

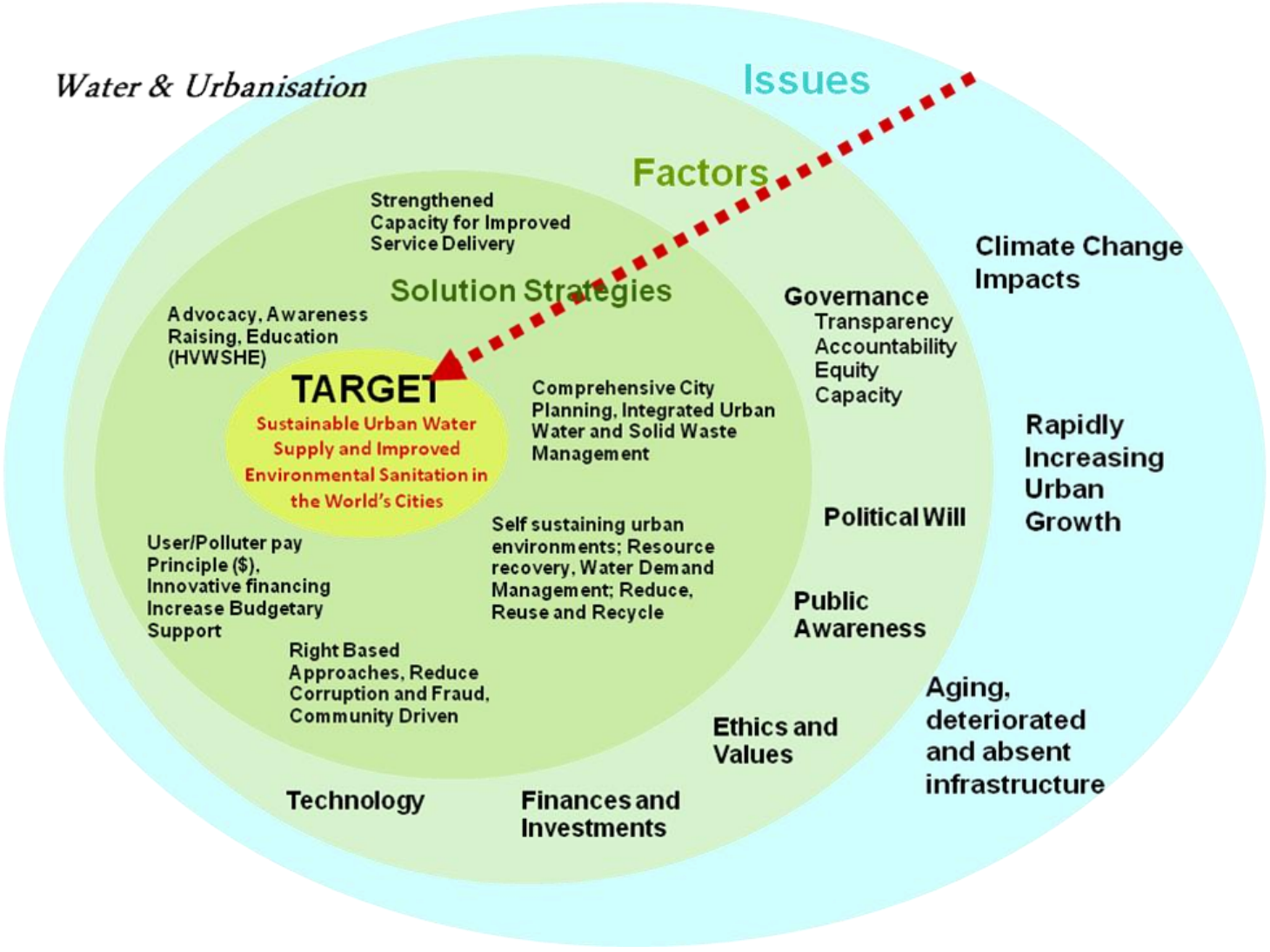
Role of Water Utilities in SDGs and The New Urban Agenda



Dr Graham Alabaster
Chief of Sanitation & Waste Management, UNHABITAT

Water and Urbanization

Issues and Solutions





Water and Cities

Global Commitments

SDG 6
ensuring
availability and
sustainable
management
of water and
sanitation for
all.



