



SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018

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Task force Coordinator



UN-Water Task Force

Members of Taskforce include: CEO Water Mandate, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO (WWAP), UNICEF, UN-Water TAU, WHO, WMO

Data Analysis supported by CDP, PIK, UNESCO-IHP, UNU, ...

UN WATER

HLPF TIMELINE

2013

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

2015

Strengthening integration, implementation and review - the HLPF after 2015

2017

Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world



2019

Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality

2014

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

2016

Ensuring that no one is left behind



2018

Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies



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

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



SDG 6

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

11.5
Disasters

6.4
Water use
and
scarcity

6.3
Waste-water
and water
quality

6.5
Water
manage-
ment

6.a and 6.b
Cooperation
and
participation

6.2
Sanitation
and
hygiene

6.6
Eco-
systems

6.1
Drinking
water

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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

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Objectives

- ✓ Provide the **Global Status of SDG 6**,
- ✓ Explore the **inter/intra-linkages** between SDG 6 and SDG targets and indicators,
- ✓ Provide policy and decision makers with the '**big picture**' on water and sanitation issues, and
- ✓ Provide **policy recommendations** on the acceleration of SDG 6 in the overall Agenda 2030 context.



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Structure



1- Global status for each SDG 6 target/indicator.



2- Analyzing SDG 6 intra-linkages



and its inter-linkages within the 2030 Agenda

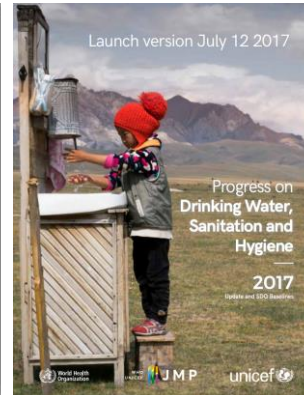
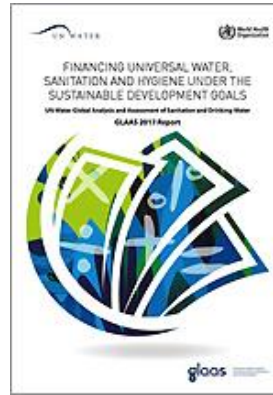
3- The way forward: policy recommendations highlighting the measures to handle the challenges and opportunities.

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Global Status

Chapter 2

Summary of Global Status of targets and indicators based on SDG 6 monitoring mechanisms



UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS)

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)

Integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets (GEMI)



6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.3.1	Wastewater safely treated (WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD)**
6.3.2	Good ambient water quality (UNEP)***
6.4.1	Water use efficiency (FAO)***
6.4.2	Level of water stress (FAO)**
6.5.1	Integrated water resources management (UNEP)**
6.5.2	Transboundary basin area with water cooperation (UNECE, UNESCO)**
6.6.1	Water-related ecosystems (UNEP)***
6.a.1	Water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*
6.b.1	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*

Indicator	Monitoring Mechanism	Custodian Agency	Already in Global Database	Data Source	Available to SR	Number of countries	Global series	Regional series	Scope	Data points/ series
6.1.1	JMP	WHO UNICEF	X	JMP	July 17th	97	X	X	2000-2015	Series
6.2.1	JMP	WHO UNICEF	X	JMP	July 17th	156	X	X	2000-2015	Series
6.3.1	GEMI	WHO Habitat	NO	GEMI	September?	-	-	-	-	-
6.3.2	GEMI	UNEP	NO	GEMI	(end October) November 15 th	28 (60 expected)	-	-	-	-
6.4.1	GEMI	FAO	NO	GEMI	Not clear	-	-	-	-	-
6.4.2	GEMI	FAO	X	AQUASTAT	Not clear for new data	-	-	-	-	Scattered series
6.5.1	GEMI	UNEP	X	UNEP	November 15th	60 (100+ expected)	-	X	2017	-
6.5.2	GEMI	UNECE UNESCO	NO	GEMI	Latest Deadline	81 (so far)	-	-	-	-
6.6.1	GEMI	UNEP	NO	GEMI	(end October) November 15 th	28 (60 expected)	-	-	-	-
6.a.1	GLAAS	WHO	X	GLAAS	Available	70	2000-2015	x	2010-2015	Points
6.b.1	GLAAS	WHO	X	GLAAS	Available	74			2016/2017 survey	Points

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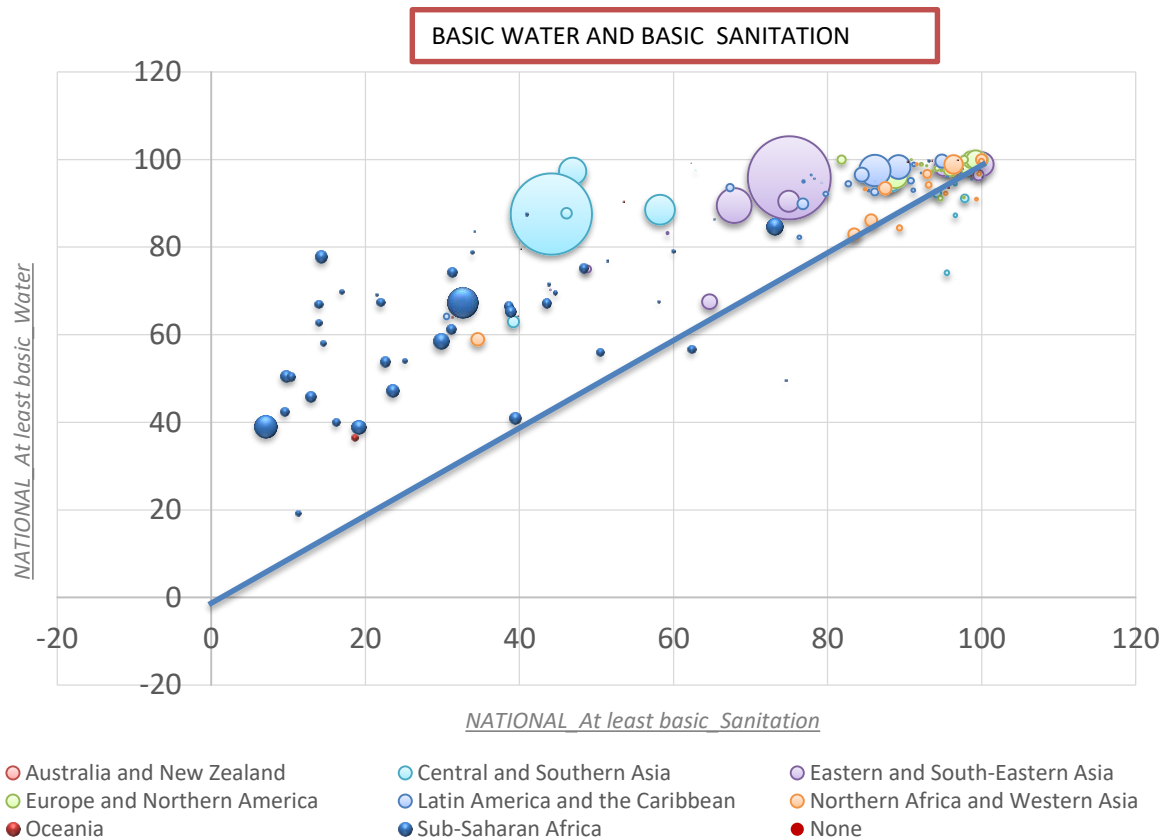
Structure

Chapter 3

Analysis of INTRA-LINKAGES between SDG 6 targets and indicators

Example:

Is the new focus on safe water and sanitation facilities of SDG 6.1 and 6.2 going to help close the gap observed in the unequal access to these services?



