

Connecting SDG 6 and 11

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2023 – Super-Year with EGM, UNWC, HLPF, SDG Summit

Events

Expert Group Meeting on SDG 11 (Sustainable cities) and its interlinkages with other SDGs; 8 – 9 February 2023, Bilbao, Spain

Wed 08 Feb 2023, 9.00 am – Thu 09 Feb 2023, 6.00 pm

 Bilbao, Spain

 DESA

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Review

In 2023, 4 SDGs are under review:

SDG 6 Water

SDG 7 Energy

SDG 9 Industries

SDG 11 Cities

SDG 17 Partnerships



Relevant Reports for WG-6 and others

In 2023, multiple reports are available or forthcoming:

1. UN Habitat : Global Assessment of Wastewater and Faecal Sludge

(Data on 17 cities and overall trends)

2. UN Habitat Synthesis report on SDG 11

(Overarching messages on progress and challenges)

3. UN SDG Report 2022

Main messages and factsheets on every SDG

The Sustainable Development Goals Report
2022



UN EGM Bilbao Feb'23 - Outcomes

30 Participants of Mostly intergovernmental Organisations, Academia, Civil Society.

Aim was to take stock and provide actionable recommendations.

2 sessions I chaired:

- **Synergies b/w 6 and 11**
- **Pathwats for action in SDG 11**





11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials



6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

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

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

6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

6.A By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

6.B Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Highly Relevant Indicators



11.1 – Housing & Slums

11.3 – Participatory
Planning

11.6 – Solid Waste

11.A - Planning



6.1 – Water Supply

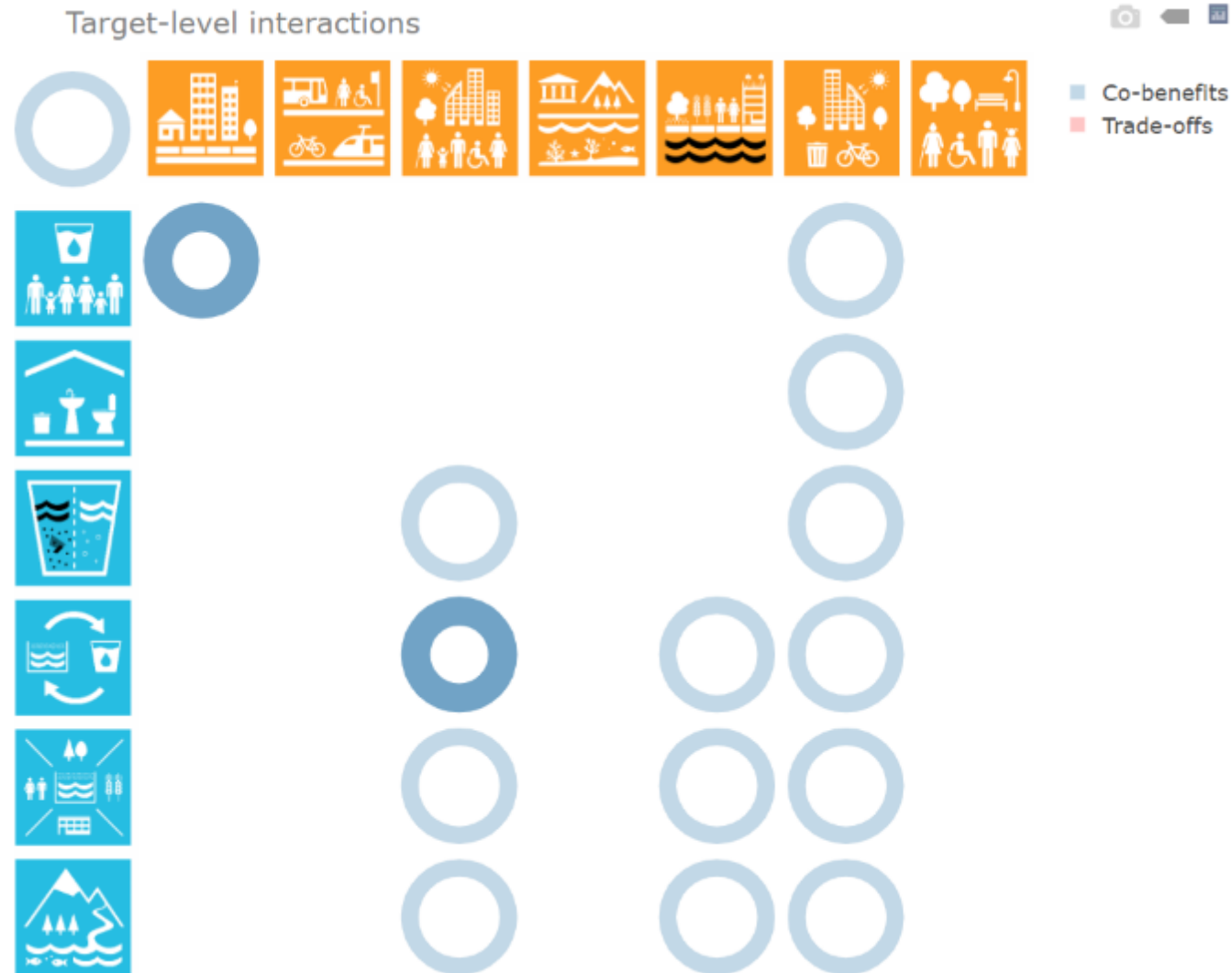
6.2 – Sanitation

6.3 – Wastewater Treatment

6.4 – Water-use Efficiency

6.B – Participatory Planning

Synergies and Trade-Offs





Ensuring universal access is part of slum upgradation and basic urban service provision.



