

Main Messages

Synthesis Report SDG 6

Water and Sanitation

Stefan Uhlenbrook

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

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 co-hosted by Mission of Finland and Lebanon to the United Nations

2 May 2018, New York, USA



WATER and SANITATION

Focus during the **MDGs** phase



(Source: UN-Water, 2016)

SDG 6

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



“Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”



**Integrated
management –
across sectors
and regions –
balancing
competing needs**

6.4
Water use
and scarcity

6.5
Water
manage-
ment

6.6
Eco-
systems

6.a and 6.b
Cooperation
and
participation

6.3
Waste-
water and
water
quality

6.2
Sanitation
and
hygiene

6.1
Drinking
water

(Source: UN-Water, 2016)

SDG 6 MONITORING AND REPORTING

SDG 6 – Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

1 Goal - 6+2 Targets - 11 Indicators



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

Objective – support HLPF

- ✓ Review current **situation and trends** at **global/regional level**
- ✓ Provide data on **global baseline status of SDG 6**,
- ✓ Explore the **linkages between SDG 6 and SDGs**,
- ✓ Discuss ways to **accelerate achieving SDG 6**, and
- ✓ Offer **policy perspectives** on accelerating achieving SDG 6 in the overall Agenda 2030 context.

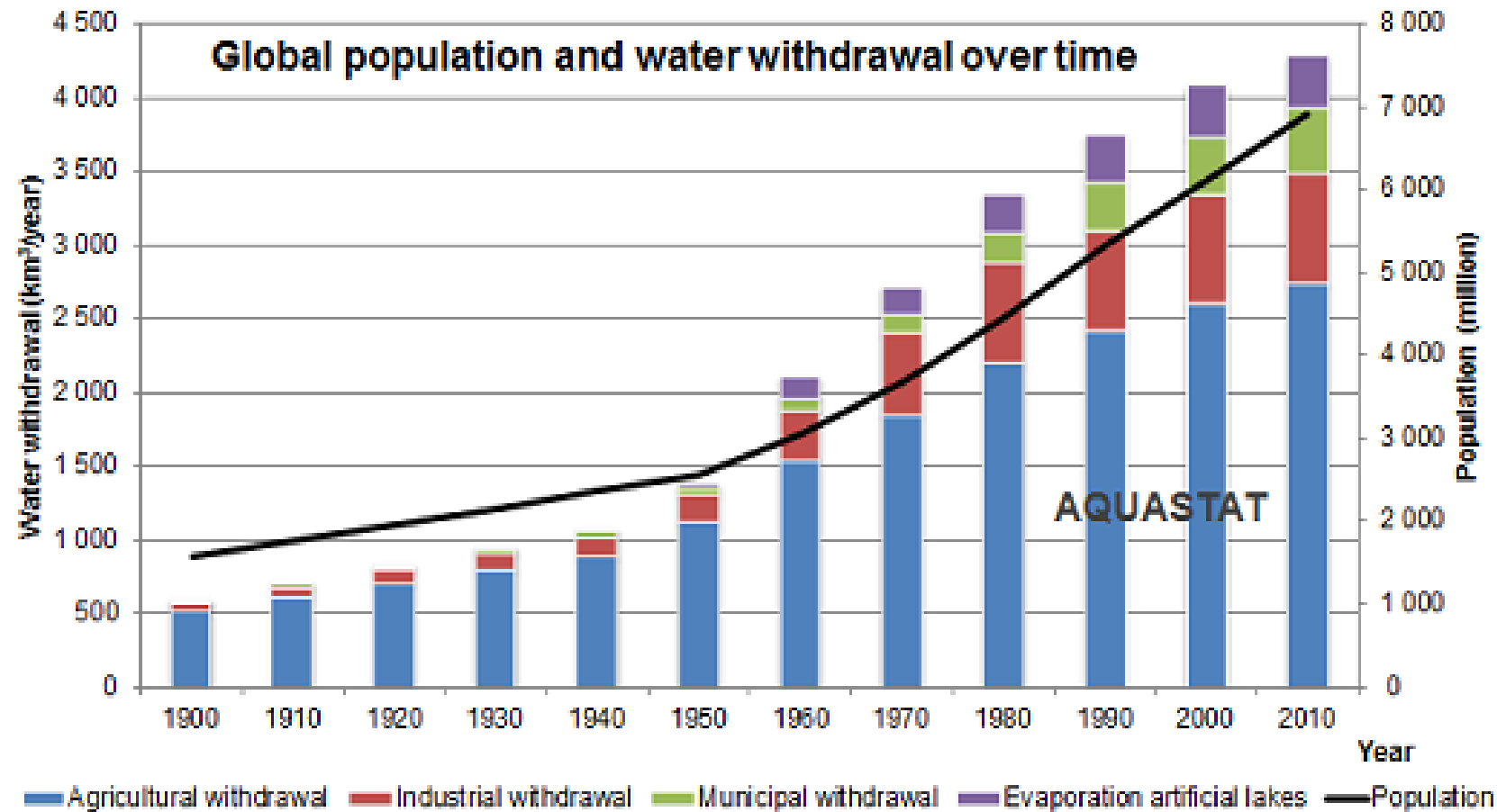


Main Messages 1:

