



International Water
Management Institute

On the critical role of SDG 6 on Water and Sanitation to achieve the 2030 Agenda

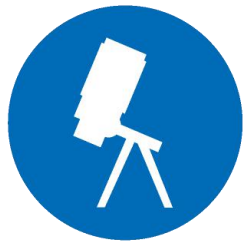
Stefan Uhlenbrook, Prof. Dr.

Strategic Program Director – Water, Food & Ecosystems

Innovative water solutions for sustainable development

Food · Climate · Growth

Science for a Transformative Agenda



VISION

A water secure world



MISSION

To provide water solutions for sustainable, climate-resilient development



RESEARCH

Science for a transformative agenda

IWMI's Strategy

WATER CHALLENGES



FOOD

Improve Food Security

Conserve Ecosystems & Water Resources



CLIMATE

Adapt to & Mitigate Climate Change

Build Resilience to Societal Disruption



GROWTH

Promote Sustainable Growth

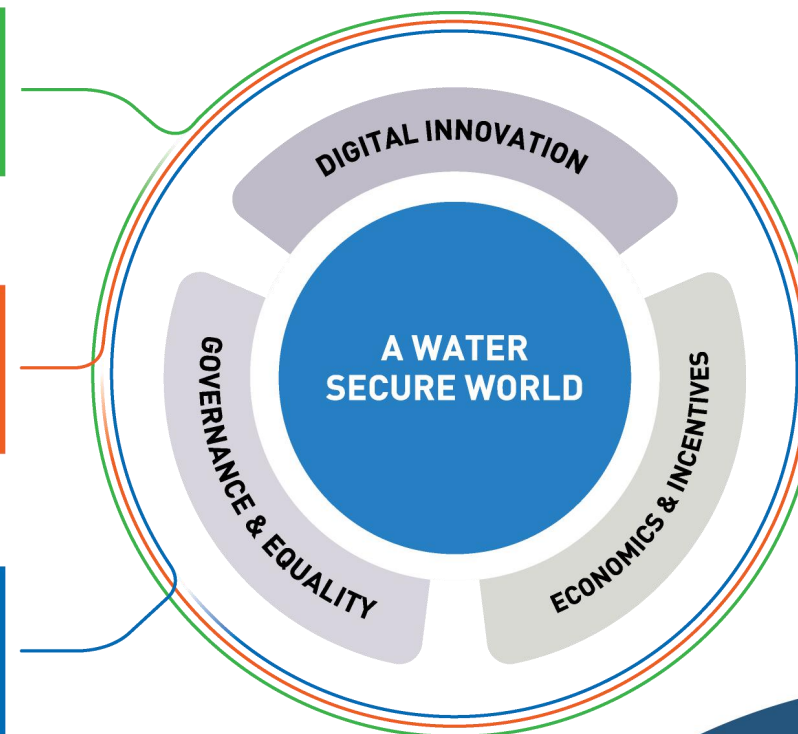
Achieve Gender Equality & Inclusive Societies

IWMI'S STRATEGIC PROGRAMS

WATER,
FOOD &
ECOSYSTEMS

WATER, CLIMATE
CHANGE &
RESILIENCE

WATER,
GROWTH &
INCLUSION





WATER and SANITATION

Focus during the MDGs phase
(2000-2015)



Source: UN-Water, 2016

SDG 6

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

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



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

Game changer!

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

SUMMARY

Sustainable Development Goal 6
Report 2018 on
Water and Sanitation

WATER
SANITATION

United Nations
Force and
include:

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

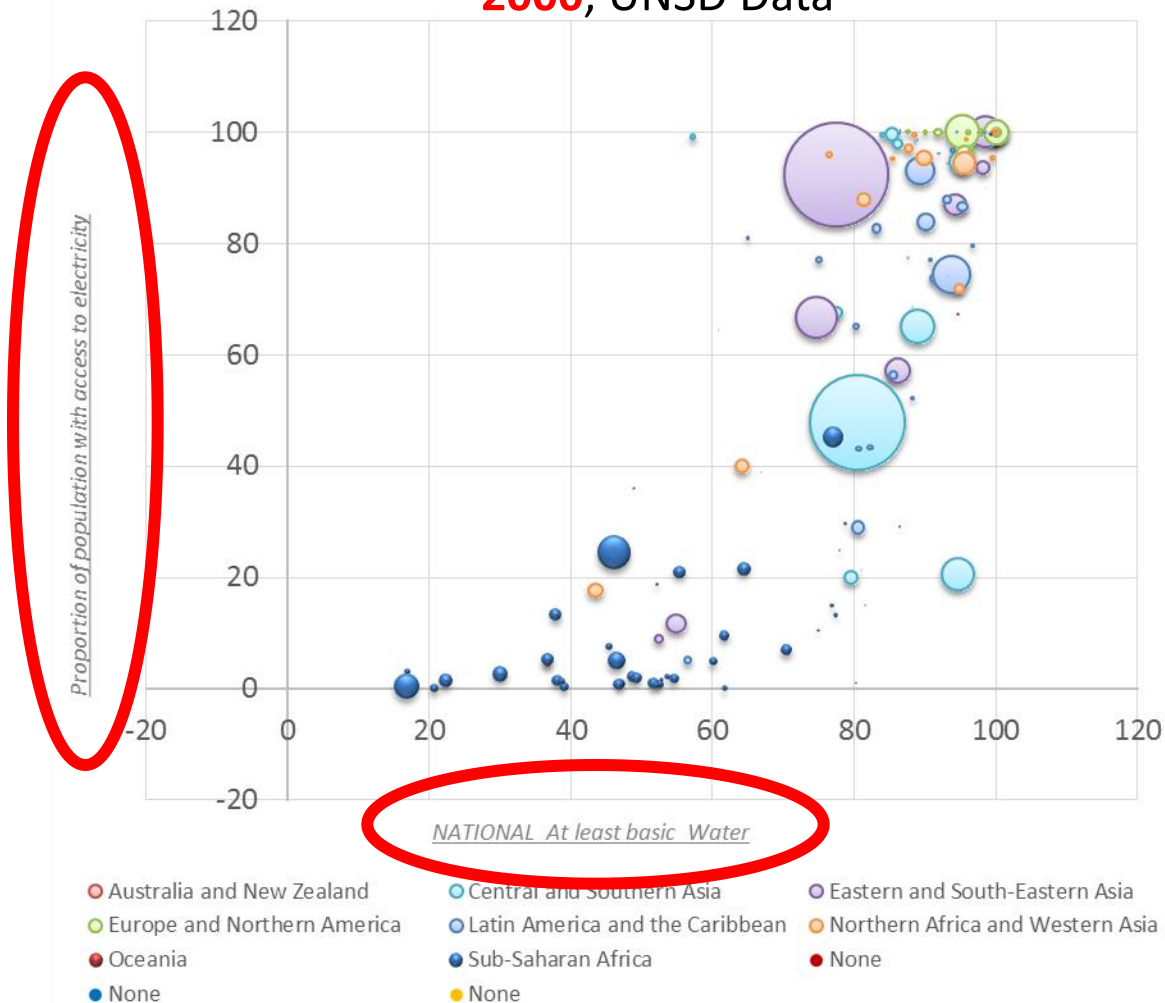
Main Message 1

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

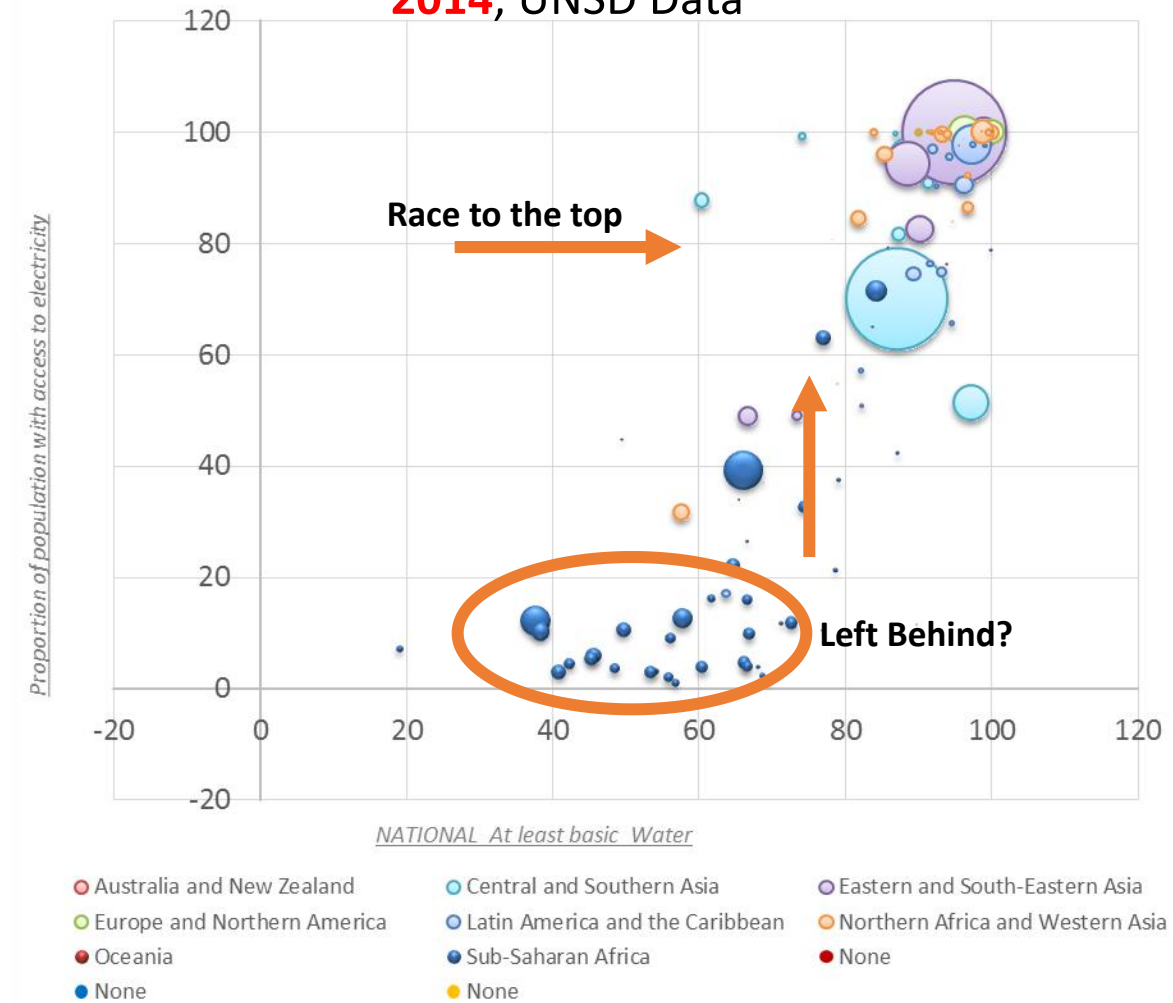


WATER, ENERGY and SOCIAL EQUITY

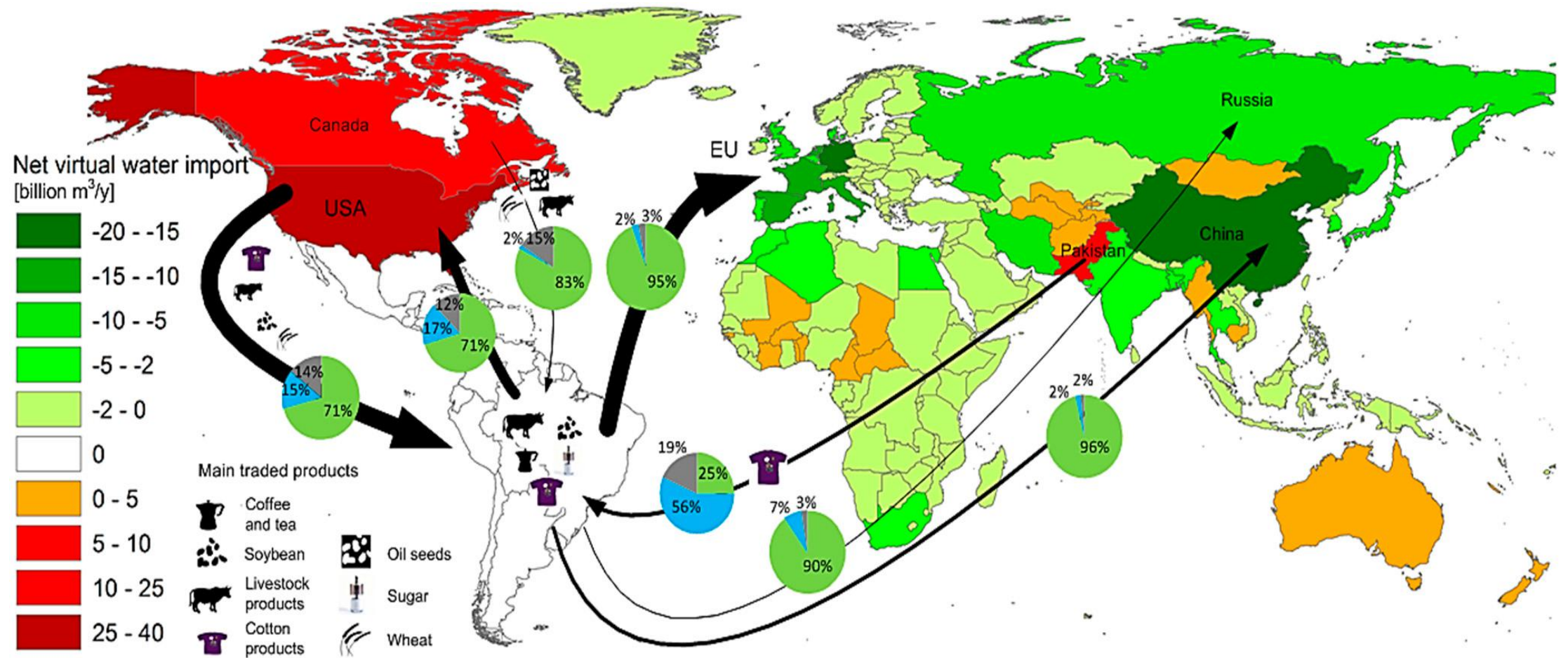
2000, UNSD Data



2014, UNSD Data



'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 other goals

- *What does that mean for implementing SDG 6, and the whole 2030 Agenda? **Water as an ENABLER***
- *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.

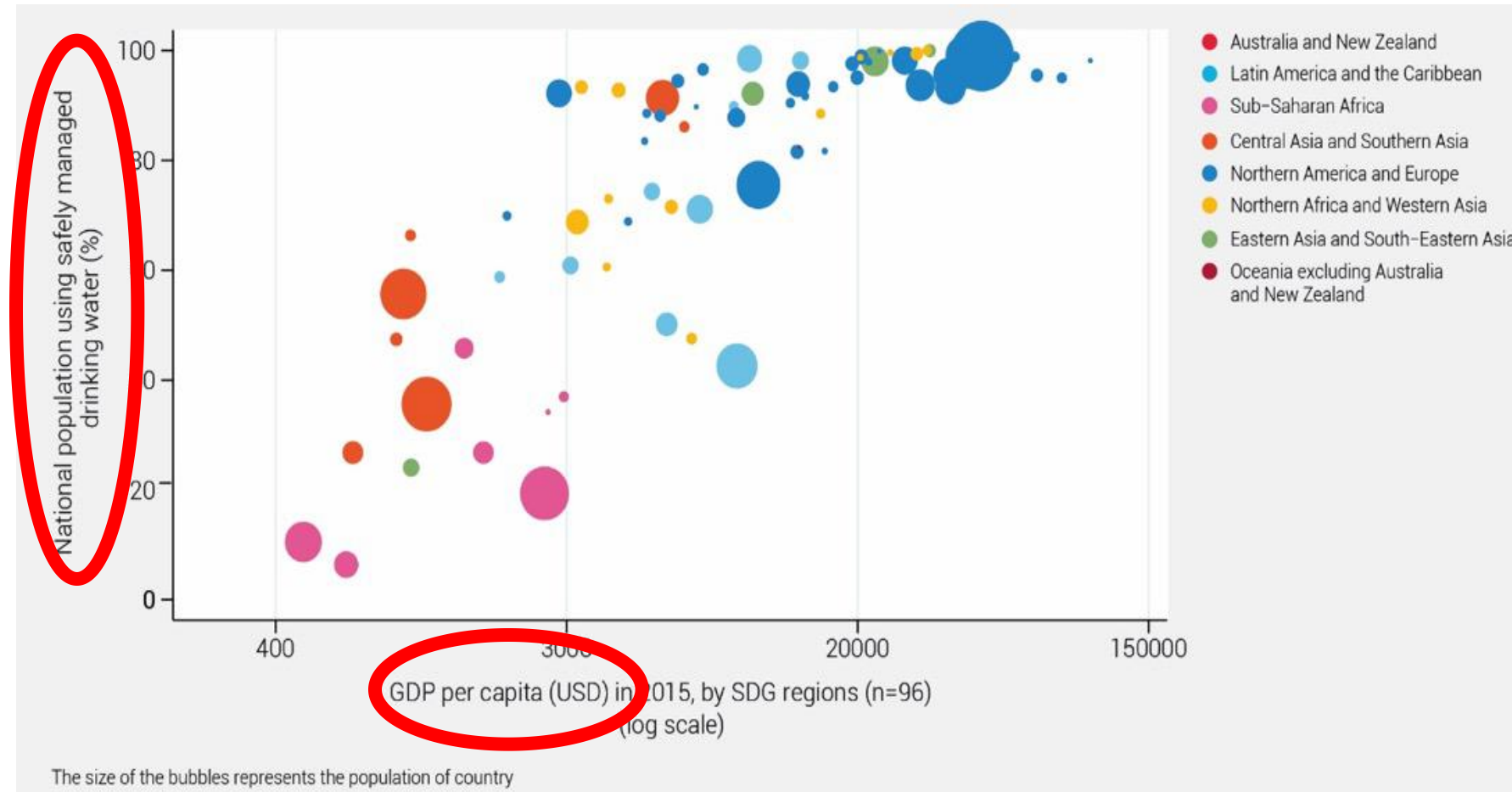
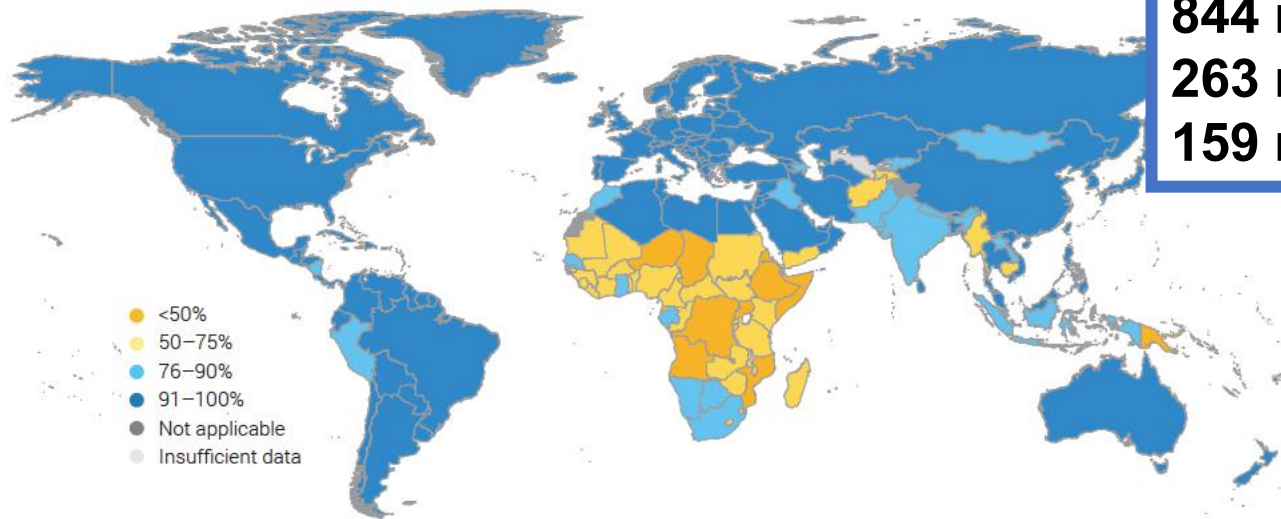


Figure 8 Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services, 2015

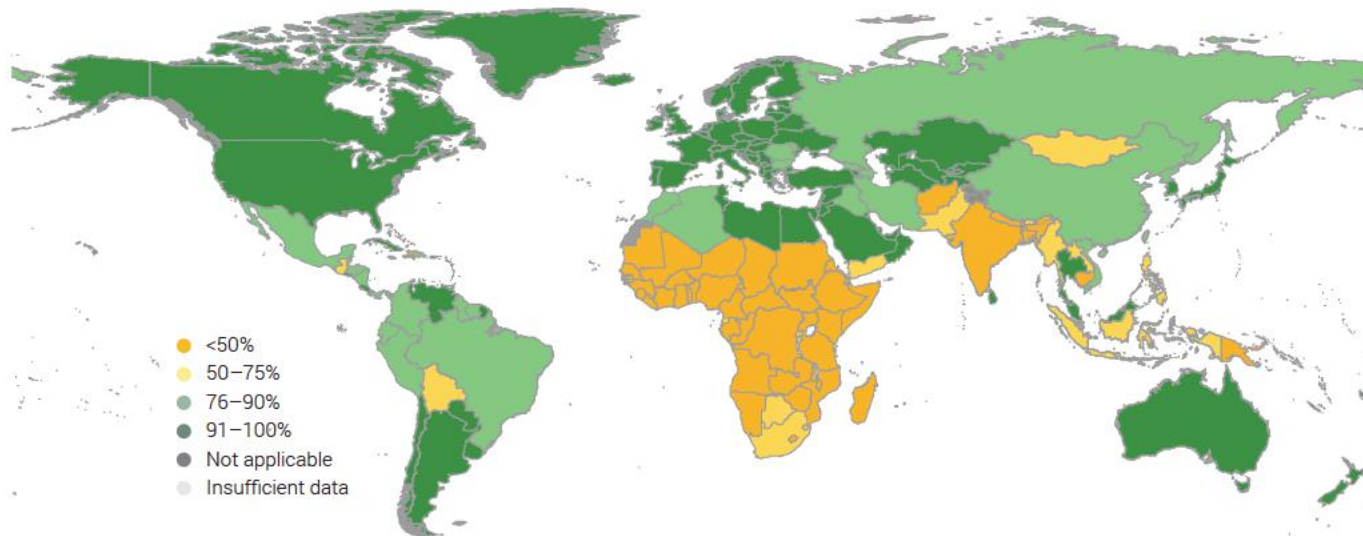


Source: WHO/UNICEF (2017a, fig. 4, p. 3).

