

# SIX CRITICAL COMPONENTS FOR SDG 6.3

## Does your Country Count?



**Costa Rica**



**Pakistan**



**Tunisia**



**Ghana**



**Korea Environment Corporation**



**Ministry of Environment**



**United Nations Office for Sustainable Development**  
Incheon - ROK

# SIX CRITICAL COMPONENTS FOR SDG 6 AND SDG 6.3

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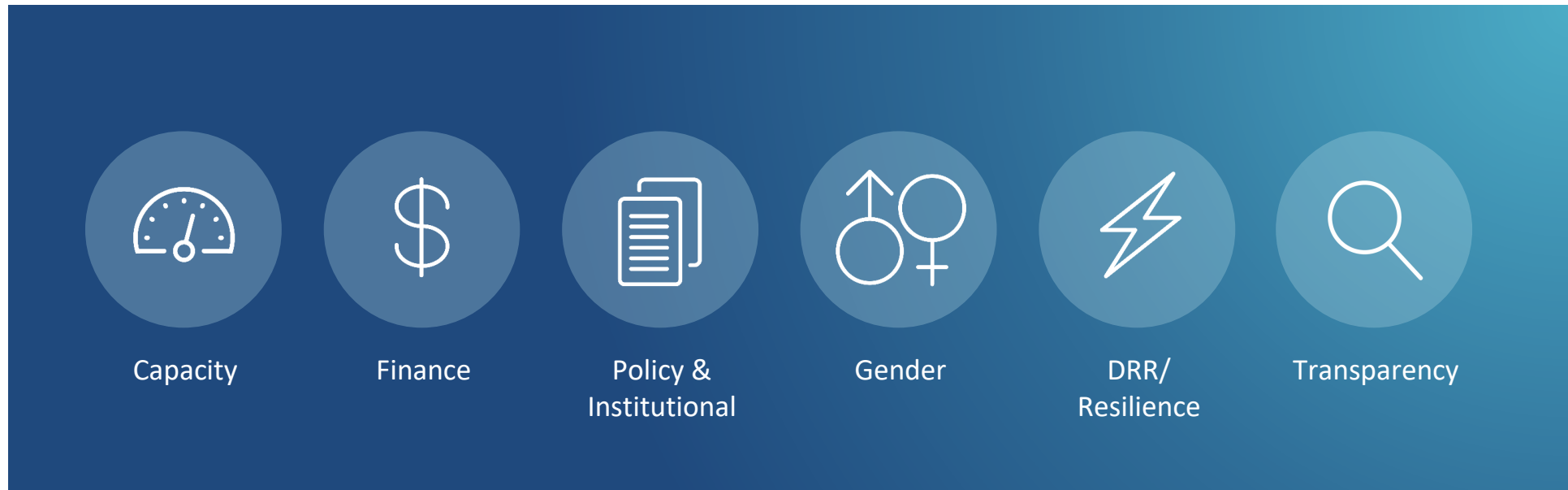
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# INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT TO NATIONAL SDG 6 PROCESSES

To better align international efforts, 6 components, critical to sustainability, need to be assessed, alongside the monitoring of SDG 6 indicators themselves:



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# WHY THESE SIX COMPONENTS

- The importance of each component to water-related sustainable development is supported by available literature;
- Each component is supported by at least one toolkit, indicator checklist or methodology, developed by an authoritative body, which is relevant to all SDG 6 targets (not only 6.1 and 6.2) and which can be - or has already been - adapted to an SDG context for national level use;

**The components have been workshopped with development and water experts and policy makers in 5 countries - Ghana, Tunisia, Pakistan, Costa Rica and Republic of Korea - during 2017**



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# CAPACITY

## *Issues*

- Investment in capacity-building has been a major challenge facing many countries and has to be addressed if SDG 6 is to be met
- Despite references to capacity within SDG 6, the monitoring of indicators for 6.5, 6.a and 6.b may not give a coherent view of the capacity needed to plan for and implement across all SDG 6 targets.

