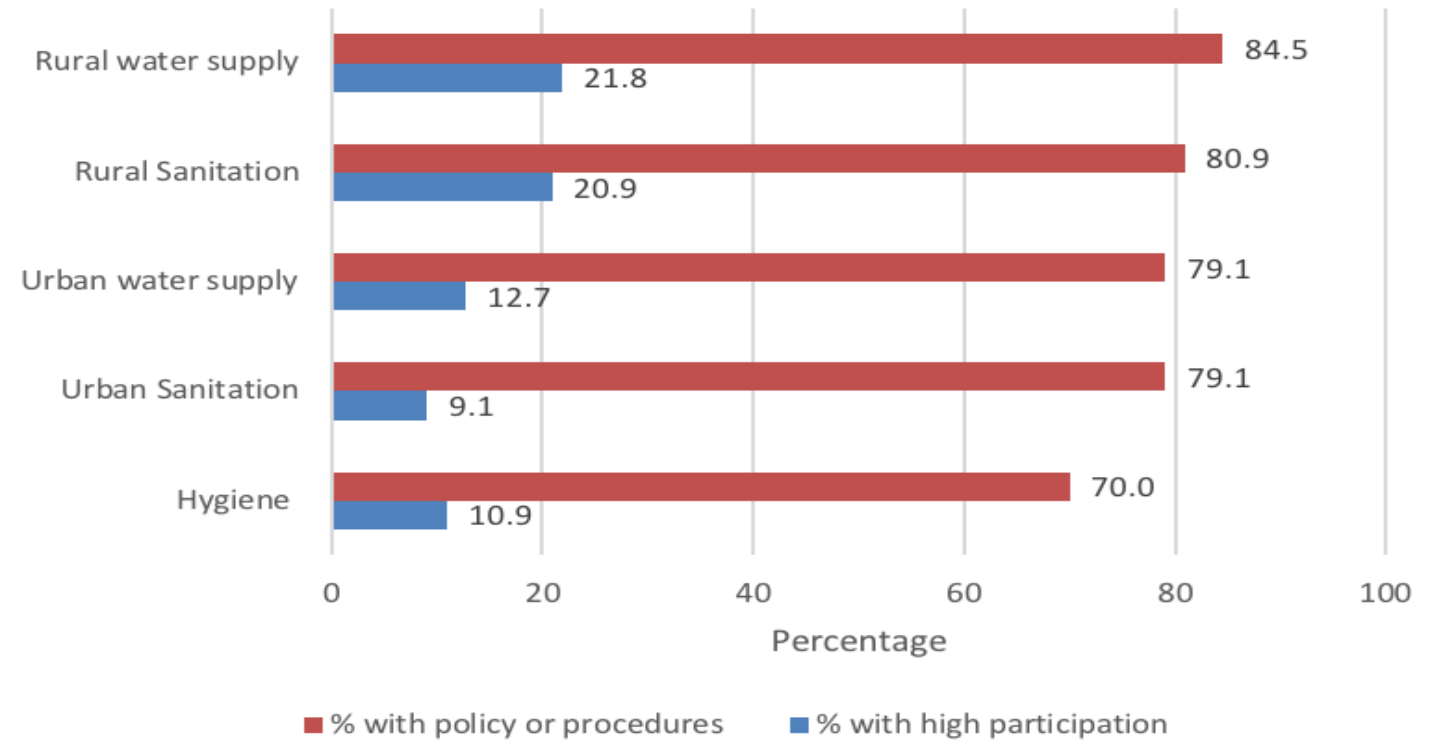
6.a.1 Development assistance

“Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Target 6.b Stakeholder participation

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



% of countries with defined procedures in law or policy for participation (n=110)
(Source: WHO 2017)

6.b.1 policies on participation

“Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management”