Other SDGs
with specific
water-related
targets to be
achieved
before their
success is
possible.



2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

**Universal access to safe and affordable drinking water,
sanitation and hygiene for all by 2030**

**Principle of Leaving No One Behind - Reaching the furthest
behind first**

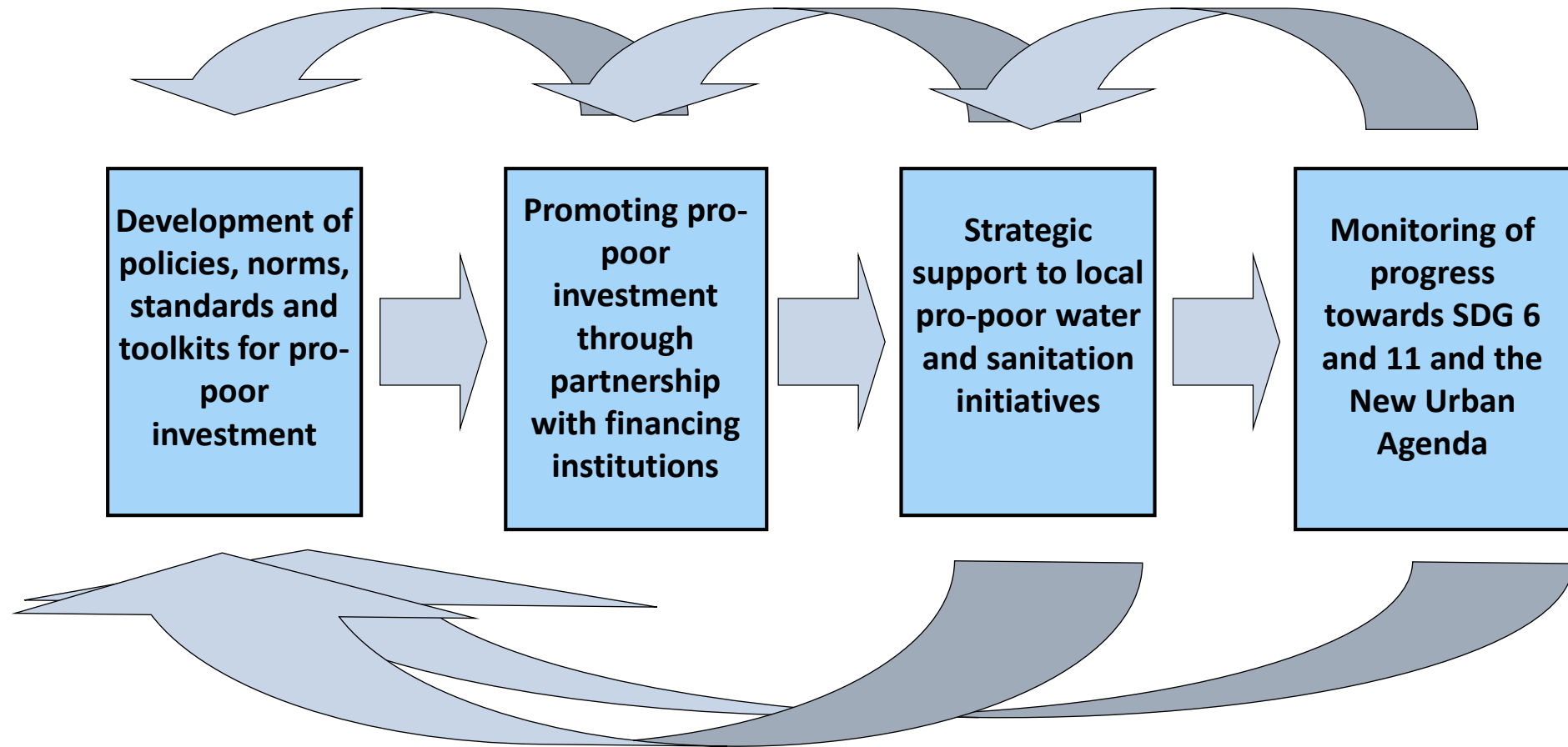
Water and Cities

Global Commitments

Ensure universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all; as well as access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all; and end open defecation, with special attention to the needs and safety of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.



Supporting the achievement of SDG 6 and 11 and New Urban Agenda



The Urban Basic Services Trust Fund

A tool for delivering integrated infrastructure and basic services

- UN-Habitat launched the Water and Sanitation Trust Fund (WSTF) in 2003 to support countries lagging behind in MDGs.
- Between 2004 and 2013, WSTF was capitalized with USD141 million.
- Main donors include **Norway, Canada, Spain, Netherlands, Sweden, GSF, GEF, ADWEA, AfDB, EIB, Coca Cola.**
- In preparation for the SDGs, WSTF was renamed Urban Basic Services Trust Fund.
- Continuation of the WATSAN activities with additional thematic areas: urban mobility, energy, waste management and drainage.
- A 5-Year Strategic Plan similar to Subprogramme 4 (Urban Basic Services)
- Proposes to mobilize USD60 million in 5 years.
- Between 2014 and 2017, contributions to the UBST stood at USD37.9 million.

UN-Habitat Urban Basic Services Trust Fund Achievements

- 2 million people provided with safe drinking water and sanitation.
- Over USD500 million leveraged through partnership with development banks
