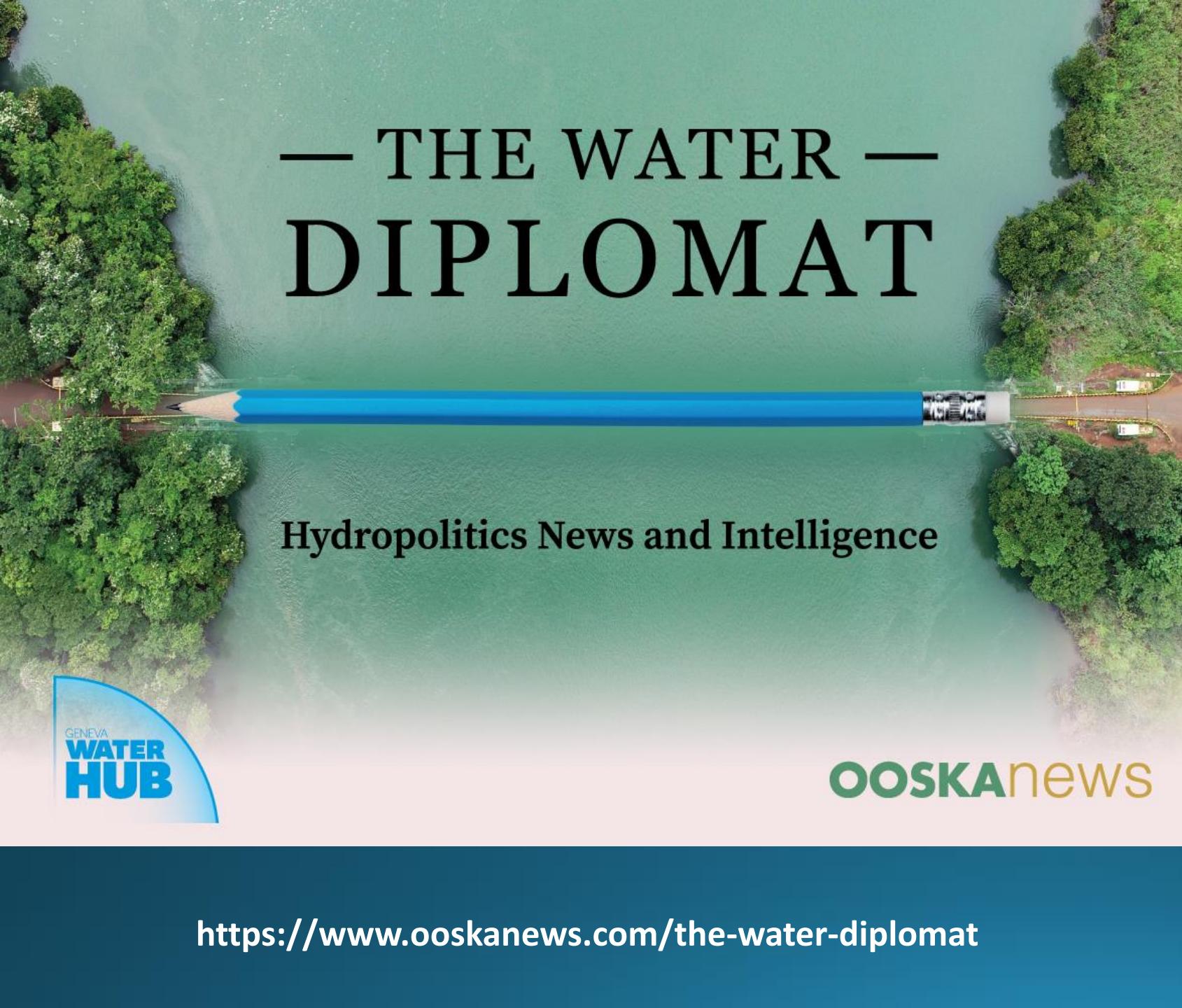




# **Water Resources Management and Sustainable Development Goal 6**

## **Gestion de Ressources en Eau et les Objectifs Durables du Développement**

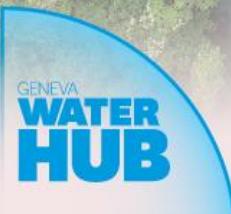
### **Tobias Schmitz, Development Advisor: The Water Diplomat**



