

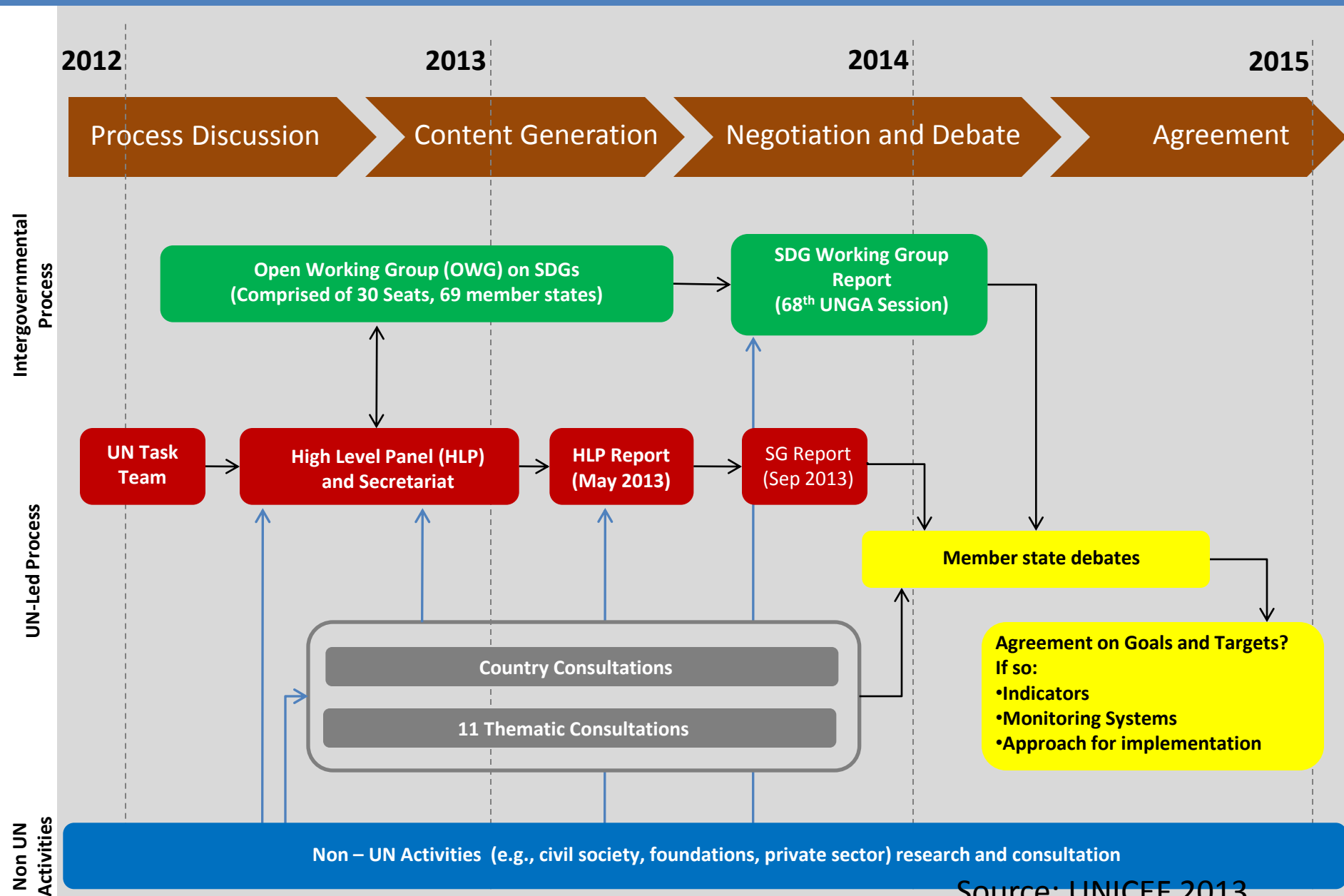
Water and Sanitation SDG process-CD implications

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UN-DESA

United Nations Office to support the
International Decade for Action
“Water for Life” 2005-2015

The Water Thematic Consultation in Context



	Water Goal	Water as cross cutting
Sustainable Development Solutions Network – An Action Agenda for SD June 2013		x
Report of the SG to the 68th session of the GA: A life of dignity for all. July 2013		x
Report of the High Level Panel of Eminent Persons 2013	x	
Survey to countries in the Rio process	X?	
Progress report of the OWG of the General Assembly July 2013	x	
Global Compact- Corporate Sustainability and the UN post 2015 Agenda –March 2013	x	
Consultations of the Development Group of the UN	x	

Open questions

1. Would there be a dedicated water goal?
2. What would be the structure and functions of the water goal? What would be the indicators?
3. Implications for monitoring and implementation?
4. CD needs?

