

SDG 6, Water and Sanitation in the AP region

23 November 2022

SDG-PSS Regional Workshop

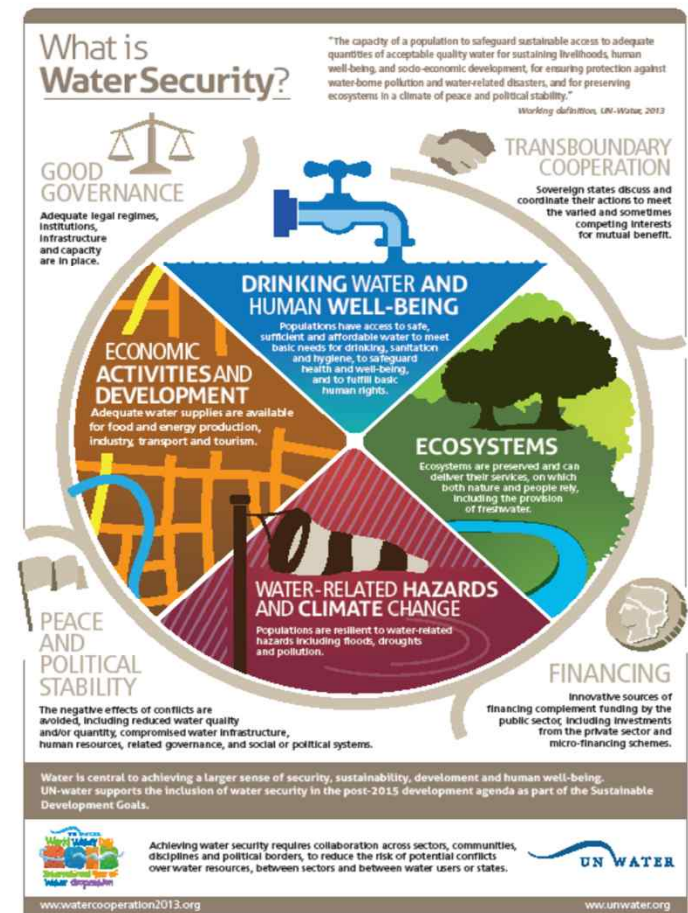
UNESCO i-WSSM
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1. Water Security and SDG 6

