UN-WATER AND POST-2015 PROCESSES

24 JUNE 2014

UNCEEA MEETING

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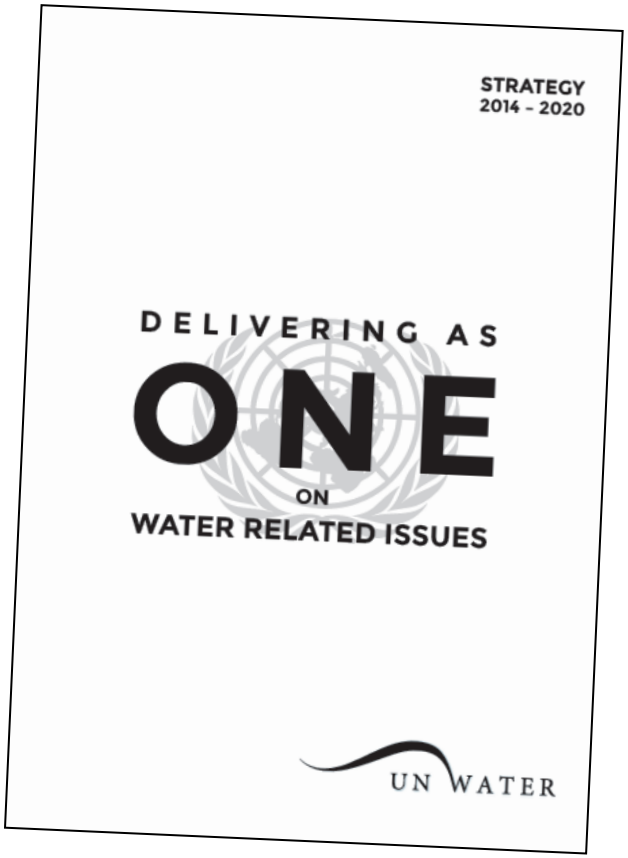
About UN-Water

UN-Water is the United Nations inter-agency **coordination** mechanism for all freshwater related issues, including sanitation



About UN-Water

- Established in 2003 by the Chief Executive Board (CEB)
- Mission: to add coherence and coordination to the UN system on water and sanitation matters – **not an agency**.
- UN-Water has a mandate to provide consolidated technical advice **where coordination is needed within the UN**

UN-Water Membership

- **31 Members** from within the UN system – including UN-DESA, UNICEF, WHO, FAO, UNEP, UN-Habitat, etc. **We work through Members – typically, one or more will be designated to work or speak on behalf of the mechanism.**
- **37 Partners** from outside the UN system - major international stakeholders involved in water and sanitation from private sector, civil society and academia

Key examples of UN-Water's work

- **Adding coherence** to the work of individual UN Members – i.e. global monitoring on water and sanitation
- **Consolidating and providing UN system's technical advice** on water and sanitation matters to feed into Post-2015 – i.e wording on water-related Goal and targets, means of implementation, indicators

Water monitoring under the UN-Water umbrella

- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
- UN-Water GLAAS
- FAO AQUASTAT
- Reports on water resources management for the Commission on Sustainable Development
- GEMStat, UNESCO and WMO data, Protocol on Water and Health, Aichi targets etc.

SDG 6 (as per the OWG proposal - July 2014)

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable **drinking water** for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable **sanitation and hygiene** for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.3 By 2030, improve **water quality** by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated **wastewater** and increasing **recycling and safe reuse** by [x] per cent globally

6.4 By 2030, substantially increase **water-use efficiency** across all sectors and ensure **sustainable withdrawals** and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.5 By 2030, implement **integrated water resources management** at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore **water-related ecosystems**, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Monitoring targets 6.1 and 6.2

- Finishing the unfinished MDG agenda
- Refined monitoring by WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation

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

Monitoring targets 6.3-6.6

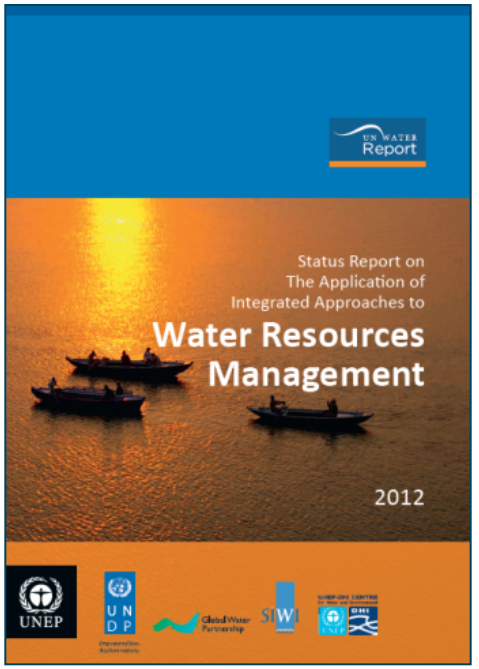
- Expanding the agenda to cover the whole water cycle:
  - water quality, wastewater management, water-use efficiency, water resources management and water-related ecosystems
- Knowledge and expertise are available, but currently lacking a global method and monitoring mechanism
  - Lack of global comparability of data and periodic monitoring
  - Inter-linkages between targets (e.g. the safe sanitation chain)
- Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets (GEMI)
  - Global expanded water monitoring Initiated in 2014 under the UN-Water umbrella
  - Implemented jointly by UNEP, UN-Habitat, WHO, FAO, UNESCO,WMO and UNICEF
  - Inclusive initiative with Member States and other stakeholders

Monitoring targets 6.a and 6.b

- Describing the enabling environment for implementing the targets

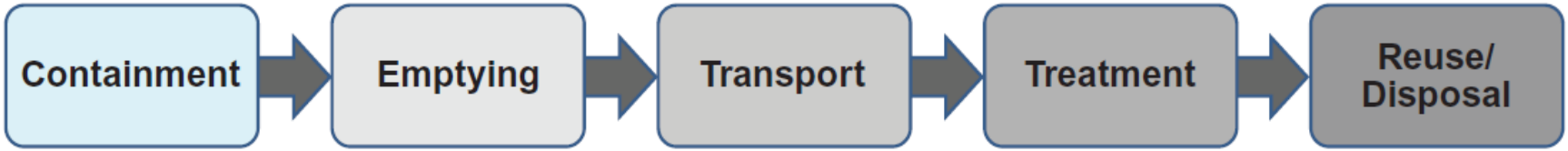
- Build on existing initatives:
  - GLAAS for 6.1-6.3
  - IWRM for 6.3-6.6