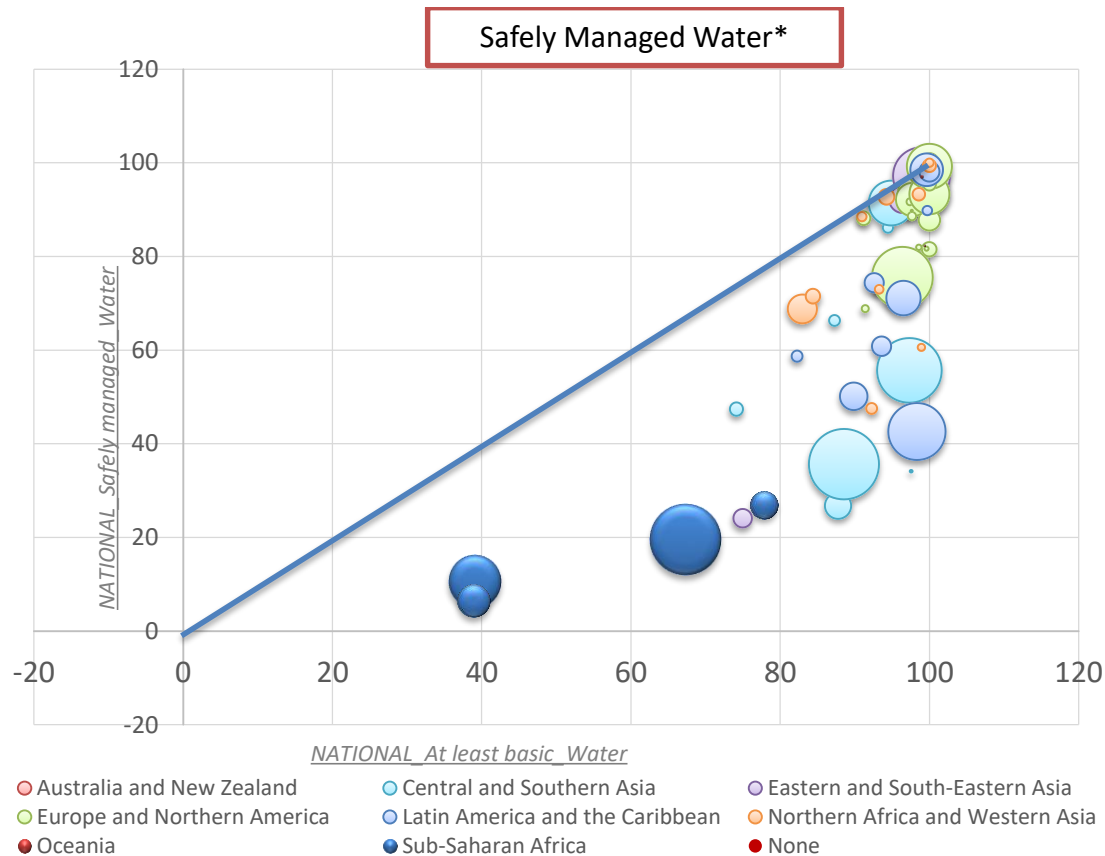
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Structure

Chapter 2 & 3

Analysis of INTRA-LINKAGES between
SDG 6 targets and indicators

What are the trajectories of
progress from basic to safely
managed services?



* 'Safely managed' estimates are only available for a sub-set of countries (96 for water and 84 for sanitation)

Source: JMP, 2017

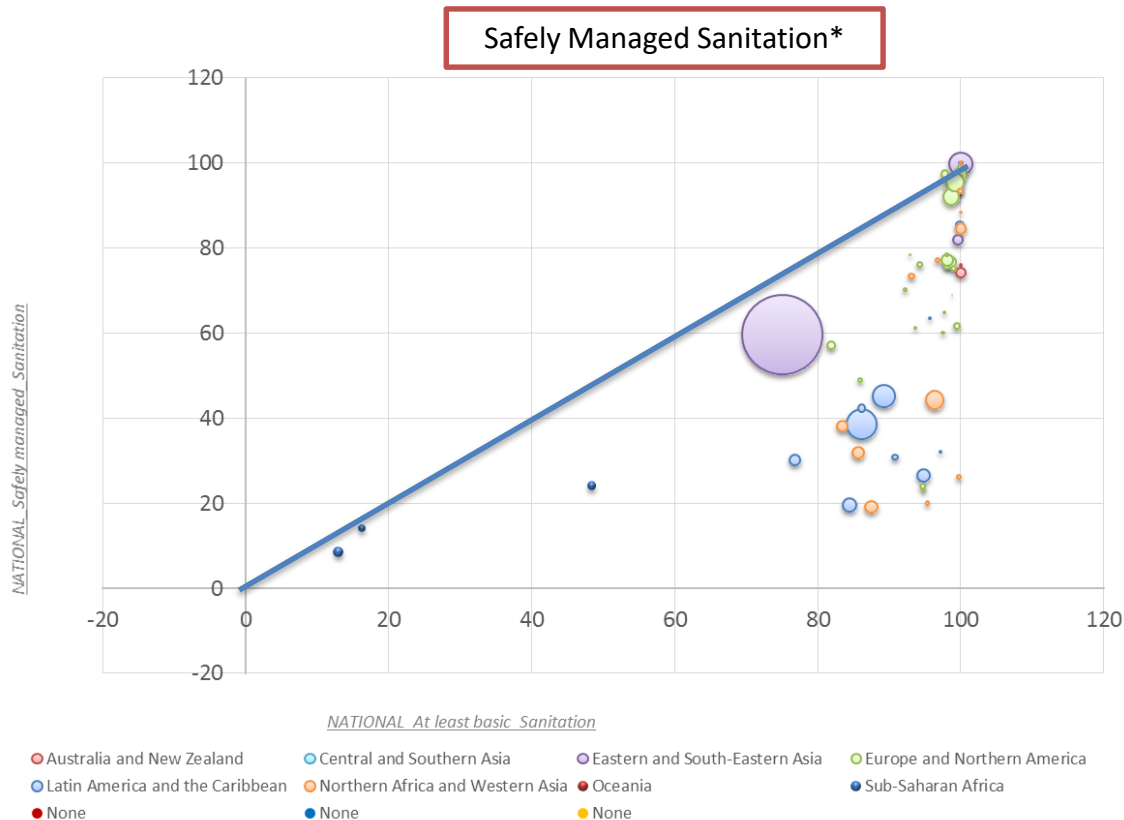
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Structure

Chapter 2 & 3

Analysis of INTRA-LINKAGES between SDG 6 targets and indicators

What are the trajectories of progress from basic to safely managed services?



