GPA Global Programme of Action for the Protection of the Marine Environment from Land-based Activities

Post 2015 Development Agenda and SDGs

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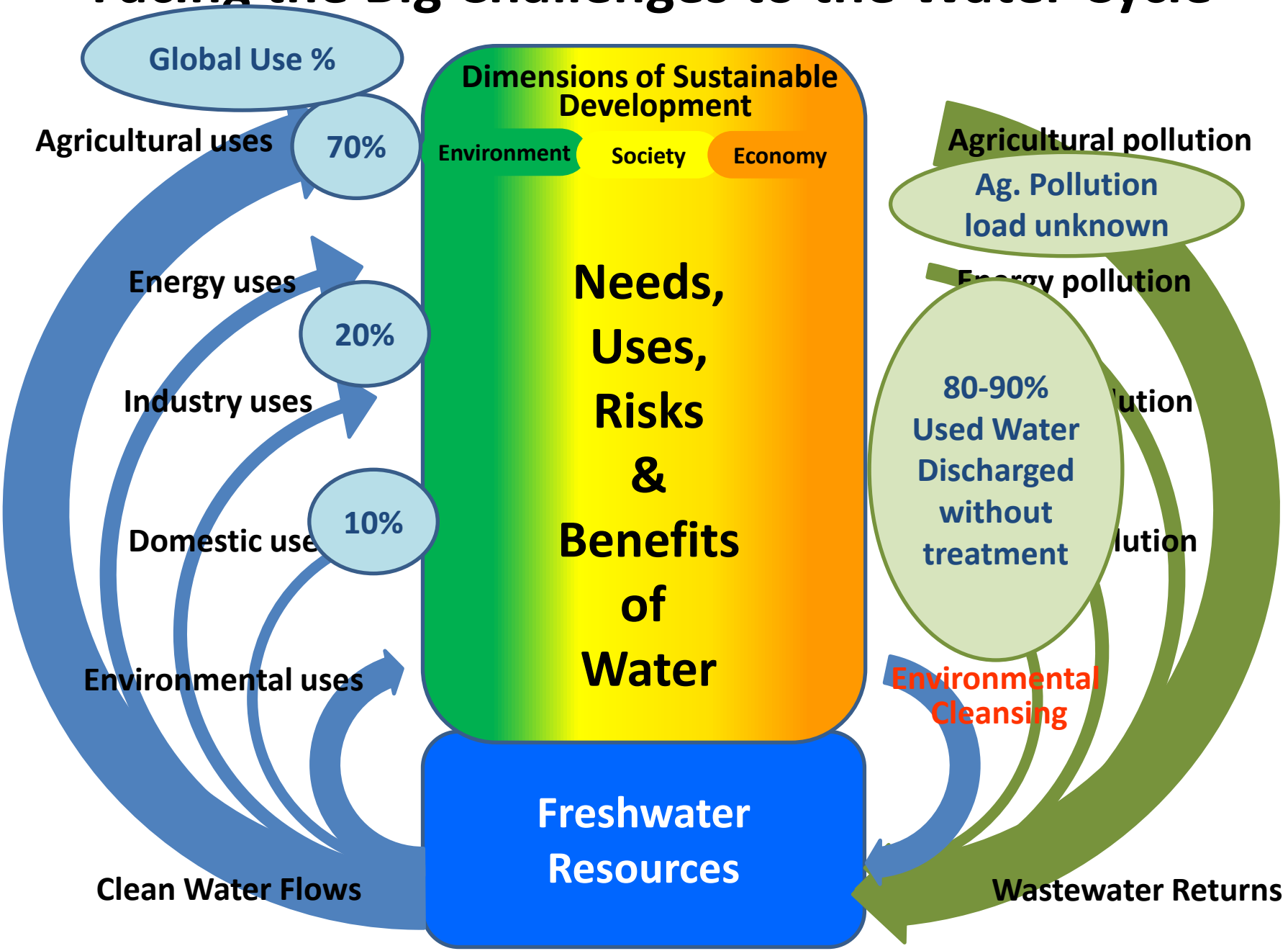
Why a water SDG?

- The Future We Want:
  - "water is at the core of sustainable development"
- Water is at the heart of adaptation to climate change
- Billions lack access to the most basic water supply and sanitation services
- Increasing demand, pollution, risks, competition for water resources…
- Current situation presents a global threat to human health and
  [illegible] as well as to the integrity

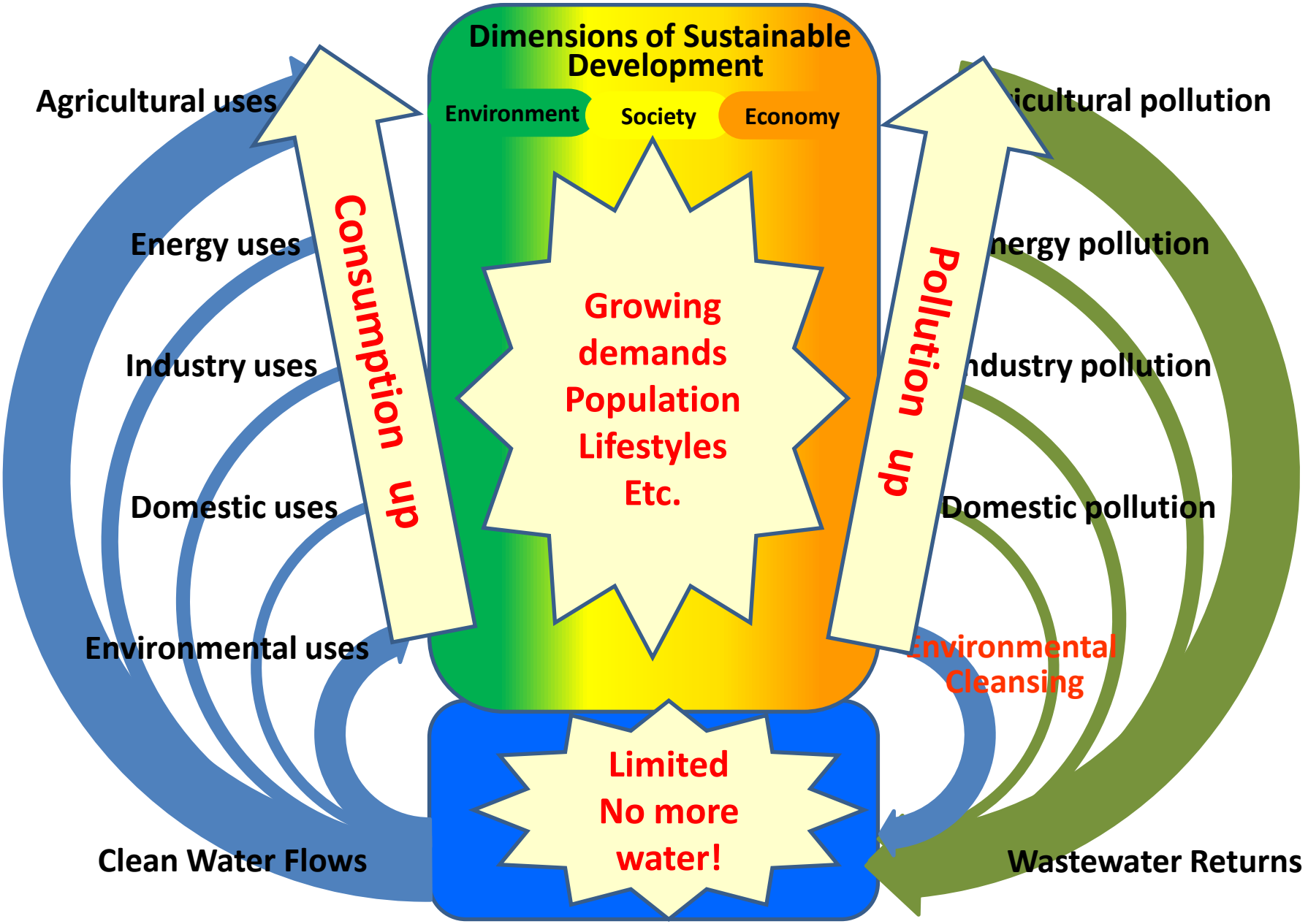
A dedicated water SDG provides a unique opportunity to address this situation, **managing the water cycle** in a holistic and sustainable way.

