



International Water  
Management Institute

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

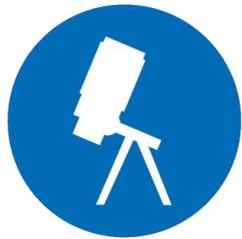
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Strategic Program Director – Water, Food & Ecosystems

Innovative water solutions for sustainable development

Food · Climate · Growth

# Science for a Transformative Agenda



## VISION

A water secure world



## MISSION

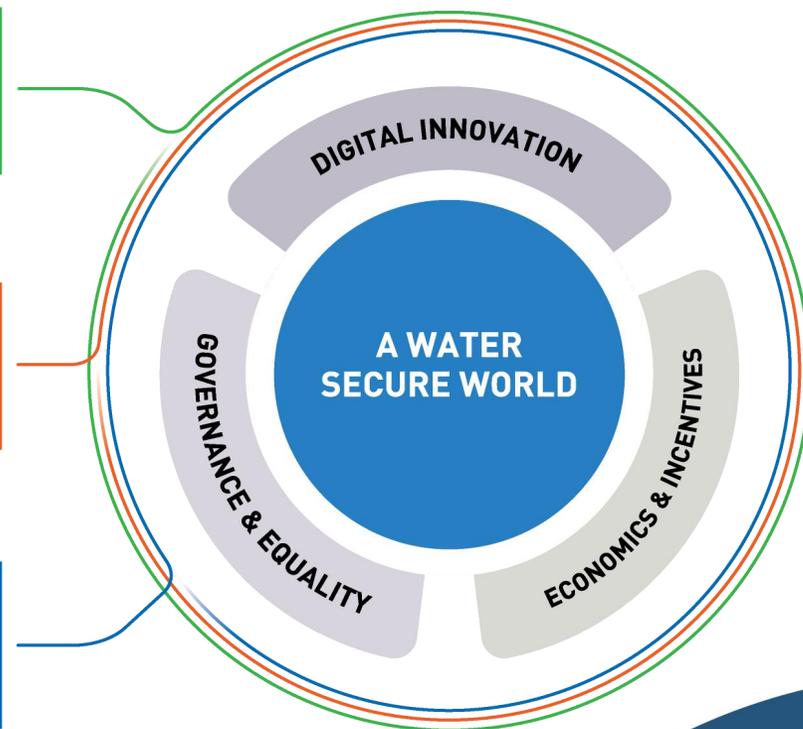
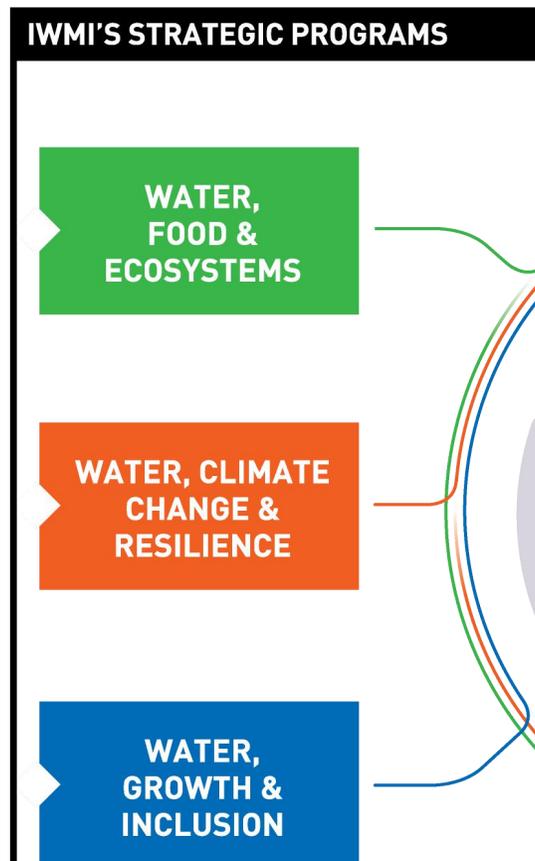
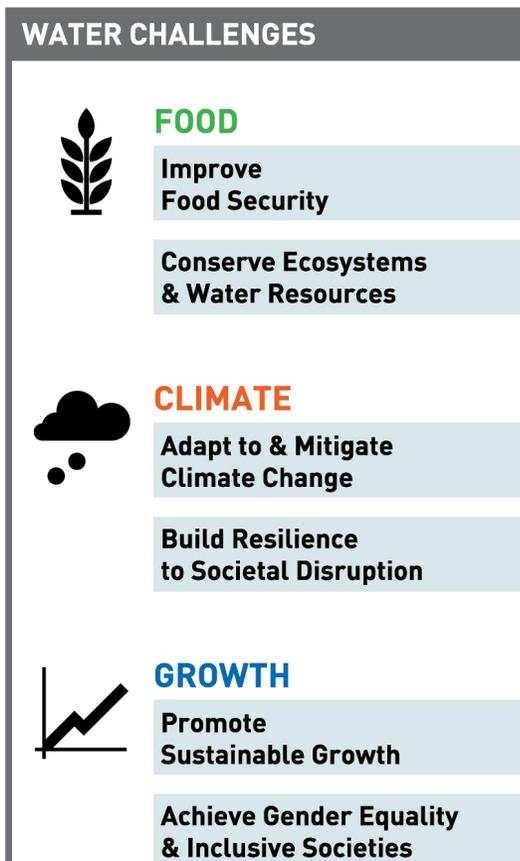
To provide water solutions for sustainable, climate-resilient development



## RESEARCH

Science for a transformative agenda

# IWMI's Strategy





# WATER and SANITATION

Focus during the MDGs phase  
(2000-2015)



Source: UN-Water, 2016

# SDG 6

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION



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

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

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

286 transboundary rivers and lakes, and 592 transboundary aquifers are shared by 153 countries; water stress in many region is increasing.

844 million people still lacked even basic drinking water services that exacerbate poverty.

Globally, 70% of all water withdrawals are used for agriculture; more than 80% in Africa and Asia.

In low- and middle-income countries, 20% of healthcare facilities lack basic sanitation and 33% lack access to safe drinking-water, as well as water and soap for handwashing.

In 2013, although 71% of the world's primary schools had adequate access to water supplies and 69% had adequate sanitation, in the 49 LDCs the figures were only 52% and 51%, respectively.

Across 61 countries, women and girls are responsible for water collection in 8 out of 10 households, preventing women and girls to engaging in other activities (e.g., attending school).

Estimates suggest that if the natural environment continues to be degraded and unsustainable pressures put on global water resources, by 2050 this will put at risk 45 per cent of the global gross domestic product (GDP), 52 per cent of the world's population and 40 per cent of global grain production.

In 2014, about 10% of all water withdrawals were used for energy generation that requires water to cool thermal power plants, grow biofuels, extract primary fossil fuels and provide hydropower.

Globally, 1.4 billion livelihoods are directly water-dependent. This includes jobs in the food and beverage industry, energy as well as in the water industry. In many developing countries, millions of small-holder farmers rely on water for irrigation and livestock farming for their livelihoods.

Water is fundamental to industry, and both quality and quantity matter. In 2017, 81% of companies surveyed consider sufficient amounts of good quality freshwater to be 'important' or 'vital' for their operations.

Equitable sharing of water and the benefits it creates is a powerful tool for cooperation.

Some 28% of global forest ecosystems, covering 4,800 million km<sup>2</sup>, purify and supply 60-80% of the freshwater needs of more than half of the world's population, including 1.7 billion people living in a third of the world's largest cities.

Around the world, 400 so-called "dead zones" in coastal waters exist, where excess nutrients lead to areas of low to no oxygen that can kill fish and other marine life.

Between 1990 and 2015, water-related hazards accounted for 62% of the deaths, 96% of the people affected and 75% of total damage costs amounting to US\$2.5 trillion – numbers likely to increase in a changing climate.

About one-third of produced food is lost or wasted, commodities with a significant water footprint.

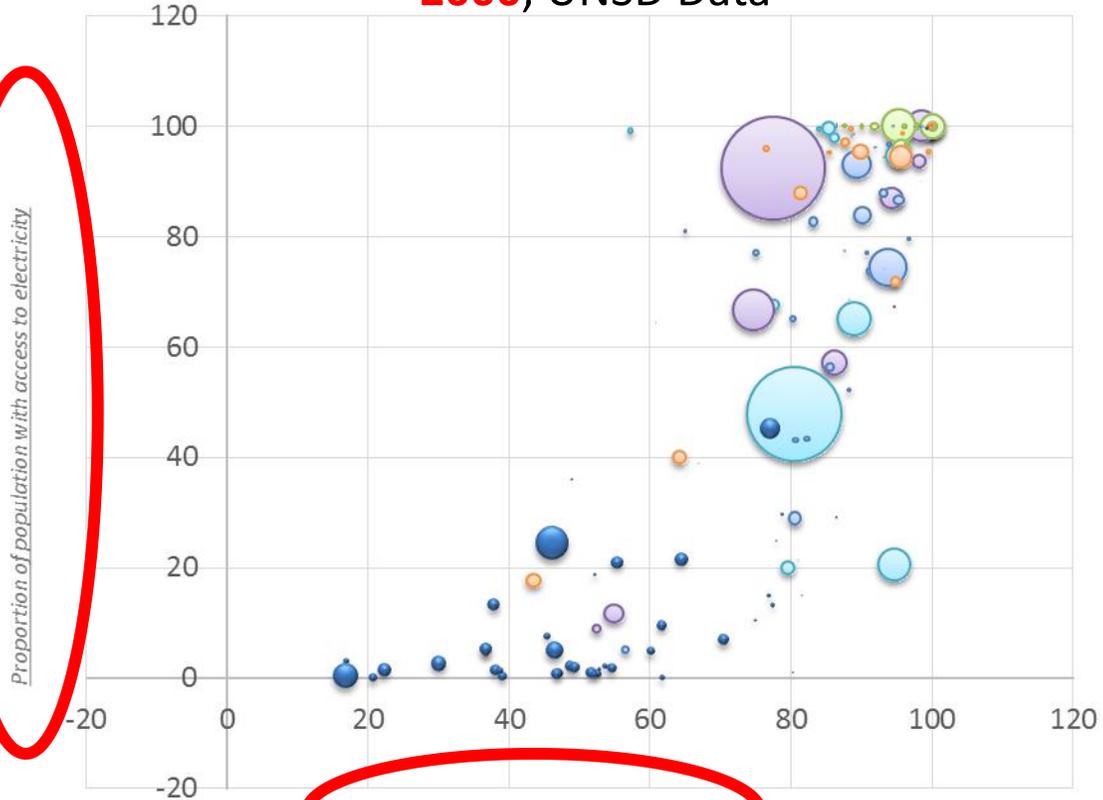
By 2030, building sustainable cities and communities will require US\$7.5 trillion investment in water infrastructure to meet existing deficiencies and cope with future demand.

