

## NAP-GSP REGIONAL TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR ASIA

### Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into water resources

Seoul, 13 - 16 September 2017

Session 1 : Understanding climate change and the international context  
– **Water related SDGs and Policy Support System** by Eunhae Jeong

# **Water related SDGs and Policy Support System**



**If climate change is a shark**

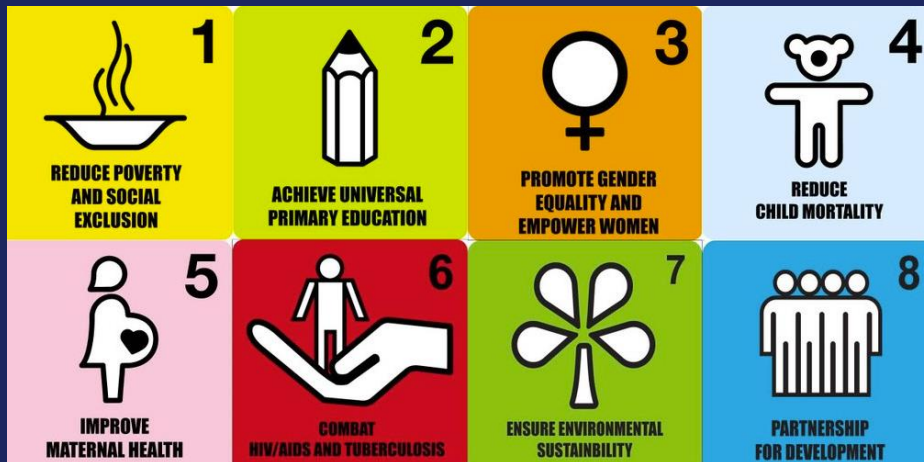


**Water is its teeth**



# Millennium Development Goals MDGs

- UN-led
- 8 goals and 21 targets, focusing on poverty reduction
- Relevant to low income countries
- 2 water and sanitation targets under MDG 7
- 3 core indicators on water and sanitation
- Monitoring through household surveys



# Sustainable Development Goals SDGs

- Country-led
- 17 goals and 169 targets, focusing on the three pillars of sustainable development
- Relevant to all countries
- 8 water and sanitation targets under SDG 6
- 11 core indicators on water and sanitation
- Monitoring by national authorities, feeding into regional and global reporting



# 17 Goals, 169 Targets





# SDG6 :ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

## The Water Cycle in the Sustainable Development Goals



# More Water in SDGs

- 1.5 Build the resilience of the poor ... to **climate-related extreme events** and other... environmental ... disasters
- 2.4 Ensure sustainable food production systems ... that help maintain ecosystems ... for adaptation to ... extreme weather, **drought, flooding** and other disasters...
- 11.5 Reduce the number of deaths,... affected people and ...% the economic losses relative to GDP caused by disasters, including **water-related disasters**...
- 15.1 Ensure conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland **freshwater ecosystems** and their services...



# SDGs Process

Latest international activities related to water and SDGs

- **Integrated Monitoring Initiative (IMI)**:
  - JMP, GEMI, GLAAS
- **High Level Panel on Water** (10 Heads of states; Co-chaired by Mauritius and Mexico; to lead the “SDG-water” process)
- **High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development** (All UN member states; to review SDG progress; regular meetings; next – 2017)
  - The Global Sustainable Development Report 2016, sub-titled “Ensuring no-one is left behind”
- International and regional SDG workshops and thematic fora



# UNOSD-UNU Project to assist National SDG 6 Process

To better align international efforts, 6 components, critical to sustainability were assessed, alongside the monitoring of SDG 6 indicators themselves:



Capacity



Finance



Policy &  
Institutional



Gender



DRR/  
Resilience



Transparency

# Why These Six Components

- The importance of each component to water-related sustainable development is supported by available literature;
- Each component is supported by at least one toolkit, indicator checklist or methodology, developed by an authoritative body, which is relevant to all SDG 6 targets (not only 6.1 and 6.2) and which can be - or has already been – adapted to an SDG context for national level use;
  - **The components have been workshopped with development and water experts and policy makers in 5 countries - Ghana, Tunisia, Pakistan, Costa Rica and Republic of Korea - during 2017**

# CAPACITY & FINANCE



## Capacity

- Investment in capacity-building has been a major challenge facing many countries and has to be addressed if SDG 6 is to be met
- Despite references to capacity within SDG 6, the monitoring of indicators for 6.5, 6.a and 6.b will not give a coherent view of the capacity needed to plan for and implement across all SDG 6 targets.