Water Thematic Consultation: The functions Conclusions and Recommendations

- **Water vital for development**
- **3 indispensable elements for a water secure world:**
 - Universal access to Water, Sanitation Hygiene
 - Water Resources Management
 - Wastewater and Water Quality management
- **Water cooperation at all levels needed**

The African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW).

“[to] ensure a water secure world for all”,

targets:

- 1)“Universal access to safe water, improved sanitation and hygiene by 2030”;
- 2)“Increase productive use of water resources under managed conditions to X% of harvest potential by 2030”;
- 3)“By 2030, water quality is assured and safeguarded for all uses”.

High Level Panel Report

6. Achieve Universal Access to Water and Sanitation
 - 6a. Provide universal access to safe drinking water at home, and in schools, health centers, and refugee camps
 - 6b. End open defecation and ensure universal access to sanitation at school and work, and increase access to sanitation at home by x%
 - 6c. Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with supply and increase water efficiency in agriculture by x%, industry by y% and urban areas by z%
 - 6d. Recycle or treat all municipal and industrial wastewater prior to discharge

The UN Secretary General's Advisory Board on Water and Sanitation (UNSGAB):

A Global Goal on Water including:

- 1)“Achieve universal access to sustainable sanitation and to drinking-water that is really safe”;
- 2)“Increase wastewater management and pollution prevention”;
- 3)“Improve integrated water resources management and water-use efficiency”.

..also recommends including water efficiency targets in other post-2015 goals and calls for taking into consideration water-related disasters.

GOAL

Water managed to sustain people and the environment

Universal access to water supply and sanitation

Sustainable use and development of water resources

Improved water quality and wastewater management

Targets by 2030

- No one practices open defecation
- Everyone has water, sanitation and hygiene at home
- All schools and health centres have water, sanitation and hygiene
- Water, sanitation and hygiene are sustainable and inequalities in access have been progressively eliminated

Targets by 2030

- Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources while increasing water productivity for all uses by [x%]
- Maintain a threshold level of environmental flows in all countries [of y%]

Targets by 2030

- Reduce both the urban population with untreated wastewater and untreated industrial wastewater flows by [x%]
- Increase urban and industrial wastewater reused safely by [y%]
- Reduce nutrient pollution from agriculture by [z%]

Crosscutting targets by 2030

- Improve resilience to floods, droughts and other water related disasters of all people by [x] and economies by [y]
- Improved governance and integrated management systems for freshwater and sanitation in place in all countries in accordance with national targets

Priorities in the National Consultation Process (implementation)

- Facilitated by the Global Water Partnership
- 22 Countries

Antigua and Barbuda	Ghana	Mozambique	Tanzania
Bangladesh	Guatemala	Nicaragua	Thailand
Benin	Indonesia	Peru	Uganda
Brazil	Jordan	South Africa	Uzbekistan
China	Kenya	Switzerland	
Georgia	Liberia	Tajikistan	

From GWP 2013

- Broad stakeholder representation.

National Priority Water Issues

- **Water supply, sanitation and hygiene**
 - Many priority actions such as **regulations, financing, technology, capacity**. Differ by country.
 - Sanitation remains well behind.
 - Several clearly have intention for transition to universal access to safe drinking water and sanitation (Peru, Tanzania, Brazil, Bangladesh and Ghana) in coming 10 – 20 years.

National Priority Water Issues

- **Water resources management**
 - Reforms to water resources management: work in progress, 2012 global survey showed huge investment in change.
 - Institutional reform – capacity
 - Investments- financing
 - Remains high priority but challenges with:
 - Integration/ coordination;
 - transboundary waters;
 - infrastructure and
 - monitoring. (quantity, quality, withdrawals, pollution)

National Priority Water Issues

- **Wastewater treatment systems**
 - Almost without exception, countries engaged in the consultation identified pollution and wastewater as a priority because of one, or often all, of the following problems. Wastewater is not being collected, not being treated properly, and is polluting freshwater and the environment by being discharged without treatment.
 - priority actions to:
 - address legal and compliance issues
 - address discharge of untreated wastewater
 - increase wastewater treatment systems
 - and provide incentives for connections.