In 2015, 159 million people (mainly women and girls) still collected drinking water from distant surface water sources and 892 million people still defecate in the open, with the majority residing in rural communities.



# WATER, ENERGY and SOCIAL EQUITY

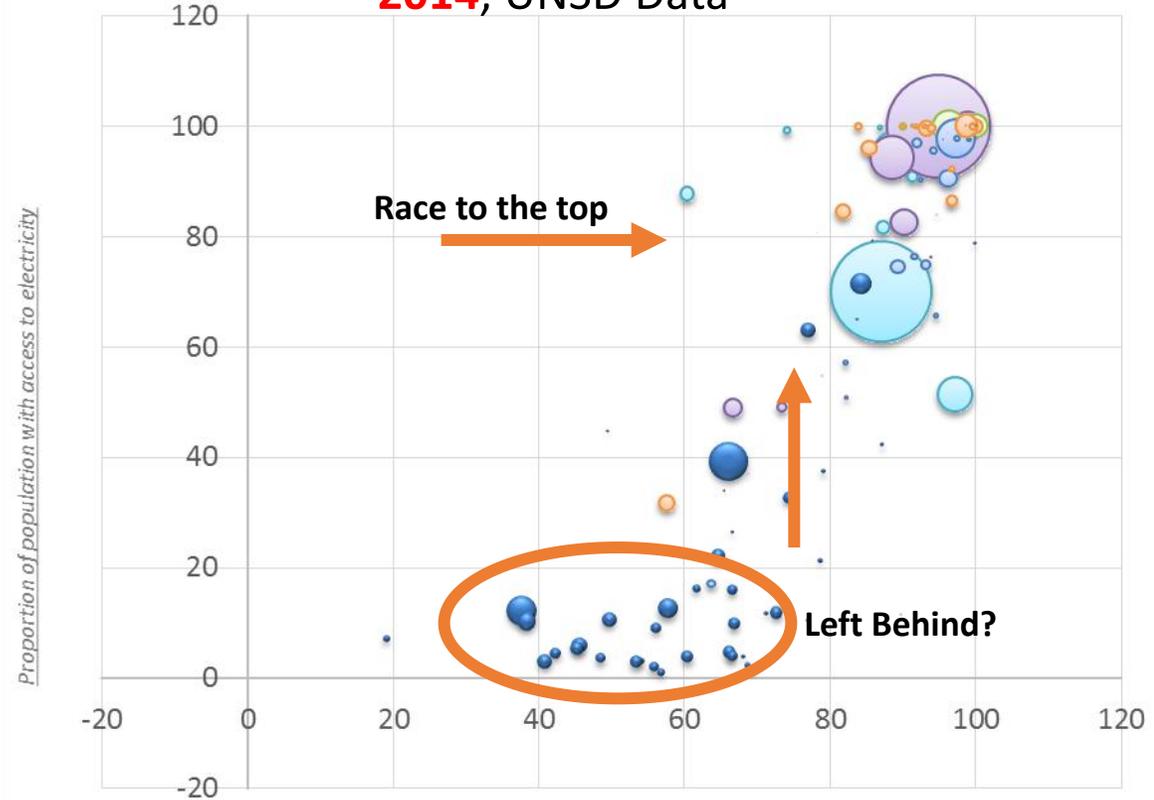
2000, UNSD Data



*NATIONAL At least basic Water*

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

2014, UNSD Data



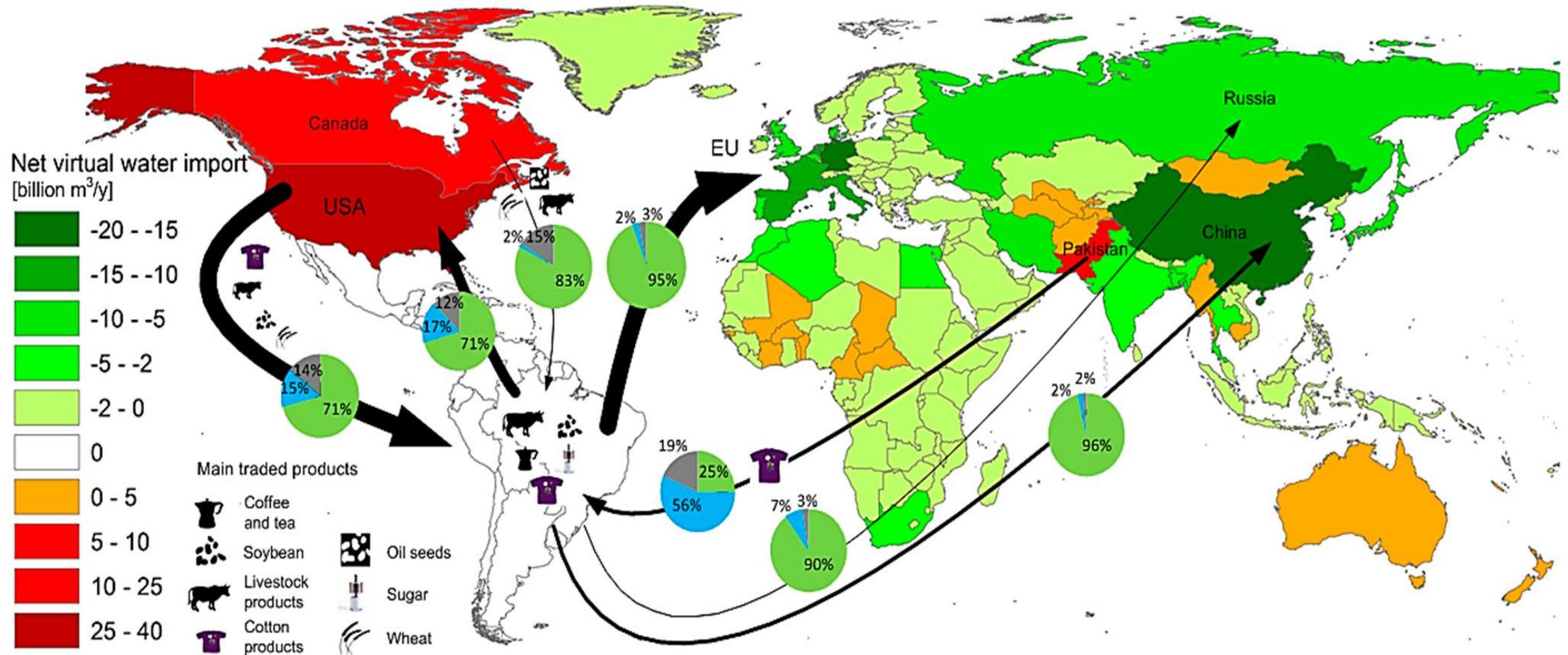
Race to the top

Left Behind?

*NATIONAL At least basic Water*

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

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



# Main Message 1

## Achieving SDG 6

is essential for progress and other

- *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.

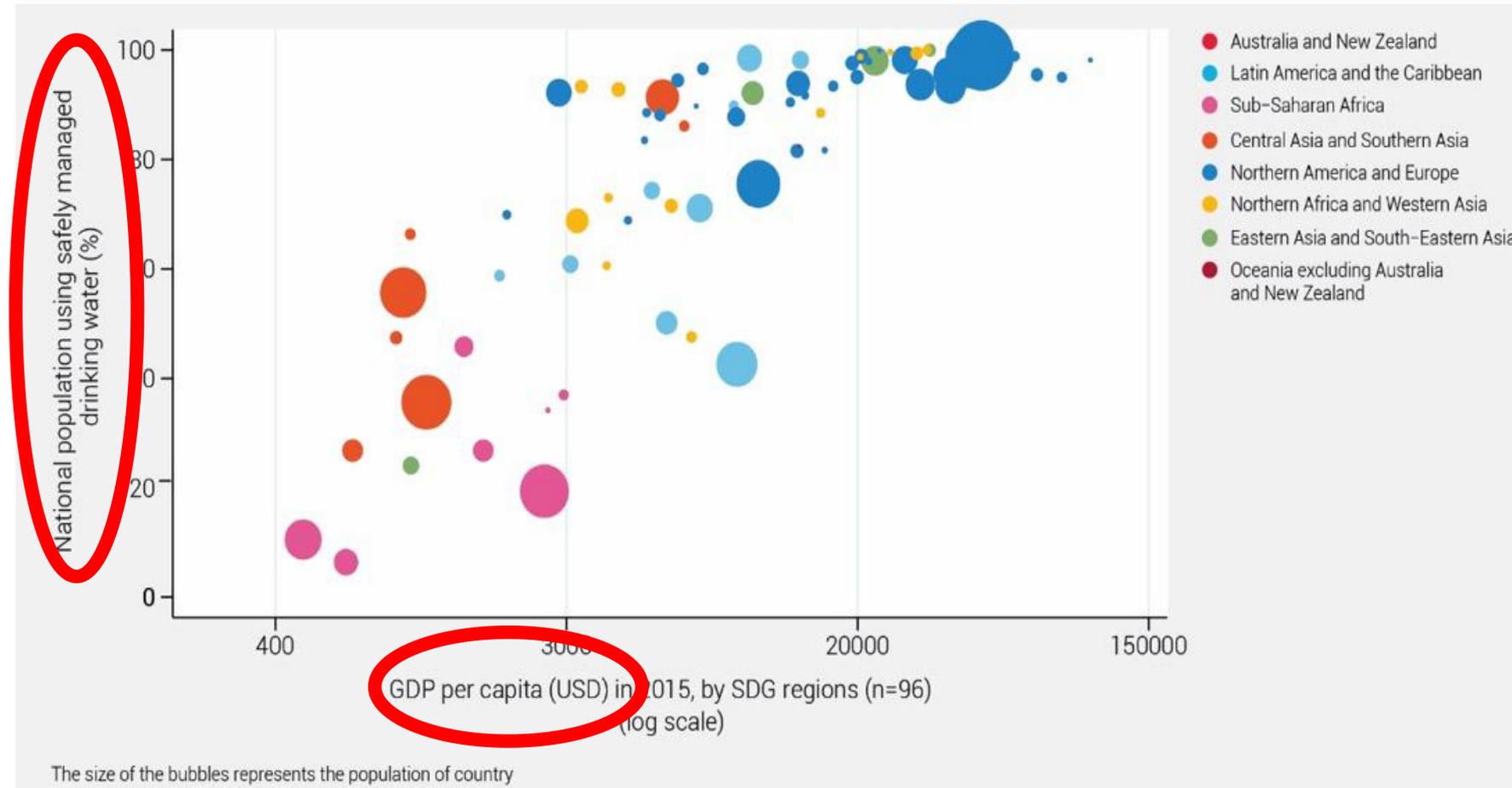
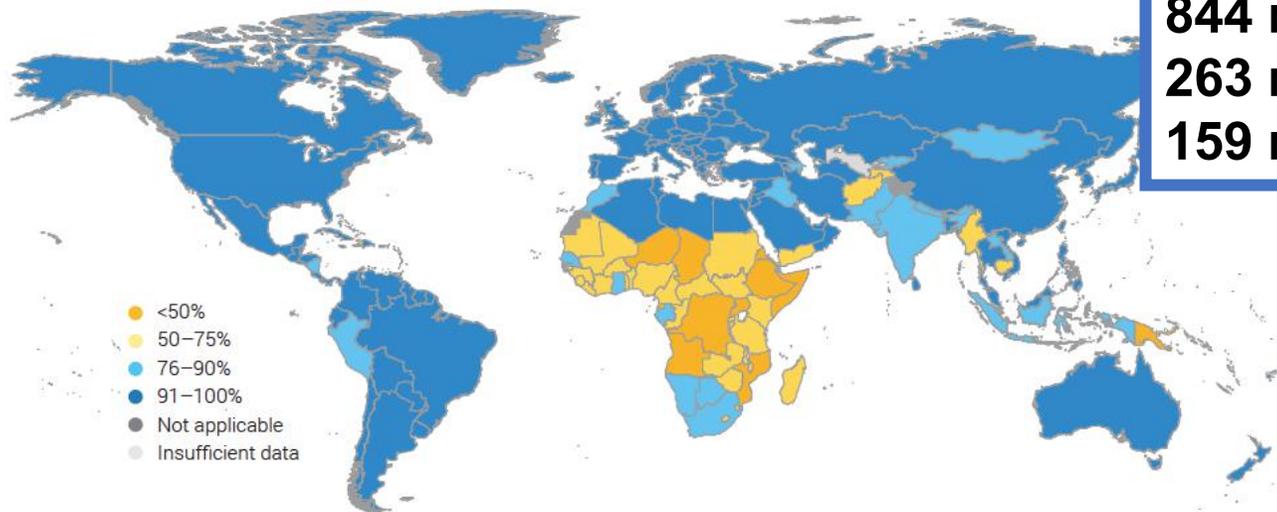