## ***SDG 6.3 needs***

- Developing countries, particularly LIC and LMIC, need international support to build capacity for planning, collecting, and synthesizing wastewater data to report on the status of achieving SDG 6.3, which is currently not systematically available



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# FINANCE

## *Issues*

- 77 % of countries involved with GLAAS have public funding levels that are insufficient to meet targets 6.1 and 6.2 (WHO 2014). The money needed to achieve targets 6.3 to 6.6 are unknown
- The 2030 Agenda has not yet led to tools with which to assess financial and economic options for SDG 6; nor to align different parts of a national finance system with sustainable development overall

## ***SDG 6.3 needs***

- Countries need assistance in evidence-based decision making on which options for wastewater treatment to invest in - based on anticipated costs and benefits, affordability, etc.



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# POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTH

## *Issues*

- BaU policy will mean SDG 6 targets are missed by a wide margin, as policy implementation is already a weakness in many countries
- Despite references to these components within SDG 16 and other SDG targets, monitoring these indicators may not provide the evidence needed to inform decisions on how best to create and implement policy for SDG 6 as a whole

## ***SDG 6.3 needs***

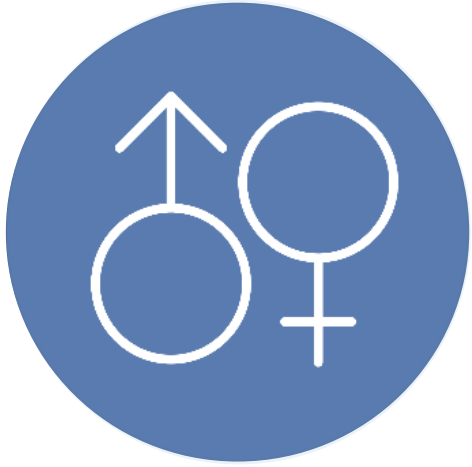
- Policies need to support investments in (1) increasing wastewater collection and treatment to trigger a win-win for those communities irrigating with wastewater and those using wastewater produce, and (2) the environmental and human health.



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# GENDER

## *Issues*

- The gulf between water experts and gender experts is wide and only now being tenuously bridged
- No SDG 6 indicators measure gender dimensions, hence gender will not be included under current international SDG 6 reporting

## ***SDG 6.3 needs***

- Gender mainstreaming in wastewater management is critically important, at levels from farm to state and in contexts from household to private industry.
- Need to adopt gender-sensitive measures and social acceptance of safely managed wastewater.



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# RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE

## *Issues*

- Economic risk around water assets increases: by 2030, around half the WB water sector portfolio would be at risk of exposure to climate change impacts. Up to 90% of all disasters are water-related
- Although the Sendai Framework aims to align with SDGs, linking Sendai and SDG 6 indicators is not straightforward; as yet, there are no mechanisms with which to monitor and report on risk management initiatives under SDG 6.

## ***SDG 6.3 needs***

- Action is needed in areas where large volumes of storm water are produced and end up with wastewater mixing



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# INTEGRITY

## *Issues*

- Every 10 % of investment that is lost to corruption implies annual losses to the sector in excess of US\$ 75 billion; some guesstimates put potential losses many times higher.
- Despite significant international efforts, there is no evidence that corruption has declined in the water sector globally, but it continues to be difficult to monitor and report on.

## ***SDG 6.3 needs***

- Policies and actions aiming at water and wastewater related sustainable development should be built on strategies that ensure transparency, accountability, and stakeholder participation.