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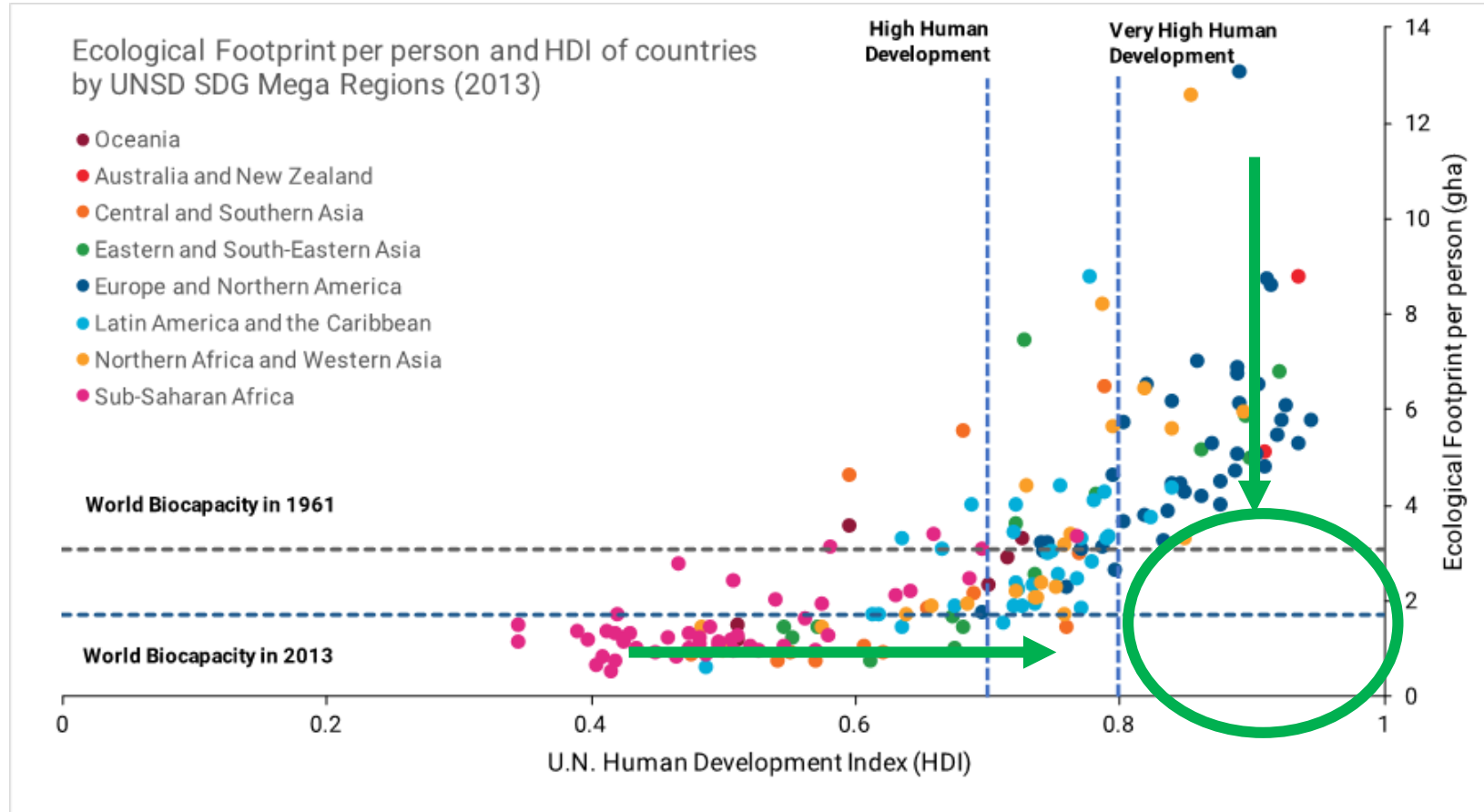
Objectives