- 36 countries have adopted pro-poor watsan policies
- 200 service provider institutions supported through capacity development activities.
- Knowledge products - 3 global reports, toolkits, guides, etc.
- MDG/SDG monitoring mechanisms improved through increased collaboration with JMP and GEMI



SDG Global monitoring initiatives

GEMI: A Inter-Agency Partnership for Monitoring SDG 6 and 11

- Inter-agency monitoring initiative established in 2014 under UN-Water.
- Composed of UN-Habitat, UNEP, WHO, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, WMO.
- Objective is to provide Member States with a monitoring guide and report on global progress towards SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6.
- UN-Habitat and WHO responsible for SDG target 6.3.

Timelines:

- Developing monitoring methodologies – 2014-2015.
- Proof-of-concept trial in 7 pilot countries - Senegal, Uganda, Bangladesh, Netherlands, Peru, Jordan and Fiji - 2015-16.
- Evaluation - 2015-16
- Global roll-out - 2016-17
- Baseline reports for all SDG 6 indicators - 2017-18

Donors:

- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
- Netherlands



urban water and sanitation operators face big challenges

Water quality and quantity compromised

Old, inadequate infrastructure

Rapid, unplanned urbanization

Financial constraints

**CAPACITY
GOVERNANCE
FINANCE**



6.2 Sanitation and Hygiene



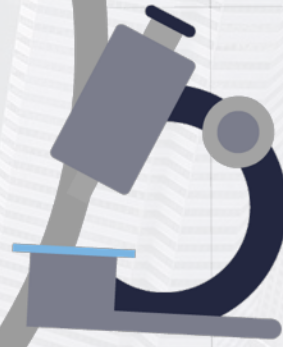
6.1 Safe drinking water



Effective water Operators are central to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6



6.3 Water quality & Wastewater



6.4 Water use and scarcity

6.6 Water related ecosystems



6.5 Integrated water resources management

- 6A.** International cooperation and capacity-building
- 6B.** Stakeholder participation