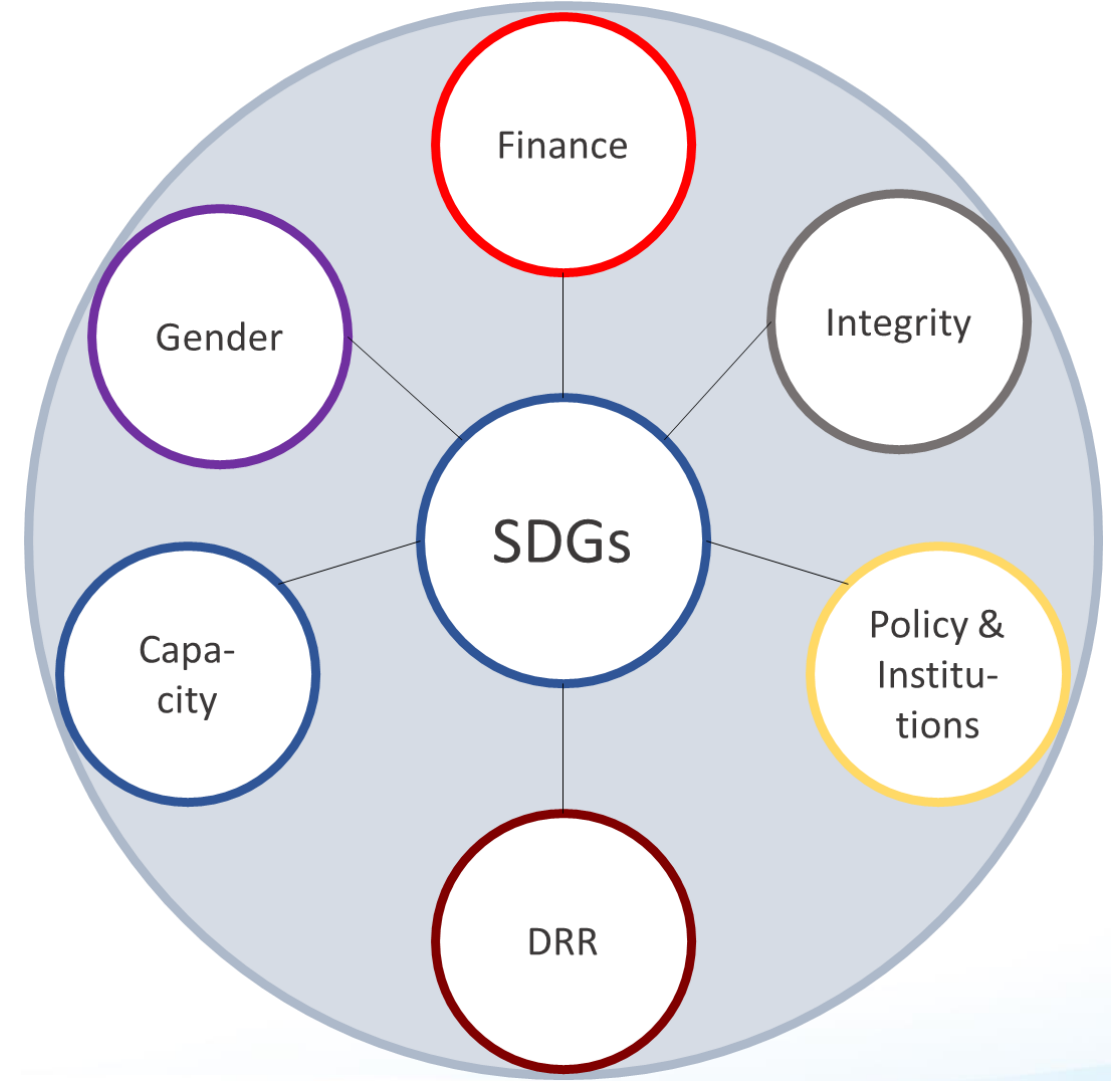
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# SUMMARY

- Coherent international support to strengthen national enabling environments to achieve SDG6 is needed
- 6 components, critical to sustainable water development are proposed and may form the basis for national SDG processes, including SDG6.3
- The system that helps assess these components is described in the next presentation



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