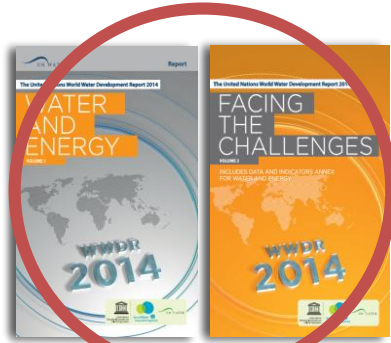
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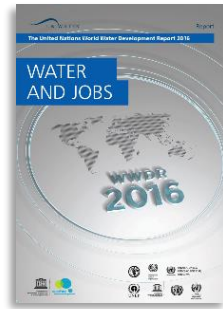
Inter-linkages

Chapter 4

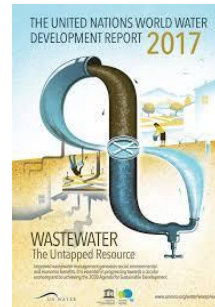
Quantitative and qualitative analysis of INTER-LINKAGES between SDG 6 targets and indicators



SDG 6 and 7



SDG 6 and 8



SDG 6 and 3

SDG 6 and 11

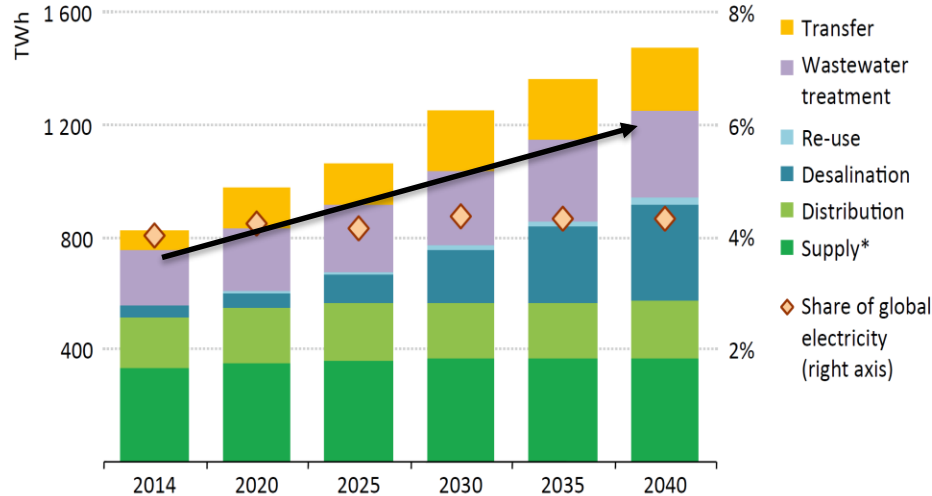
SDG 6 and 14

Etc...

Contributions to inter-linkages

SDG (question's number)	Agency	Contact person
SDG 1 (4.1)	UNICEF	Tom Slaymaker - tslaymaker@unicef.org
SDG 2 (4.2.b)	FAO	Marlos de Souza - Marlos.DeSouza@fao.org
SDG 2–5 (4.2 to 4.5)	WHO	Sophie Boisson - boissons@who.int
SDG 4 (higher education)	UNU	Smakhtin, Vladimir (vladimir.smakhtin@unu.edu) and Colin Mayfield - (mayfield@uwaterloo.ca)
SDG 7 (4.6)	UNIDO / WWAP	John Payne - johnpayne@jgpa.ca
SDG 8 (4.7)	ILO	Carrion-Crespo, Carlos - carrion-crespo@ilo.org
SDG 9 (4.8)	CEO Water Mandate	Tien Shiao - tshiao@pacinst.org
SDG 10-16 (4.9/4.15)	UNDP	Marianne Kjellen (marianne.kjellen@undp.org) and Alejandro Jiménez (Alejandro.Jimenez@siwi.org)
SDG 11 (4.10)	UNU/IHP	Smakhtin, Vladimir and Manzoor Qadir (Manzoor.Qadir@unu.edu), and Makarigakis, Alexandros K. (a.makarigakis@unesco.org)
SDG 12 (4.11)	FAO	Marlos de Souza - Marlos.DeSouza@fao.org
SDG 13 (4.12)	UNU	Vladimir Smakhtin - vladimir.smakhtin@unu.edu
SDG 14 (4.13)	UNEP	Hartwig Kremer – Hartwig.kremer@unep.org
SDG 15 (4.14)	UNEP	Stuart Crane - Stuart.Crane@unep.org
SDG 17 (4.16)	WWAP	Data Analyst: Kimberly Patrick kj.patrick@unesco.org

Energy Demand for Water



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

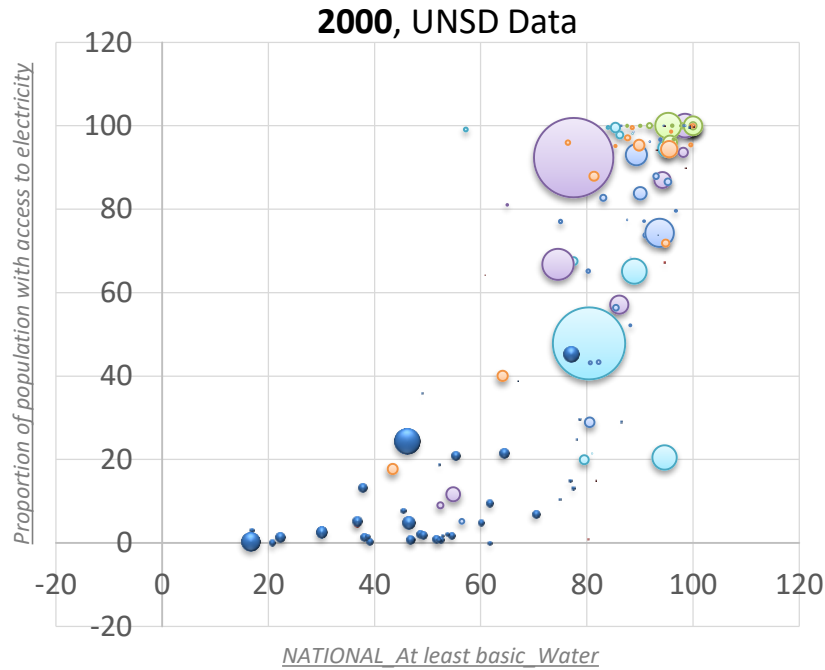
* Supply includes groundwater and surface water treatment.