Water Security

UN Water



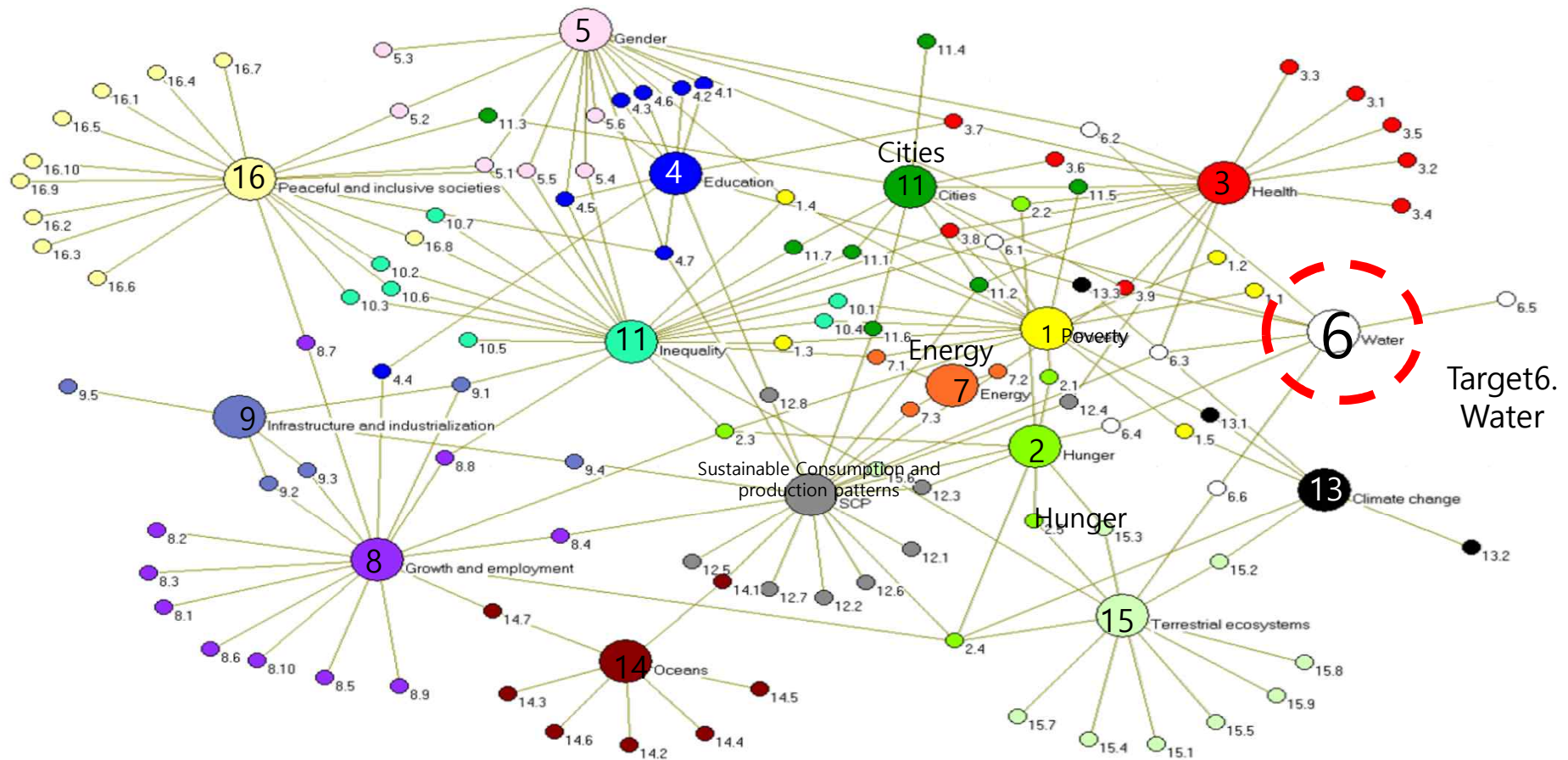
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

“ The capacity of a population to safeguard access to adequate quantities of water of an acceptable quality for sustaining human and ecosystem health on a watershed basis, and to ensure efficient protection of life and property against water-related hazards such as floods, landslides, land subsidence, and droughts.

GWP : The essence of water security is that concern for the resource base itself is coupled with concern that services which exploit the resource base for human survival and well-being, as well as for agriculture and other economic enterprise, should be developed and managed in an equitable, efficient and integrated manner. Achieving water security thus requires cooperation between different kinds of water users, and between those sharing river basins and aquifers, within a framework that allows for the protection of vital eco-systems from pollution and other threats. Water security is a pre-condition of any effective poverty reduction strategy, and of effective environmental sanitation, wastewater management and flood control. Water security will only be reached when high level decision-makers actually take the lead, make the tough decisions about the different uses of water and follow through with financing and implementation.

1. Water Security and SDG 6

SDG 6 – Water and Sanitation



2. Data-based SDG 6 Monitoring

SDG 6 Monitoring and Initiatives

TARGET 6-1



SAFE AND
AFFORDABLE
DRINKING WATER

TARGET 6-2



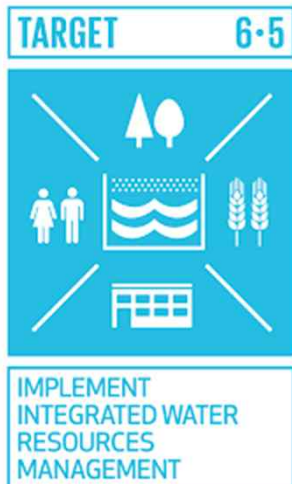
END OPEN DEFECTION
AND PROVIDE ACCESS
TO SANITATION AND
HYGIENE

Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation(JMP)