# — THE WATER — DIPLOMAT

Hydropolitics News and Intelligence

OOSKAnews



<https://www.ooskanews.com/the-water-diplomat>



Bulletin  
mensuelle sur  
eau

Monthly  
intelligence  
update on water



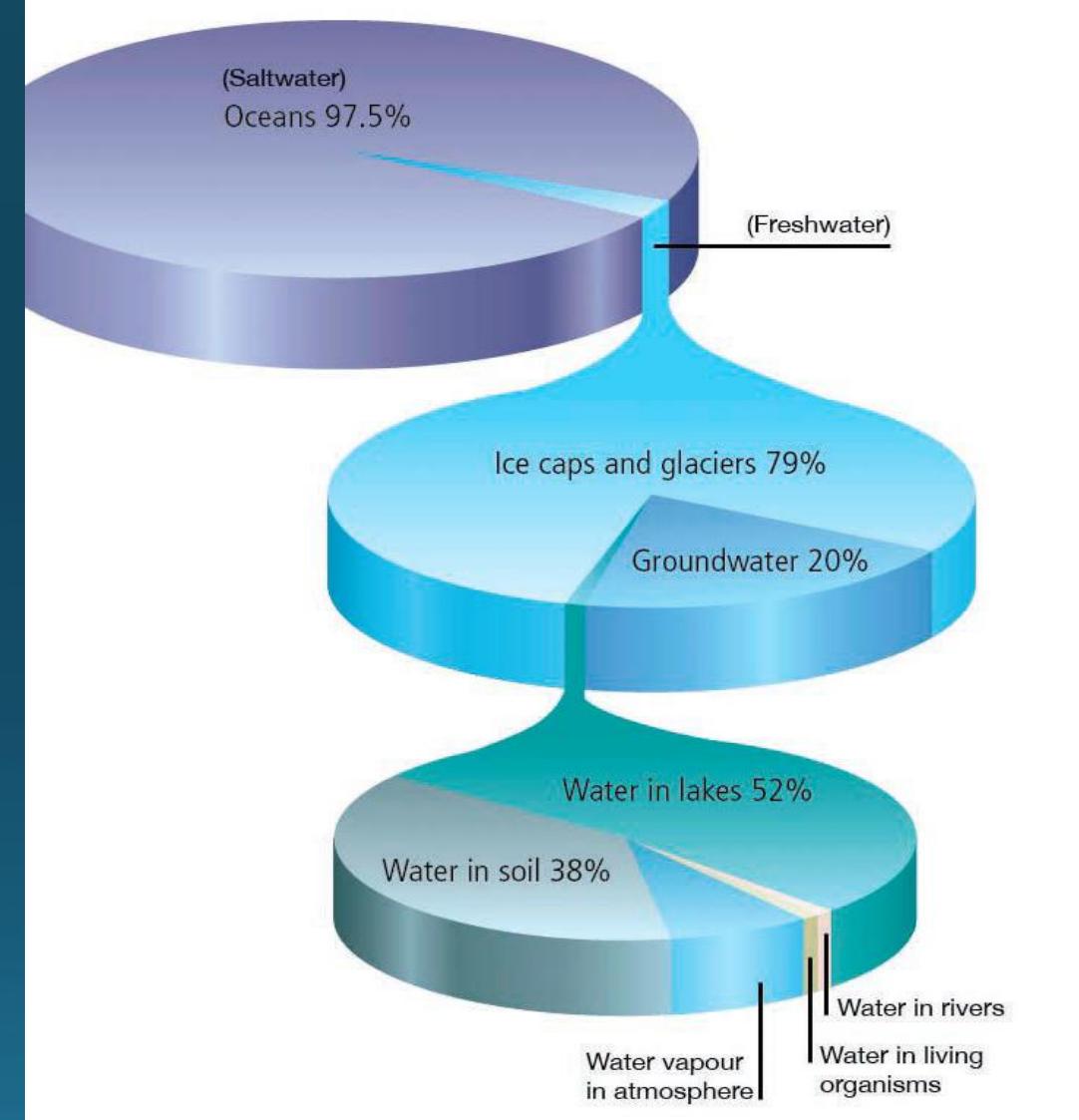
# 1. Water Resources Management / Gestion de Ressources en Eau



