

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

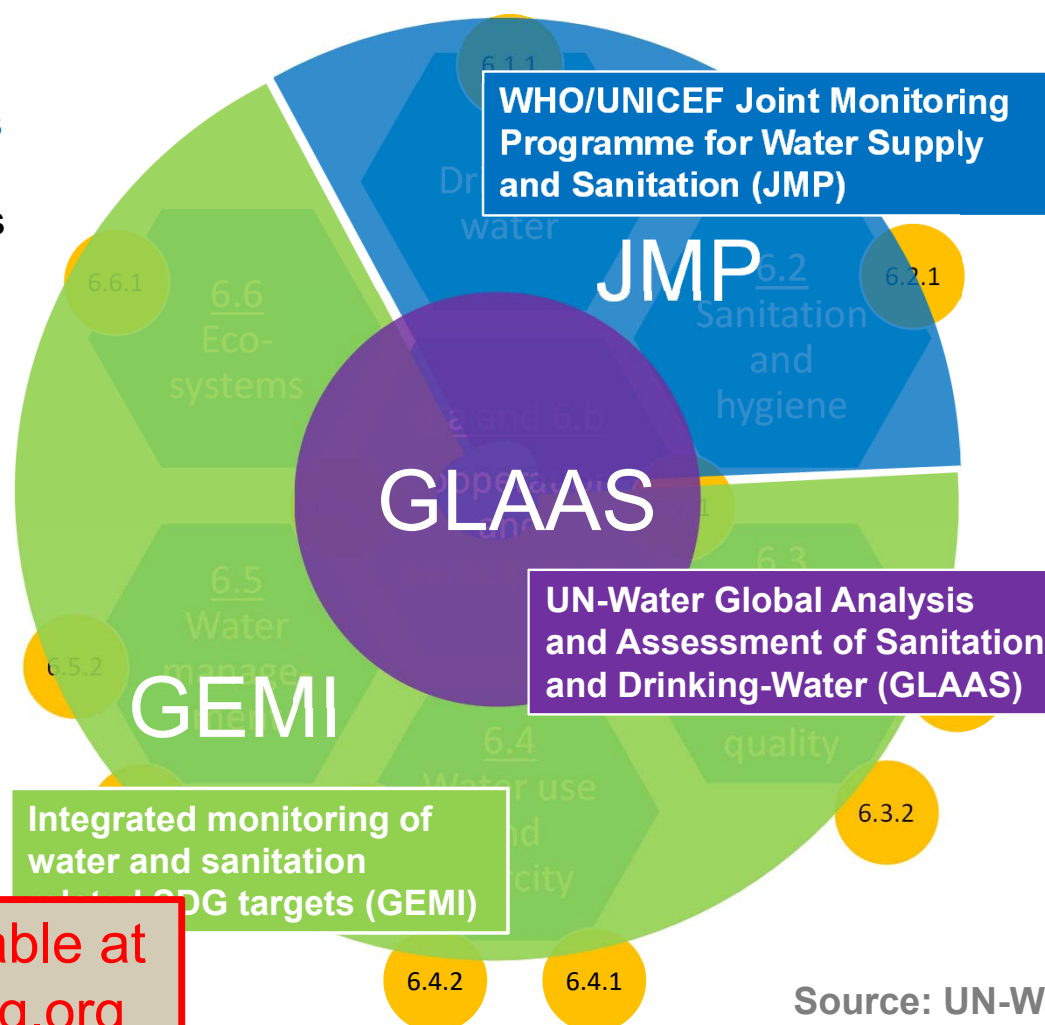
**Fifth Asia-Pacific Forum on Sustainable Development:
Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies**

28-30 March 2018, ESCAP, Bangkok, Thailand



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)



