United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

World Water Assessment Programme

The critical role of SDG 6 on Water and Sanitation to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

- *State of Affairs and Knowledge Gaps*

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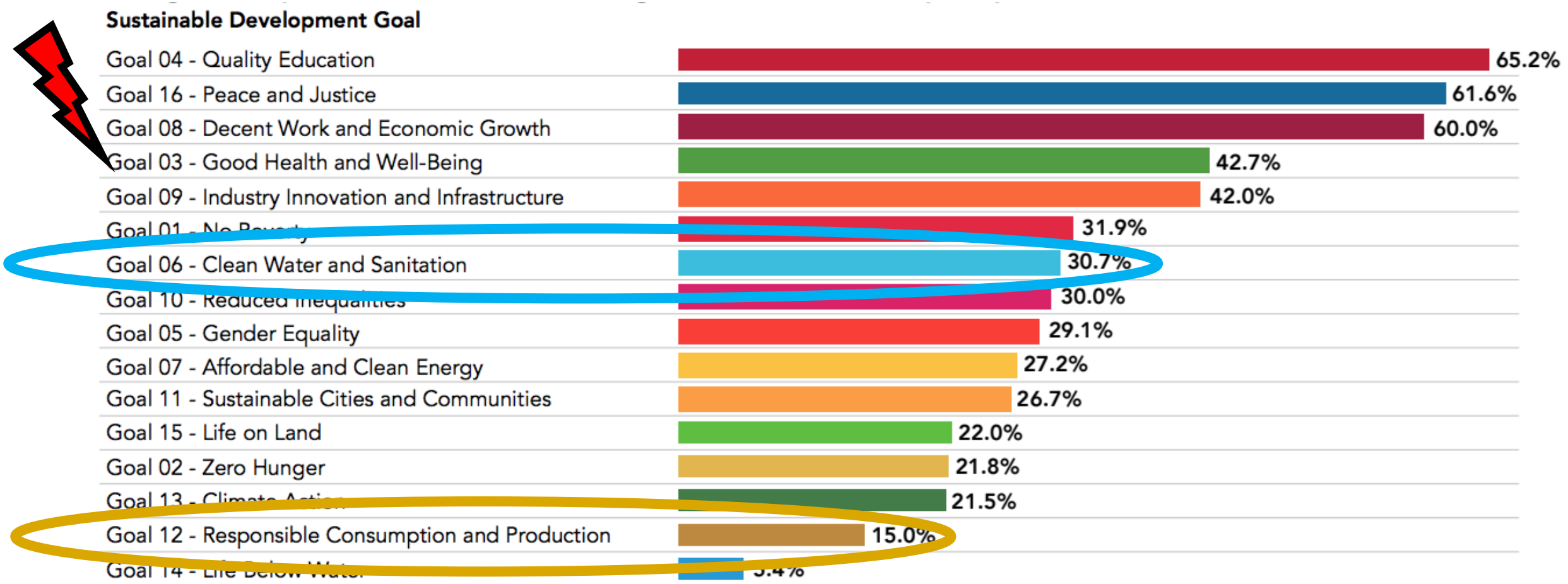
UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP), Perugia, Italy

GRoW – Water as a Global Resource, Mid-term Conference, 20-21 Feb 2019, Frankfurt am Main, Germany

Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development with 17 SDG

Capturing 360 Feedback from Leaders

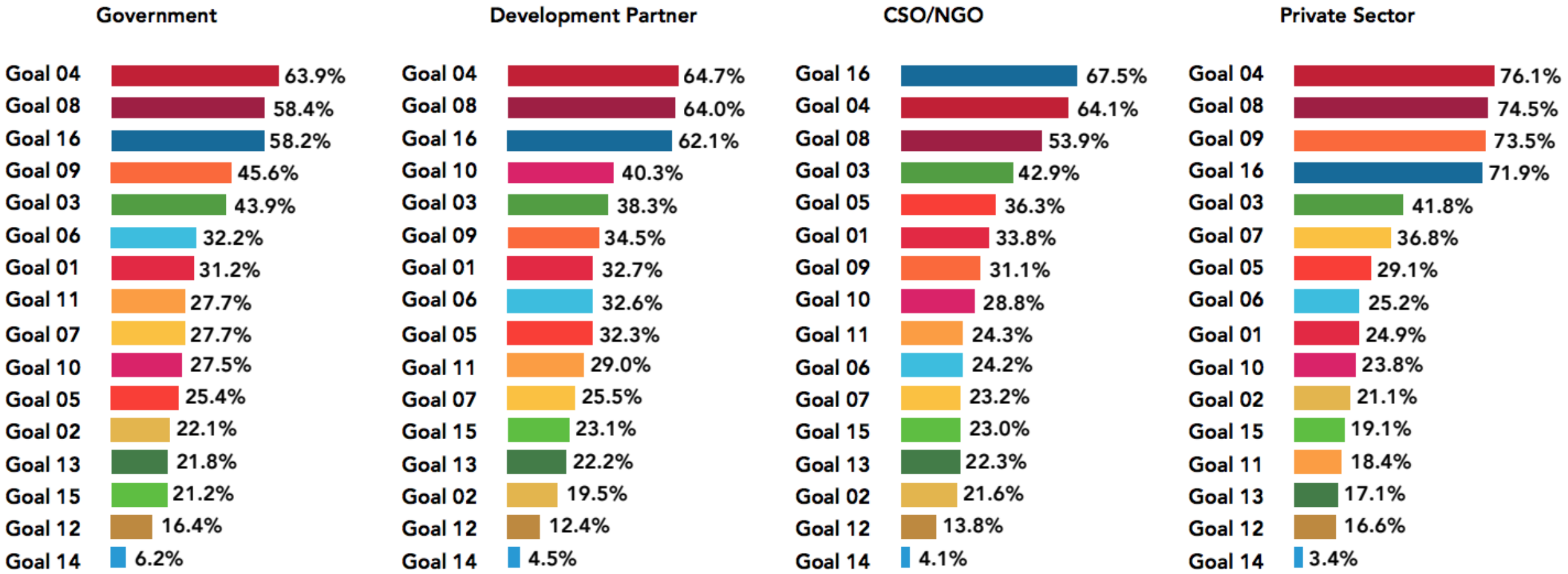
Priorities: *What do leaders consider development priorities?*



Source: World Bank, Listening to Leaders Survey, in preparation

PRIORITIES

STRONG CONVERGENCE IN THE TOP PRIORITIES ACROSS ALL STAKEHOLDER GROUPS: GOALS 4, 8, 16 AND 9 (I.E., PRIVATE SECTOR)



Source: World Bank, Listening to Leaders Survey, in preparation

Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development with 17 SDG

Illustration: Azote Images for Stockholm Resilience Center
https://www.stockholmresilience.org/research/research-news/2016-06-14-how-food-connects-all-the-sdgs.html

HLPF
TIMELINE

The set of goals to be reviewed in depth will be the following, including Goal 17.

2013
Building the future we want: from Rio+20 to the post-2015 development agenda

2014
Achieving the MDGs and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 agenda

2015
Strengthening integration, implementation and review - the HLPF after 2015

2016
Ensuring that no one is left behind

2017
Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world

2018
Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies

2019
Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

ACCESS TO SAFE WATER AND SANITATION AND SOUND MANAGEMENT OF FRESHWATER ECOSYSTEMS ARE ESSENTIAL TO HUMAN HEALTH AND TO ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY AND ECONOMIC PROSPERITY

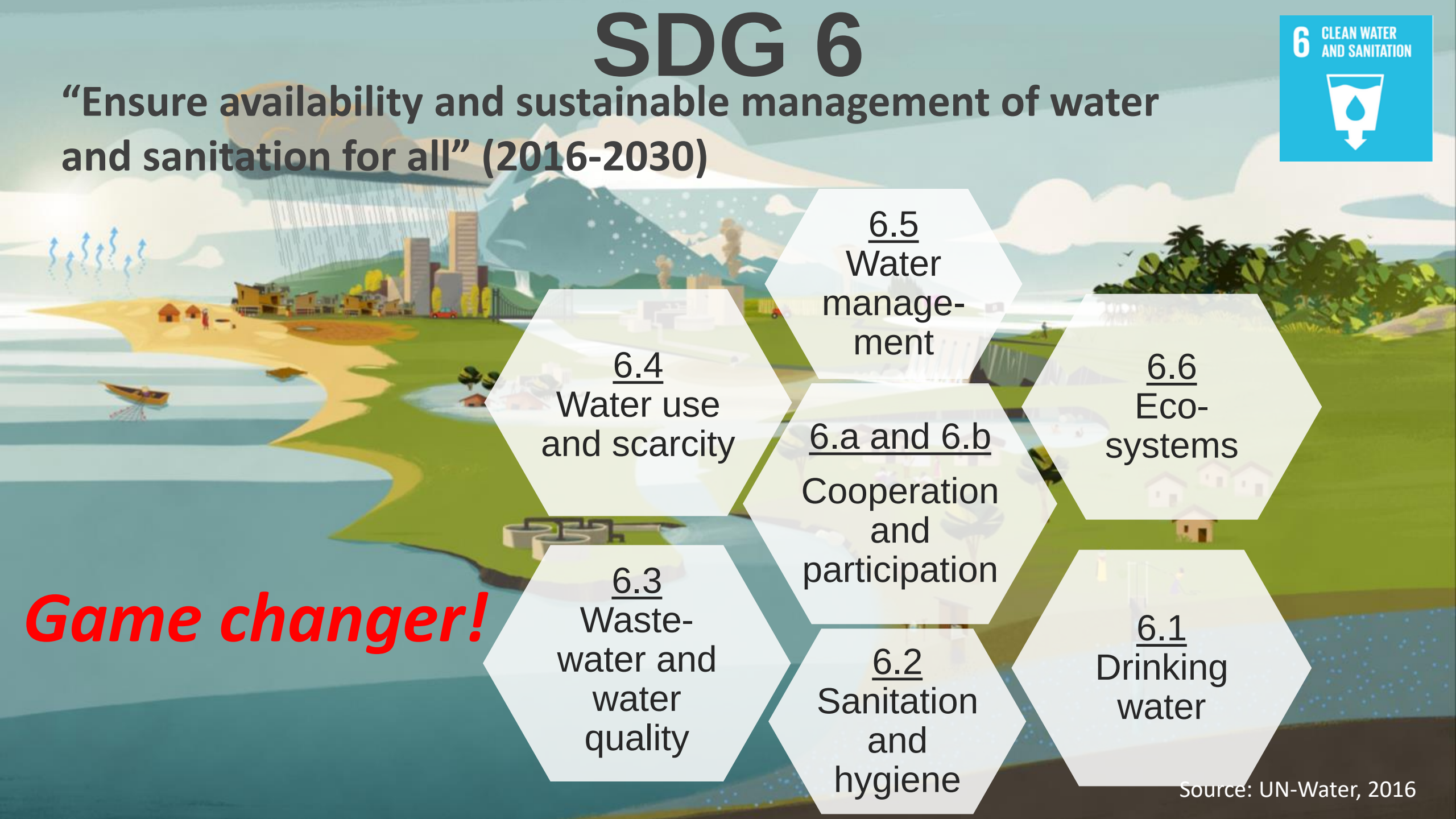
WATER and SANITATION

Focus during the **MDG**s phase (2000-2015)

Source: UN-Water, 2016

SDG 6

“Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all” (2016-2030)



Game changer!

Source: UN-Water, 2016

HIGHLIGHTS

The Sustainable Development Goal 6 Synthesis Report 2018 on Water and Sanitation reviews the global progress made towards achieving Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It builds on the latest data available for the 11 SDG 6 global indicators and will inform the High-level Political Forum for Sustainable Development during its in-depth review of SDG 6 in July 2018. The report represents a joint position from the United Nations family.

The world is not on track

- **Billions of people still lack safe water, sanitation and handwashing facilities:** 844 million lack basic water ser-
- **Agriculture places enormous stress on water, but could be part of a water-saving solution:** The agriculture

A T E R

Spanish

MMARY

pment Goal 6
eport 2018 on
and Sanitation

TER
TATION

7

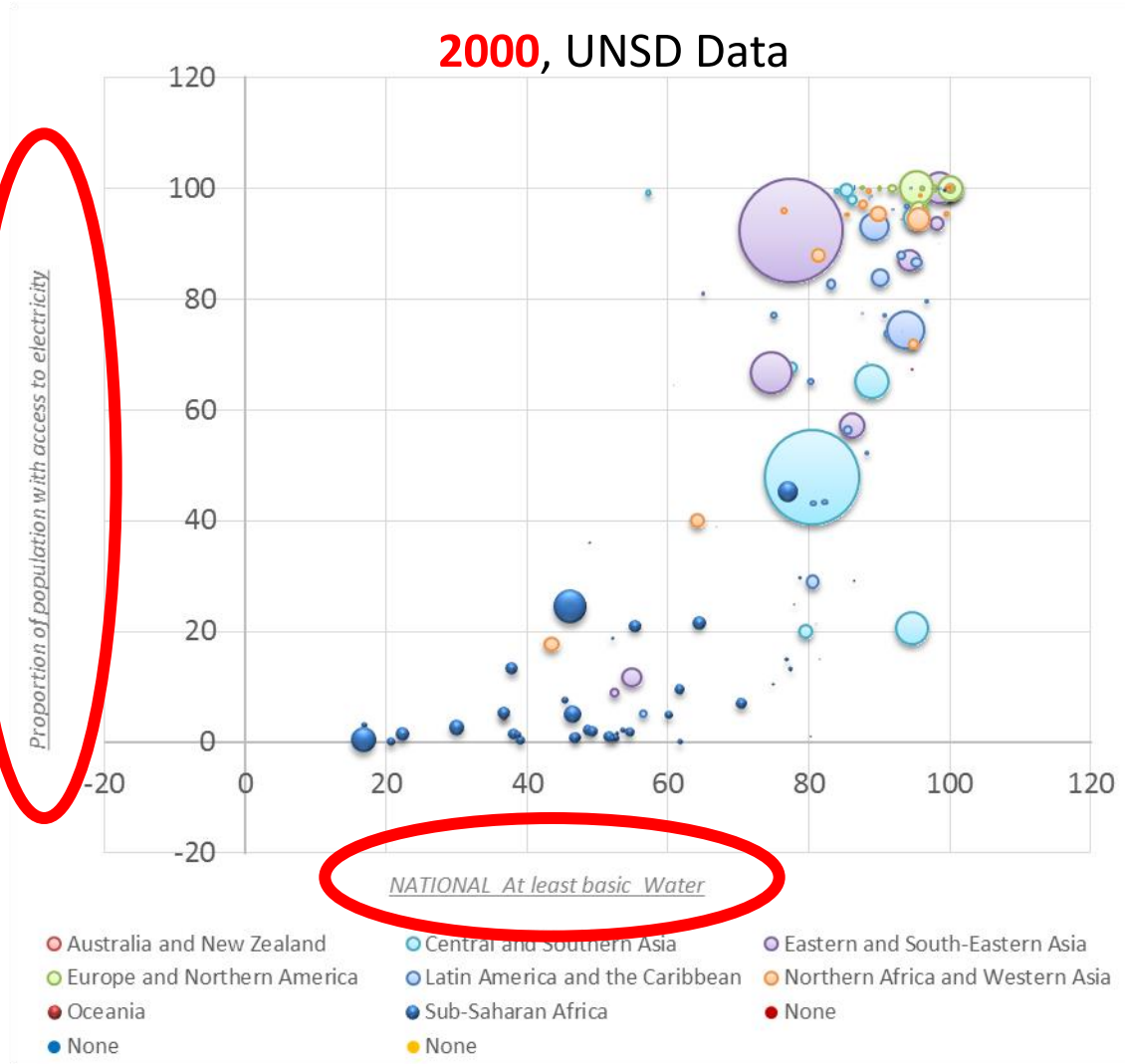
Force and
ce include:

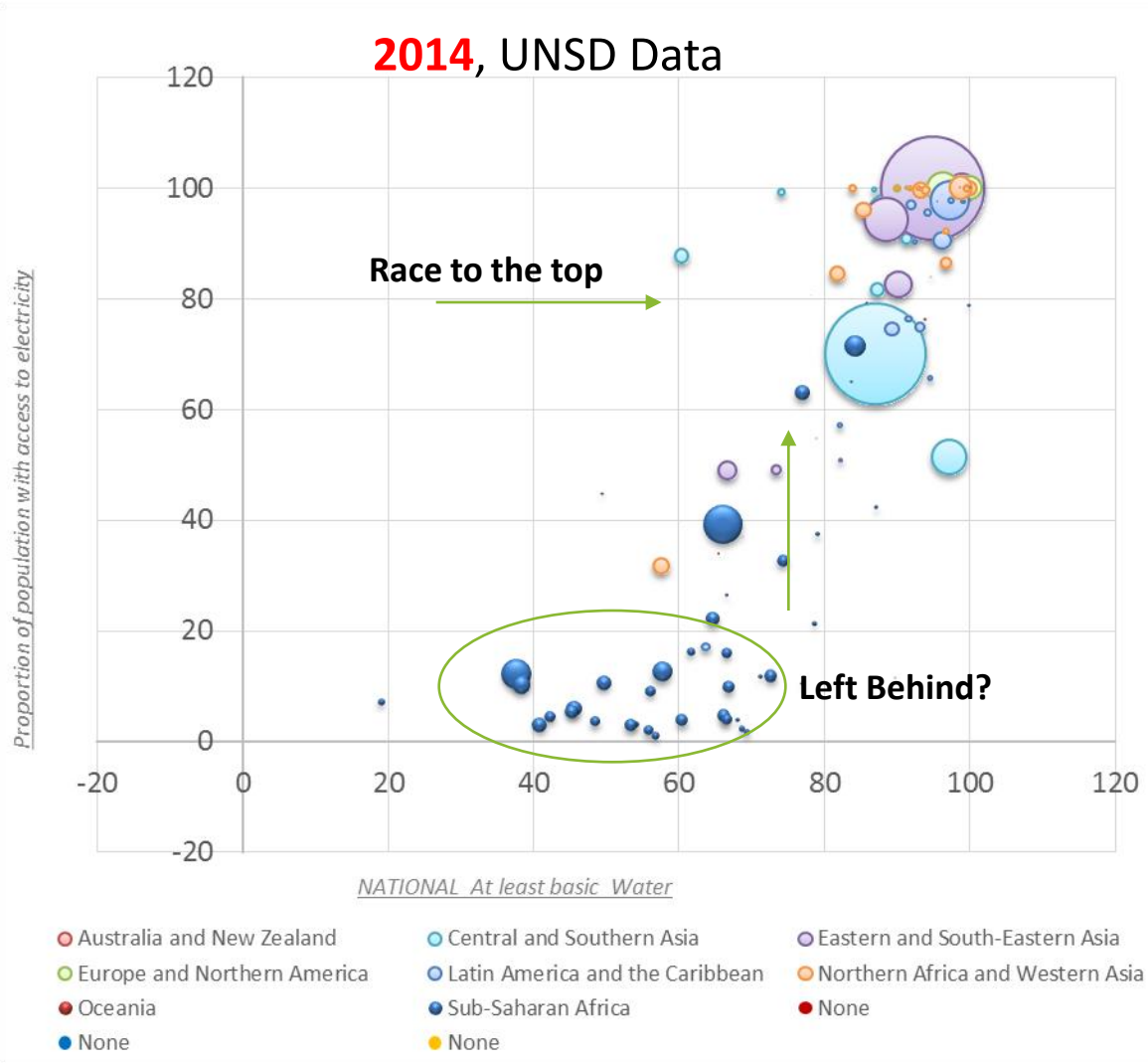
CEO Water Mandate, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO (WWAP, coordinator), UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNU, UN-Water TAU, WHO, WMO and World Bank

Main Message 1

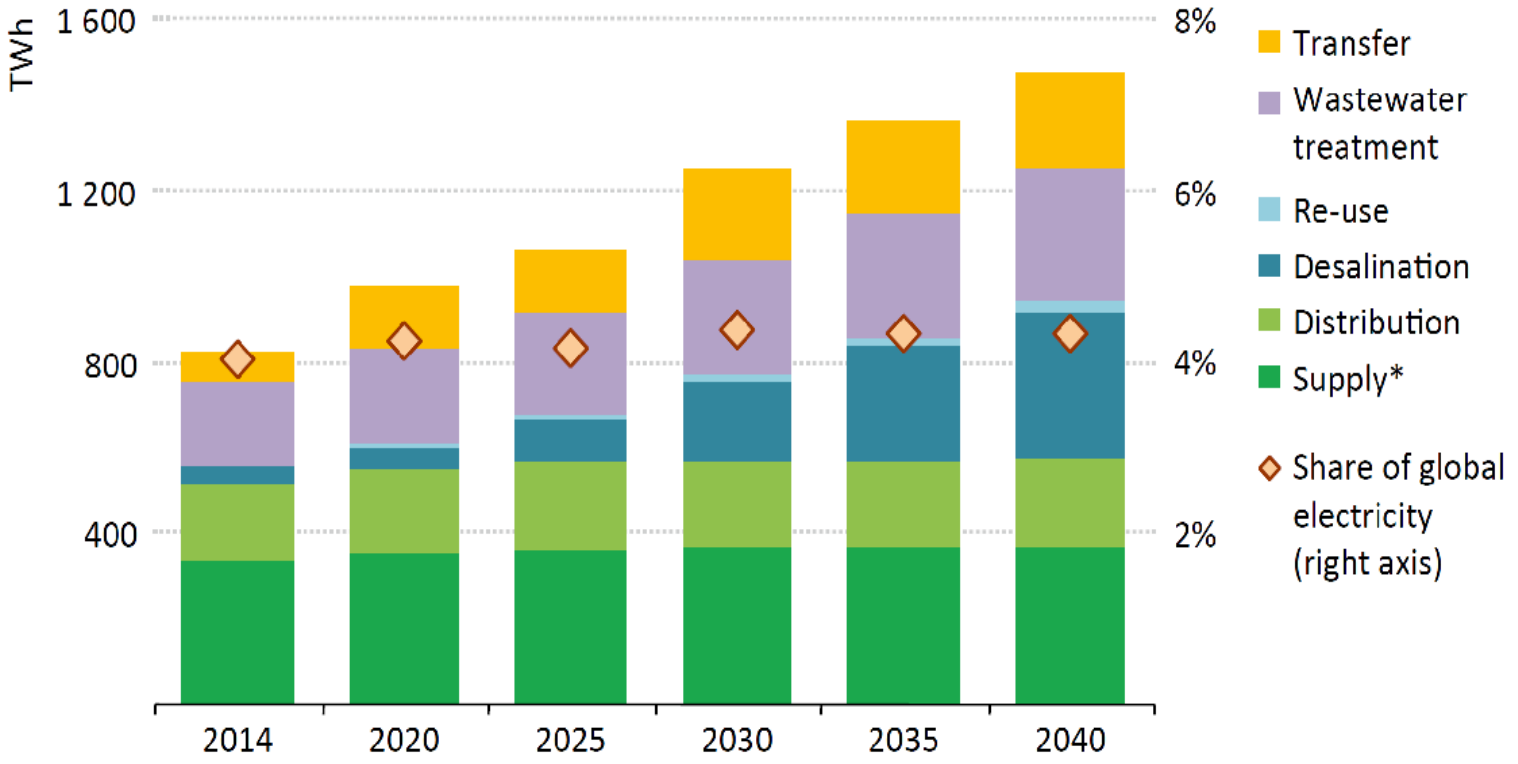
Achieving SDG 6 is essential for progress on all other SDGs, and vice versa

WATER, ENERGY and SOCIAL EQUITY





WATER and ENERGY

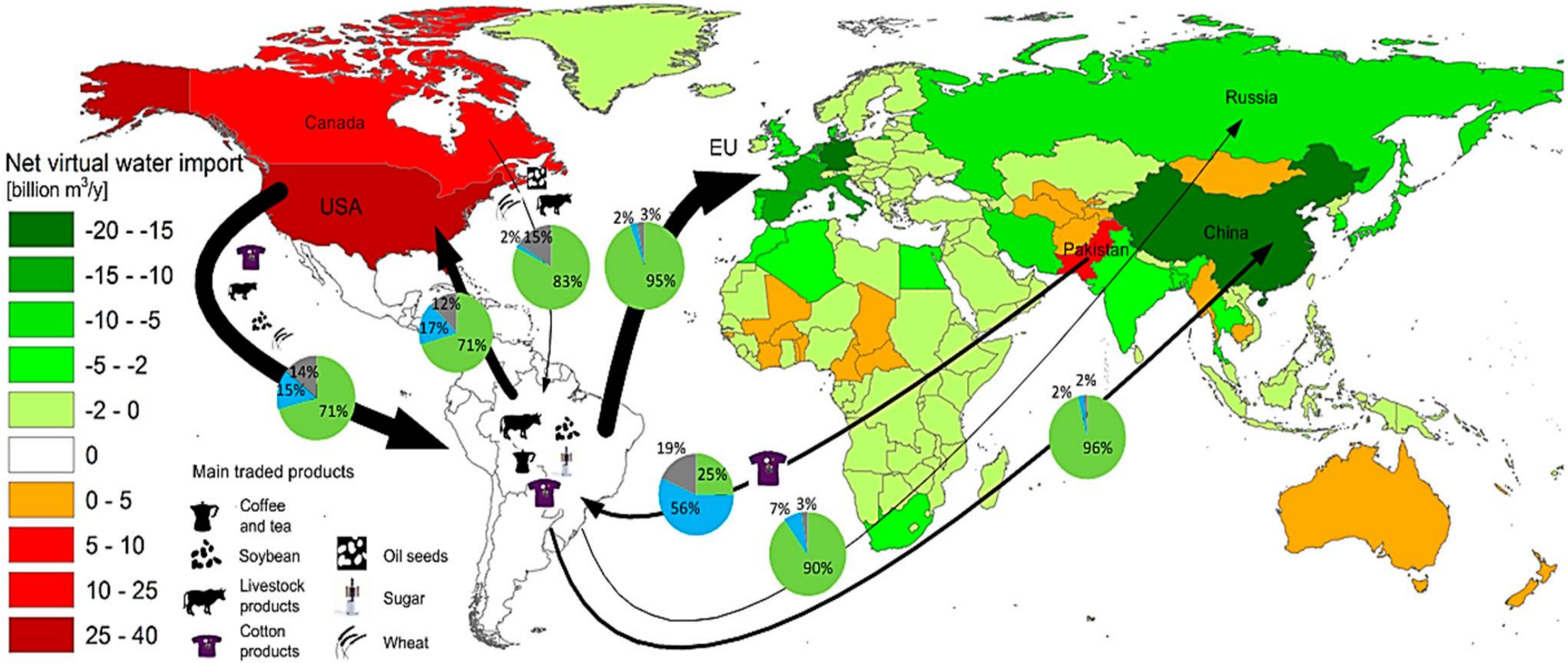


Electricity consumption in the water sector increases by 80% over the next 25 years

* Supply includes groundwater and surface water treatment.

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

Virtual water' trade in Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)



Source: Mekonnen et al., 2015

Main Message 1

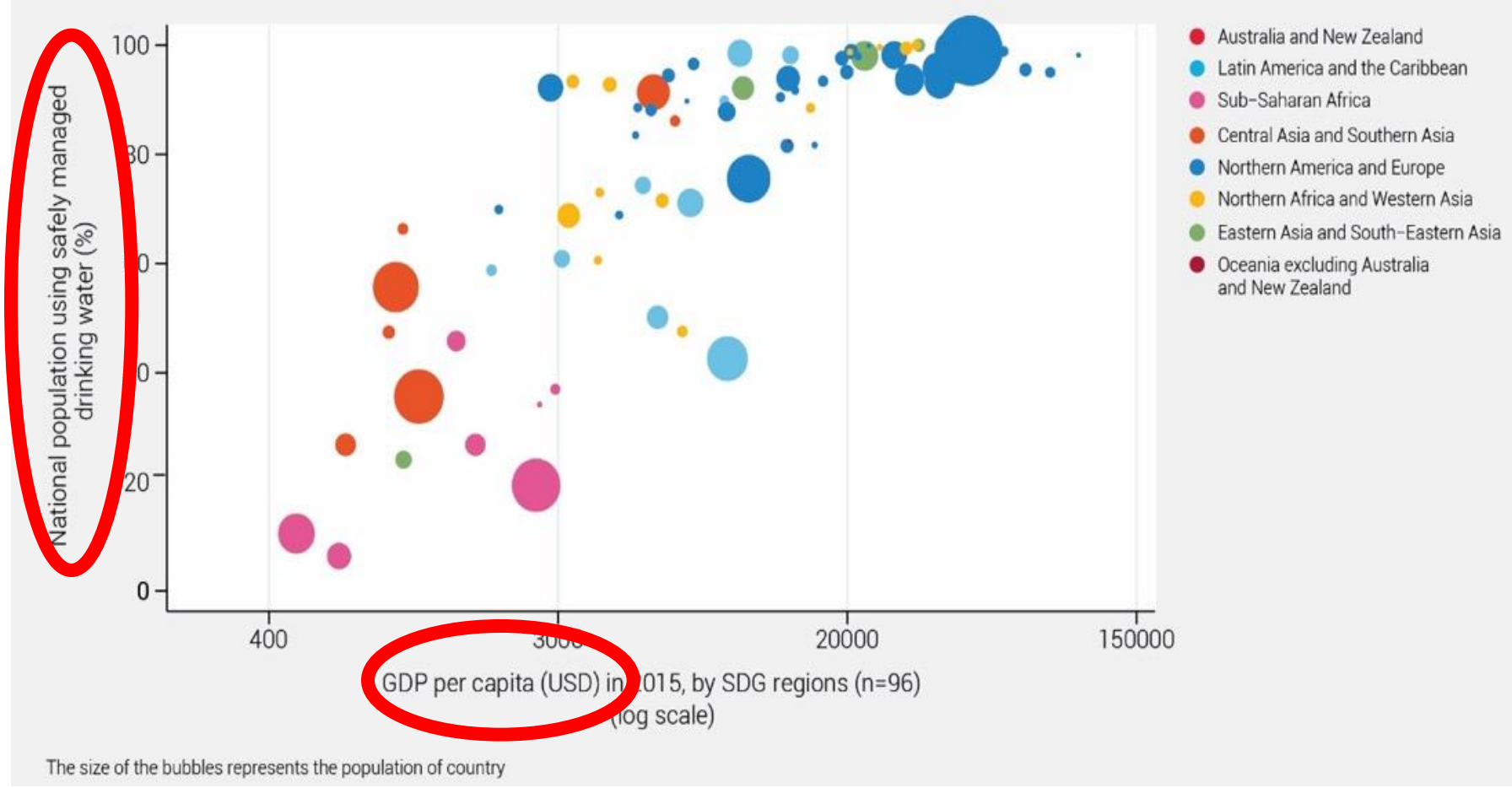
Achieving SDG 6 is essential for progress on all other SDGs, and vice versa

- ***What does that mean for implementing SDG 6, and the whole 2030 Agenda?***
- ***How to value water right?***
- ***Revenue feedback for further investments (create a 'virtuous circle')?***

Main Message 2

Eliminating inequalities is essential:

Effective policies, strategies and subsidies must be developed to ensure no one is left behind.



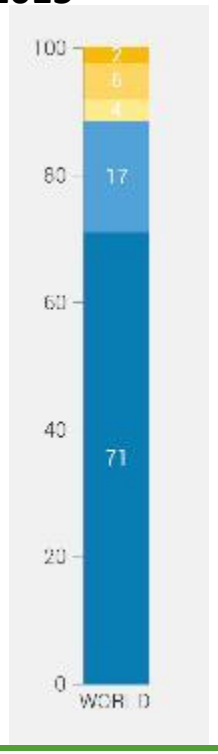
Example: SDG 6.1 Safely managed drinking water

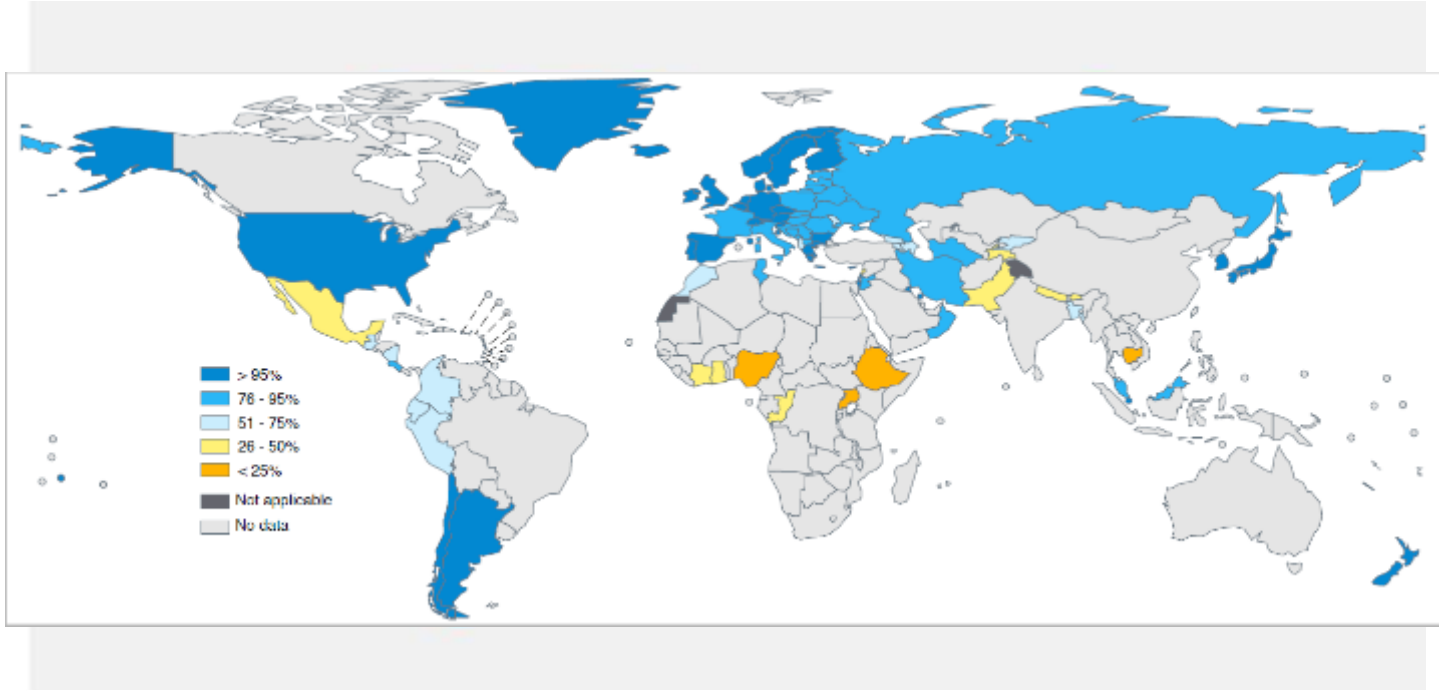
2.1 billion lacked safely managed drinking water
844 million still lacked a basic service
263 million used a limited service
159 million used surface water sources

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, 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 canal

Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.