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



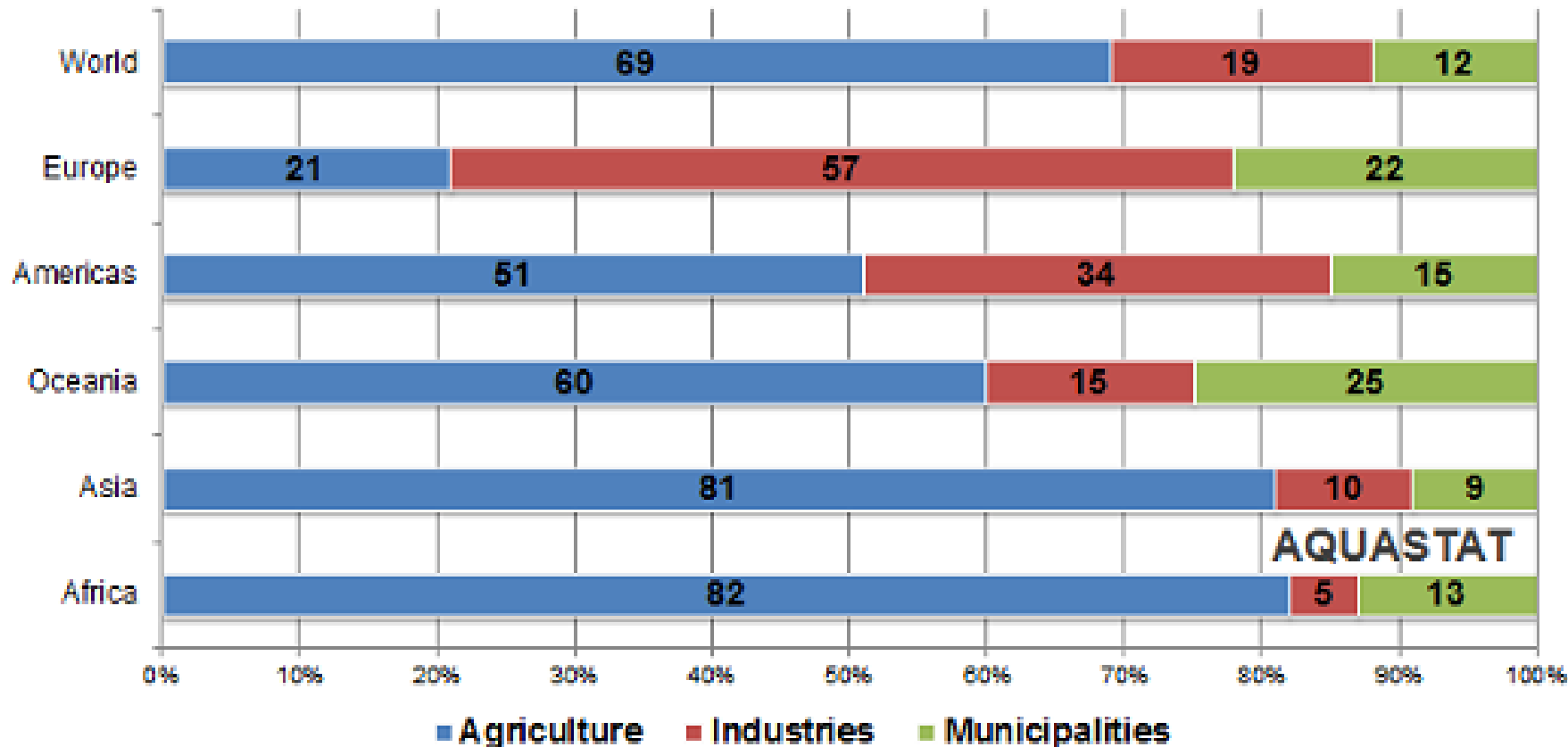
GLOBAL WATER WITHDRAWALS OVER TIME



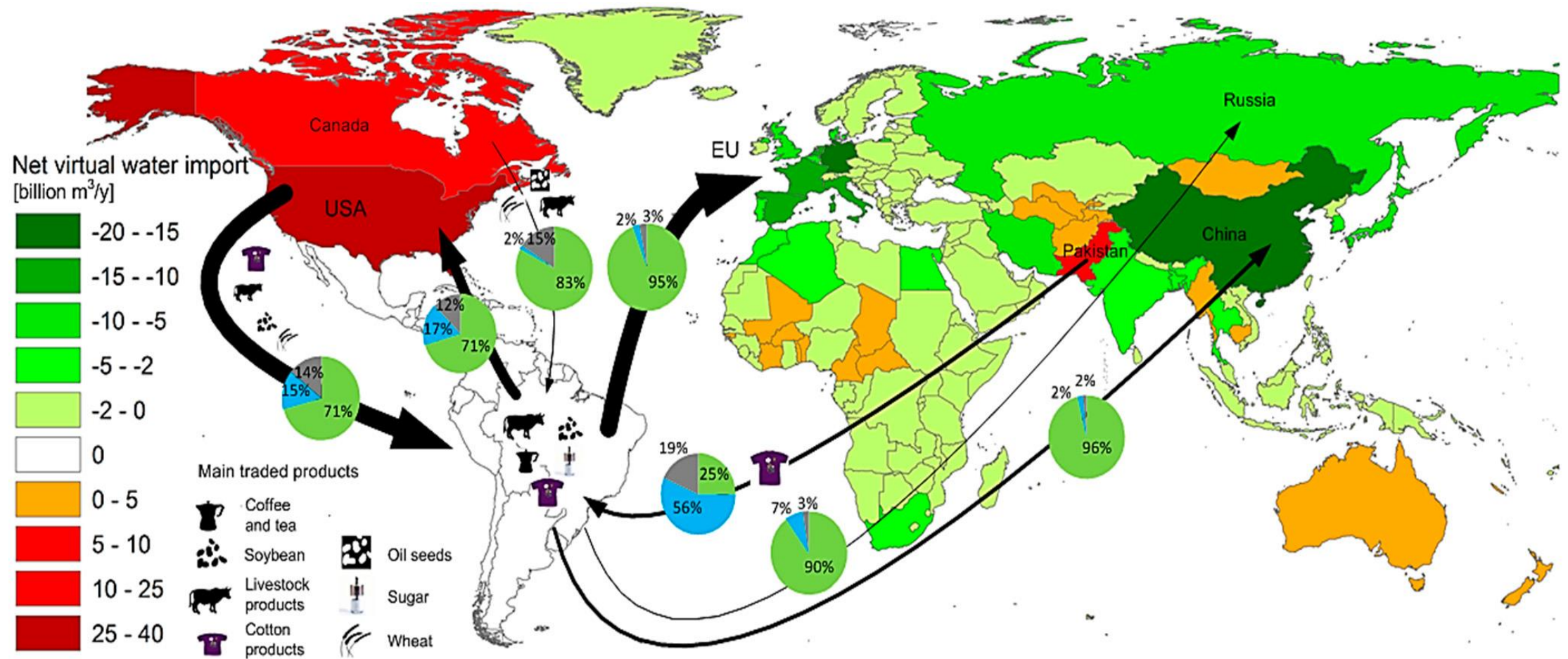
WATER USES for AGRICULTURE and INDUSTRIES



Water withdrawal ratios by continent



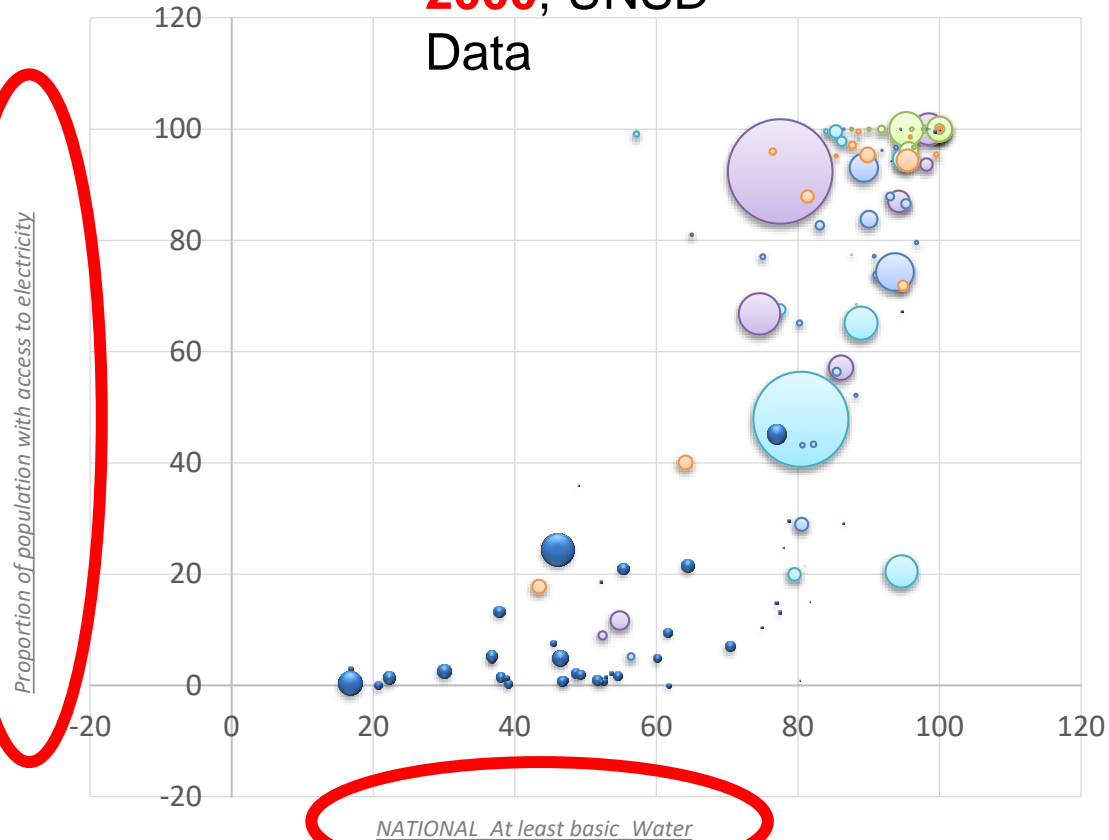
Virtual water' trade in Latin America and Caribbean (LAC)