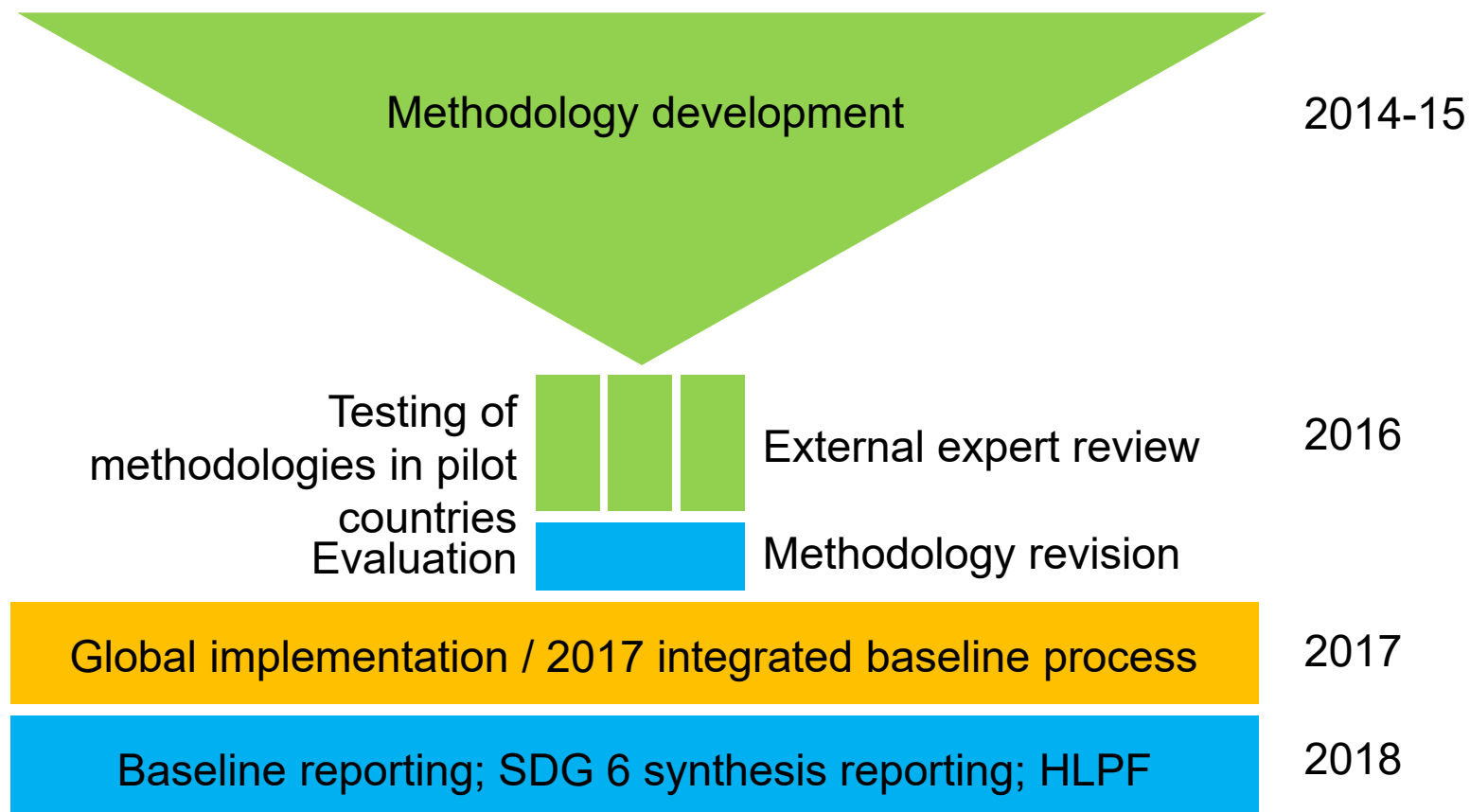
6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.3.1	Wastewater safely treated (WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD)**
6.3.2	Good ambient water quality (UNEP)***
6.4.1	Water use efficiency (FAO)***
6.4.2	Level of water stress (FAO)**
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



