

IWA Sustainable Development Goals Slide Deck

PREPARED BY THE IWA TASK FORCE ON SDGS

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www.iwa-network.org/groups/sustainable-development-goals-task-force/

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WHAT IS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT?

Sustainable development has been defined as development that meets the need of the present without comprising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

To achieve sustainable development, it is crucial to harmonize 3 dimensions: **economic** growth, **social** inclusion and **environmental** protection.



THE HISTORY OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- The need for the integration of economic development, natural resources management and protection and social equity and inclusion was introduced for the first time by the 1987 Brundtland Report - Our Common Future
- Establishment of a High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development and decision to launch a process to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- On 25 September 2015, the United Nations General Assembly formally adopted the universal, integrated and transformative 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, along with a set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 associated targets.

1987

Our Common Future

2012

United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, RIO +20: the Future We Want

2015

Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

- Provides a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future
- At its heart are the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are an urgent call for action by all countries - developed and developing - in a global partnership



WHAT ARE THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS?

- 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 169 targets are the core of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development
- SDGs are universal and apply to all countries
- SDGs strongly focus on means of implementation, i.e. mobilization of financial resources, capacity-building and technology, as well as data and institutions
- SDGs recognize that tackling climate change is essential for sustainable development and poverty eradication
- SDG 17 recognizes that multi-stakeholder partnerships are a key component for achieving the SDGs
- SDGs are not legally binding, Nevertheless, countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving the 17 Goals



THE 17 GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING OF SDGS

- Implementation and success will rely on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes
- At the global level, the 17 SDGs and 169 targets will be monitored and reviewed using a set of global indicators
- Governments will also develop their own national indicators to assist in monitoring progress made on the goals and targets.
- The annual meetings of the High-level Political Forum on sustainable development play a central role in reviewing progress towards the SDGs at the global level.
- The follow-up and review process is informed by an annual SDG Progress Report to be prepared by the Secretary-General

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- Aim of the goal is to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- SDG 6 is closely related to other goals, as water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world

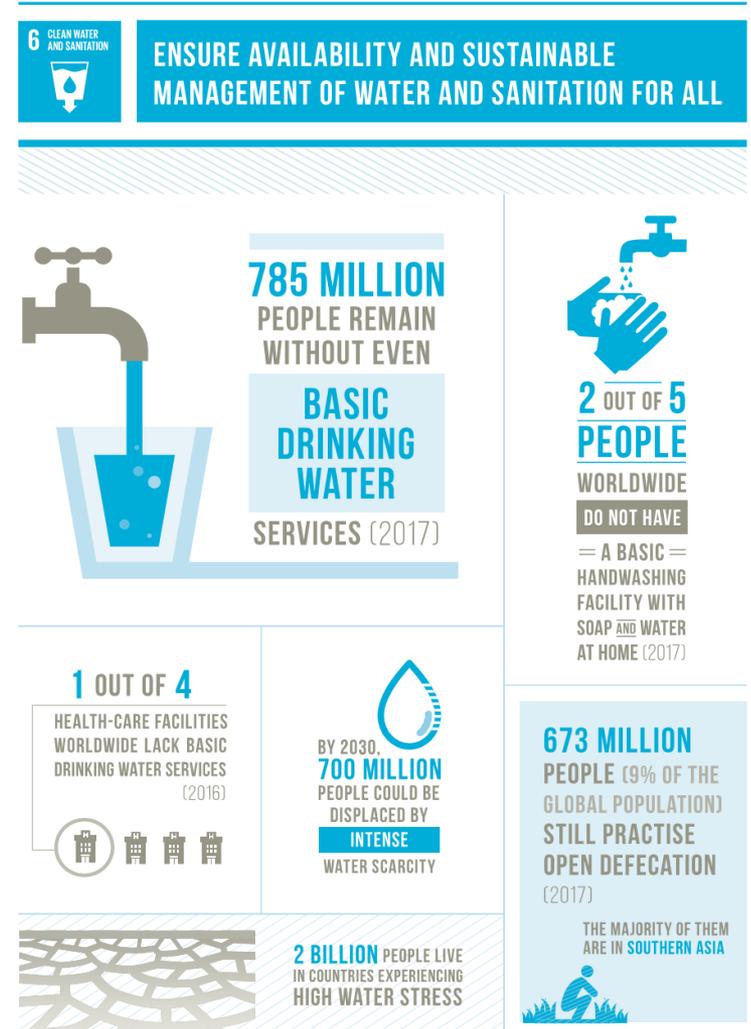


SDG 6 TARGETS

- 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 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse 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
- 6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies
- 6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