Splitting water across multiple goals risks contributing to a silo approach.

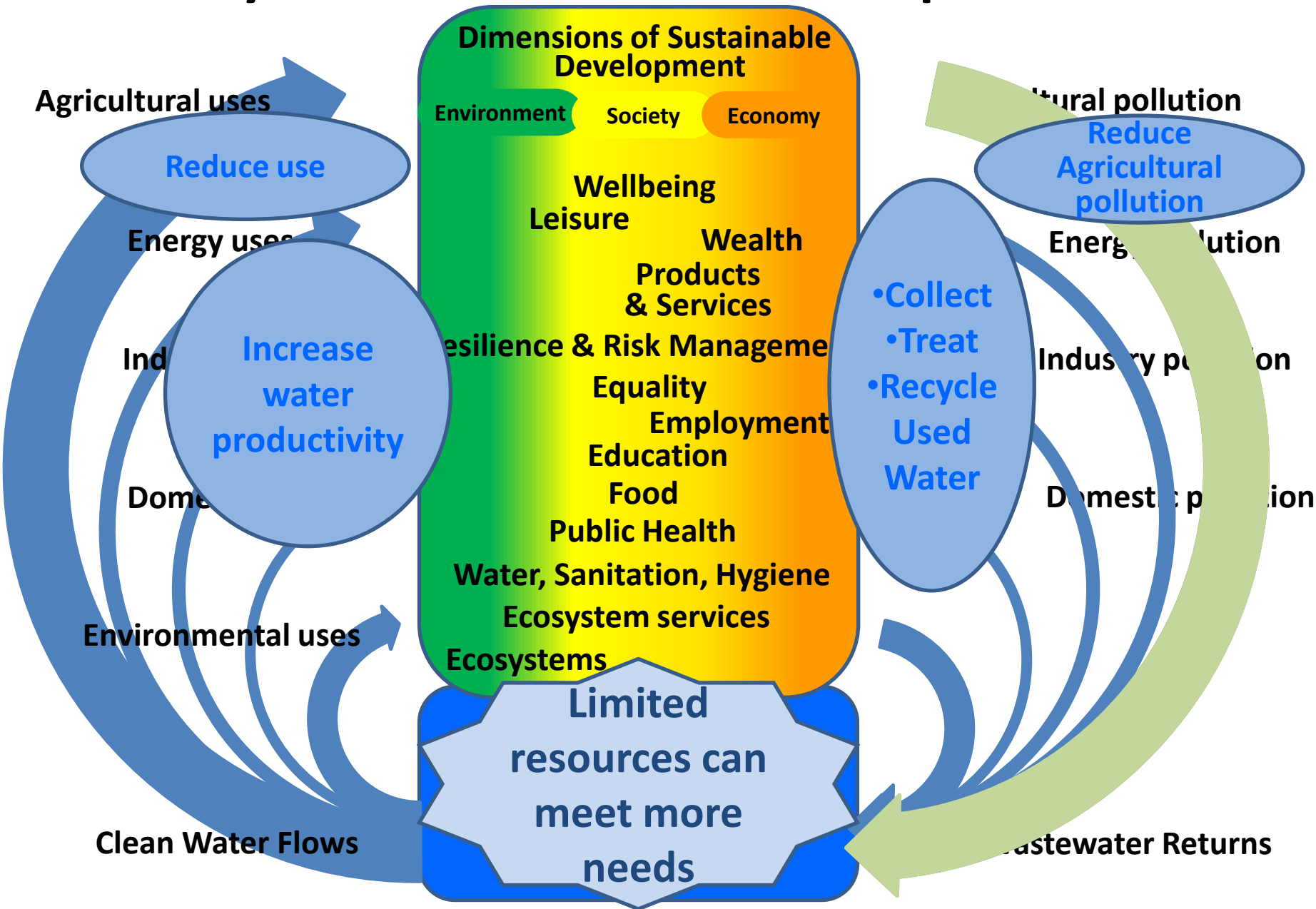
Facing the Big Challenges to the Water Cycle



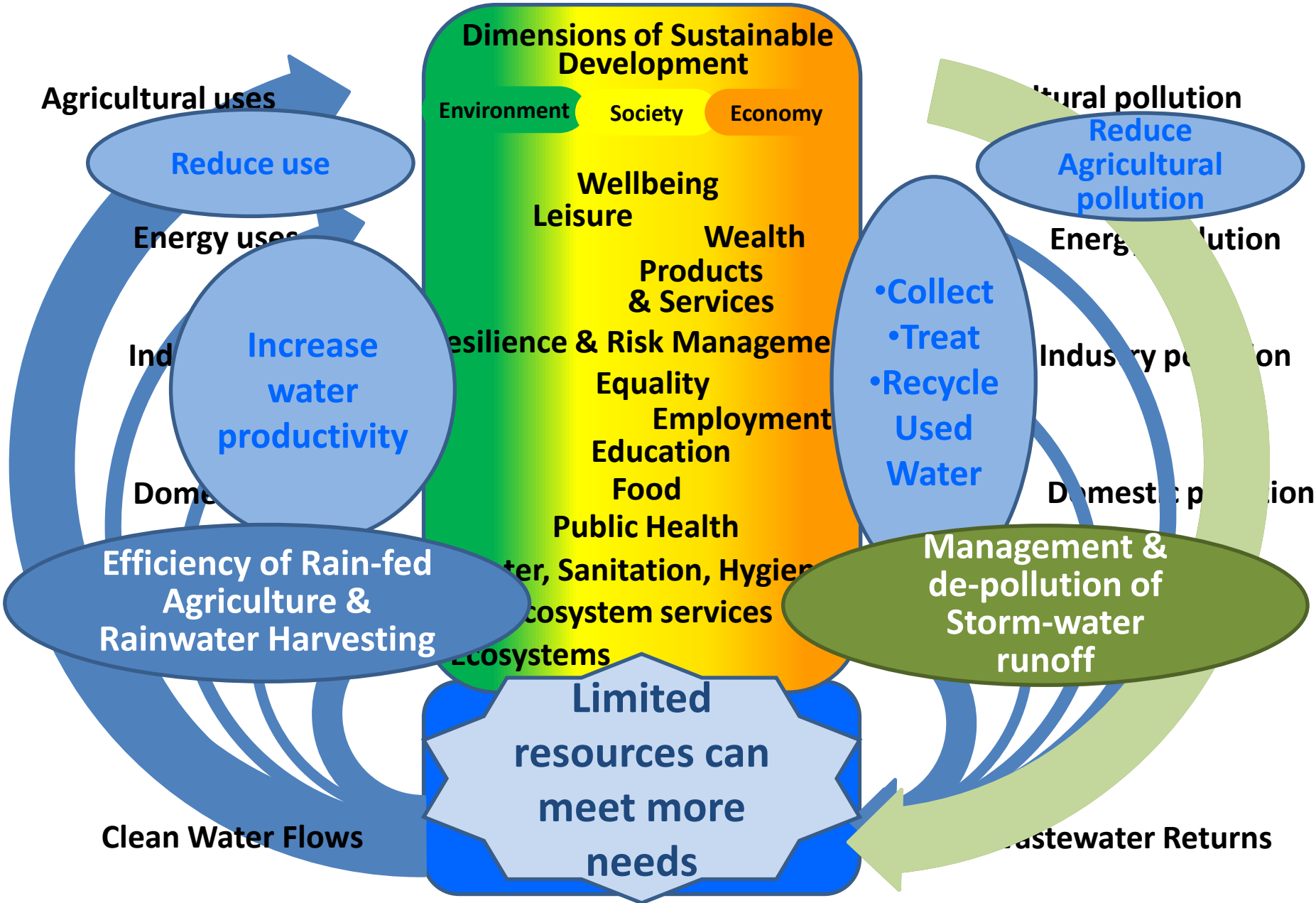
Which are Growing.....