**Blue planet, 71% covered by water**  
**Planète bleue recouverte à 71% d'eau**

**Available / accessible freshwater  
is limited**

**Eau douce disponible / accessible  
limité**

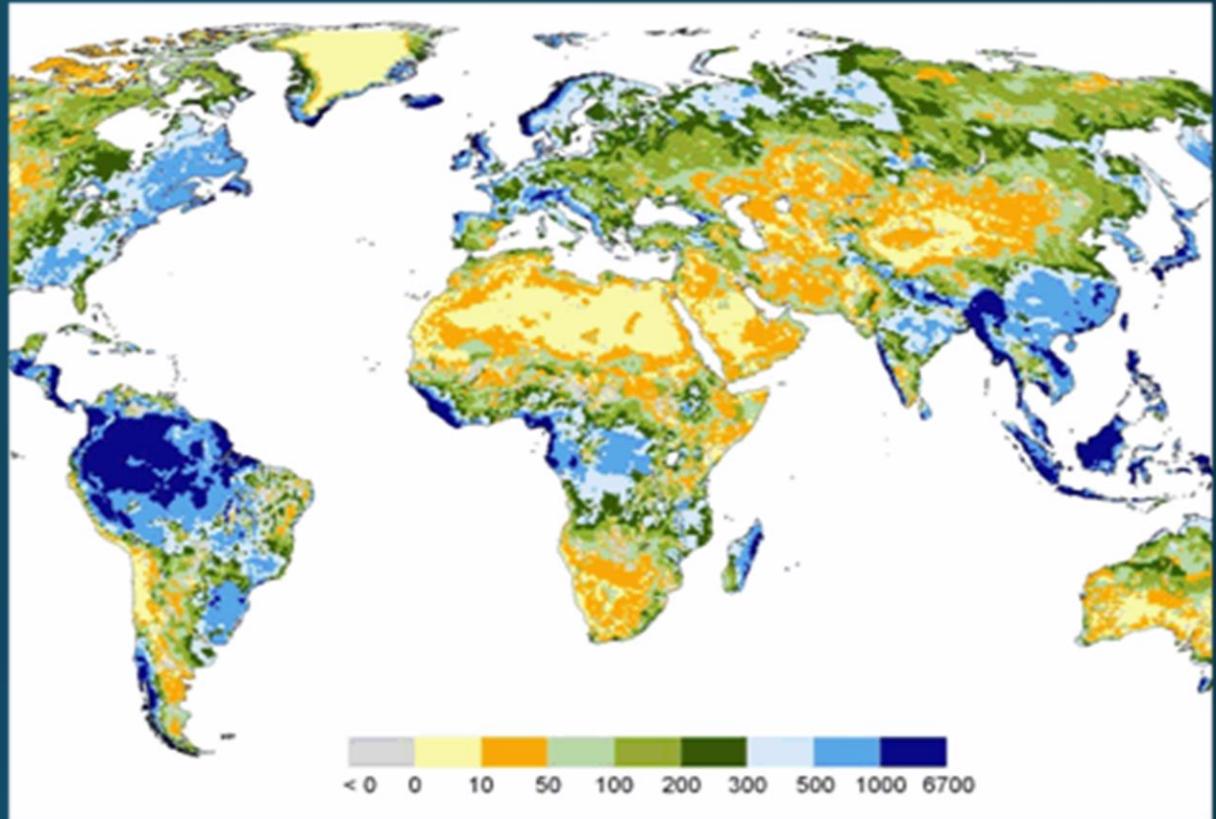


# Top Countries by Renewable Internal Freshwater Resources

1958 to 2017 - Annual Cubic Meters per Capita



## Freshwater per Capita

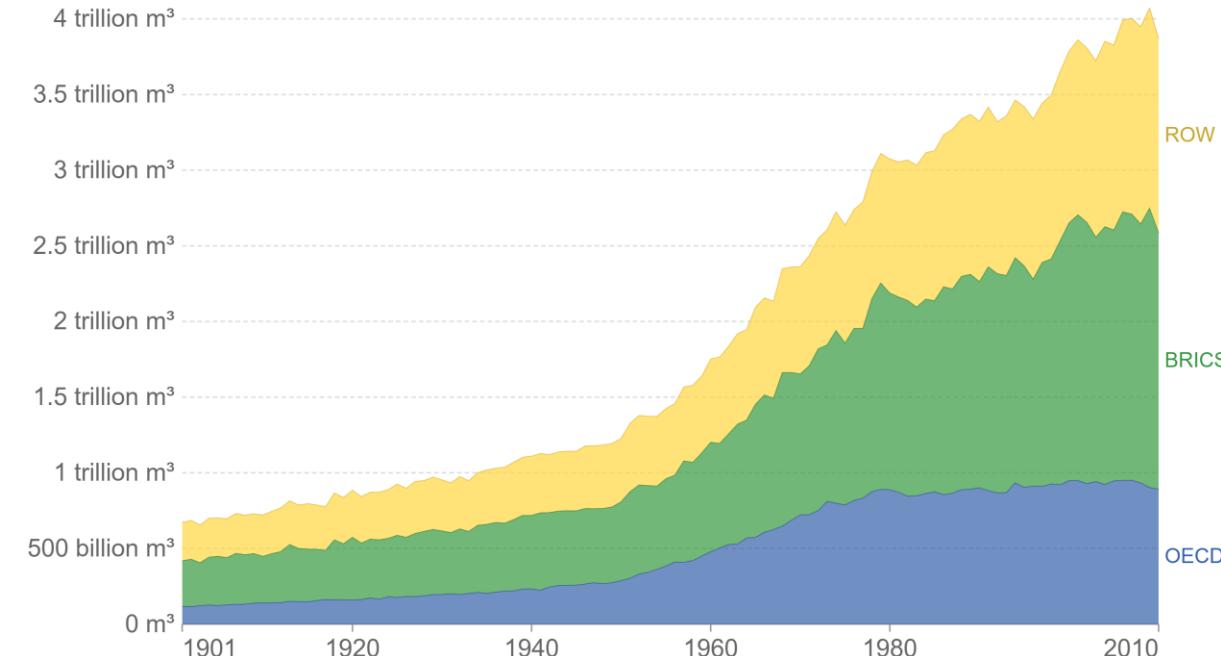


Freshwater resources are unevenly distributed  
Eau douce inégalement répartie

# Freshwater use by aggregated region, 1901 to 2010

Global freshwater withdrawals for agricultural, industrial and domestic uses by aggregated regional groupings. OECD members are defined as countries who were members in 2010 and their membership was carried back in time. BRICS countries are Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. ROW refers to the Rest of the World, excluding OECD and BRICS countries.

Our World  
in Data



Source: Global International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGB)

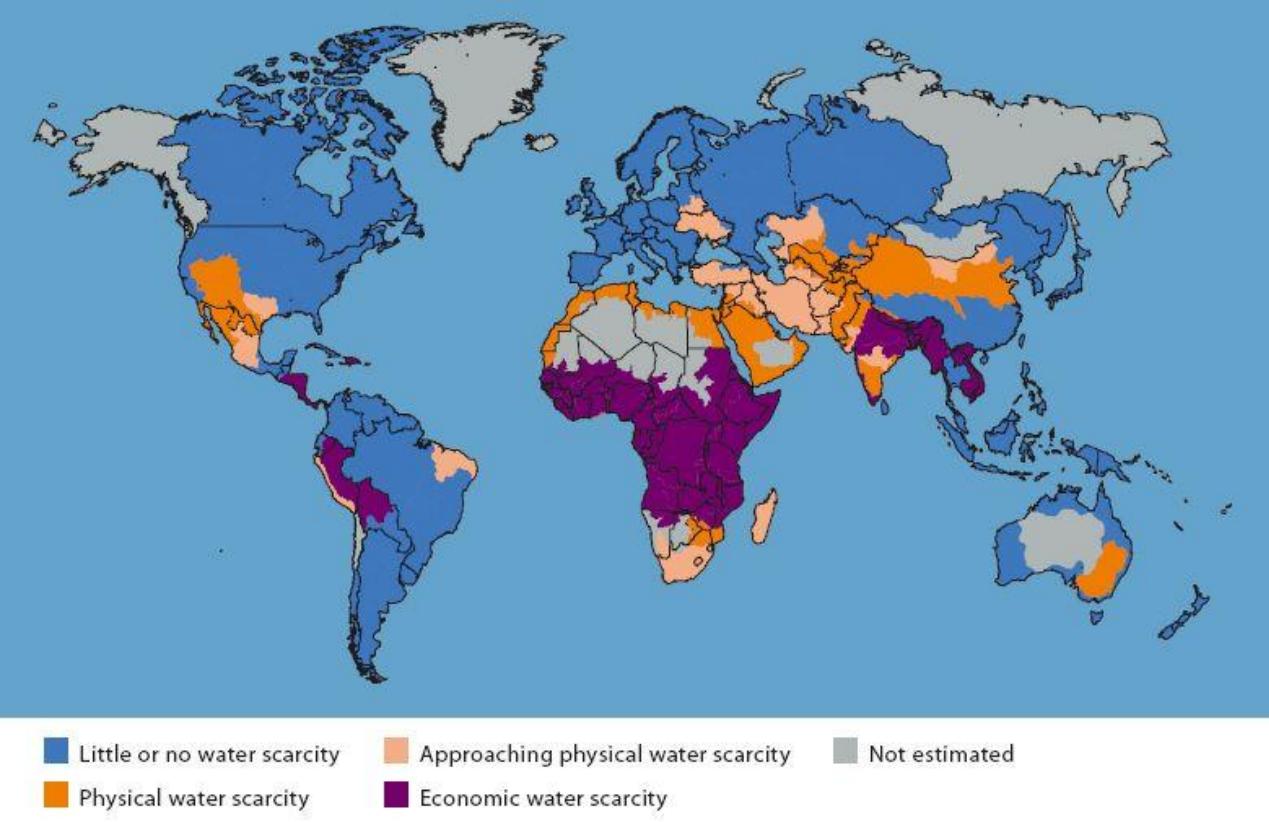
[OurWorldInData.org/water-access-resources-sanitation/](http://OurWorldInData.org/water-access-resources-sanitation/) • CC BY