Basic 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

Figure 11 Proportion of population using at least basic sanitation services, 2015



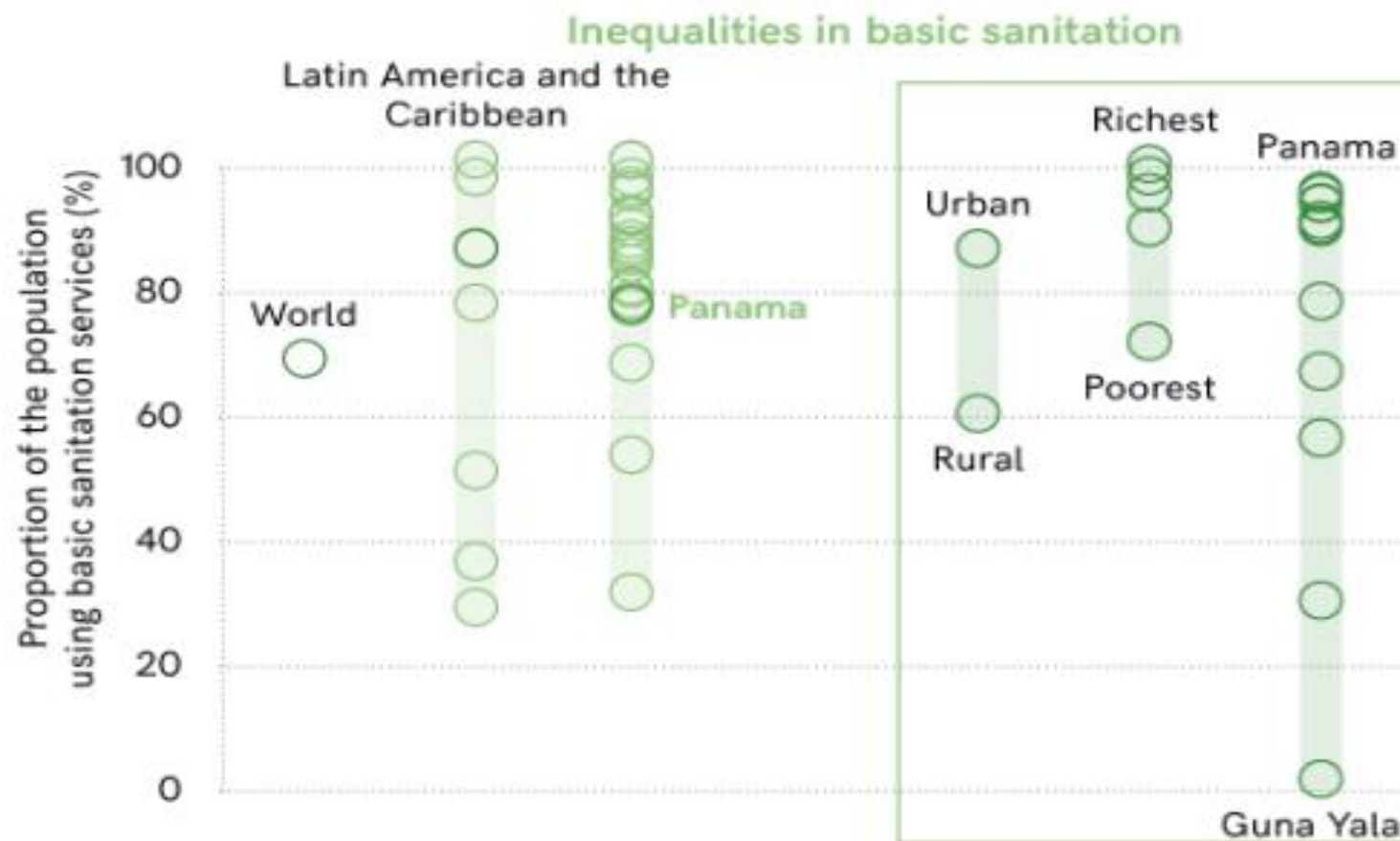
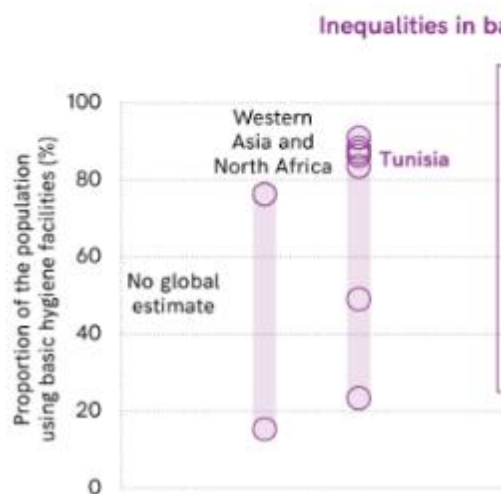
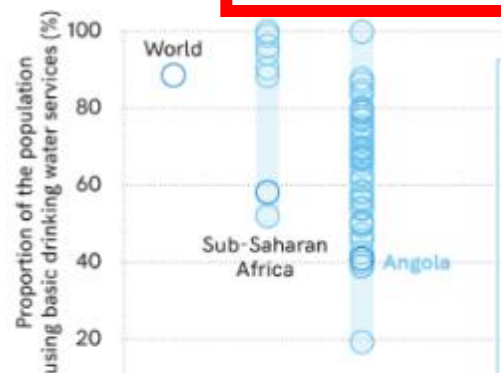
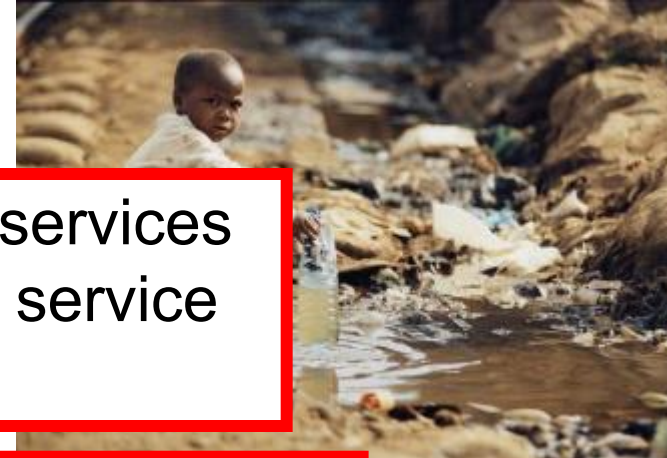
Source: WHO/UNICEF (2017a, fig. 7, p. 4).

Basic sanitation services

Billions are being
left behind in
access to water,
sanitation and
hygiene (WASH)