We need to take actions to Strengthen the Water Cycle for Sustainable Development



Adding back the 'big' water cycle



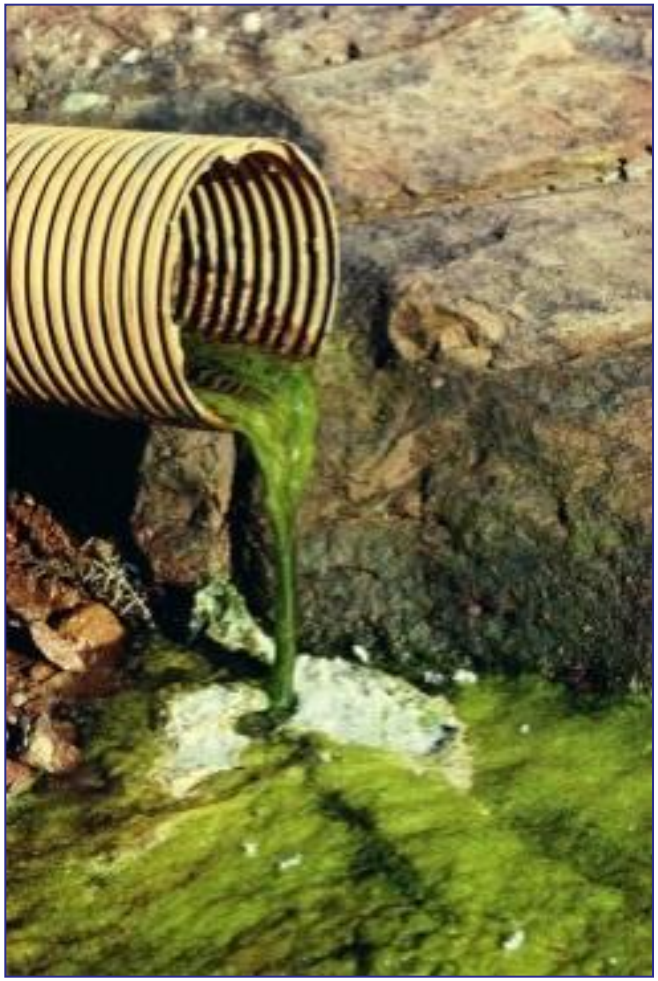
Building on existing commitments and experience

- Finishing the **"unfinished business" in WASH** must remain a top priority

- Finishing the **"unfinished business" in water resources management** is also a priority
  - Agenda 21 (1992), JPOI (2002) and subsequent CSD meetings (2005, 2008, 2012)
- Recent UN-Water survey of more than 130 countries, thematic and national consultations
  - show that there has been widespread adoption of integrated approaches to water management, but…
- Guided by the priorities agreed at the Rio+20 Conference
- Building on thematic, national and regional consultations
- Drawing on the reports of the High Level Panel, Sustainable Development Solutions Network, UN Global Compact, the Open Working Group on SDGs

- **Significant challenges still remain!**

Building on existing commitments and experience (continued)



- Improving **water quality and wastewater management** need to be a priority too
  - Water quality has to date been very much neglected
  - 80% of wastewater is discharged without treatment
  - Impact on the water resource and therefore on drinking-water supply
  - Impact on ecosystems
- These concerns were **clearly expressed at Rio+20**

Process so far

UN-Water Taskforce (SDG process)

- Aug 2012 – request made by SPMs to formulate a draft SDG on Water, incl. target(s) on wastewater/water quality.
- Taskforce engaged consultant to support the process
- Draft report presented to Taskforce Dec 2012 for review, draft framework for target formulation outlined
- Final report available

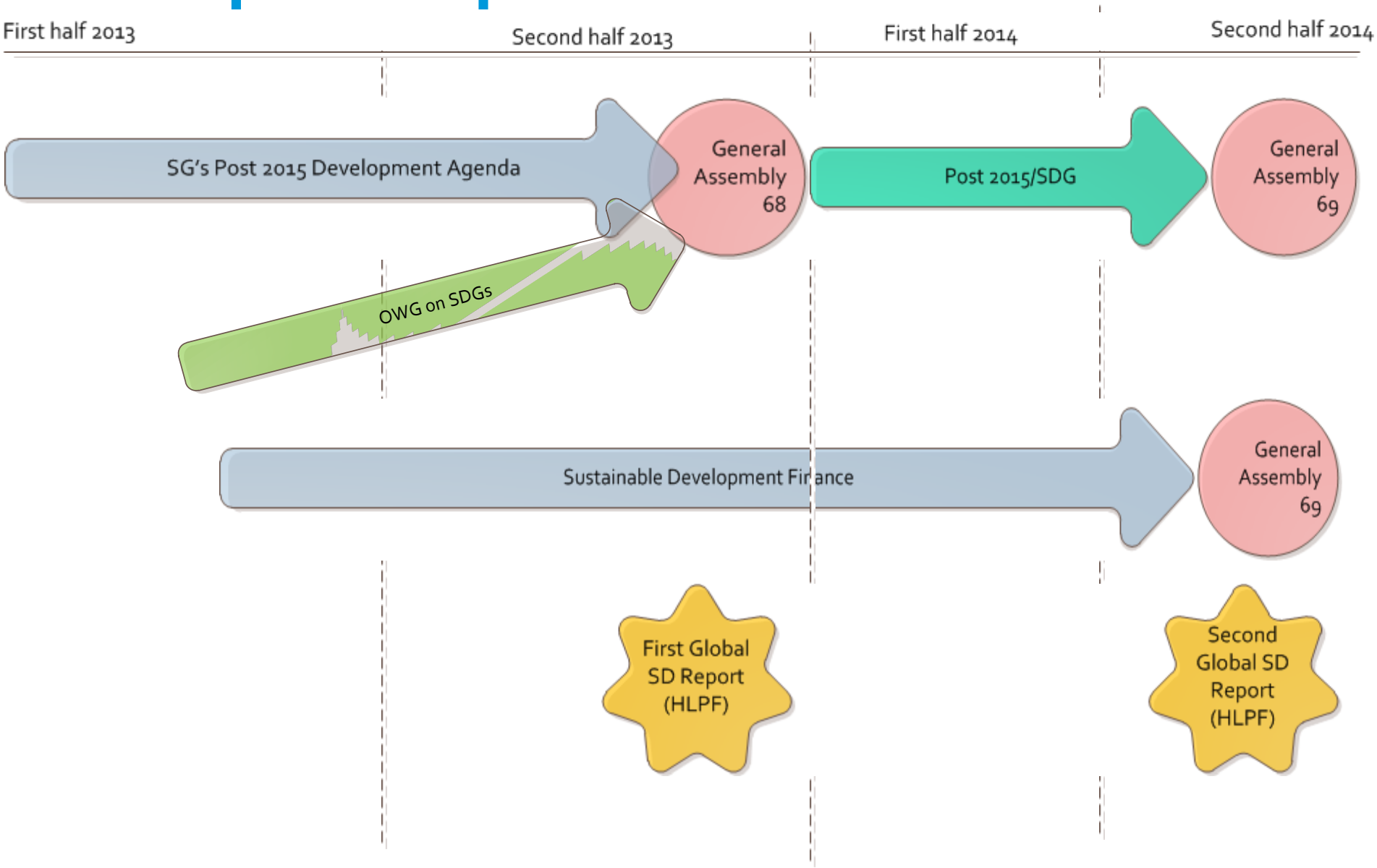
Post-2015 Agenda (UN led)