**“Physical Scarcity”**  
**“Rarete Physique”**

**Water scarcity is increasing through increase in demand**

(Population growth / economic growth)

**Rareté de l'eau augmente du fait de la croissance de la demande**  
Croissance de population / croissance économique



**“Economic Scarcity”**  
**“Rarete Économique ”**

**Water scarcity caused by lack of / badly managed infrastructure**

**Rareté de l'eau cause par manque / mauvaise gestion d'infrastructure**

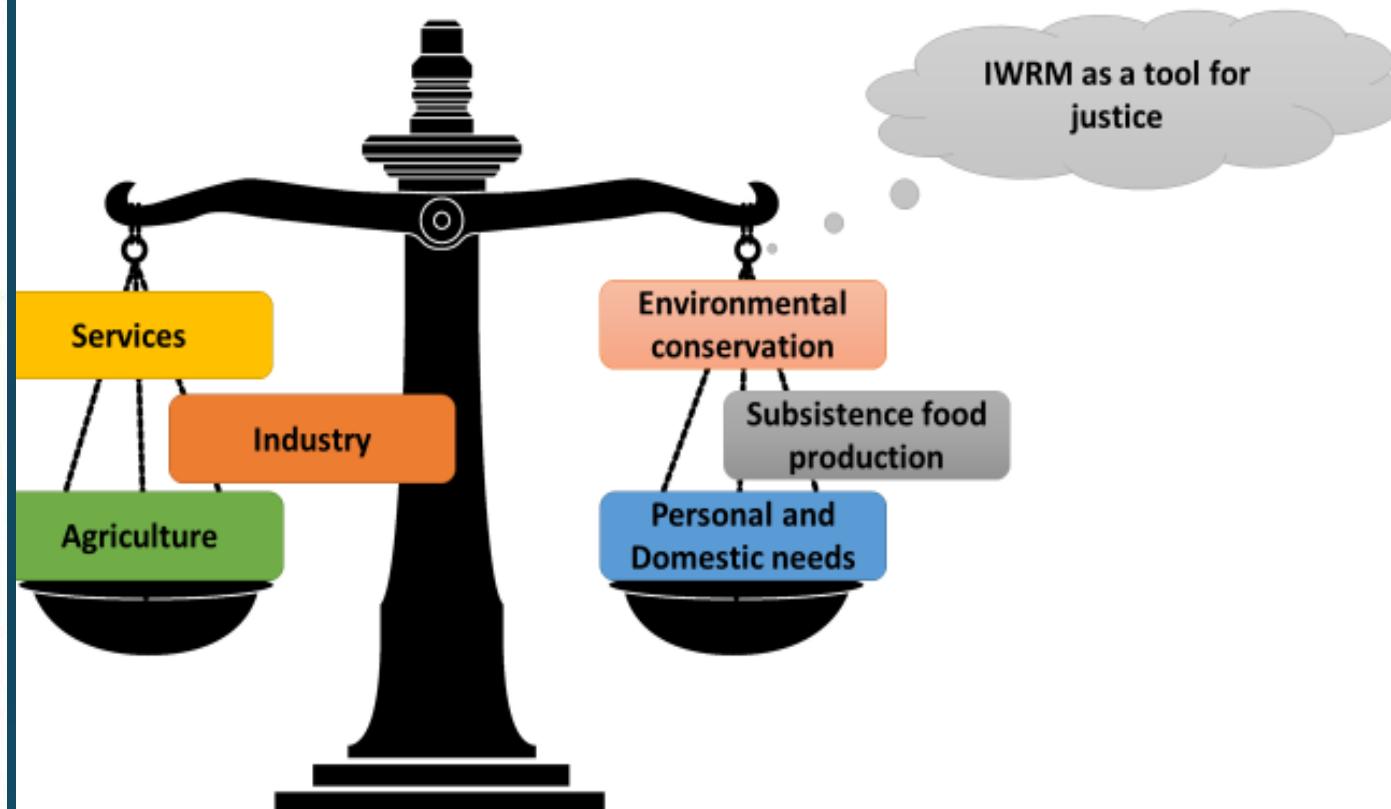
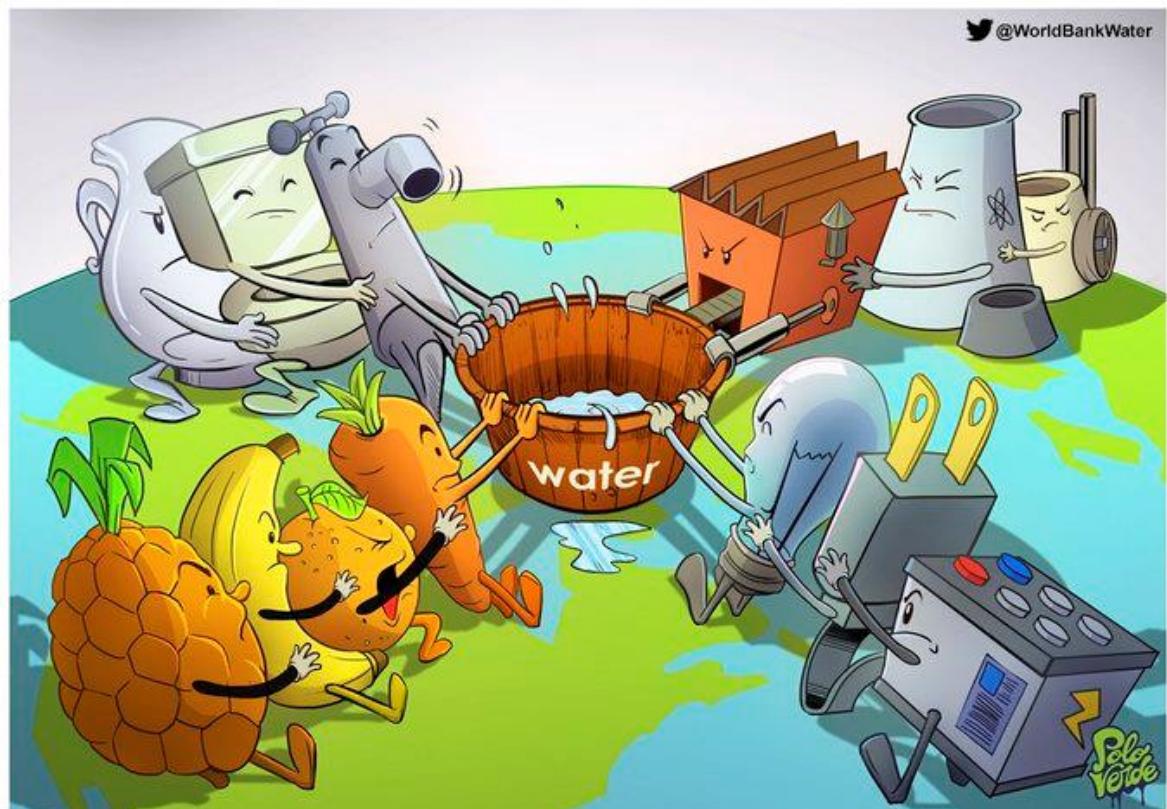