Source: Mekonnen et al., 2015

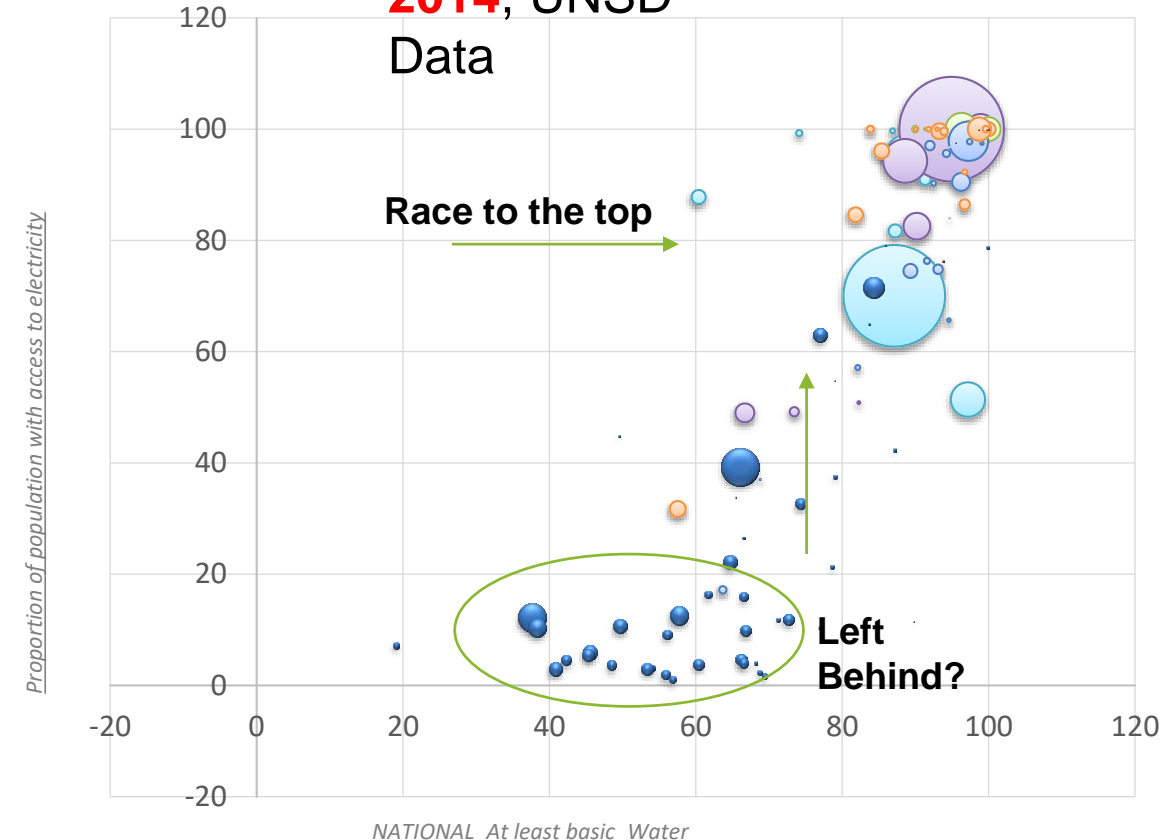
WATER, ENERGY and SOCIAL EQUITY

2000, UNSD
Data



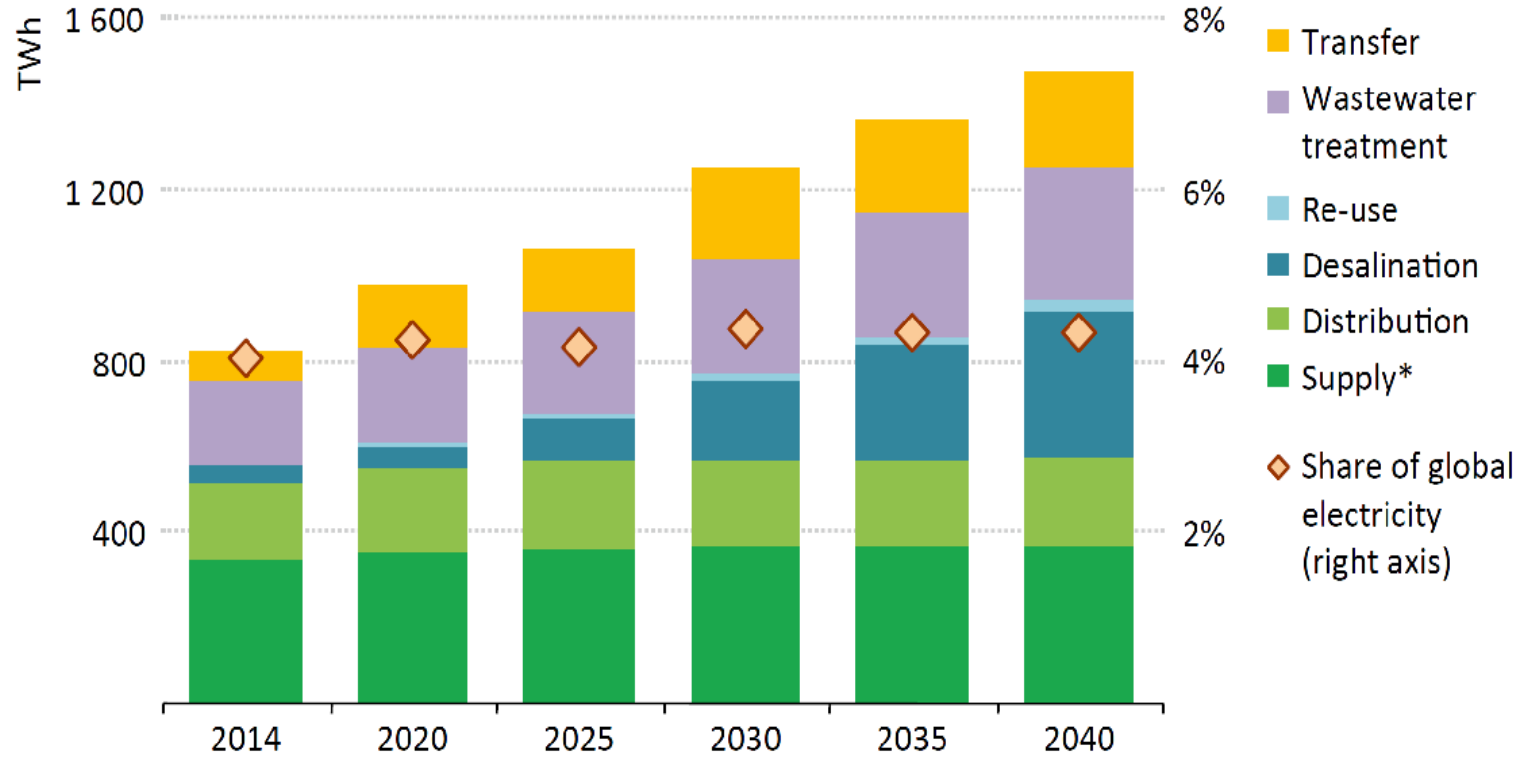
- Australia and New Zealand
- Europe and Northern America
- Oceania
- None
- Central and Southern Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- None
- Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
- Northern Africa and Western Asia
- None

2014, UNSD
Data



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

WATER and ENERGY



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

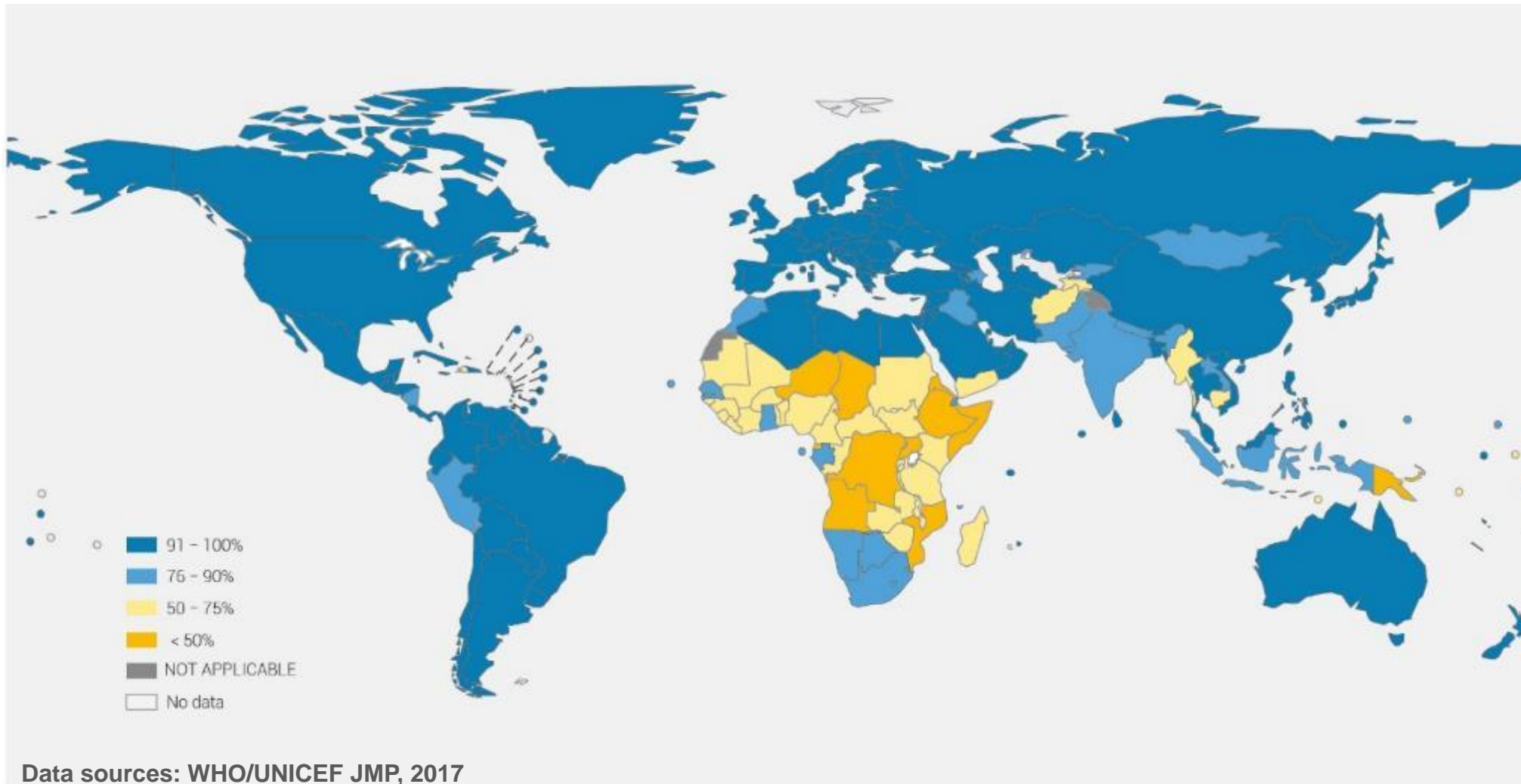
* Supply includes groundwater and surface water treatment.

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



Main Messages 2:

The time to act on SDG 6 is now



**Example:
Basic Water
Supply**

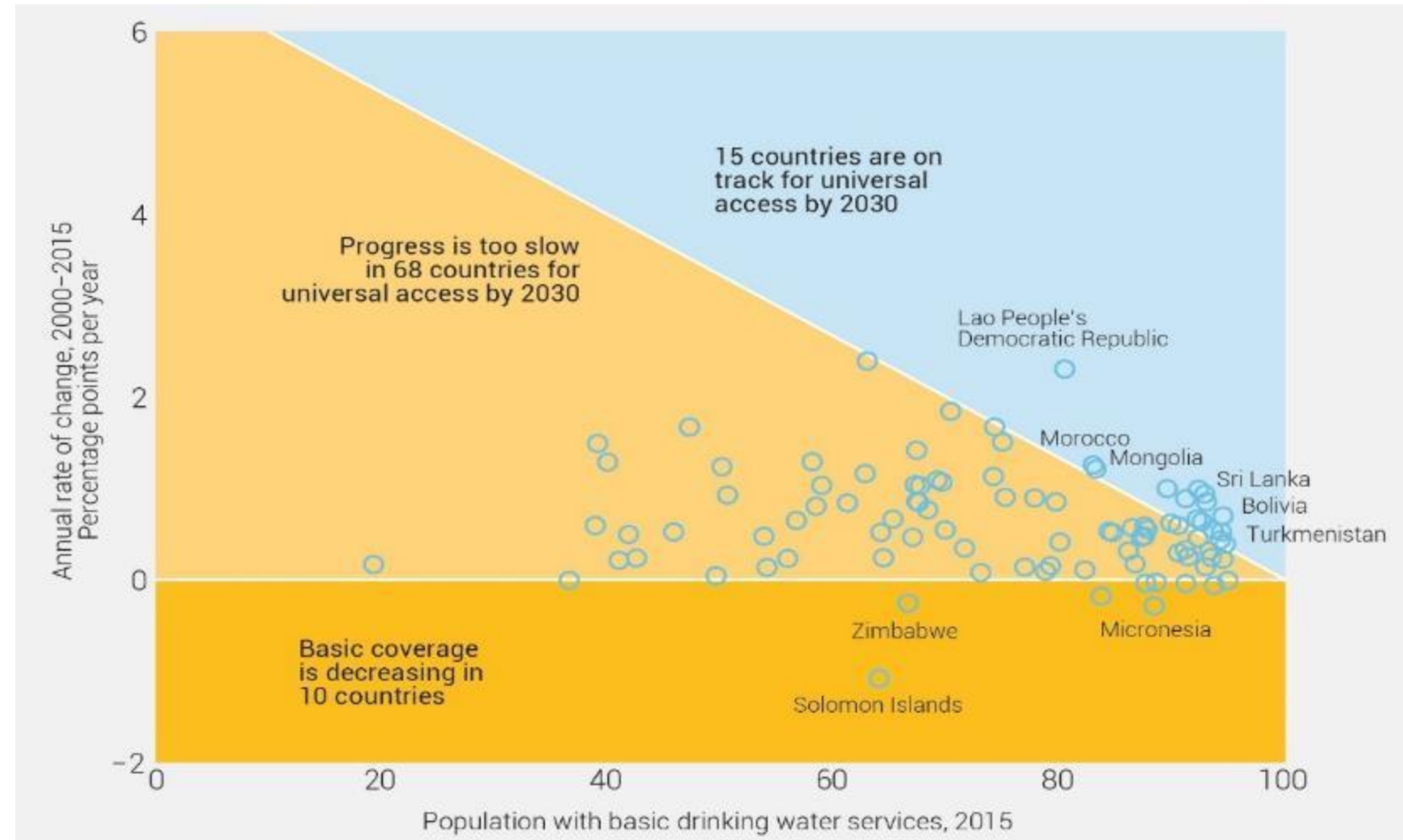


Main Messages 2:

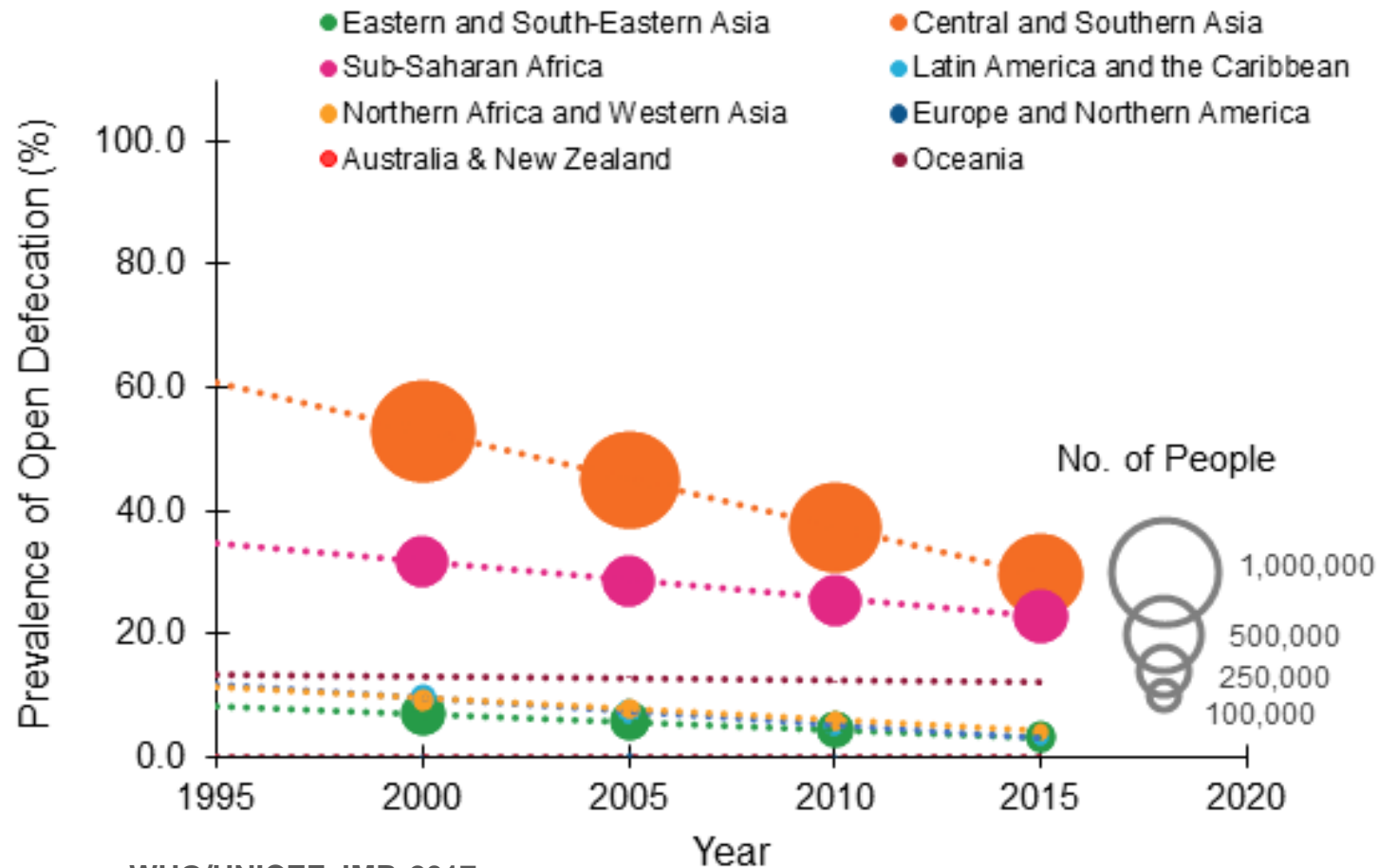
The time to act on SDG 6 is now

Between 2000 and 2015, the global population using at least a basic drinking water service increased from 81% to 89%.

Only one in five countries with less than 95% coverage of basic service in 2015 is **on track** to achieve universal basic water services by 2030.



SANITATION and HYGIENE: End open defecation



Data sources: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2017

Faster progress is required to end open defecation by 2030, especially in rural areas

WATER and URBANISATION



Main Messages 3:

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

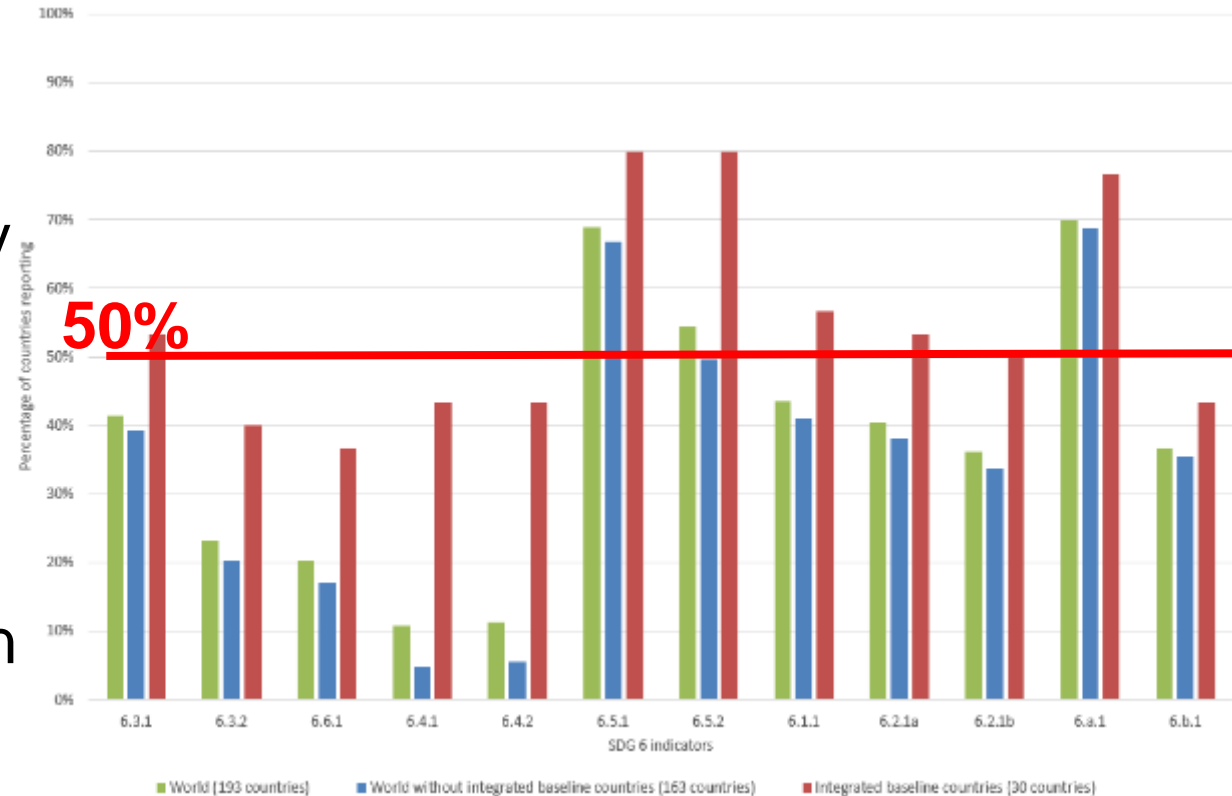


Main Messages 4:

Effective water management needs more and better data

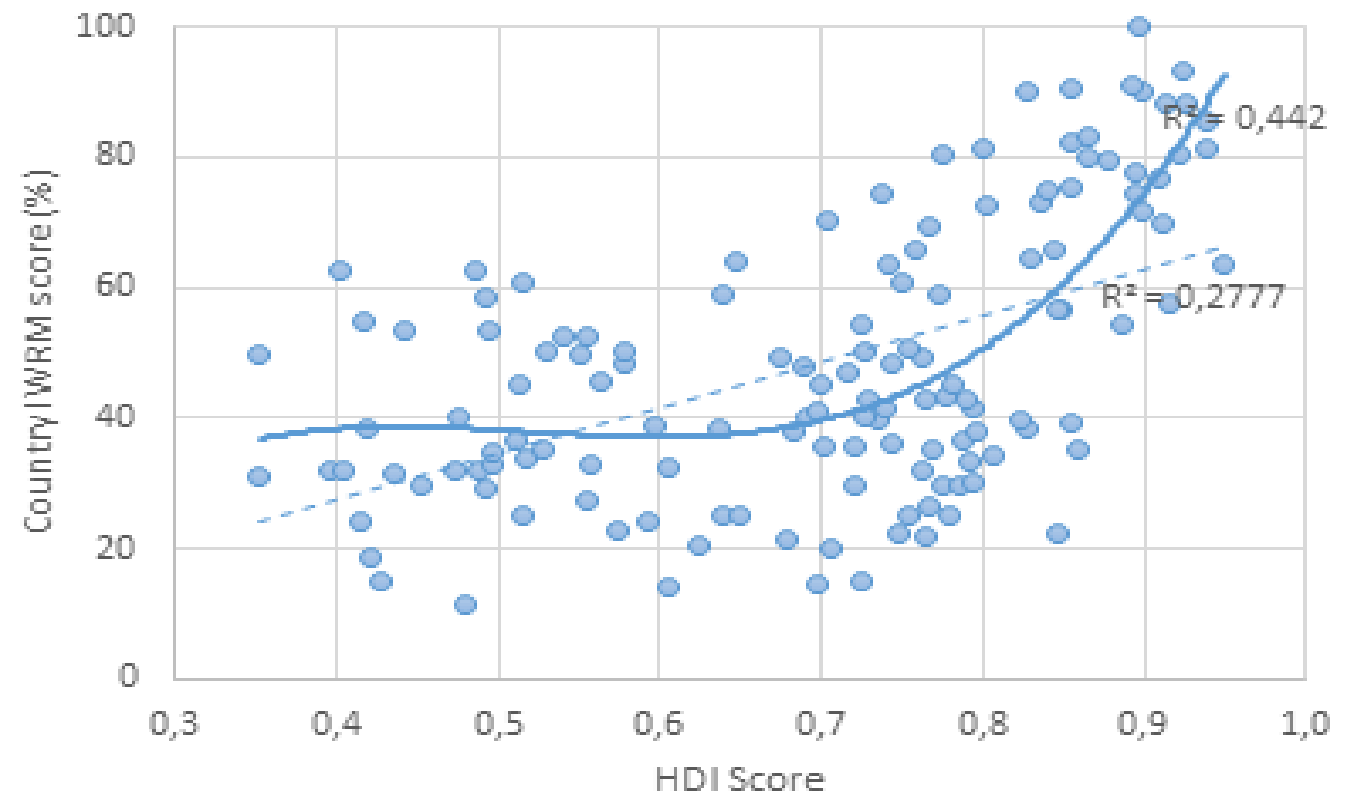
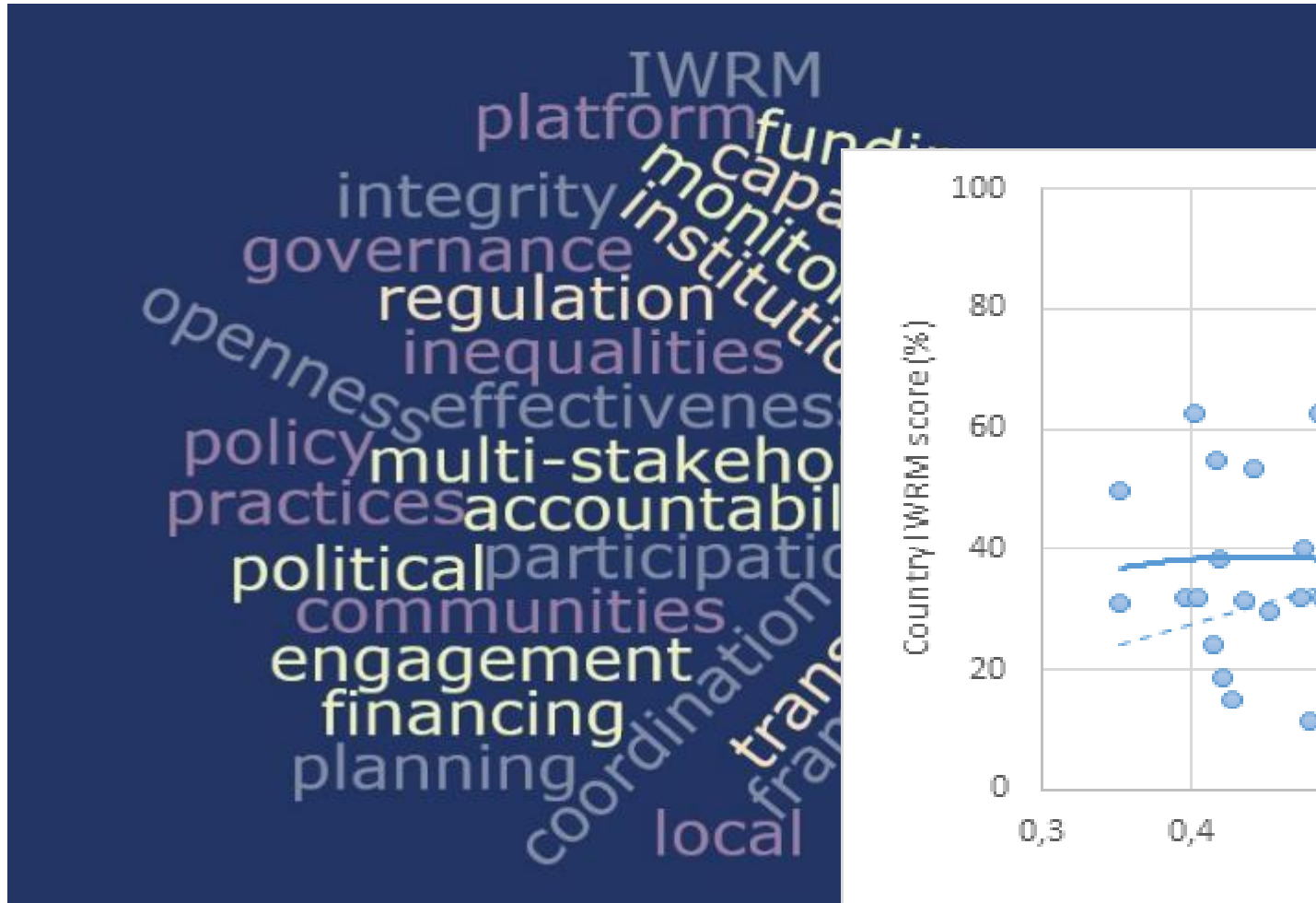
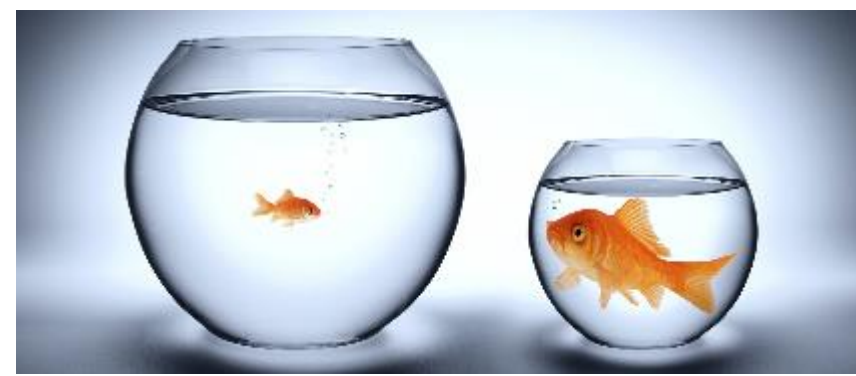
‘You cannot manage, what you do not measure’

- 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 Messages 5:

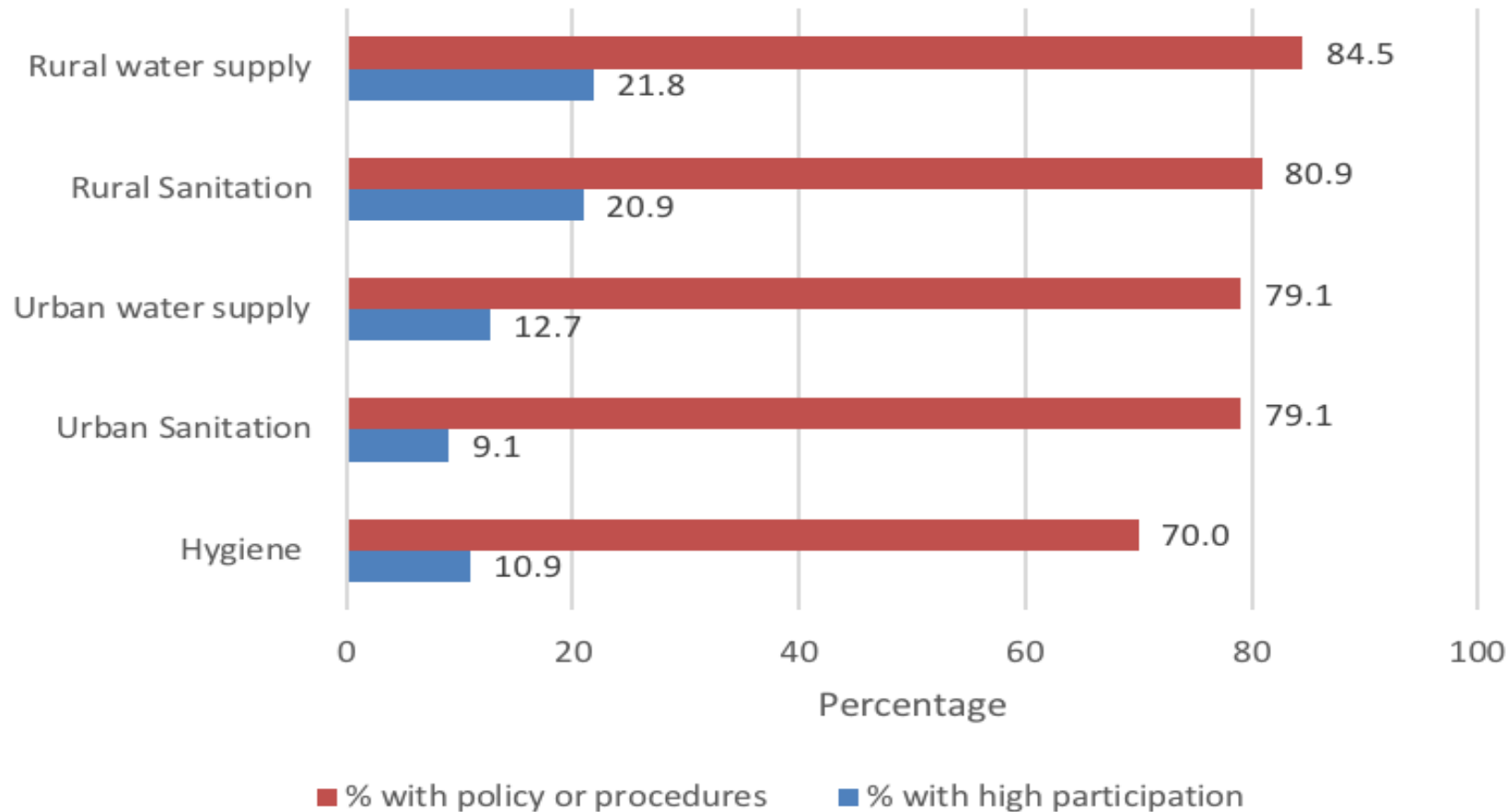
Good water governance is essential



Data sources: UNEP-DHI, 2018

Main Messages 5:

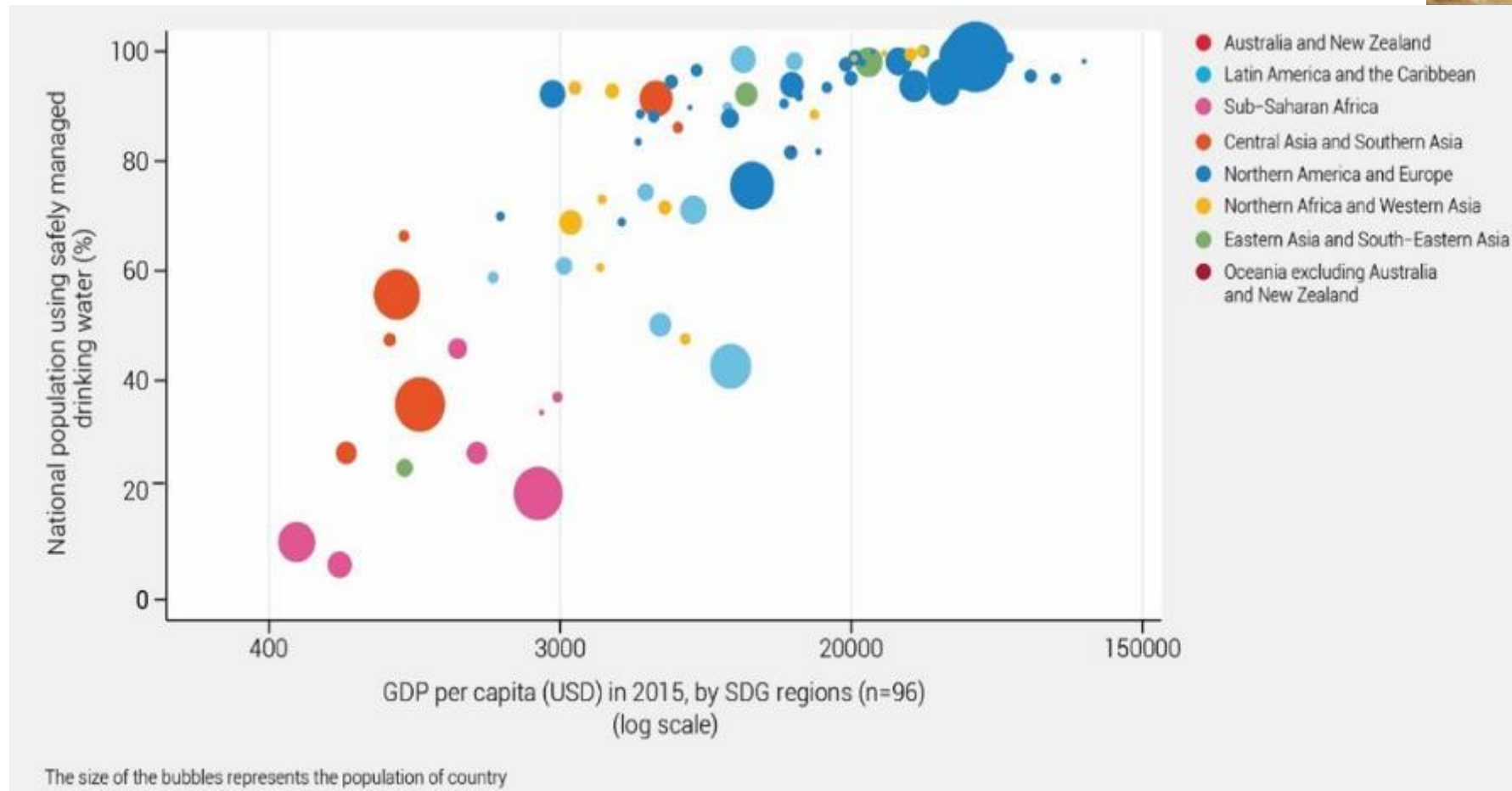
Good water governance is essential



**Example:
Participation**

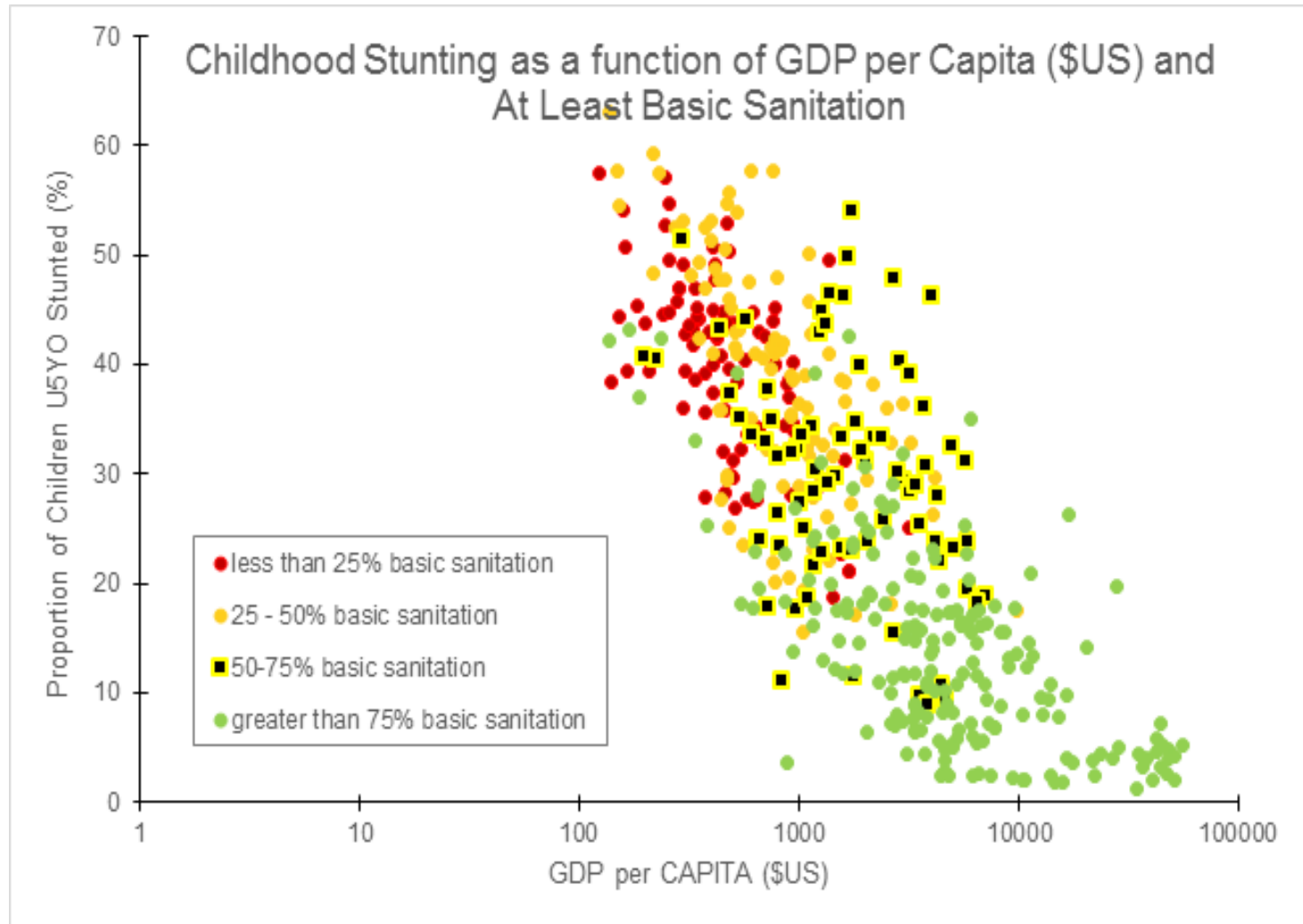
Main Messages 6:

Inequalities must be eliminated



Data sources: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2017
and World Bank, 2017

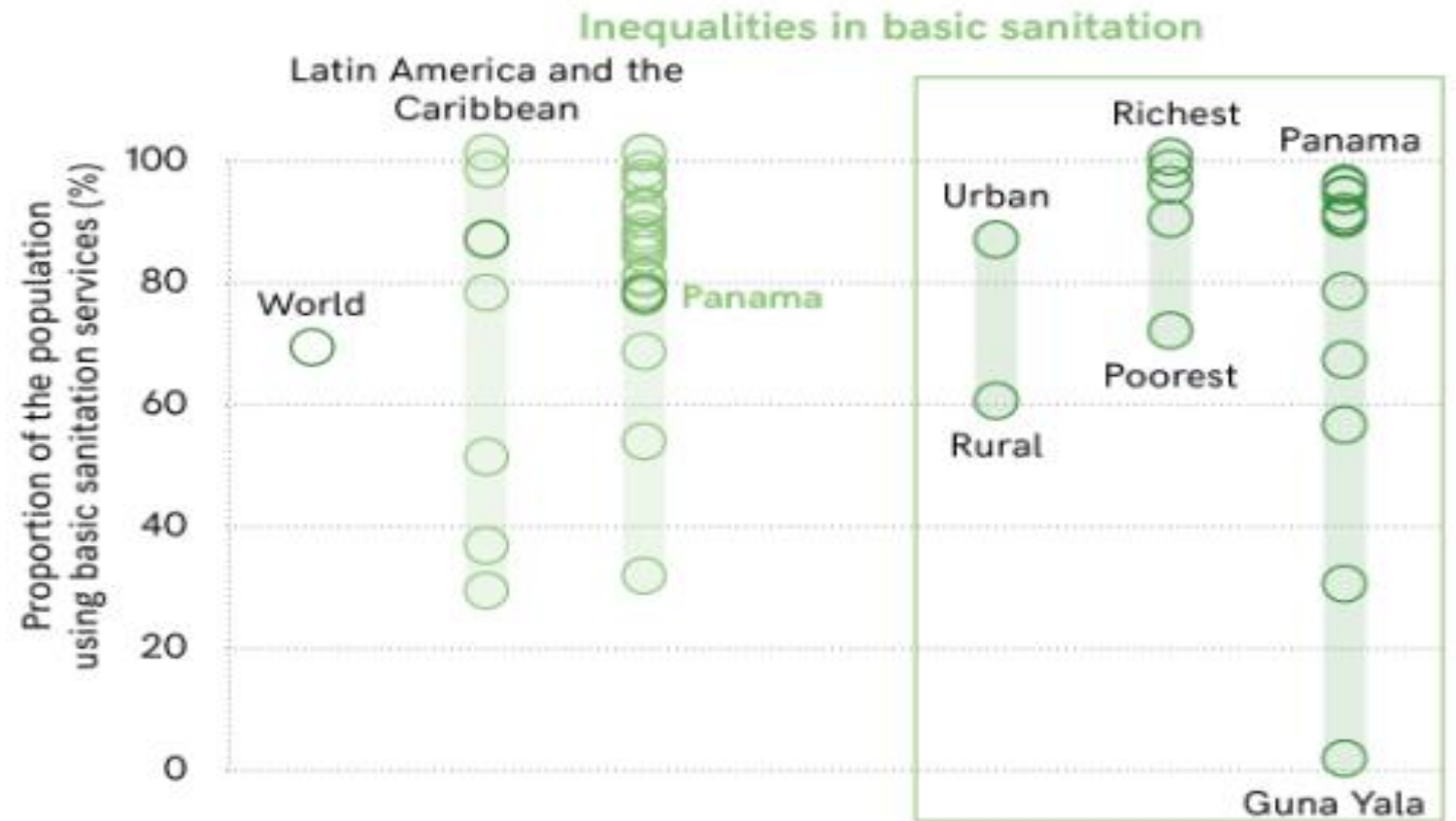
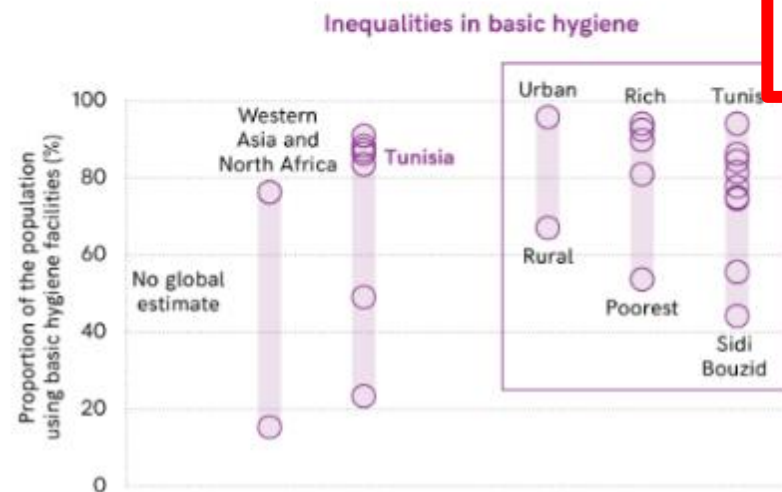
WATER, SANITATION, INCOME and HEALTH



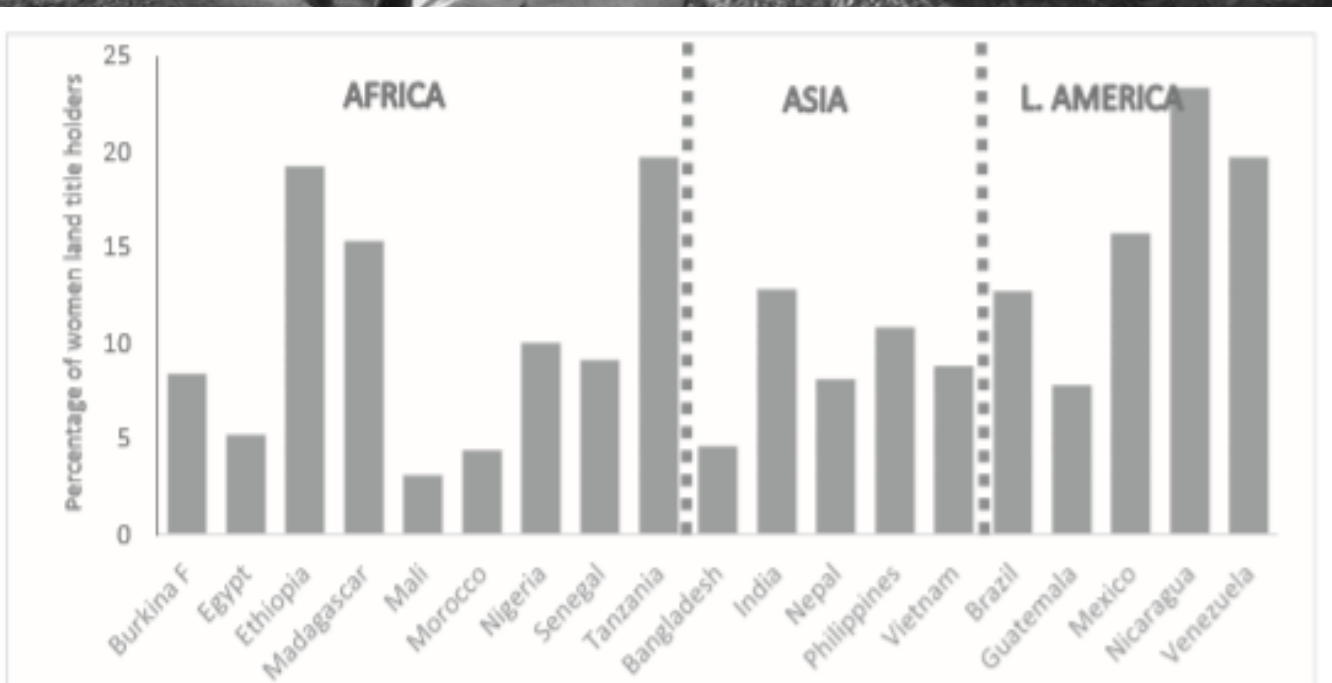
Data sources: UNSD, 2017

WaSH and IN

New disaggregations reveal significant subnational ine



WATER and INEQUALITY (GENDER)