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SELECTED INTER-LINKAGES

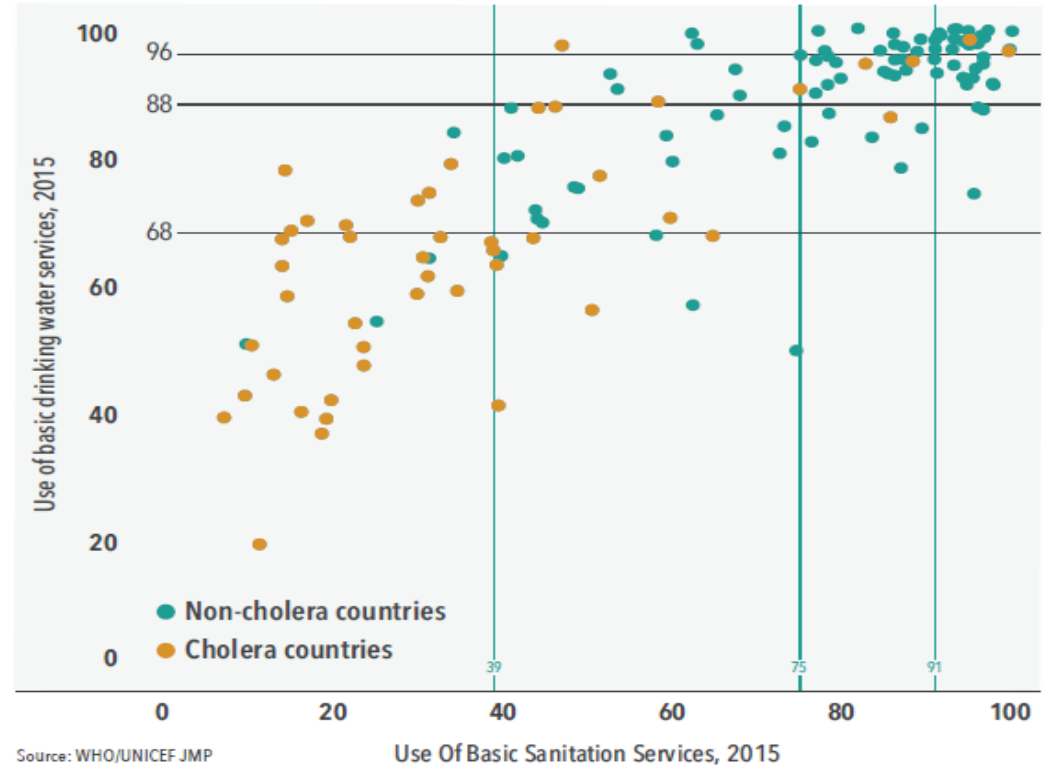
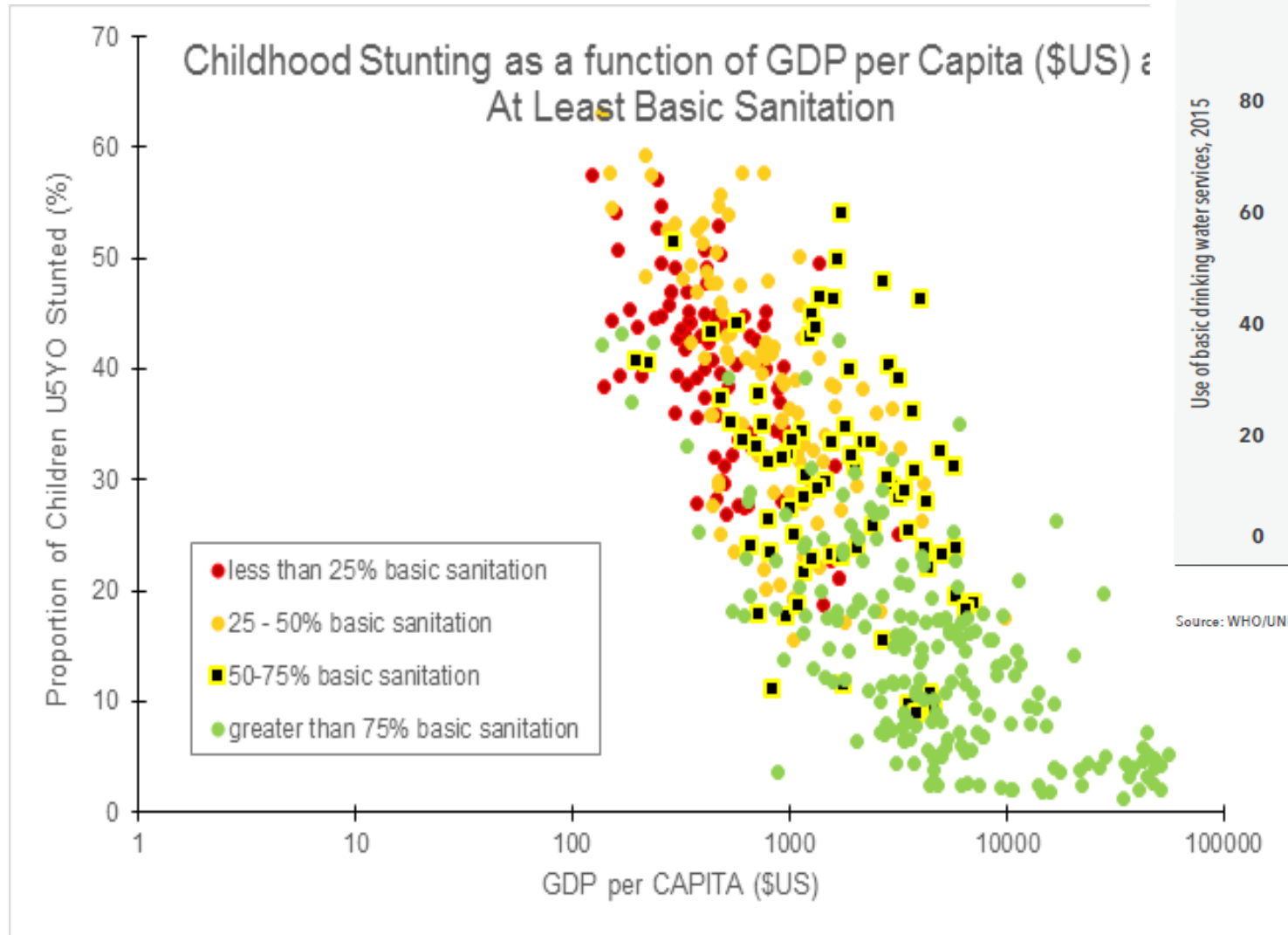
ACROSS the 2030 AGENDA



**Key Objective of
2030 Sustainable
Development
Agenda!**

WATER, SANITATION, INCOME and HEALTH

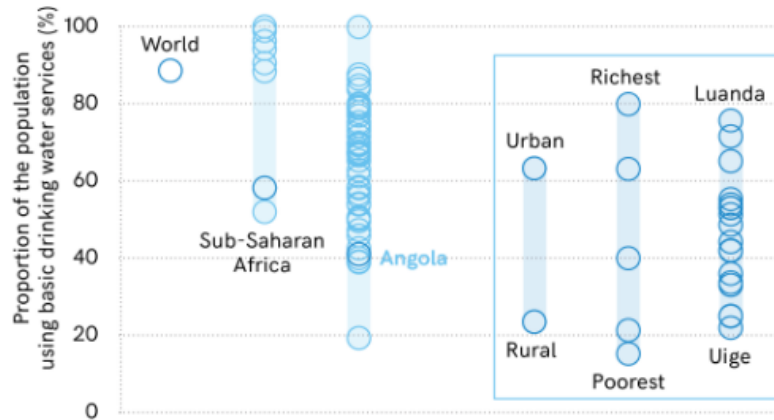
Basic water and sanitation coverage among 138 low- and middle-income countries