- Post-2015 Thematic Consultation on Water Jan/Feb 2013
- Meeting of HLP Monrovia Jan 2013 – Water side event
- Meeting on WRM/WWM Geneva Feb 2013

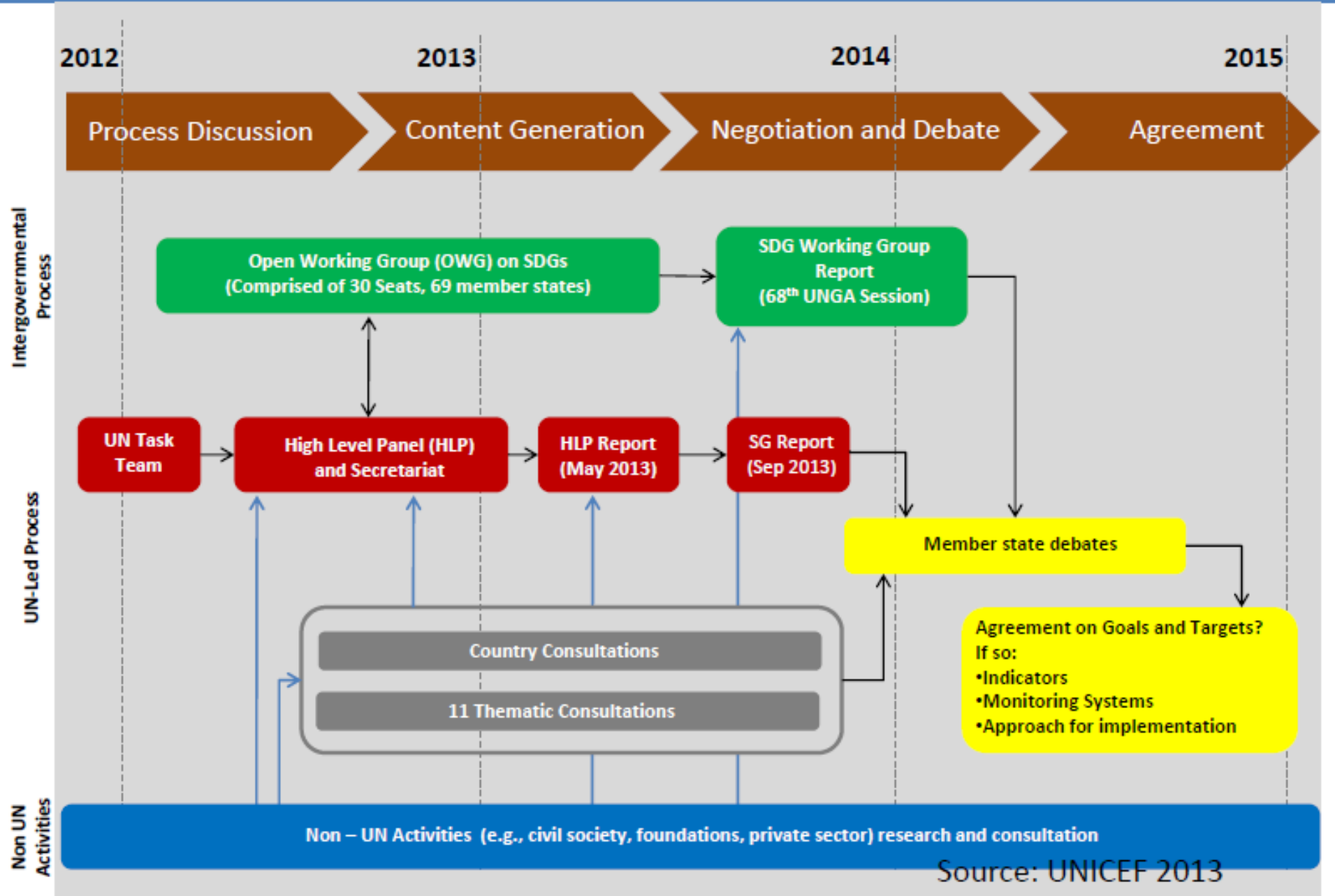
- World Water Day Mar 2013 ends Water Thematic Consultation
- HLP report to SG for presentation to GA Sept 2013

- Then?

Four parallel processes



The Water Thematic Consultation in Context



Source: UNICEF 2013

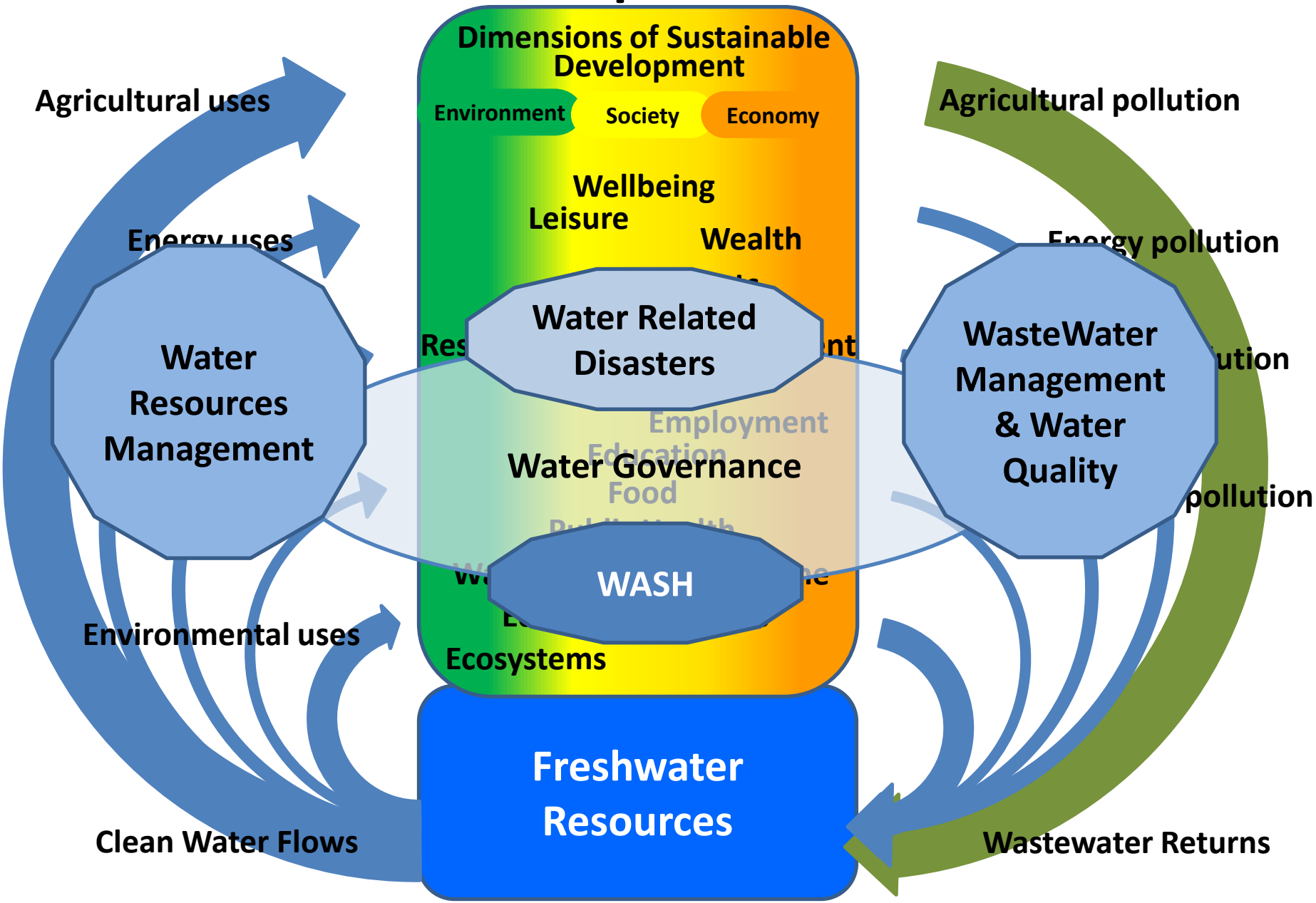
Scene Setting

- We have 3 basic actions
  - Reducing pollution by preventing emissions - R1
  - Removing pollution from used water - R2
  - Recycling or reusing used water - R3
- We have 3 categories
  - Domestic wastewater
  - Industrial and Agricultural wastewater from point sources
  - Diffuse agricultural pollution

