The Status of SDG 6 in Africa:

Are we on track?
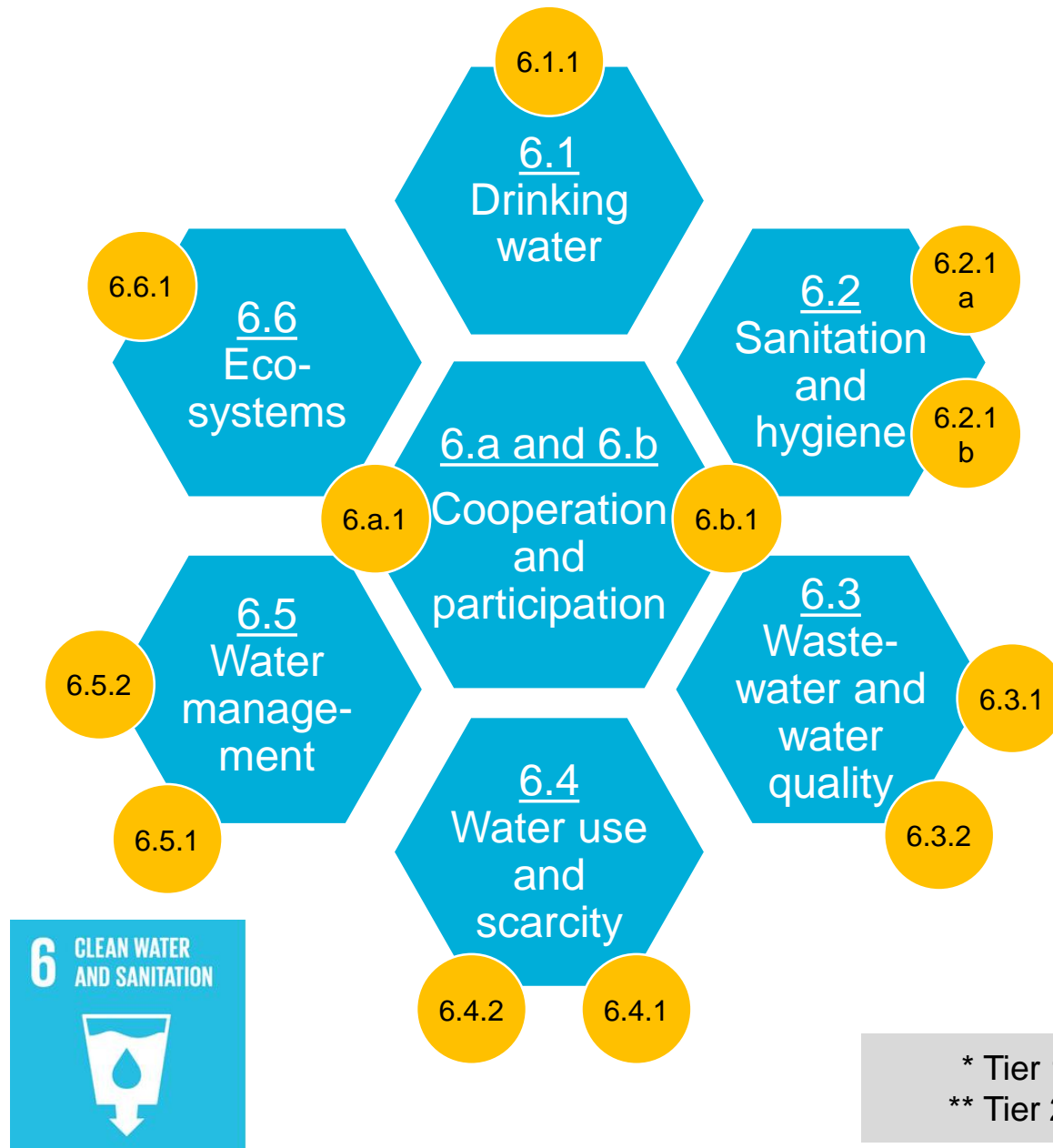
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UN⊕HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

20th African Water Association International Congress & Exhibition 24 -27 February 2020
Serena International Conference Center Kampala, Uganda