Figure 8 Proportion of population using at least basic drinking water services, 2015

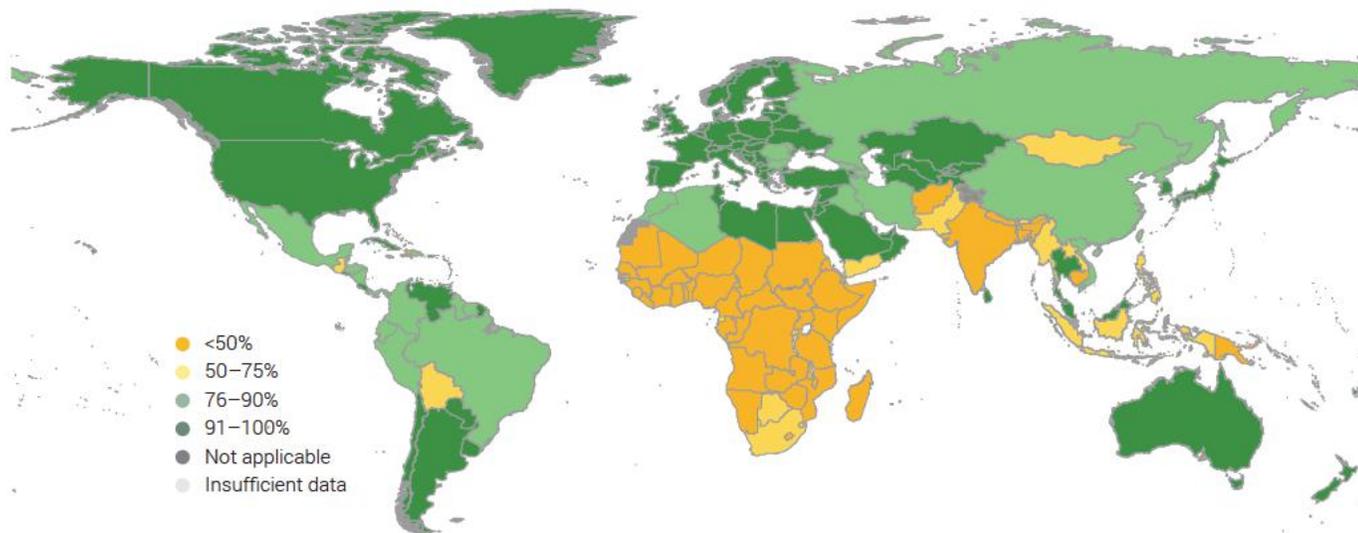


Source: WHO/UNICEF (2017a, fig. 4, p. 3).

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

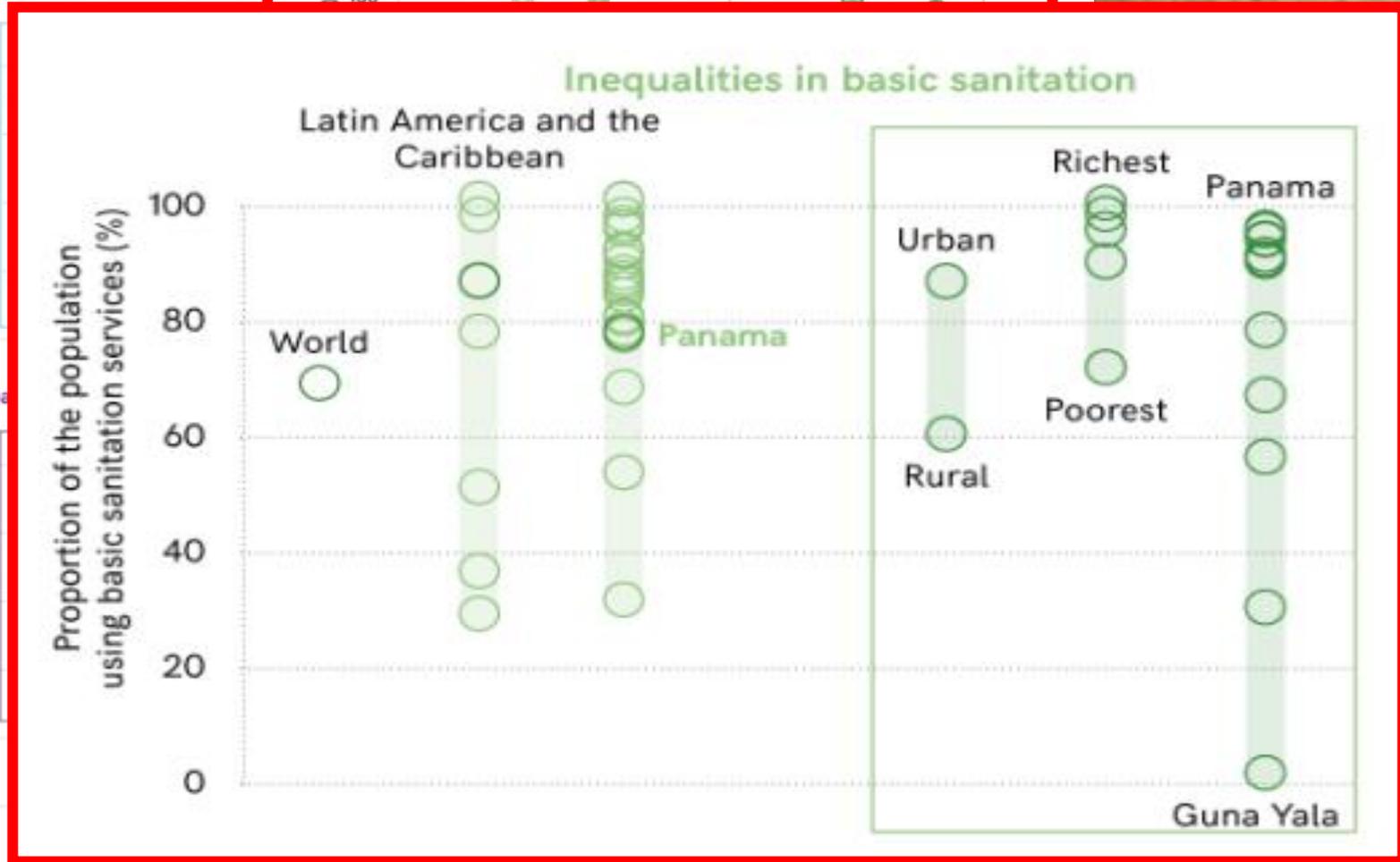
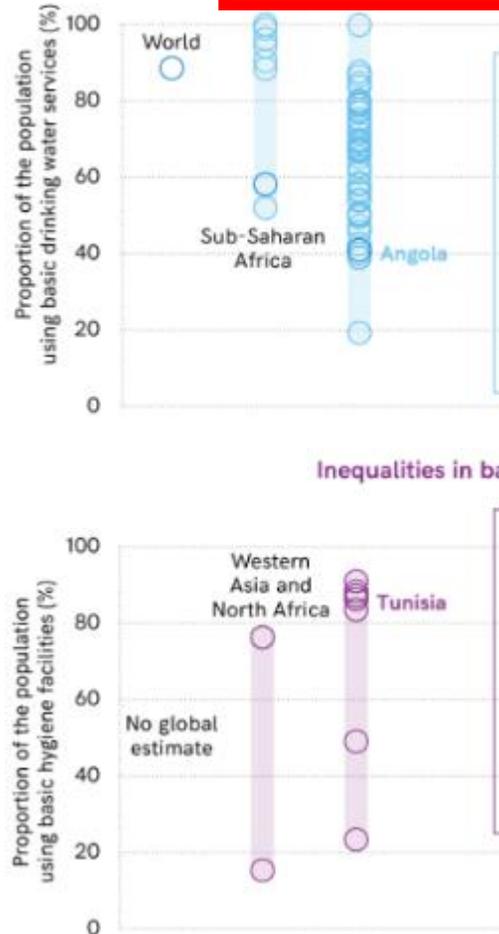
**Billions are being**  
**left behind** in  
**access to water,**  
**sanitation and**  
**hygiene (WASH)**