**“Scarcity of pure  
water”**  
**“Rarete d'eau pure”**

**Water scarcity caused by pollution / lack of unpolluted water**  
**Rareté de l'eau causé par pollution/ manque d'eau pure**



## 2. River Basin Management / Gestion de Bassins Versants



**1992 Dublin: IWRM = solution to balance competing needs**

**1992 Dublin: GIRE = solution pour équilibrer besoins concurrents**



# UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

Rio de Janeiro 3–14 June 1992



18.3. The widespread scarcity, gradual destruction and aggravated pollution of freshwater resources in many world regions, along with the progressive encroachment of incompatible activities, demand **integrated water resources planning and management**.

18.3 La rareté généralisée des ressources en eau douce, leur destruction progressive et leur pollution croissante que l'on constate dans de nombreuses régions du monde, ainsi que l'intrusion graduelle d'activités incompatibles, exigent une **intégration de la planification et de la gestion des ressources en eau**.

National water law  
Loi nationale sur eau

Water Justice /  
Justice en Eau

Licenses / Permis  
d'utilisation d'eau

International human rights  
law  
Loi internationale droits de  
l'homme

International water law  
Droit internationale de l'eau



# 6 EAU PROPRE ET ASSAINISSEMENT



Progrès sur:

:Objectif Durable de Développement 6

"Garantir l'accès de tous à des services d'alimentation en eau et d'assainissement gérés de façon durable"

# Origin of data collection on water and sanitation:

- League of Nations Health Organization
- Established following an outbreak of
- Typhus 1919-1920, millions dead in Russia and Poland
- Influenza A pandemic, estimated 15 million deaths
- Data collection on water and sanitation:
- Sending questionnaires to country ministries of health in Europe and Asia
- 



1990: Start of data collection on access to water and sanitation at the global level



Data collection on:  
"Improved" water supply



Measurement of existence of infrastructure but not quality of service



Measurement of existence of toilet facilities but not safe transport or treatment



Data source: Government reports

1990: Start of data collection on access to water and sanitation at the global level



“Improved” water sources	“Improved” sanitation
Water piped to houses and yards	Service not shared with other households
Public taps and pumps	Uncovered pit latrines
Protected wells	Flush toilets
Harvested rainwater	Installations for the hygienic separation of excreta
“Unimproved” water	“Unimproved” sanitation
Unprotected wells and springs	do not ensure hygienic separation of human excreta by preventing contact with people.
water distributed by tanker trucks	Uncovered pit latrine / bucket
Surface water: rivers, lakes, ponds	Open defecation