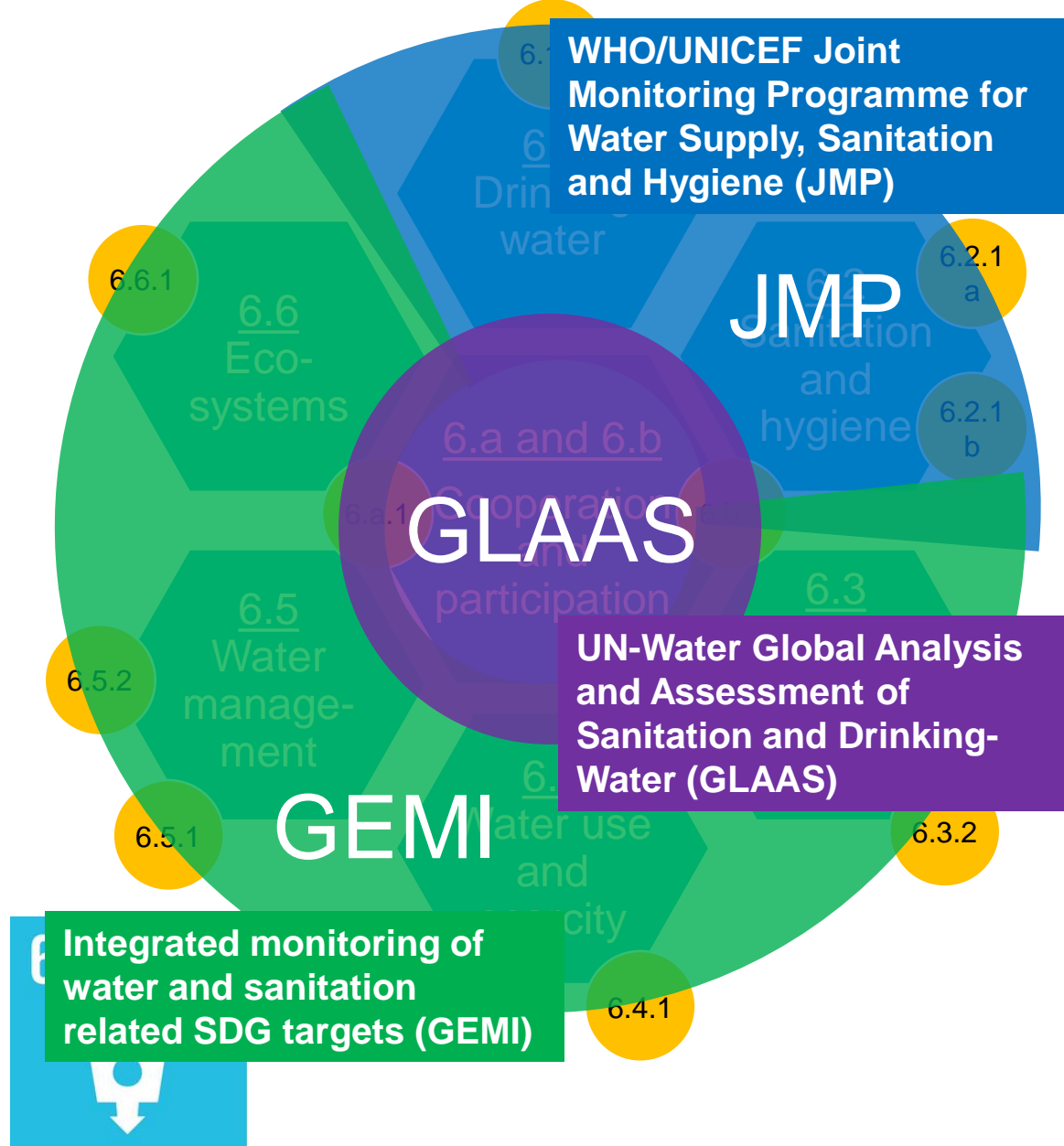# Establishing the Global Monitoring Architecture for SDG 6

SDG 6 global indicators

6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)**
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation services and hygiene (WHO, UNICEF)**
6.3.1	Wastewater safely treated (WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD)**
6.3.2	Good ambient water quality (UNEP)**
6.4.1	Water use efficiency (FAO)**
6.4.2	Level of water stress (FAO)*
6.5.1	Integrated water resources management (UNEP)*
6.5.2	Transboundary basin area with water cooperation (UNECE, UNESCO)*
6.6.1	Water-related ecosystems (UNEP, Ramsar)*
6.a.1	Water- and sanitation-related official development assistance (WHO, OECD)*
6.b.1	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, OECD)*

* Tier 1
** Tier 2

UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6

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WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP)