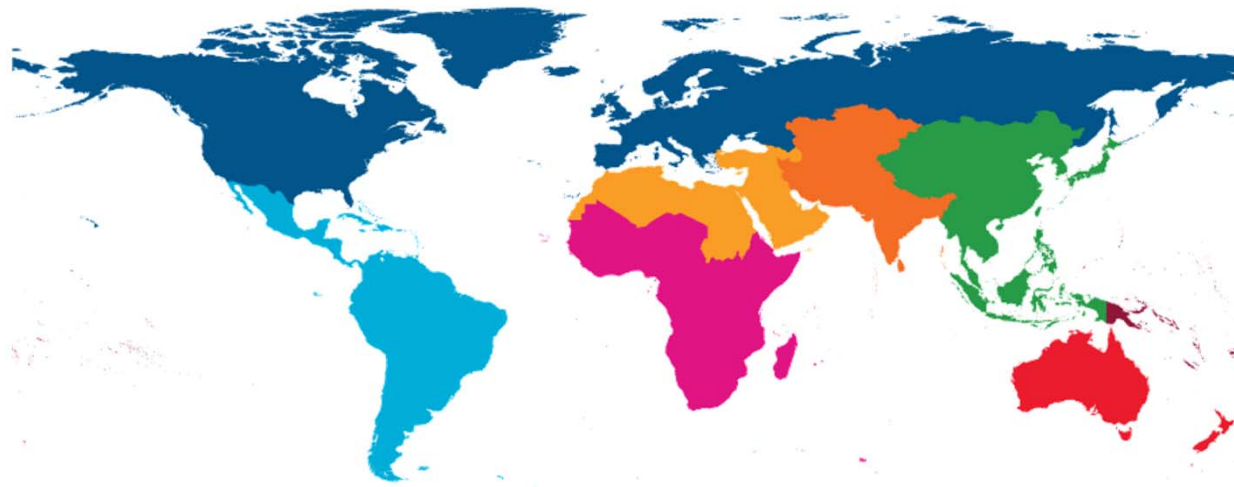
Added Value:

- ✓ 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**
- ✓ Offer **policy perspectives** on accelerating achieving SDG 6 in the overall Agenda 2030 context.



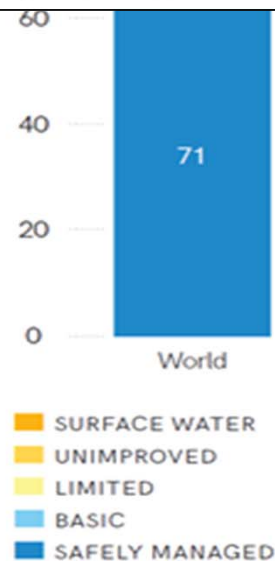


Sub-Saharan Africa Northern Africa and Western Asia Central and Southern Asia Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
 Latin America and the Caribbean Australia and New Zealand Oceania* Europe and Northern America

to safe and affordable
drinking water for all

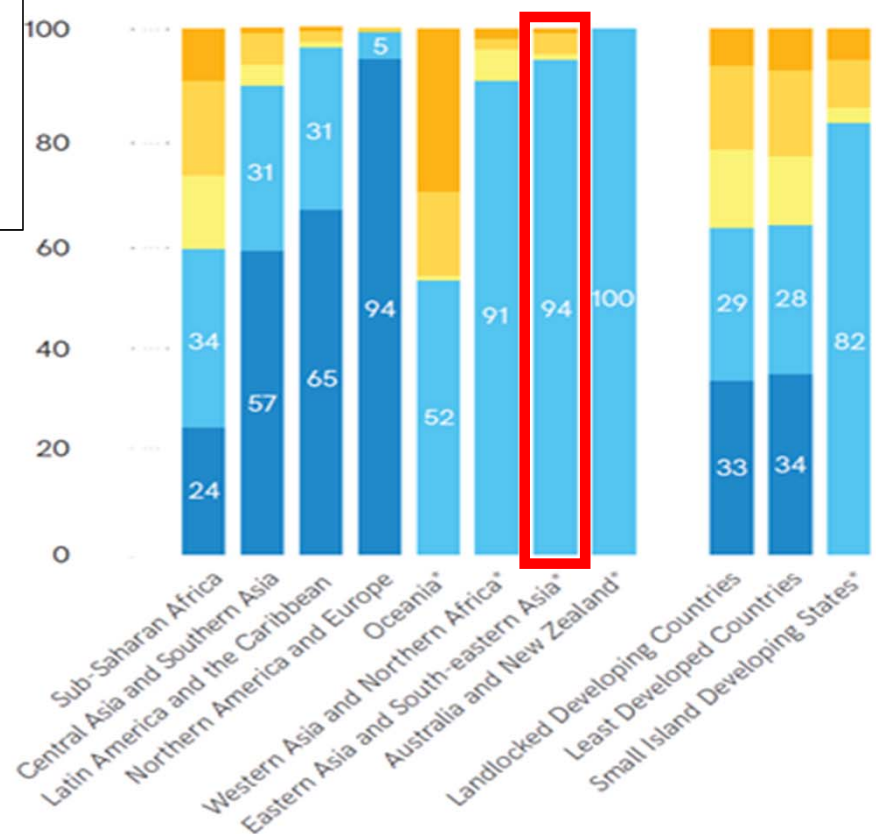
Safely managed drinking water is an must be