National Priority Water Issues

- Water quality management
 - water quality management is one of the least effective components of water resources management and environmental protection programmes.
 - Priority to: establish **or improve national water quality monitoring programmes** (Tanzania, Benin, Ghana, Antigua and Barbuda, Bangladesh, Jordan, Brazil, Nicaragua, Kenya Indonesia).

National Priority Water Issues

- Risk management
 - Priority that economic, social and environmental risks from water related events are identified and managed. Range from the localised effects of natural rainfall variations to extreme climate events and may, at one end of the scale, result in localised, but severe, social disruption or, at the other, greatly impact on economic growth, services and livelihoods.
 - **Forecasting and early warning systems** (China, Mozambique, Ghana, Bangladesh)
 - **Basin approach, adaptive management, safety of structures.**

2 cases

- The extended WASH target: monitoring and CD needs?
- Water efficiency implementation and monitoring: CD needs?

From one target

MDG Target

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

Two indicators:

- The proportion of the population that use an improved drinking water source
- The proportion of the population that use an improved sanitation facility

Main sources of data for (basic) water and sanitation services (JMP)

- Data collected by **national statistics offices** and **international survey programmes** through nationally representative **household surveys and national censuses**.
- The JMP has benefited from the increased availability of household survey data on web sites of
 - national statistics offices
 - the survey repository of the International Household Survey Network hosted by the World Bank.

JMP proposals

1. By 2025:

- *no one practices open defecation and inequalities in the practice of **open defecation** have been progressively eliminated*

2. By 2040:

- *everyone uses **adequate sanitation** when at home*
- *the proportion of the population not using **intermediate_drinking water supply at home** is reduced by half*
- *the excreta from at least half of **schools, health centres and households** with adequate sanitation are safely managed*
- *and **inequalities** in access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated or reduced*

3 By 2030:

- *all schools and health care facilities provide all users with **basic drinking water supply & adequate sanitation**, hand washing facilities and menstrual hygiene facilities*
- *everyone uses basic drinking water supply and adequate hand washing facilities when at home and inequalities in the access to each of these services have been progressively eliminated*

4. While throughout:

*All drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services are delivered in a progressively **affordable, accountable, financially and environmentally sustainable manner***

Reporting needs (new)

- Widened WASH agenda will require monitoring among others
 - Open defecation
 - WASH in Schools, Health and work places.
 - HR to water issues; access, safety, affordability
 - Measure progressive realisation
 - Measure inequalities

CLARITY: Need for Some robust definitions

Basic drinking water supply:

- *Use of an improved drinking water source**
- *≤ 30 minute water collection round trip*

Intermediate drinking water supply at home:

- *Use of an improved drinking water source on premises**
- *Available in acceptable quantities at least 12/14 days*
- *<10 cfu E.Coli/100ml at source*

**for urban areas excluding protected dug wells and –springs*

Adequate sanitation at home:

- *Use of an improved sanitation facility at home*
- *Shared between five households or less*



Progressive realisation: ladder concept

Methods for measuring inequality in access to basic services

- **Targeted gap reduction.** (e.g. “reduce the gap in access to adequate sanitation between the highest and lowest wealth quintiles by half”).
- **Rate of progress metric.** the rate of indicator attainment for each group be positive and that the rate for disadvantaged groups is higher to ensure that the gap is reduced without retrogression, or lowering of attainment for higher-achieving groups.
- **Minimum service level.** the acceptable gap could be since the maximum achievable level for the advantaged group is full attainment.
- **Inequality index.** Gini Coefficient of wealth , Index of Inequality Betterment

CD in WASH monitoring

- Household surveys would remain a basic tool
- Other complementary; Schools, Health centers...

Safe water and adequate sanitation are basic to the health of every person on the planet, yet many people throughout the world do not have access to these fundamental needs. An important step towards resolving this global crisis is to understand its magnitude: how many people lack access to drinking-water and sanitation?