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

Integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets (GEMI)
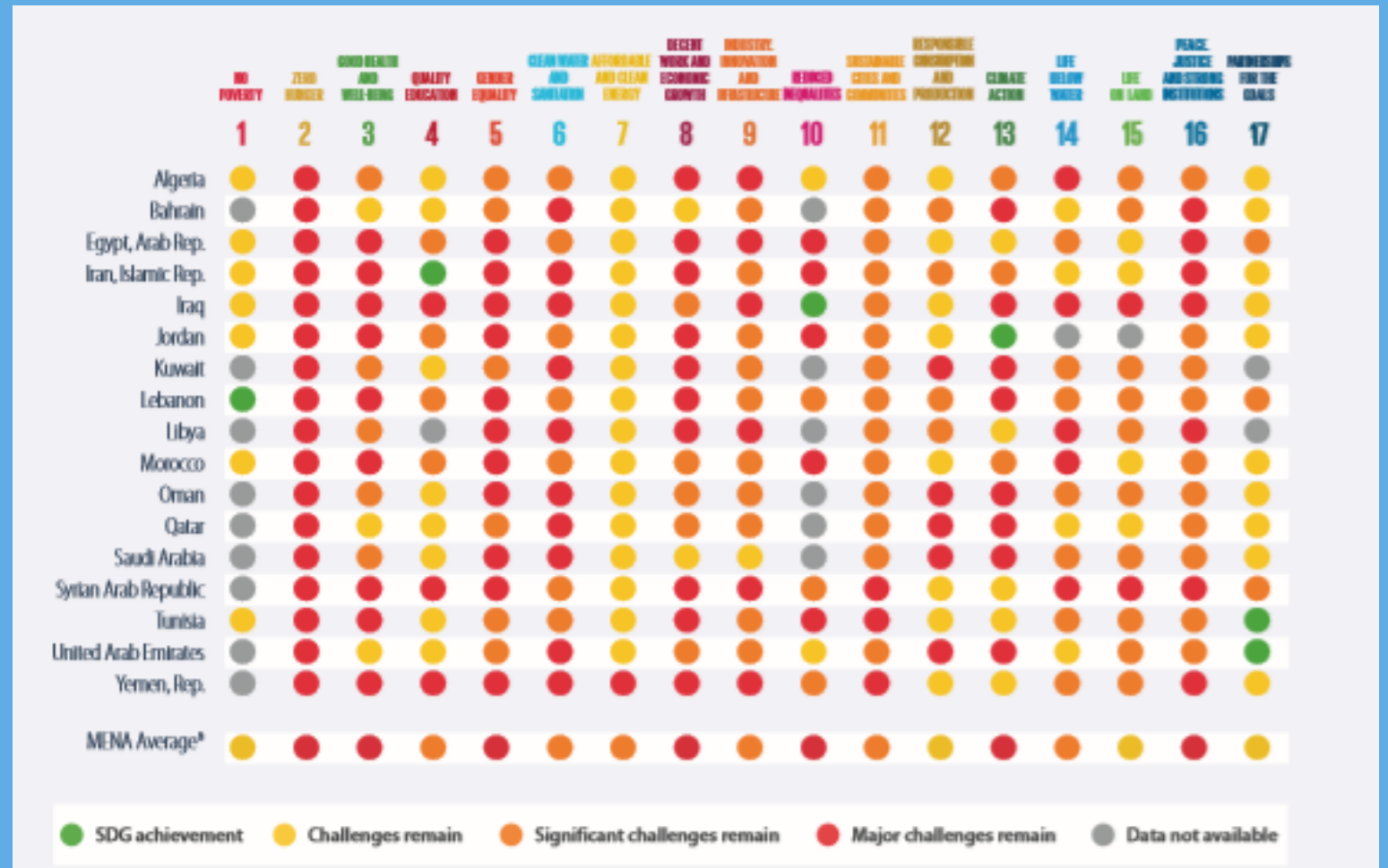
Purpose and approach 2015-2030

Goal: Acceleration of the achievement of SDG 6 on water and sanitation through evidence based policies, regulations, planning and investments