glaas
UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water



Inter-linkages within SDG 6

Example: Safe sanitation chain



Target 6.2
Manage sanitation safely

Target 6.3
Treat wastewater

CURRENT JMP

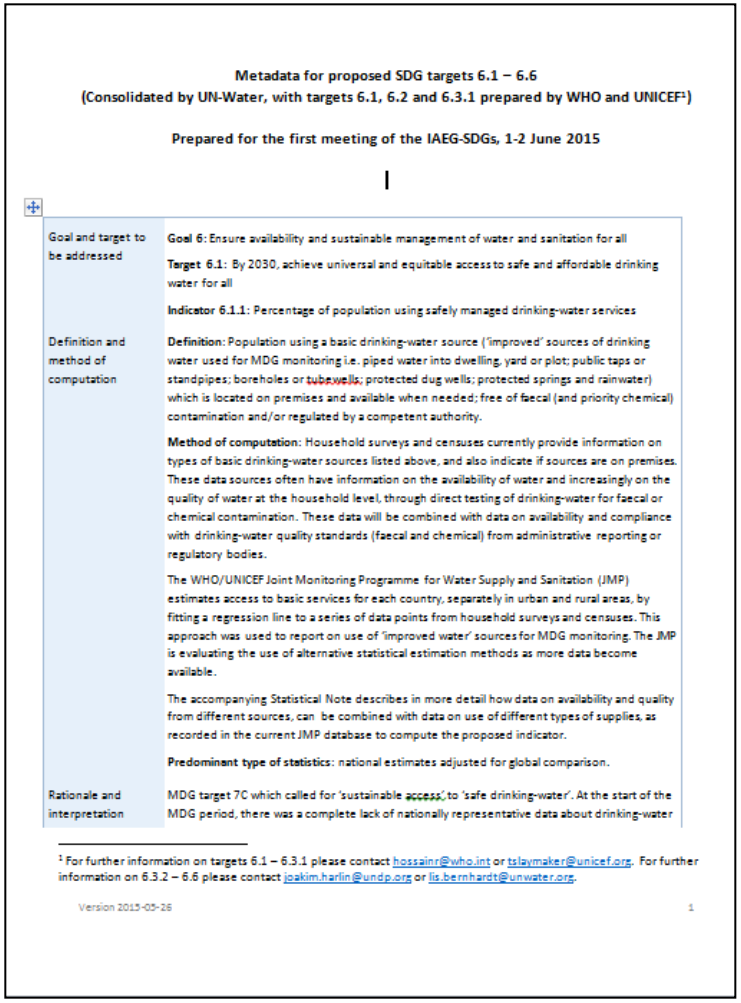
NEW AREA FOR JMP

GEMI

UN-Water's Post-2015 engagement
Consolidated technical advise examples

- **February 2014**: UN-Water technical advice paper for a Water Goal through the Technical Support Team (TST), to feed into the OWG
- **February 2015**: UN-Water compilation of expert advice on water and sanitation related indicators for targets 6.1-6.6 and 11.5 through the TST, in response to UNSD
- **April 2015**: UN-Water technical advice to inform the discussions on Means of Implementation for Goal 6, to feed into the IGN on MoI
- **June 2015**: Metadata on proposed Goal 6 indicators in response to UNSD request for IAEG-SDGs meeting

Examples of UN-Water technical advice: Metadata note on Goal 6



Metadata for proposed SDG targets 6.1 – 6.6
(Consolidated by UN-Water, with targets 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3.1 prepared by WHO and UNICEF[1])

Prepared for the first meeting of the IAEG-SDGs, 1-2 June 2015

Goal and target to be addressed	**Goal 6**: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all **Target 6.1**: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all **Indicator 6.1.1**: Percentage of population using safely managed drinking-water services
Definition and method of computation	**Definition**: Population using a basic drinking-water source ('improved' sources of drinking water used for MDG monitoring i.e. piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater) which is located on premises and available when needed; free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination and/or regulated by a competent authority. **Method of computation**: Household surveys and censuses currently provide information on types of basic drinking-water sources listed above, and also indicate if sources are on premises. These data sources often have information on the availability of water and increasingly on the quality of water at the household level, through direct testing of drinking-water for faecal or chemical contamination. These data will be combined with data on availability and compliance with drinking-water quality standards (faecal and chemical) from administrative reporting or regulatory bodies. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) estimates access to basic services for each country, separately in urban and rural areas, by fitting a regression line to a series of data points from household surveys and censuses. This approach was used to report on use of 'improved water' sources for MDG monitoring. The JMP is evaluating the use of alternative statistical estimation methods as more data become available. The accompanying Statistical Note describes in more detail how data on availability and quality from different sources, can be combined with data on use of different types of supplies, as recorded in the current JMP database to compute the proposed indicator. **Predominant type of statistics**: national estimates adjusted for global comparison.
Rationale and interpretation	MDG target 7C which called for 'sustainable access' to 'safe drinking-water'. At the start of the MDG period, there was a complete lack of nationally representative data about drinking-water

[1] For further information on targets 6.1 – 6.3.1 please contact hossainr@who.int or tslaymaker@unicef.org. For further information on 6.3.2 – 6.6 please contact joakim.harlin@undp.org or lis.bernhardt@unwater.org.

Version 2015-05-26 1

- Prepared by request from UNSD for IAEG-SDGs meeting 1-2 June
  - Expands on the consolidated UN-Water expert advice on Goal 6 indicators from Feb 2015
  - 10 core indicators for Goal 6, 1 each for MoI targets 6a and 6b
  - Input from UN-Water Members, through JMP and GEMI

Proposed indicators for SDG 6

- Target 6.1
  - Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services

- Target 6.2
  - Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services
  - Percentage of population with a hand washing facility with soap and water in the household

- Target 6.3
  - Percentage of wastewater safely treated
  - Percentage of receiving water bodies with ambient water quality not presenting risk to the environment or human health