SDG Indicator	Description	Contributing Utility Data/Records
6.1	<p>Drinking Water 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water service coverage (Household connections/ Public water points) • Water Consumption and production • Quality of Service (e.g. water quality, customer satisfaction, continuity of service) • Billing and collection (tariff/ connection charge) • Non Revenue Water – Network performance • Affordability of services (pro-poor) • <i>Cost and Staffing</i>
6.2	<p>Sanitation and hygiene 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewerage service coverage • Network performance (Drainage and storm water management) • Billing and collection (sewerage - connection charge) • Wastewater treatment • <i>Cost and Staffing</i>
6.3	<p>Water quality and wastewater 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wastewater collection and treatment (treatment levels – water quality monitoring, volume, source – household/ economic activity) • Operating Costs • Billing and collection (residential/industrial tariff- wastewater) • Affordability of services – customer satisfaction
6.4	<p>Water use and scarcity 6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non revenue water • Metering practices • Network performance • Water Demand management • Catchment management • Public Awareness • Recycling and reuse • Disaster preparedness and climate change adaptation

SDG Indicator	Description	Contributing Utility Data/Records
6.5	Water resource management 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0- 100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable urban water planning • Water resources management plans(water demand/ water supply/ resilience planning)
6.6	Water-related ecosystems 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Catchment management plans
6.a	International cooperation and capacity-building 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water integrity and Ethics • International cooperation agreements • WASH Promotion
6.b	Stakeholder participation 6.b.2 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholder participation • Public Awareness • Customer relations and communication
11.5	Water-related disasters 11.5.2 Direct disaster economic loss in relation to global GDP, including disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sustainable urban water planning • Climate change action

Why Utilities Should Take Interest in the SDGs?



Benefit to the water industry of advancing the SDGs

Global Goals for Local Communities: Urban water advancing the UN SGGs – Water Services Association of Australia. 2017

Why Utilities Should Take Interest in the SDGs?



Water is a vital part of the social fabric in every community and through the delivery of essential water and sanitation services, our activities support many of the SDGs. We are using the priorities set out by the SDGs as a lens to review and enrich our strategy to ensure we can maximise the value we provide to our community.

- Sue O'Connor, Chair, Yarra Valley Water -

Companies can contribute through their core activities, and we ask companies everywhere to assess their **impact**, **set ambitious goals** and **communicate transparently about the results**.

- Ban ki Moon, former UNSG -



New Urban Agenda

calls for ...



Equip(ping) public water and sanitation utilities with the capacity to implement sustainable water management systems, sustainable maintenance of urban infrastructure services, (...and promote) the universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water, and adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.



IMPLEMENTING
THE NEW
URBAN AGENDA

WOPs



**Operators with
know-how to
share**



**Operators in
need of capacity
support**

WOPs

Definition

Water Operator Partnerships

Not-for profit partnerships between two or more water and/or sanitation operators carried out in the objective of strengthening their capacity to sustainably provide quality services to all.