Global drinking water coverage (%) in 2015



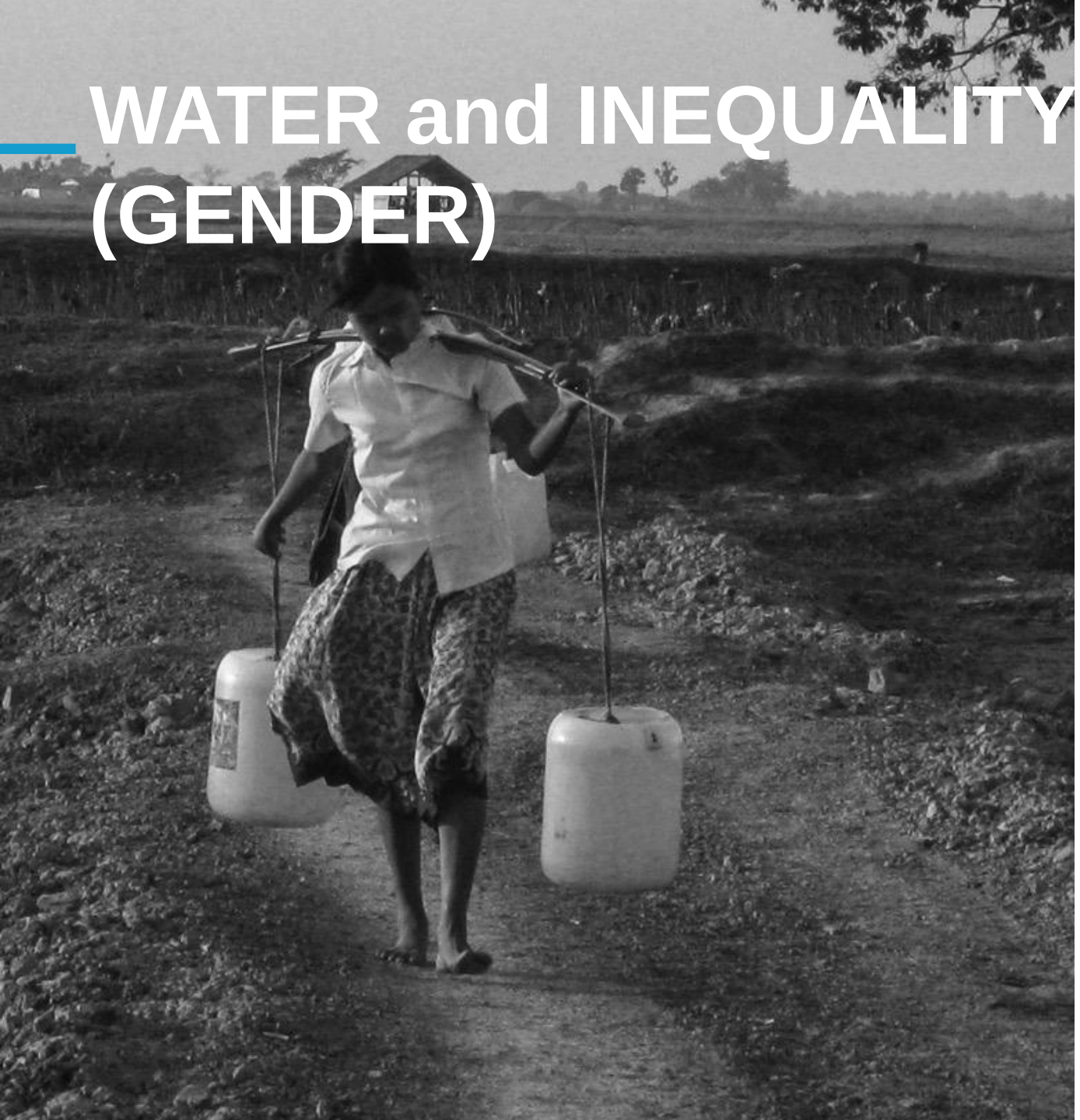


Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in 2015

Over 5 billion people (7 out of 10) used safely managed drinking water in 2015

Data sources: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2017

WATER and INEQUALITY (GENDER)



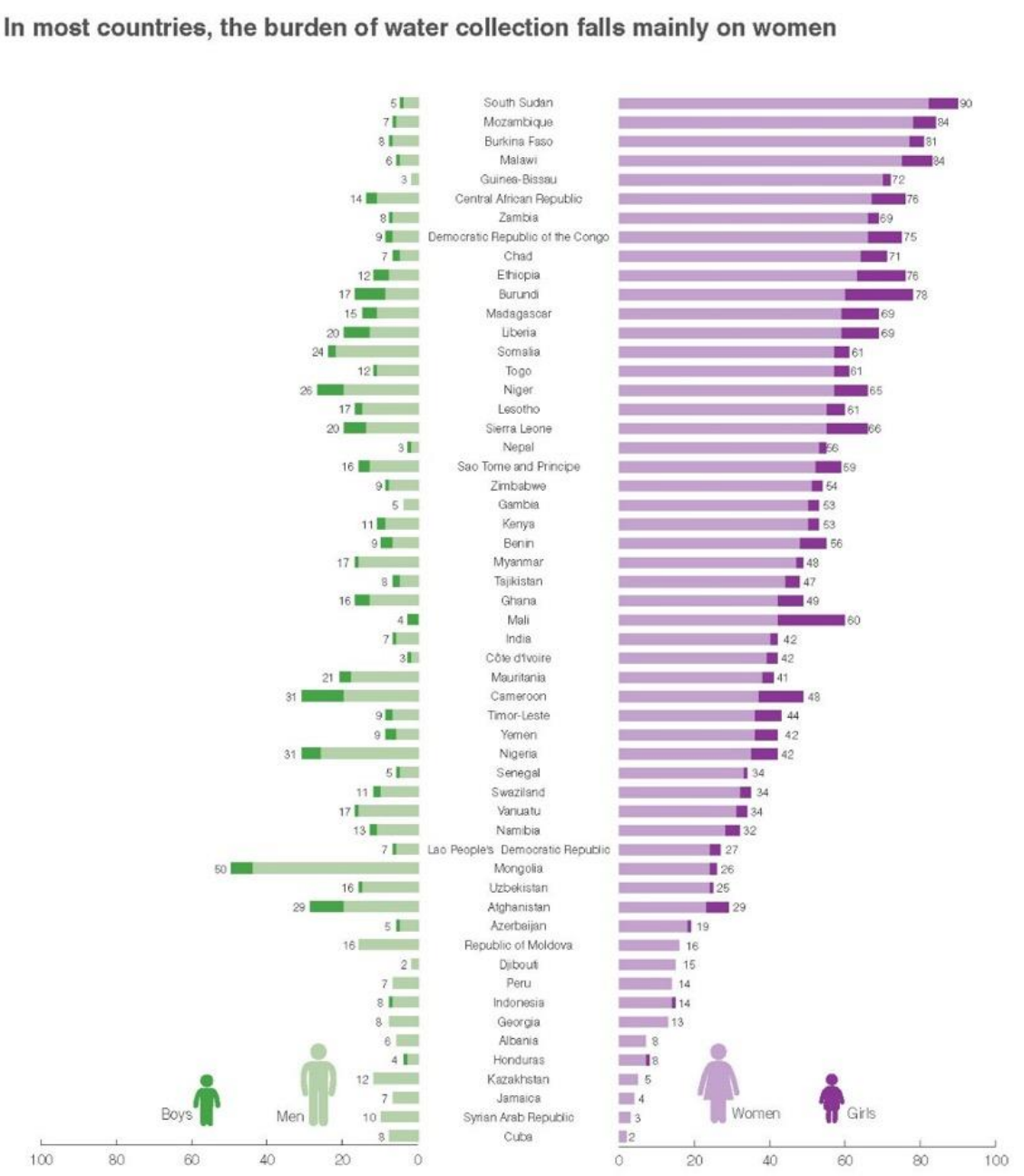
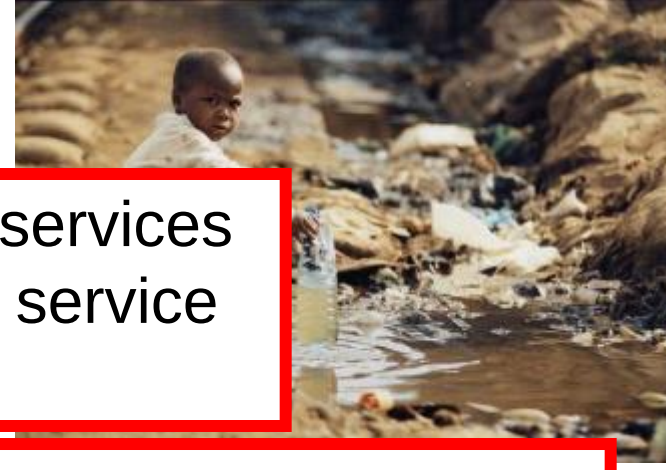


FIGURE 20 Primary responsibility for water collection in rural areas, by gender and age (%)

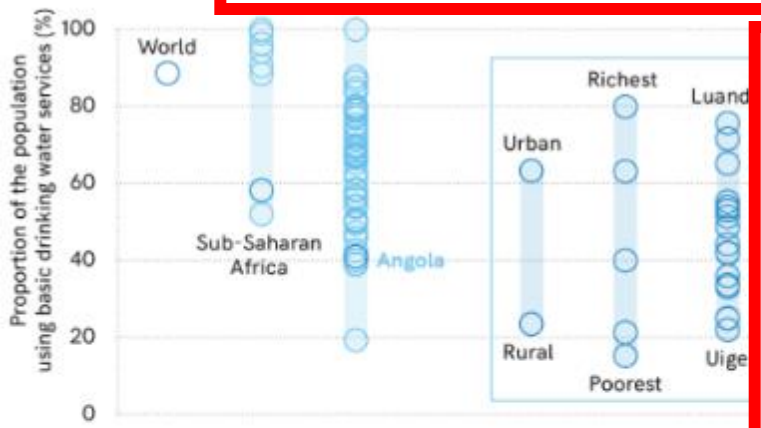
Note: Restricted to countries where at least 1 in 10 households have water off premises

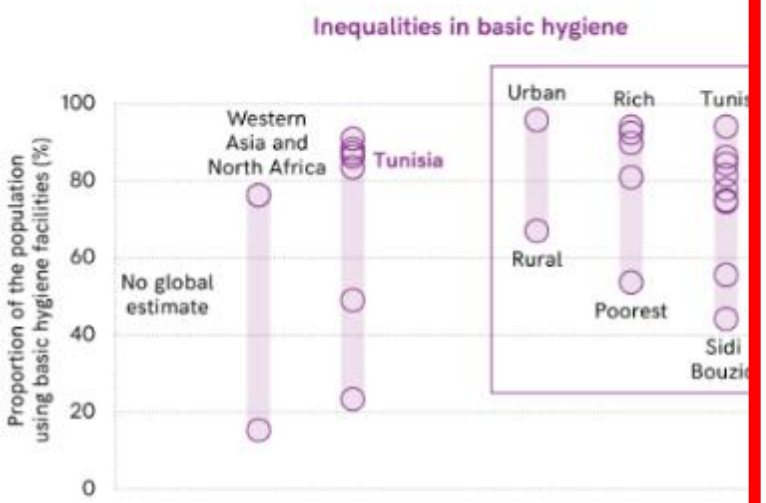
WaSH and INEQUALITY

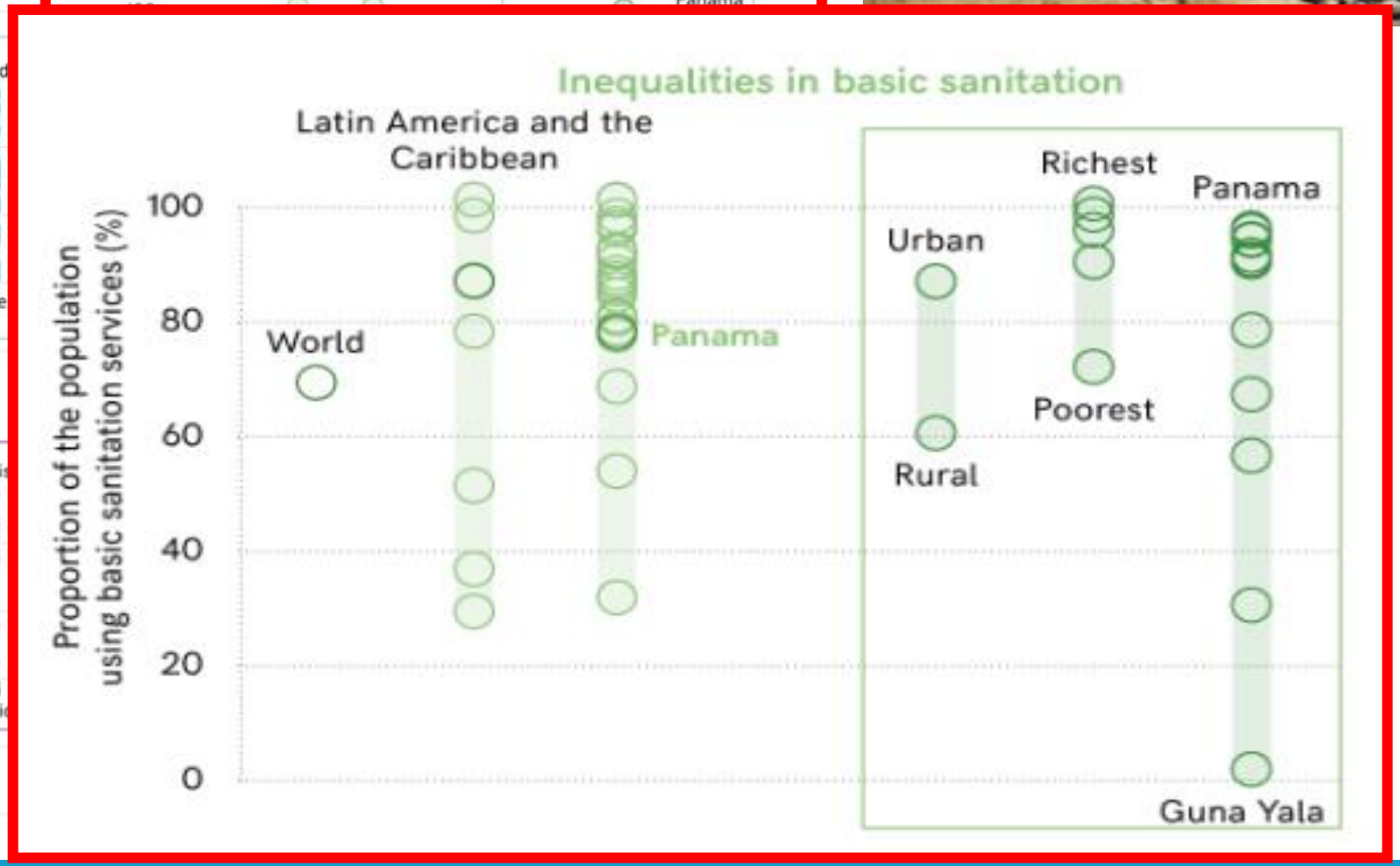


4.5 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation services
2.3 billion people still lacked even a basic sanitation service
892 million people still practised open defecation