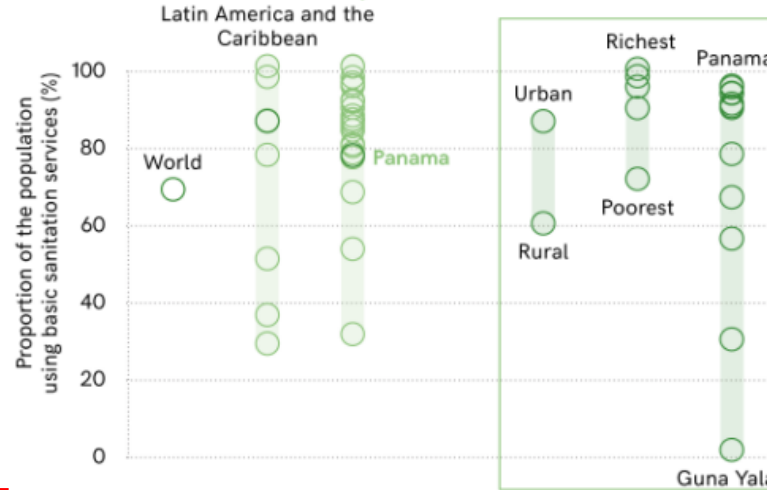
WaSH and INEQUALITY

New disaggregations reveal significant subnational inequalities

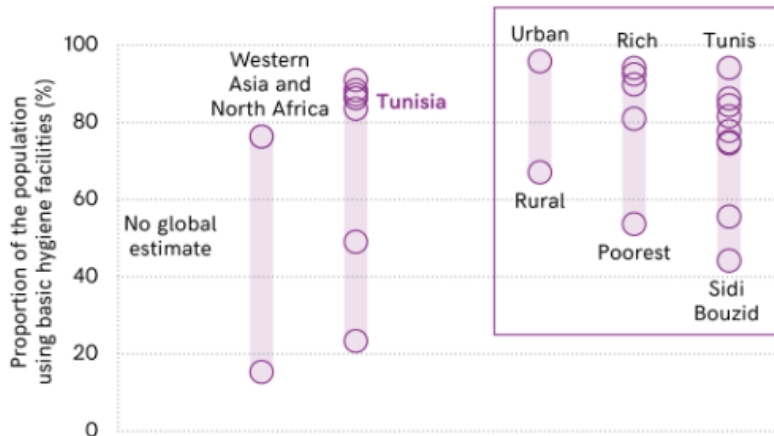
Inequalities in basic drinking water



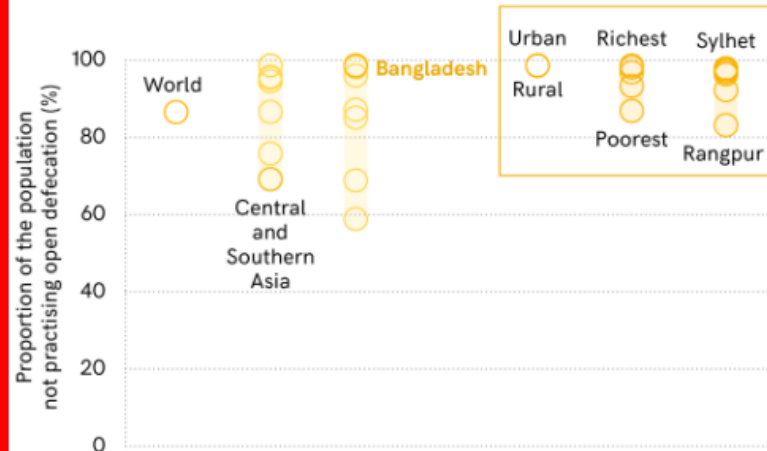
Inequalities in basic sanitation



Inequalities in basic hygiene



Inequalities in open defecation



Data sources:
JMP, 2017

WATER and INEQUALITY (GENDER)