Purpose: By 2030, increased availability and holistic analysis of high quality data contributes to better informed water and sanitation policy, regulation, planning and investment at all levels
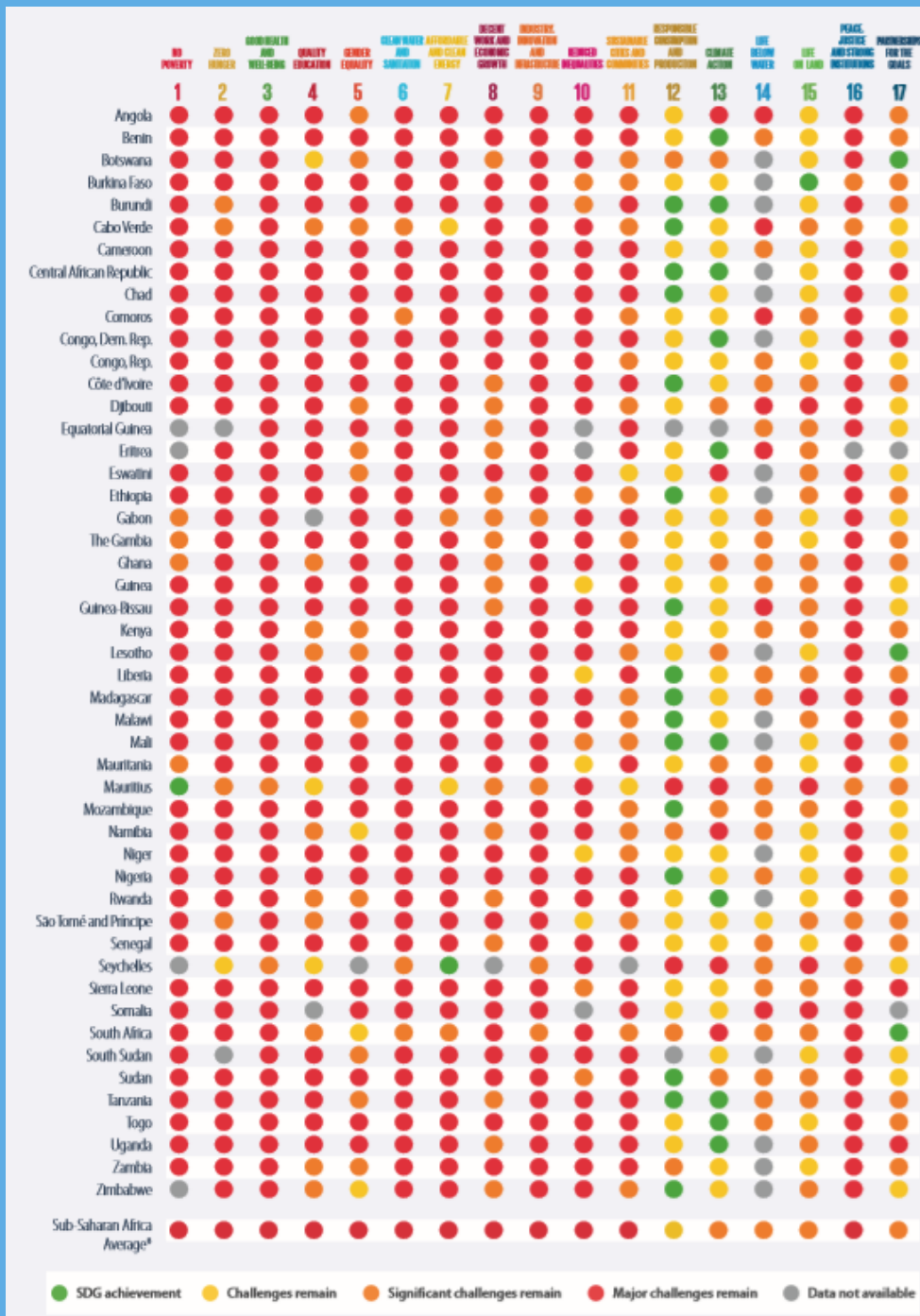
Phases:

1. Global baseline 2015-2018

2. Build national ownership 2019-2022

3. Integrate and mainstream 2023-2026

4. Consolidate and sustain 2027-2030

2019 SDG Dashboard for Middle East and North Africa

# 2019 SDG Dashboard for Sub-Saharan Africa

What has the monitoring shown us to date ?

- Not only are we off –track but there are very significant challenges for the region !

- Global level monitoring is useful for country comparison but is not so useful for making management and investment decisions at the local level

- By further analyzing the different part of SDG6 we can see what the key challenges and how can we better focus our efforts

The Challenges

- Better understanding Urbanization in Africa and the inequity that results

- Extreme climate events & water stress and building resilient infrastructure.