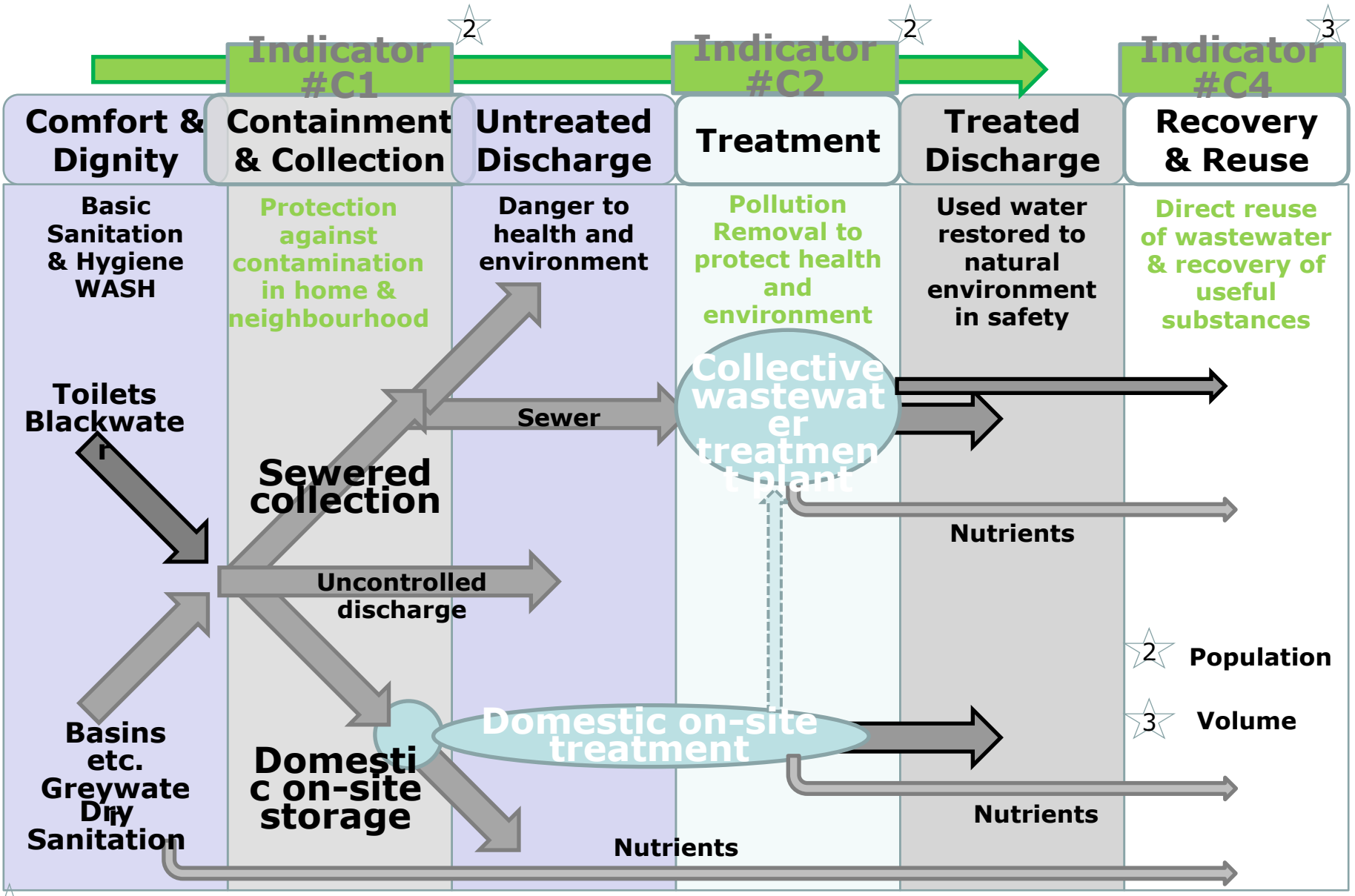
  (Diffuse pollution from urban run-off is not given priority yet but needs not be forgotten)

The Proposed Goal - Securing Sustainable Water for All

Sustainable Development Goals - Target Areas Proposed

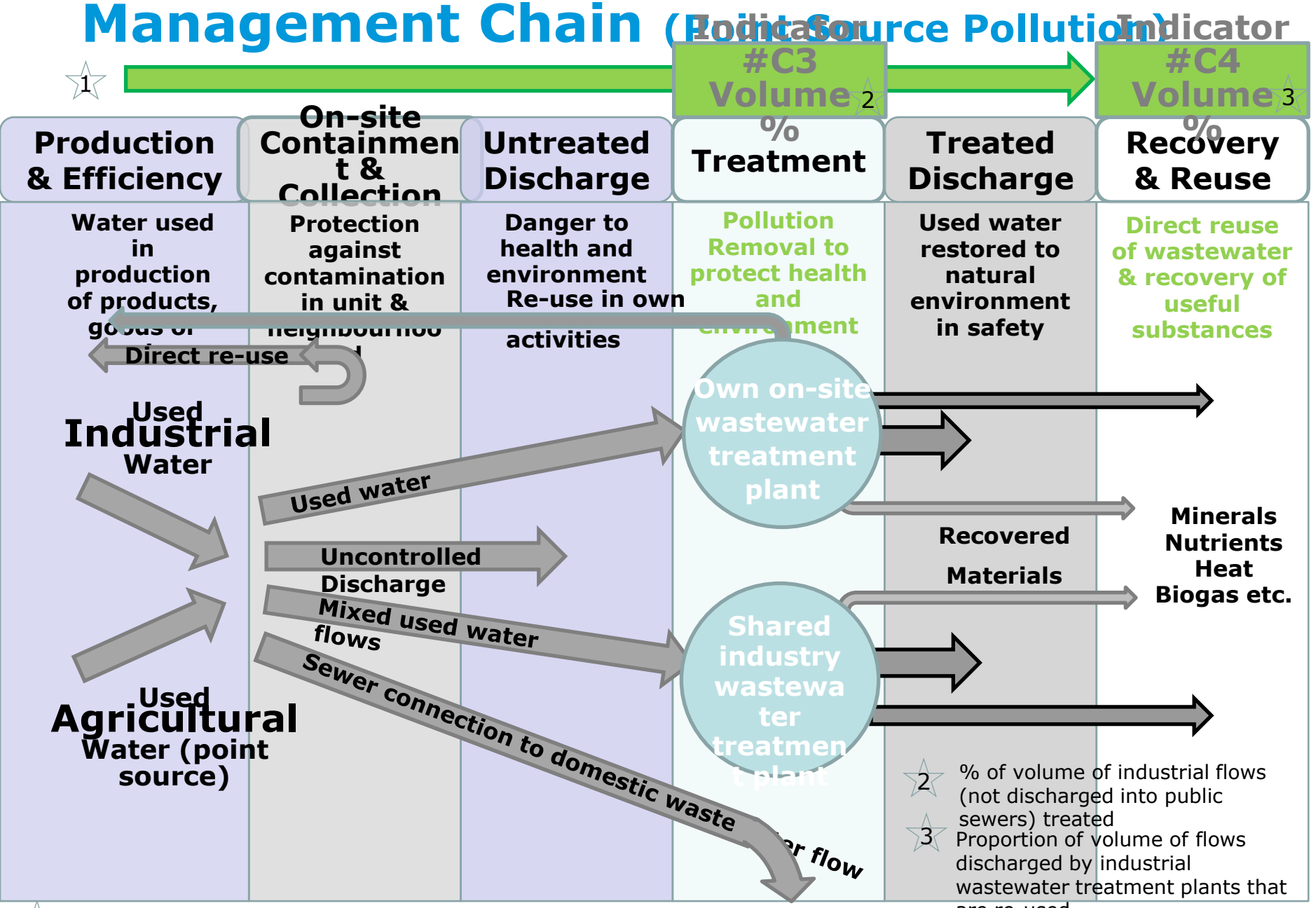


Indicators for Domestic Wastewater Management chains



1 Indicators refer to UN Water Recommendations Aug. 27-2013

Indicators for Industrial Wastewater Management Chain (Point Source Pollution)