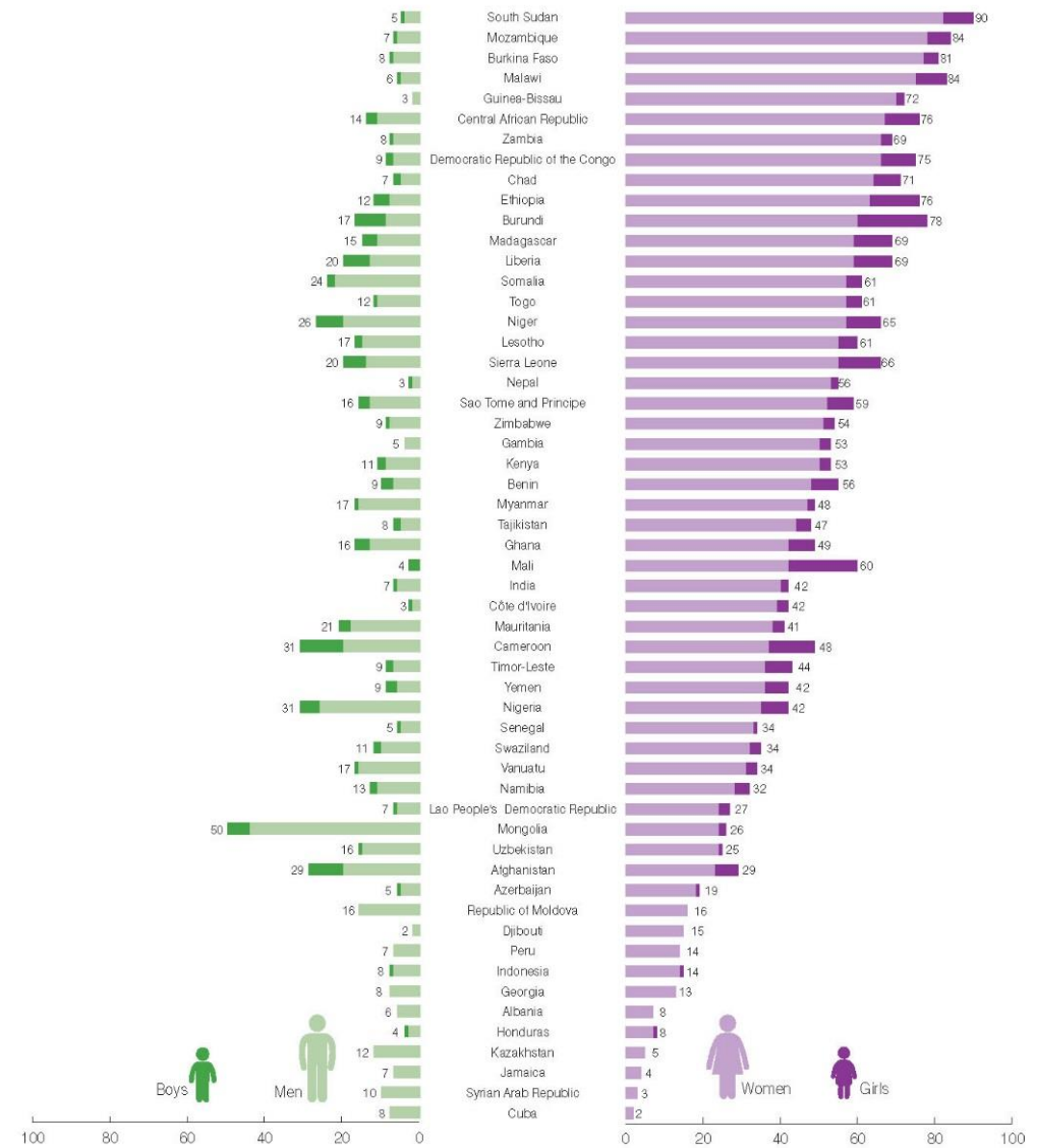
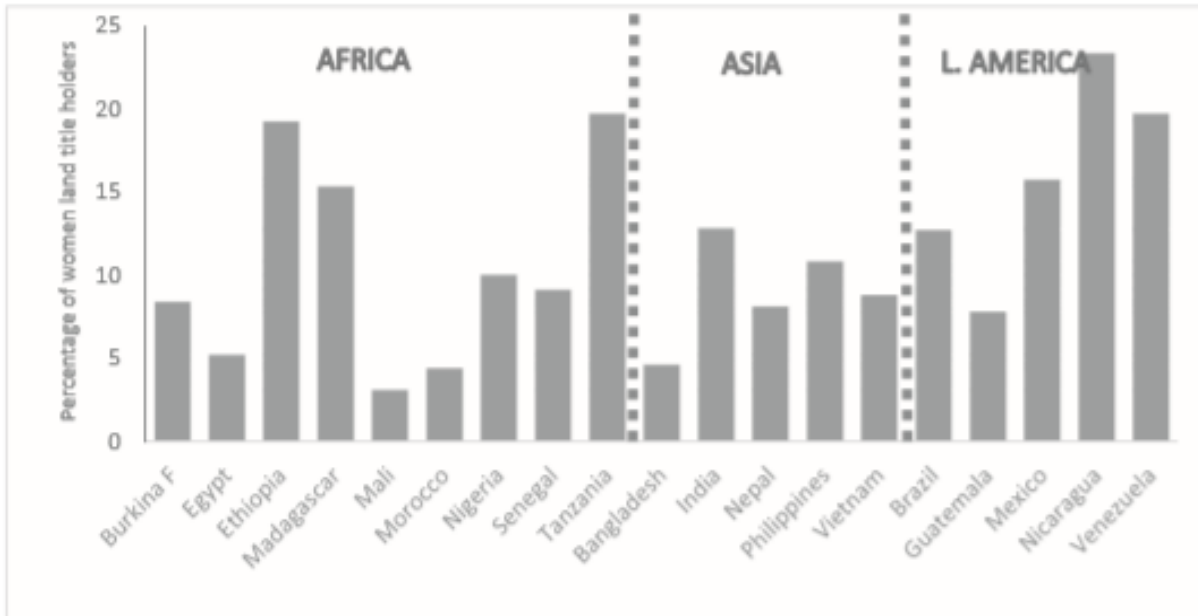


FIGURE 20 Primary responsibility for water collection in rural areas, by gender and age (%)

Note: Restricted to countries where at least 1 in 10 households have water off premises