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



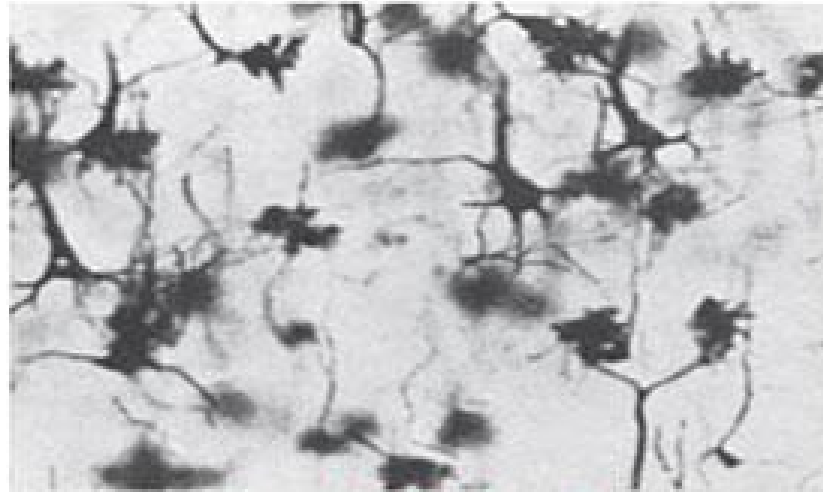


Normal



Typical brain cells
Extensive branching

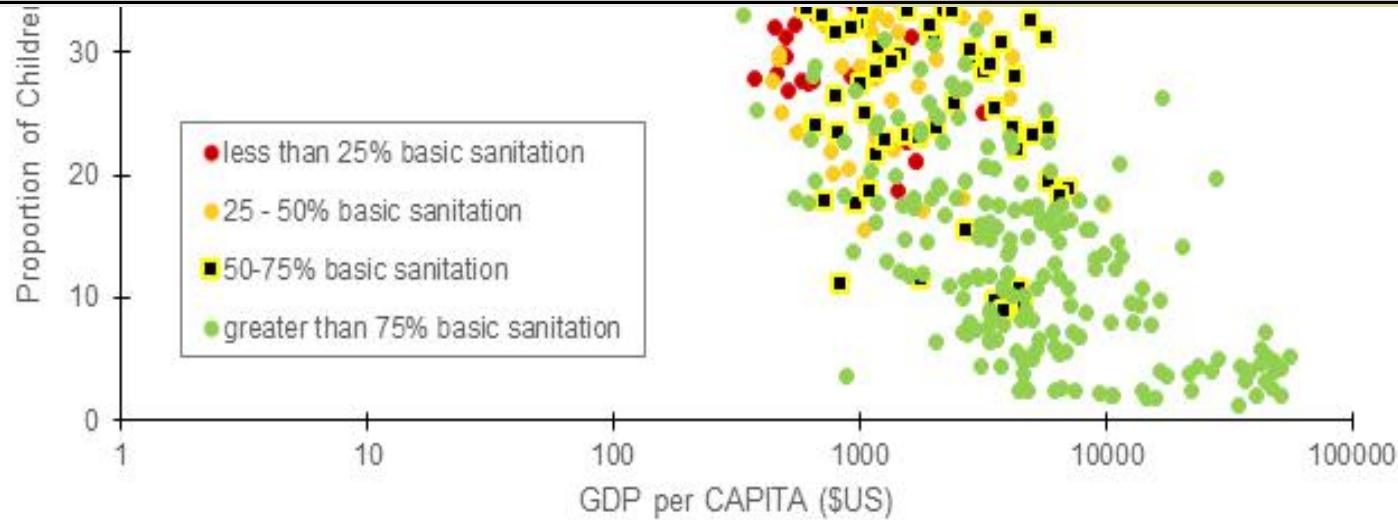
Stunted



Impaired brain cells
Limited branching
Abnormal, shorter branches



Source: Cordero E et al, 1993



16

Source: UN, 2018



SANITATION and HYGIENE: End open defecation

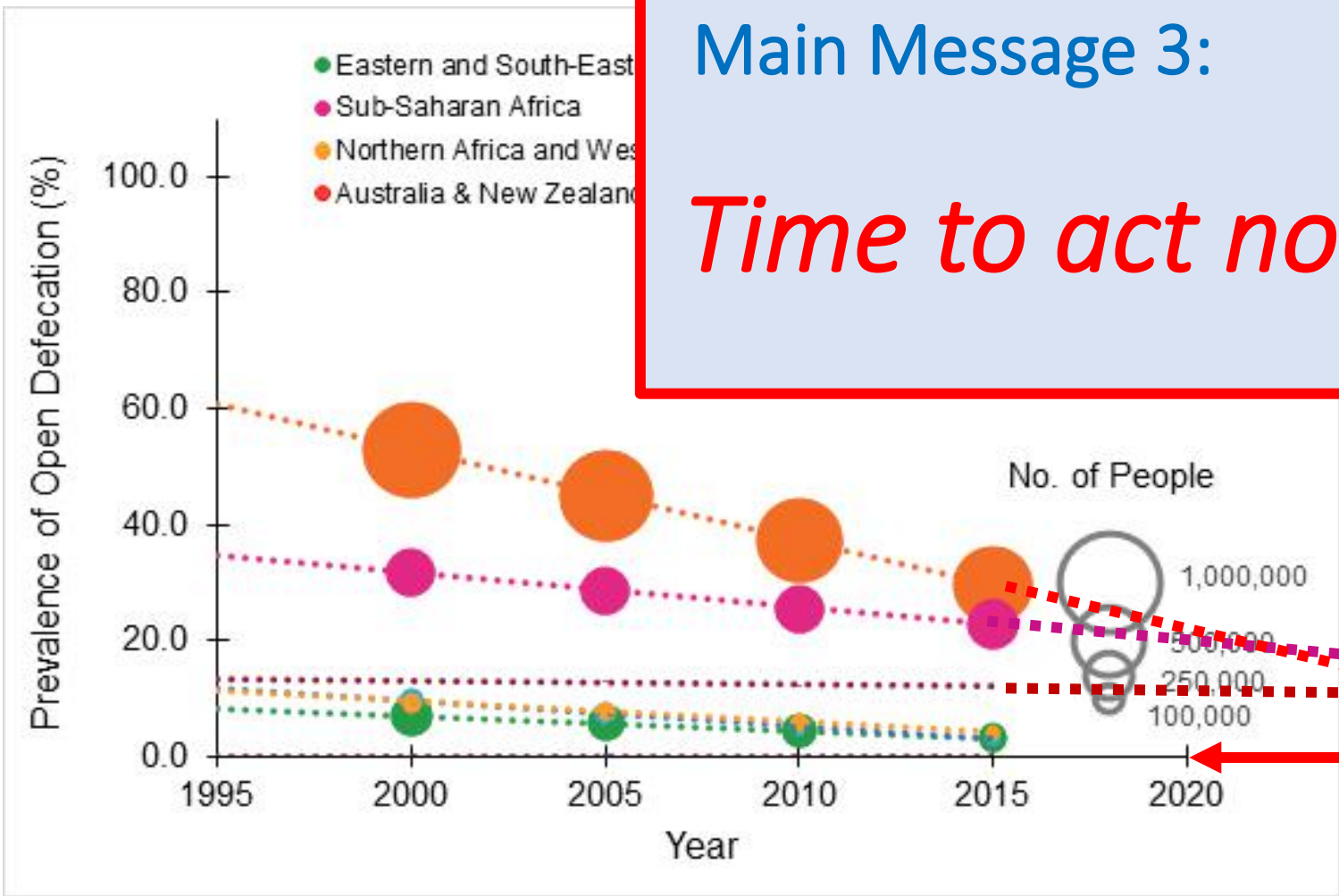


Main Message 3:

Time to act now!

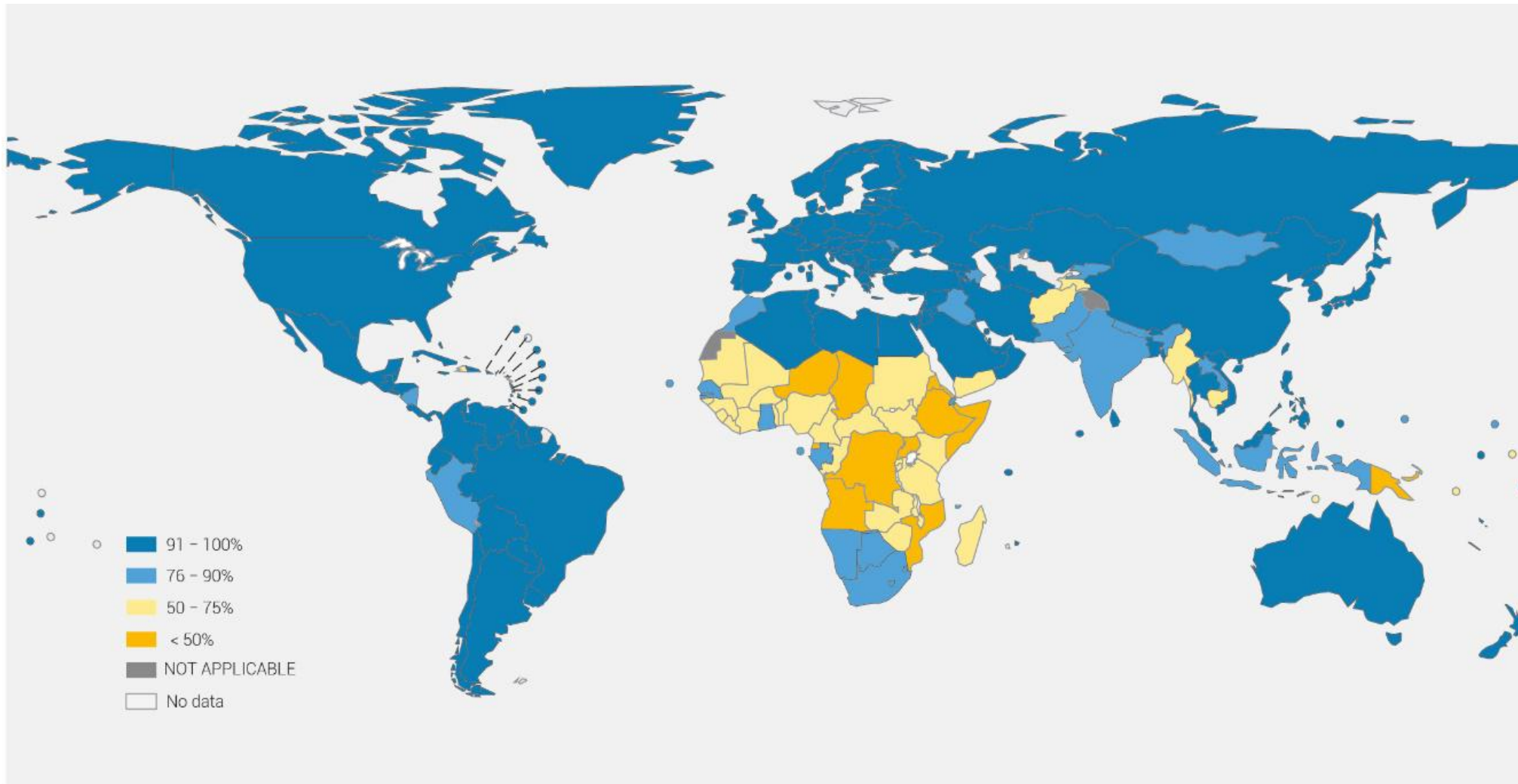
Faster progress is required to end open defecation by 2030, especially in rural areas

Not zero!



Main Messages 3:

The time to act on SDG 6 is now



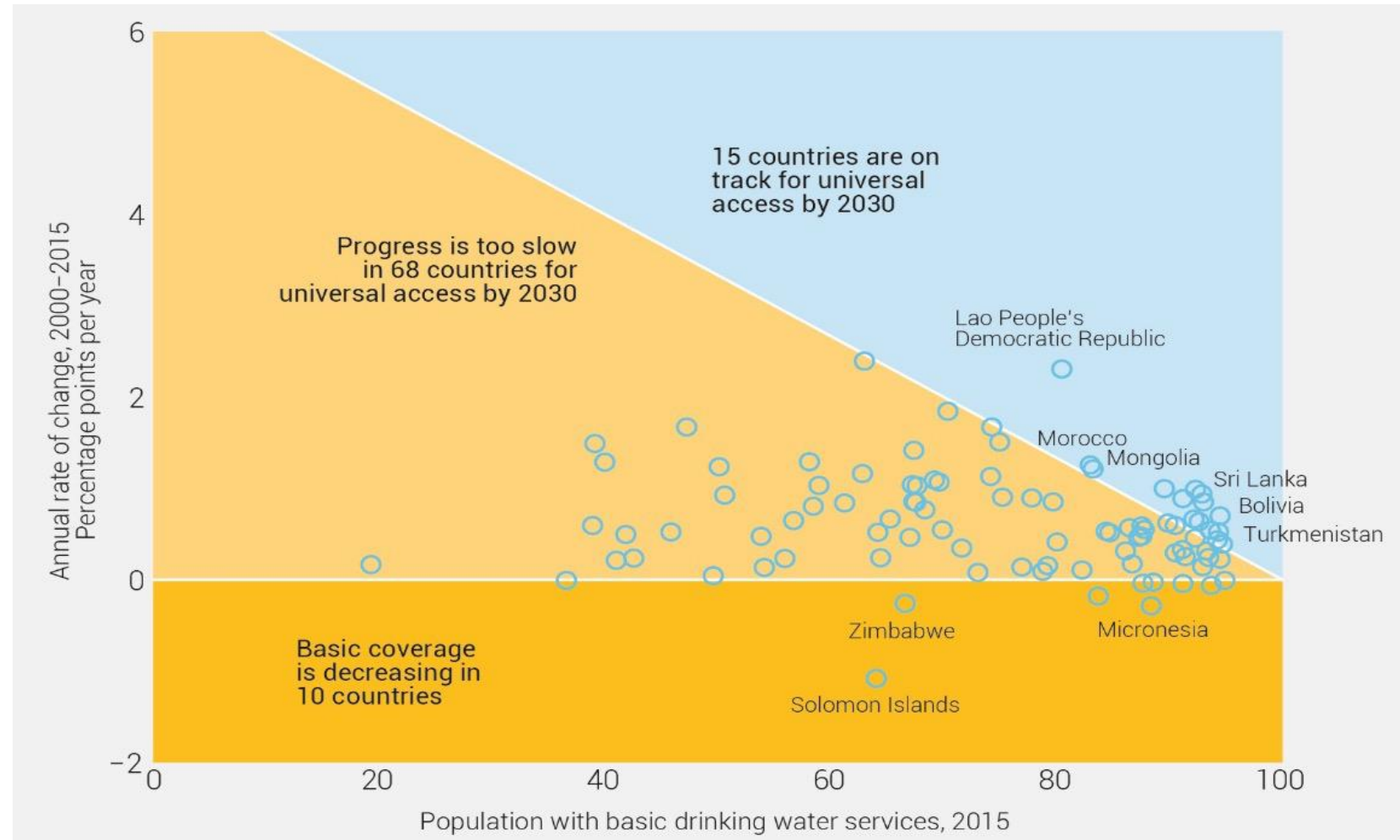
**Example:
Basic Water Supply**



Main Messages 3:

The time to act on SDG 6 is now

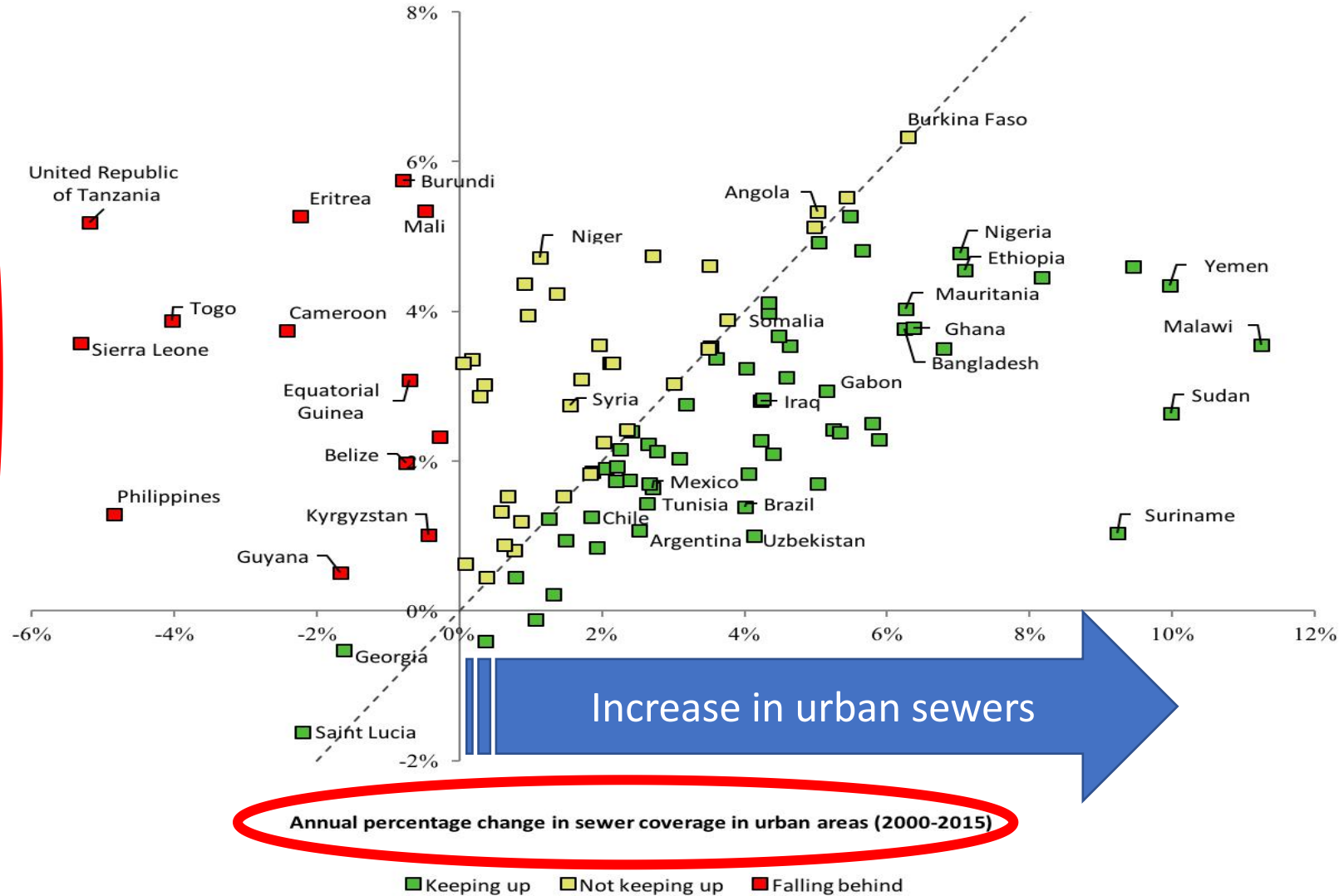
Between 2000 and 2015, the global population using at least a basic drinking water service increased from 81% to 89%. **Only one in five countries** with less than 95% coverage of basic service in 2015 is **on track** to achieve universal basic water services by 2030.



WATER and URBANISATION

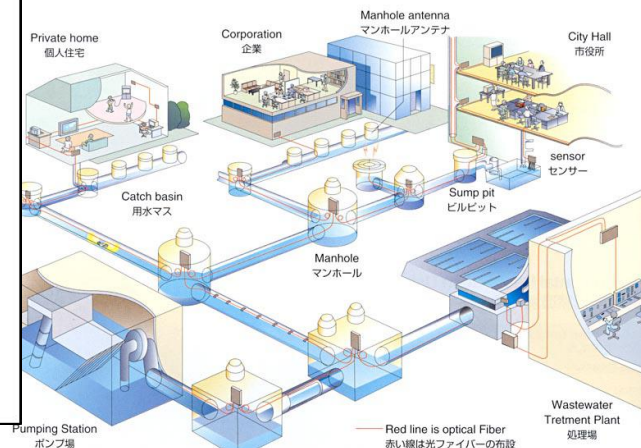
Increase in urban population

Annual percentage change in urban population (2000-2015)



Increase in urban sewers

Annual percentage change in sewer coverage in urban areas (2000-2015)



Main Message 4

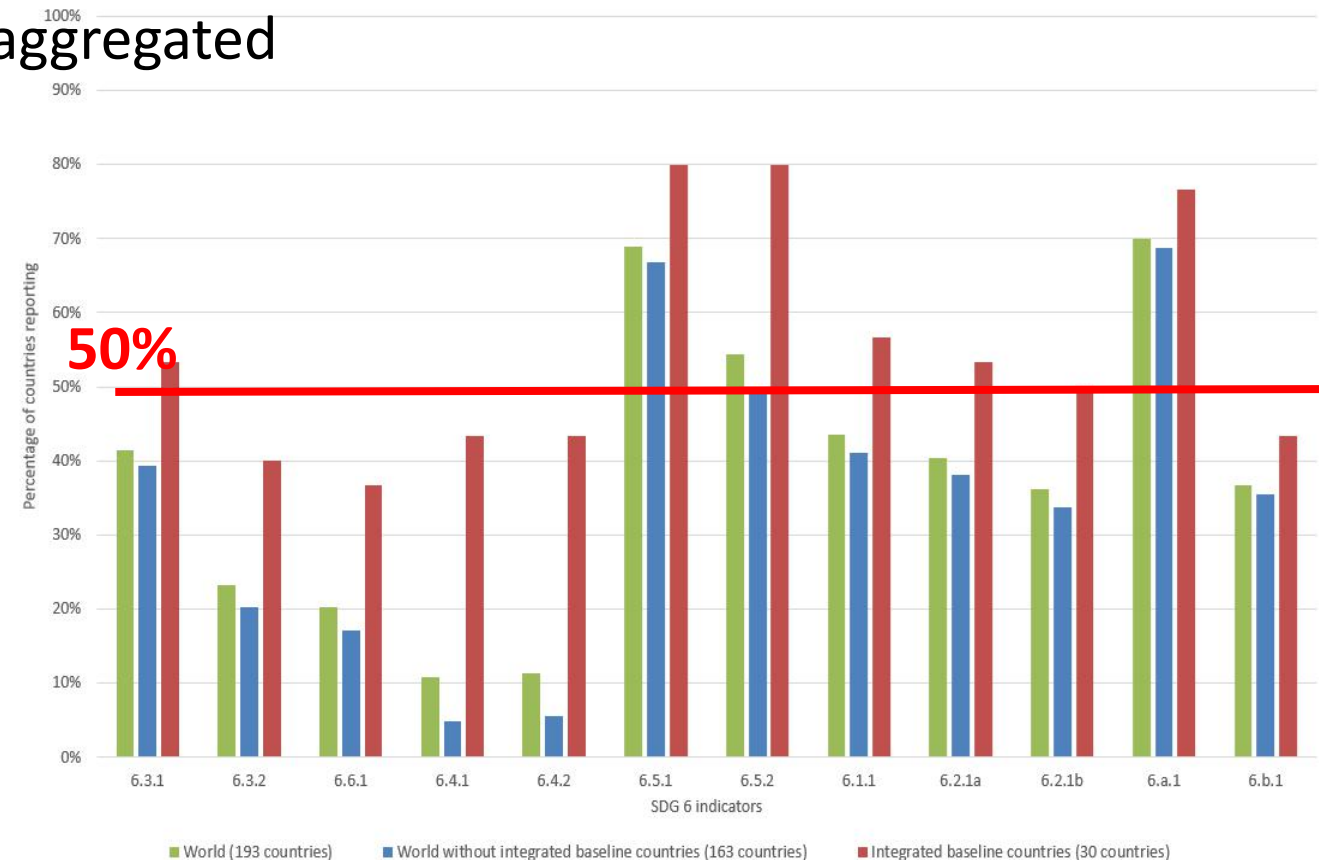
Developing capacity and using effective smart technologies for managing water wisely