To help answer this question, household surveys and censuses are conducted every year throughout the world to assess drinking-water, sanitation, and hygiene-related practices at the household level. Because of variations in survey tools, attempts to compare the results of one survey with those of another have been fraught with difficulties. Solving survey comparability problems is crucial if we are to establish accurate trends over time within a country, and compare data between countries.

For this reason, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation developed a set of harmonized survey questions that helps to resolve the comparability problems of the past. Including the harmonized questions in national surveys and censuses will help countries gain more systematic information on the drinking-water and sanitation needs of their population. Used widely, these harmonized questions will make data across international and national survey programmes more comparable, which in turn will result in more accurate country, regional and global estimates of unmet drinking-water and sanitation needs.

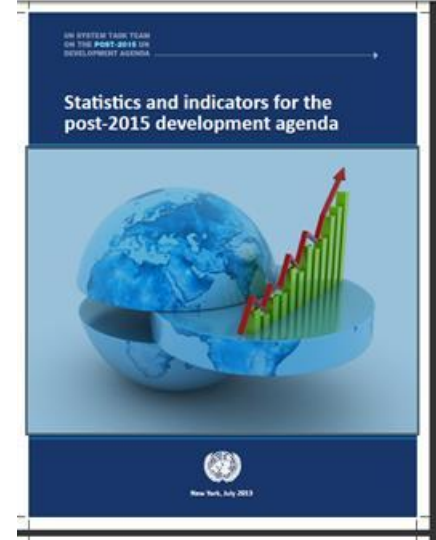
The core harmonized questions presented in this guide have been adopted by the Demographic and Health Surveys, the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, and the World Health Survey. The purpose of this guide is to encourage more widespread use of these harmonized questions, because accurate information is a valuable tool that can be used to assess progress towards international and national goals and targets. It also allows decision-makers and stakeholders to make evidence-based choices and direct efforts to where they are needed, as well as promotes increased investment in the sector.

Core questions on drinking-water and sanitation for household surveys



- so need for further impetus to their coordinated development, capacity-building and donor support

Advice from the task team



- Reinforce official statistics produced by national services,
- Developing countries
 - **further support capacity development for basic statistics and analysis in these countries.**
 - **Capacity or potential capacity for data collection**
 - **Reinforce the data-policy interface in countries, basins and local level**

New themes: Monitoring efficiency

- Water use efficiency: Productive efficiency
 - Information on the value of water in different uses (LOCAL).
 - Information on the technical efficiency of water supply systems.
 - Development of data bases and indicators interrelating physical and economic information.
- Capacity Development needs
 - Coordination between water and statistical offices (and water)
 - Information from water users- engaging stakeholders
 - Analysis and hydro economic modeling

Implementing efficiency

- Types of interventions
 - Water use rights systems
 - Pricing
 - Incentives
 - Technological improvements and audits
 - Planning
- Capacity Development needs
 - Improve legal and regulatory capacities/training
 - Improve enforcement capacity
 - Technology adaptation
 - Stakeholder engagement- intersectoral
 - Economic valuation, life cycle assessment, audits

ANNEX

WASH/JMP

(from UNICEF 2013)

The Post 2015 Targets: Fundamental considerations

Progressively reducing inequalities between:

- Rich and poor; urban and rural; slums and formal settlements; disadvantaged groups and the general population

Levels of service

- Not just gaining access but moving ‘up the ladder’

Settings beyond the household

- Schools and Health Centers

Sustainability

- Affordability, accountability, and financial and environmental sustainability

Anchored by the
simple,
aspirational
vision of the
universal right to
water, sanitation
and hygiene

A shared vision

- **No one** practices open defecation
- **Everyone** has safe water, sanitation and hygiene at home
- **All schools and health centers** have water, sanitation and hygiene
- Water, sanitation and hygiene are **sustainable** and **inequalities in access have been progressively eliminated**

UN-Water proposal (Stockholm 2013)

- Recommended an ambitious goal and set of targets that take account of unfinished business and the emerging and future challenges.
- •Goal should inspire and create incentives for a change in behavior to manage and allocate resources in a sustainable way such that benefits reach every person without discrimination.

Access to water supply and sanitation services

- •MDG 7c: 768 million people still do not have access to improved drinking water sources - indicators do not address the safety and reliability of water supplies.
- •2.5 billion people currently lacking access to improved sanitation
- •Over one billion still practicing open defecation.
- •The Human Right to Water and Sanitation places legally binding obligations on all member states to make provision for progressive realization of the right.
- Building on the existing MDGs and addressing
- “unfinished business” must remain a very high priority.