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



SDG Mega Regions

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



Data sources: JMP, 2017

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”

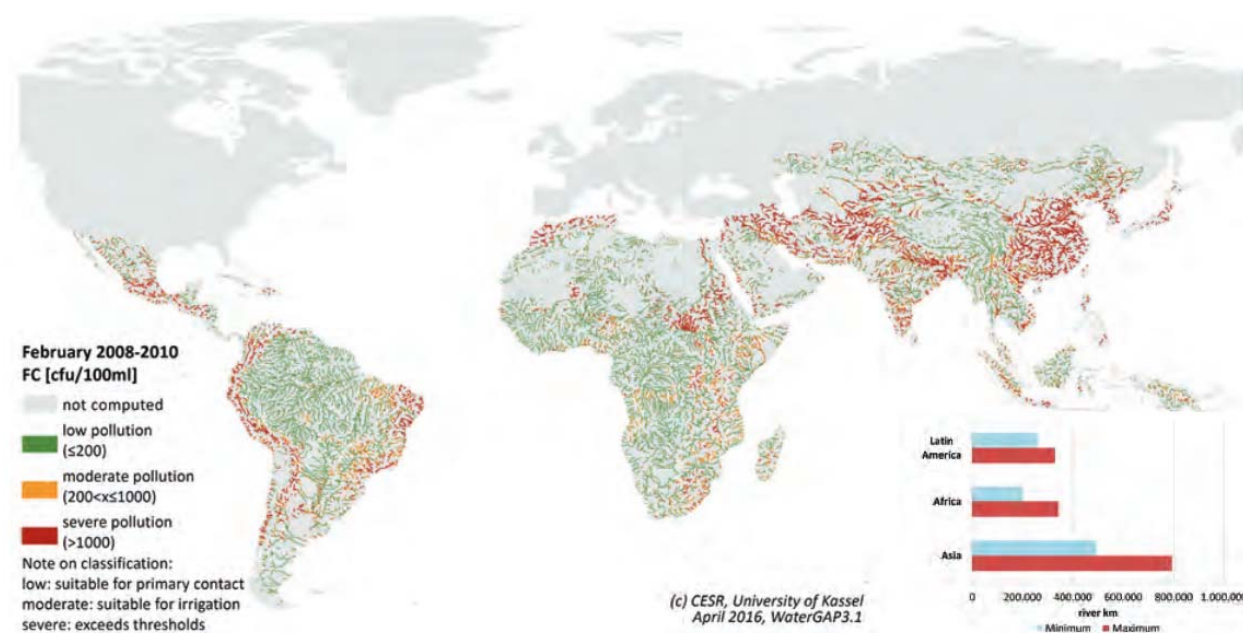
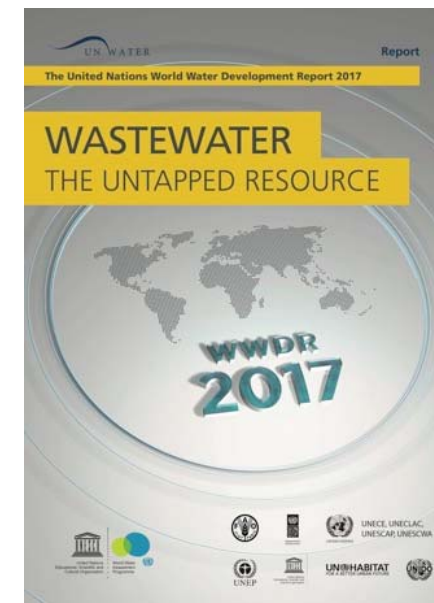
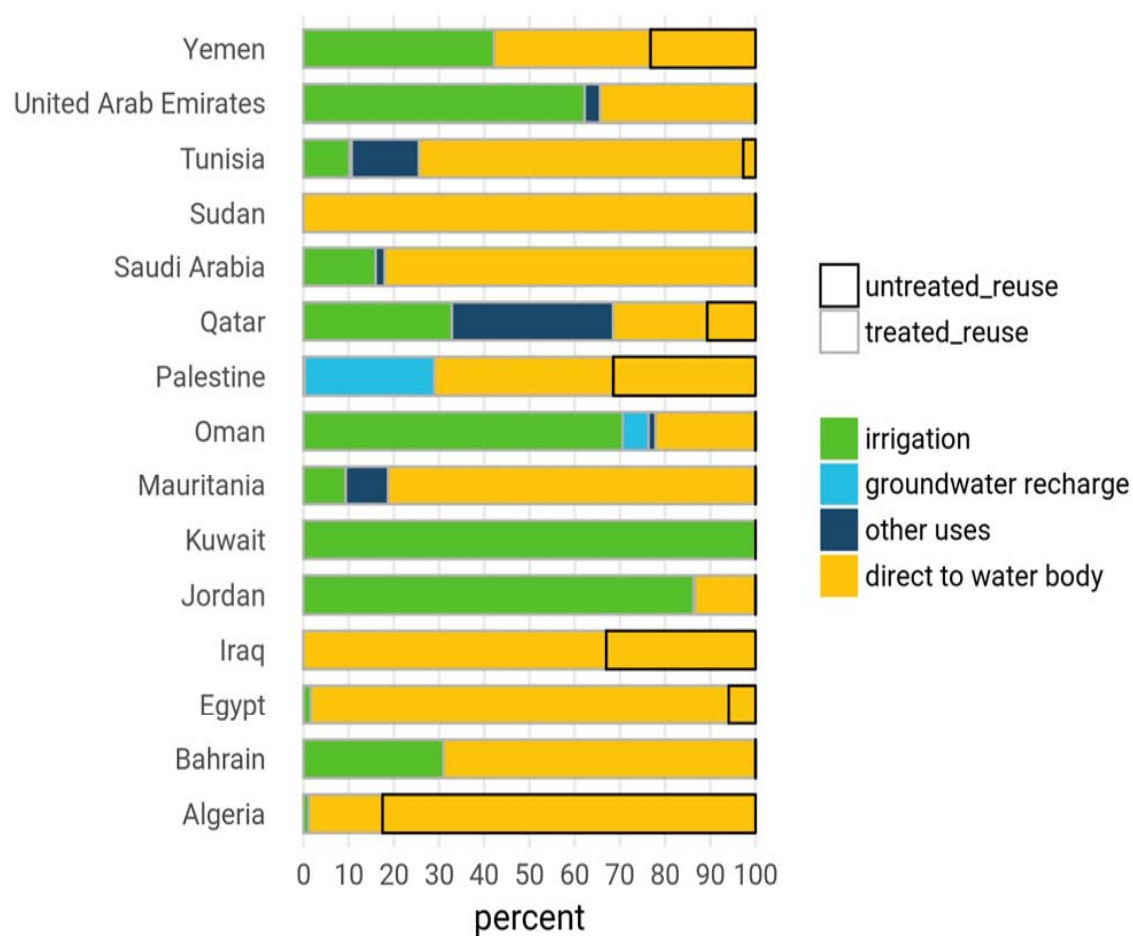


