

IWRA 16th World Water Congress

Cancún, 29 May 2017

Water and sanitation interlinkages in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

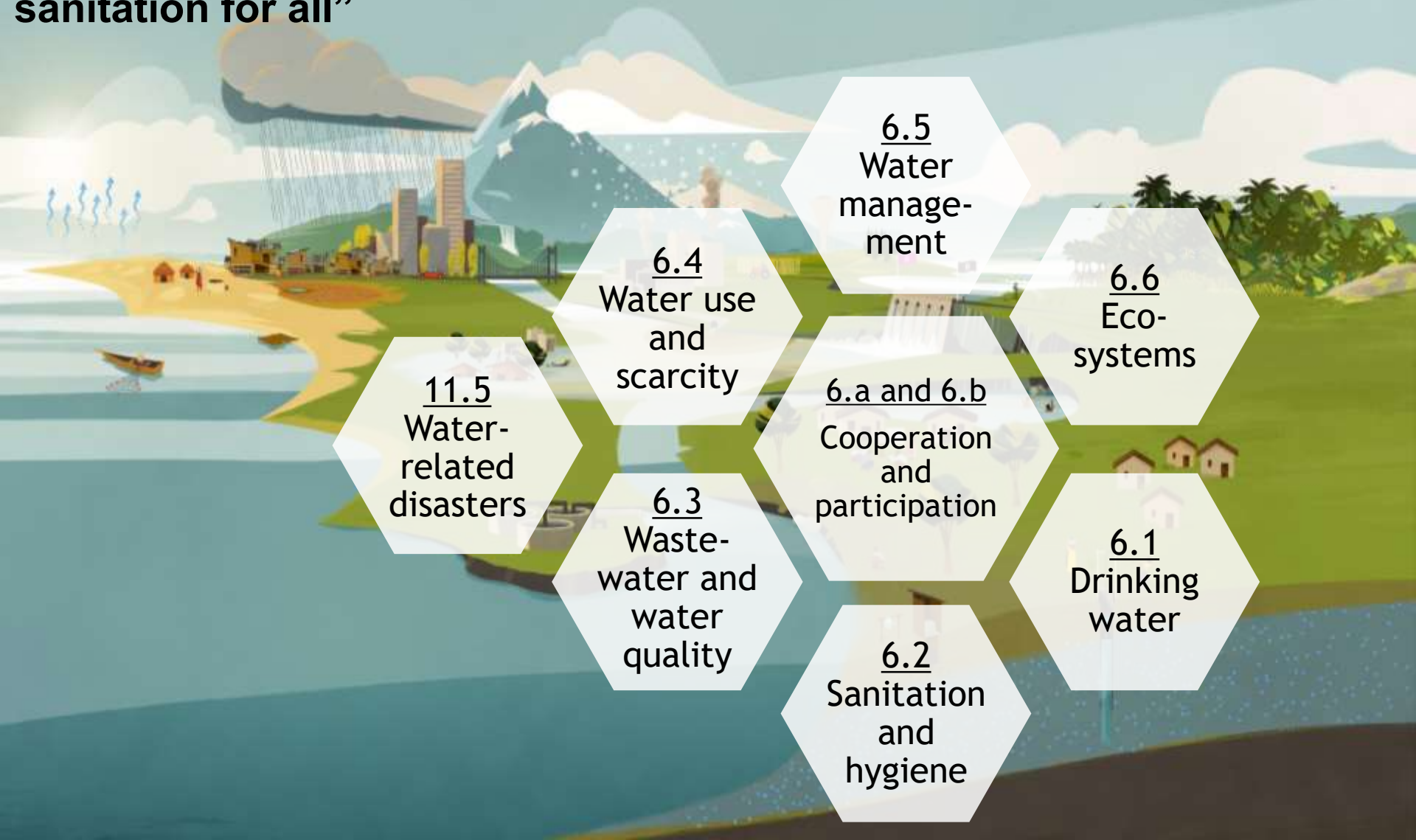
Federico Properzi

A brief history from Rio+20 to today

- Rio+20 (June 2012)
 - “water is at the core of sustainable development”
- 2012-2013
 - 9 Global Thematic Consultations
- 2013-2014
 - Open Working Group, technical input on goal and targets
 - Preliminary discussions on indicators
 - Preliminary discussions on SDG 6 integrated monitoring framework
- 2015
 - Intergovernmental Negotiations and Summit in New York, technical input on goal and targets
 - Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators, technical input on indicators
 - Developing the SDG 6 integrated monitoring framework
 - Links with Sendai, Financing for Development and Paris COP processes
- 2016
 - Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG indicators, refining indicators
 - Testing and review of the SDG 6 integrated monitoring framework
 - First High Level Political Forum after adoption of 2030 Agenda
- 2017
 - Adoption of SDG indicators by the UN Statistical Commission
 - SDG 6 indicators data drives
 - First High Level Political Forum with in-depth reviews