- Water scarcity through source limitation or management (poor demand management)

- The lack of attention to sanitation and the contribution of water pollution to reduced source availability
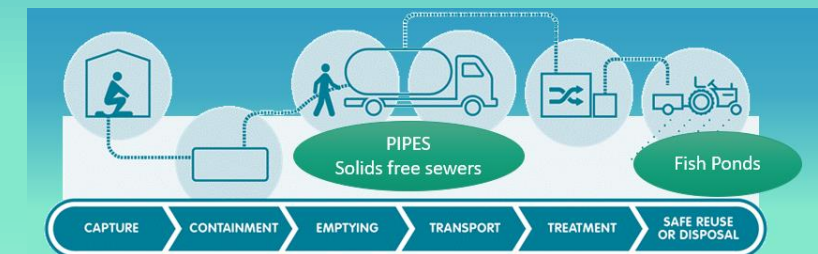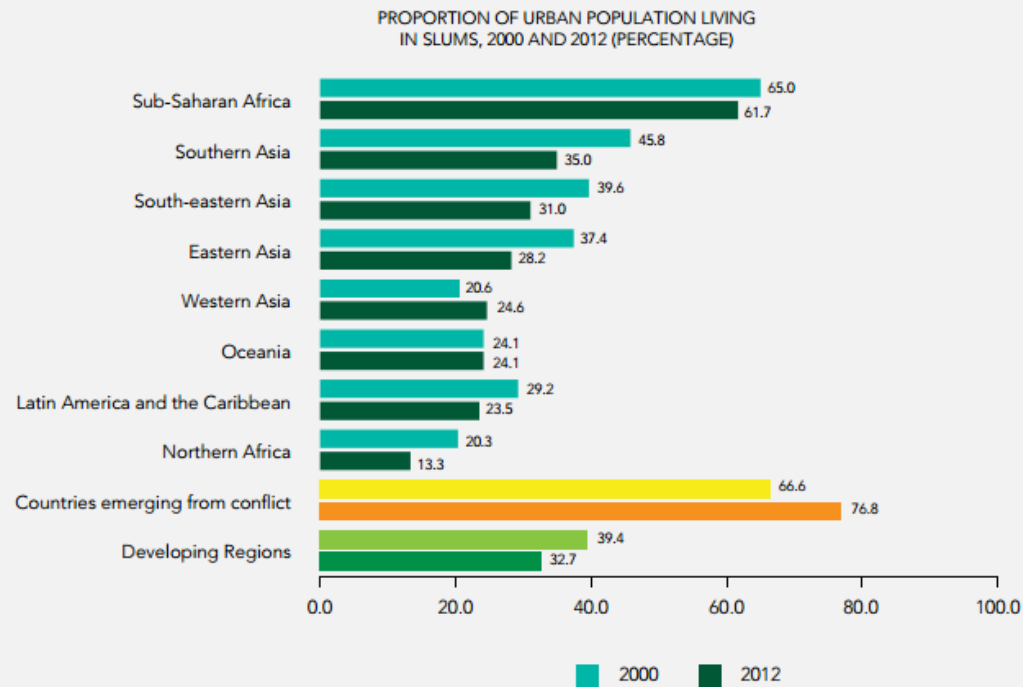
Urbanization trends

- One in five urban dwellers live in medium sized cities or 1-5 million

- In 2014 close to half urban residents lived in settlements smaller than 500,000

- The fastest growing agglomerations are medium sized cities and cities with less than 1 million in Africa and Asia

- By 2050 70% of the worlds population will live in urban agglomerations

The Challenge of serving the Urban Poor
# Urban Slum populations 2000-2012

FIGURE 1.5   PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING IN SLUM AREAS, 2000 - 2012

PROPORTION OF URBAN POPULATION LIVING
IN SLUMS, 2000 AND 2012 (PERCENTAGE)

Region	2000	2012
Sub-Saharan Africa	65.0	61.7
Southern Asia	45.8	35.0
South-eastern Asia	39.6	31.0
Eastern Asia	37.4	28.2
Western Asia	20.6	24.6
Oceania	24.1	24.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	29.2	23.5
Northern Africa	20.3	13.3
Countries emerging from conflict	66.6	76.8
Developing Regions	39.4	32.7

■ 2000 ■ 2012

Note: Countries emerging from conflicts included in the aggregate figures are; Angola, Cambodia, Central Africa Republic, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea-Bissau, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia and Sudan