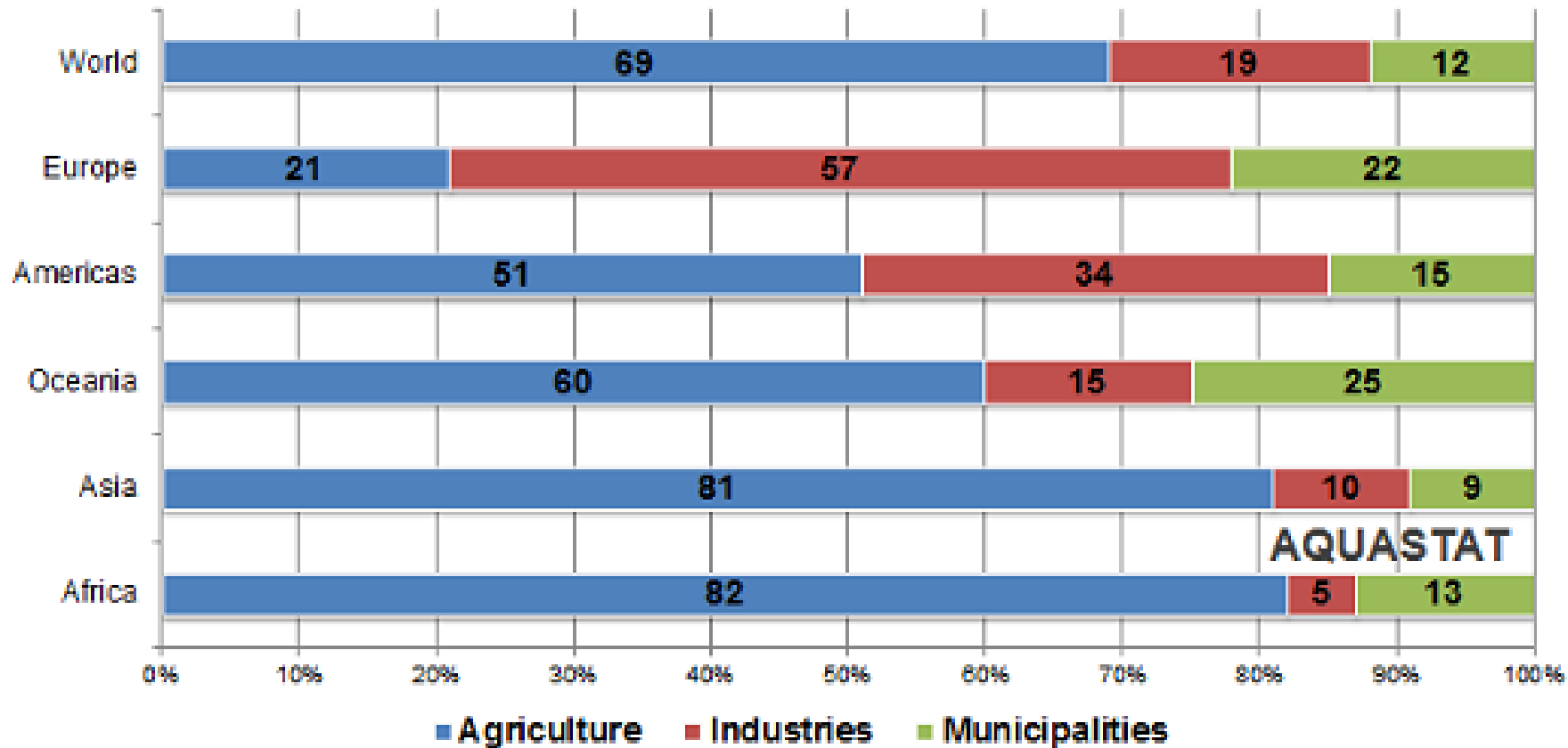
WATER and URBANISATION



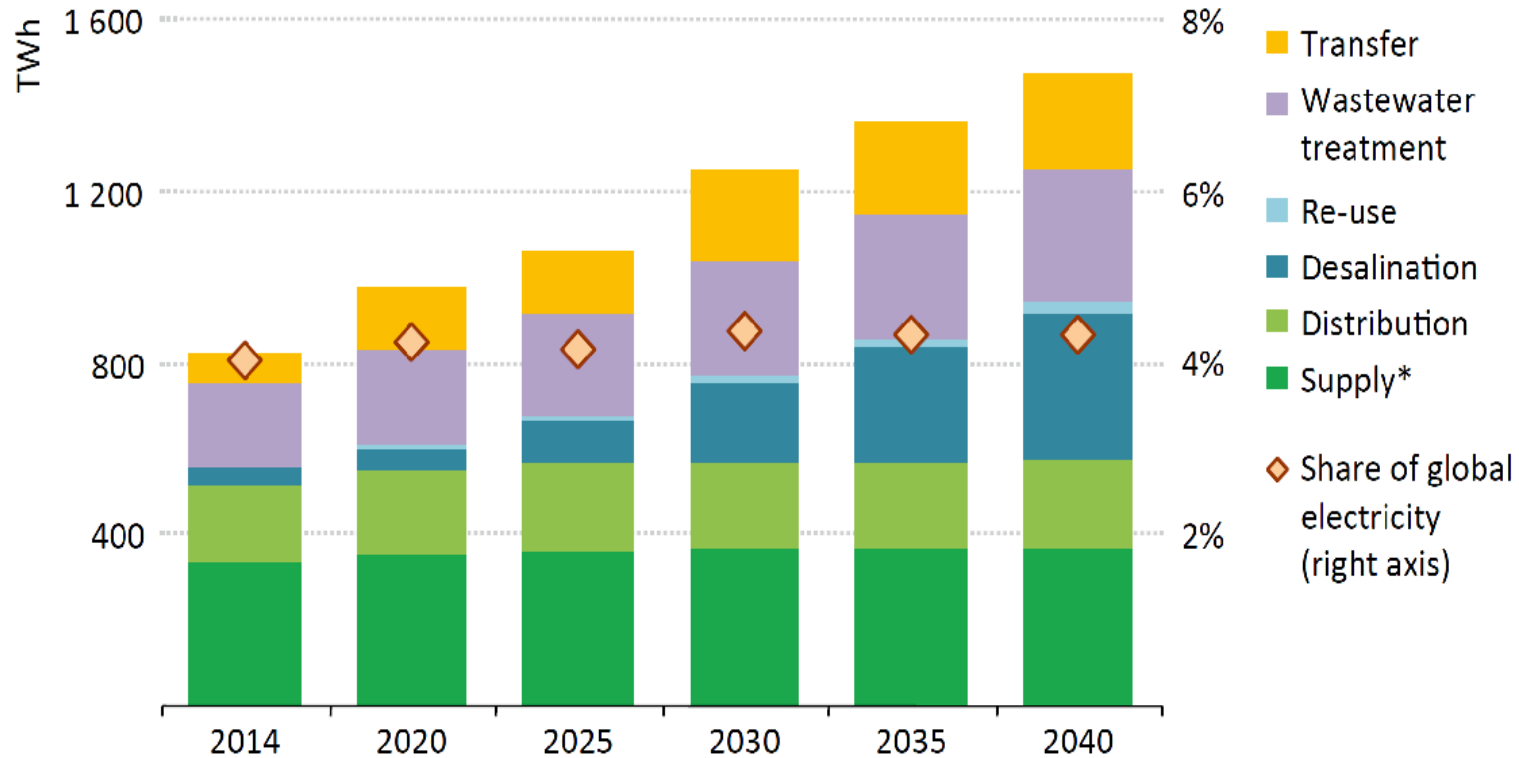
Data sources:
 JMP, 2017
 UN DESA, 2014
 Figure made by
 UNU-INWEH

