

Interlinkages of Water and Sanitation and the SDGs under review at HLPF 2019

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Kofi Annan on Africa's green and blue revolution

"If we want to accelerate Africa's transformation, then we have to significantly boost our agriculture and fisheries, which together provide livelihoods for roughly two-thirds of all Africans. [...] The time has come to unleash Africa's green and blue revolutions. These revolutions will transform the face of our continent for the





Source: Africa Progress Panel (2014, p. 11).





better ..."



WATER AS CROSS-CUTTING FACTOR IN THE

SDGS UNDER REVIEW AT HLPF 2019 IN AFRICA

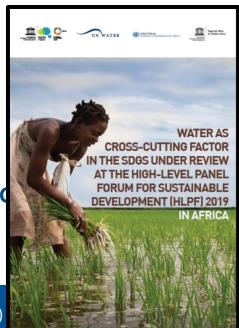
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- 1. SDG INTERLINKAGES
- 2. WATER-ENERGY ACCESS
- 3. REDUCE INEQUALITIES, EXAMPLE WASH
- 4. TRANSBOUNDARY SURFACE WATER AND GROUNDWATER
- 5. PURPOSE OF POLICY PAPER
- 6. REGIONAL ACTIONS
- 7. WATER AND EDUCATION (SDG 4)
- 8. WATER, ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DECENT JOBS (SDG 8)
- 9. WATER AND REDUCED INEQUALITY (SDG 10)
- 10. WATER, CLIMATE CHANGE AND ITS IMPACTS (SDG13)
- 11. WATER FOR PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS (SDO
- 12. WATER AND MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION (SDG 17)
- 13. CONCLUDING REMARKS





Sustainable Development Goal 6



SDG Interlinkages

Achieving SDG is essential for progress in all other SDGs, and vice versa

transboundary rivers and lak transboundary aquifers are sha 53 countries; water stress in man nillion people still lacked even gion is increasing. drinking water services that le sharing of water and the benefi rbate poverty. a powerful tool for cooperation Some 28% of global forest ecosyste 4,800 million km², purify and supply 6 17 PARTNERSHIPS the freshwater needs of more than half population, including 1.7 billion people living 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 14 LIFE BELOW fish and other marine life 1990 and 2015, water-related 13 CLIMATE hazards accounted for 62% of the deaths, 96% of the people affected and 75% of total damage costs amounting

co

By 2030, building sustainable cities and o will require US\$7.5 trillion investmen infrastructure to meet existing defi with future demand.

About one-third of produced food is

lost or wasted, commodities with

a significant water footprint.

to US\$2.5 trillion - numbers likely

ease in a changing climate.

million people (mainly women and girls) ed drinking water from distant surface wat and 892 million people still defecate in with the majority residing in rural co

Globally, 1.4 billion livelihoo and both q are directly water-dependent. d quantity matter. This includes jobs in the food an 2017, 81% of compo beverage industry, energy as we surveyed consider as in the water industry. In many sufficient amounts of go veloping countries, millions of quality freshwater to be ll-holder farmers rely on water 'important' or 'vital' for igation and livestock farming their operations. ivelihoods.

In 2013, although 71% of the world primary schools had adequate access t water supplies and 69% had adequate

sanitation, in the 49 LDCs the figures

were only 52% and 51%, respectively

In low- and middle-income countries,

basic sanitation and 33% lack access to safe drinking-water, as well as

20% of healthcare facilities lack

Globally, 70% of all water withdrawals

are used for agriculture; more than

80% in Africa and Asia.

3 GOOD HEALTH

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATED

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.

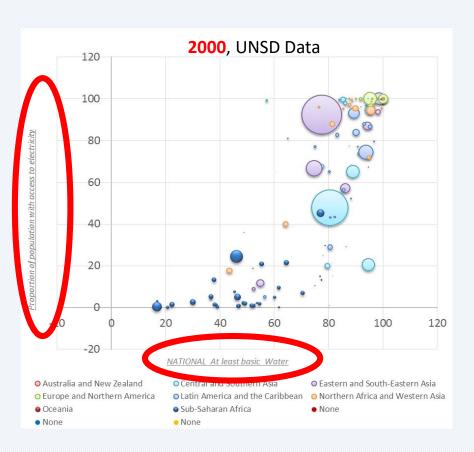
nary fossil fuels and provide hydropower.