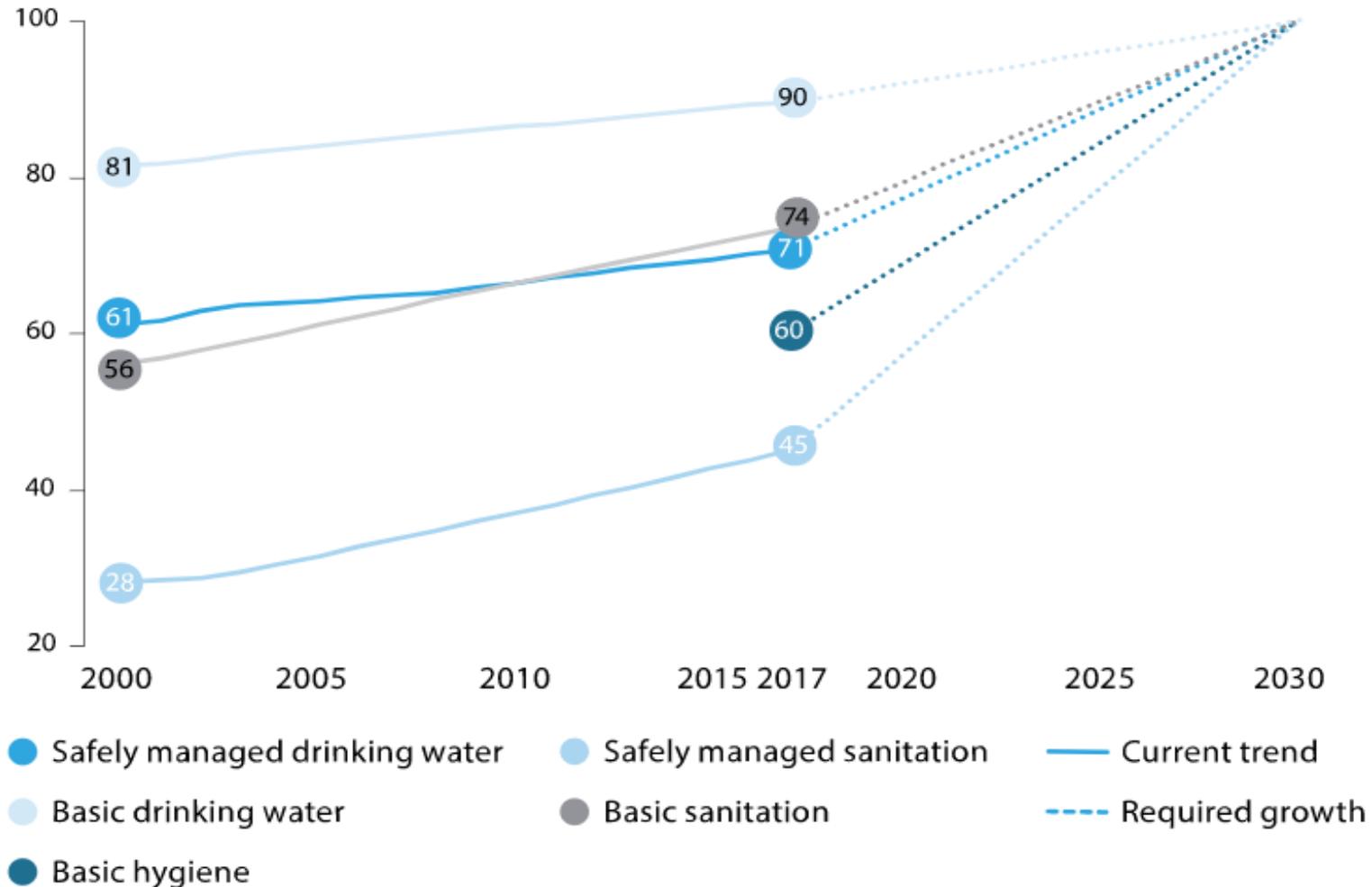
FACTS AND FIGURES ON SDG 6

- 3 in 10 people lack access to safely managed drinking water services
- 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines
- More than 80% of wastewater is discharged without any pollution removal
- ~1,000 children die per day due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrheal diseases
- ~70% of all water abstracted from rivers, lakes and aquifers is used for irrigation
- Water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population
- Water-related disasters account for 70% of all deaths related to natural disasters
- Women and girls are responsible for water collection in 80% of households without access to water on premises