Source: Source: UN-Habitat, 2013. Global Urban Indicators Database 2013

Figure 1. African Countries with the Largest Percentage of Urban Population Living in Slums
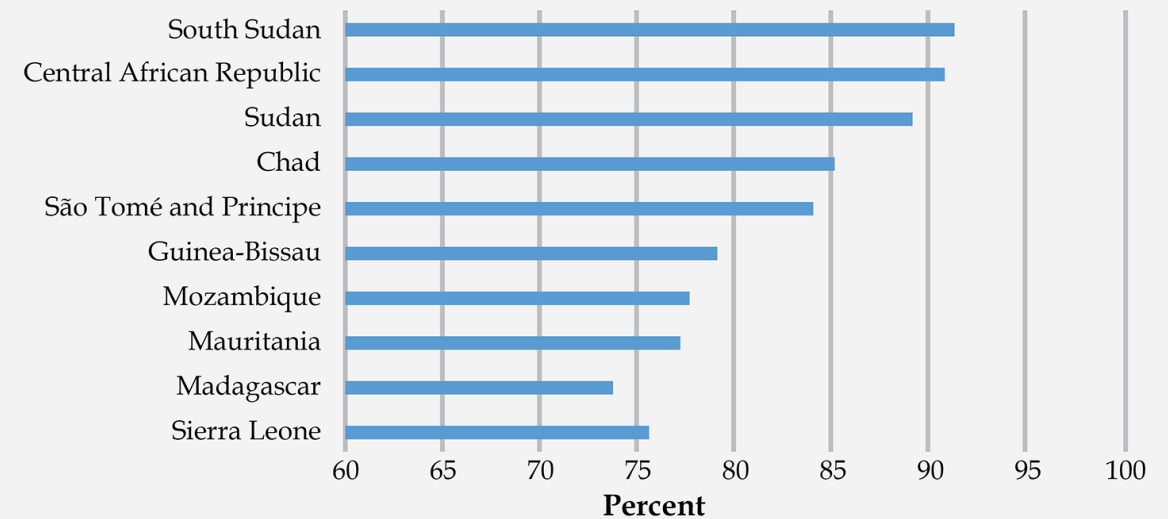
Current survey instruments do not include the poor and are unsuitable to support decision making !
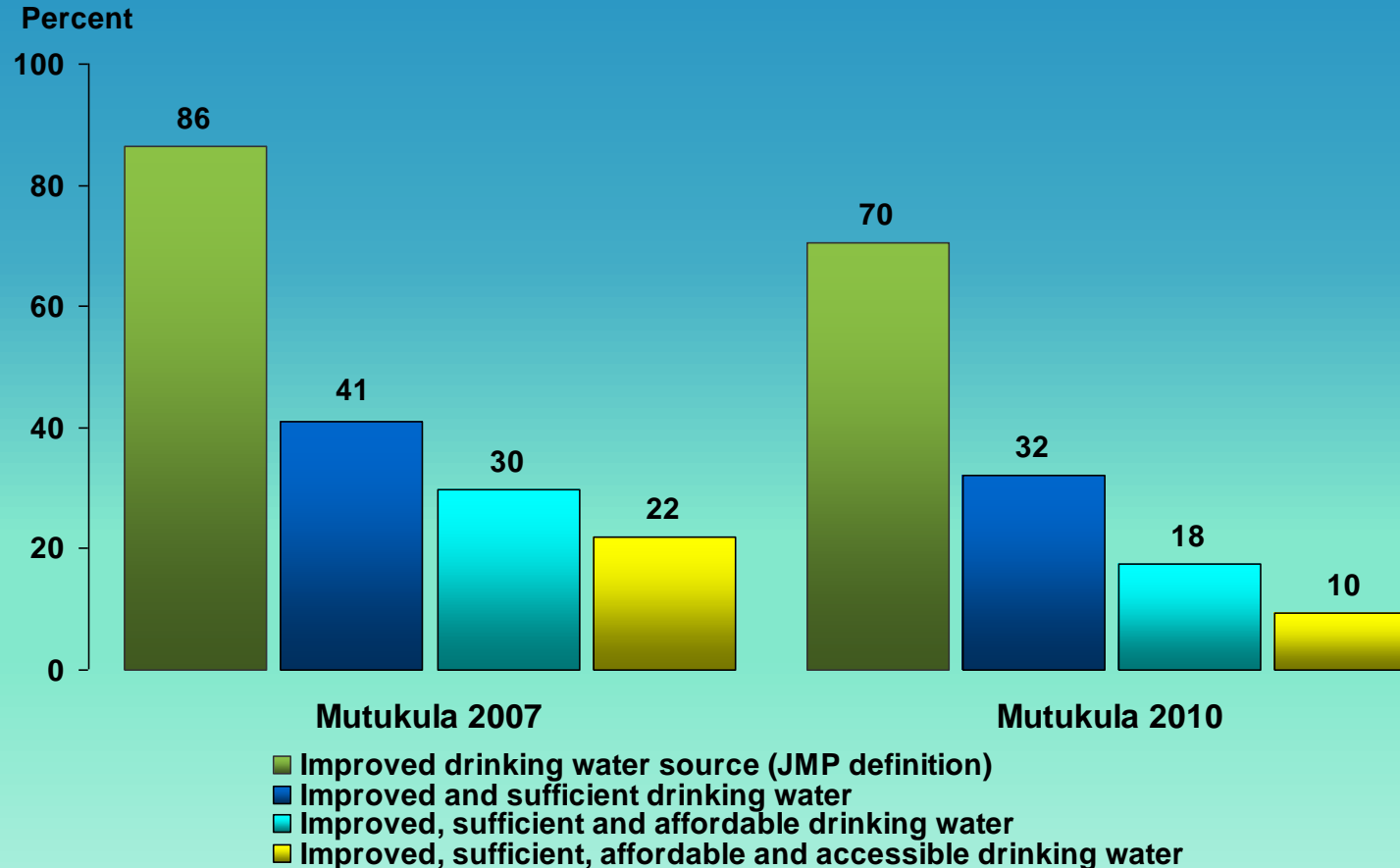