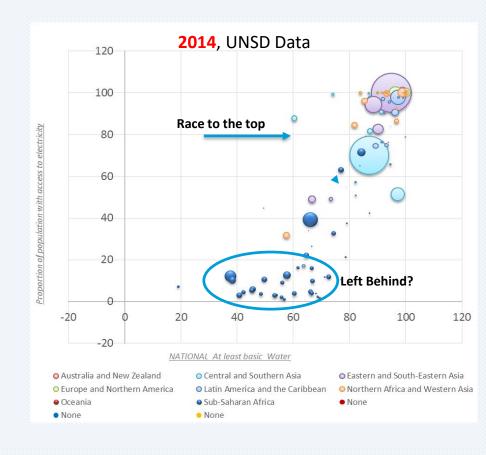
UN, 2018





Interlinkages Water-Energy Access





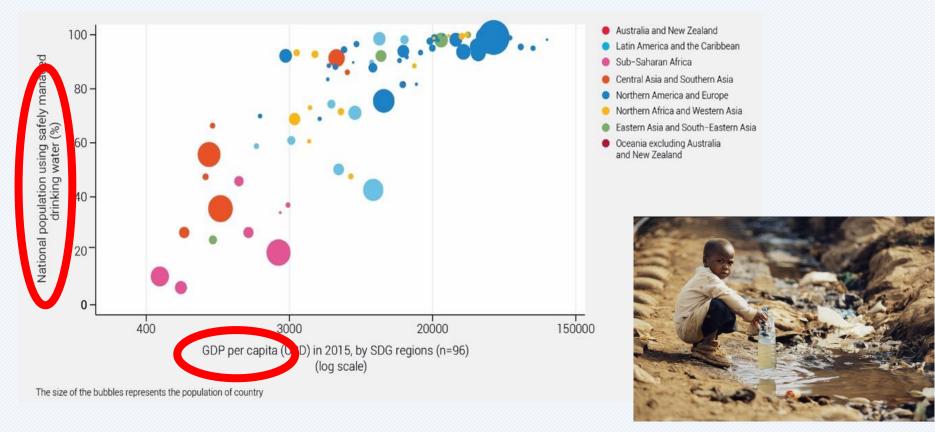
UN, 2018





Eliminating inequalities is essential

Effective policies, strategies and subsidies must be developed to ensure no one is left behind.

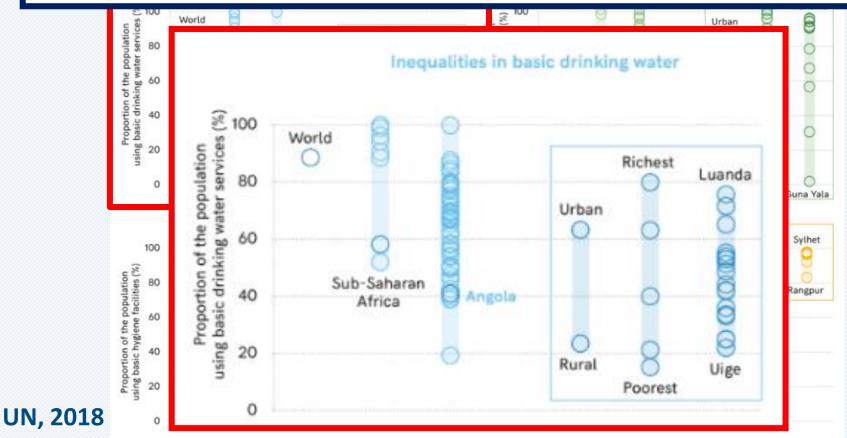


UN, 2018



WASH and Inequalities

4.5 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation services2.3 billion people still lacked even a basic sanitation service892 million people still practised open defecation





