

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

Workshop on Synthesis Report SDG 6

2 May 2018, New York, USA



SDG 6.5 Implement integrated water resources management

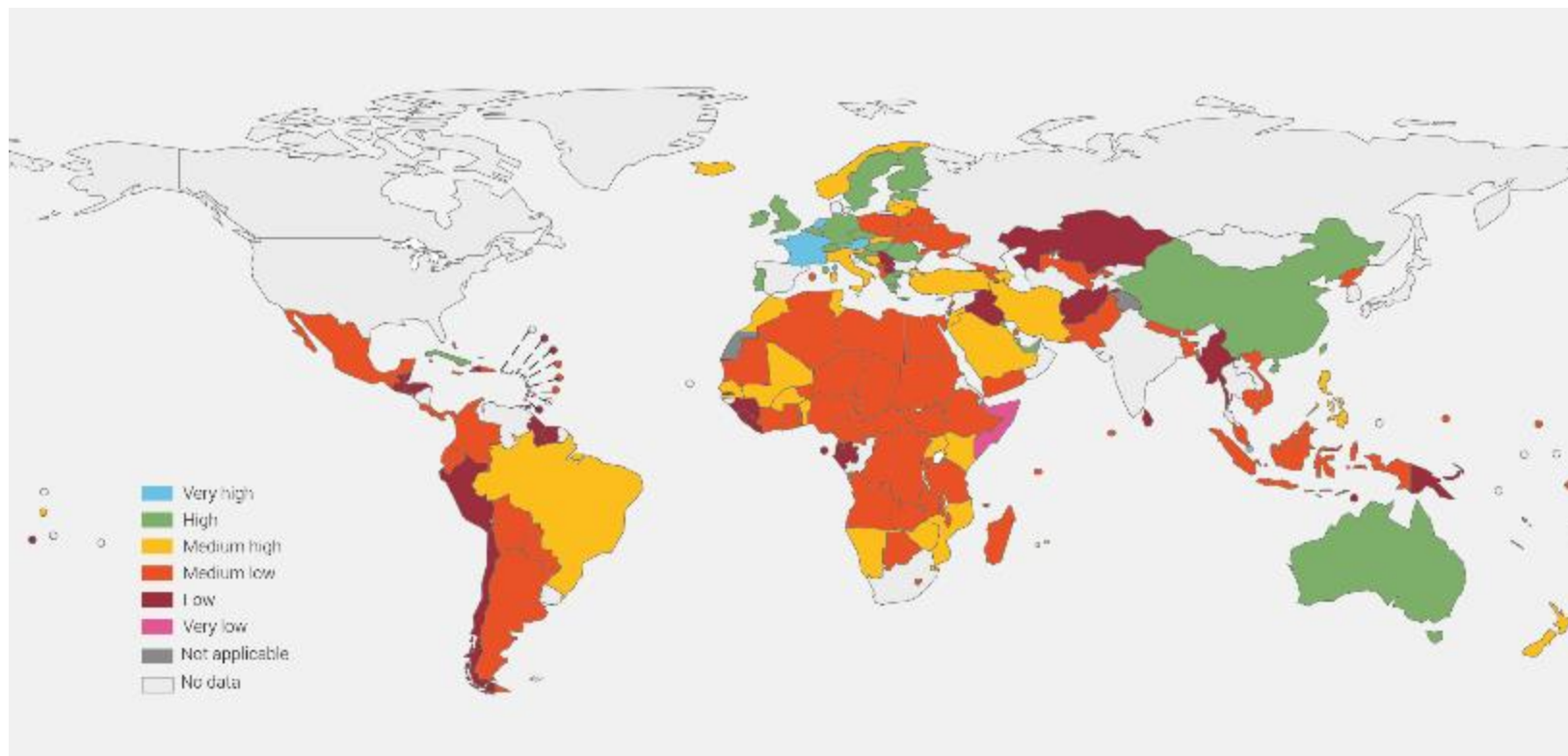
Main Message

Implementing IWRM is the most comprehensive step towards achieving SDG 6.