2 % of volume of industrial flows (not discharged into public sewers) treated

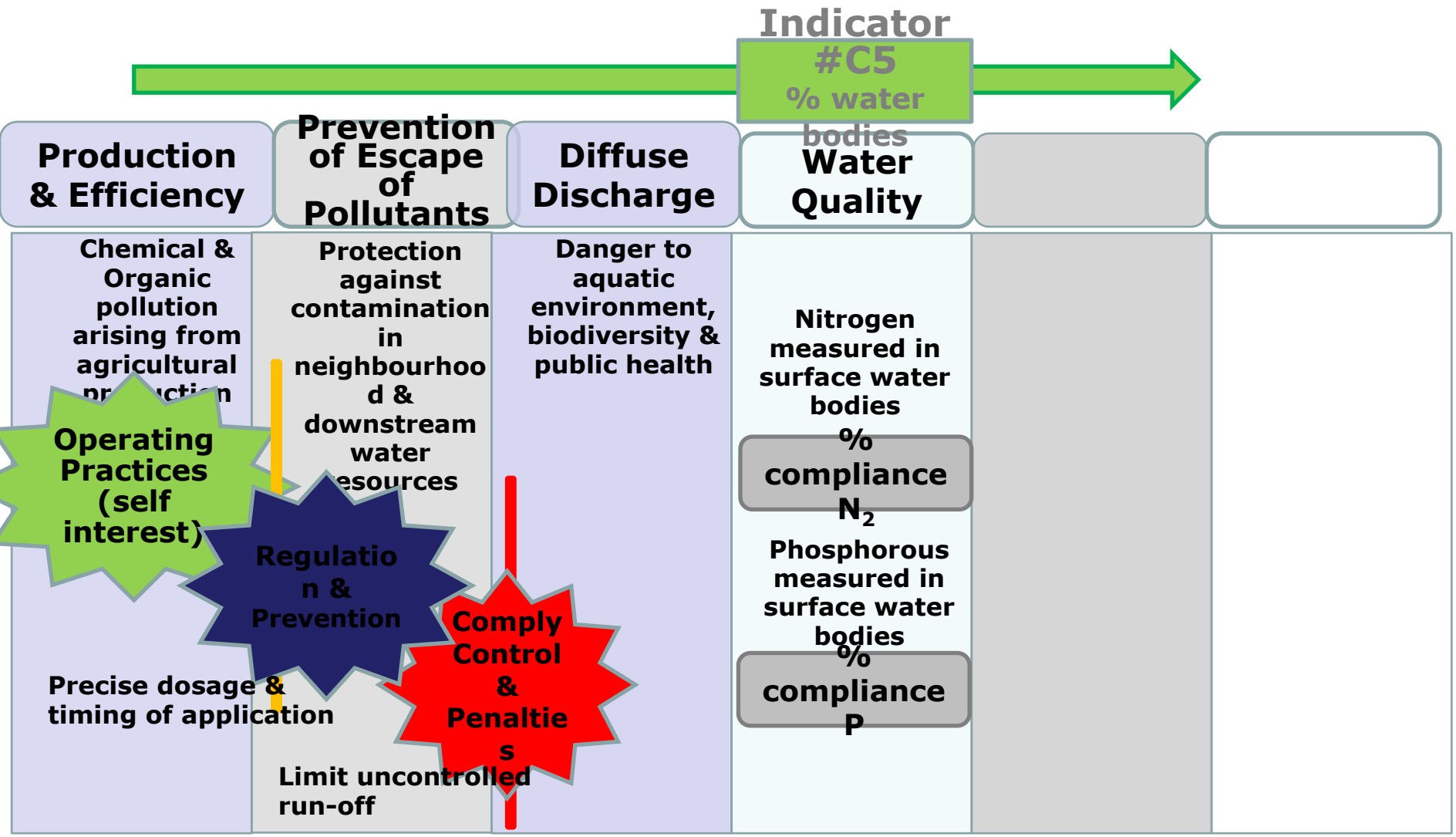
3 Proportion of volume of flows discharged by industrial wastewater treatment plants that are re-used

1 Indicators refer to UN Water Recommendations Aug. 27-2013

Prevention of Diffuse Pollution from Agriculture

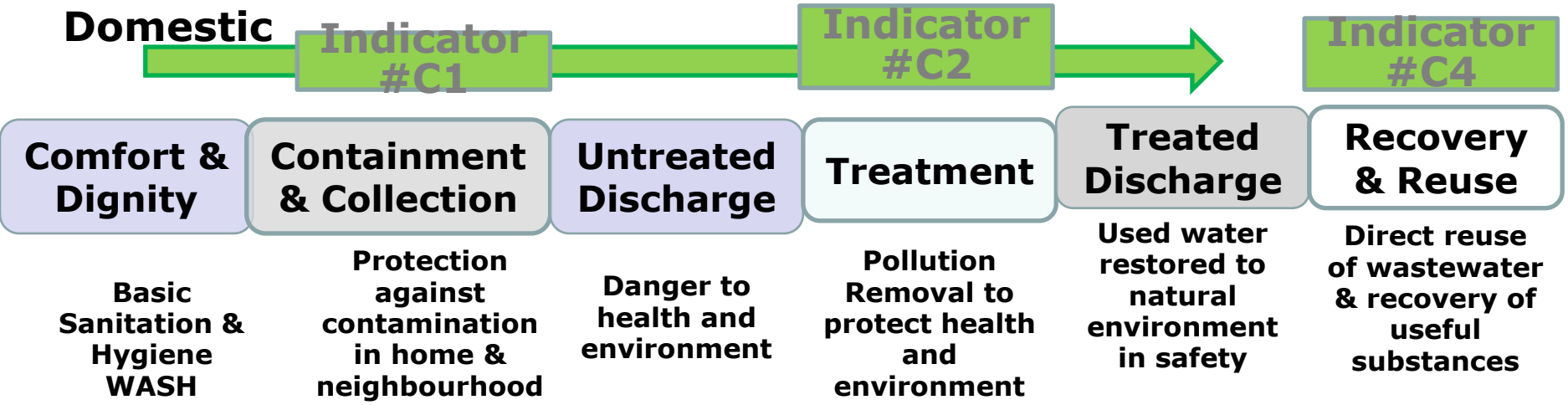
- Pollution removal (R2) and wastewater reuse (R3) are not relevant for diffuse pollution
- Pollution prevention (R1) can be achieved by the combination of 3 kinds of action
  - Good operating practices driven by self interest (economic benefits) and reputational risk
  - Actions driven by regulations and preventive measures
  - Compliance and control through enforcement and penalties
- Impact of Pollution prevention (R1) can be monitored by output indicators