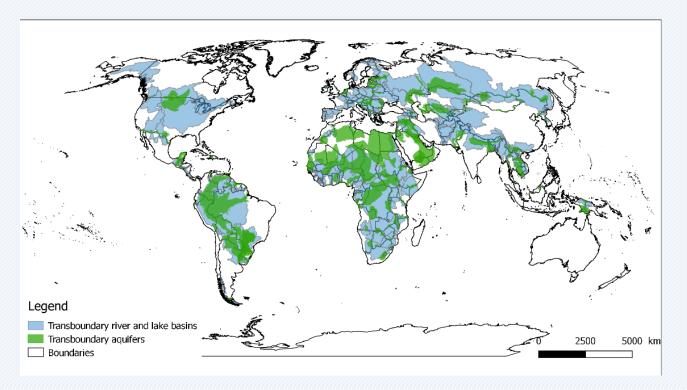


SANITATION and HYGIENE: End open defecation





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



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



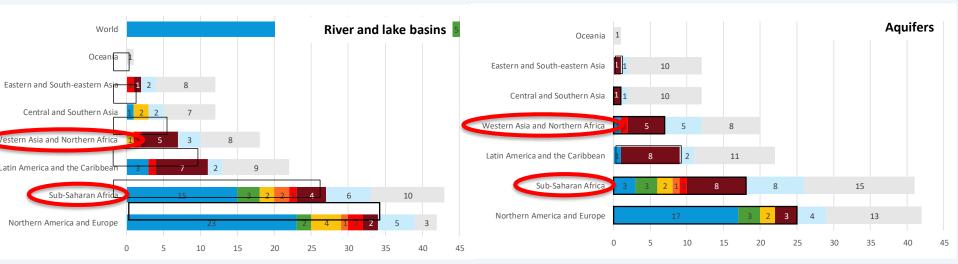




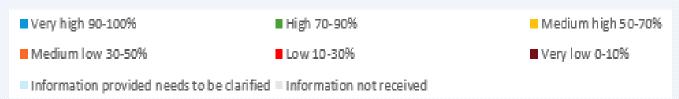


SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

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 <u>64% and it is 47%</u> for aquifers.



Data sources: UNECE / UNESCO



Water and sanitation require a new financing paradigm

- Costs are increasing (ca. 500 bill/year);
 triple WASH investments to US\$114 bill./year
 (without O&M costs), additional water resources investments
- >80% of participating countries reported insufficient financing for national WaSH targets
- WaSH ca. 5% of total ODA disbursements; aid commitments have declined in SSA

Water as a cross-cutting factor for SDGs

- Supporting African policy-makers to make key policy recommendations that address water-related issues when implementing SDGs.
- Acknowledge and invest in stronger links between the SDG 6 on water and the various other water-related SDGs

 Efficient and effective strategy for lifting millions of people from poverty and achieving the African Water Vision 2025, the 2030 Agenda.

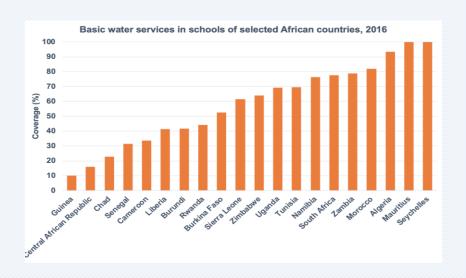
Policy Recommendation #1-Regional Actions

1a. -To commit 10% of National Budgets to the agriculture nd water sectors from 2020 link progress made in both AWV 2025 to reporting of the SDG 6 Implementation (AU Summit Sirte Declaration, 2004).

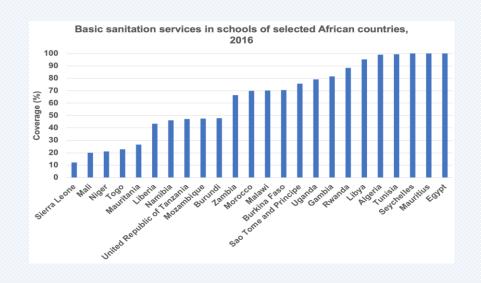
1b. To ensure improved coherence and effective coordination of water programmes in Africa, the UNECA must revive UN Water/Africa as part of the UN Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM).