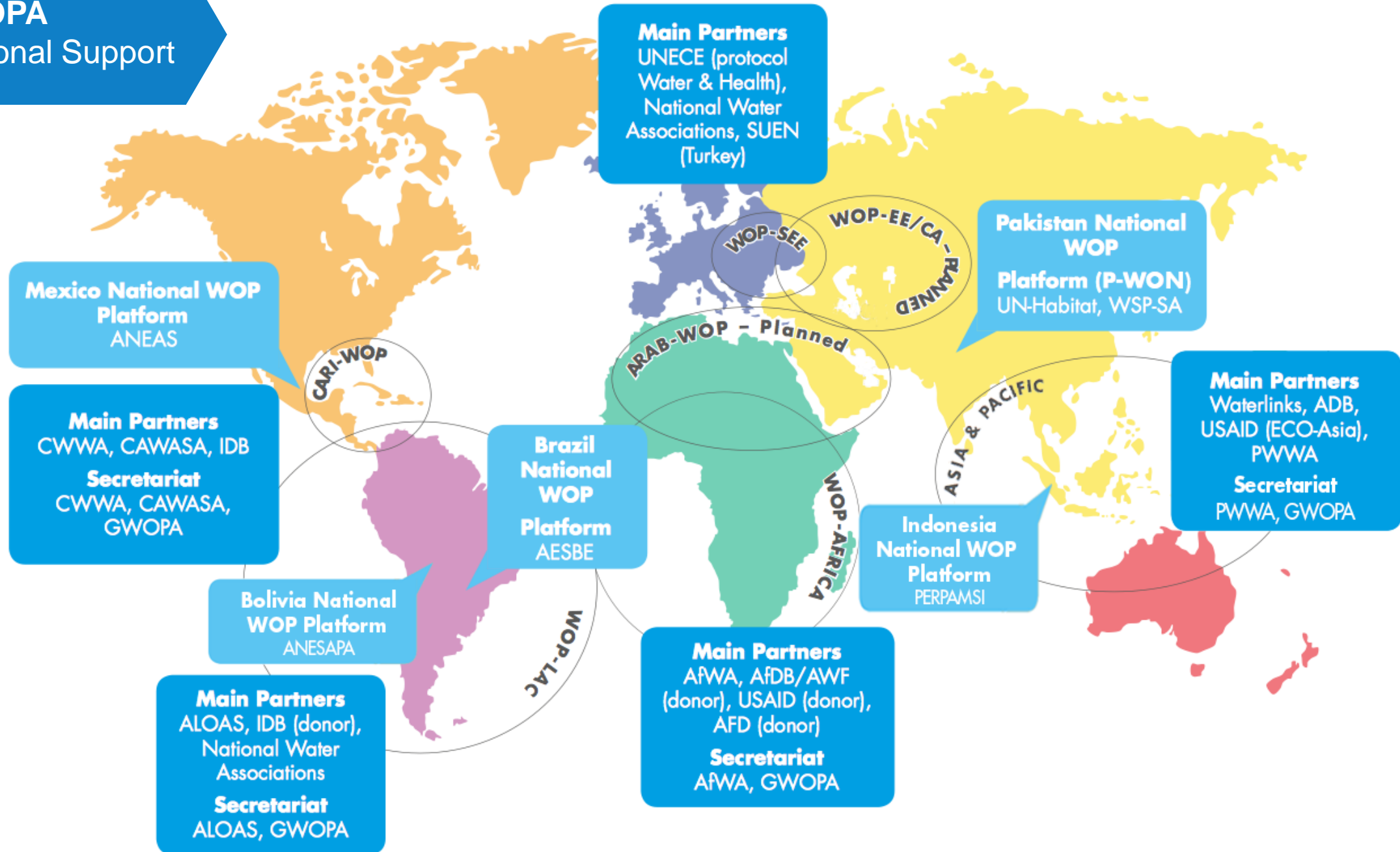
UN HABITAT FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

UN-Habitat asked by former UN Secretary
General to lead creation of the global
mechanism to support and coordinate
Water Operators' Partnerships



