

The International Water Association

Shaping our water future

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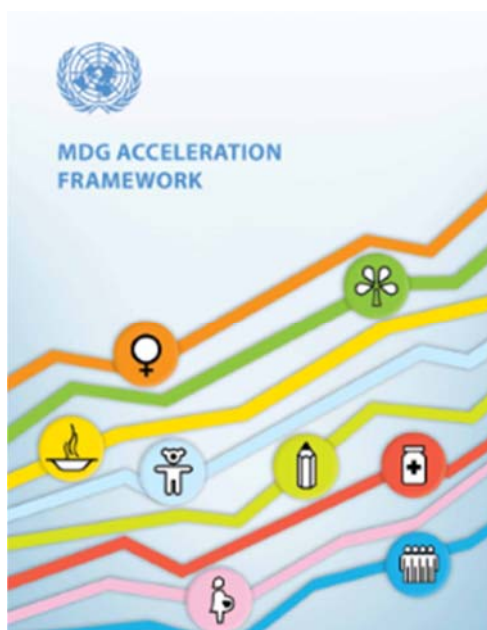
SDG 6: Exploring the role of associations and networks

JWWA GENERAL ASSEMBLY SAITAMA 22 OCTOBER 2015



Setting the context

8 MDGs



17 SDGs



A SNAPSHOT

MDG

Set out to get us “half way” to the goal of ending hunger and poverty, with similar proportional goals in other fields

MDGs were in the context of “rich donors aiding poor recipients.”

8 goals, 21 targets, 60 indicators

MDGs said nothing about monitoring, evaluation and accountability

SDG

Designed to finish the job – to get to a statistical “zero” on hunger, poverty, and other targets

SDGs are a set of goals applicable to every country

17 goals, 169 targets, hundreds of indicators implied

SDGs target by 2020 to “increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by varied parameters in national contexts

SDG: GOAL 6

□ Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Targets include:

- 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.4 By 2030, increase water-use efficiency across all sectors; ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and 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.
- 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.



MDG DRINKING WATER TARGET

147 countries¹ have met the MDG drinking water target

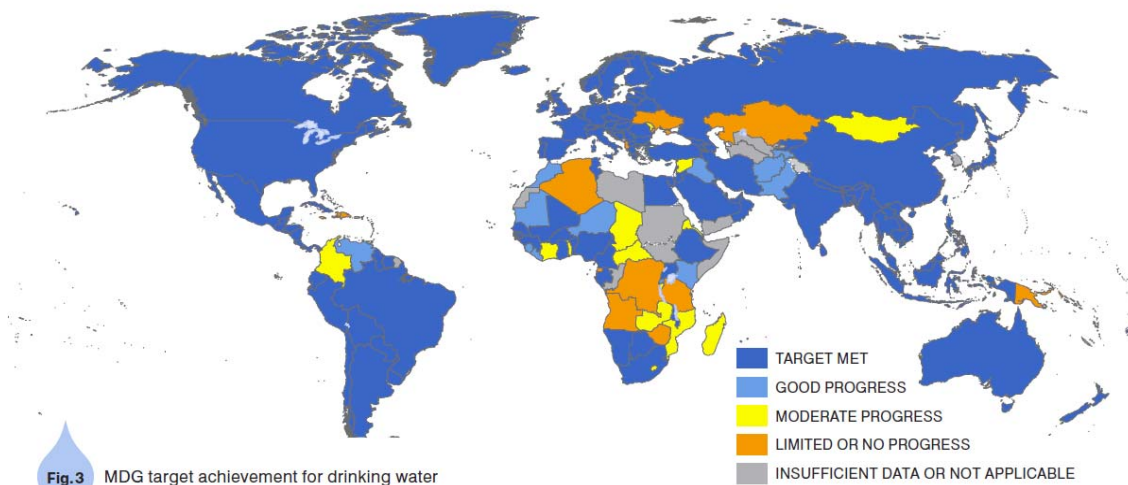


Fig.3 MDG target achievement for drinking water

Source: MDG Assessment done by WHO & UNICEF using JMP data sets

¹The JMP tracks progress for 215 countries, areas and territories, including all UN Member States. Statistics in this report refer to countries, areas, and territories.

However there are loopholes in definitions that may inflate numbers at both national and global scale , while the ground reality may be different

SCOPE FOR ACTION...

- ✓ Proactively make efforts to understand the new context and opportunities



Uniform understanding



Developing a common language on SDG 6



Informing locally appropriate approaches

SCOPE FOR ACTION..

- ✓ Help governments to track progress with meaningful and reliable statistics



Engage proactively with design of the indicators/monitoring process at National level



Share robust and reliable data in helping governments achieve SDG 6



Retrofitting both practices and policies

SCOPE FOR ACTION...

- ✓ Engage with new platforms of learning through knowledge networking
 - e.g. digital media and other forms as relevant in specific country contexts
- Communicate to Policy makers and the media on SDG 6

CHALLENGE TO OVERCOME



KEY ASPECTS TO KNOW



- Transition from MDGs to SDGs implies that monitoring activities will have to move to the national level
 - Countries will have to decide and choose from a menu of options, which indicators are most appropriate in their national context.
- Indicators and Monitoring mechanisms under development, to be ready by March 2016.
 - The One target One indicator approach may not work, given that most targets are combination of more than one issue.
- National monitoring require capacity building effort
 - key issue being monitoring approaches that allow for maximum disaggregation of datasets.

IMAGE CREDITS



- Kholtari Drinking Supply and Sanitation Project within the Bharat Pokhair community
(<https://www.globalpeace.org/sites/default/files/Inaug%20of%20Kholtari%20Drinking%20Water%20Supply%20Proj-1.jpg>)
- 2012 Informer User Conference (ICON)
<http://entrinsik.com/content/uploads/2012/01/Graphcs200x200jpg.jpg>
- Performance Indicators for Water Supply Services
(www.iwapublishing.com)



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