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

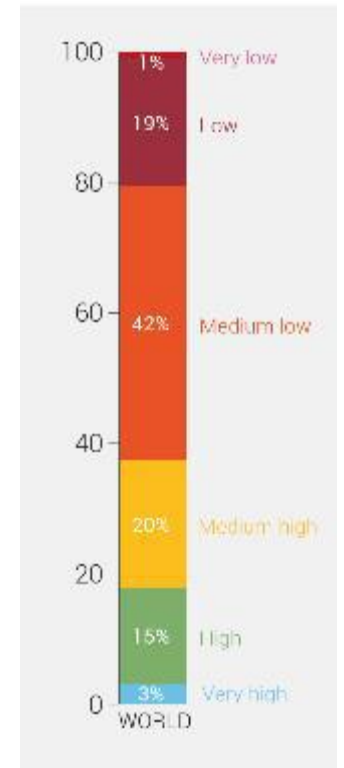
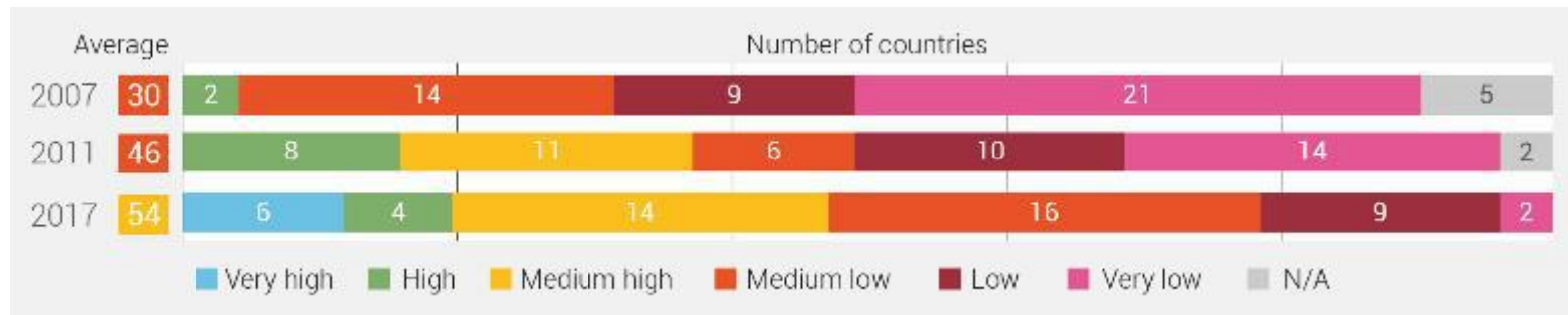
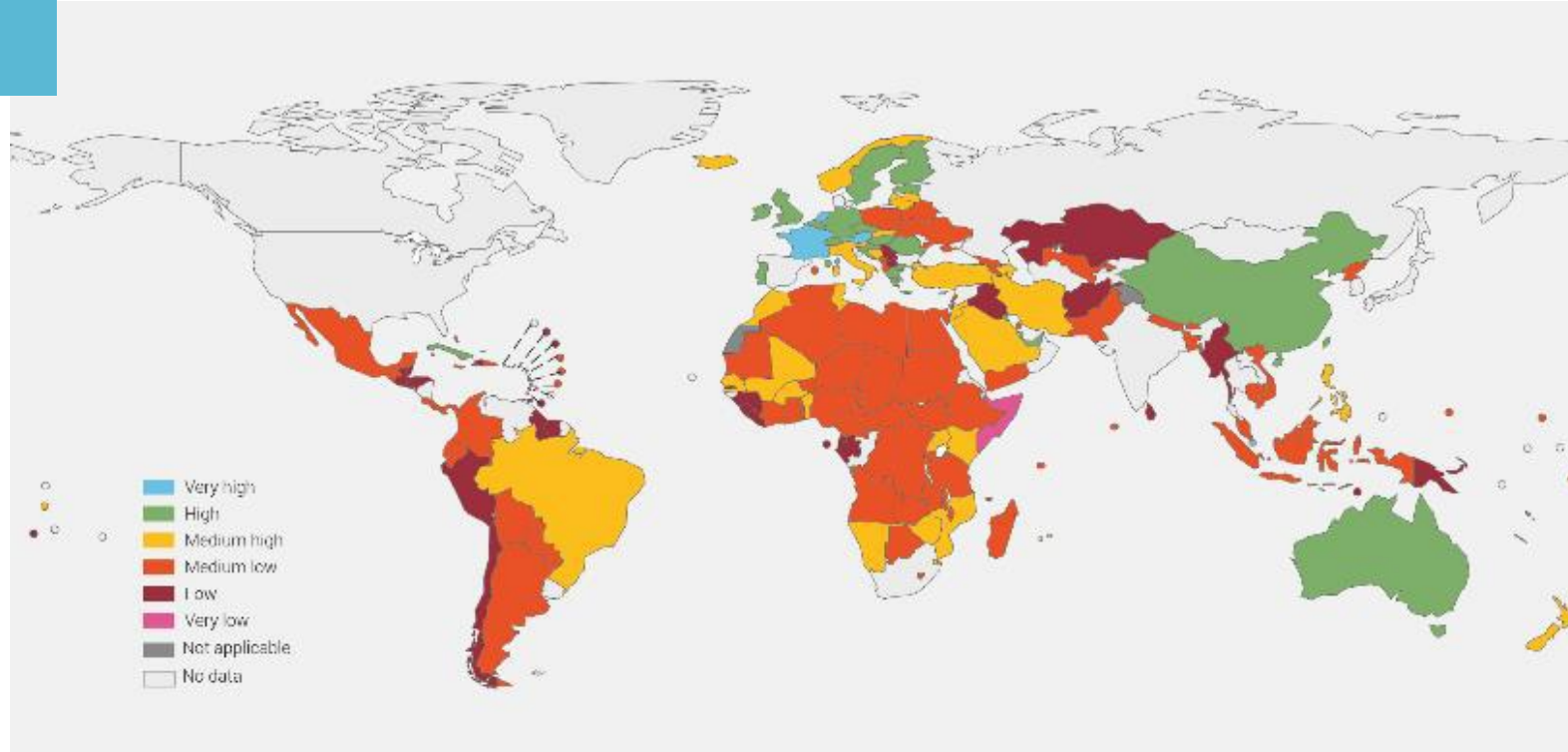


— Ensure good governance and public participation



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

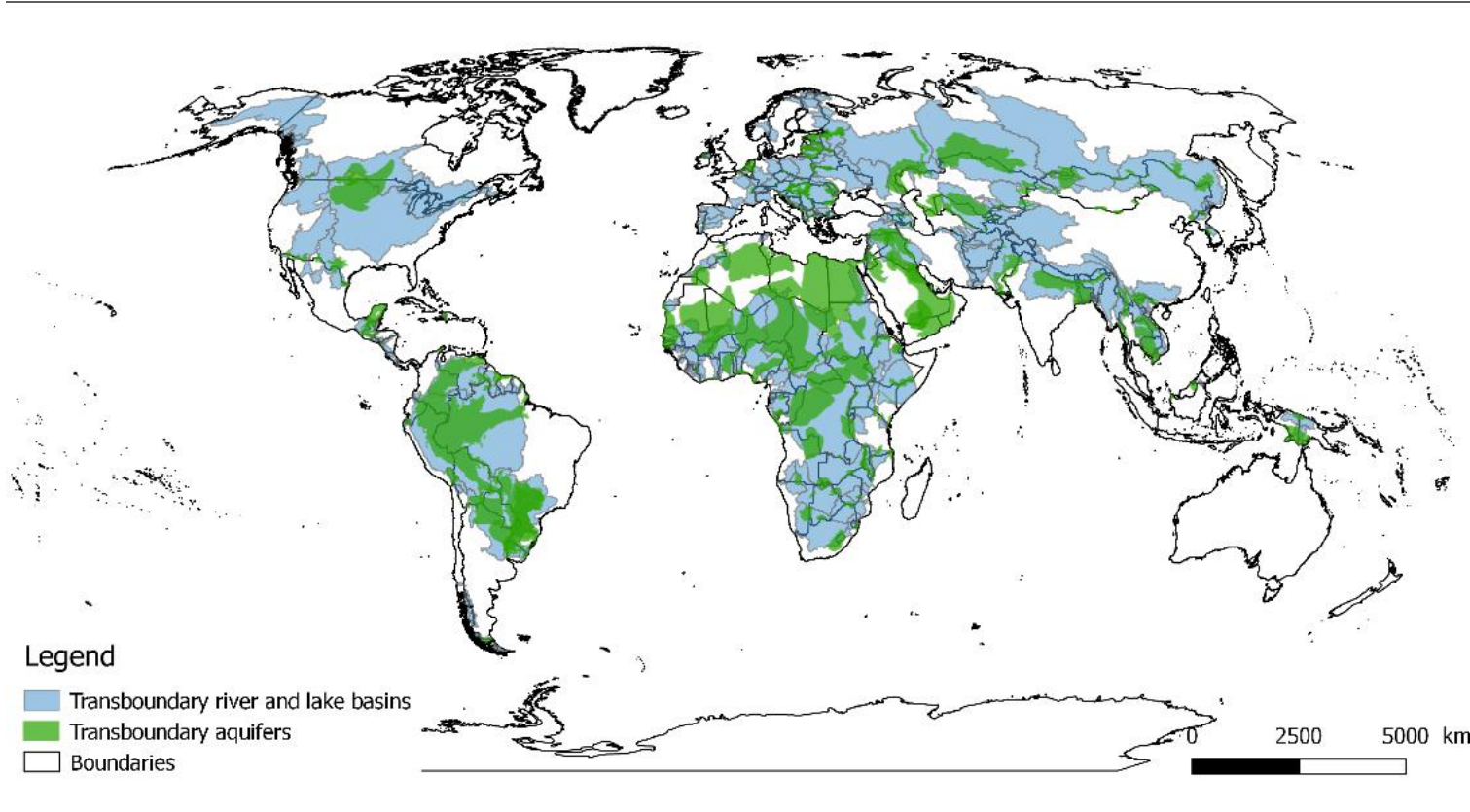
Data source: UNEP-DHI, 2018

Progress in implementation of IWRM, 2007–2017



SDG 6.5.2

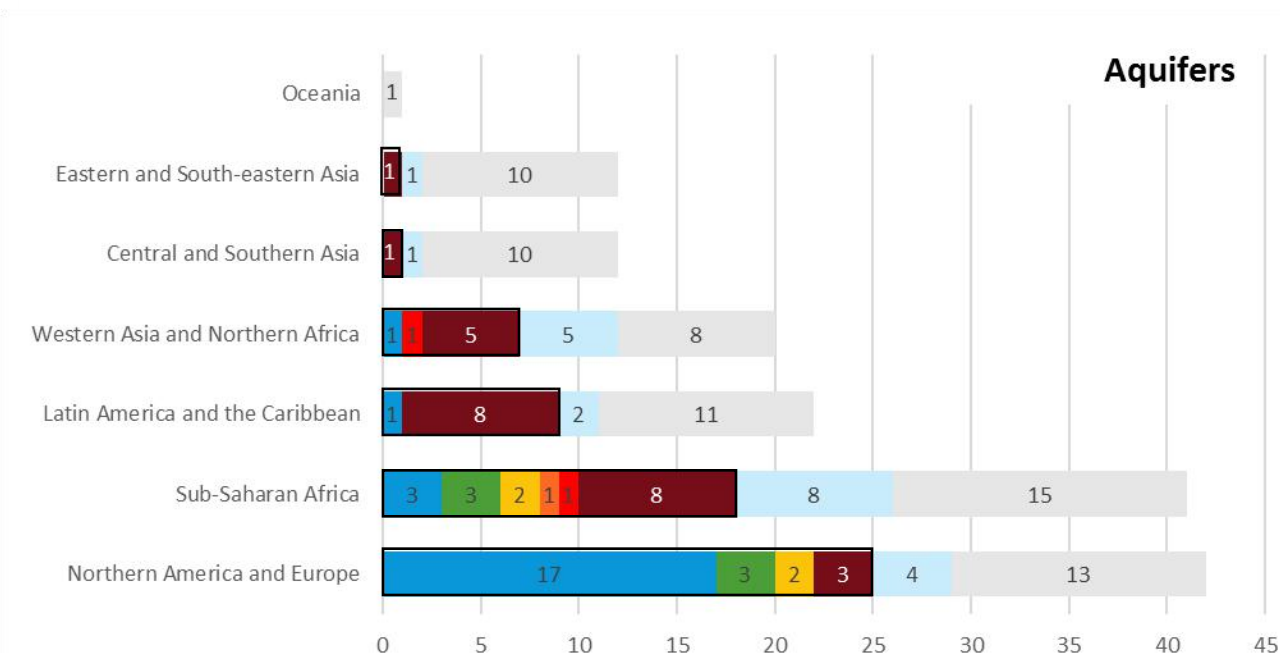
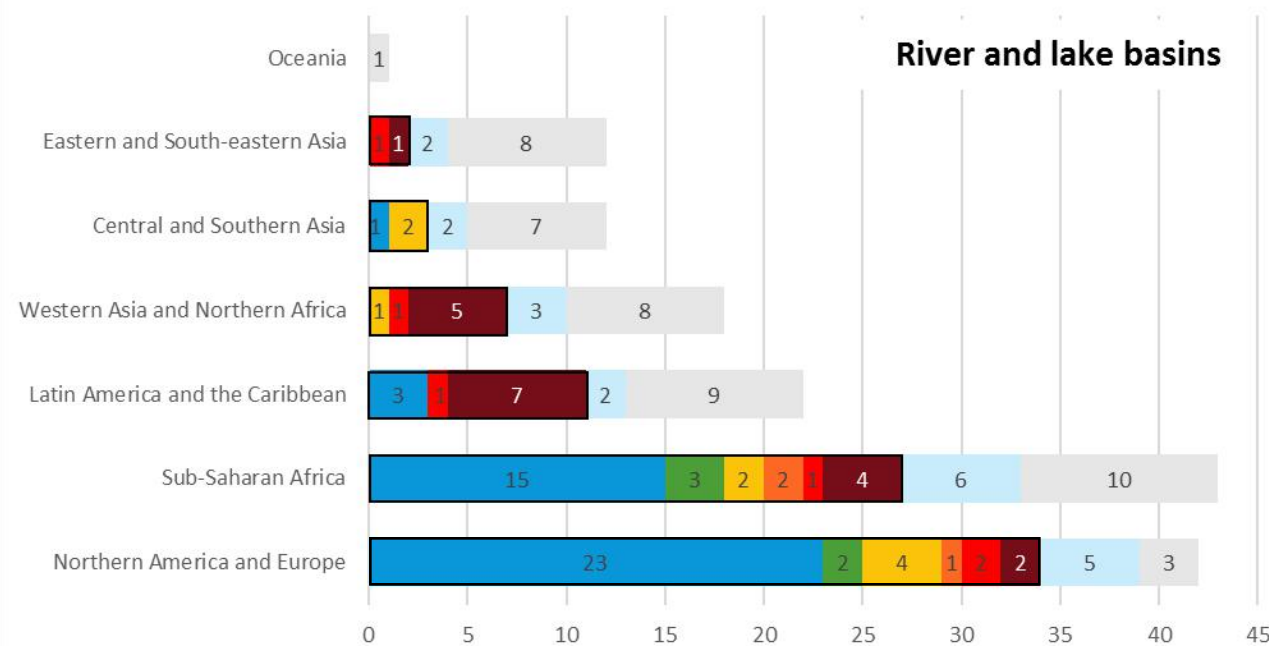
Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation



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

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

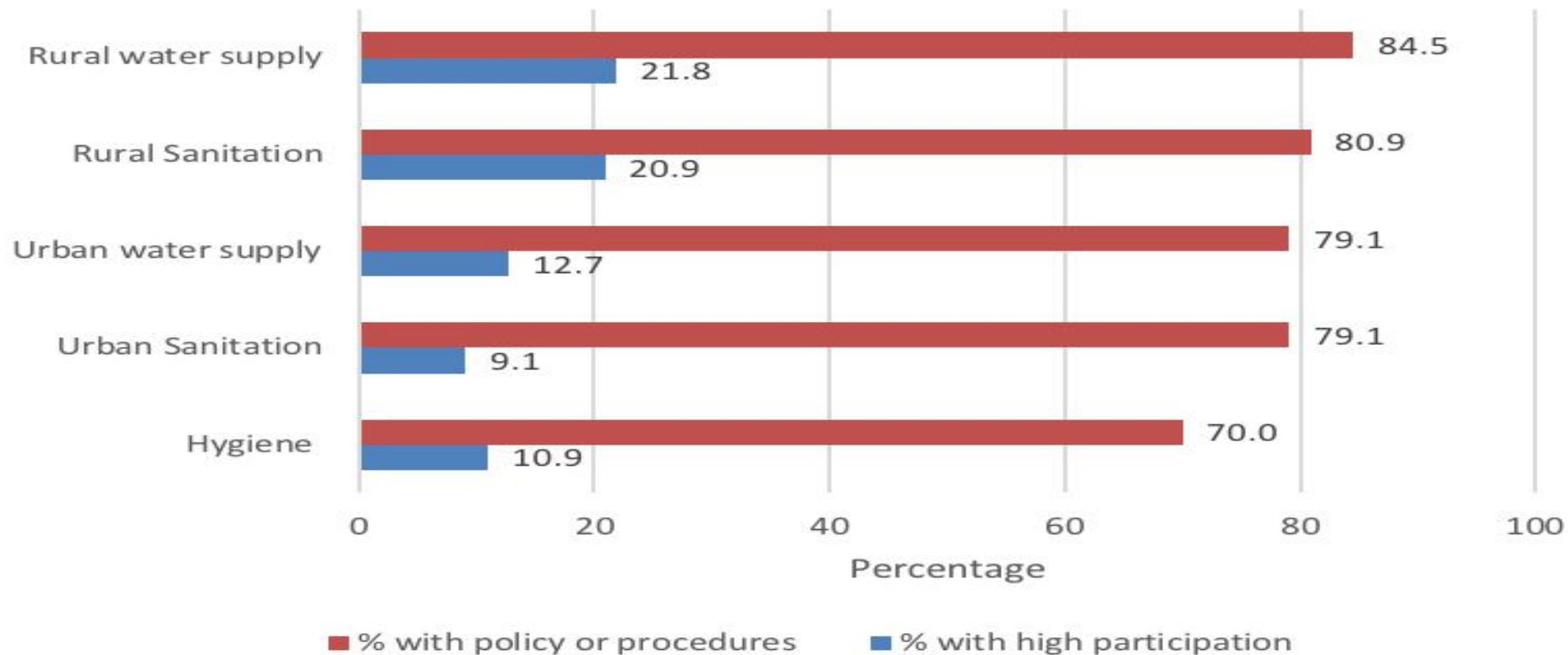


The average of the national percentage of transboundary rivers and lake basins covered by an operational arrangement is 64% and it is 47% for aquifers.





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).