- Current approaches to monitoring the SDGs have focused on the adaptation of existing instruments such as DHS surveys.

- Only census data captures all but is only undertaken every 10 years

- Inequalities are masked by inadequately disaggregated data.

- Leaving no one or no place behind?

Urban Inequity is small towns

Access to improved drinking water decreases dramatically when quantity (20L), cost (10% income), and the time (≥ 1hr) it takes to fetch water are considered: The case of Mutukula Town, Uganda-Tanzania Border 2007 and 2010

Percent

Mutukula 2007: 86, 41, 30, 22

Mutukula 2010: 70, 32, 18, 10

- Improved drinking water source (JMP definition)
- Improved and sufficient drinking water
- Improved, sufficient and affordable drinking water
- Improved, sufficient, affordable and accessible drinking water

Links between Targets 6.2 and 6.3

- 6.3.1 "Proportion of wastewater safely treated"

- Common elements
  - Mass/flow approach
  - Onsite and off-site treatment

- Differences
  - 6.2 includes open defecation and unimproved
  - 6.3 includes households and economic activities (pretreatment of hazardous wastewater)
  - 6.3 includes more on treatment relevant for reuse
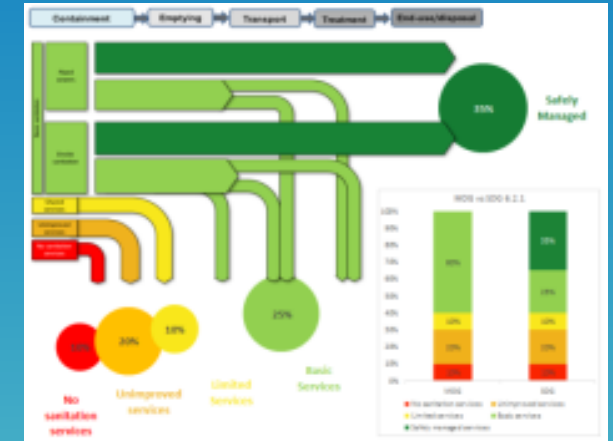
Contaminating wastewater through illegal and toxic discharges is commonplace
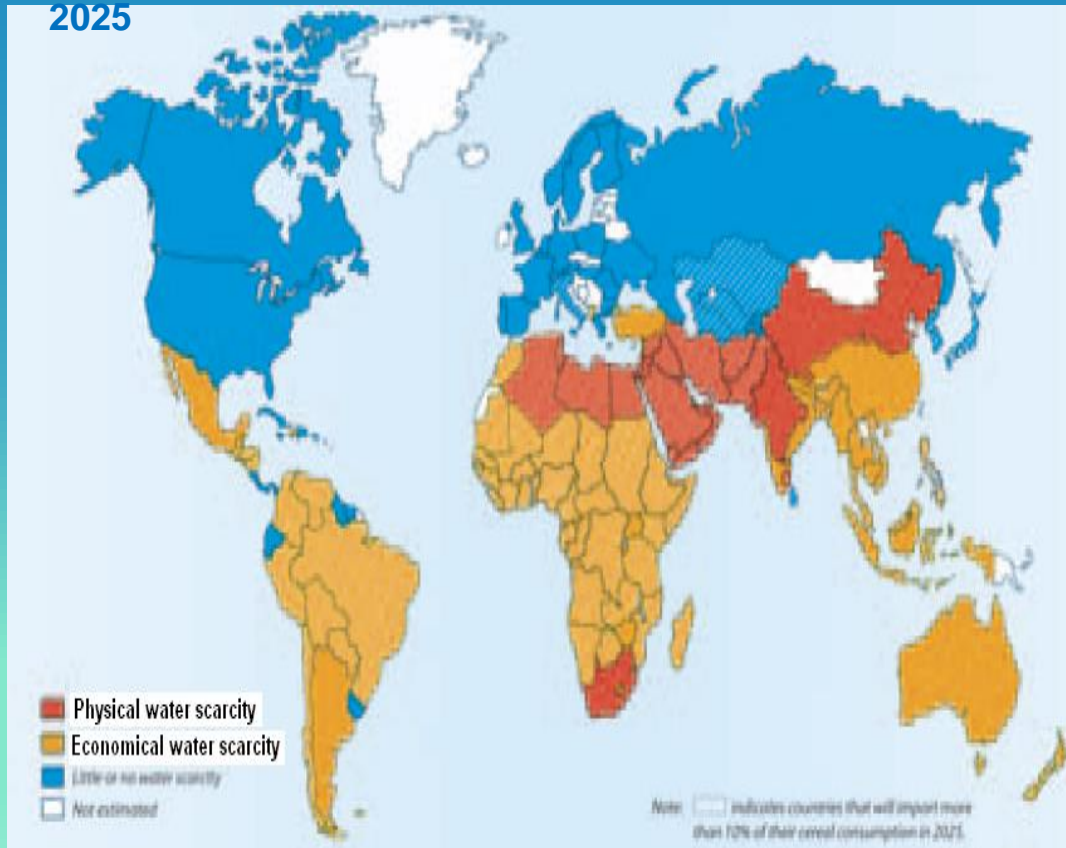