The water cycle and SDG 6

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



11.5
Water-related disasters

6.4
Water use and scarcity

6.3
Waste-water and water quality

6.5
Water management

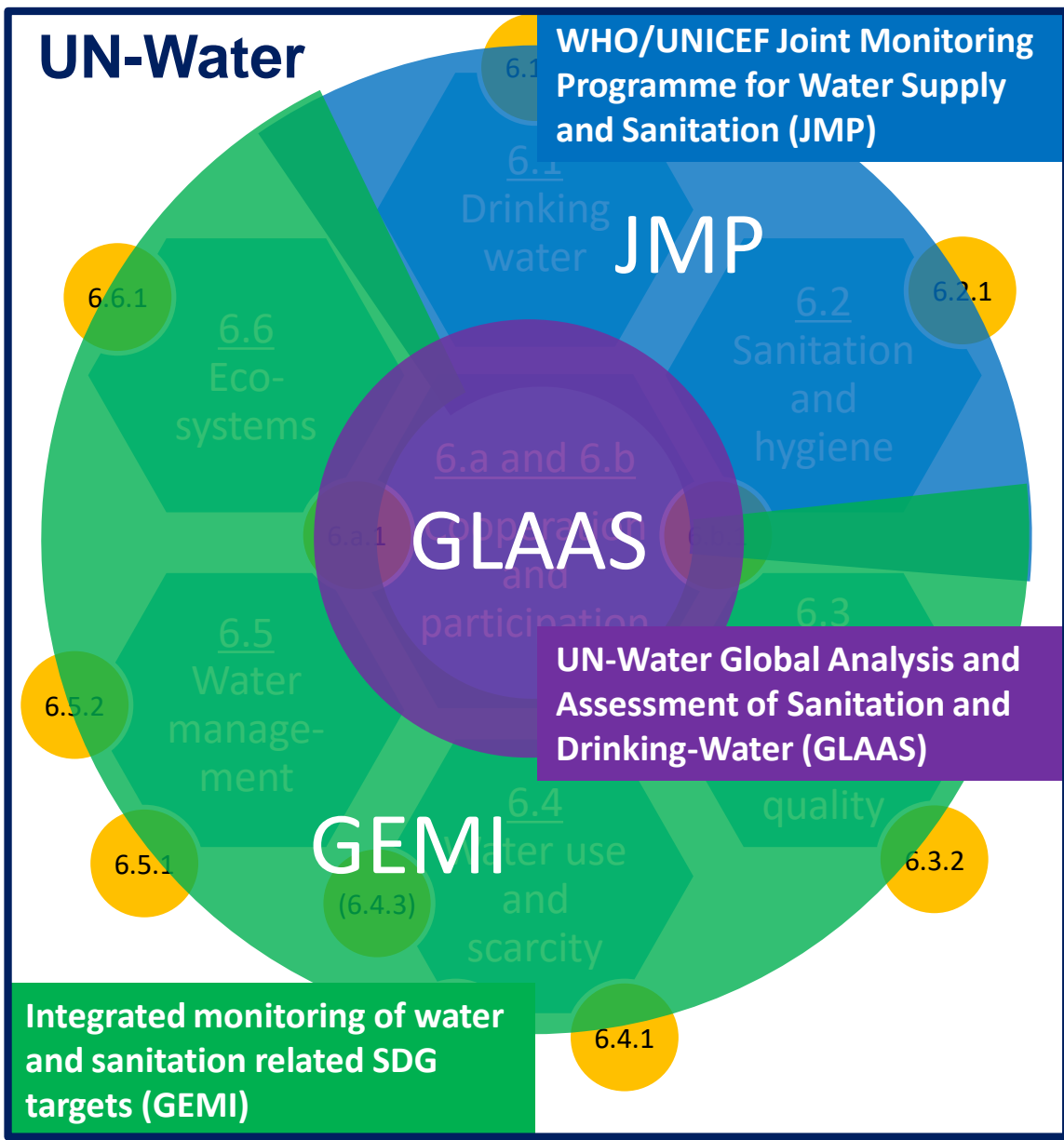
6.a and 6.b
Cooperation and participation