## Finance

- 77 % of countries involved with GLAAS have public funding levels that are insufficient to meet targets 6.1 and 6.2 (WHO 2014). The money needed to achieve targets 6.3 to 6.6 are unknown
- The 2030 Agenda has not yet led to tools with which to assess financial and economic options for SDG 6; nor to align different parts of a national finance system with sustainable development overall

# POLICY FRAMEWORKS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTH & INTEGRITY



## Policy frame works and Institutional strength

- BaU policy will mean SDG 6 targets are missed by a wide margin, as policy implementation is already a weakness in many countries
- Despite references to these components within SDG 16 and other SDG targets, monitoring these indicators will not provide the evidence needed to inform decisions on how best to create and implement policy for SDG 6 as a whole



## Integrity

- Every 10 % of investment that is lost to corruption implies annual losses to the sector in excess of US\$ 75 billion; some guesstimates put potential losses many times higher.
- Despite significant international efforts, there is no evidence that corruption has declined in the water sector globally, but it continues to be difficult to monitor and report on.



# GENDER & RISK REDUCTION AND RESILIENCE



## Gender

- The gulf between water experts and gender experts is wide and only now being tenuously bridged
- No SDG 6 indicators measure gender dimensions, hence gender will not be included under current international SDG 6 reporting



## Risk reduction and Resilience

- Economic risk around water assets increases: by 2030, around half the WB water sector portfolio would be at risk of exposure to climate change impacts. Up to 90% of all disasters are water-related
- Although the Sendai Framework aims to align with SDGs, linking Sendai and SDG 6 indicators is not straightforward; as yet, there are no mechanisms with which to monitor and report on risk management initiatives under SDG 6.

# Preliminary Result

- **Capacity and Finance** are most prioritized components.
- It was difficult to have **gender-aggregated data** and relevant indicators for **integrity**.
- Although participants recognize the importance of Disaster Risk Reduction in WaSH, there was very **limited coordination for water and climate change related disasters in achieving SDG 6 yet.**
- PSS provided a good **platform for cooperation** among various water-related ministries and organization.

# Introduction to Tool / Policy Support System

SDG Policy Support System Demo June2017 - Excel

File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Developer Tell me what you want to do