# 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

New disaggregation



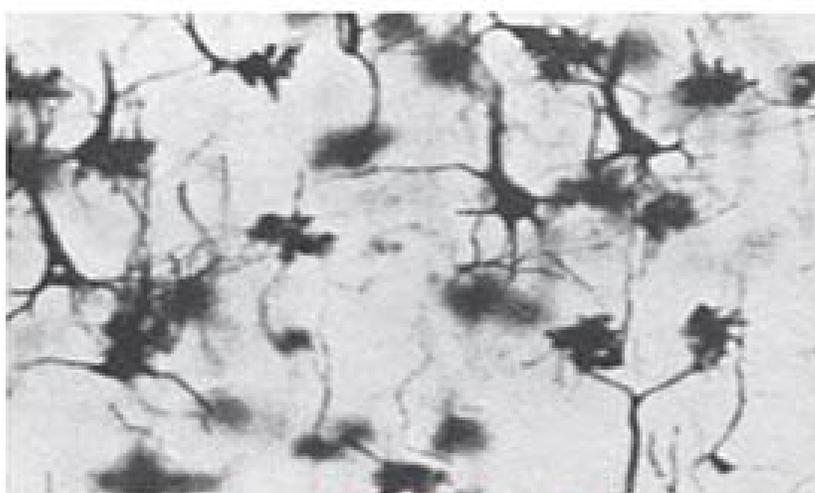


Normal



Typical brain cells  
Extensive branching

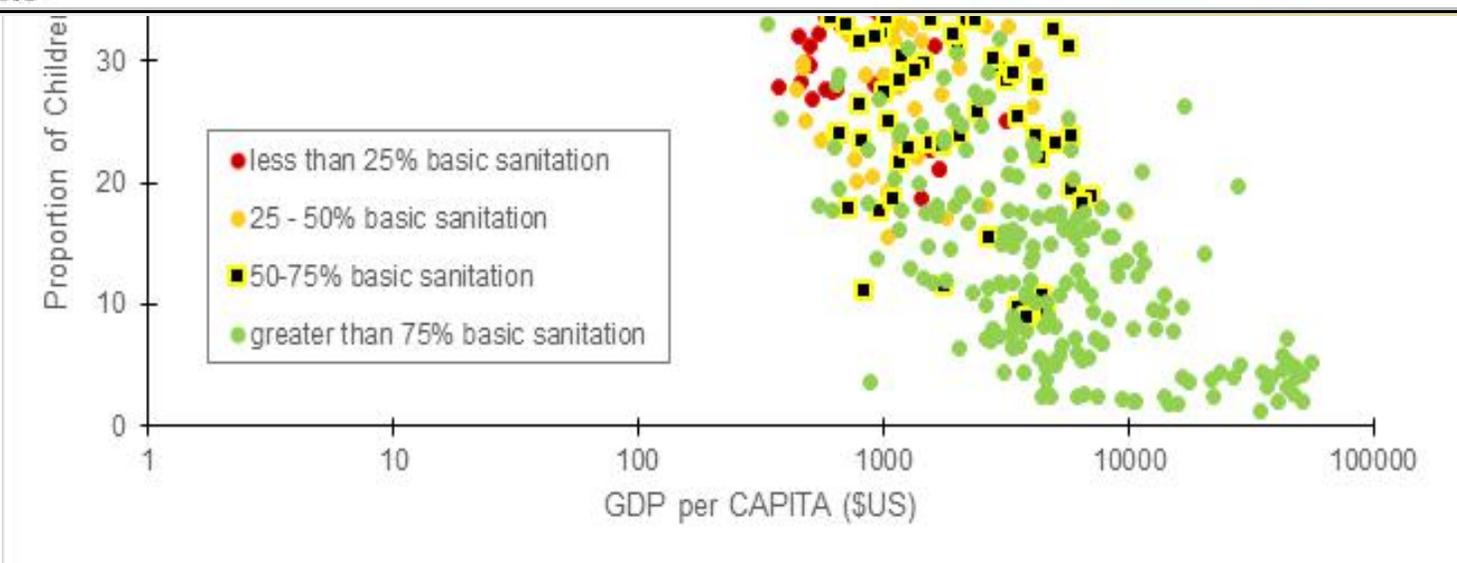
Stunted



Impaired brain cells  
Limited branching  
Abnormal, shorter branches



Source: Cordero E et al, 1993



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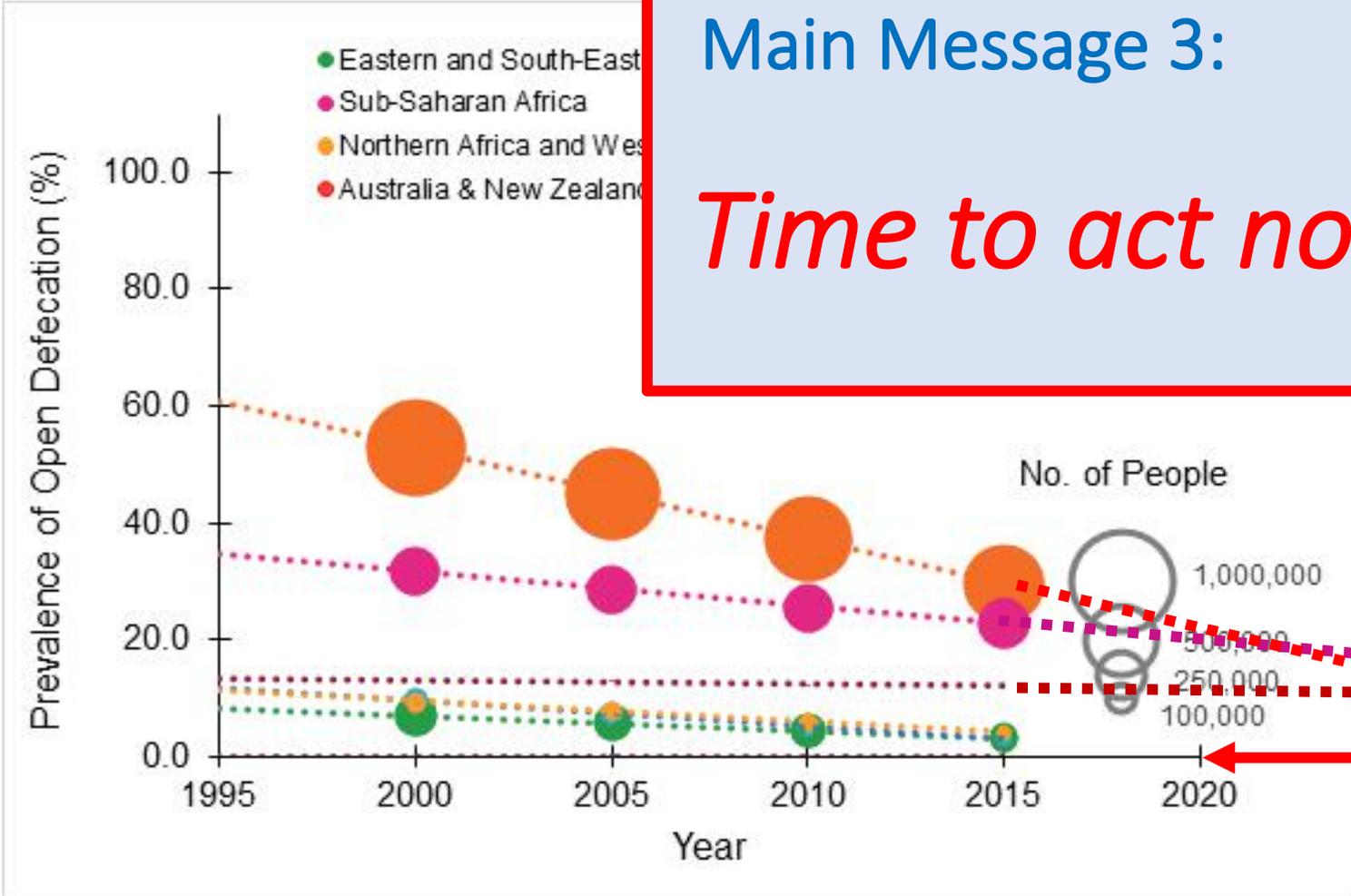