Figure 3.3: Estimated in-stream concentrations of faecal coliform bacteria (FC) for Latin America, Africa and Asia for February 2008–2010. Bar charts show minimum and maximum monthly estimates of river stretches in the severe pollution class per continent in the 36-month period from 2008–2010, corresponding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

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

Data sources: UNEP, 2016

Wastewater is a resource

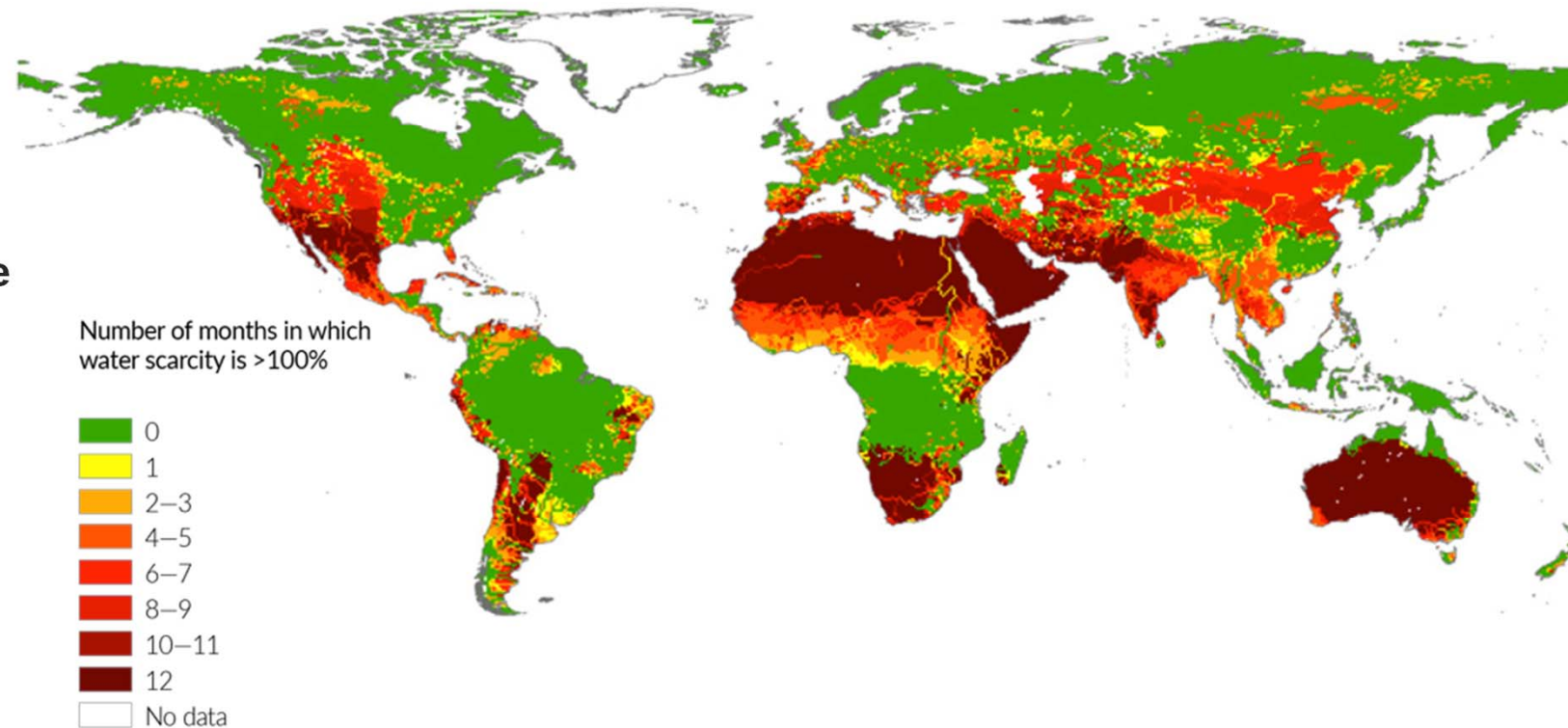


Wastewater reuse in Arab countries

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



Source: Mekonnen and Hoekstra (2016)