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

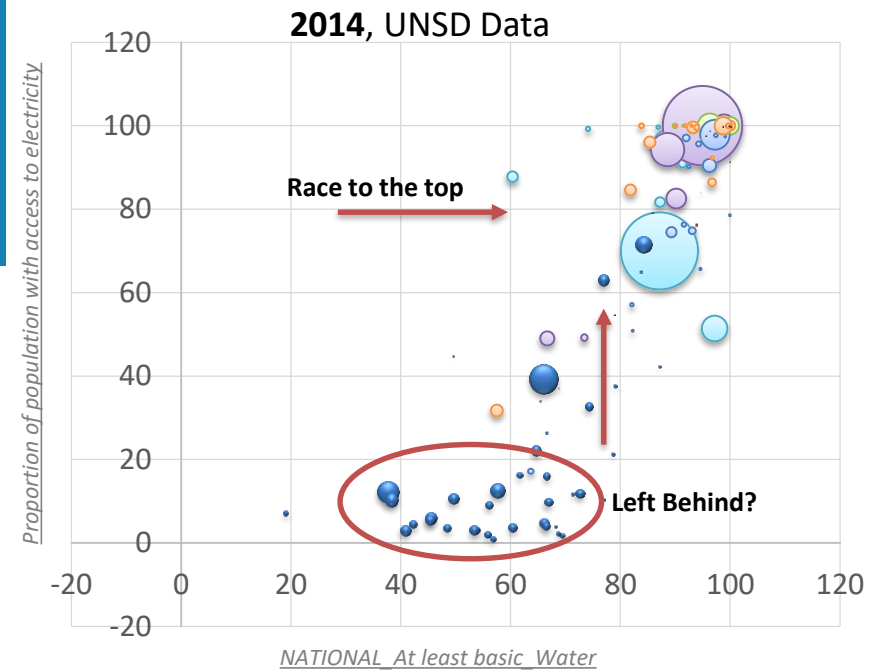
In 2014, the water sector consumed 4% of the total electricity production: 40% for extraction, 25% for wastewater treatment and 20% for water distribution.

To 2040 the amount of energy used in the water sector is **projected to double** (IEA, 2016c).

WATER, ENERGY AND SOCIAL EQUITY



- Australia and New Zealand
- Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Oceania
- Central and Southern Asia
- Europe and Northern America
- Northern Africa and Western Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa



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WATER, POVERTY AND HEALTH

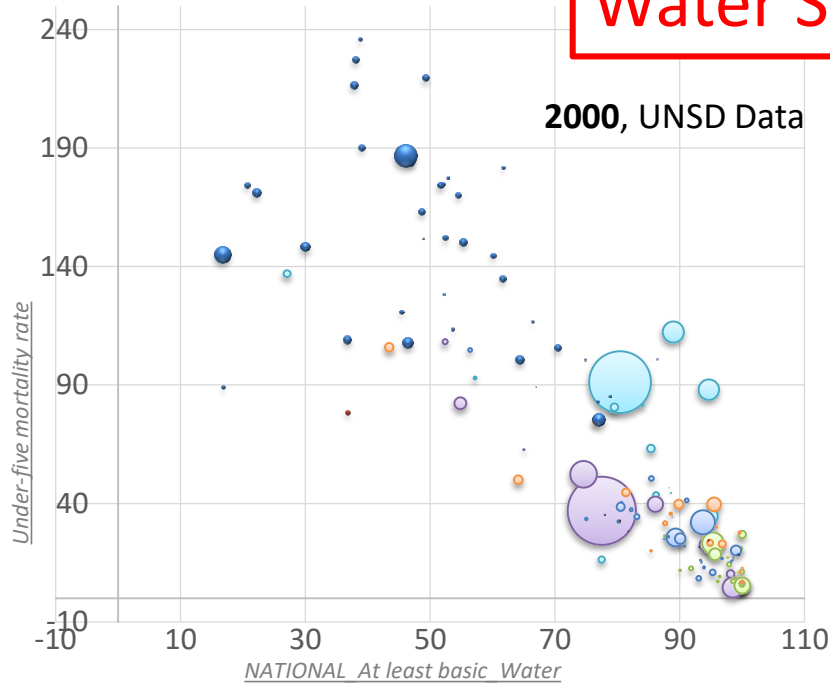
Water and sanitation interlinkages
across the 2030 Agenda for
Sustainable Development



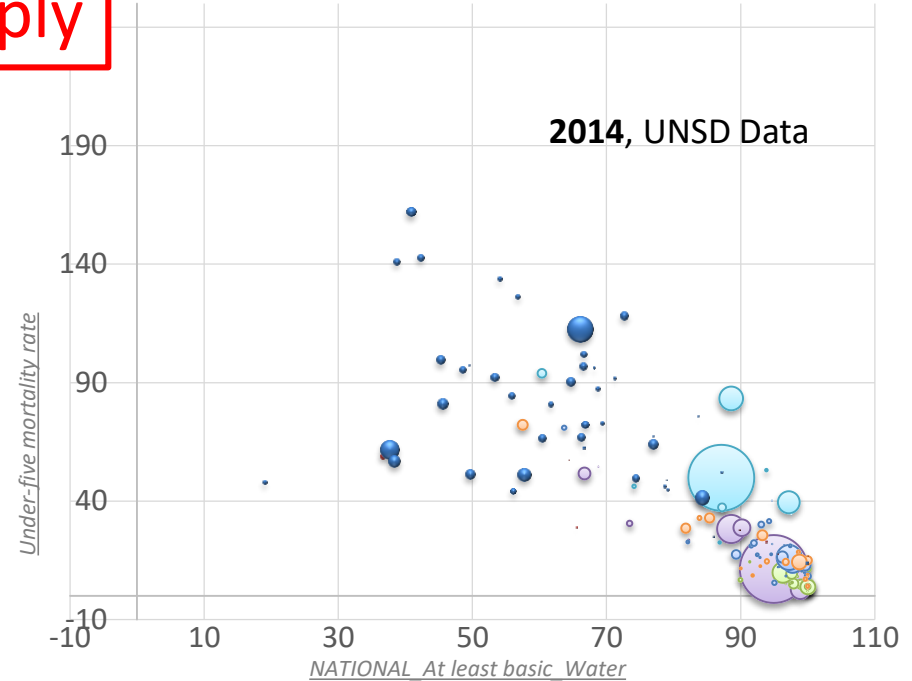
Targets	6.1	6.2	6.3
3.1, 3.2, 3.8 ... reduce ... maternal mortality ... / ... end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age ... / Achieve ... access to quality essential health-care services ...			
3.3, 3.9 ... combat ... water-borne diseases and other communicable diseases / ... reduce ... deaths and illnesses from ... water and soil pollution ...			