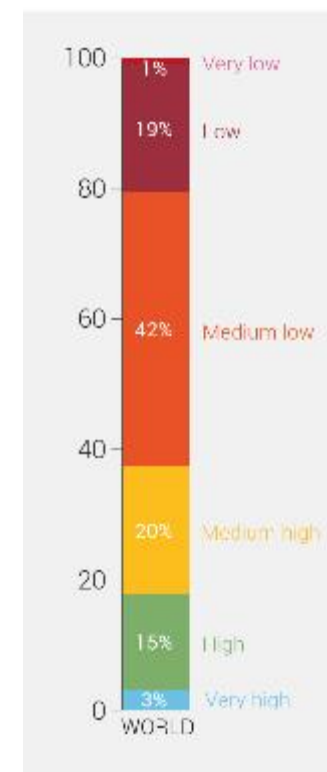
Integration across the water and water-using sectors is essential for ensuring that water resources are shared effectively among many competing demands, particularly in transboundary contexts.

SDG 6.5.1

Degree of implementation of IWRM



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



IWRM implementation in 2017/2018

Data sources: UNEP-DHI, 2018

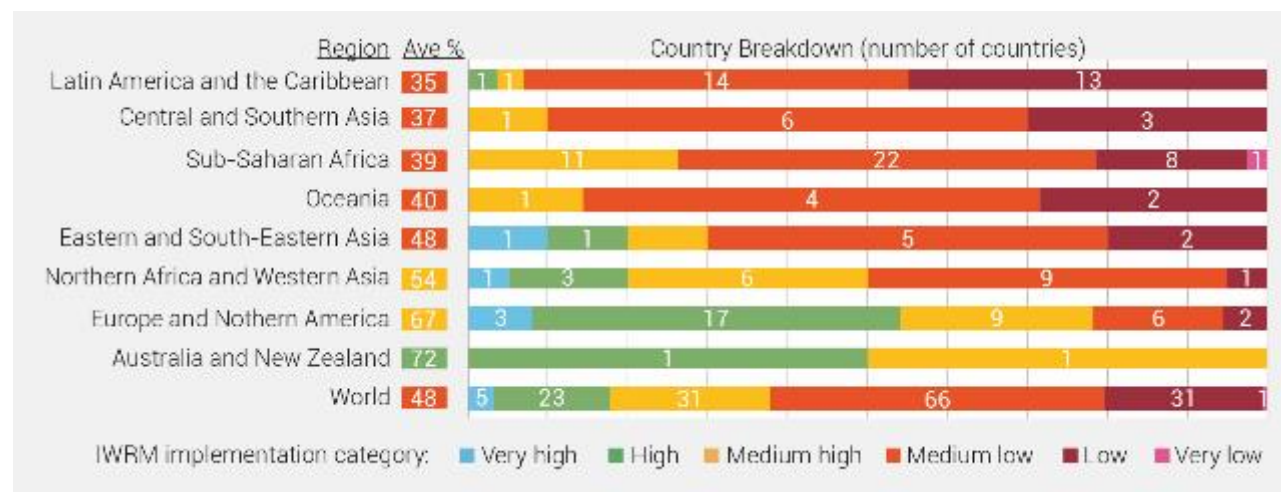
IWRM implementation (0–100 per cent) is reported in the following categories:

	Very low	Low	Medium low	Medium high	High	Very high
Percentage thresholds	0–10	11–30	31–50	51–70	71–90	91–100

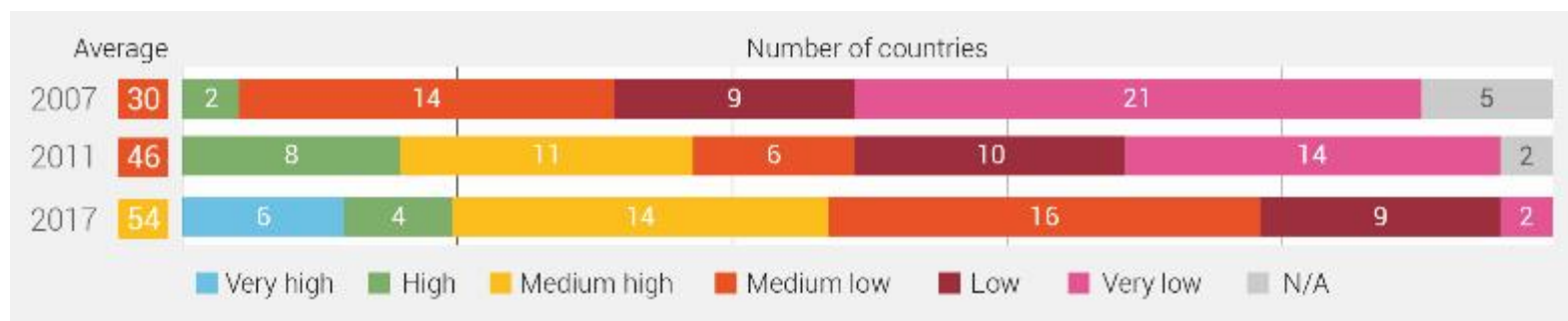
In 2017/2018, 62 per cent of countries reported medium-low IWRM implementation or lower. Accelerated progress is needed in most regions to achieve the target.