6.2
Sanitation and hygiene

6.6
Eco-systems

6.1
Drinking water

SDG 6 global monitoring



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)

“The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized”

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Project to upgrade the urban environment in Guangxi Nanning

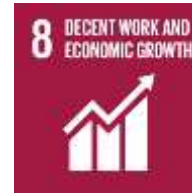
Source: Asian Development Bank

Project components:

- Flood protection
- Wastewater and solid waste management
- Public park
- Capacity development

Results:

- Public satisfaction with the urban environment increased (based on surveys)
- Incidence of dysentery down from 46 to 35 per 100,000 inhabitants, and diarrhea down from 52 to 46 per 100,000 inhabitants
- Number of tourists increased from 1.3 million to 2.3 million



Irrigation with Mexico City's wastewater in the Mezquital valley

Source: UNU-FLORES

Project components:

- Wastewater re-use in agriculture
- Wastewater treatment
- Flood prevention



Results:

- Mean maize yields of 10 tons/ha
- Groundwater recharge
- Economic development
- Heavy metal accumulation in soils with minor effects
- Larger prevalence of helminth infections among children (before wastewater treatment)



Interlinkages in the 2030 Agenda

Rationale:

- Many Goals and targets can only be achieved if Goal 6 is achieved, and vice versa
- Mainstreaming water and sanitation in policies and plans of other sectors is key
- Understanding links is the first step for collaboration across sectors and institutions



Interlinkages in the 2030 Agenda

Focus: target-level interlinkages

Framework: social - economic -
environmental dimensions

Types of links:



Synergies: mutually reinforcing,
positive interdependencies



Potential conflict: positive
aspects, but also potential
conflicts



Social dimension interlinkages



- **WASH** → reduced burden of disease and malnutrition / time for, and access to, education, economics activities, politics
- **Water and ecosystem resources** → access to basic services → increased pressure on natural resources ← **IWRM**
- **IWRM** ↔ institutional capacity, participation, transparency
→ Reduced poverty and inequalities, increased resilience



A case study in Ghana found that a 15-minute reduction in water collection time increased girls' school attendance by 8-12%



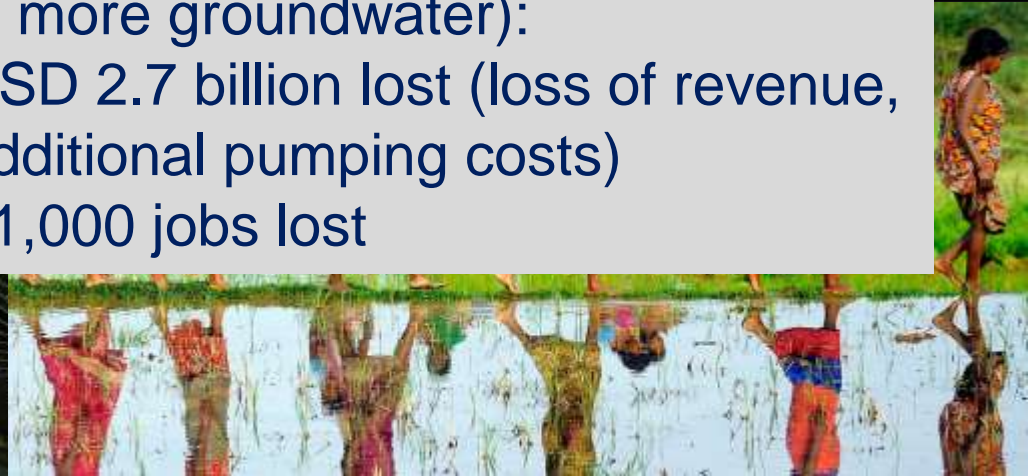
Economic dimension interlinkages

- Water and ecosystem resources → economic growth and development → pressure on natural resources ← IWRM and sustainable practices
- WASH → healthy workforce → economic growth and development
- Disaster risk reduction → resilient economies → Reduced poverty and inequalities + resources for WASH, ecosystem protection, disaster risk reduction



Economic impacts of 2015 California drought (48% less surface water available, compensated by withdrawing 72% more groundwater):

- USD 2.7 billion lost (loss of revenue, additional pumping costs)
- 21,000 jobs lost