Indicators for Prevention of Diffuse Pollution from Agriculture

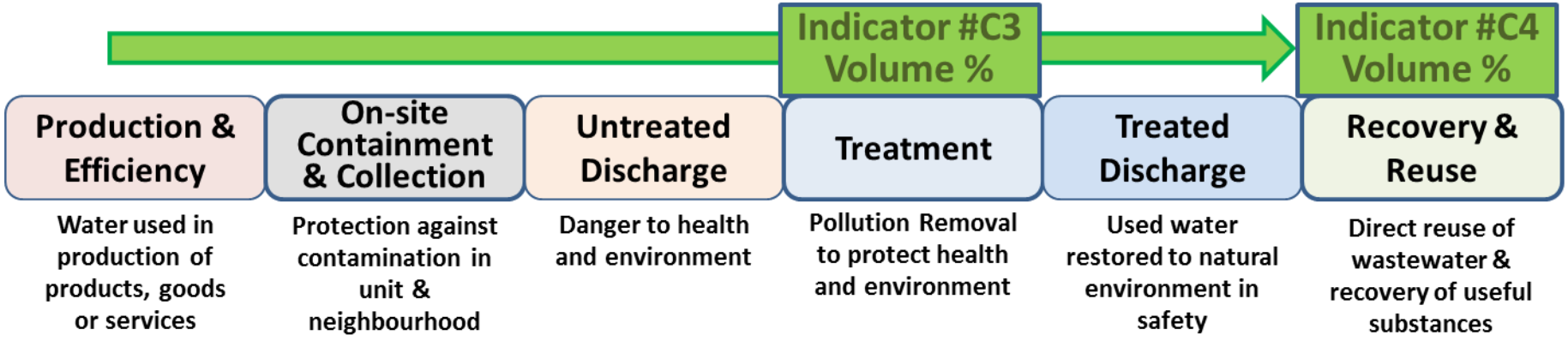


Indicators for Combined Wastewater Management

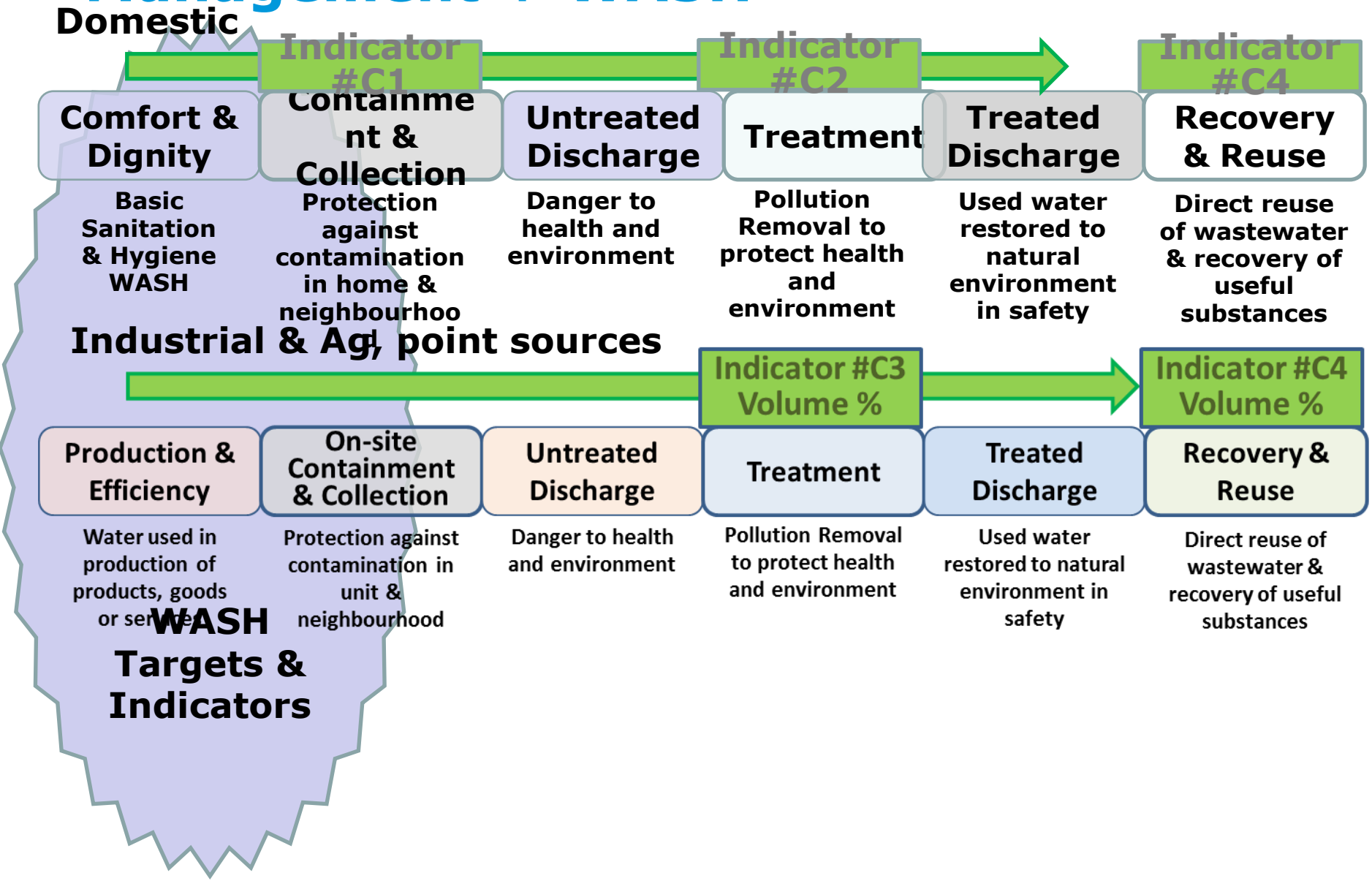
Domestic



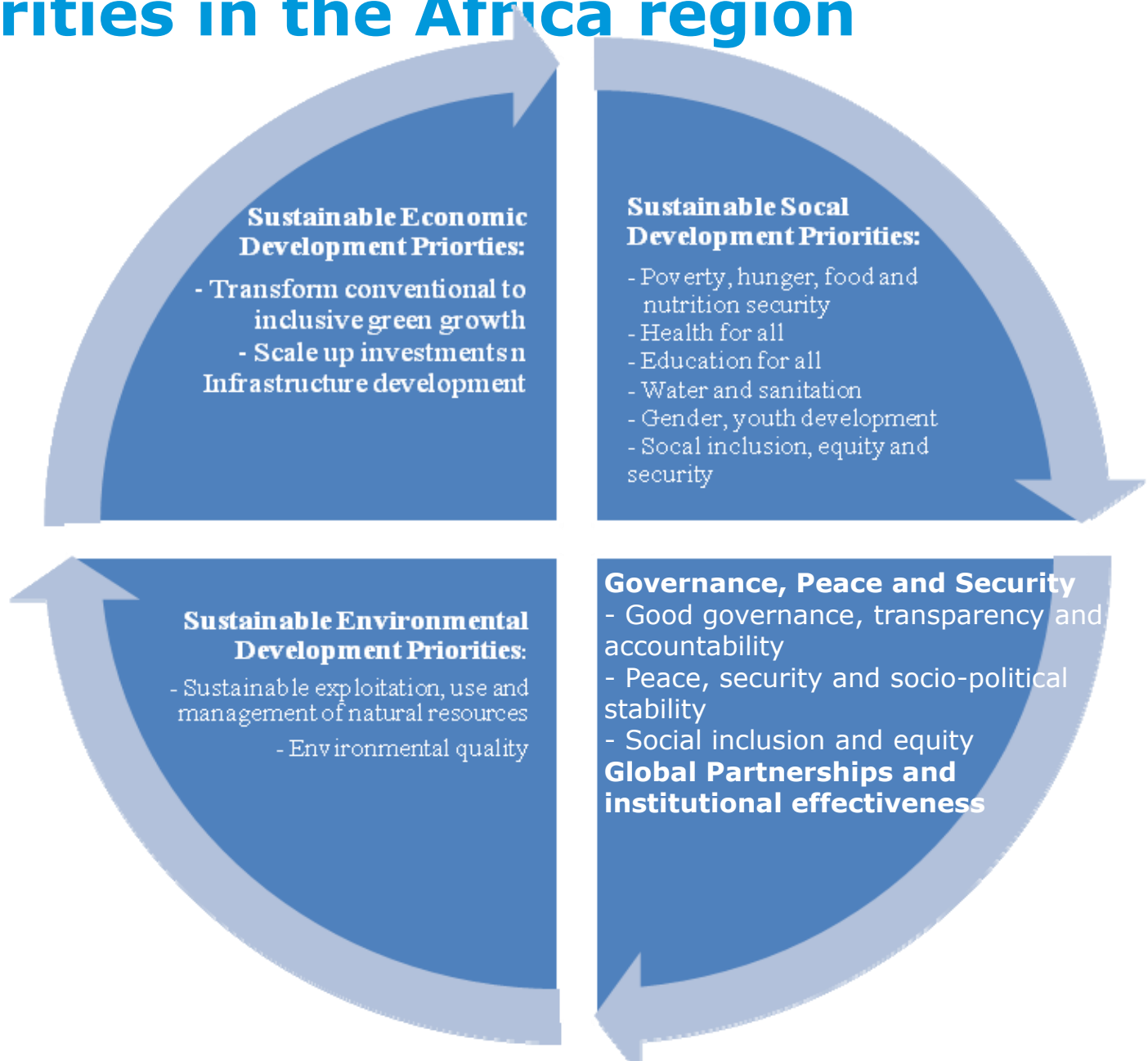
Industrial & Ag, point sources



Indicators for Combined Wastewater Management + WASH



Summary of Sustainable Development Priorities in the Africa region



Proposed 12 seminal Goals for the African region:

- Goal 1: Eradicate Poverty and Extreme Hunger, and Achieve Food and Nutrition Security
- Goal 2: Vigorously Promote Good Governance, Peace and Security
- Goal 3: Provide Adequate, Qualitative, Affordable and Accessible Health Care to All
- Goal 4: Enhance Accessibility and Affordability of Quality Education to All
- **Goal 5: Improve Availability and Accessibility of Clean Water and Sanitation to All**
- Goal 6: Intensify Gender Equality, Women Empowerment and Youth Development
- Goal 7: Heighten Social Inclusion and Security for All
- Goal 8: Transform Conventional to Inclusive Green Growth and Promote Sustainable Consumption and Production
- Goal 9: Scale up Investments in Infrastructure Development and Efficient Services
- Goal 10: Advance Sustainable Exploitation, Use and Management of Natural Resources
- **Goal 11: Improve Quality and Sustainability of the Environment**