Sustainable use and development of water resources

- Agenda 21, 1992 and subsequent CSD meetings (2005, 2008, 2012)
- Johannesburg Plan of Implementation, 2002
- Recent results a UN-Water survey of more than 130 countries, thematic and national consultations show that there has been widespread adoption of integrated approaches to water management, but significant
- challenges remain.
- A clear need to address “unfinished business”

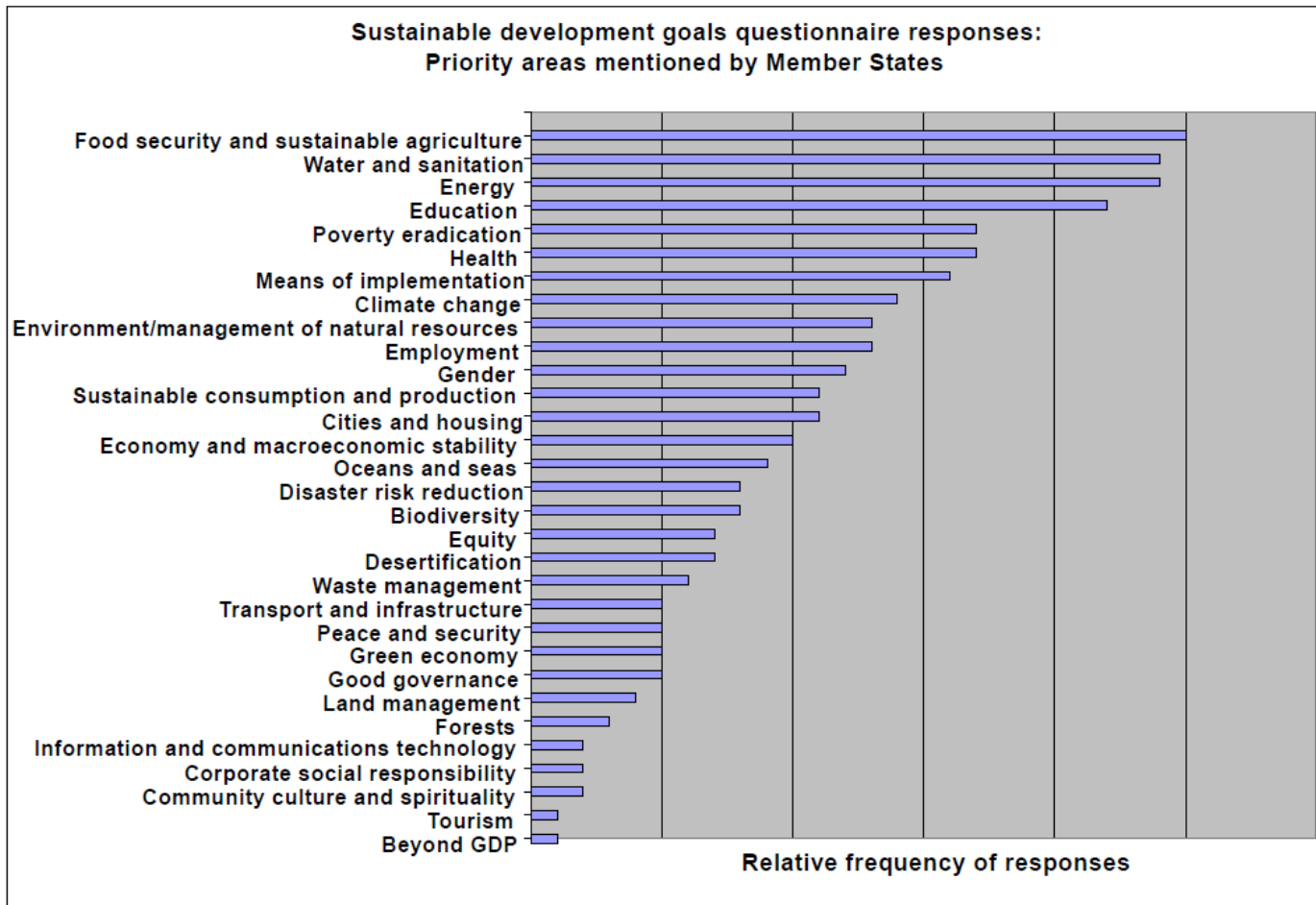
Improving water quality and wastewater management

- •Water quality has to date been very much neglected.
- •80% of wastewater is discharged to the natural environment without any form of treatment.
- •With global water quality projected to continue to decline, the obvious impact of poor water quality on increasingly limited water supplies is becoming an issue of serious concern.
- •The management of wastewater and protection of water quality is a prerequisite for ensuring sustainable development.
- •This concern and recognition was clearly expressed at Rio+20.