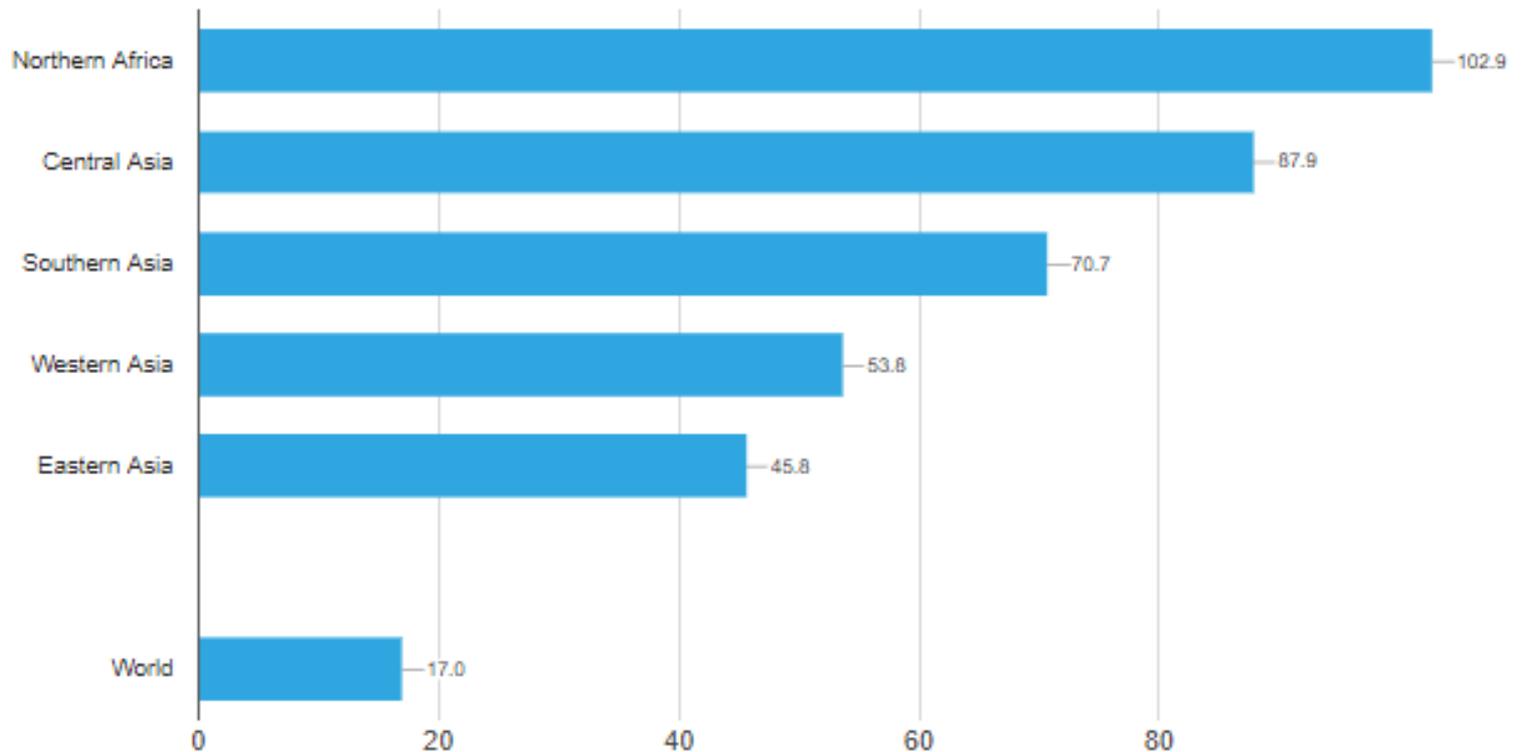
RESULTS FROM LATEST PROGRESS REPORT (2020)

Proportion of population with access to basic and safely managed water, sanitation and hygiene services, 2000-2017 and required growth (2017-2030) to meet the targets (percentage)