3.2 By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and **under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births**

Water Supply



- Australia and New Zealand
- Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Oceania
- Central and Southern Asia
- Europe and Northern America
- Northern Africa and Western Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

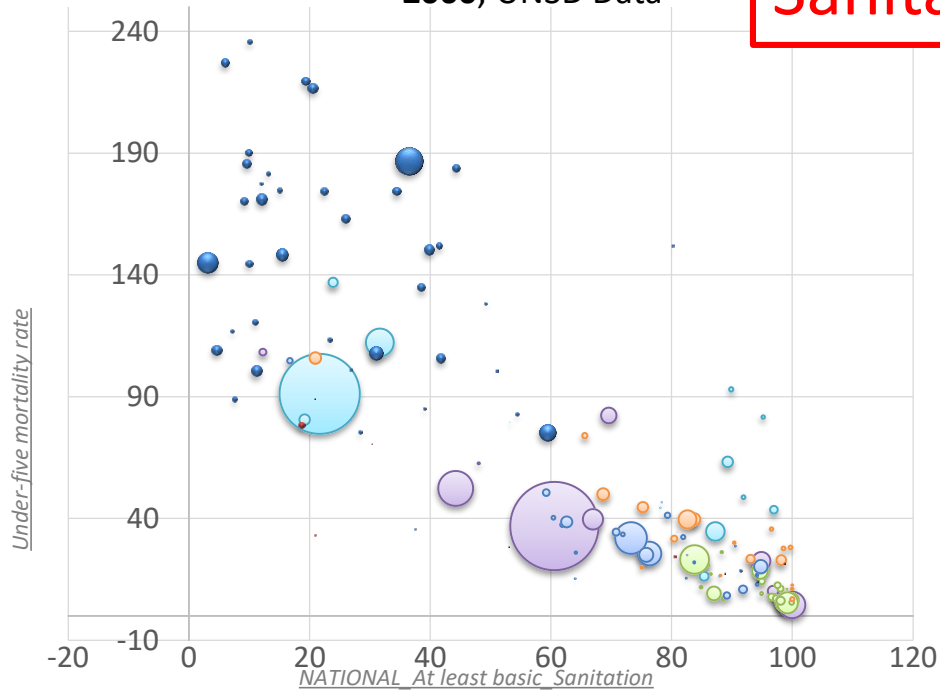


- Australia and New Zealand
- Eastern and South-Eastern Asia
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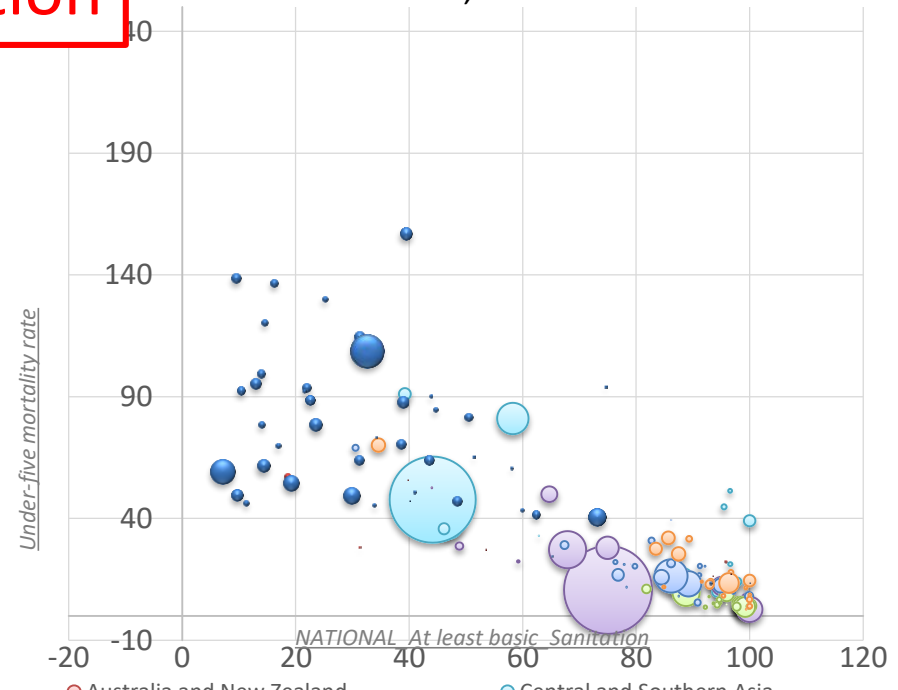
WATER, POVERTY AND HEALTH

Sanitation

2000, UNSD Data



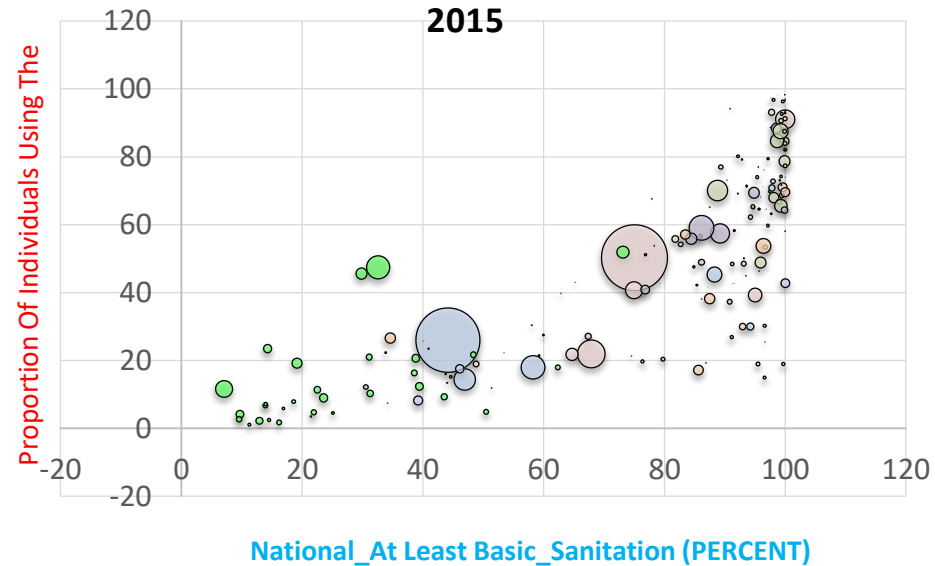
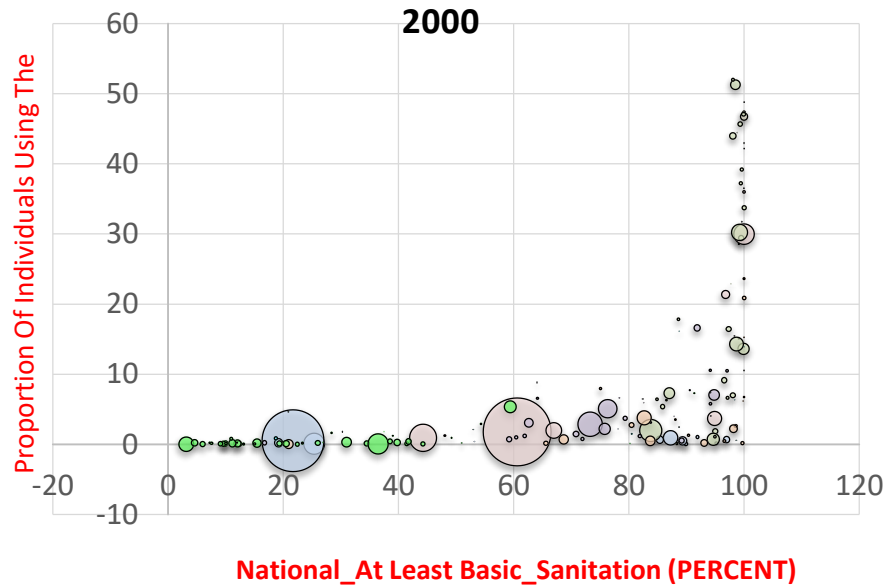
2014, UNSD Data