Proposed indicators for SDG 6

- Target 6.4
  - Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal in percentage of available freshwater resources
  - Percentage of change in water use efficiency over time

- Target 6.5
  - Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation (0-100)
  - Percentage of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

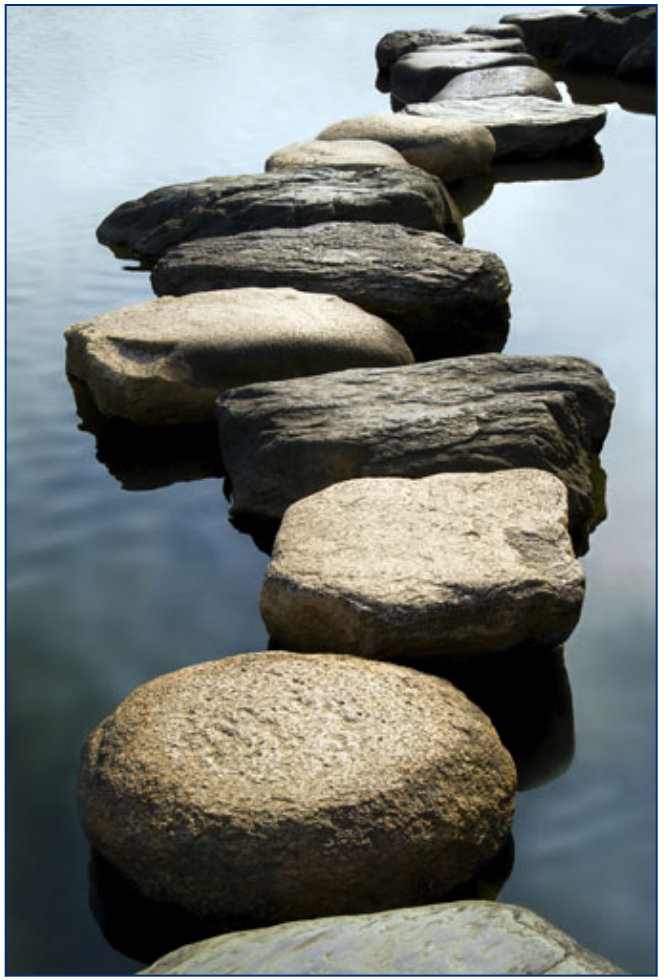
- Target 6.6
  - Percentage of change in wetlands extent over time

Proposed indicators for SDG 6

- Target 6.a
  - Amount of water and sanitation related Official Development Assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan
- Target 6.b
  - Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Current and Next Steps

- UN-Water consolidated statistical note to the IAEG-SDGs process – Oct 2015?
- Work together with SEEA colleagues to align terminology / methodology
- **GEMI**
  - Proof of concept in 2015
  - Implementation in 2016
  - Baseline reports in 2017



To keep in mind

- Further work is needed to prove the GEMI concept
  - A coherent country-led framework to reduce reporting burden
- A flexible multi-level approach to capture different levels of ambition
  - E.g. core and supplemental indicators
- Detailed analysis adds value and brings real benefits to inform policy decisions
  - E.g. JMP ladders and data disaggregation

Thank you

Industrial wastewater: A multi-level approach

1. Complete inventory of industries producing industrial waste
2. 1 + Percentage of industries with functional wastewater treatment plants
3. 2 + Monitor flows of industrial wastewater discharges from all sources
4. 3 + Assess the levels of treatment of industrial discharges installed within countries and the volume discharged from those treatment plants
5. 4 + Assess the levels of treated or untreated industrial wastewater reused or recycled.
6. 5 + a detailed knowledge of flows from a mass balance perspective and knowledge of the contaminants contained within the discharge, database of compliance information, full reporting according to international obligations
7. 6+ plus assessment of impact on environmental quality of receiving waters

UN-Water Technical Advice (TA)