In most countries, the burden of water collection falls mainly on women

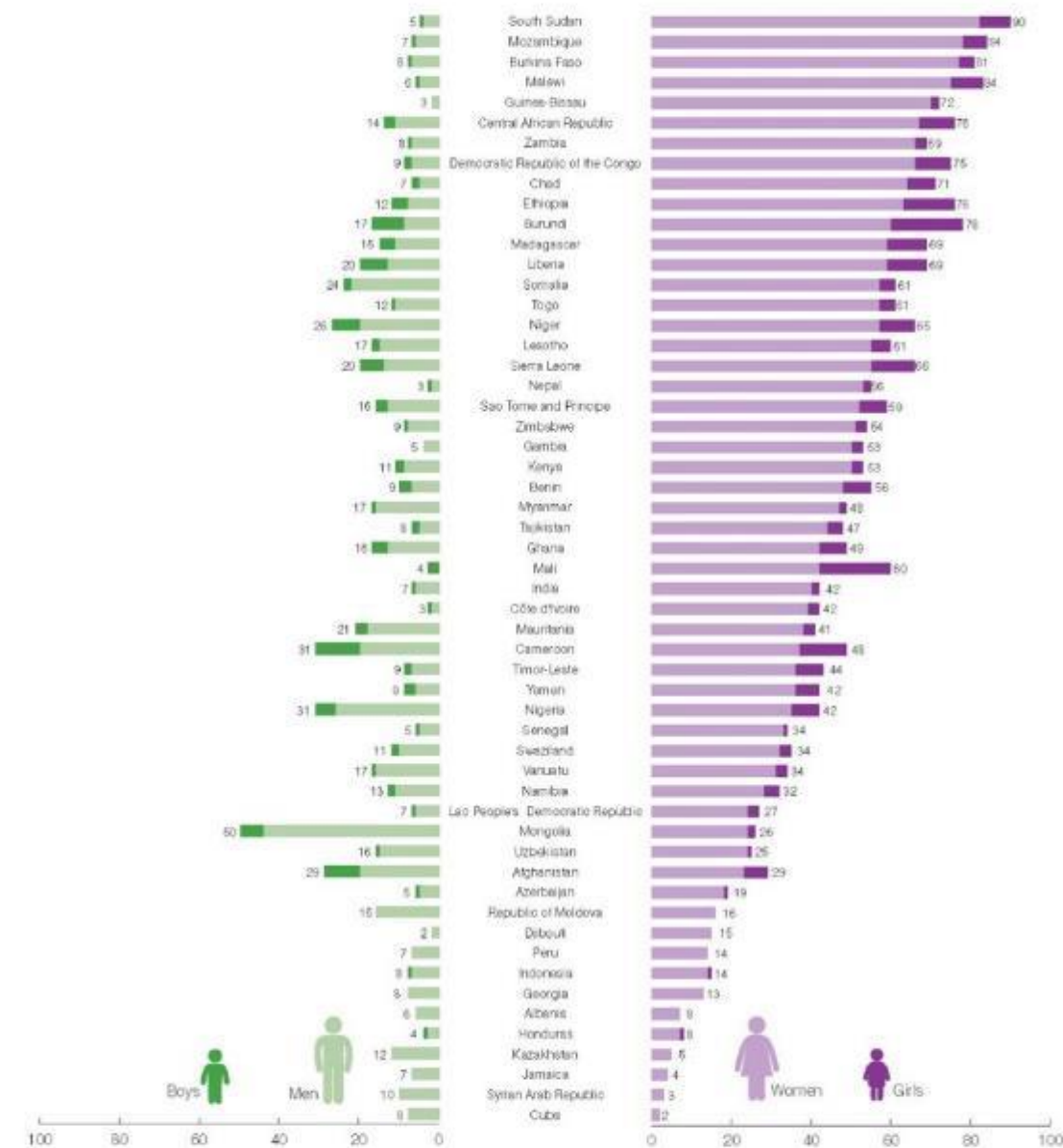


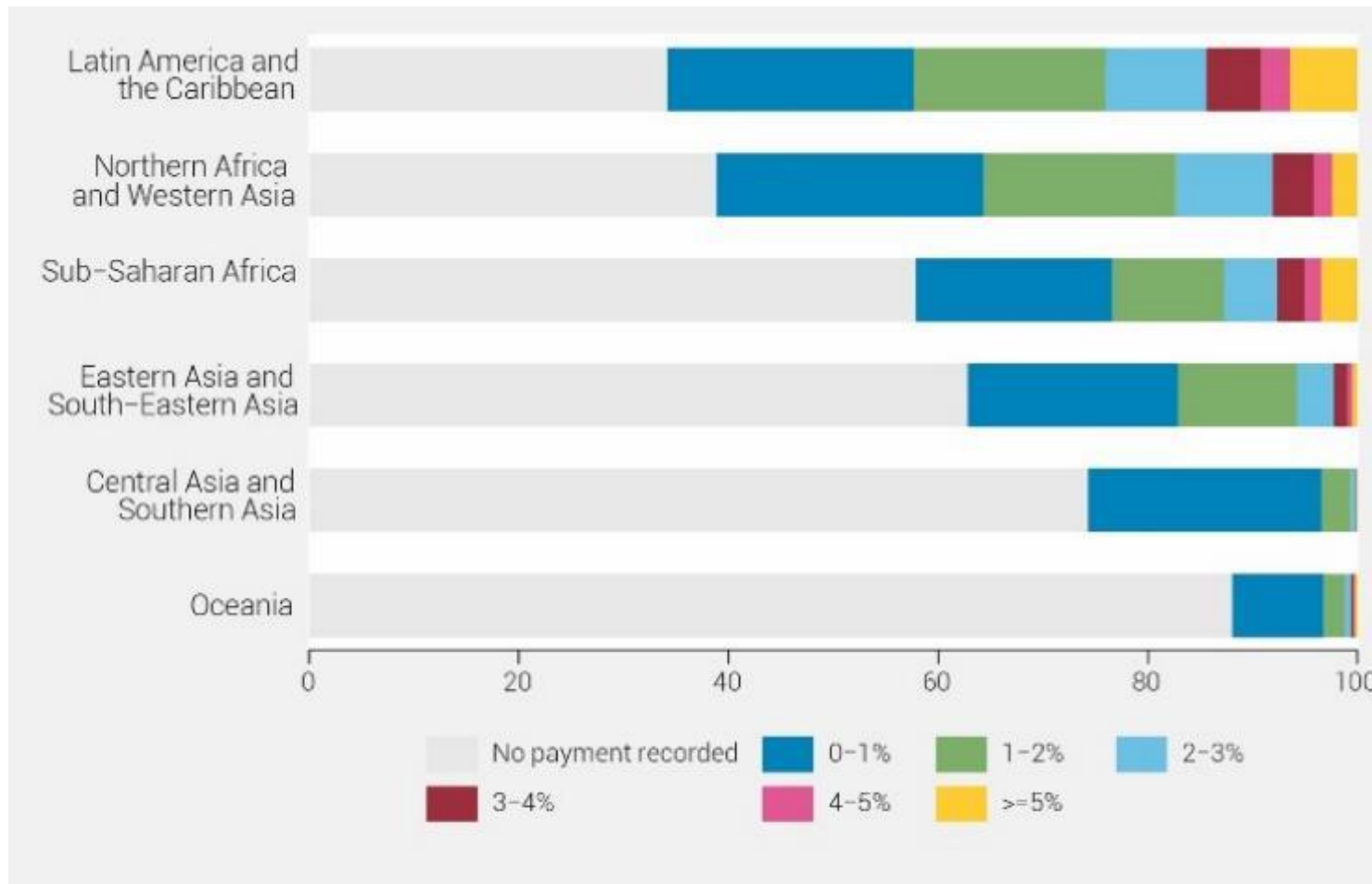
FIGURE 20 Primary responsibility for water collection in rural areas, by gender and age (%)

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

Data sources: GLAAS, 2017

Main Messages 7:

Water and sanitation require a new financing paradigm



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

Main Messages 7:

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
- WaSH ca. 5% of total ODA disbursements; aid commitments have declined in SSA
- >80% of participating countries reported insufficient financing for national WASH targets
- Effectively utilise existing resources
- Create enabling environment for investments and repayable finance; consider speciality of water investments, critical role of reforms, increase creditworthiness
- Blended financing set-ups (domestic public, international and private/commercial)
- Consider full socio-economic value (multiplier for WASH investments: 5 times!)



Main Messages 8:

Capacity must be developed



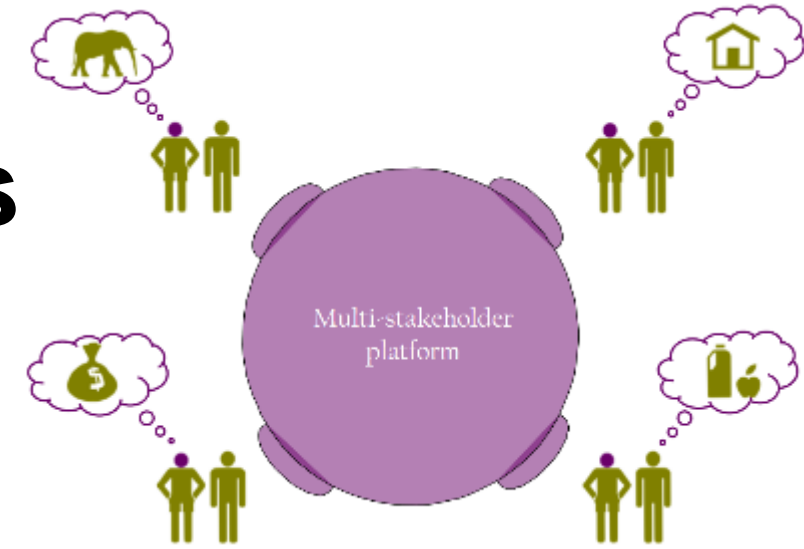
Main Messages 9:

Smart technologies can improve management and service delivery



Main Messages 10:

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