Source: UN, 2018

# SANITATION and HYGIENE: End open defecation



Main Message 3:  
*Time to act now!*

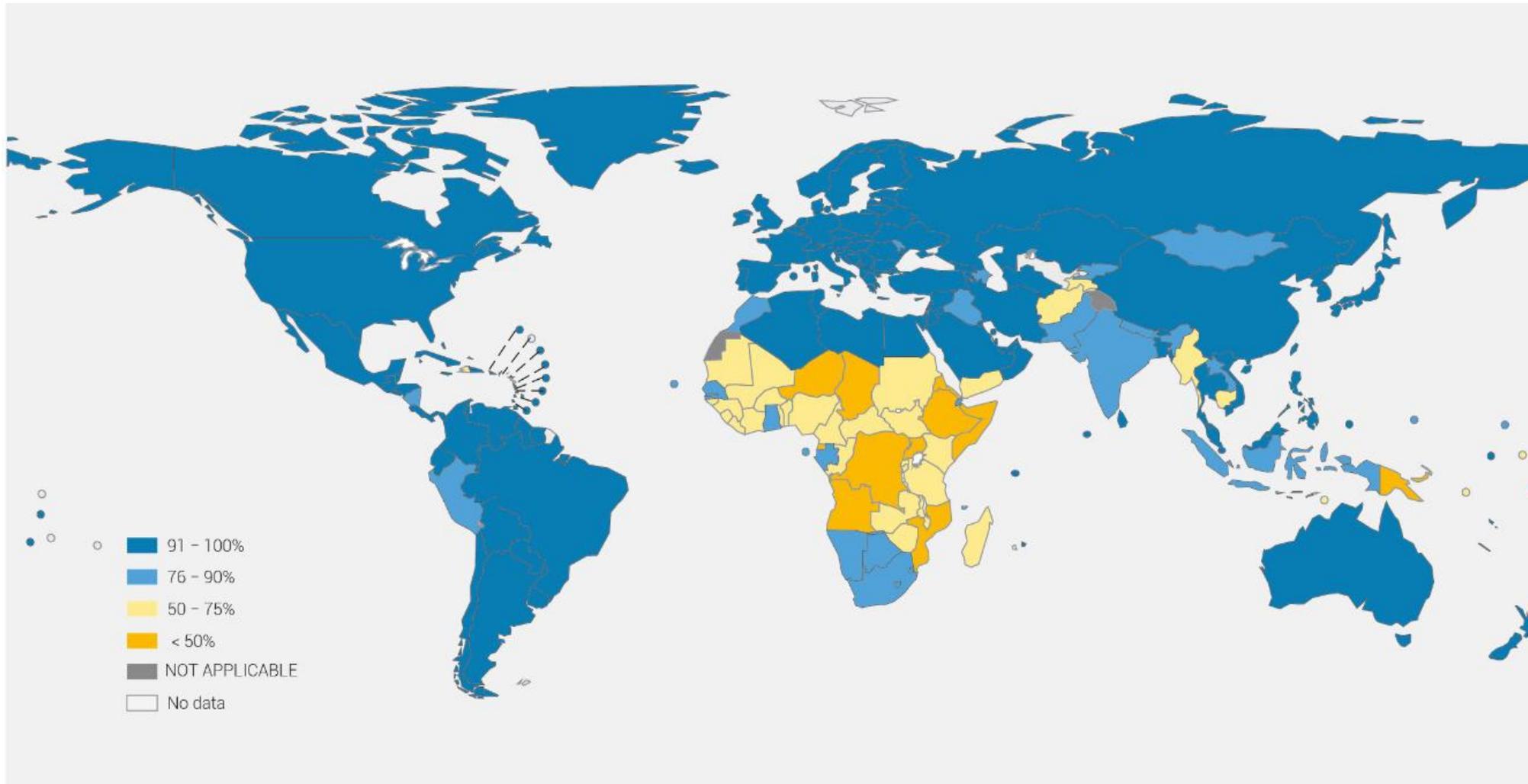


**Faster progress is required to end open defecation by 2030, especially in rural areas**

*Not zero!*

## Main Messages 3:

# The time to act on **SDG 6** is now



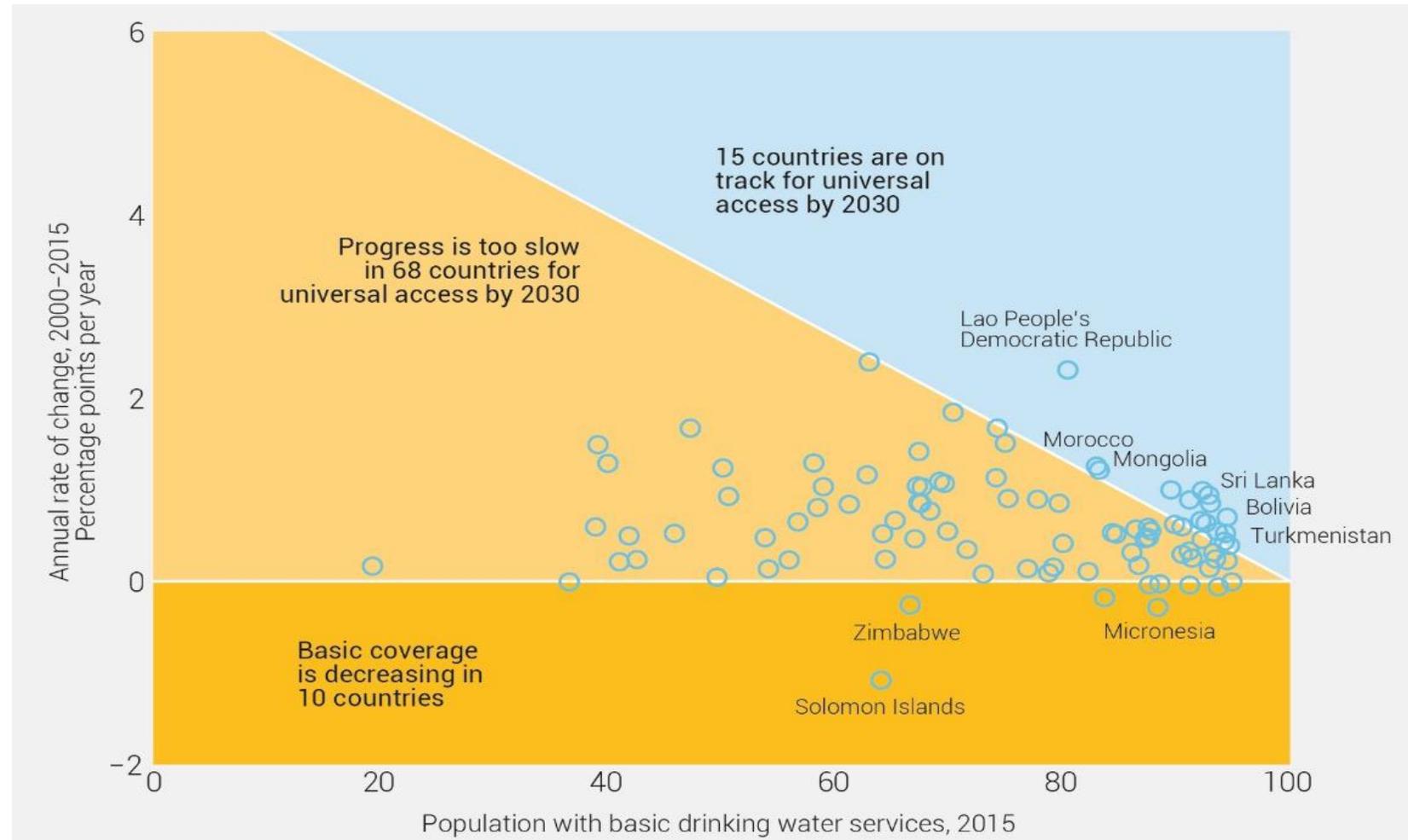
**Example:  
Basic Water  
Supply**



## 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.





# Main Message 4

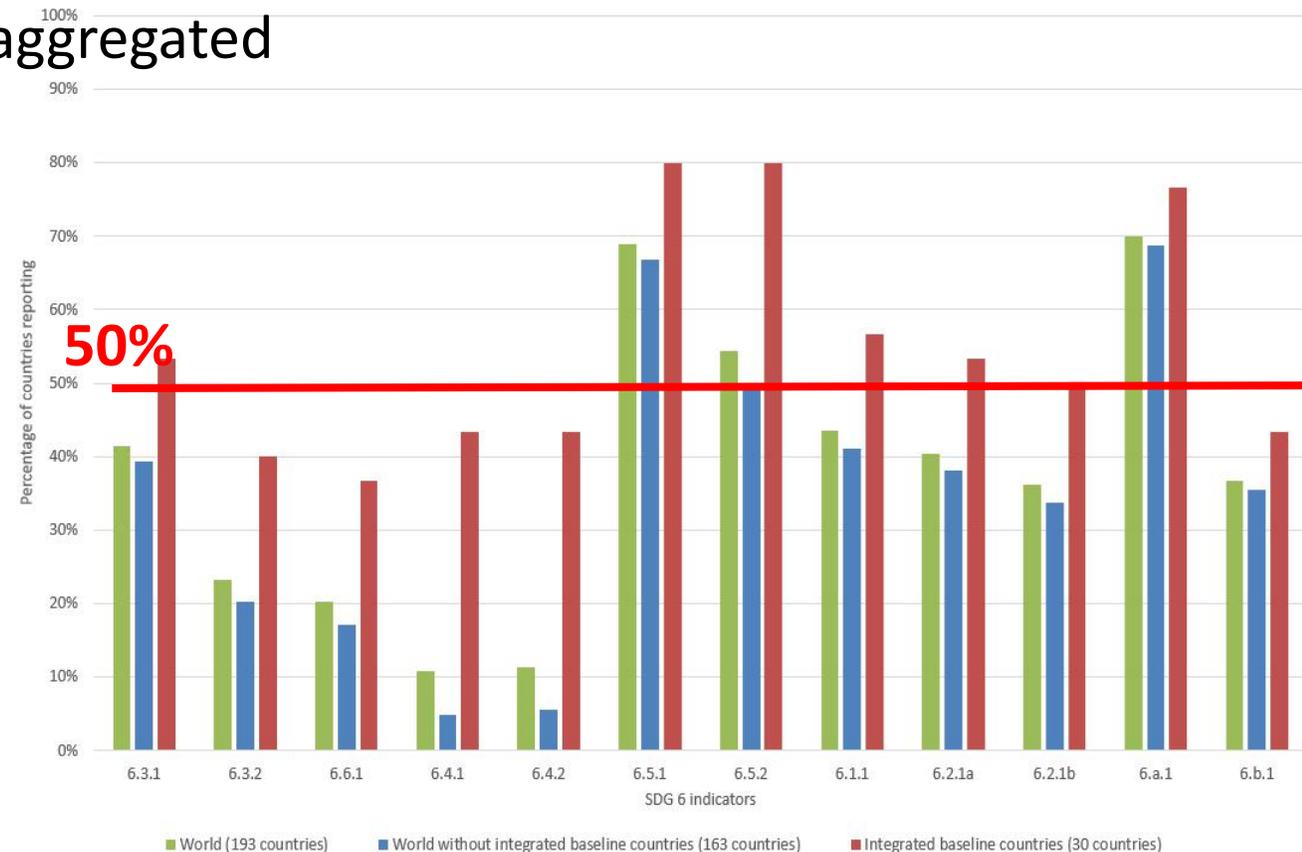
# Developing capacity and using effective smart technologies for managing water wisely