# 1985-1997: Transition to household survey



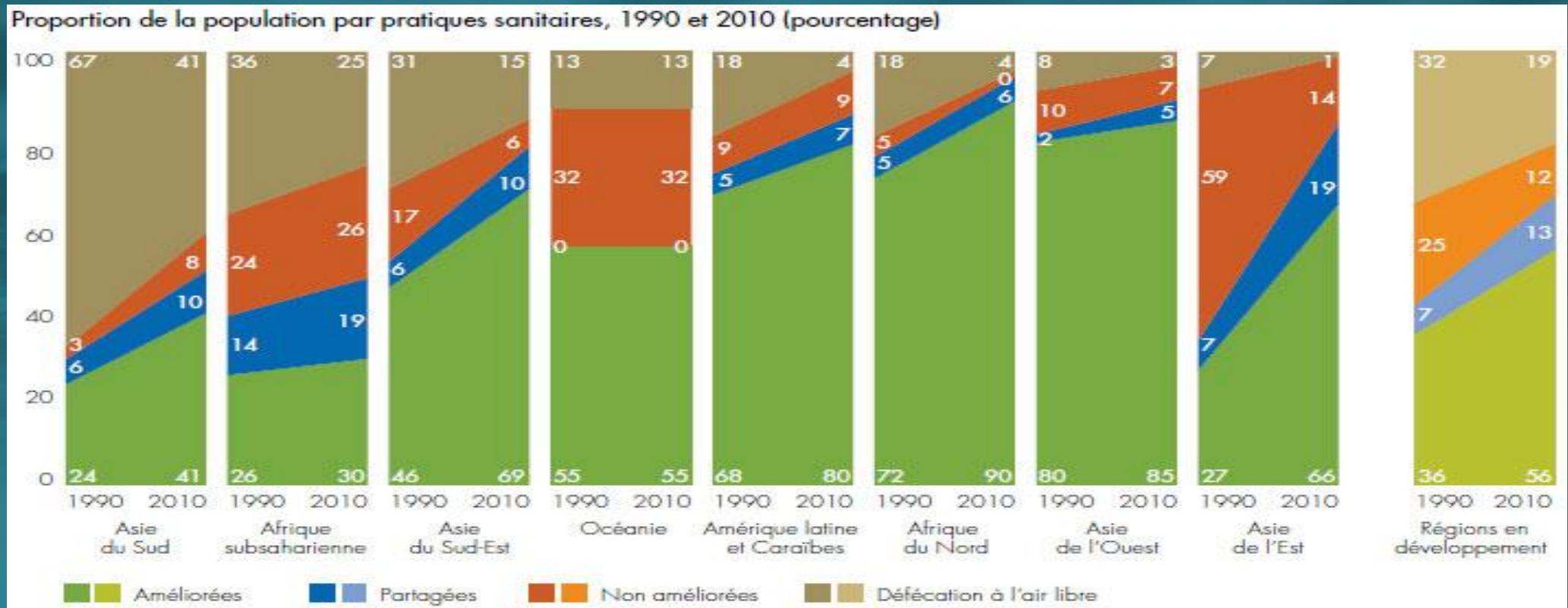
Survey or Data Source	Supported By (1)	Initiated (Year)	Total Number of Surveys in JMP Database (to End-2012)	Scale	Source Reference for Method Description
Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS)	USAID	1985	259	Conducted in 7000—30,000 households in each of 85–90 countries, typically at 5 year intervals, more frequently in some countries	[70]
Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)	UNICEF	1995	172	Conducted in 5000—15,000 households in each of 85–90 countries initially at 5-year intervals now at 3-year intervals	[64]