SDG 6.5.1

Degree of implementation of IWRM



Average percentage of implementation of IWRM (left column), and the number of countries in each IWRM implementation category (right bar chart) in 2017/2018



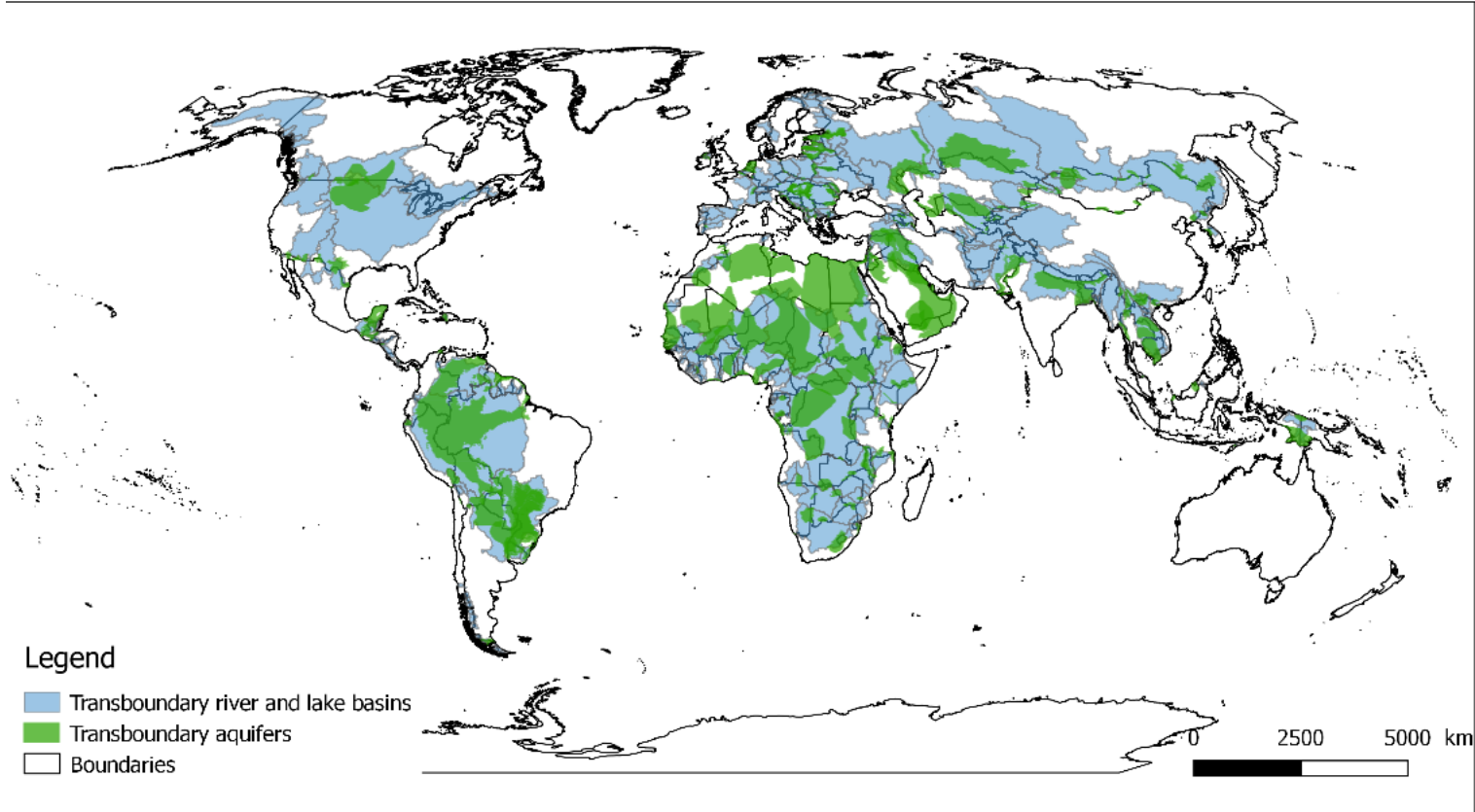
Progress in implementation of IWRM, 2007–2017