# 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**

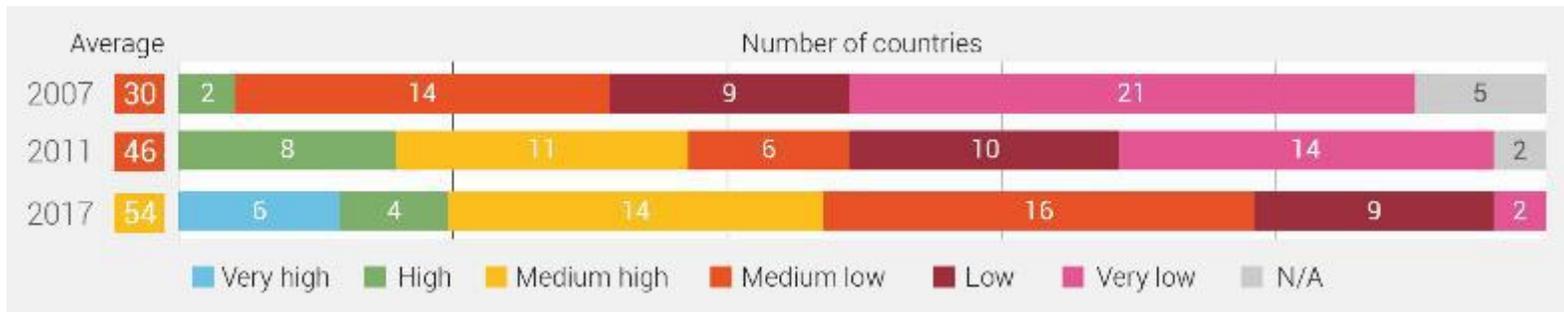
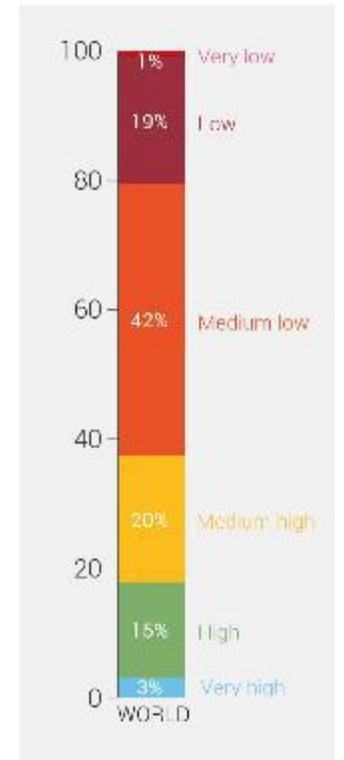
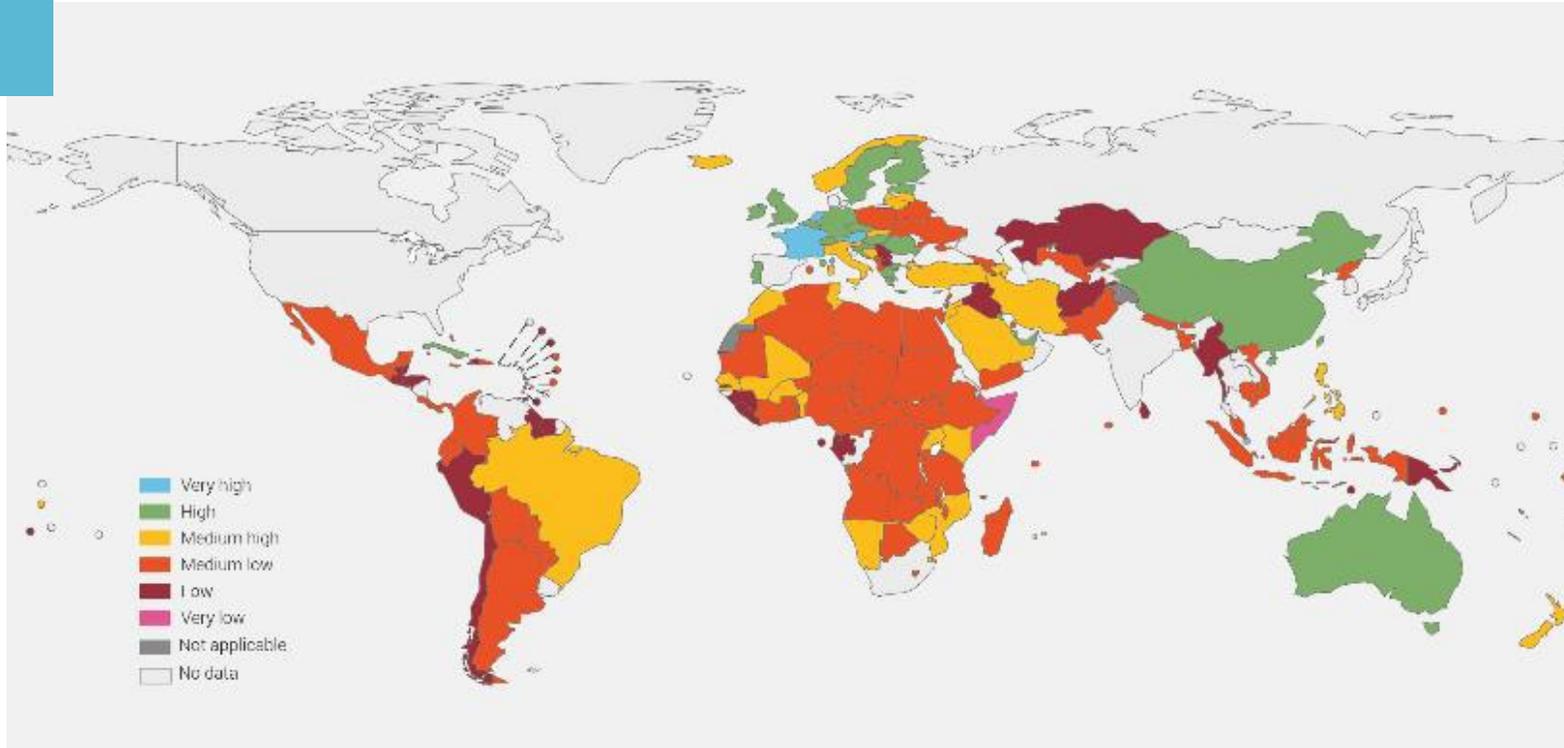