From:

- Commercial wastewater

- Uncontrolled Industrial discharges

- Hazardous waste discharges

But why is this about inequity ??? Many of the poor will only have access to on polluted water

We MUST urgently address all sources of pollution

Tackling scarcity means demand for wastewater reuse will grow

Bluewater scarcity by 2025

Drivers:

- To cature both water and nutrient scarcity good sanitation business models will be needed

- Population growth/ urbanisation leading to increasing demand for food in cities

Physical water scarcity

Economical water scarcity

Little or no water scarcity

Not estimated

Note: indicates countries that will import more than 10% of their cereal consumption in 2025.

No provision exists so far for a "reuse indicator" but can be made through local level indicator adaptation

Bringing SDG 6 monitoring to the local level:
Why it is needed and how it can be achieved ?

- In order to link the "cause and effect" and make decisions, local level data is needed to understand inequities, identify capacity gaps and make investment decisions

- Much of the data exists but is not currently utilized we rather rely on outdated survey instruments which do not cover the vulnerable groups

- The role of utilities in data collection and its use is critical as a starting point, being complimented with data from civil society and other sources (remote sensing).

Great opportunities for Africa to reach SDG 6

- Innovations in service delivery are already making huge differences. Improved WDM, delegated management models etc. Uganda NWSC small towns water supply fund

- Many of the solutions to problems are found within the continent. Greater opportunities exist to explore peer-to-peer learning and exchange. Examples such as UNHabitat GWOPA provides a framework

- Water utiltilities will need to be progressively involved in sanitation and wastewater to protect supplies at risk and maximise wastewater reuse

- The role of utilities in data collection and its use is critical as a starting point, being complimented with data from civil society and other sources (remote sensing). A good example is the BMGF City-wide inclusive sanitation

Concluding Remarks

- We are off track BUT understanding Inequity in service provision and meeting the challenges of urbanization and extreme climate events cannot be met without local level data

- The data will improve decision making, identify capacity gaps and drive the much needed investment to reach the SDGs investment

- Innovations developed in Africa (such as m-pesa for example) can help revolutionise the way data is collected and used

- Water utilities are the key actor needed to catalyse the data collection challenge, building on locally available solutions to meet Africa's SDG6 needs

- A much greater focus needs to be placed on sanitation and wastewater both from protecting scarce resources and re-using wastewater to augment existing supplies

Thank you for your attention !

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