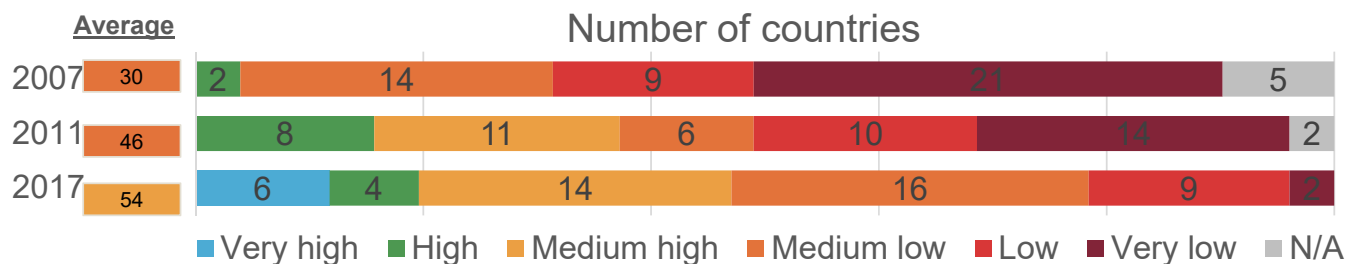
IWRM

Target 6.5

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

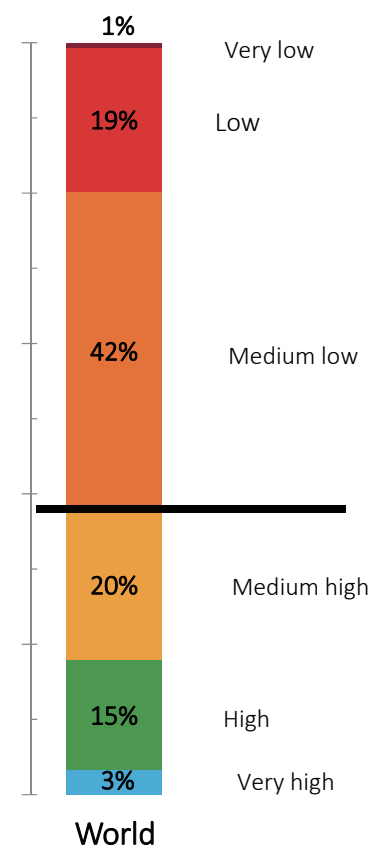
6.5.1 IWRM

“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**