# SDG 6.5.1 Degree of implementation of IWRM

38% of countries reported at least medium-high IWRM implementation in 2017/18



IWRM implementation in 2017/2018

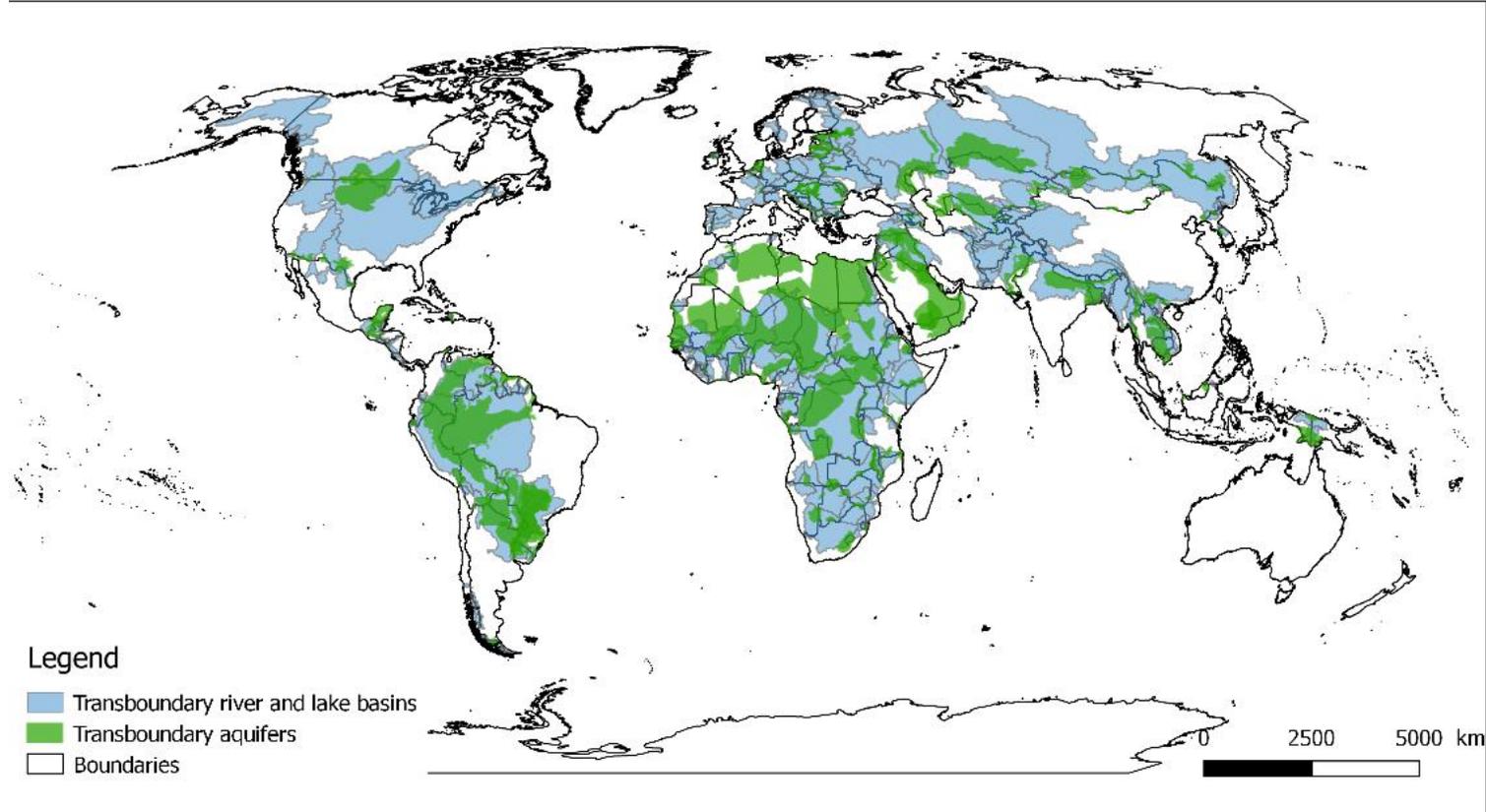
Data source: UNEP-DHI, 2018

Progress in implementation of IWRM, 2007–2017



# SDG 6.5.2

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

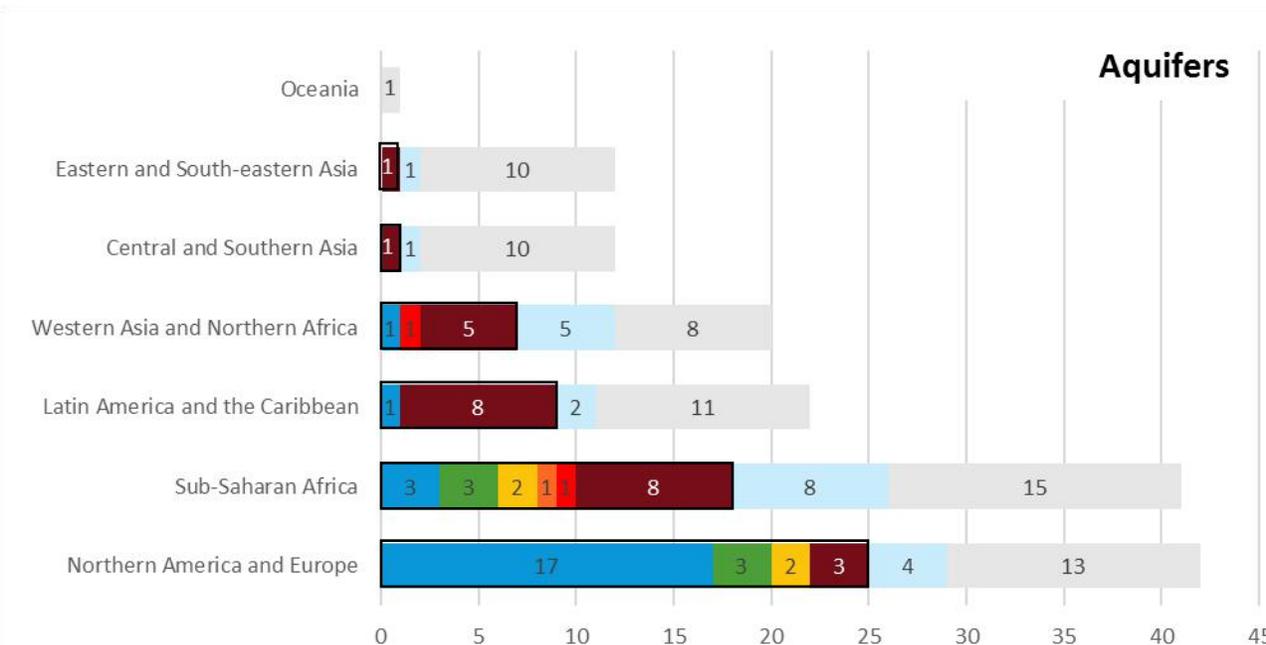
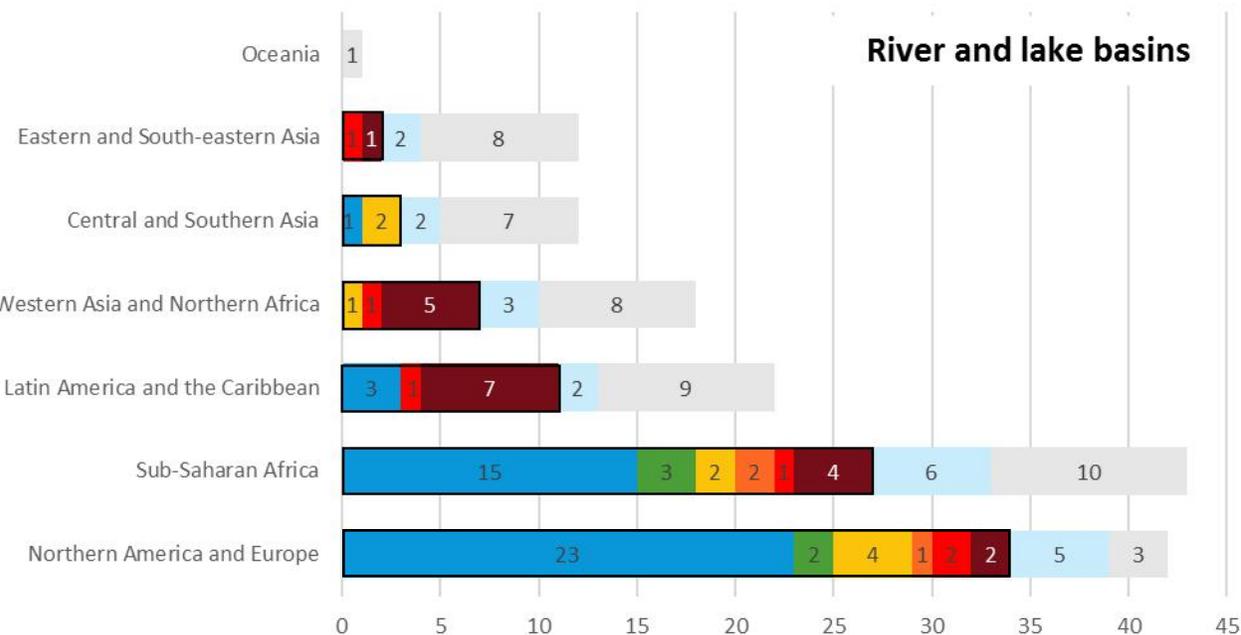


The world's 286 transboundary river and lake basins cover almost half of the Earth's surface area, over 150 countries have territory in a transboundary water basin and almost 600 transboundary groundwater aquifers (TBAs) have been identified.

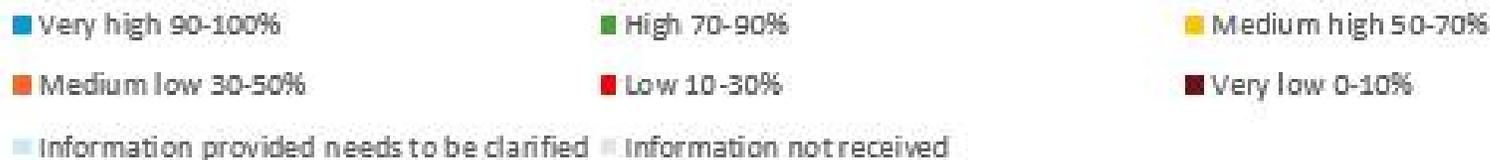


# SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

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

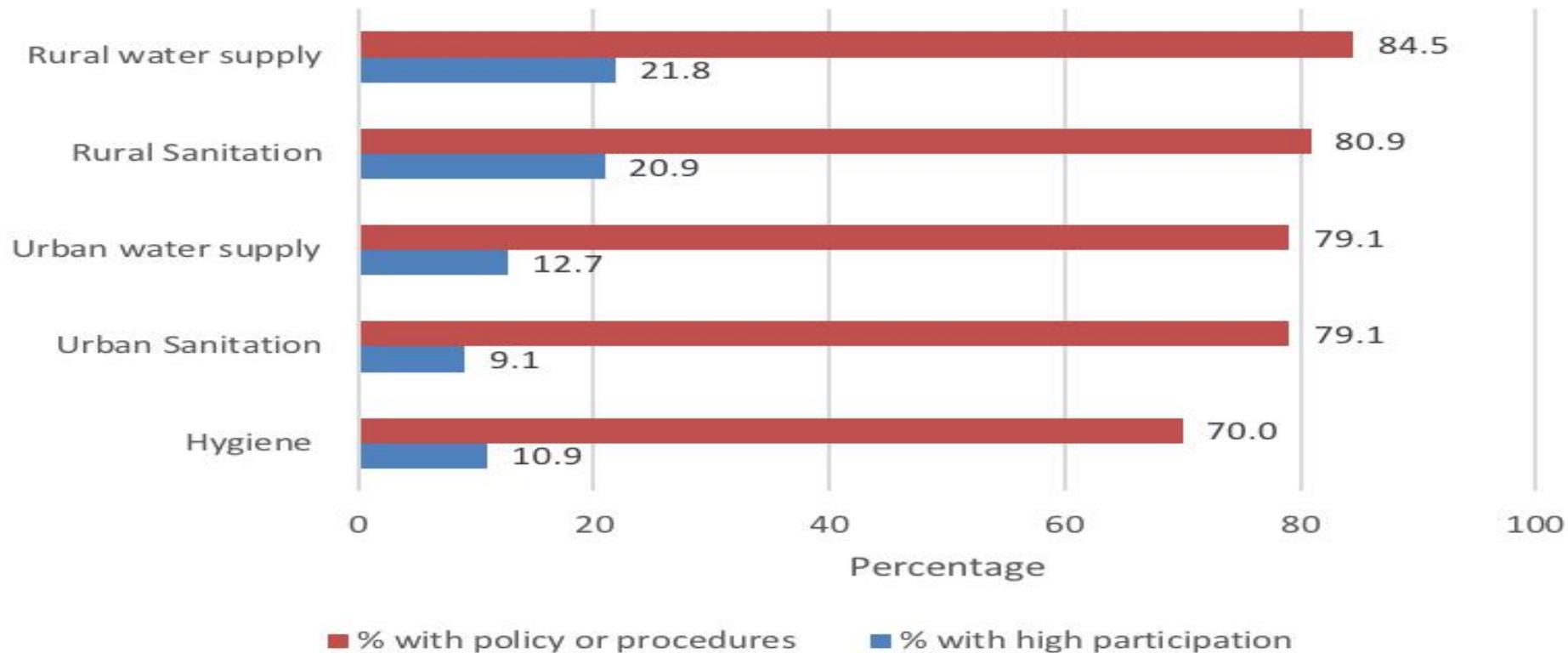


The average of the national percentage of transboundary rivers and lake basins covered by an operational arrangement is 64% and it is 47% for aquifers.