Some findings of the survey on the UN-Water Synthesis Report 2018

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

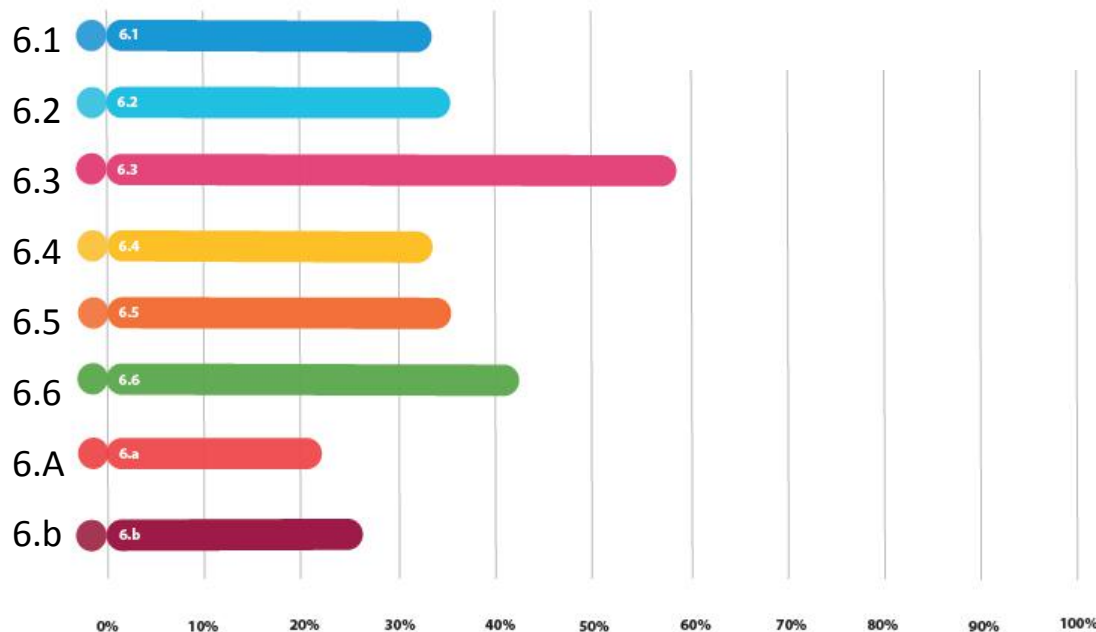
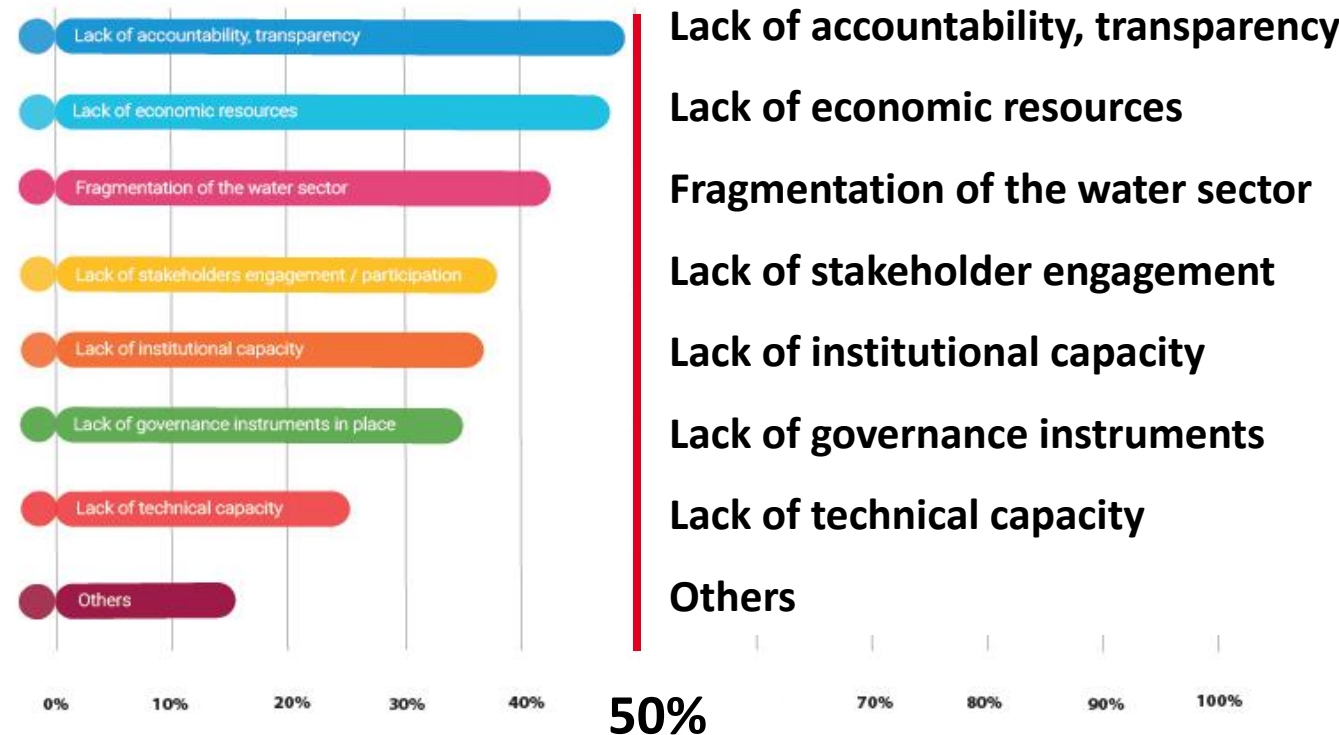
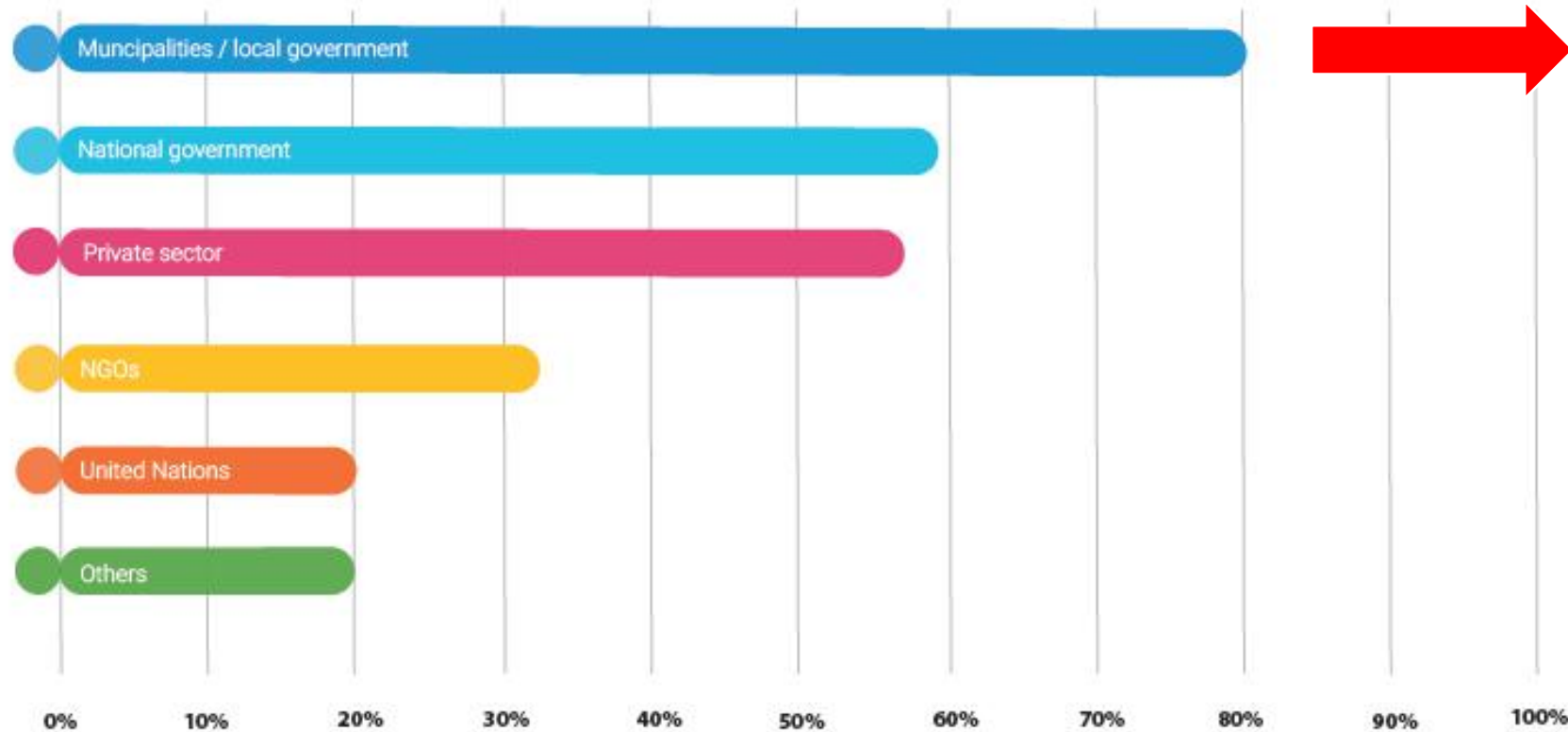


Figure 9. Main obstacles to the achievement of SDG 6 perceived by respondents



Some findings of the survey on the UN-Water Synthesis Report 2018

Figure 10. Roles in the implementation of SDG 6



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



International Water
Management Institute

Thank you!

IWMI's Contributions to the SDGs



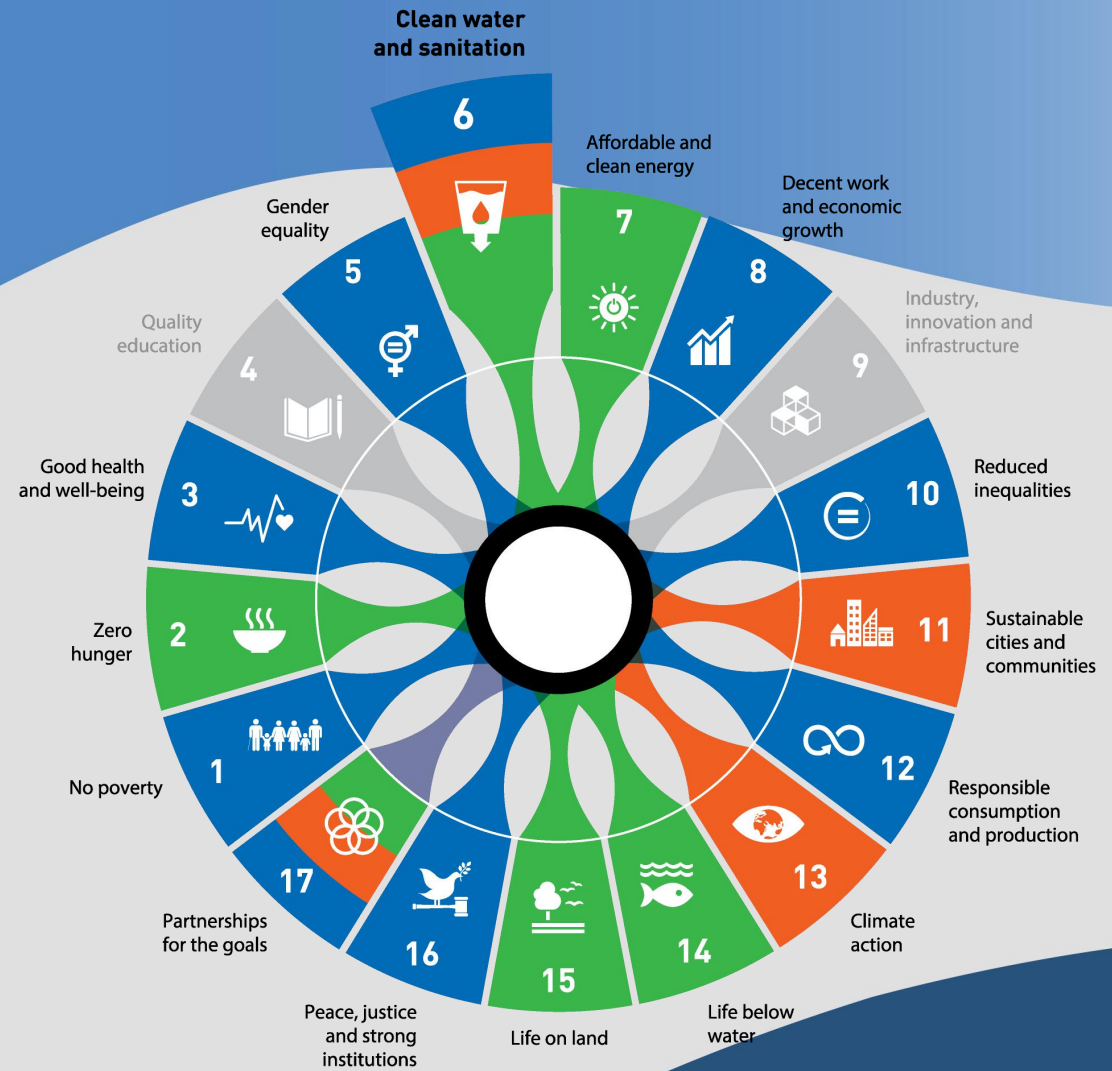
Water,
Food &
Ecosystems



Water,
Climate
Change &
Resilience



Water,
Growth &
Inclusion



Innovative water solutions for sustainable development

Food • Climate • Growth