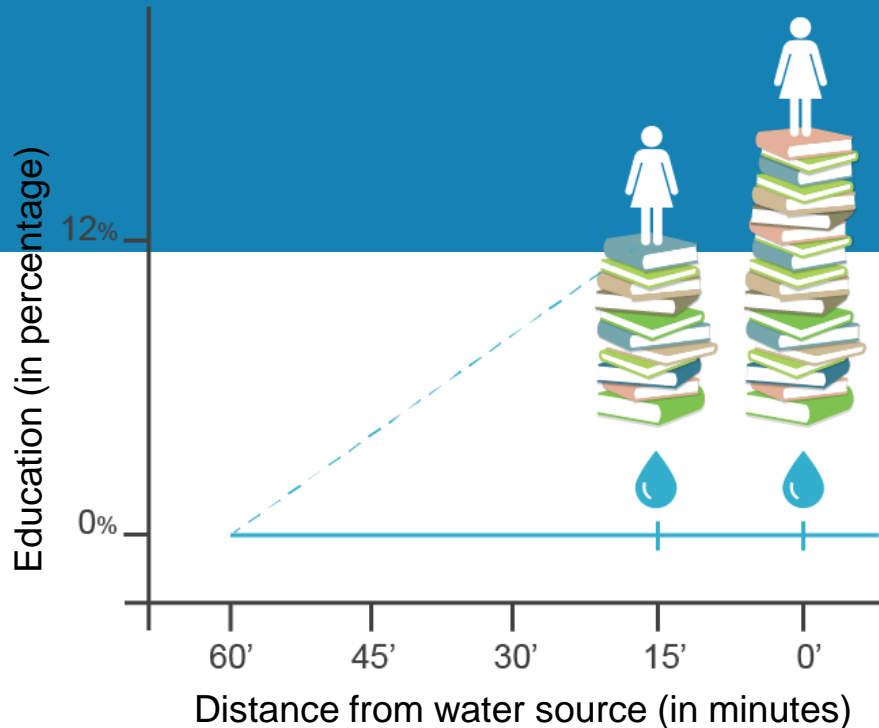
- Australia and New Zealand
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WATER, HEALTH AND INTERNET USE



WATER, POVERTY AND GENDER



SDG 6 - SDG 1 – SDG 5

Poverty-oriented water interventions can have direct, immediate and long-term social, economic and environmental benefits

BETTER
HEALTH



REDUCED
HEALTH COST



TIME
SAVING



INCREASED
PRODUCTIVITY



Source: Nauges, C. and Strand, J. 2011.

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Structure



6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION



Chapter 5

Presentation of **POLICY RELEVANT MESSAGES** aiming to **ACCELERATE THE IMPLEMENTATION** of the overall 2030 Agenda.

Policy messages based on the previous discussions/case studies will be summarized and put in context.



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Concluding Remarks

- Data challenges!
- Use of complementary data, examples/case studies
- Establishment of External Review Panel
- Drafting team, search for Editor
- First draft: End of 2017/early 2018
- Launch: End of May/early June 2018



Thank you!

This work is only possible due to the support from:

UN-Water Task Force

CEO Water Mandate, FAO, ILO, UNDP,
UNECE, UNEP,
UNESCO –WWAP (coordinator), UNICEF,
UN-Water TAU, WHO and WMO.
Contribution to data analysis by UNESCO
–IHP, UNU, 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





HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The main United Nations platform dealing with sustainable development (2013) has the mandate to:

- Provide **political leadership and recommendations** for sustainable development,
- **Follow-up and review progress** in implementing sustainable development commitments,
- Enhance the integration of economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development,
- Have a focused, dynamic and action-oriented agenda,
- Consider new and emerging **sustainable development challenges**

#HLPF 2017

* Updated 19 July 2017



DAYS



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS



MINISTERS, CABINET SECRETARIES, DEPUTY MINISTERS



REGISTERED STAKEHOLDER REPRESENTATIVES



SDGs UNDER REVIEW



MEETINGS



SIDE EVENTS



SPECIAL EVENTS



LEARNING COURSES & WORKSHOP

VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEWS

TO BE PRESENTED (2017)