IWRM defines the enabling environment for integration, the need for a strong institutional framework (including participation), the need for management instruments for effectively managing water resources (including those shared across national boundaries), and financing requirements for water resources development and management.

Countries have to accelerate their progress of implementation to achieve target 6.5 by 2030.

SDG 6.5.2

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

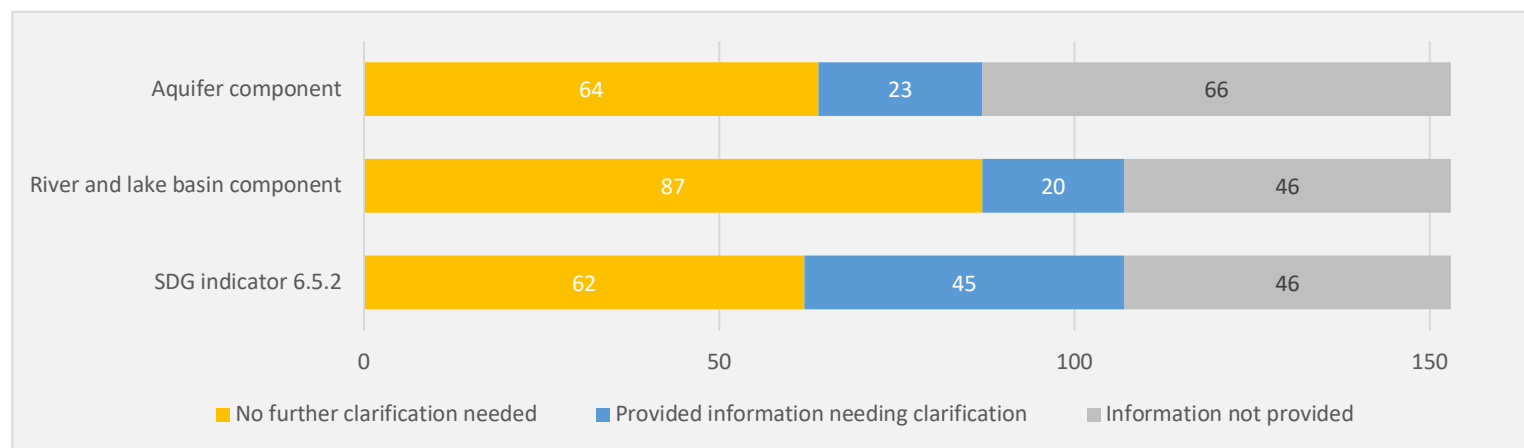


The world's 286 transboundary river and lake basins cover almost half of the Earth's surface area, over 150 countries have territory in a transboundary water basin and almost 600 transboundary groundwater aquifers (TBAs) have been identified.

SDG 6.5.2

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

As of 28 February 2018, 107 countries had reported during the first reporting exercise for SDG indicator 6.5.2.