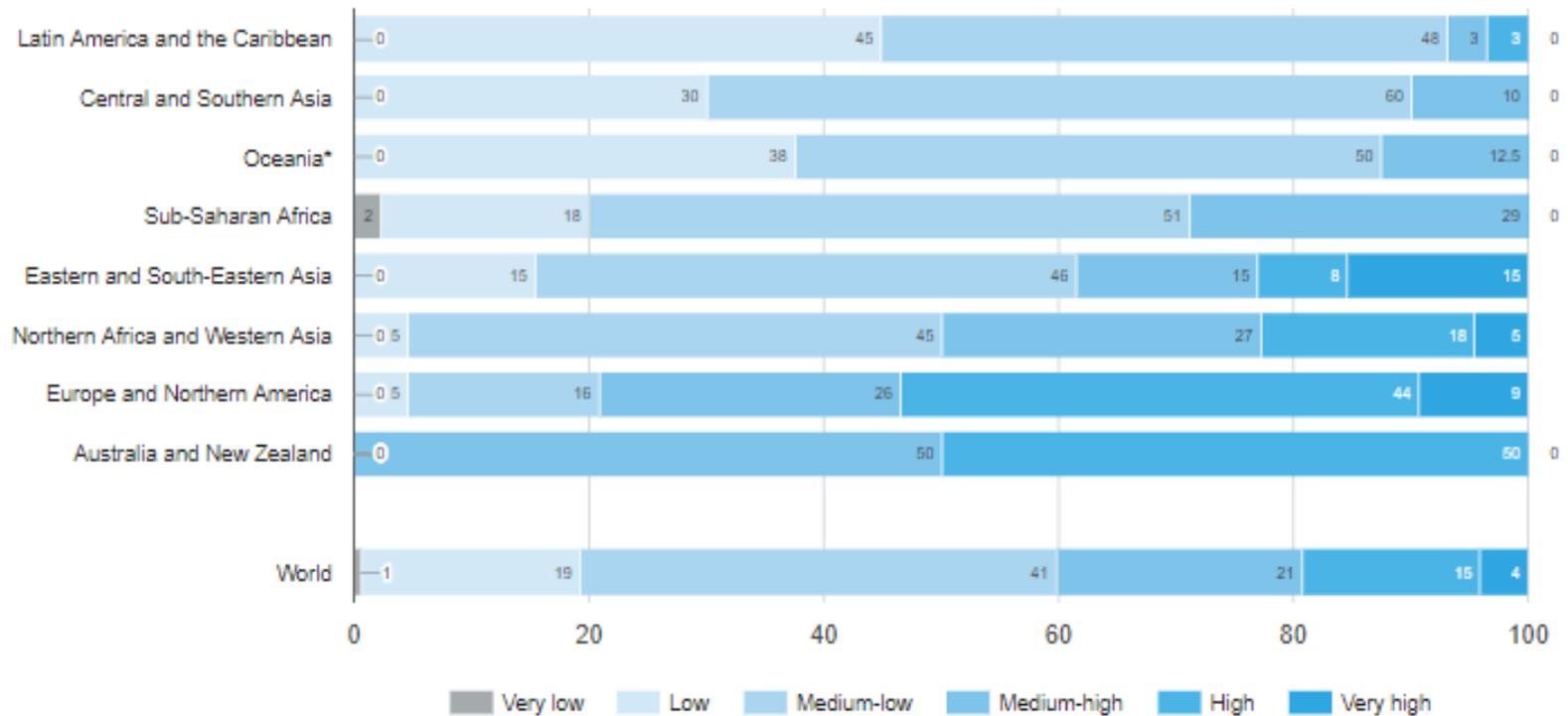
RESULTS FROM LATEST PROGRESS REPORT (2020)

Levels of water stress (freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources), subregions with high and very high water stress, 2017 (percentage)