- Implemented by : WHO and UNICEF
- The initiative monitors WASH indicators in schools, healthcare facilities and households
- Using standard classifications and methodologies to enable comparisons between countries
- Data Collection through national representative sources including household surveys, interviews conducted by national statistical offices and other administrative data deriving from regulatory agencies
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Programme to develop standards for testing drinking water quality

2. Data-based SDG 6 Monitoring

SDG 6 Monitoring and Initiatives



Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation-related SDG Targets(GEMI)

- Implemented by : FAO, UNECE, UN Environment, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, UNICEF, WHO and WMO
- Aim to expand existing efforts on water, wastewater, and protection of water-related ecosystems and resources
- Focusing on integration the existing monitoring efforts under a common framework
- Integration of : FAO AQUASTAT database, UN Environment Global Environment Monitoring System, UN-Water Integrated Water Resource Management status reporting, the Global Environment Facility Transboundary Water Assessment Programme, and reporting of the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes(the Water Convention)

2. Data-based SDG 6 Monitoring

SDG 6 Monitoring and Initiatives

Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS)

TARGET 6.A



EXPAND WATER AND
SANITATION SUPPORT
TO DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES

TARGET 6.B



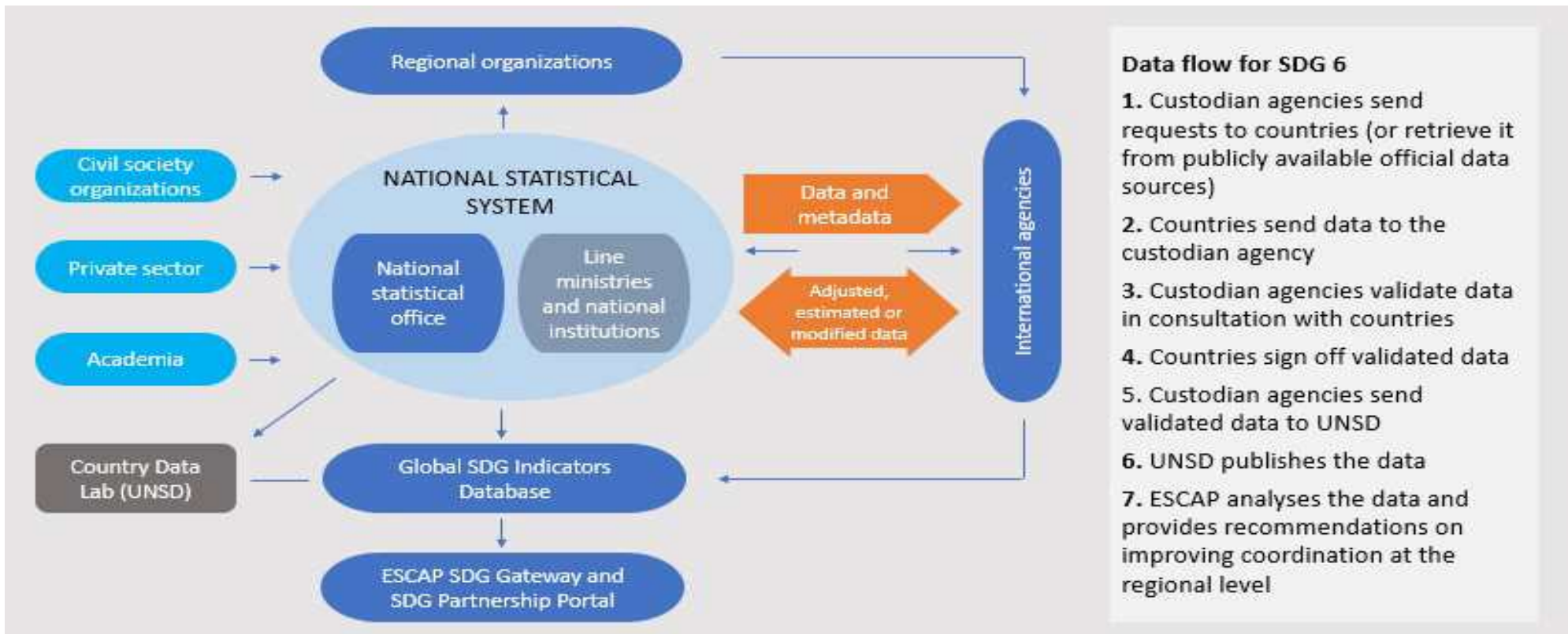
SUPPORT LOCAL
ENGAGEMENT IN
WATER AND
SANITATION
MANAGEMENT

- A UN-Water initiative
- Implemented by WHO
- Aiming to provide policymakers with the necessary information on water sector investments, finances, and governance
- Focusing on enabling environment to make informed decisions, with data disaggregated at the national level

Target	UN-Water Members	UN-Water Partners
6.1	UNICEF*, WHO*	IRC, IGRAC
6.2	UNICEF*, WHO*	IRC
6.3	FAO*, UN Environment*, UN-Habitat*, WHO*, UNESCO*, IAEA, UNU	WRI, IWMI
6.4	FAO*, UNESCO*, UN Environment*, IFAD	IWMI
6.5	FAO*, UN Environment*, UNESCO*, IAEA, IFAD	IWMI, IGRAC, IIASA, WRI, IRC
6.6	FAO*, UN Environment*, UNESCO*, IFAD, CBD, UNU,	Ramsar Convention*, IWMI, Conservation International, WRI
6a	WHO*, UN Environment*, UNESCO*, UNU, IAEA	
6b	WHO*, UN Environment*	Conservation International, IWMI

2. Data-based SDG 6 Monitoring

SDG 6 Data Flow



Source : Derived from UN-Water, 2018, Sustainable Development Goal 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation

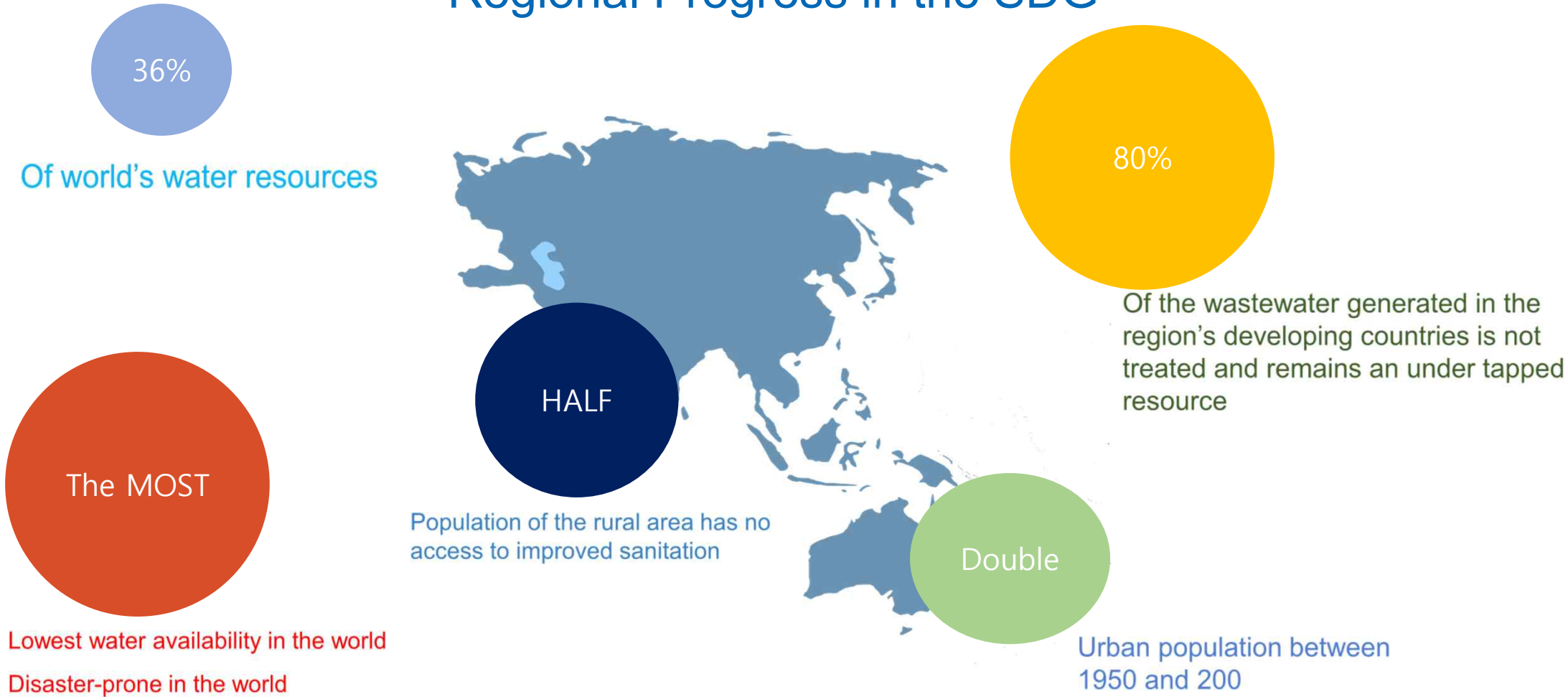
3. SDG 6 Progress in the AP Region

Key Stakeholders involved in SDG 6 Monitoring in the AP region

Key Stakeholders	Role in SDG 6 Monitoring
ASEAN Secretariat	ASEAN statistical division acting as a regional data hub for monitoring progress of the ASEAN Community Vision 2025 and SDGs
Asia-Pacific Water Forum	A network that unifies and coordinates regional efforts to identify and adopt solutions to water issues via the Asia-Pacific Water Summit
Cap-NET UNDP	Aims to take a leading role in implementation and monitoring of water-related SDGs
Global Water Partnership	Aims to advance SDG 6.5 progress by supporting official monitoring and reporting processes and assisting countries in implementing water solutions
Mekong River Commission	Focusing on enhancing joint partnerships towards furthering the achievement of the SDGs. Maintains Data and Information Services Portal
Pacific Community	Has developed the Pacific Data Hub, a regional dissemination platform for 22 Pacific Island Countries and Territories
South Asia Conference on Sanitation	The Conference is hosted every two years with the aim of accelerating progress in hygiene and sanitation, strengthening political commitment
South Asia Cooperative Environment Programme	Promotes regional cooperation in the environment sector via SDG Strategic Plan involving database development in South Asia