Water and Education (SDG 4)

 Basic water and sanitation facilities with regular maintenance as part of its recurrent budget and Hygiene should be (re)introduced



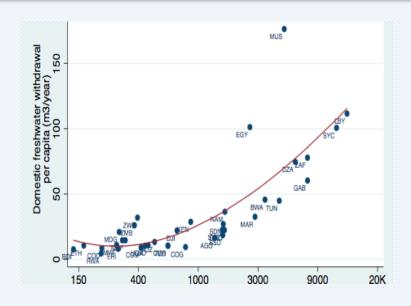
- Building Code and regular inspection of schools
- Rainwater harvesting facilities must be integrated wherever possible

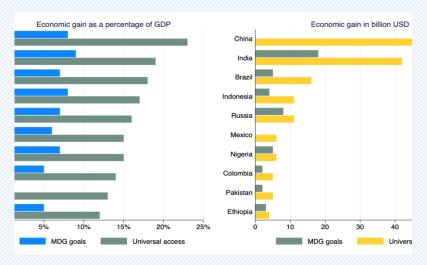




Water, Economic Growth and Decent Jobs (SDG 8)

- Allocate adequate
 investment in water
 resource development
 and efficient use in their
 national development
 plans.
- Economic Growth and transformation of raw agricultural products requires good quality, sufficient and accessible water and Hydropower





Water and Reduced Inequality (SDG 10)

4a. In Africa, Gender Inequality in the provision of sanitation services contributes to Income Inequality and Spatial inequality in provision of water services amplifies this. **There is strong need to empower women and their engagement in the decision making, management and use of water resources.**

4b.12 Need to distinguish between different populations and design specific actions to address each of them. **Disaggregated** data are key tools in determining which groups are at greatest risk of being 'left behind', and why.

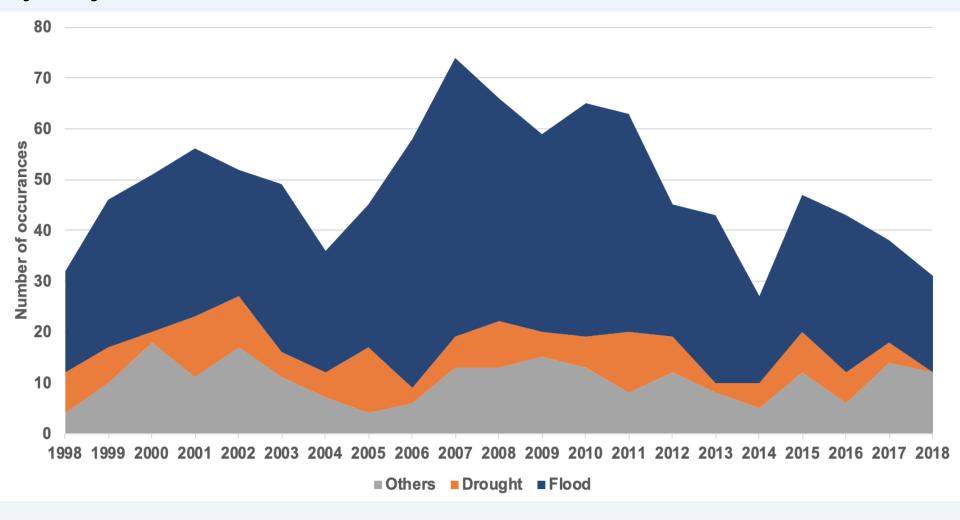
Water, Climate Change and its Impacts (SDG 13)

5a. In Africa, Climate Change Impacts are manifested through water (floods and droughts). Water storage infrastructure and Early warning systems must prioritized

5b. African governments and their relevant institutions/partners must **invest more human and financial resources in data gathering and analysis on the human and economic losses** from disasters (especially floods and droughts).