Normal Page Break Page Preview Layout Workbook Views

UNIT  
UNIN  
UNI

## SDG Policy Support System - 2017

Part of the Water in the World We Want Project

Calibrate >

Introduction >

Go To Component >

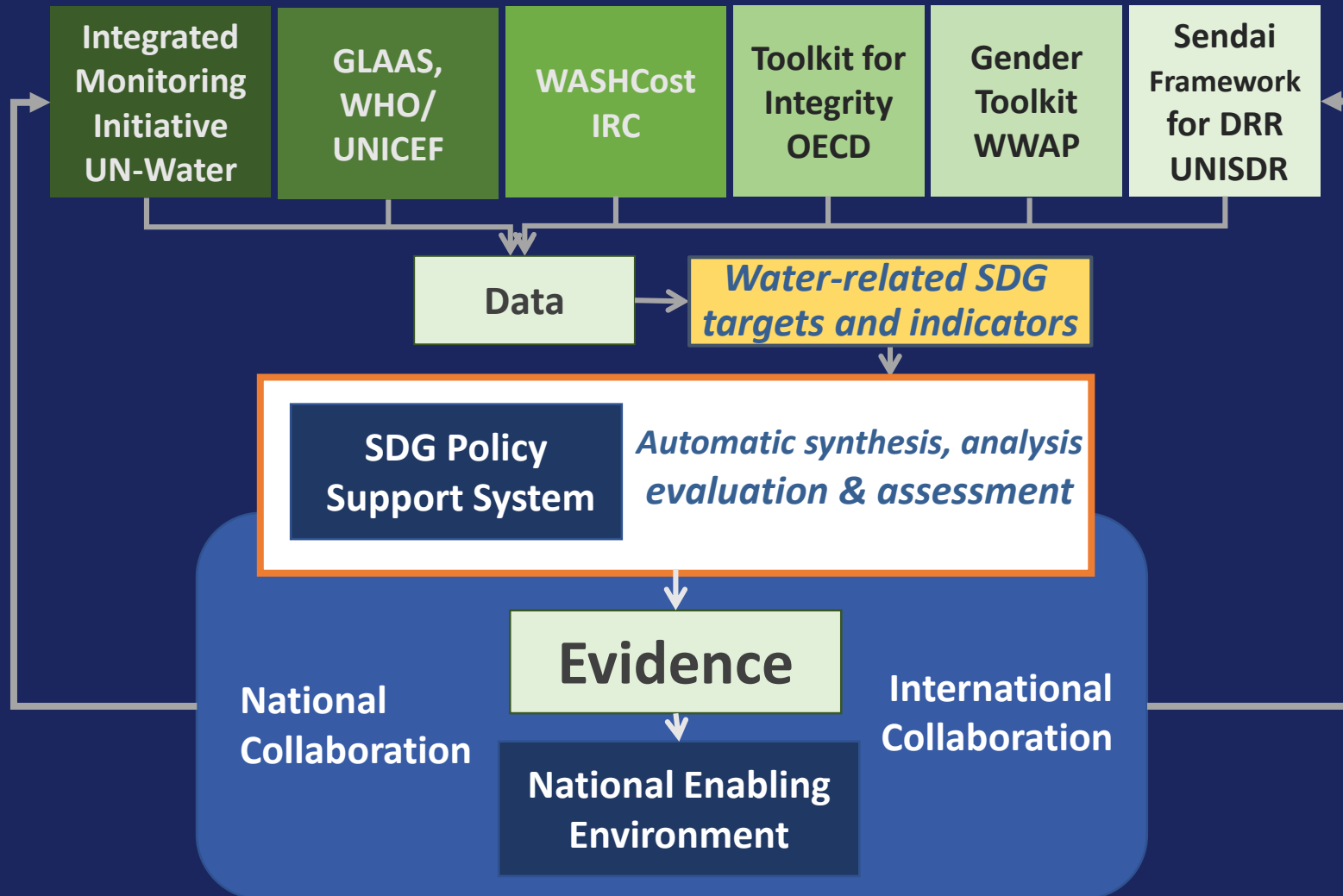
View Summary >

The Policy Support System (PSS) was developed as a part of the Water in the World We Want project, which is managed in partnership by the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), the Korean Environment Corporation (K eco) and the Ministry of Environment in Korea.

The Policy Support  
Institute for Water

Administrator >

# Policy Support System





Home | Summary View: Sustainable Development Goal 6, Evidence Base  
**Components**

Home | Summary View: Sustainable Development Goal 6, Evidence Base

**Water-related SDG Targets**

**National Aspiration**

**Status**

**National Capacity**

**Finance**

**Transparency**

**Targets**

**Sub-components**

Water-related SDG Targets	National Aspiration	Water-related SDG Targets	National Aspiration	Status	National Capacity			Finance				Transparency		
					Overall current capacity	Strengthening mechanisms	Overall Progress	Adequacy of financial flows	Accountability	Funding Sources	Financing for equity	Policy and Integrity	Public Sector Integrity	Whistle-blower Protection
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	100% of population using safely managed sanitation and hand-washing services	6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	100% of population using safely managed sanitation and hand-washing services	87%	Adequate	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	Significant	Significant
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention	71% of population using safely managed drinking water services	6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention	71% of population using safely managed drinking water services	77%	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate
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	42% of wastewater safely treated	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	42% of wastewater safely treated	98%	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate
	100% of water bodies with good ambient water quality		100% of water bodies with good ambient water quality	14%	Significant	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Significant	Significant
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	42% change in water use efficiency	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	42% change in water use efficiency	81%	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate
	111% reduction in freshwater withdrawal compared to available freshwater resources		111% reduction in freshwater withdrawal compared to available freshwater resources	38%	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	100% achievement of IWRM implementation	6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	100% achievement of IWRM implementation	50%	Inadequate	Significant	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	Inadequate
	60% achievement of IWRM implementation		60% achievement of IWRM implementation	38%	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	43% change in the extent of water-related ecosystems	6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	43% change in the extent of water-related ecosystems	31%	Adequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate

Thank you 감사합니다



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