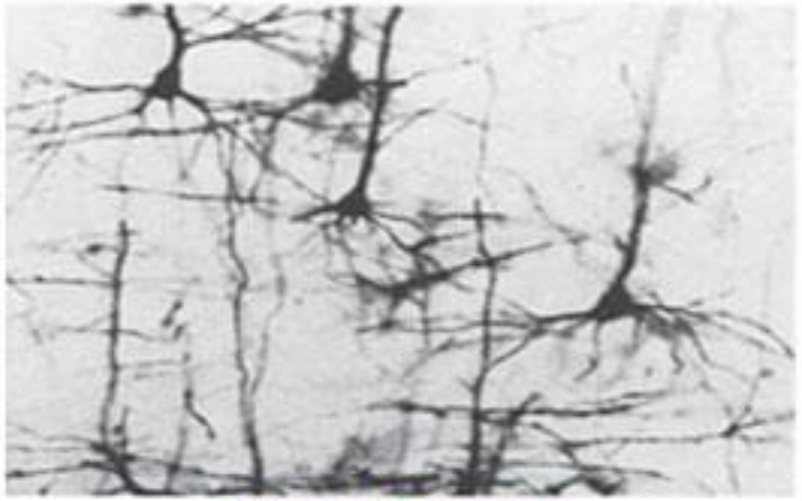
New disaggrega





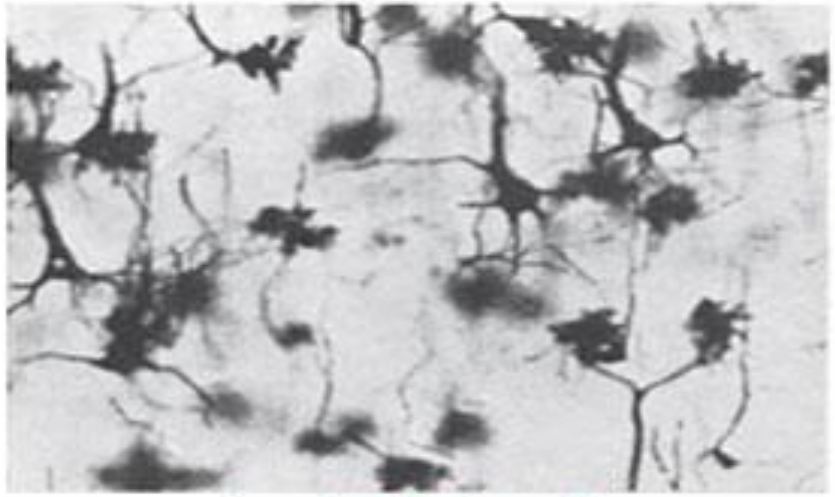


Normal



Typical brain cells
Extensive branching

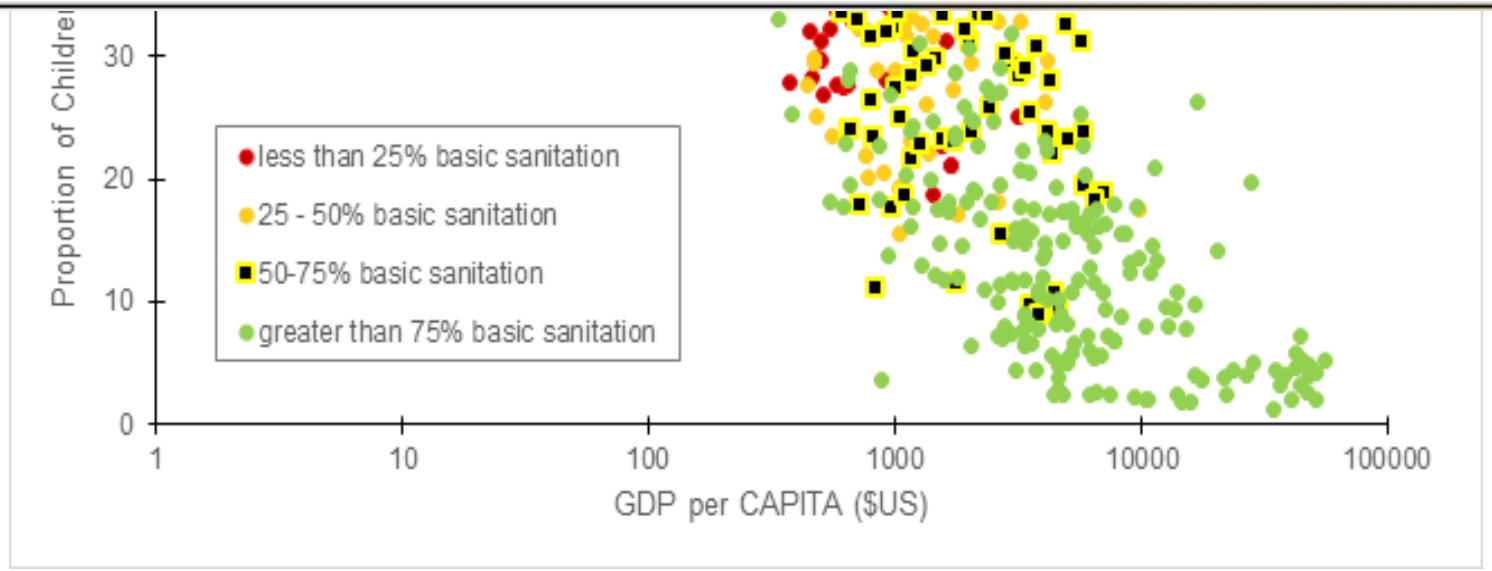
Stunted



Impaired brain cells
Limited branching
Abnormal, shorter branches

16

Source: Cordero E et al, 1993

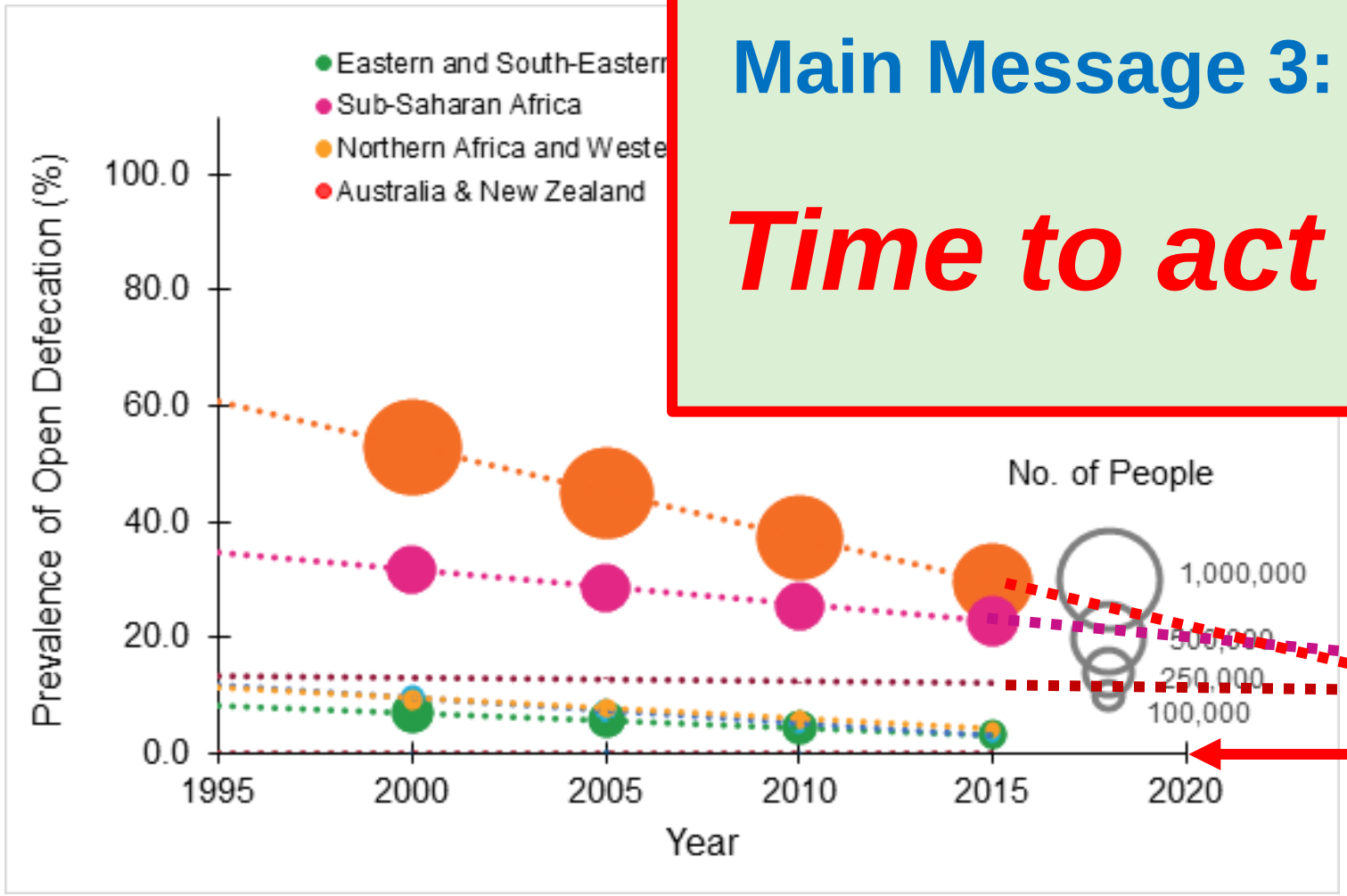


6.2 SANITATION FOR ALL

SANITATION and HYGIENE: End open defecation

Main Message 3:

Time to act now!



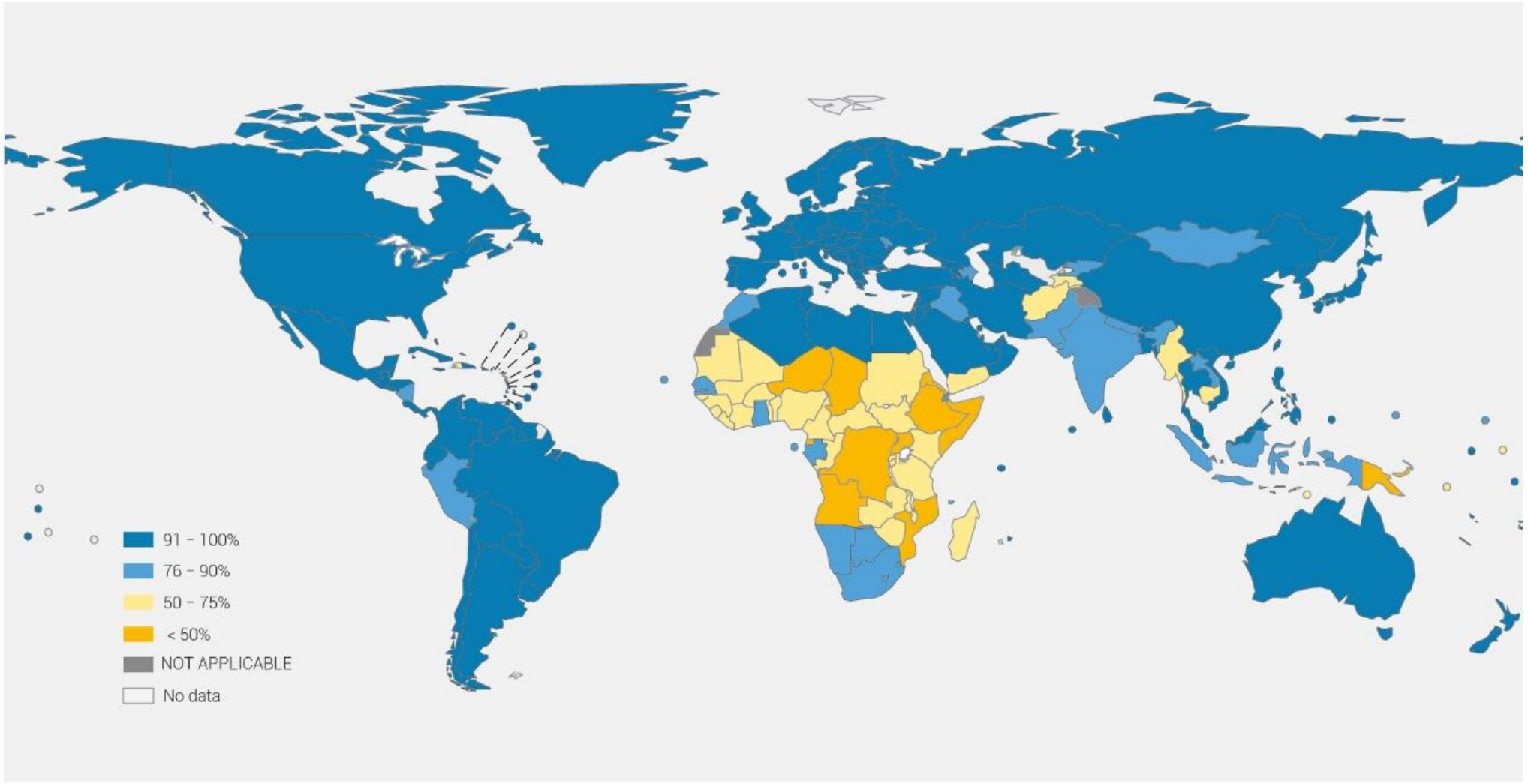
Faster progress is required
to <u>end open defecation by 2030</u>,
especially in rural areas

Not zero!

Data source: JMP 2017

Main Messages 3:

The time to act on SDG 6 is <u>now</u>

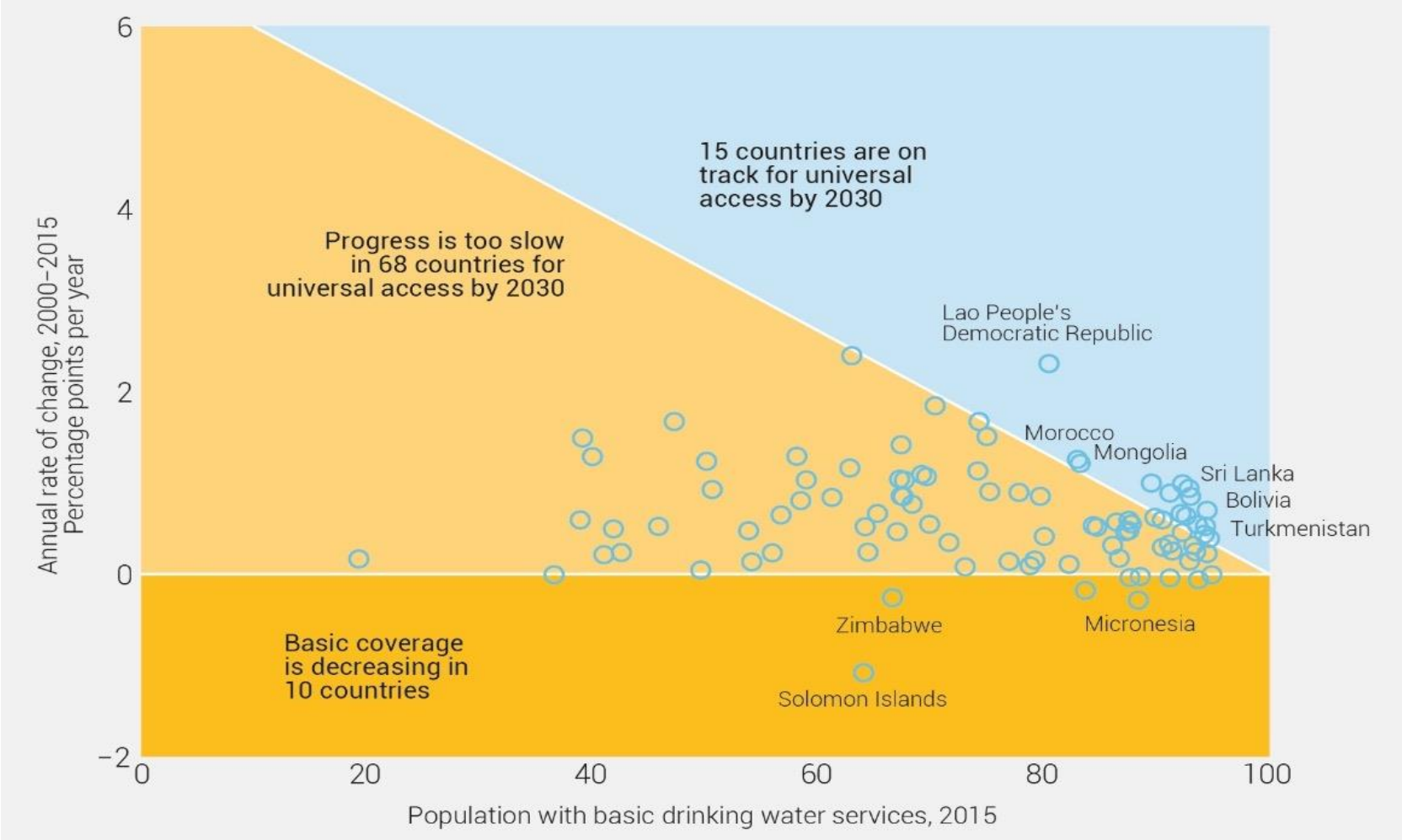


Example: Basic Water Supply

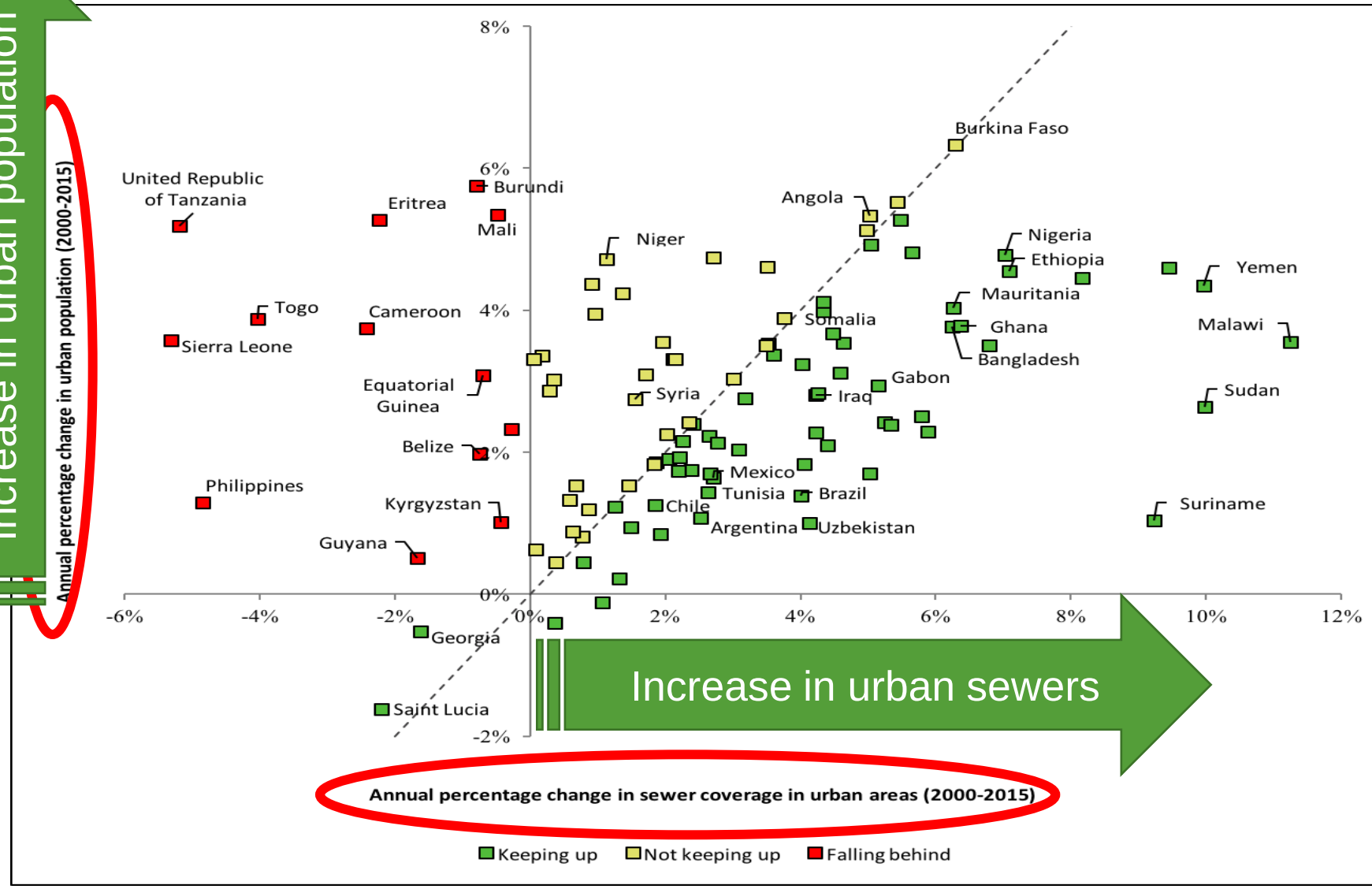
Main Messages 3:

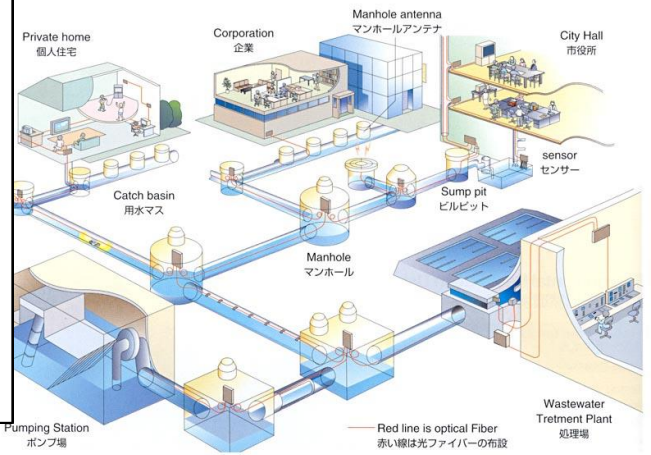
The time to act on SDG 6 is <u>now</u>

Between 2000 and 2015, the global population using at least a basic drinking water service increased from 81% to 89%. **<u>Only one in five countries</u>** with less than 95% coverage of basic service in 2015 is **<u>on track</u>** to achieve universal basic water services by 2030.

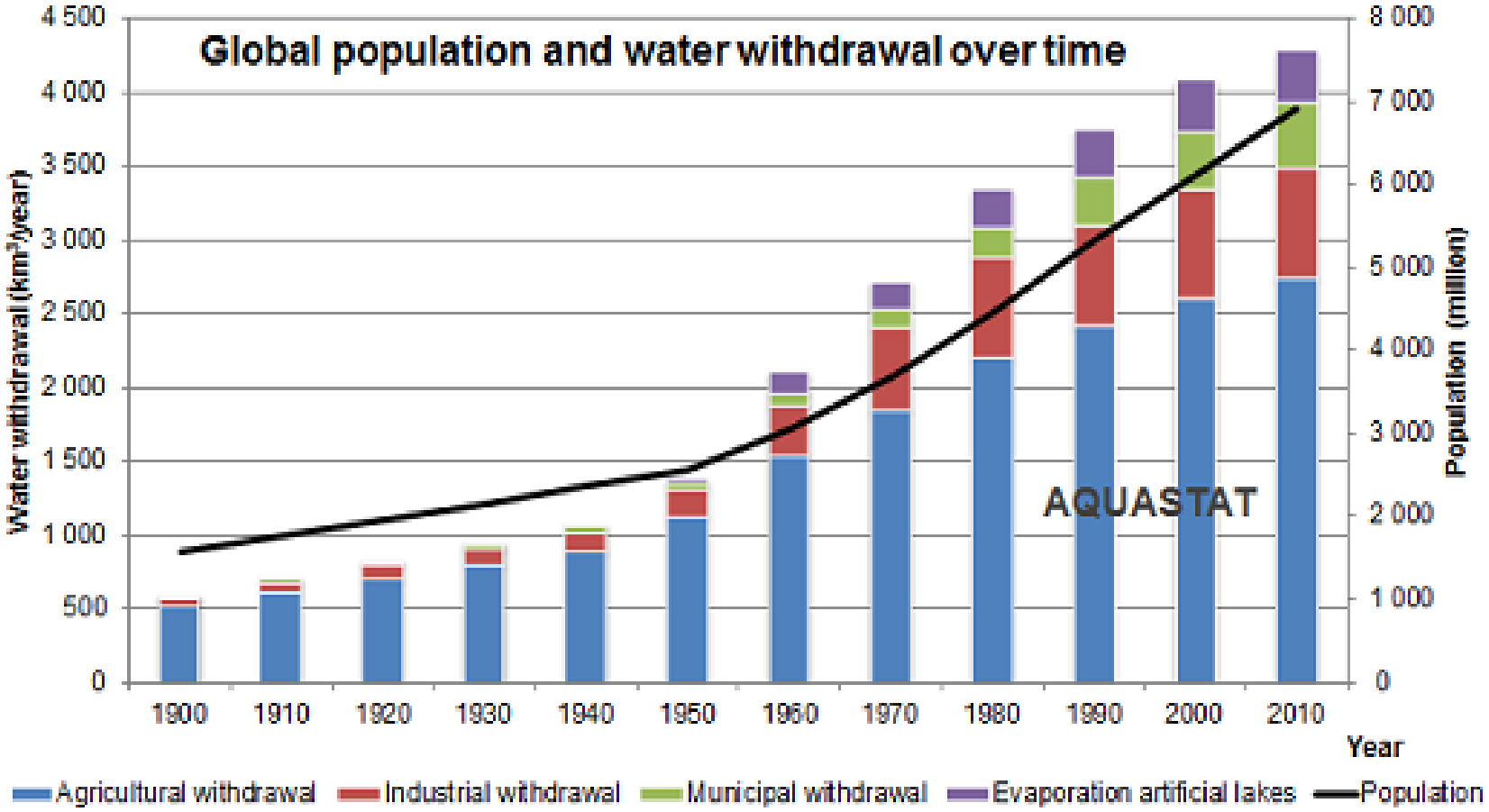


WATER and URBANISATION



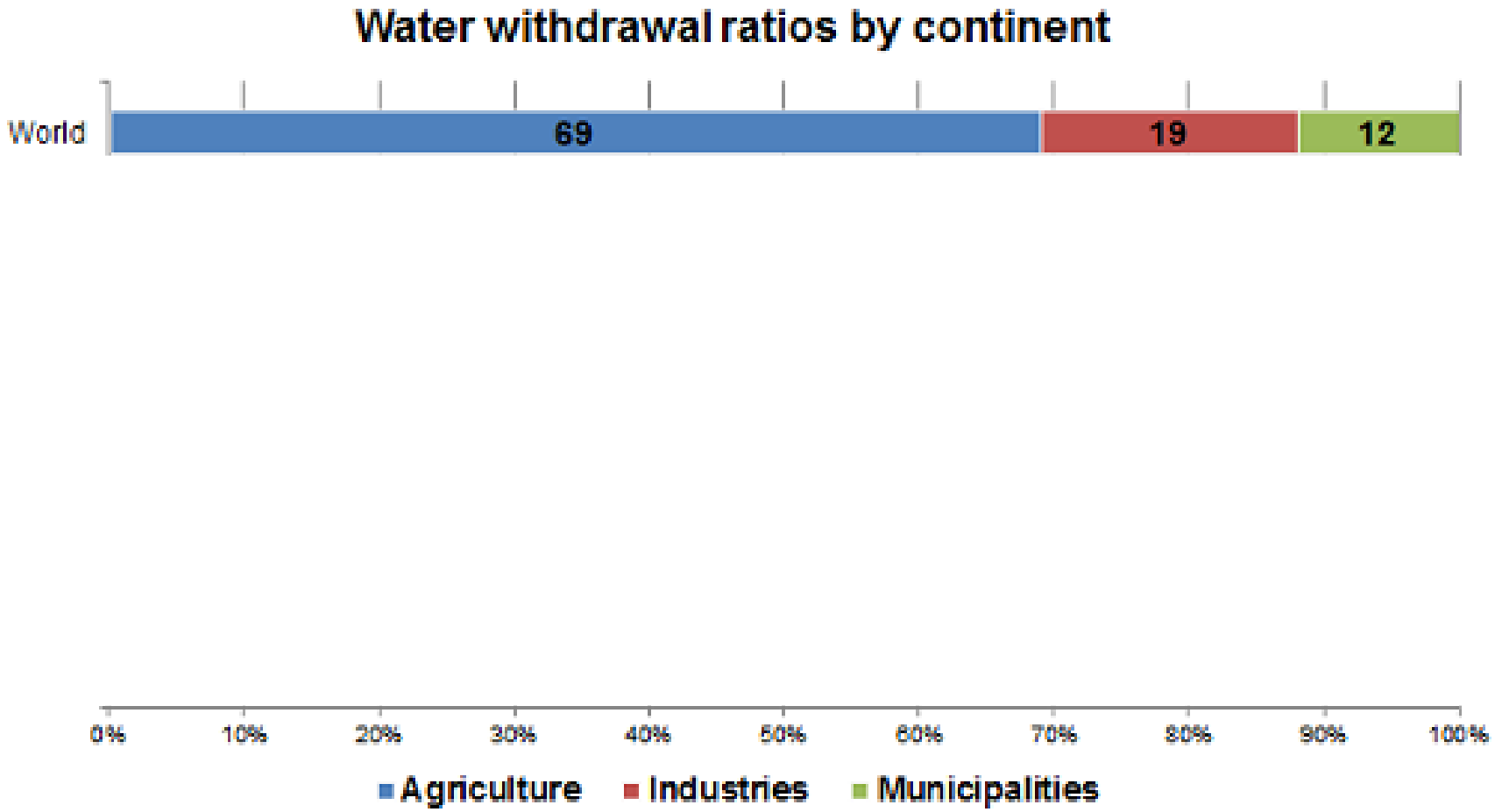


GLOBAL WATER WITHDRAWALS OVER TIME



Data sources: AQUASTAT 2018

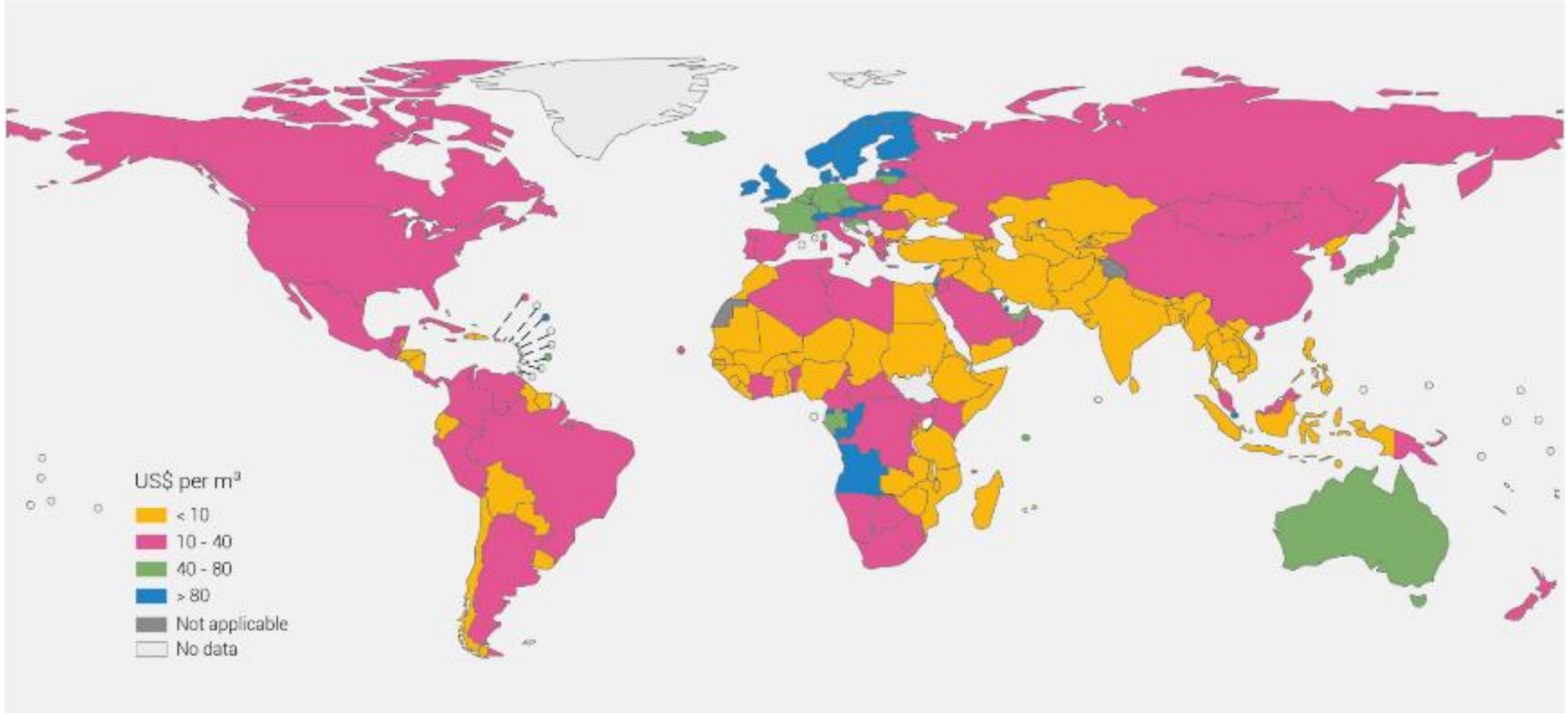
WATER USES for AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRIES



Data sources: AQUASTAT 2018

SDG 6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time

Water-use efficiency is defined as the gross value added per unit of water used, expressed in US$/m3.



Water-use efficiency (US$/m3)

Countries at a different level of general development have comparable values of water-use efficiency.

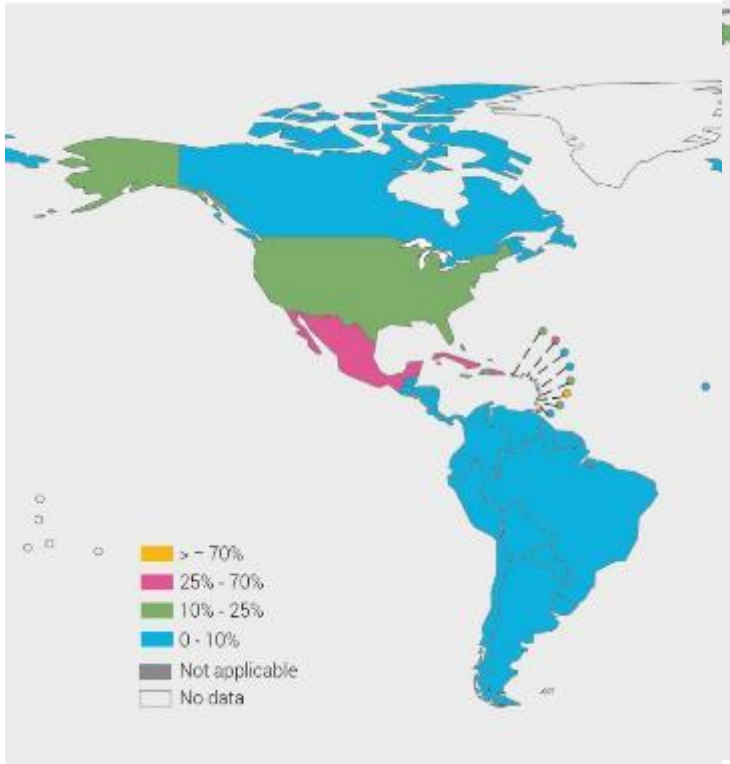
Increasing water-use efficiency means using less water while carrying out society's economic activities.