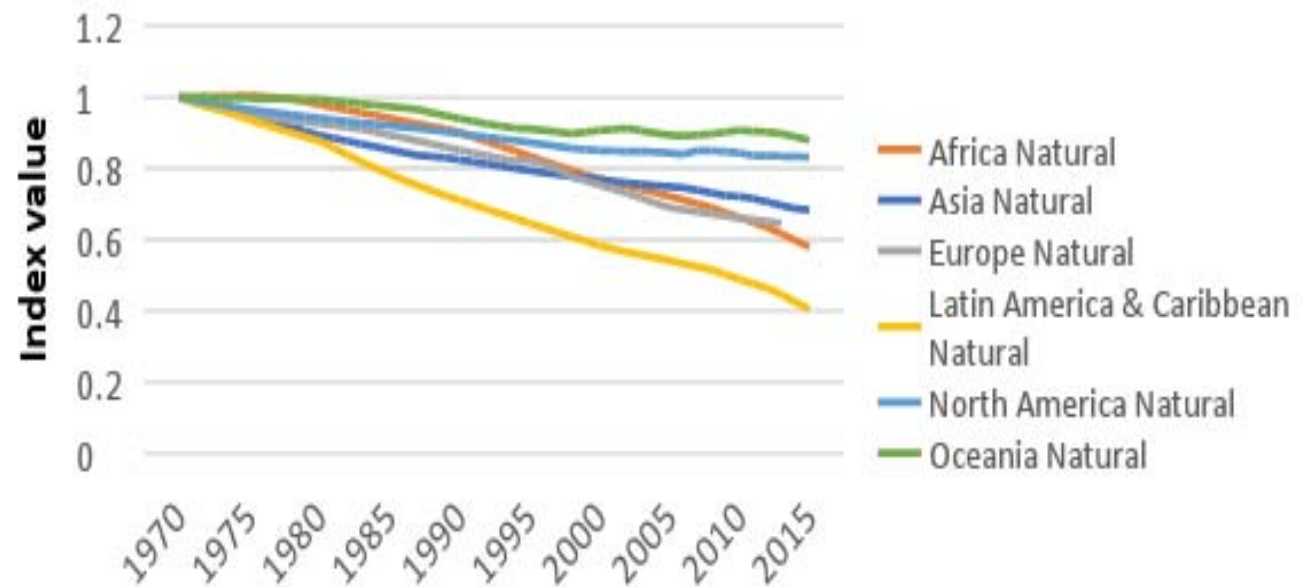
Source: UNEP - DHI

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

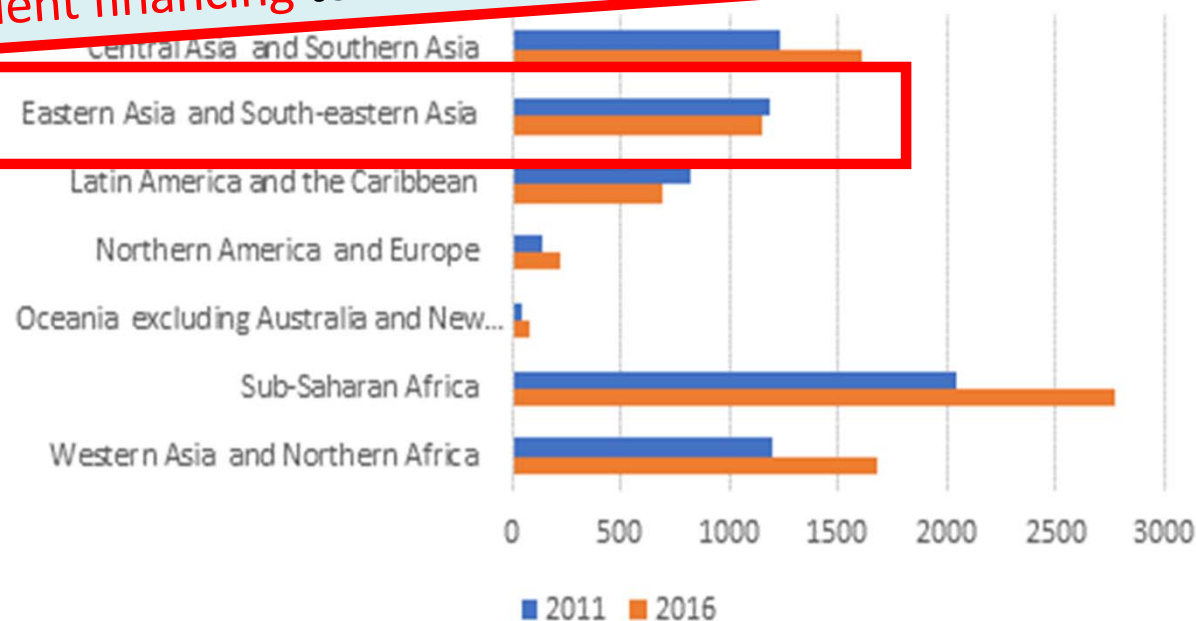
“Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time”