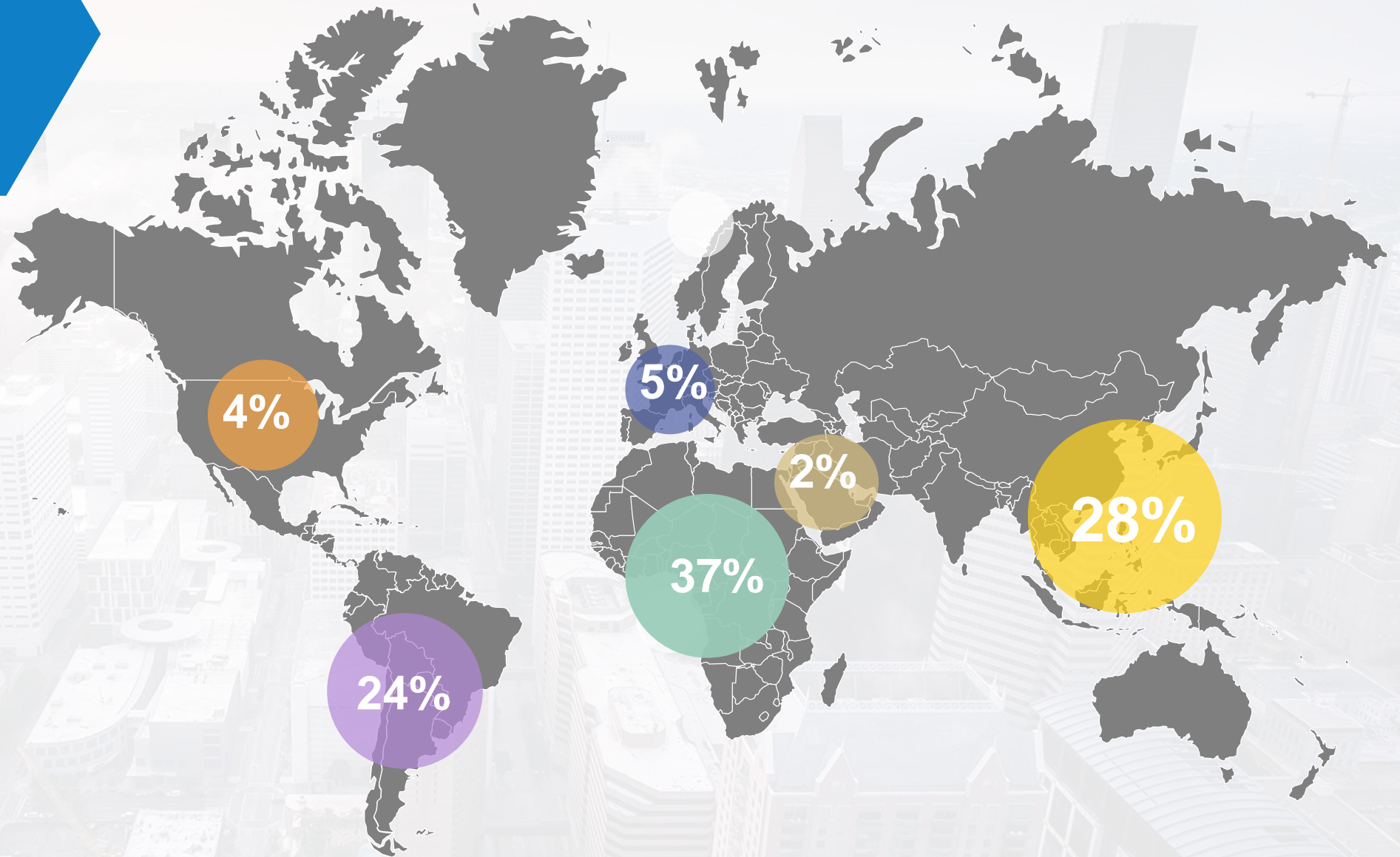
Helping
Water
Operators
Help One
Another

GWOPA Regional Support



WOP

Recipient Regions
GWOPA Database
(221)



Concluding Comments

- Global Water Operators' Partnerships Alliance (GWOPA) Identified by the United Nations Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB) as a critical force for improving access to water for the world's poorest and has supported over 200 water utilities serving over 1.5 million customers globally
- GWOPA is routed in aims and objectives of SDG 6 and the New Urban Agenda
- GWOPA presents a unique opportunity to build capacity and can be applied to all areas of the water sector
- Future opportunities to monitor the SDGs and most importantly, to operationalize the SDGs at the local level in policy formulation and action
- UN-Habitat-GWOPA stand ready to build on existing partners and look forward to working with new partners