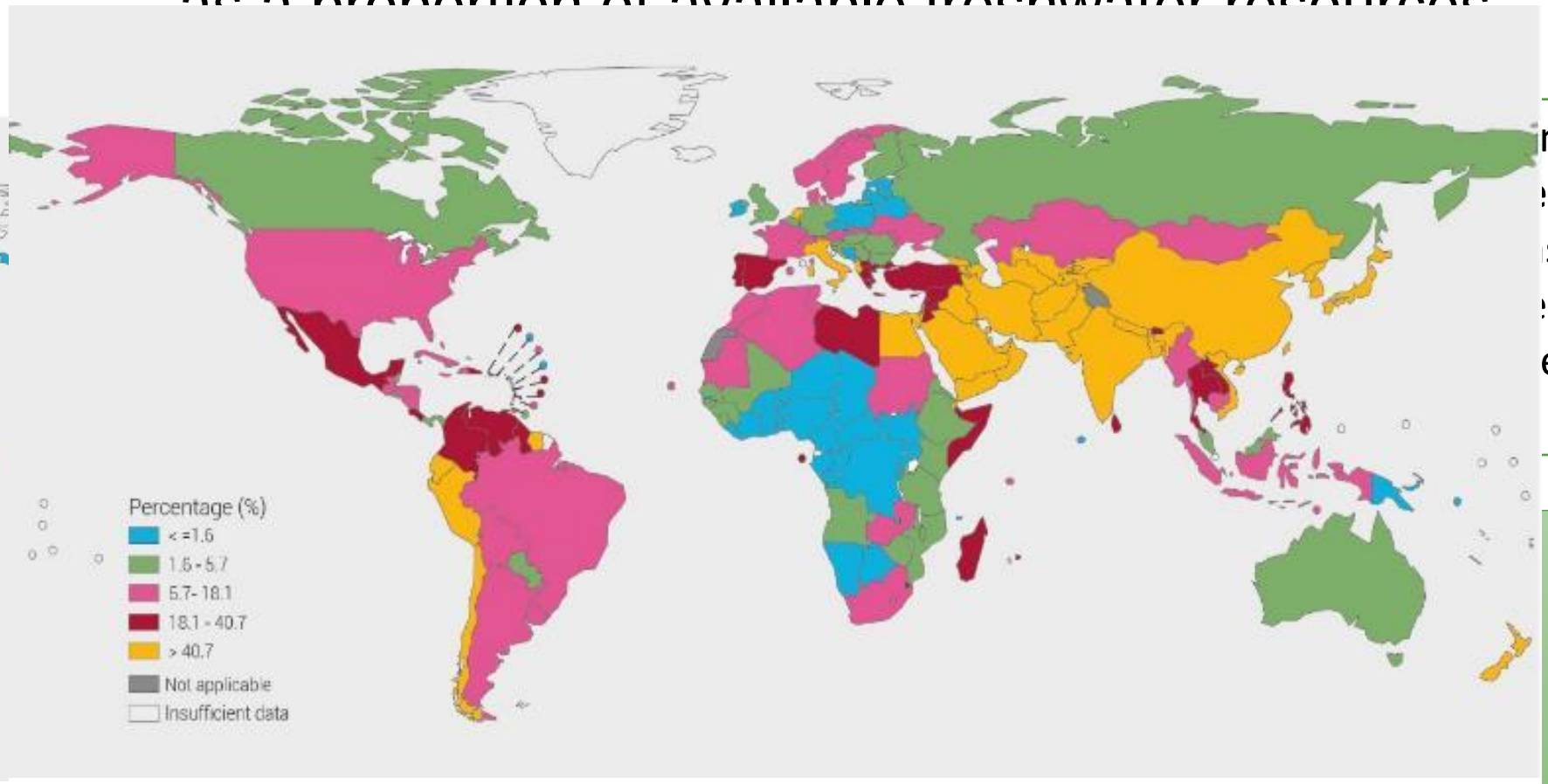
This can be done by increasing agricultural water productivity and reducing water losses, such as tackling leakage in municipal distribution networks.

Data sources: FAO, 2018

6.4 MORE EFFICIENT WATER USE

SDG 6.4.2 **Level of water stress**: freshwater withdrawals as a proportion of available freshwater resources





Area equipped for irrigation as a percentage of cultivated area

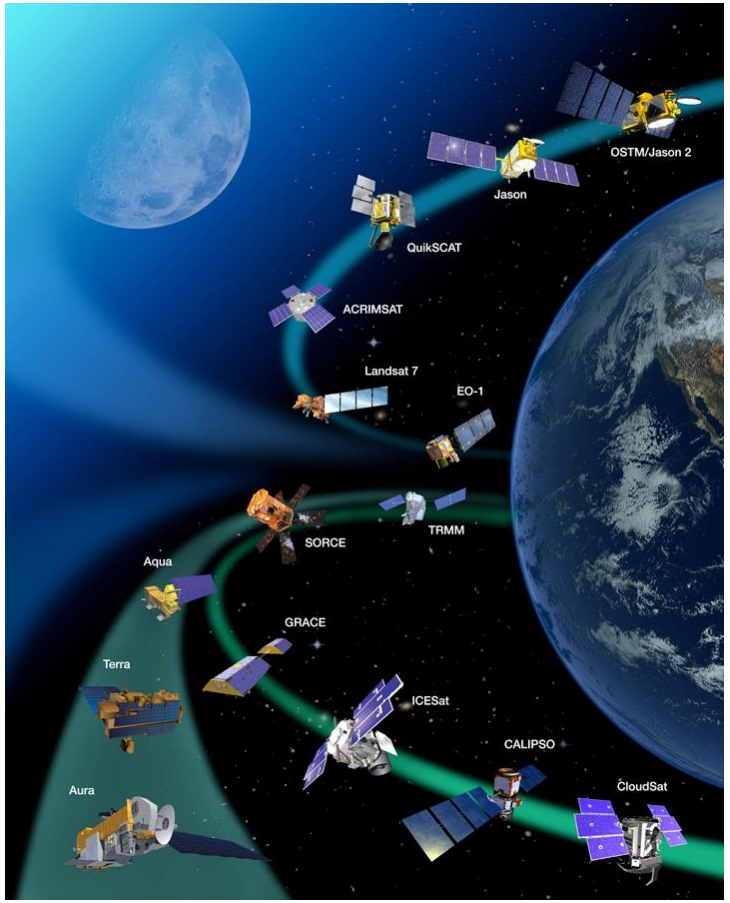
Sub-Saharan Africa, has a low lev[illegible] between the wetter north and drier south and the degree of water resources development.

Data source: FAO, 2018

Main Message 4

Developing capacity and using effective smart technologies for managing water wisely

The case of AGRICULTURE



Effective water management needs more and better data

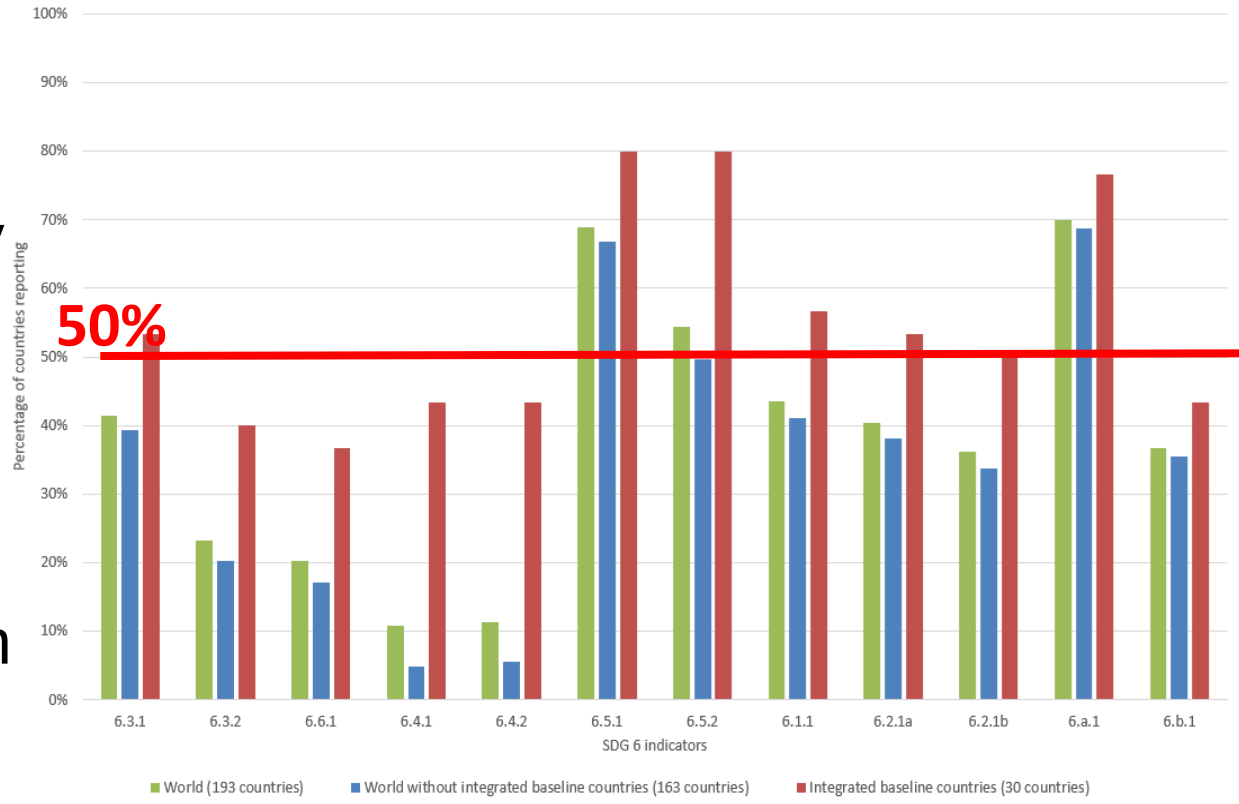
'You cannot manage, what you do not measure'

- Reliable (good quality), consistent and disaggregated
- Increase transparency and accountability
- Available and accessible (sharing)

➢ Less than 50% of Member States have comparable data

➢ Future: use latest technology (EO, citizen sciences etc.)

➢ Increase resource and develop capacity!



Main Message 5

Improving Governance and Public Participation

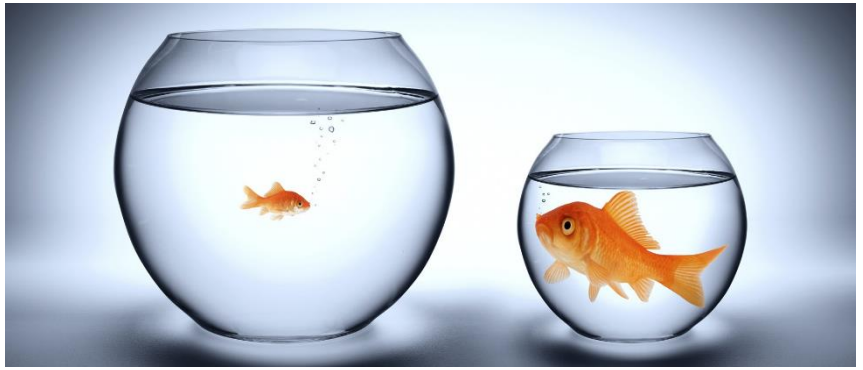
Implement IWRM

Integration across water and water-using sectors and effective transboundary governance frameworks is essential to ensure that limited water resources are shared effectively among many competing demands.

Public participation is critical to water management.

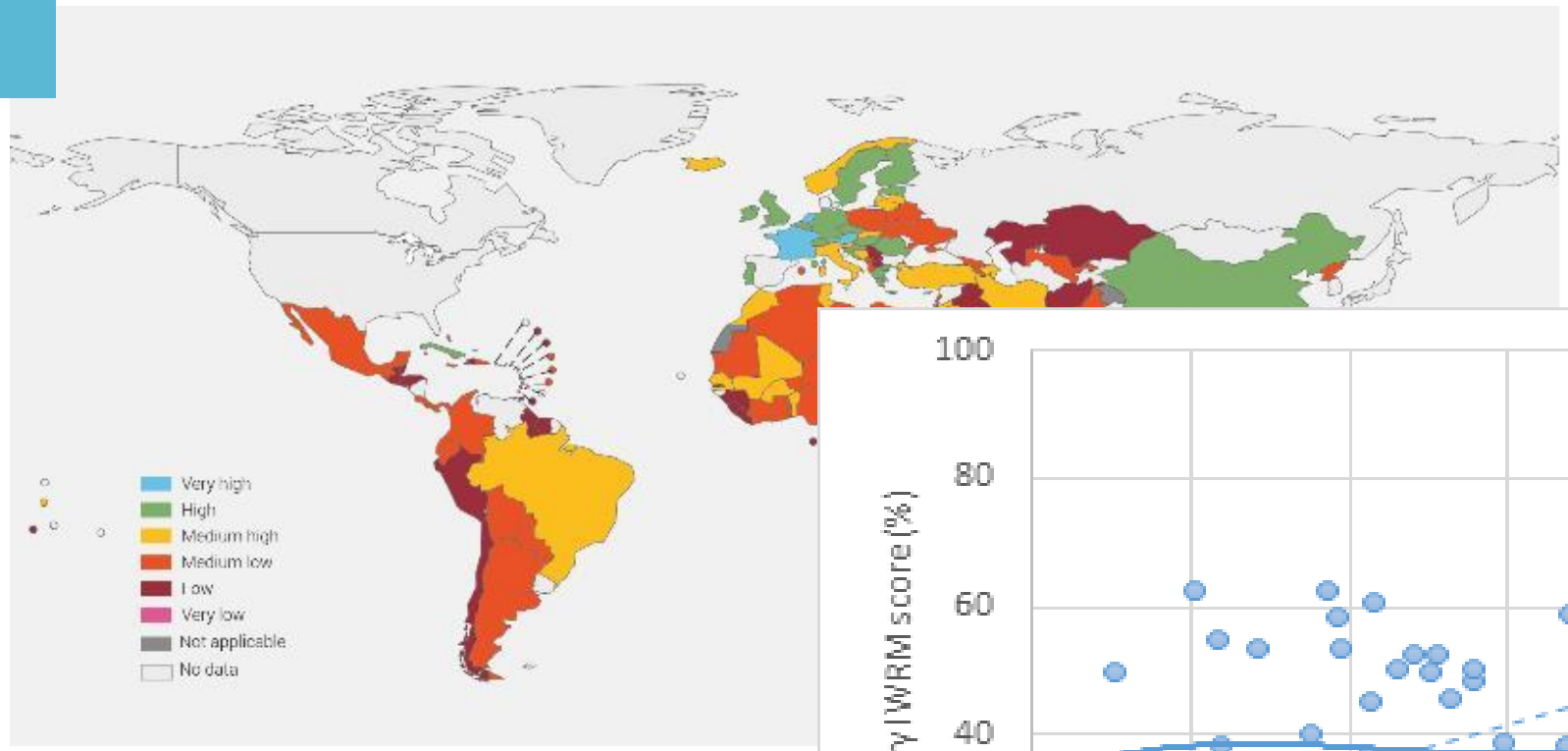
Community participation in decision-making can yield many benefits, but better means of measuring quality and effectiveness of such participation are needed.