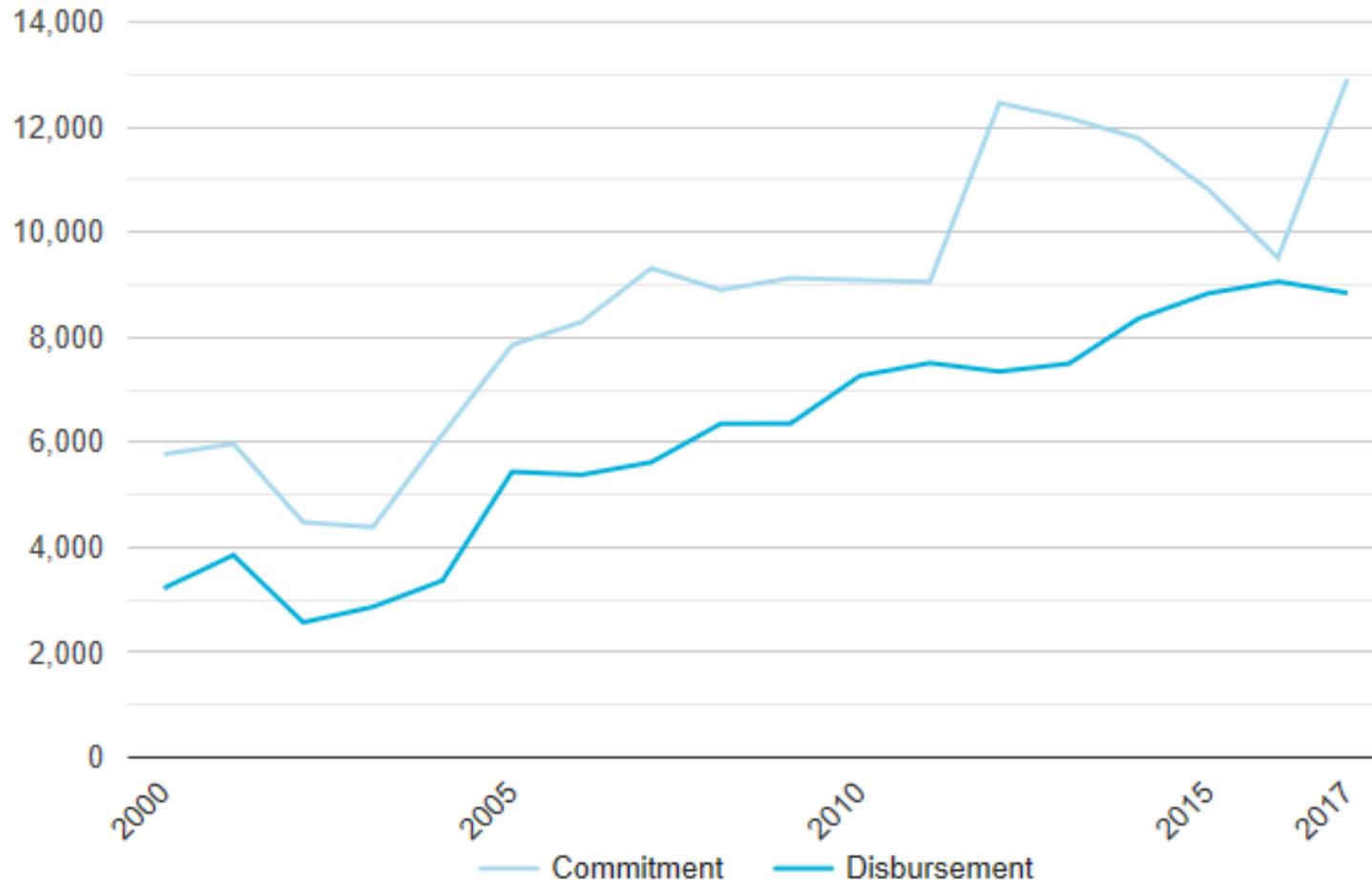
RESULTS FROM LATEST PROGRESS REPORT (2020)

Proportion of countries by integrated water resources management implementation level, 2018 (percentage)



RESULTS FROM LATEST PROGRESS REPORT (FIGURE FROM 2019 REPORT)

ODA commitments and disbursements to the water sector, 2000–2017 (millions of constant 2016 dollars)



IWA AND THE SDGS



IWA Governing Assembly adopted in October 2016 the following Resolution aiming at the successful implementation of the water-related SDG Targets:

“Effective contribution of water professionals to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 6 and all water-related Targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development”



IWA'S RESOLUTION



- Invited IWA members to develop a **strategic plan** for supporting efforts aimed at the **practical implementation** of the SDGs
- Instructed the IWA Strategic Council to develop **guidance** and concrete suggestions **for the contributions of the Association** to the SDGs and
- Requested the IWA Secretariat to **support, guide and promote the role of Specialist Groups in providing knowledge and expertise** to attaining the SDG Targets