Number of respondent countries to SDG 6.5.2 questionnaire in 2017/2018

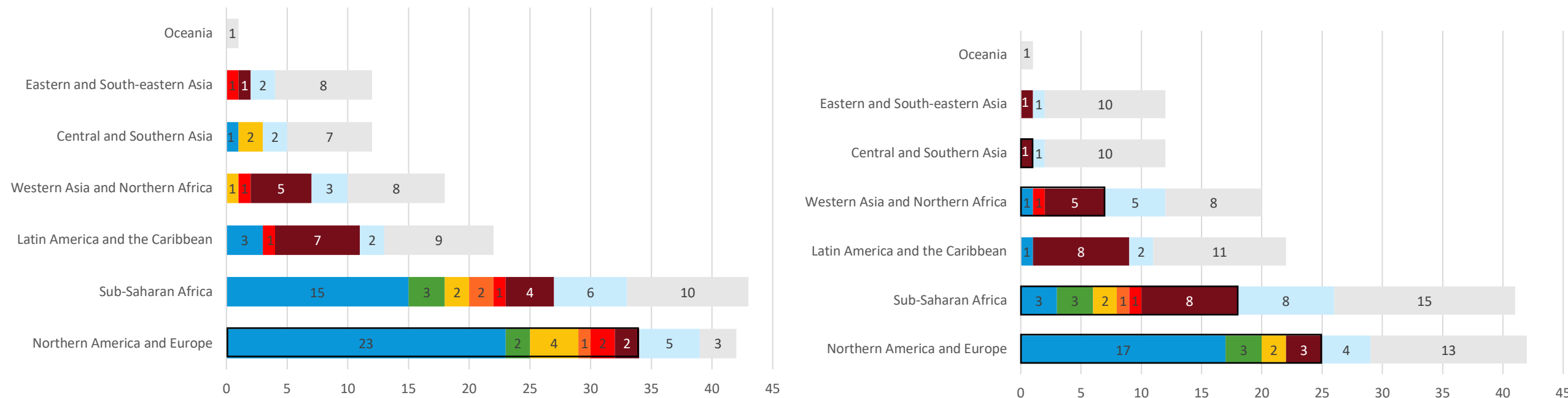
The average of the national percentage of transboundary basins covered by an operational arrangement is 59 per cent in the period 2017/2018, (62 out of 153 countries).

This value suggests that a significant effort is needed to ensure that operational arrangements are in place for all transboundary waters by 2030.

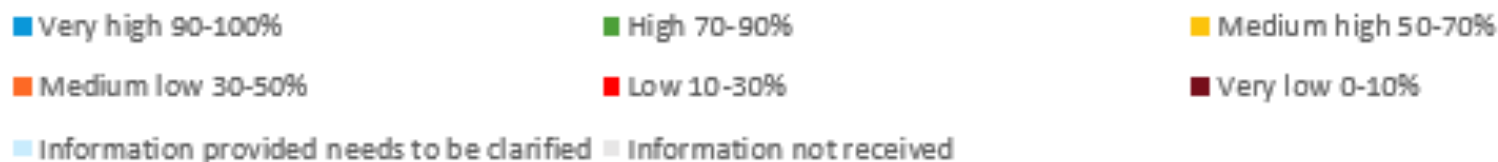
SDG 6.5.2

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.



Data sources: UNECE/ UNESCO

SDG 6.a and 6.b Means of Implementation

The Mol targets provide a key to achieving SDG 6 through supporting implementation to meet SDG targets 6.1–6.6.

There are economic, social and environmental benefits from meeting these targets. There are costs involved, but these must be weighed against the economic costs of not achieving SDG 6.

This includes coping with poorer health among populations and the economic impacts of insecure access to clean, reliable water resources and safe sanitation.