A. Achieve universal **access** to safe drinking **water, sanitation and hygiene**

B. Improve by (x%) the sustainable use and development of **water resources** in all countries

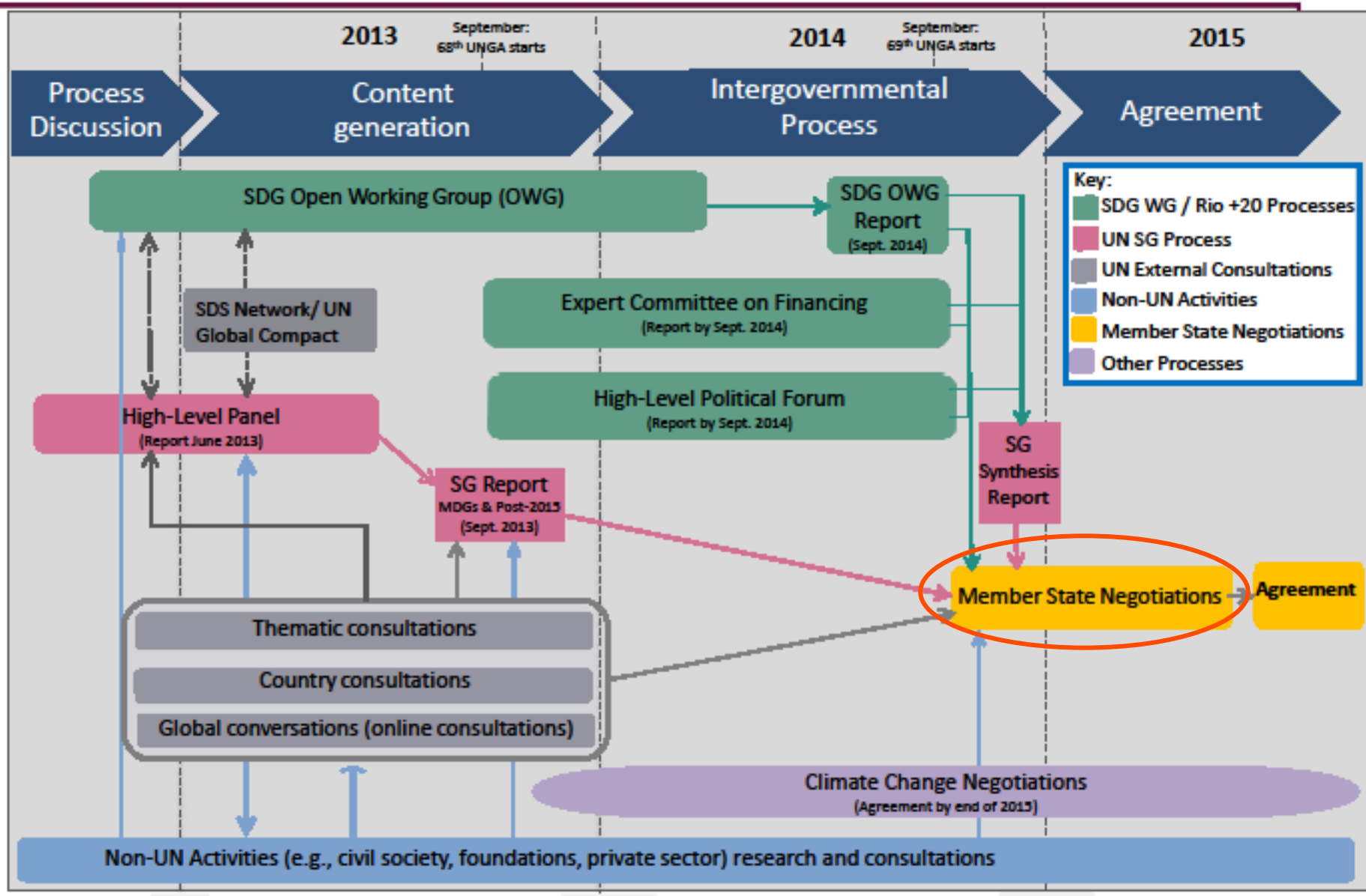
C. All countries strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable **water governance**

D. Reduce untreated **wastewater** by (x%), nutrient pollution by (y%) and increase wastewater reuse by (z%)

E. Reduce mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%) from natural and **human-induced water-related disasters**