- Goal 12: Promote Global Partnerships and Institutional Effectiveness

Sustainable water for all

Universal access to safe water supply, sanitation and

Targets by 2030

- No one practices open defecation
- Everyone has water, sanitation and hygiene at home
- All schools and health centres have water, sanitation and hygiene
- Water, sanitation and hygiene are sustainable and inequalities in access have

Sustainable use and development of water resources

Targets by 2030

- Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources while increasing water productivity for all uses by [x%]
- Maintain a threshold level of environmental flows in all countries [of y%]

Improved water quality and wastewater

Targets by 2030

- Reduce both the urban population with untreated wastewater and untreated industrial wastewater flows by [x%]
- Increase urban and industrial wastewater reused safely by [y%]
- Reduce nutrient pollution from agriculture by [z%]

Crosscutting targets by 2030

- Improve resilience to floods, droughts and other water related disasters of all people by [x] and economies by [y]
- Improved governance and integrated management systems for freshwater and sanitation in place in all countries in accordance

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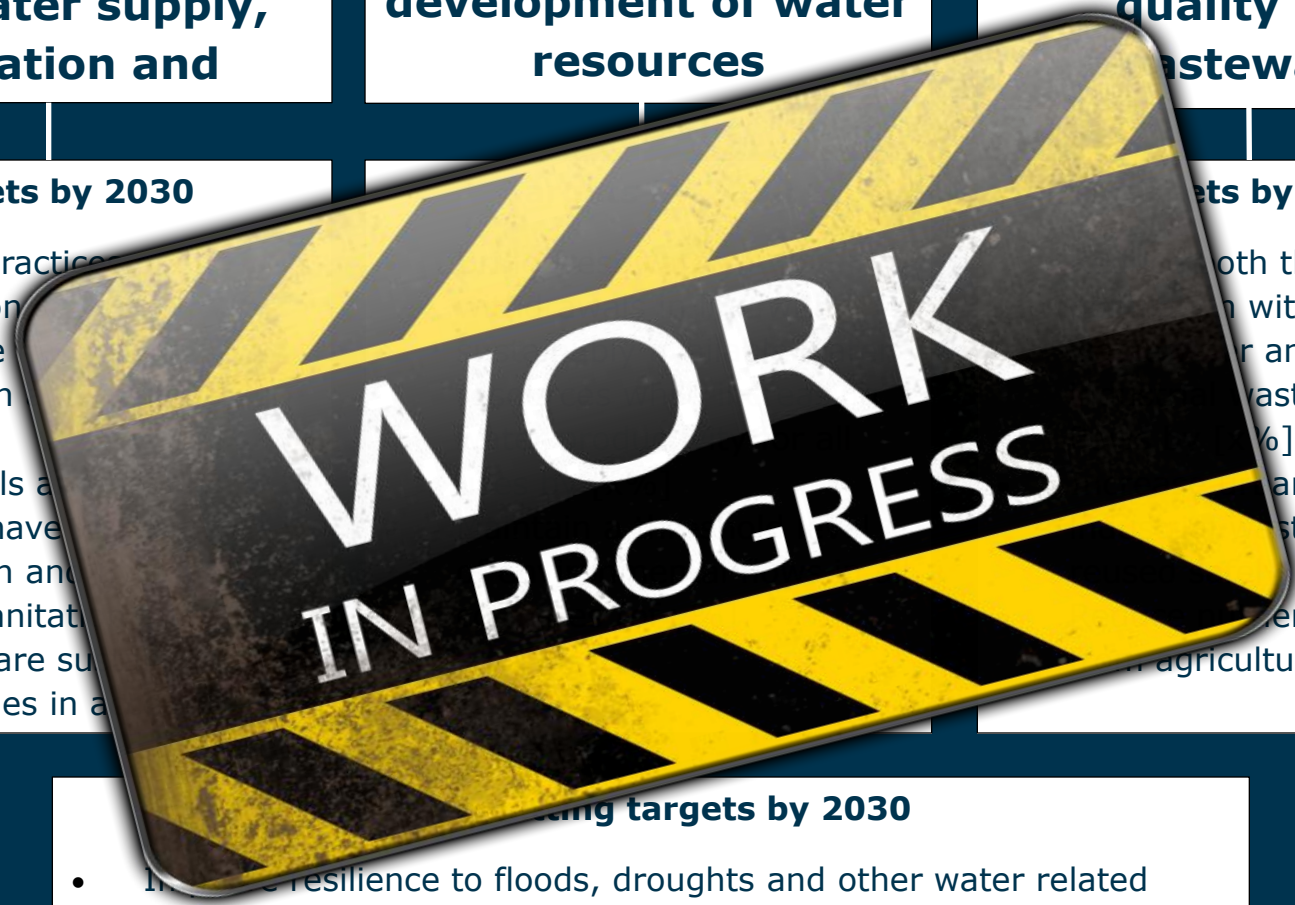

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