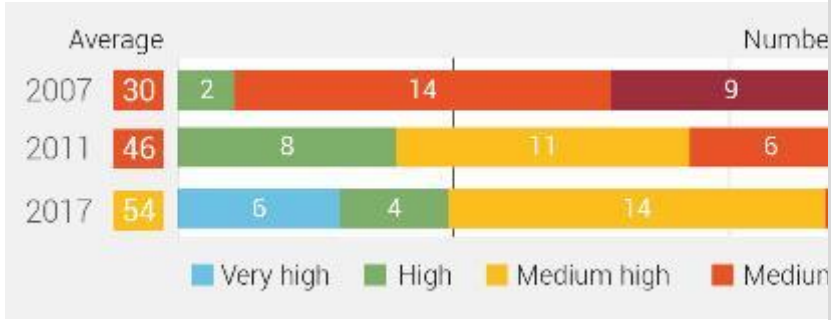
Good water governance is essential



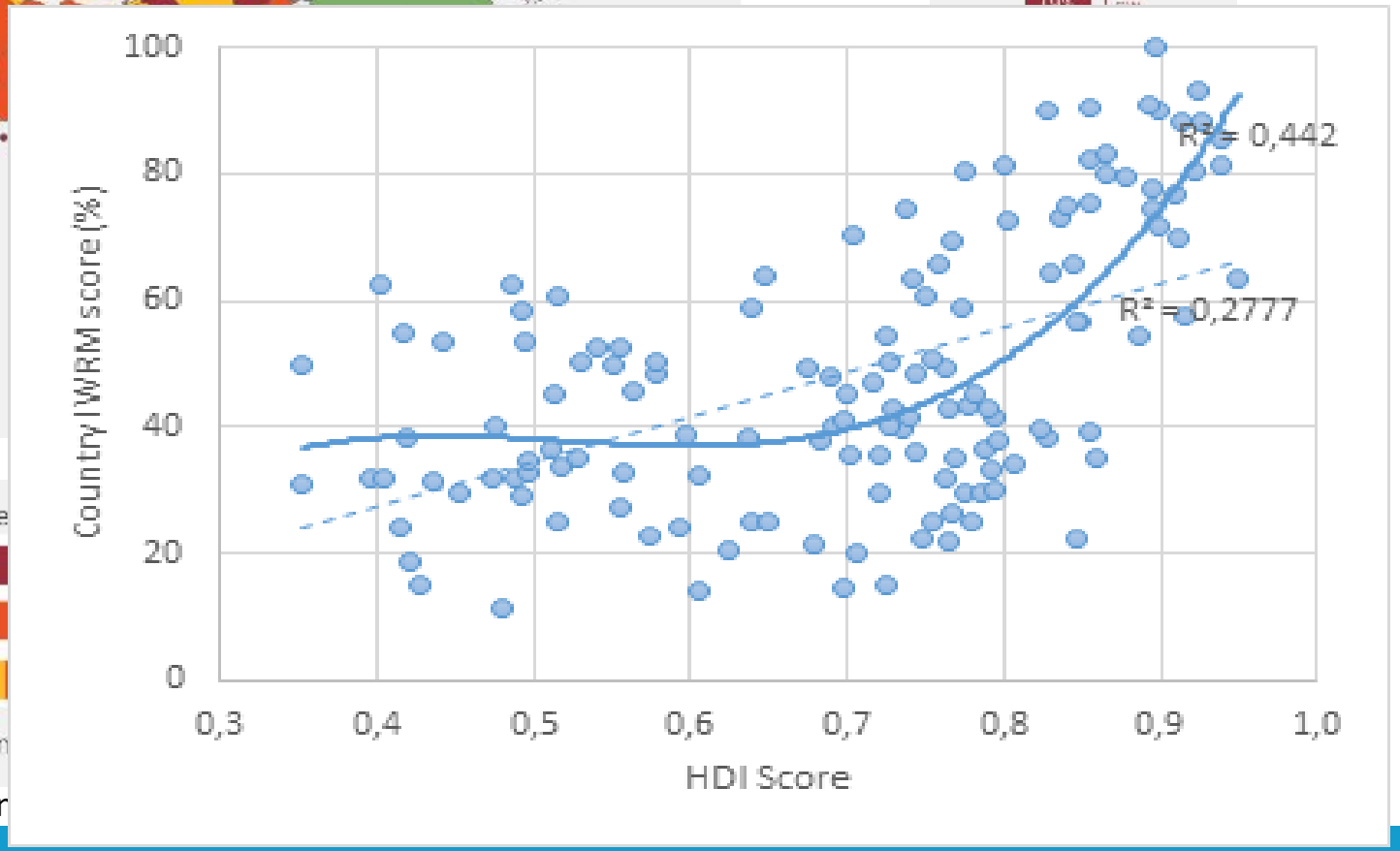
SDG 6.5.1 Degree of implementation of IWRM

38% of countries reported at least medium-high IWRM implementation in 2017/18

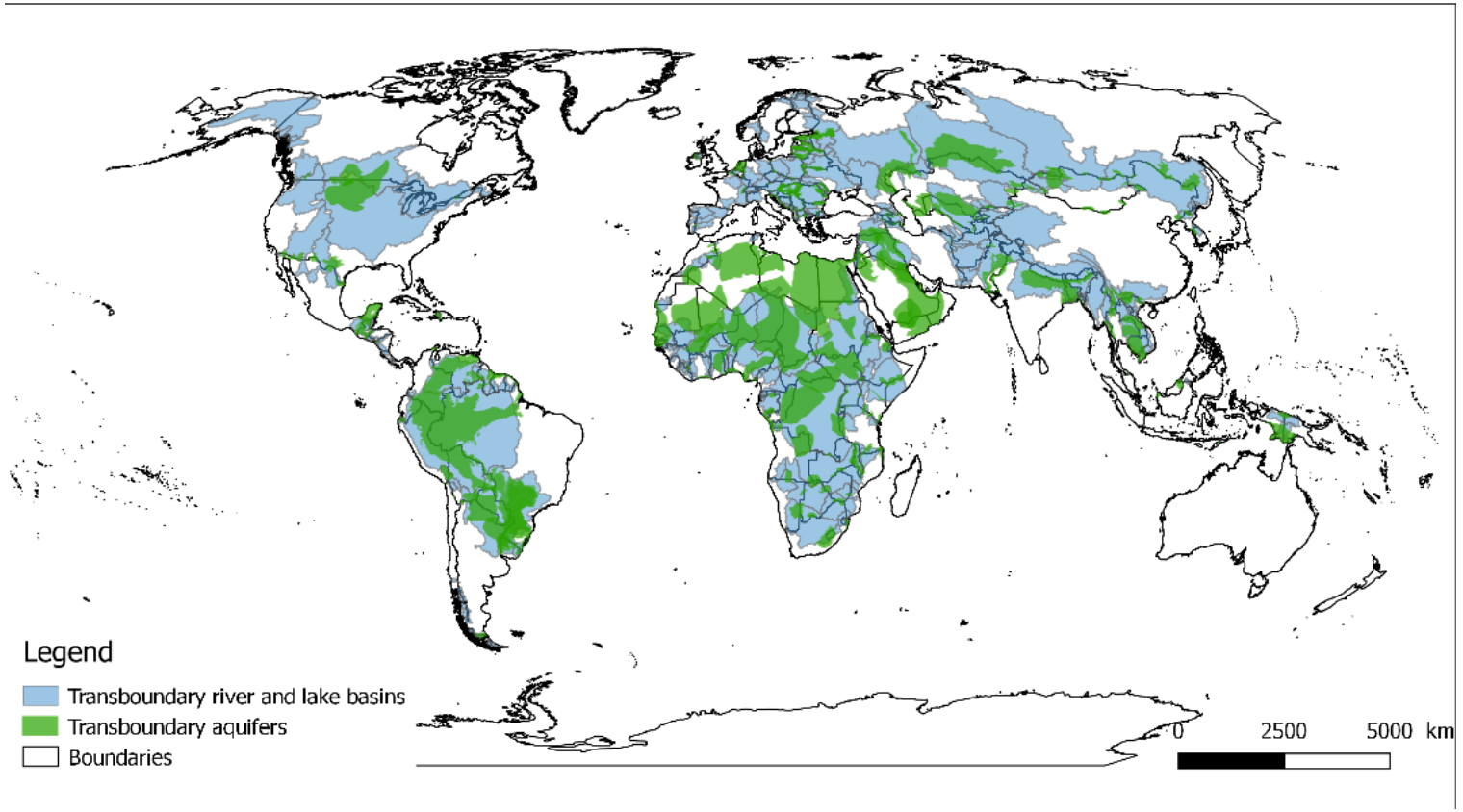




Progress in implementation



SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

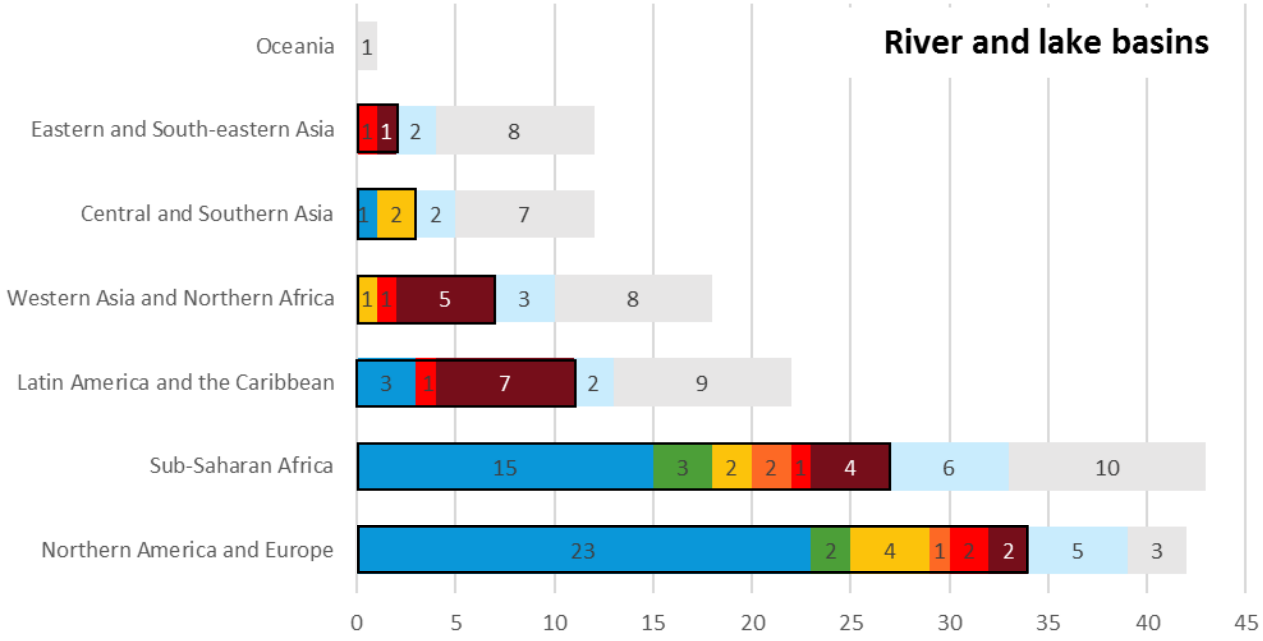


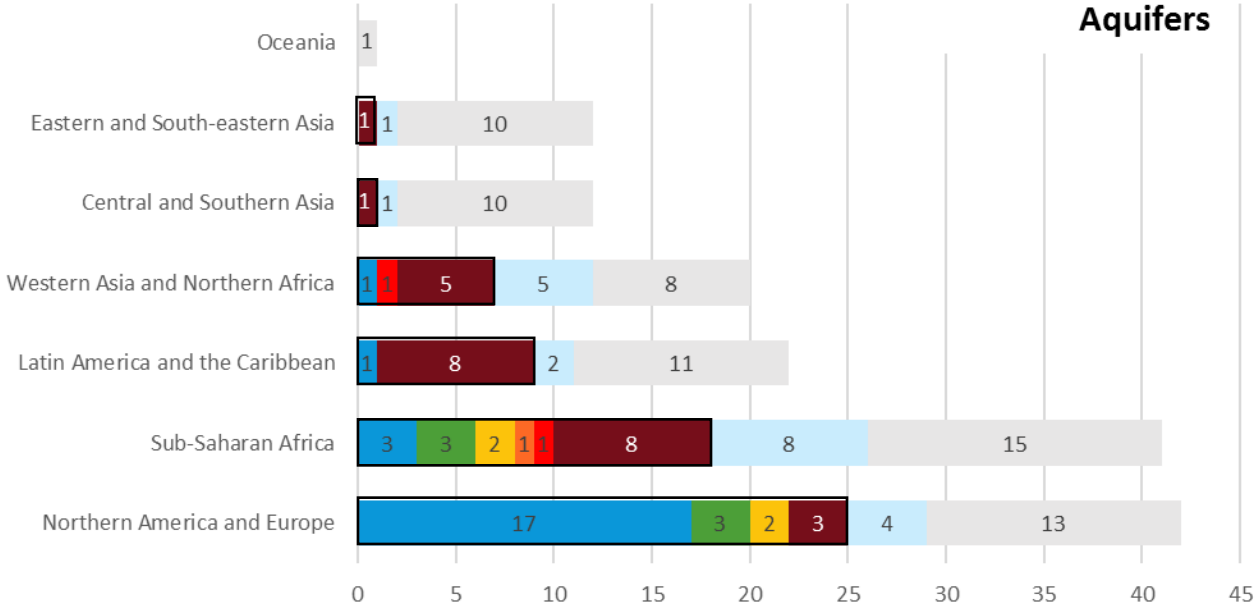
The world's 286 transboundary river and lake basins cover almost half of the Earth's surface area, over 150 countries have territory in a transboundary water basin and almost 600 transboundary groundwater aquifers (TBAs) have been identified.

Data sources: UNECE / UNESCO

SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Regional breakdown of the number of countries sharing basins and level of transboundary water cooperation (based on SDG6.5.2 indicator)



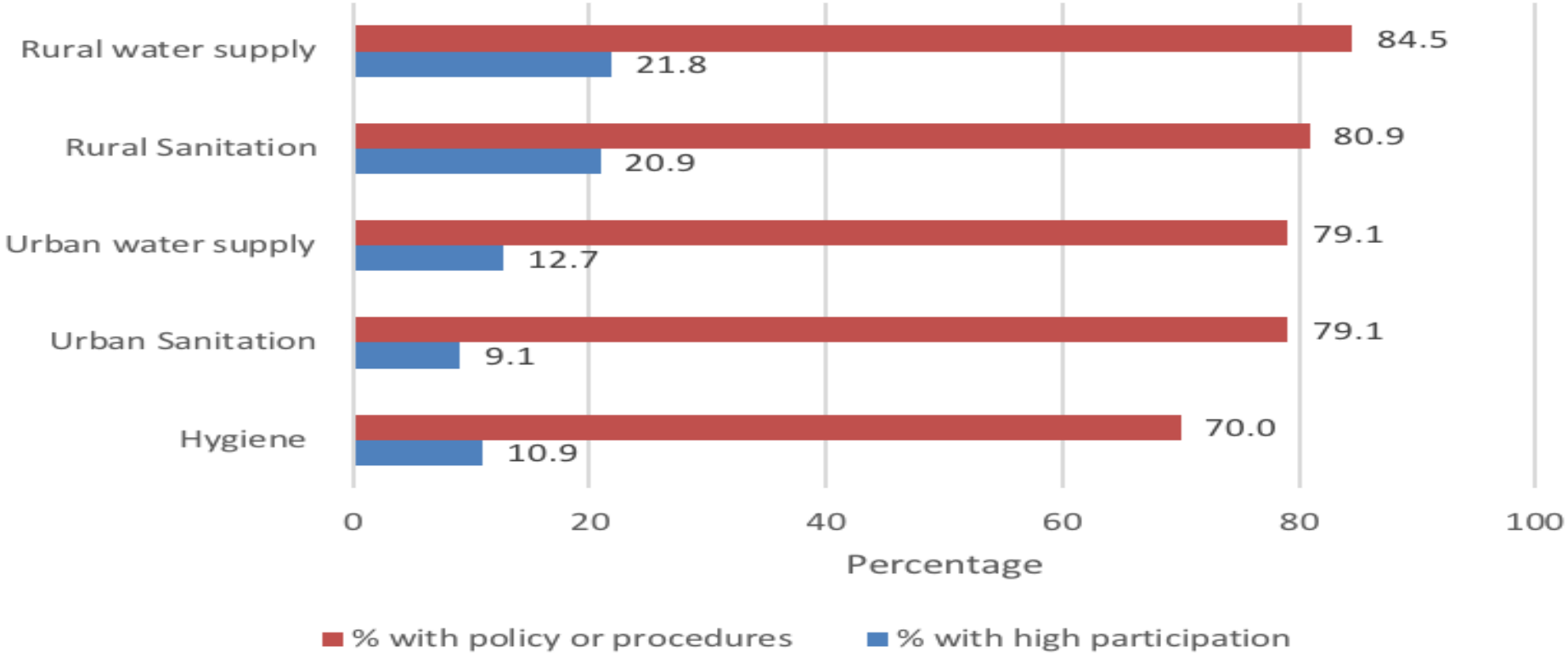


The average of the national percentage of transboundary rivers and lake basins covered by an operational arrangement is 64% and it is 47% for aquifers.

Very high 90-100% | High 70-90% | Medium high 50-70%
Medium low 30-50% | Low 10-30% | Very low 0-10%
Information provided needs to be clarified | Information not received

Data source: UNECE/ UNESCO 2018

SDG 6.b Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management



Percentages of countries with defined procedures in law or policy for participation (number of countries = 110)
Source: WHO and UN-Water (2017).

Data sources: WHO and UN-Water (2017).