3. SDG 6 Progress in the AP Region

Regional Progress in the SDG



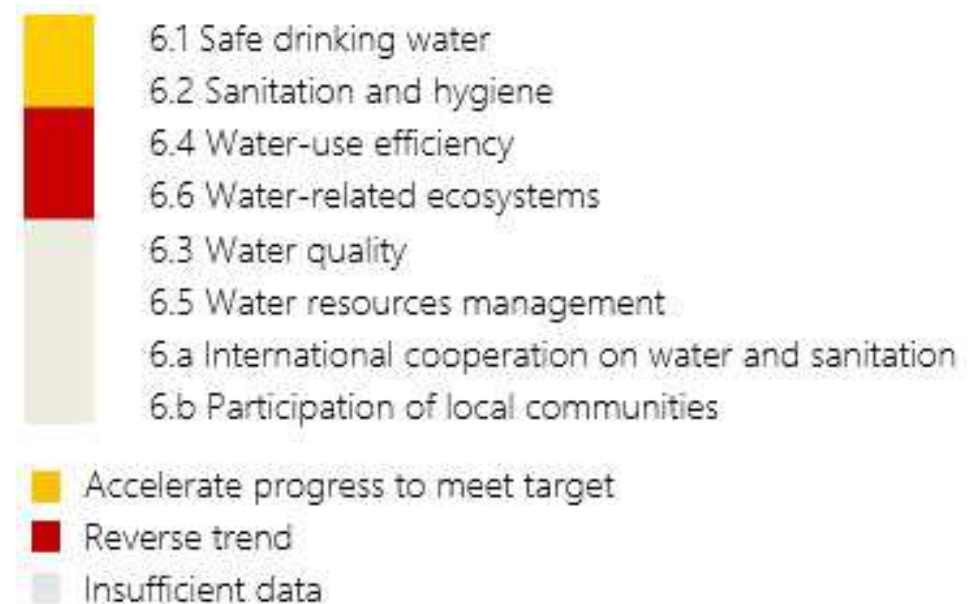
3. SDG 6 Progress in the AP Region

Regional Progress in the SDG

Climate Change

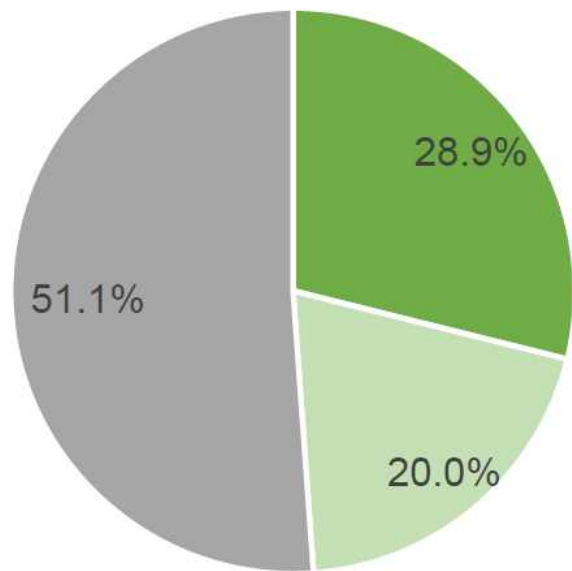
Will hamper the achievement of SDG 6, due to the population growth, urbanization, industrialization, water competition among sectors, threatening agricultural production and food security

The region is regressing on SDG 6 targets, with overall progress on water and sanitation below 2000 levels, According to the 2019 ESCAP SDG 6 Regional monitoring report



3. SDG 6 Progress in the AP Region

SDG 6 Data Gap



■ sufficient ■ insufficient ■ no data

SDG 6 Data availability in total, 2019 UN Water

Target	Indicator	Tier	Data availability	Percentage of countries which data is available
6.1	6.1.1	II	Sufficient	56.9%
6.2	6.2.1	II	Sufficient	98.3%
	6.2.1.a		Insufficient	27.6%
	6.2.1.b		Insufficient	43.1%
6.3	6.3.1	II	Insufficient	19.0%
	6.3.2	II	No data	0%
6.4	6.4.1	II	Insufficient	63.8%
	6.4.2	I	Insufficient	63.8%
6.5	6.5.1	I	Insufficient	65.5%
	6.5.2	I	Insufficient	13.8%
6.6	6.6.1	I	Sufficient	98.3%
6.a	6.a.1	I	Sufficient	75.9%
6.b	6.b.1	I	Insufficient	58.7%

Source : Overview of data availability for SDG 6 indicators, 2019 UN Water

3. SDG 6 Progress in the AP Region

Review & Suggestions

- Further action is needed to integrate monitoring activities and reduce institutional fragmentation below 2000 levels
- Monitoring and assessing progress are essential to strengthening SDG 6 implementation in the AP region
- Evaluating progress on implementation helps decision-makers identify challenges and opportunities, set priorities for more effective and efficient implementation, depict interlinkages between the goals, and communicate on progress
- The availability of accurate, reliable, timely, detailed, and comparable data is at the core of robust and effective follow-up and review
- At the regional level, follow-up and review on peer learning by sharing best practices and national experiences with SDG 6 implementation

Reference

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Thank you.

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