HLPF - July 2018

HLPF TIMELINE



SINCE 2012 WATER CRISES IN THE TOP 5 GLOBAL RISK

IN TERMS OF IMPACT

Top 5 Global Risks in Terms of Impact



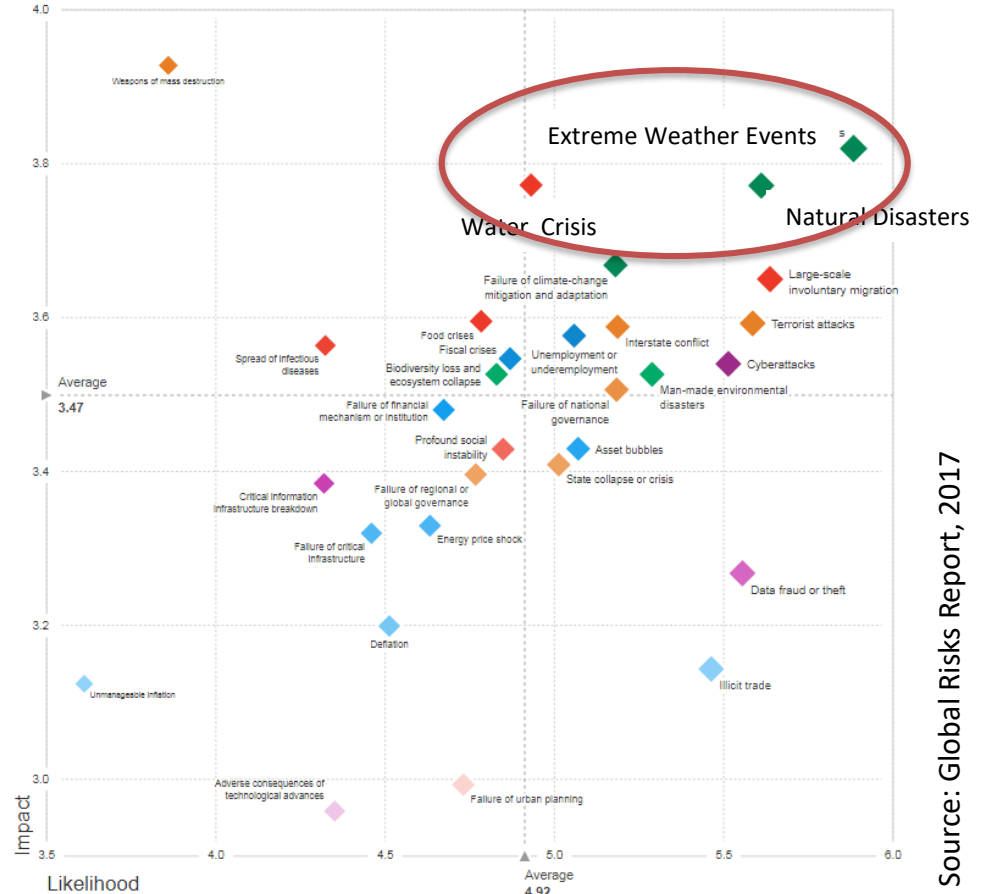
■ Economic
 ■ Environmental
 ■ Geopolitical
 ■ Societal
 ■ Technological

IN 2017

WATER CRISIS AND
EXTREME WEATHER
EVENTS PRESENT HIGH
IMPACT AND HIGH
LIKELIHOOD.

The Global Risks Landscape 2017

What is the impact and likelihood of global risks?

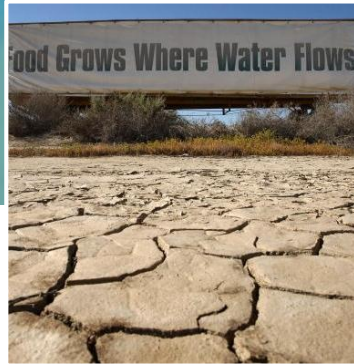


GLOBAL CHALLENGES AND THE WATER CRISIS



844 millions PEOPLE lack BASIC Drinking WATER service ([JMP, 2017](#))

2,3 billions PEOPLE do NOT have access to BASIC SANITATION ([JMP, 2017](#))



Agriculture in 2050 will need to produce almost 50% more food, feed and biofuel than it did in 2012 ([FAO, 2017](#)).

FAO estimates that more than 40 % of the world's rural population lives in river basins classified as water scarce ([FAO, 2011b](#))



Global water demand in terms of water withdrawals is projected to increase by some 55% due to growing demands from manufacturing (400%), thermal electricity generation (140%) and domestic use (130%) ([OECD, 2012](#))



Rainfall and temperatures are projected to become more variable with climate change. Higher incidence of droughts will have heavy impacts on rainfed smallholder farming systems in highland areas and in the tropics, accounting for 80% of the world's cropland and produce about 60% of global agricultural output ([FAO, 2011b](#)).

INTERLINKAGES BETWEEN SDG 6 AND OTHER SDGs

Dedicated Water Goal



Directly Related



Indirectly Related

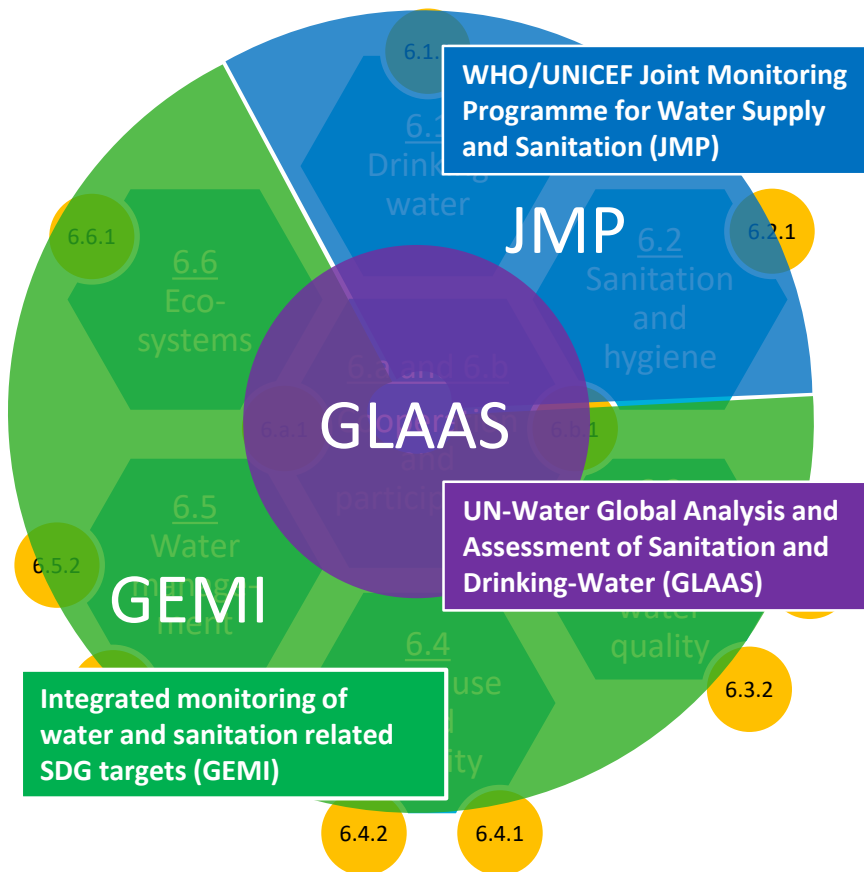


Source: UN-Water, 2016

WORKING IN ISOLATION is not only an outdated idea, but also not feasible
Interconnections between goals by design

SDG 6 Global Monitoring

- ✓ Develop **methodologies and tools** to monitor SDG 6 global indicators
- ✓ **Raise awareness** at national and global levels about SDG 6 monitoring
- ✓ Enhance **country capacity in monitoring** (technical and institutional)

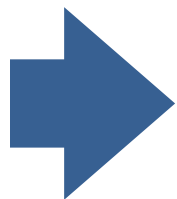


6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)*
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)*
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6.b.1	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*

* means tiers' number



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



..., and there will be further Reports on other SDGs, UN reports, national/regional/global SDG reports, academic papers, strategy papers etc.