SDG 6.a Cooperation and capacity-building

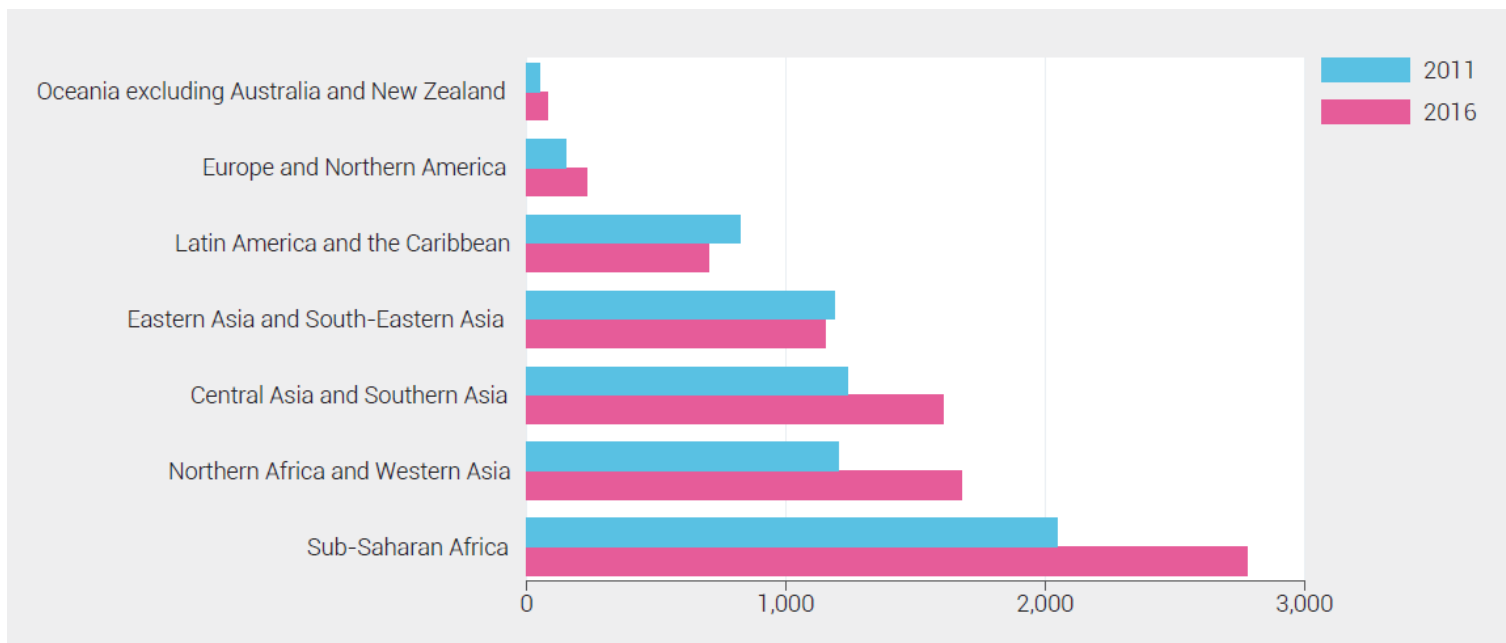
Main Message

Improved international cooperation and more and better use of funding is needed

Over 80 per cent of countries report insufficient financing to meet national WASH targets. ODA funding is important, but so too is stronger domestic financial engagement, including the private sector, and better use of existing resources.

SDG 6.a.1

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



Regional ODA water- and sanitation-related disbursements for 2011 and 2016 (millions of US\$, constant 2015 US\$)
Source: OECD (2017).

Total water sector ODA data show that disbursements increased from US\$7.2 billion to US\$8.8 billion between 2011 and 2016.