Number of climate-related disasters by major category

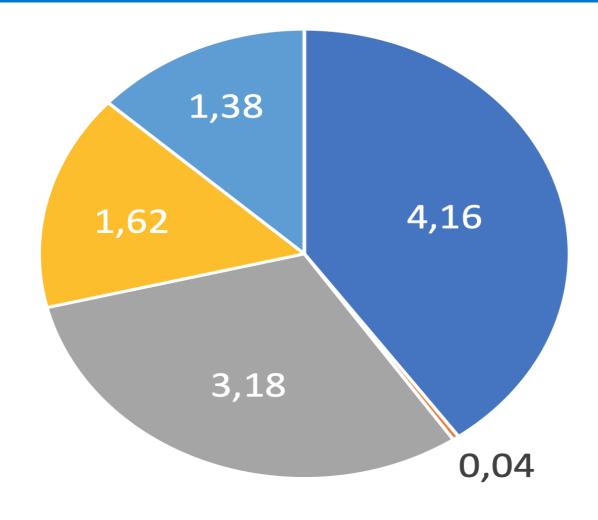
per year from 1998-2018







Total reported economic losses due to flooding in SSA for 1998-2018 in Billion USD



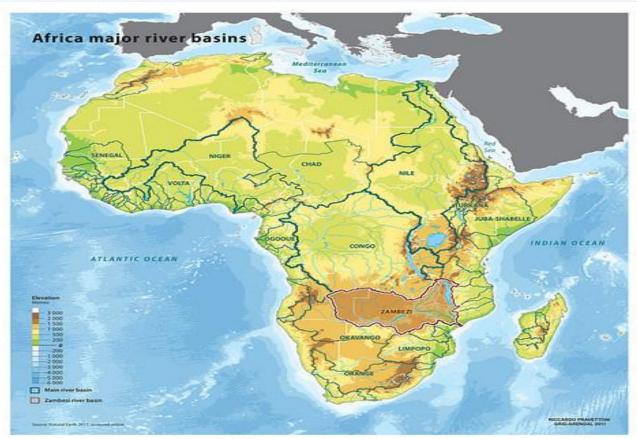




Eastern Africa

Water for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

In Africa, Governments must utilize water as an instrument of regional economic and social integration in which access to water as a human right is affirmed and supported by strong institutions to assure peace and sustained development.





Water for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

Water and Peace

- 55 countries with some 63 transboundary river basins and 72 Transboundary Aquifers (TBAs), the potential for conflicts is high
- competition between herders and farmers, ethnic conflict over land and water resources

Water and Justice

- African countries have adopted the principle that access to water and sanitation is a Human Right
- Only exceptions being South Africa. and Kenya have implemented

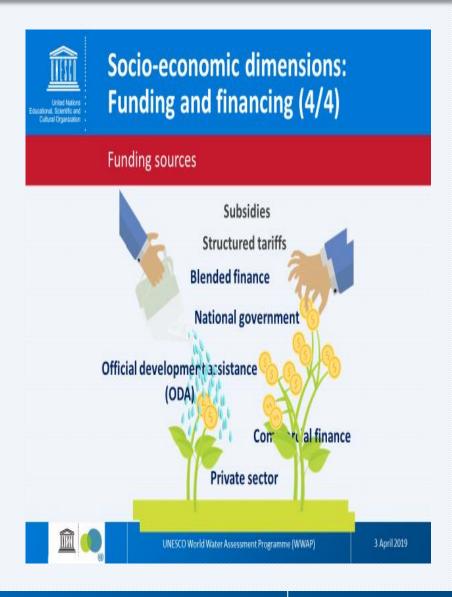
Water for Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions (SDG 16)

Water and Strong Institutions

Africa has made significant progress since 2004, the African
 Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW) was established and all
 the sub-Regional Economic Communities (RECs) have
 established or strengthened their Water Units

Water and Means of Implementation (SDG 17)

- mobilize new domestic sources of funding and improve the efficiency in the use of existing funds.
- make water and sanitation investments more attractive for (domestic and foreign) private sector financing
- increase the use of technology for data acquisition, monitoring and accountability









Key Conclusions

- 1. Achieving SDG 6 on Water has positive impacts on all the other SDGs under Review. Investing in Water infrastructure and Systems enables the achievement of the other SDGs.
- 2. No School must be established without sustainable Water and Sanitation Facilities and Hygiene education must be made compulsory in Schools.



Key Conclusions

- 3. In Africa, Governments and their partner stakeholders must utilize water as an instrument of regional economic and social integration in which access to water as a human right.
- 4. More human and financial resources in data gathering and analysis on the human and economic losses from disasters (especially floods and droughts) to support evidence based planning and budgeting..