2014. UN-Water Technical Advice on Post-2015 Global Goal for Water:

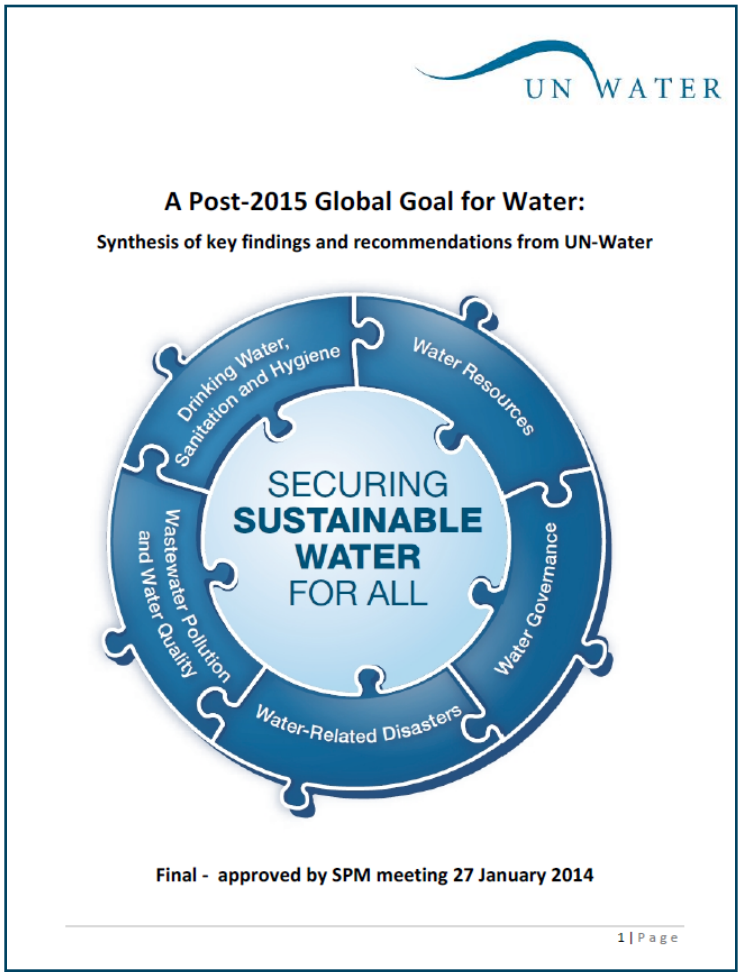
Processes feeding into the Post-2015 Development Agenda



Source: UN Foundation and Dalberg analysis

UNITED NATIONS FOUNDATION

Examples of UN-Water technical advice:
Feb 2014: Technical advice for a dedicated water Goal