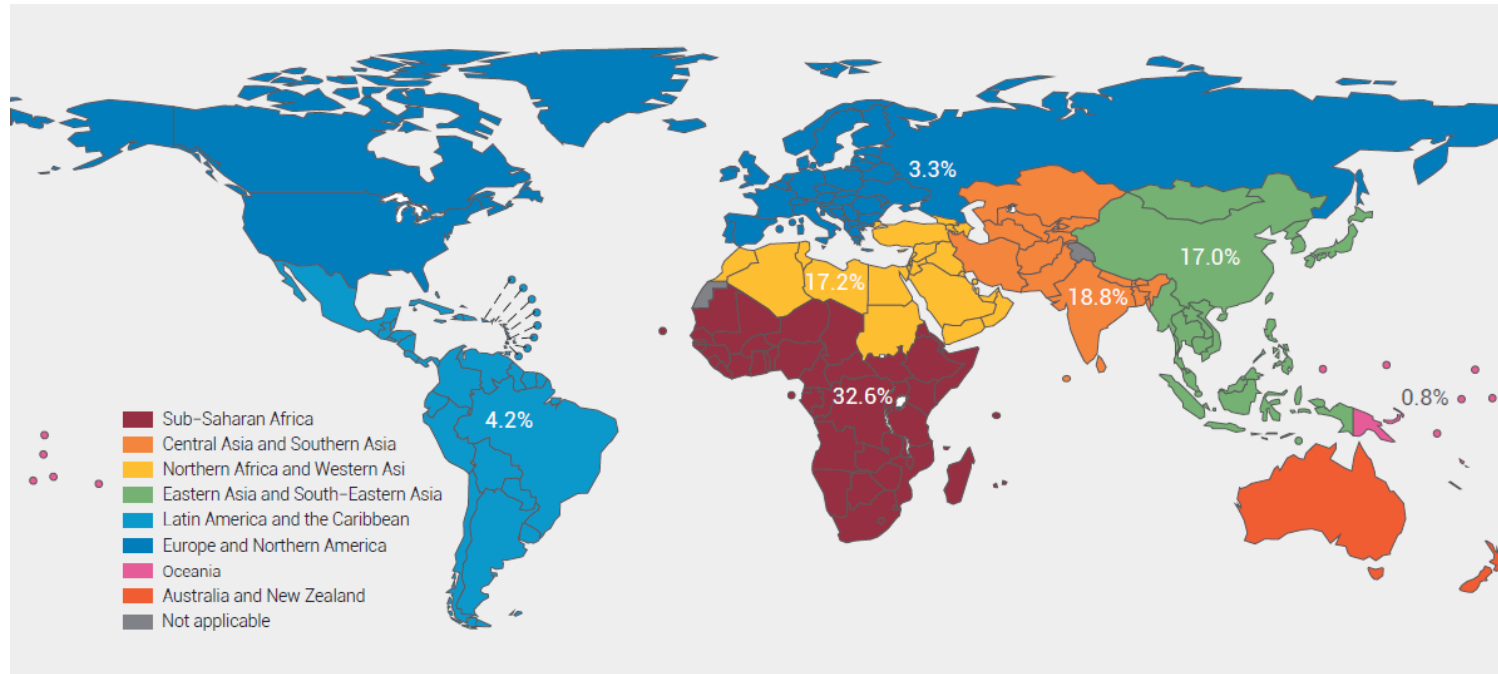
The GLAAS 2017 finance-focused report indicates that government WASH budgets are increasing (annual average rate of 4.9 per cent over inflation);

Over 80 per cent of participating countries reported insufficient financing to meet national WASH targets.

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

SDG 6.a.1

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



Regional breakdown for water and sanitation commitments, 2015
Source: OECD (2017).

Achieving SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 will require tripling of capital investments to US\$114 billion per year, in addition to operations and maintenance costs, which are key for sustainable services. Investments in WASH will also have positive effects and contribute to improving other critical areas related covered by the SDGs such as health and well-being, nutrition, economic development, education and climate resilience.