WATER USES for AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRIES

Water withdrawal ratios by continent



WATER and ENERGY



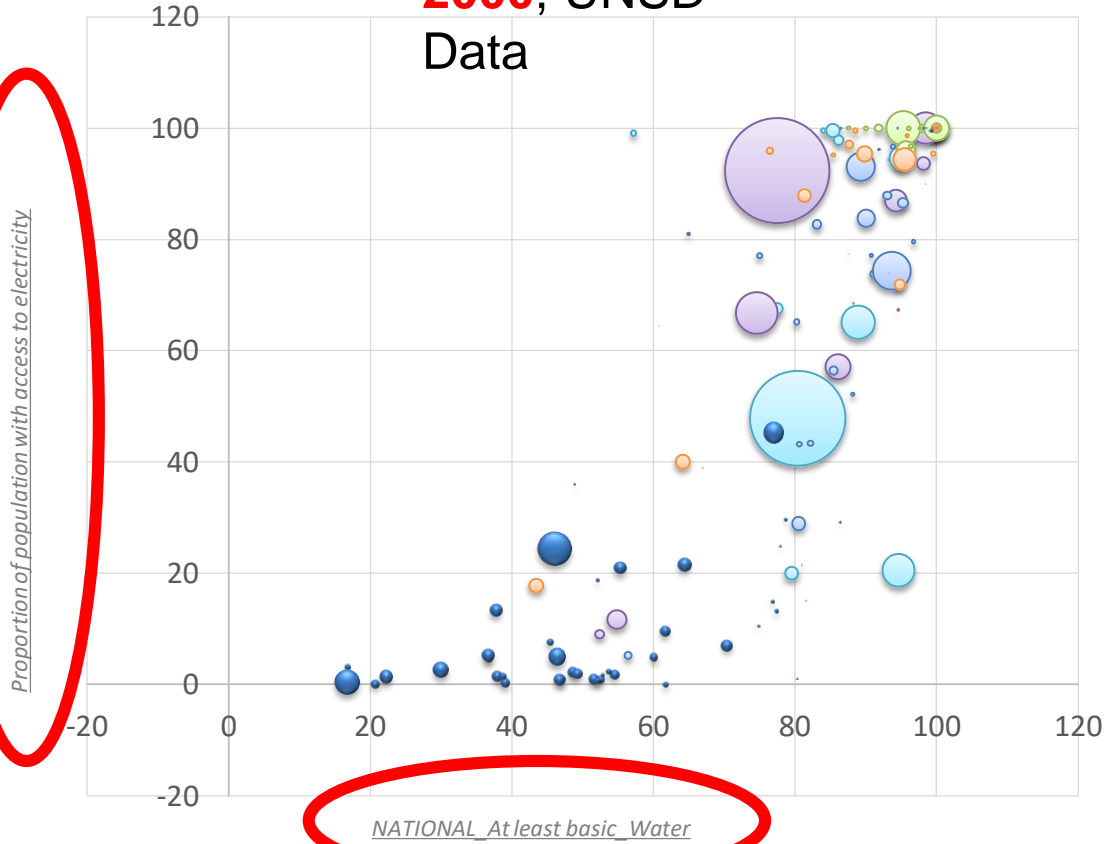
Electricity consumption in the water sector increases by 80% over the next 25 years

* Supply includes groundwater and surface water treatment.

Sources: Luck, et al. (2015); Bijl, et al. (2016); Wada, et al. (2016); IEA analysis.