# 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

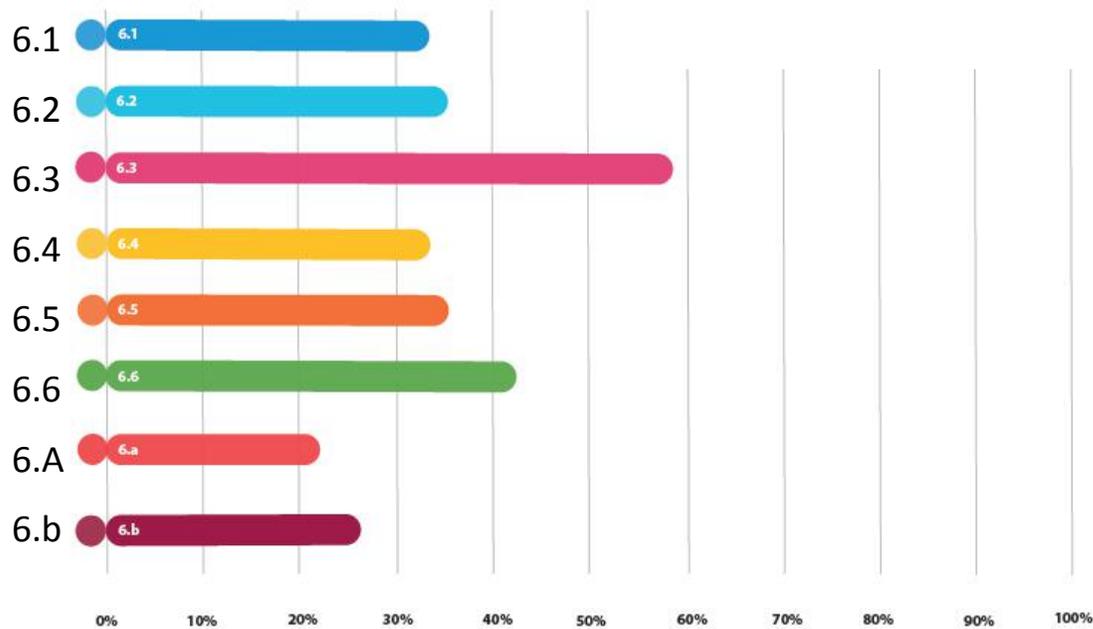
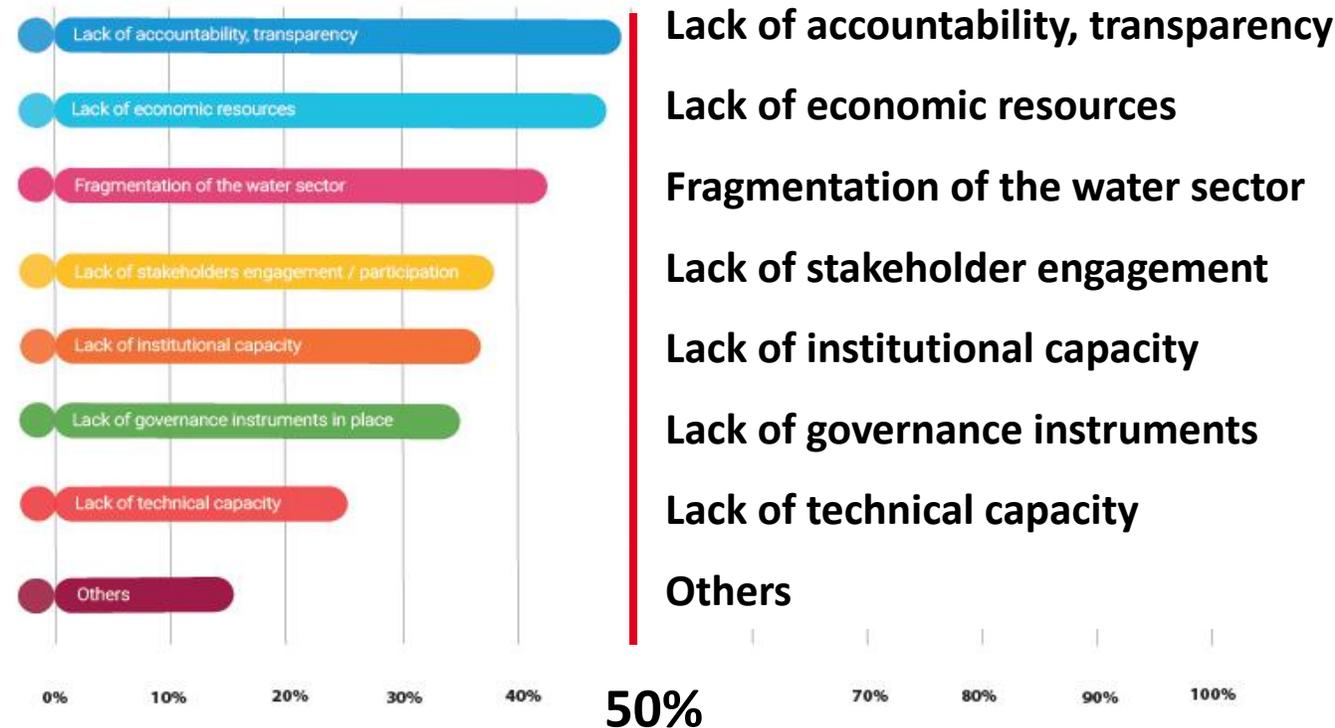
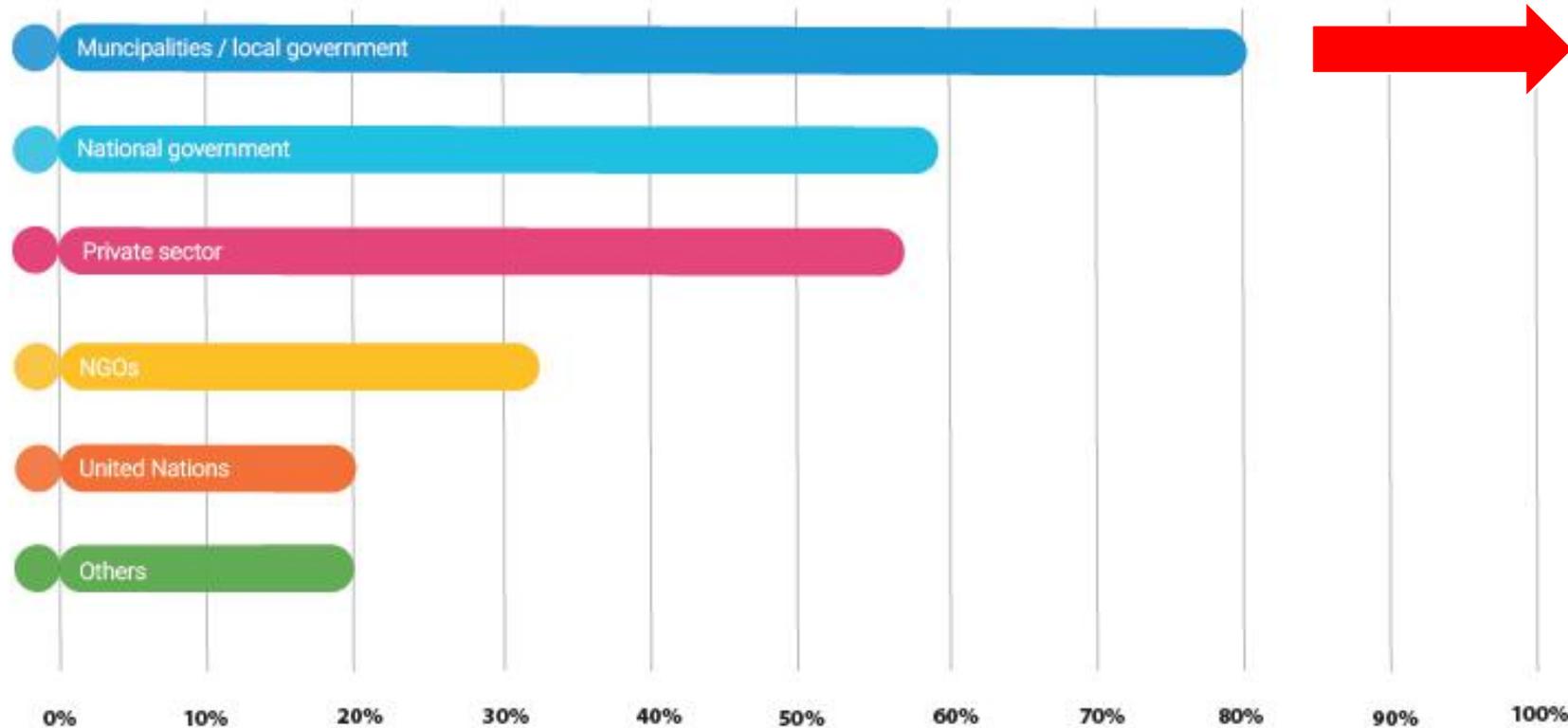


Figure 9. Main obstacles to the achievement of SDG 6 perceived by respondents



# 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?***

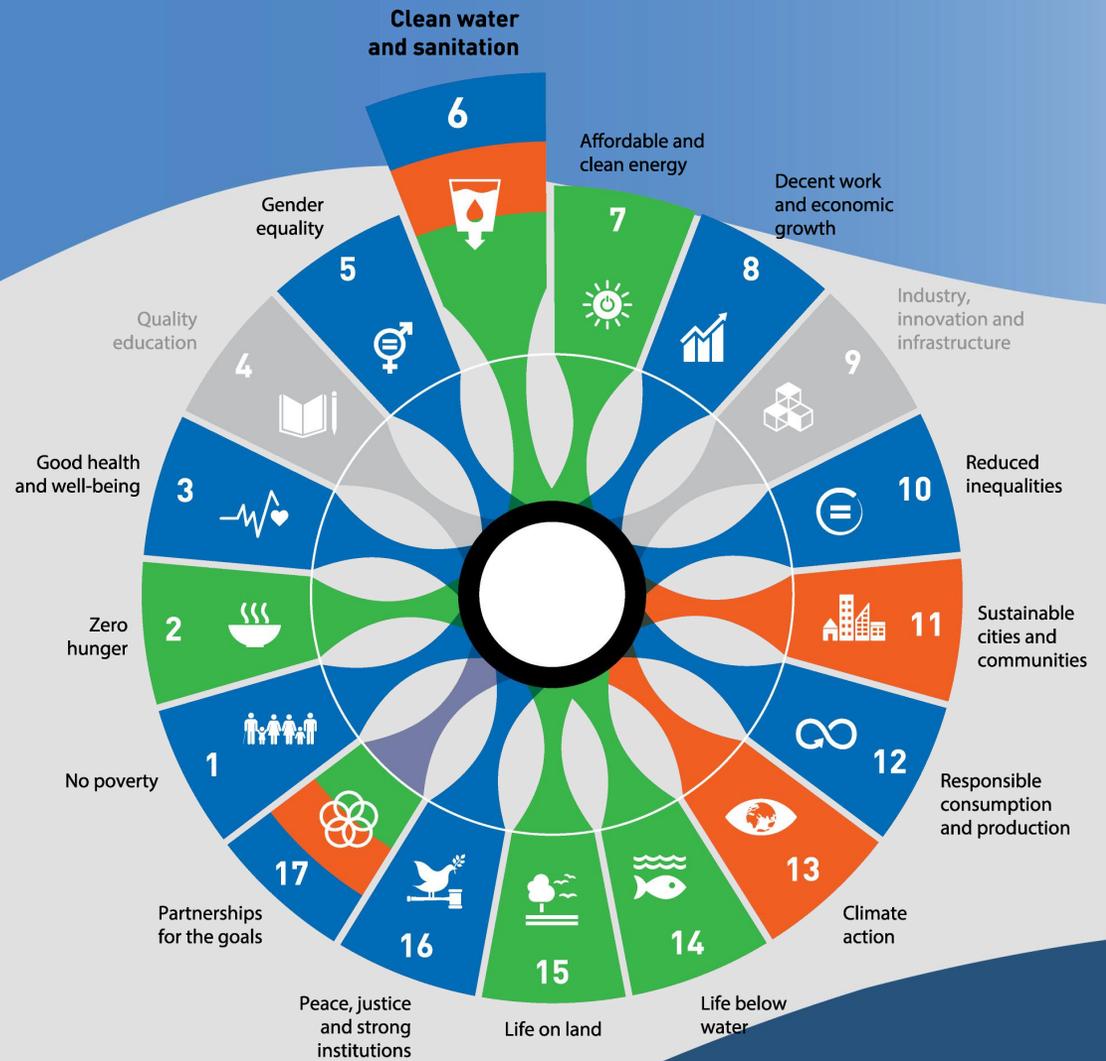


International Water Management Institute

# 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