1997: Transition to household surveys

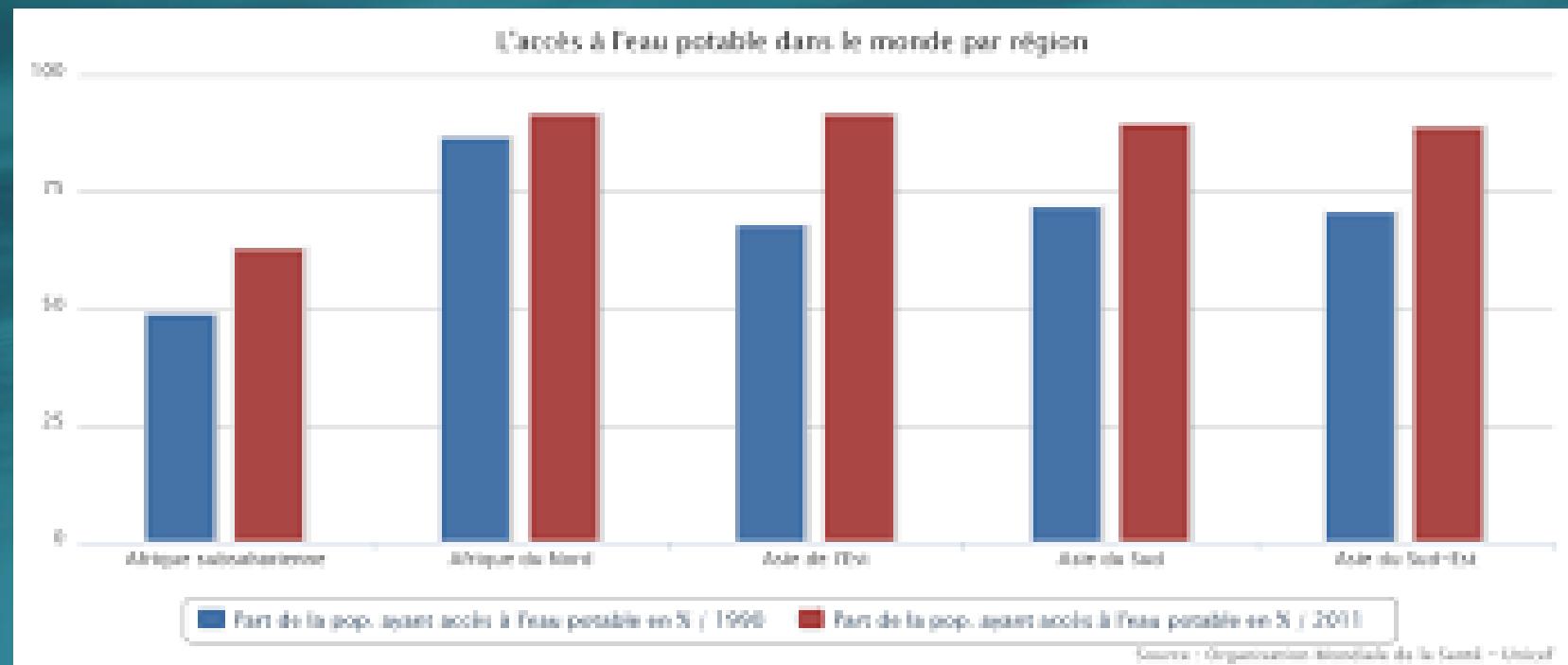


"Improved" water sources	"Improved" sanitation
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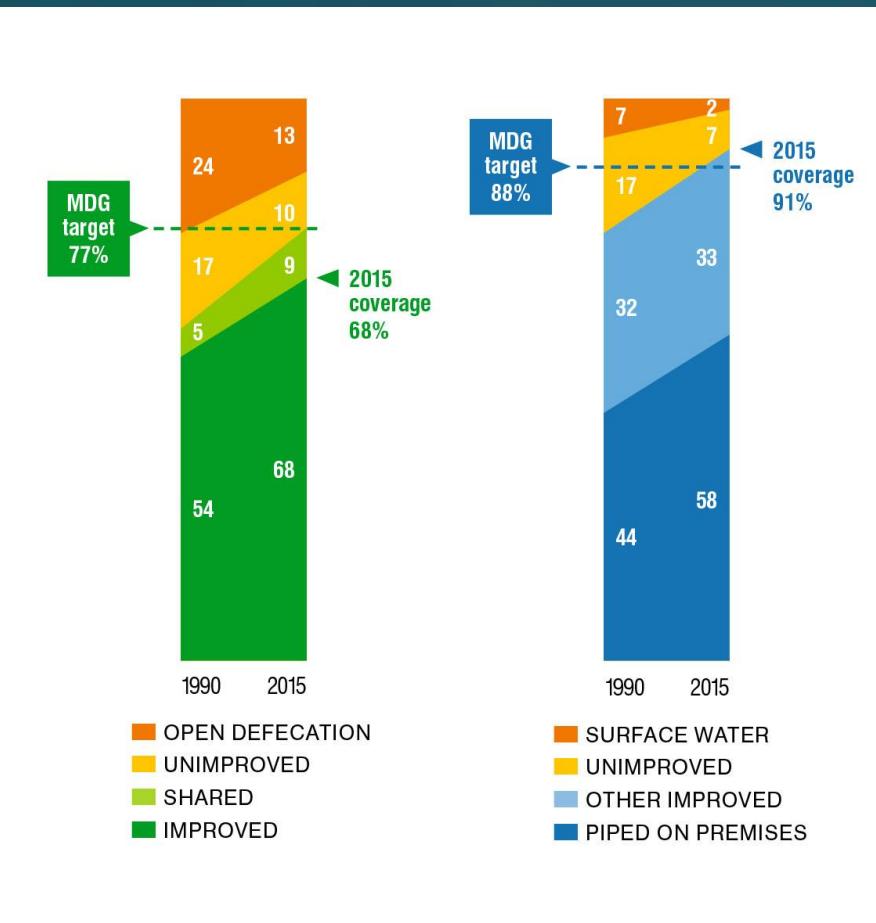
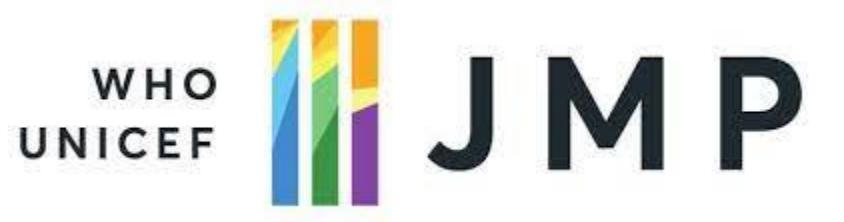
1990: Start of data collection on access to water and sanitation at the global level



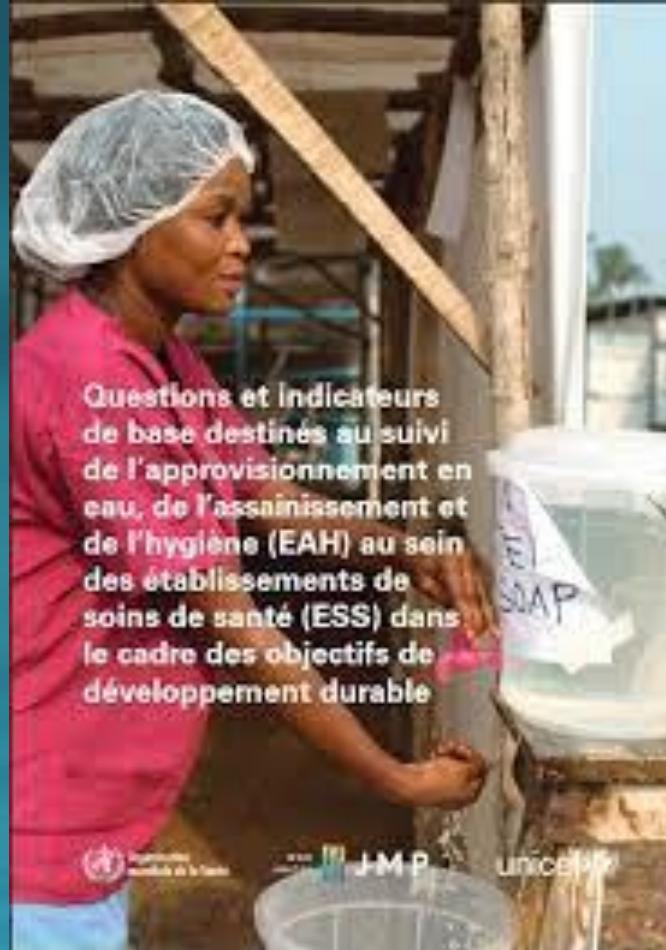
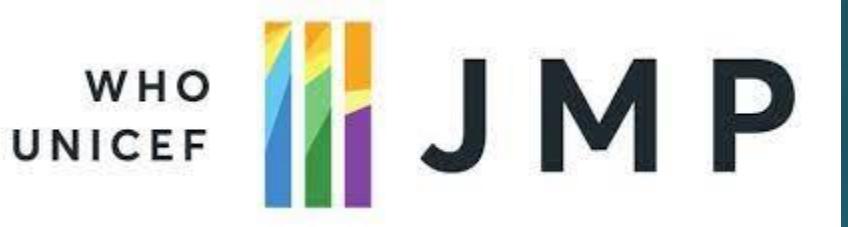
1990: Start of data collection on access to water and sanitation at the global level