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Structure

Chapter 3

Analysis of INTRA-LINKAGES between SDG 6 targets and indicators

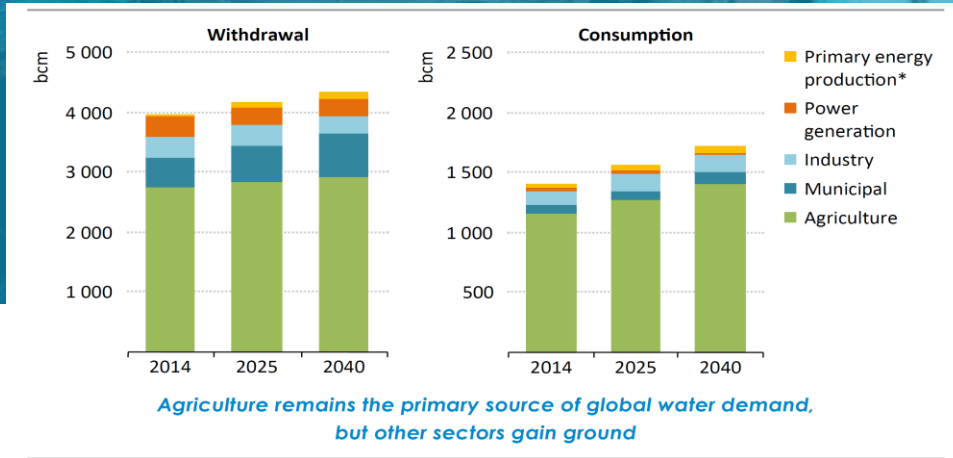
Example:

The effectiveness of water efficiency actions: is the impact on water efficiency (6.4) dependent on the level of participation (6.6)? Are there any inter-linkages between 6.4 and 6.6 indicators yet? Are there any local or national differences, and what are the possible reasons?

Data is not available to all SDG 6 indicators yet!



WATER DEMAND FOR ENERGY

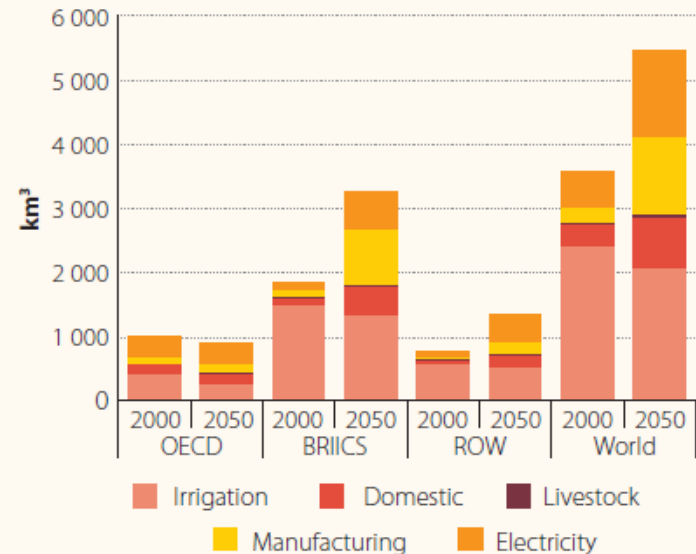


* Primary energy production includes fossil fuels and biofuels.

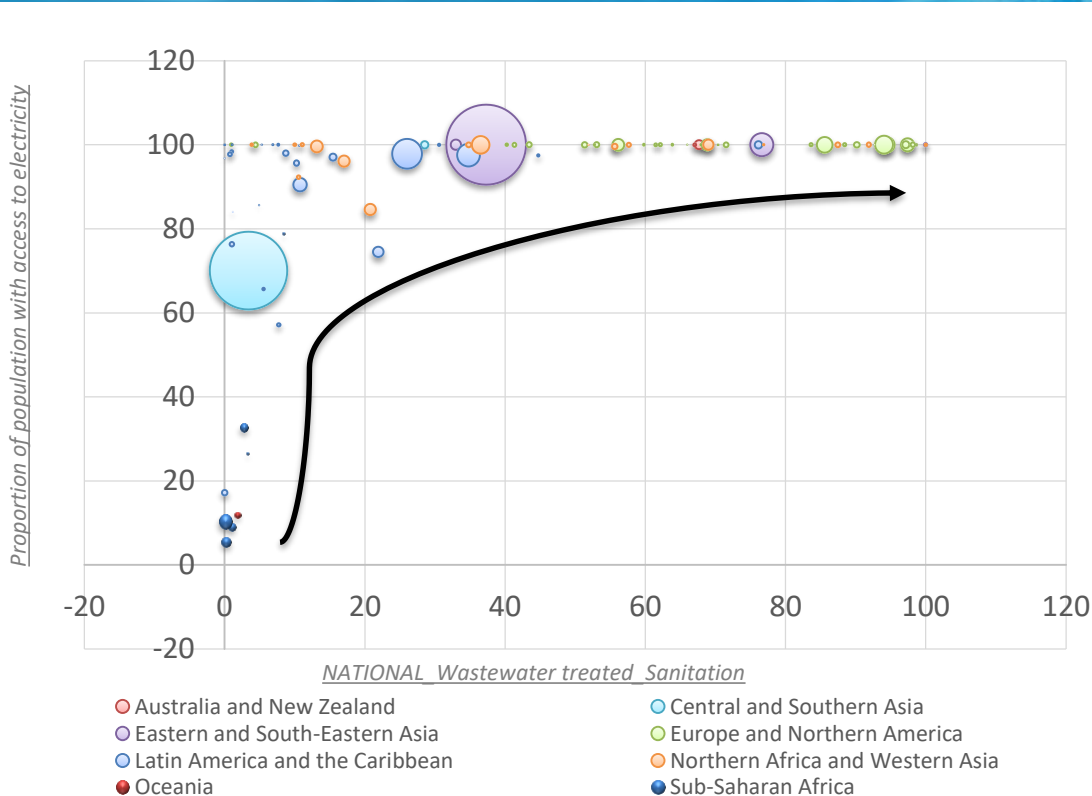
Energy in 2014, including power supply and primary energy production, took about 10% of worldwide water withdrawals and about 3% of total water consumption (IEA, 2016a).

Projections to 2040 show that water withdrawals for energy will rise by less than 2% (to about 400 bcm), but that consumption increases by almost 60% (over 75 bcm) due to advanced cooling and biofuels.

Global water demand (freshwater withdrawals): Baseline Scenario, 2000 and 2050



ENERGY DEMAND FOR WATER



Nowadays 25% of energy consumption in the water sector was used for wastewater treatment, but few countries have a higher coverage of it. Therefore, while WWT coverage increases, energy consumption for wastewater treatment will follow. **Is it a possibility to explore less energy intensive WWTP or use WWTP that can produce energy?**