Environmental dimension interlinkages

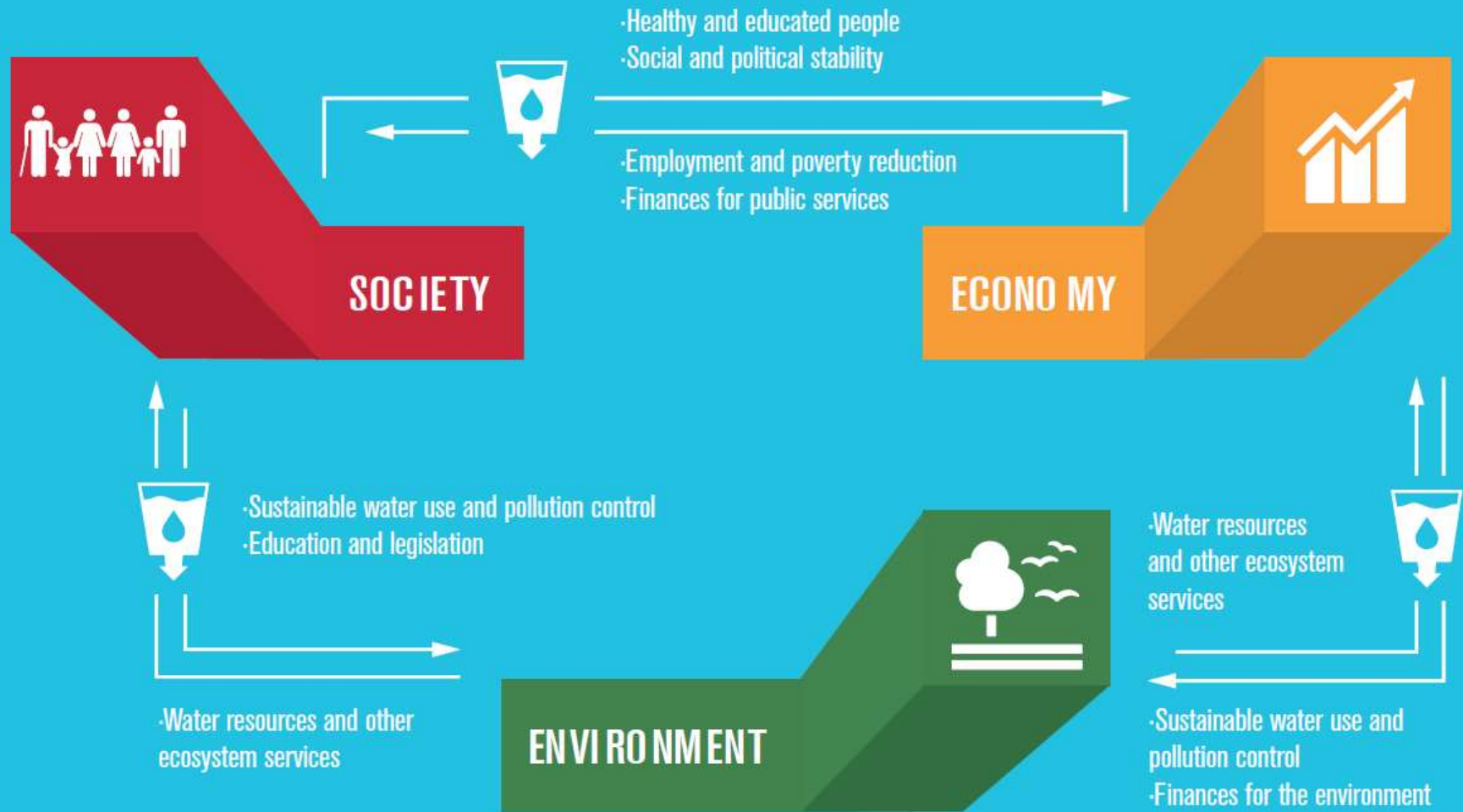


- Ecosystem protection and climate change mitigation \leftrightarrow improved water quality and quantity, disaster protection
- Wastewater treatment and water use efficiency \rightarrow resilient terrestrial and marine ecosystems
- Social and economic development \rightarrow pressure on natural resources \leftarrow IWRM and sustainable practices



Sweden's largest island has experienced severe drought in the last couple of years, resulting in plans for two desalination plants. However, one of the island communities had water-filled wells throughout the drought periods, thanks to their work on restoring a nearby wetland.

Integrating the three dimensions of Sustainable Development





Thank you

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