2015: les buts étaient achévés pour eau mais pas pour assainissement



Since 1990: biannual reports on global progress  
on water and sanitation



Countries themselves produce increasingly detailed reports thanks to the influence of the JMP

# SDG 6: Access to safe drinking water and sanitation



Management of  
the entire water  
cycle

8 Goals

11 indicators



# SDG 6: Targets and indicators



## SDG 6 Global Indicators

INDICATORS	TIER	CUSTODIANS
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	I	WHO, UNICEF
6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	I	WHO, UNICEF
6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated	II	WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	III	UNEP
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	III	FAO
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	II	FAO
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	II	UNEP
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	II	UNESCO, UNECE
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	III	UNEP
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	I	WHO, UNEP, OECD
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	I	WHO, UNEP, OECD

# SDG 6 indicators

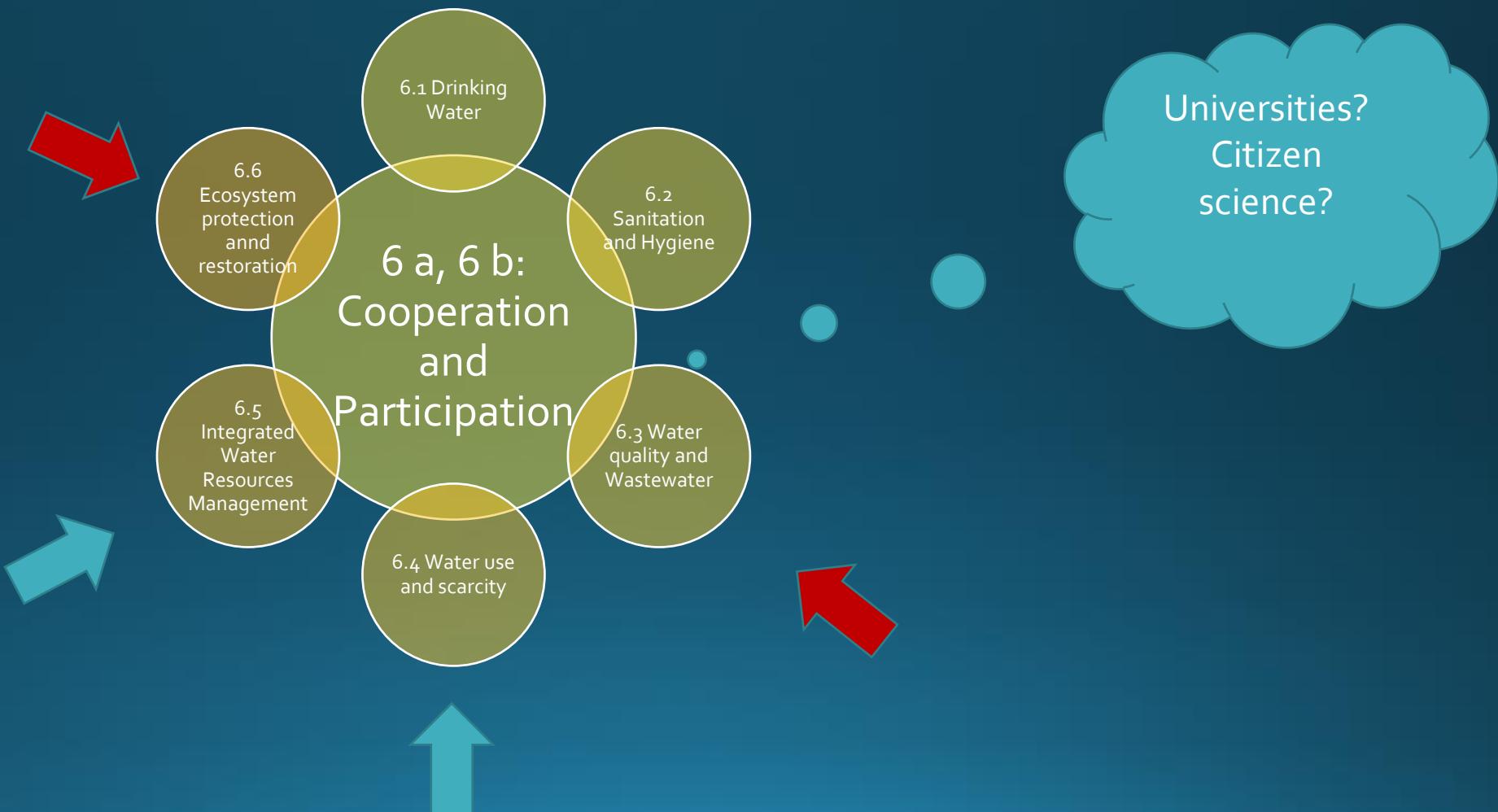
- Targets are aspirational
- Each country sets its own priorities & circumstances
- Countries report to the UN /
- Custodian agencies maintain databases

# SDG 6 progress reports/ Raports de l'avancement de ODD 6

- Progress reports on each indicator
- Summary progress updates
- Released annually



# Data gaps



# THANK YOU