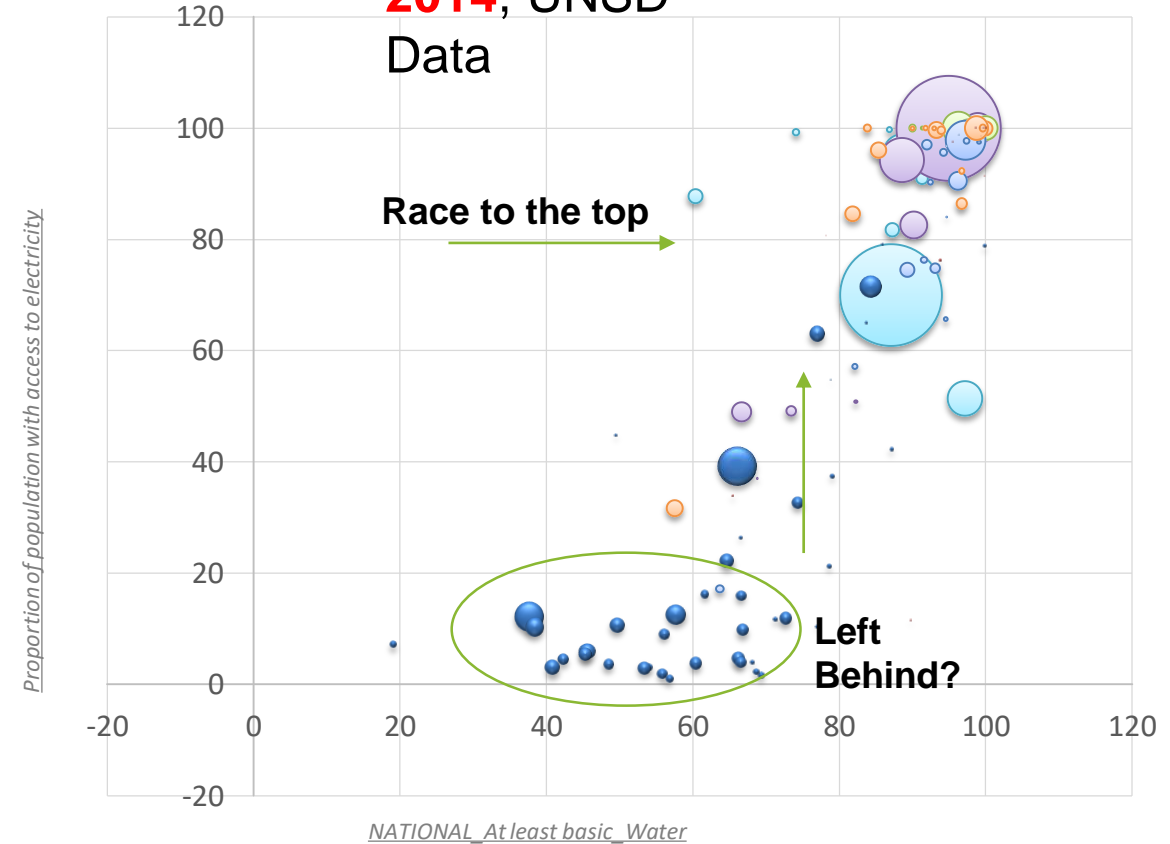
WATER, ENERGY and SOCIAL EQUITY

2000, UNSD Data



- Australia and New Zealand
- Europe and Northern America
- Oceania
- None
- Central and Southern Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- None
- Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
- Northern Africa and Western Asia
- None

2014, UNSD Data



- Australia and New Zealand
- Europe and Northern America
- Oceania
- None
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ACCELERATING CHANGE (incl. MoI)

IWRM

Eliminating inequalities

Better governance

Capacity Development

Financing

Data Monitoring

- Costs are increasing, investments need to triple to USD114 bill./year without O&M costs (World Bank 2016)
- WaSH ca. 5% of total ODA disbursements; aid commitments do not increase enough
- >80% of participating countries reported insufficient financing for national WaSH targets
- Effectively utilise existing resources
- Blended financing set-ups
- Consider speciality of water investments, create attractive and enabling environment of investments
- Innovation in finance needed
- Pricing of water services
- Consider full economic value (multiplier)

ACCELERATING CHANGE (incl. MoI)

IWRM

Eliminating inequalities

Better governance

Capacity Development

Financing

Data Monitoring

'You cannot manage, what you do not measure'

- Reliable (quality), consistent and disaggregated
- Increase transparency and accountability
- Available and accessible
- Use latest technology (EO, citizen sciences etc.)
- Standardised procedures and formats
- Capacity development
- Sharing across sectors/countries

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- ✓ Achieving SDG 6 is **essential for progress in all SDGs**, and vice versa
- ✓ The world is **not on track**, time to upscale our efforts
- ✓ Global aspirational SDG 6 targets (and indicators): **localize and adapt to regional and country context**
- ✓ More and better **data required**
- ✓ Put **IWRM into practice**, no ‘one-size-fits-all’ approach
- ✓ **Large inequalities** - targeted policies, strategies and subsidies are needed; disaggregated data
- ✓ **New financing paradigm** needed
- ✓ **Capacity development** – across sectors and levels
- ✓ **Utilise new technology** – STI, Earth observation, SMART, citizen science etc.
- ✓ **Multi-stakeholder partnerships** can unlock potential



Thank you!

This work is only possible due to the support from:

UN-Water Task Force SDG 6 Synthesis Report

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UNESCO–WWAP (coordinator),
UNICEF, UNU, UN-Water TAU, WHO,
WMO and World Bank.

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UNESCO–IHP, CDP,

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Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy