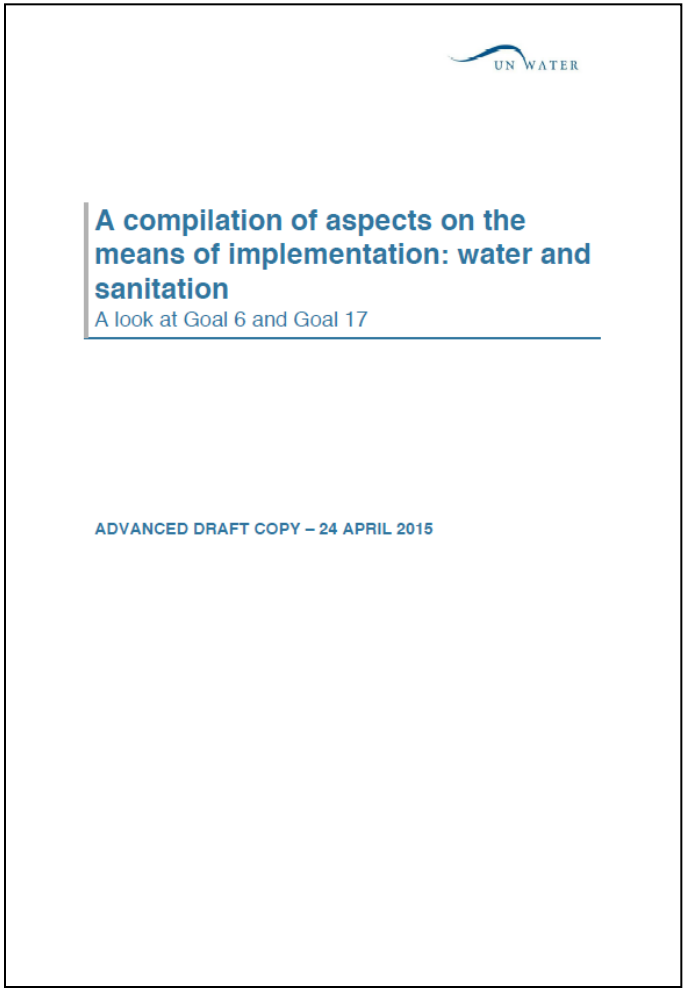


- **Technical support to the OWG**
  - Through the interagency **Technical Support Team**
  - The **UN-Water Technical Advice** as the consolidated technical experience and knowledge of the whole UN system (Feb 2014)

UN-Water's contributions to Post-2015

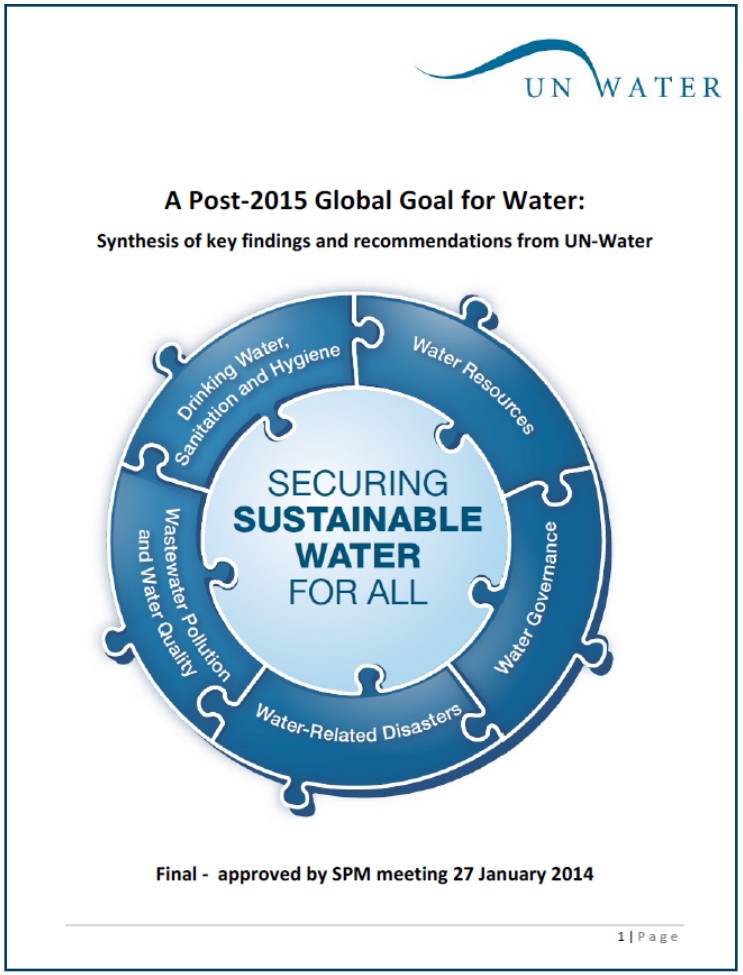
- **2012-2013**: Following Rio+20, UN-Water led thematic consultations on water. Together with the GWP national consultations were carried out in 22 countries
- **February 2014**: UN-Water technical advice paper for a Water Goal presented during PGA discussions on water, sanitation and sustainable energy
- **Feb-April 2014**: GWP led national consultations on a water SDG in 29 countries
- **Since 2014**: UNDP and DESA, on behalf of UN-Water, coordinating the cluster of organizations contributing to input on Goal 6 through the TST – includes advice on monitoring mechanisms, target wording and indicators

Examples of UN-Water technical advice:
Advice on Means of Implementation for SDG 6



- **Technical advice to inform the discussions on MoI for Goal 6**
  - April 2015, provided for the MoI discussions within the IGN
  - Updated for presentation at the FfD in Addis Ababa
  - Available at www.unwater.org

Examples of UN-Water technical advice:
Support Member States' discussions on Post-2015



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