IWA ACTIONS



- SDG Taskforce
 1. Mapping IWA communities and activities to the SDGs
 2. Case studies collection
 3. 4 workshops organised
 4. Website page with key SDG material for IWA members
 5. IWA SDG recommendation report
 6. Specialist Groups narratives
- SDGs integration in the Strategic Plan 2019-2024
- IWA SDG Summit @WorldWaterCongress & Exhibition 2021
- High level articles on key topics



IWA SUPPORTS UTILITIES SDGS DELIVERY



- **AquaRating** is a tool for assessing and identifying improvement areas for water and sanitation utilities.
- **Water Safety Plans** are a comprehensive risk assessment and management approach that encompasses all steps in water supply from catchment to consumer
- **Digital Water** – reports presenting tools for water professionals to support to deliver SDGs
- **Sanitation by and for Nature** - guidance on nature-based sanitation solutions that can be implemented into wastewater treatment facilities in a way that benefits ecological and human health
- **Nature for Water - a Series of Utility Spotlights**” intended to shed light on the opportunities and challenges facing regulators and water utilities in their efforts to incorporate **nature-based solutions** into water management.
- **Water Service Delivery Plan** - guide on preparing a service delivery plan for a small to medium sized water utility (supplying between 5,000 to over 100,000 customers) in Africa and similar settings

IWA CLIMATE SMART UTILITIES

CONTRIBUTES TO SDGS: 13; 6



IWA Climate Smart Utilities initiative supports water professionals in embracing the challenge and opportunity of transitioning **towards carbon neutrality**, while **adapting to climate change**:

- a **knowledge platform for resources**
- a **managed community of practice** to exchange on common problems and solutions and inspire innovation
- **sound governance and leadership through Steering Committee** of utility leaders from across the globe



IWA SUPPORTS REGULATORS TO DELIVER SDGS



- **International Regulators Forum**

is the biennial meeting of the global network of regulators of IWA. The Forum facilitates dialogue across regulatory functions, and sectors, to enable synergies, peer to peer learning and new partnerships in support of regulators role to achieving the global water agenda.

- **OECD Water Governance Initiative**

IWA is part of the Water Governance Initiative - an international multi-stakeholder network of members from the public, private and non-for-profit sectors gathering regularly to share good practices in support of better governance in the water sector.

REGULATING FOR CITYWIDE INCLUSIVE SANITATION INITIATIVE

CONTRIBUTES TO SDGS: 6.2, 6.3, 6.6; 11; 17



Identify the **needs, opportunities, and tools** for action to **support and inspire** regulators in their contribution to achieving **citywide inclusive sanitation** in the context of the [Sustainable Development Goals](#).

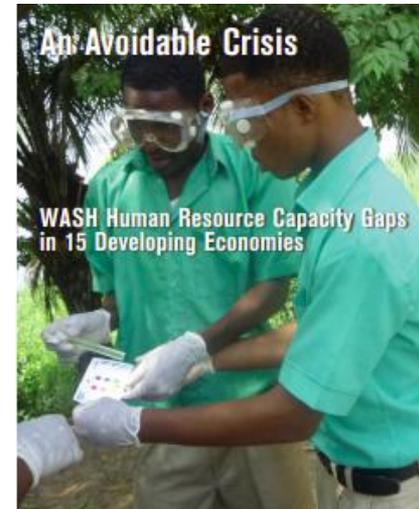
How to get involved:

- **Regulating for CWIS Spotlights:**
Share [insights](#), [case studies](#) and [lessons](#) on regulating for CWIS via the [IWA Connect](#).
- Attend upcoming **webinars** in IWA's new [Regulating for CWIS webinar series](#).

Learn more on www.iwa-network.org/projects/regulating-for-citywide-inclusive-sanitation/

KEY PROJECT REPORTS RELATED TO SDGS

- [Human Resource Capacity Gaps](#)
(SDG 6.A)
- [Women Professionals in Urban Water](#)
(SDG 6; SDG 5)
- [Sanitation 21: planning framework for citywide sanitation services](#)
(SDG 6; SDG 11)
- [Manual on Human Rights to Water and Sanitation](#)
(SDGs; in particular SDG 6)
- [Flood and Droughts Project](#)
(SDG 6.5; SDG 13)



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IWA
the international
water association



Manual of the Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation for Practitioners

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