Considerations for a water goal

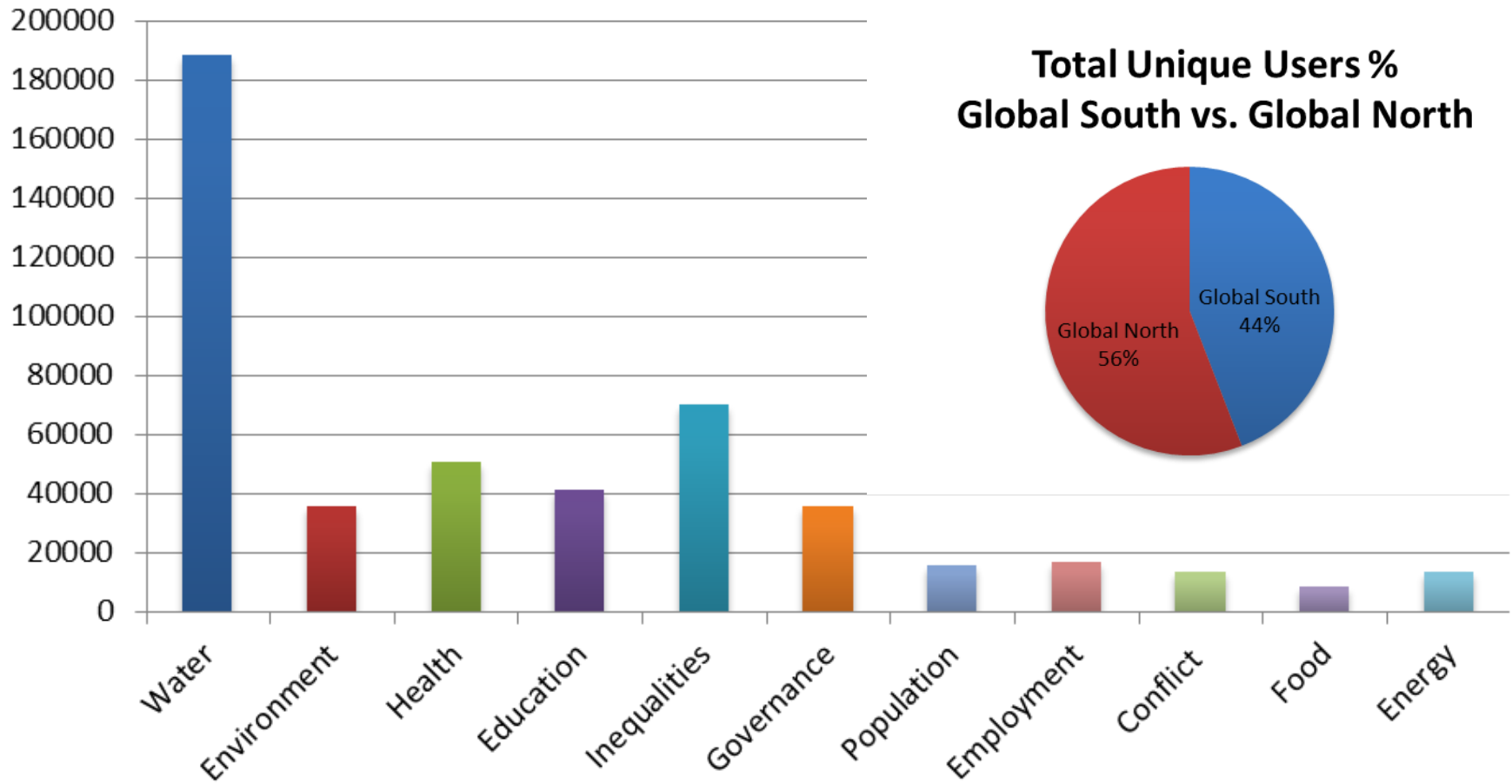
- Cross cutting. It affects many others.
- Water managements needs to be addressed in an integrated manner
- Complexity of the hydrological cycle
- A water goal will allow to focus reources
- A water goal will support countries prioritising water in their development agenda