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

SDG 6.b Stakeholder participation

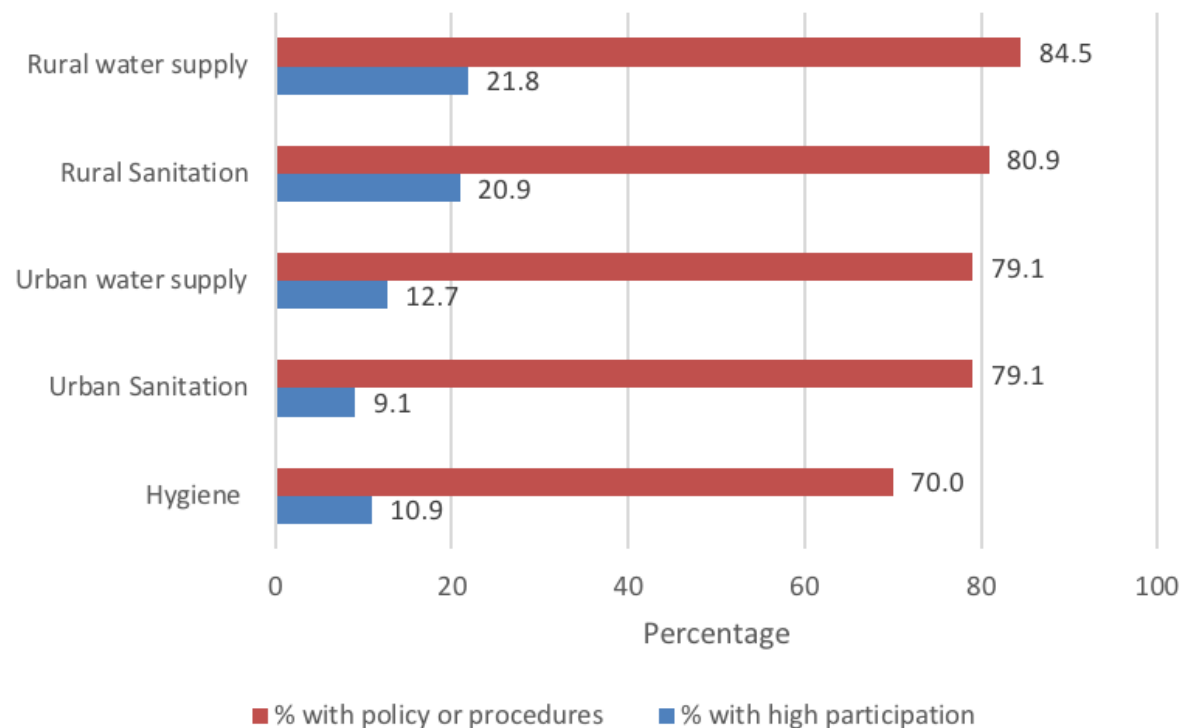
Main Message

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 rather than just relying on quantity of engagement.

SDG 6.b.1

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



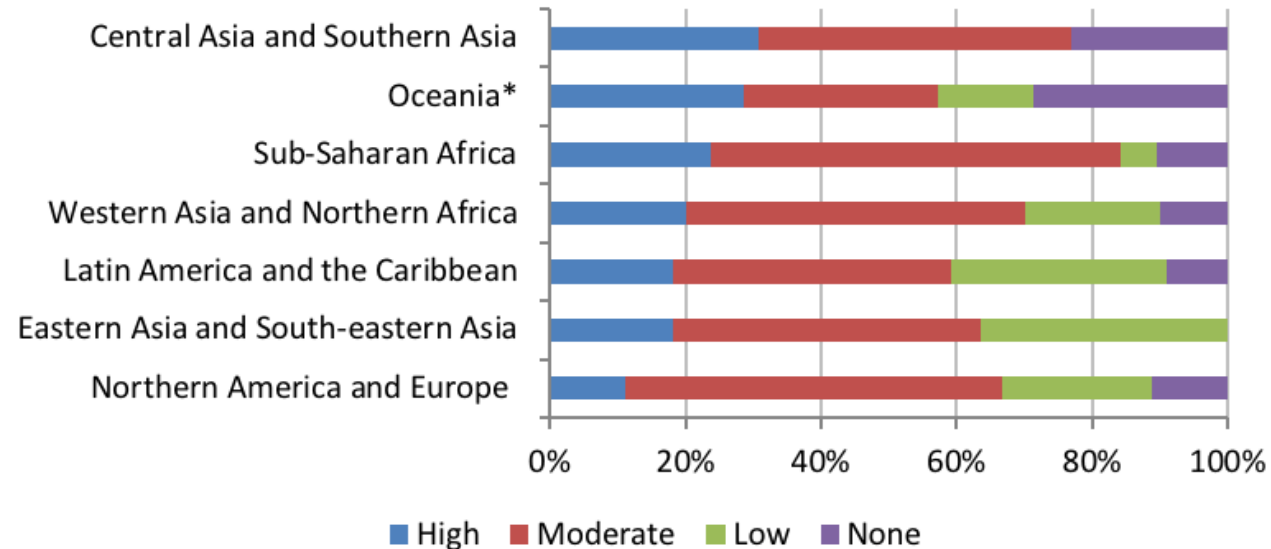
Over 75% of countries report having clearly defined policies and procedures in place for the participation of service users and communities in planning programmes for drinking water supply.

However, the number of countries that report high levels of user participation remains comparatively low.

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

SDG 6.b.1 Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

Levels of participation by SDG region for rural drinking water supply vary. The Central and Southern Asia region showed the highest proportion (31%) of countries reporting high participation, and over 80% of countries in sub-Saharan Africa reported having moderate or high levels of participation.



Percentages of countries with low, moderate, high and no levels of participation by SDG region (rural drinking water supply); no data available for Australia and New Zealand
Source: WHO and UN-Water (2017).