Main Messages 6:

Global SDG 6 targets must be localized and adapted to the country context

Some findings of the survey

Figure 6. SDG 6 targets perceived as the biggest challenge by respondents

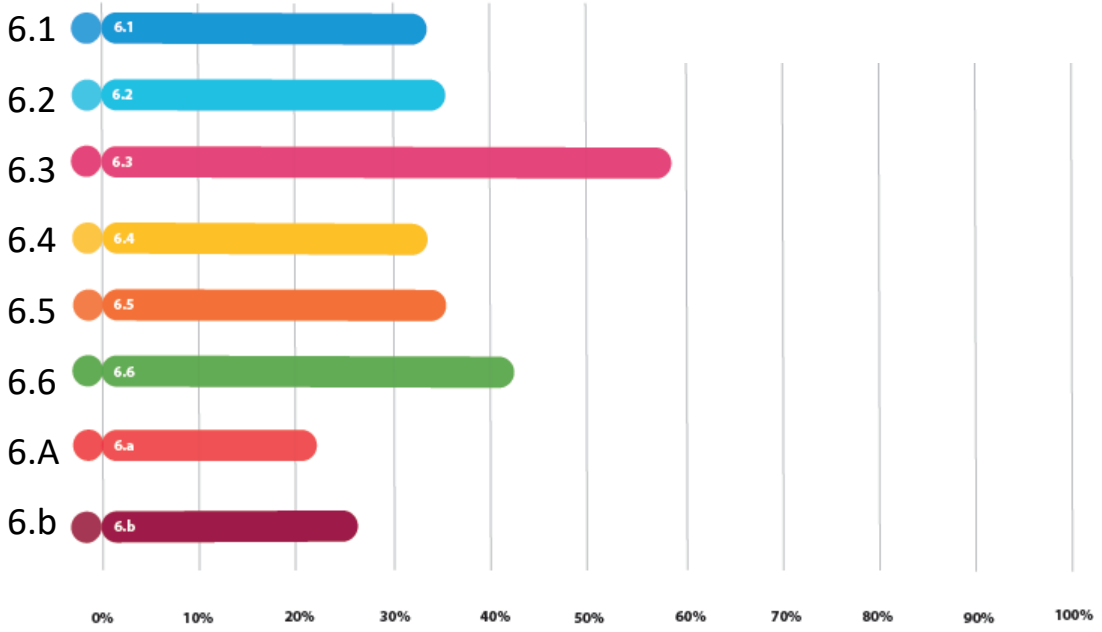


Figure 9. Main obstacles to the achievement of SDG 6 perceived by respondents

Lack of accountability, transparency

Lack of economic resources

Fragmentation of the water sector

Lack of stakeholder engagement

Lack of institutional capacity

Lack of governance instruments

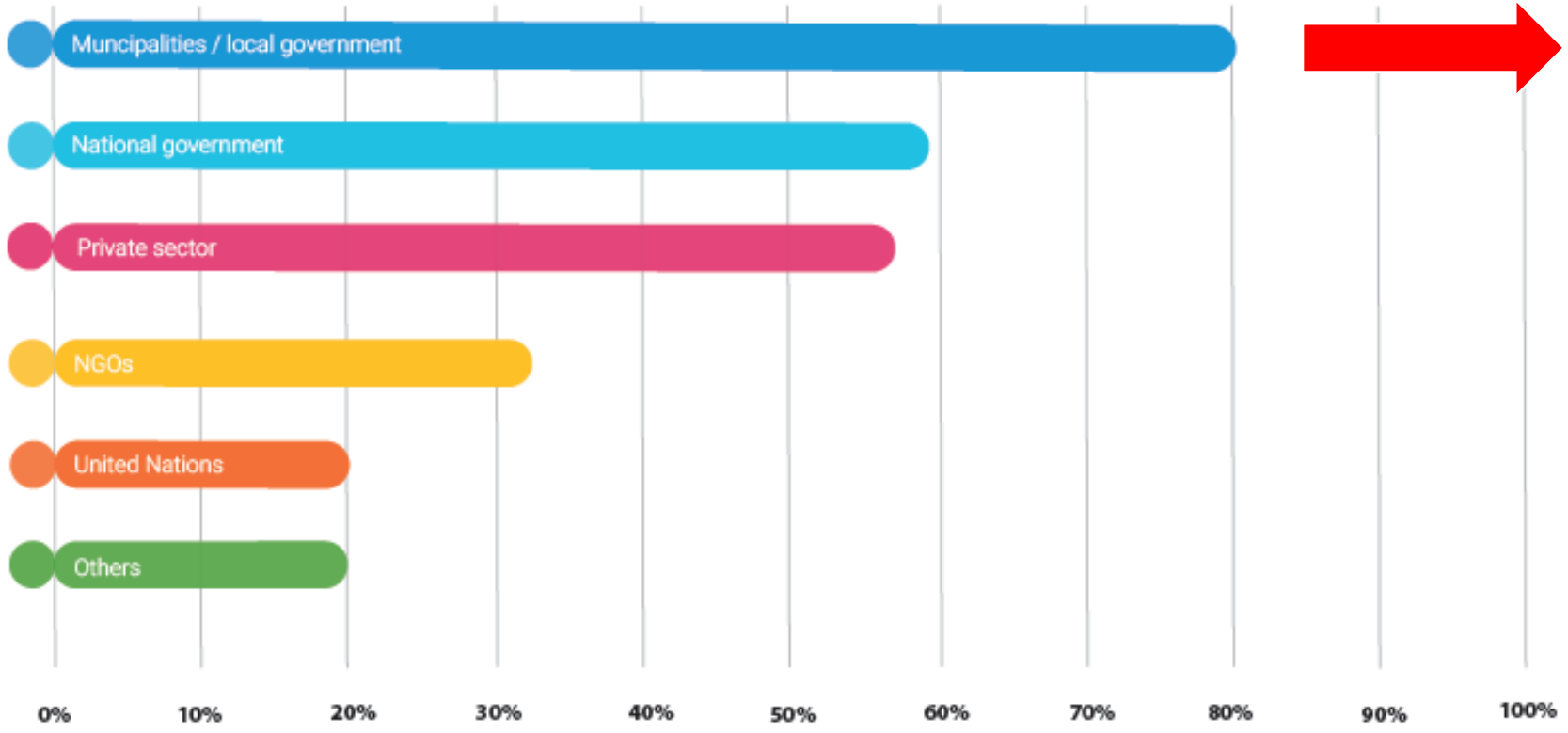
Lack of technical capacity

Others

50%

Some findings of the survey

Figure 10. Roles in the implementation of SDG 6

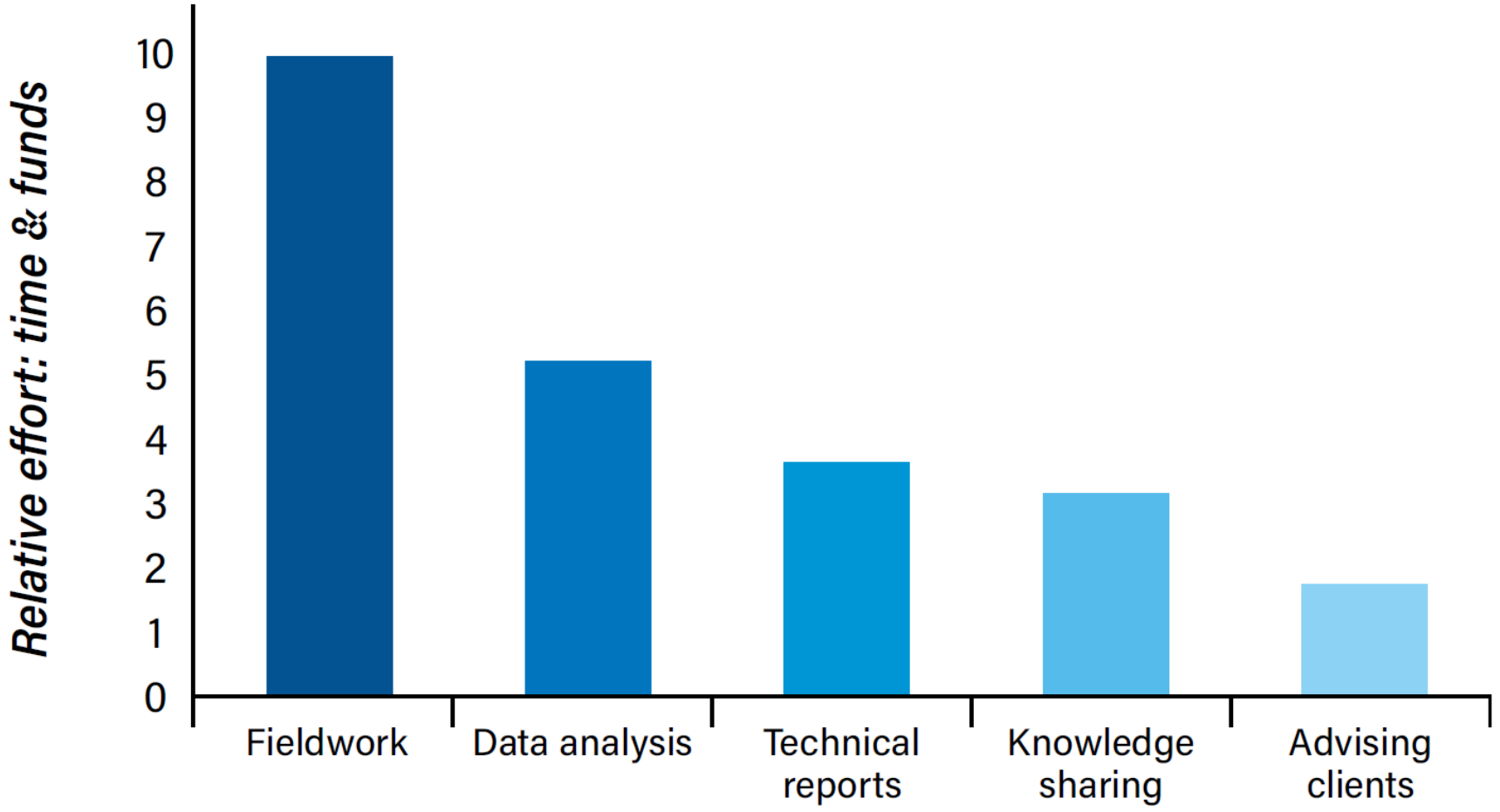


Are local governments supported sufficiently in the implementation of the SDG 6?

Some Reflections on Research Gaps

1. Understanding interlinkages incl. quantification
2. Truly transdisciplinary projects (stakeholder involvement)
3. More and better data (incl. visualisation, modelling etc.)
   - Utilise latest technology, EO, big data, citizen science, private sector data etc.
   - Disaggregated, improve space-time resolution
   - Development of effective indicators to underpin governance and evidence-based decision making
4. Standardisation and harmonisation of monitoring (comparability, efficiency etc.)

Research into Policy and Practice



Relative time allocation and funds for different stages along the research to utilization chain (Hatibu, 2006)

Thank you!

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SDG 6 Synthesis Report

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Main Partners

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Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC), Switzerland

Ministry of Infrastructure and Environment, Netherlands

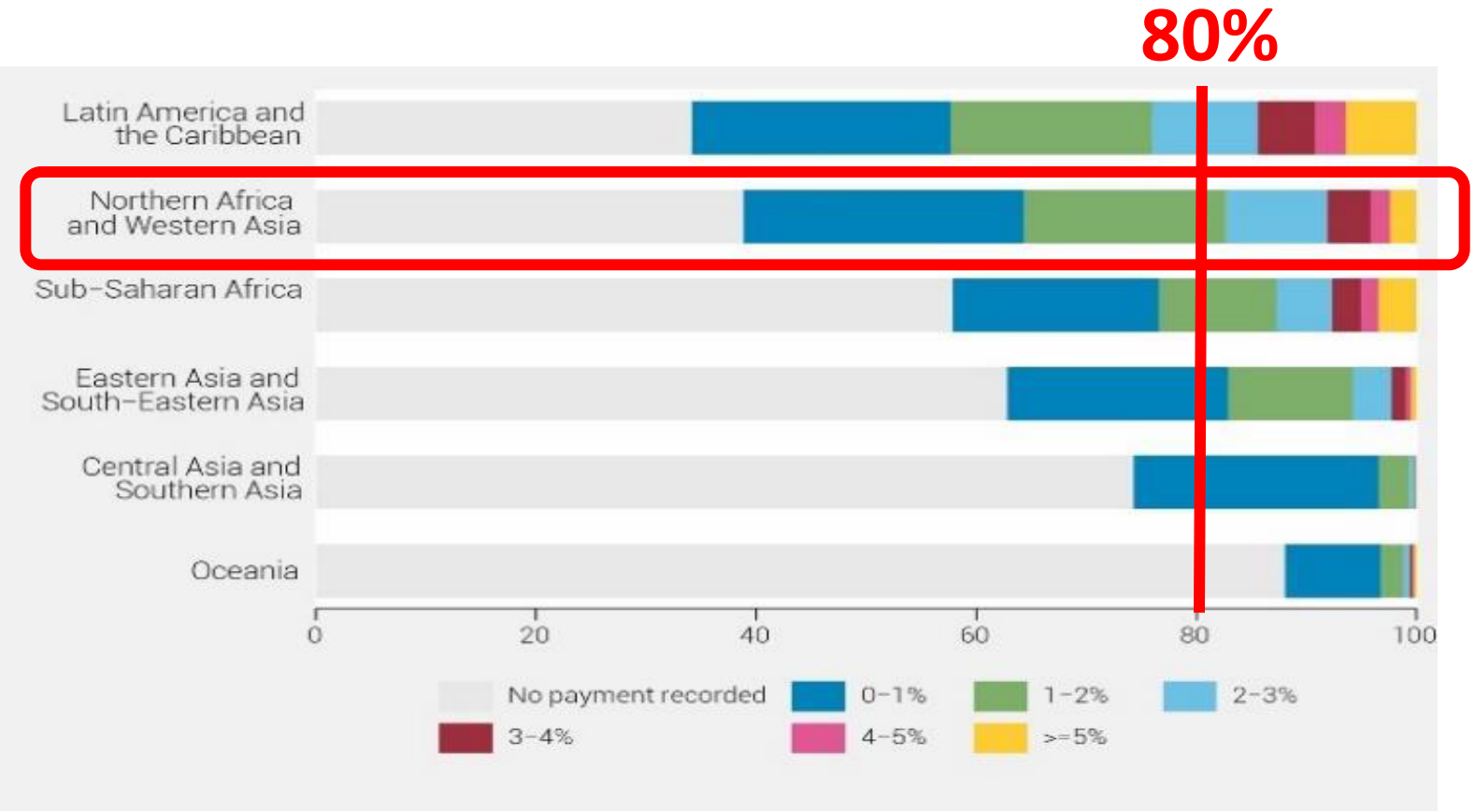
Swedish Development Cooperation (SIDA), Sweden

Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Italy

Main Message 7

Create new ways to finance water and sanitation

Why is this needed?



WaSH services should be 'affordable'.

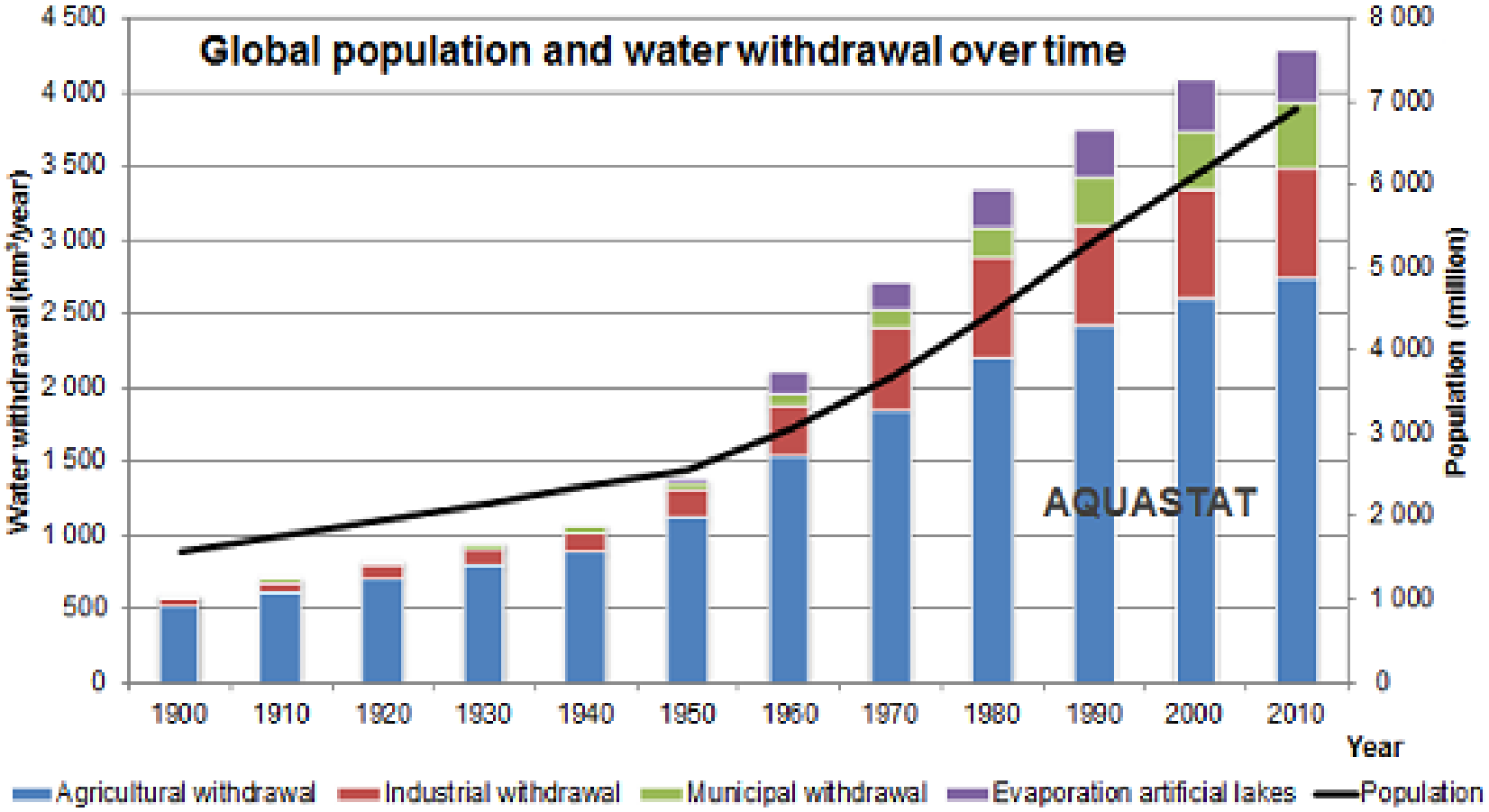
This implies that payment for services should not present a barrier to access or prevent people from meeting other basic needs

Data sources: WHO and UN-Water (2017).

Water and sanitation require a new financing paradigm

- Costs are increasing (ca. 500 bill/year);
  triple WASH investments to US$114 bill./year
  (without O&M costs), additional water resources investments
- >80% of participating countries reported insufficient financing for national WaSH targets
- WaSH ca. 5% of total ODA disbursements; aid commitments have declined in SSA

GLOBAL WATER WITHDRAWALS OVER TIME



Data sources: AQUASTAT 2018