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

Data sources: GLAAS

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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)

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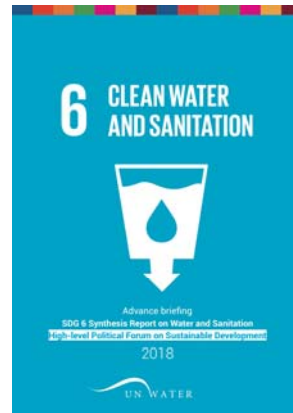
Data Monitoring

'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

CEO Water Mandate, FAO, ILO, UNDP,
UNECE, UN-Environment, UN-Habitat,
UNESCO–WWAP (coordinator),
UNICEF, UNU, UN-Water TAU, WHO,
WMO and World Bank.

Contribution to data analysis by
UNESCO–IHP, CDP,

Main Partners

Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
(BMZ), Germany
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC),
Switzerland
Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment, Netherlands
Swedish Development Cooperation (SIDA), Sweden
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy



ASIA-PACIFIC FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT 2018

"Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies in Asia and the Pacific"

28-30 March 2018 | UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE CENTRE . BANGKOK, THAILAND

Session 3: Parallel Roundtables for In-depth Review of SDG Goals 6, 7, 11, 12, and 15

28 March 2018, 15:00 – 18:00 pm





Involved Partners for the development of the Goal Profile for SDG 6





Areas where good progress is made

- Between 2000 and 2015, the global population using at least a basic drinking water service increased from 81% to 89%, with Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia recording the fastest rate of increase (0.97% annually). Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia are on track to achieve universal access by 2030.
- Central and Southern Asia regions countries combined are reducing the prevalence of open defecation nearly three times as fast as sub-Saharan Africa
- Handwashing data were available for 70 countries representing 30% of the global population. Based on the available data, coverage of basic handwashing facilities was greater in urban than in rural areas. Coverage was generally higher in Eastern Asia and South-eastern Asia, and Latin America and the Caribbean than in other regions.
- IWRM implementation: Northern Africa and Western Asia (53) are at the lower end of the 'medium-high' category



Areas requiring specific attentions & associated key challenges

- Current trajectories for both water supply and sanitation suggest the rate of progress in rural areas must increase substantially to achieve universal access provide water supply for all and to eradicate open defecation by 2030
- In 2015, 159 million people still collected drinking water from distant surface water sources, mostly rural communities in Central and Southern Asia and sub-Saharan Africa.
- Nine out of ten people practising open defecation (812 million) lived in rural areas, and the vast majority lived in just two regions. **Almost two-thirds (558 million) lived in Central Asia and Southern Asia**, with most of the rest (220 million) in sub-Saharan Africa.
- Water pollution has worsened since the 1990s in the majority of rivers in Latin America, Africa and Asia. Severe organic pollution already affects around one out of every seven kilometres of all river stretches in Latin America, Africa and Asia.
- Regions with water stress above 25% that marks the beginning stages of water stress, are Northern Africa and Western Asia (72%) and Central and Southern Asia (36%).
- IWRM implementation: less than 20% of countries in Central and Southern Asia, Eastern and South-Eastern Asia have reached a “medium high” level of implementation.