Rio +20 Survey

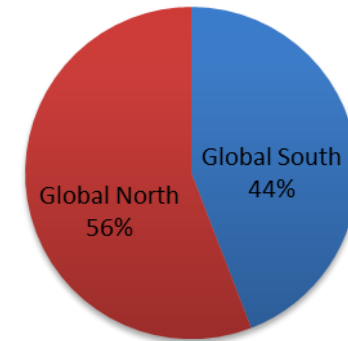


Importance in the thematic consultations

Total Page views of the Thematic Consultation Webpages



Total Unique Users % Global South vs. Global North



A few household surveys

- [Demographic and Health Surveys \(DHS\)](#)
Nationally-representative household surveys funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) that provide data for a wide range of monitoring and impact evaluation indicators in the areas of population, health, and nutrition. Sample sizes range from 2,000 to 30,000 households, and surveys are conducted in over 75 countries approximately every 5 years.
- [Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys \(MICS\)](#)
UNICEF assists countries in collecting and analyzing data in order to fill data gaps for monitoring the situation of children and women through its international household survey initiative the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). Since the mid-1990s, the MICS has enabled many countries to produce statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates of a range of indicators in the areas of health (including water, sanitation and hygiene), education, child protection and HIV/AIDS.
- [World Health Surveys \(WHS\)](#)
WHO has developed and implemented a Survey Programme and a World Health Survey to compile comprehensive baseline information on the health of populations and on the outcomes associated with the investment in health systems; baseline evidence on the way health systems are currently functioning; and, ability to monitor inputs, functions, and outcomes. Also within the implemented Survey Programme the WHO Evidence, Measurement and Analysis unit has developed the [Study on global AGEing and adult health \(SAGE\)](#) as part of an ongoing program of work to compile comprehensive longitudinal information on the health and well-being of adult populations and the ageing process.
- [Living Standards Measurement Surveys \(LSMS\)](#)
The Living Standards Measurement Study is an on-going research initiative of the World Bank generating policy-relevant household level data that provides an increasingly broad range of technical assistance as methods and technology continue to improve.

Advantages (according to JMP)

- Survey and census data are considered to be more reliable and objective than data collected from country sector assessments or questionnaires to local officials,
- They reflect the actual practices of users rather than projections based on available infrastructure.
- the use of survey data allows analysts to work with more comparable figures, and to conduct more in-depth analysis such as disaggregating the data into wealth quintiles and monitor trends over time.
- Time series: The JMP assembles, reviews and assesses country data. Since the 2012 report, [230 datasets](#) have been added to the JMP database.

Methods for measuring inequality in access to basic services

- **Targeted gap reduction.** In this approach, a goal is formulated to reduce the gap between an advantaged and a disadvantaged group (e.g. “reduce the gap in access to adequate sanitation between the highest and lowest wealth quintiles by half”). This type of target is simple to communicate but does not explicitly require progressive realization because it could be achieved without increasing access for all groups.
- **Rate of progress metric.** A more technical approach is to target rates of increase indicator attainment for each group that are higher for disadvantaged groups but ensure that all groups achieve higher service levels over time. A simple expression of this metric is to require that the rate of indicator attainment for each group be positive and that the rate for disadvantaged groups is higher to ensure that the gap is reduced without retrogression, or lowering of attainment for higher-achieving groups.
- **Minimum service level.** This approach sets a minimum acceptable service level for disadvantaged groups, which implicitly defines what the acceptable gap could be since the maximum achievable level for the advantaged group is full attainment.
- **Inequality index.** Statistical approaches are available for defining and comparing inequality across different societies. One approach explored by JMP in the past is the Gini Coefficient of wealth inequality³; however, UNICEF found that this approach was not satisfactory because large disparities could still exist within the poorest wealth quintile even at high Gini coefficients. An alternative Index of Inequality Betterment was proposed by END Working Group member, Dr. Shea Rutstein, but a new indicator will require research to determine if it provides meaningful comparisons.