Smart cities, green cities, sponge cities, water-sensitive urban design etc.

increase water efficiency, resilience etc.



Climate resilience in cities
is water resilience.



Inclusive and participatory planning & management in cities include water and sanitation.



Improving Solid Waste Management decreases water pollution and improves water quality.

Interactions in the SDG Agenda

▸ Solid Waste

- Climate Resilience

▸ Coordinated and Inclusive Planning

- Smart Water

- Slums Upgrading

- Blue-Green Infrastructure

- Economy and jobs

- Environmental Impact

- Equitable access

- Formalisation of WASH workers

- Public health

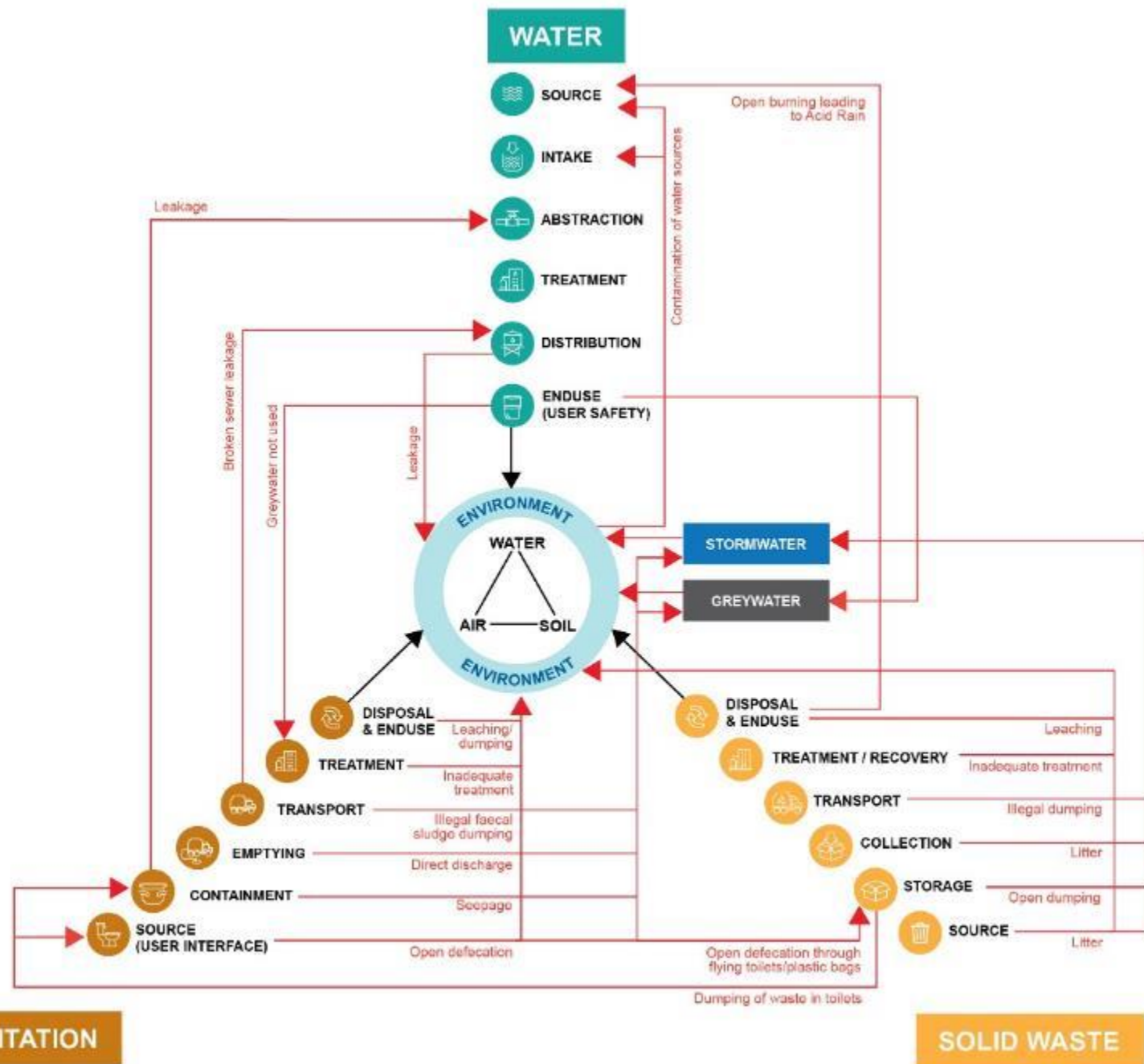
- WASH in School



Interaction

Negative interactions

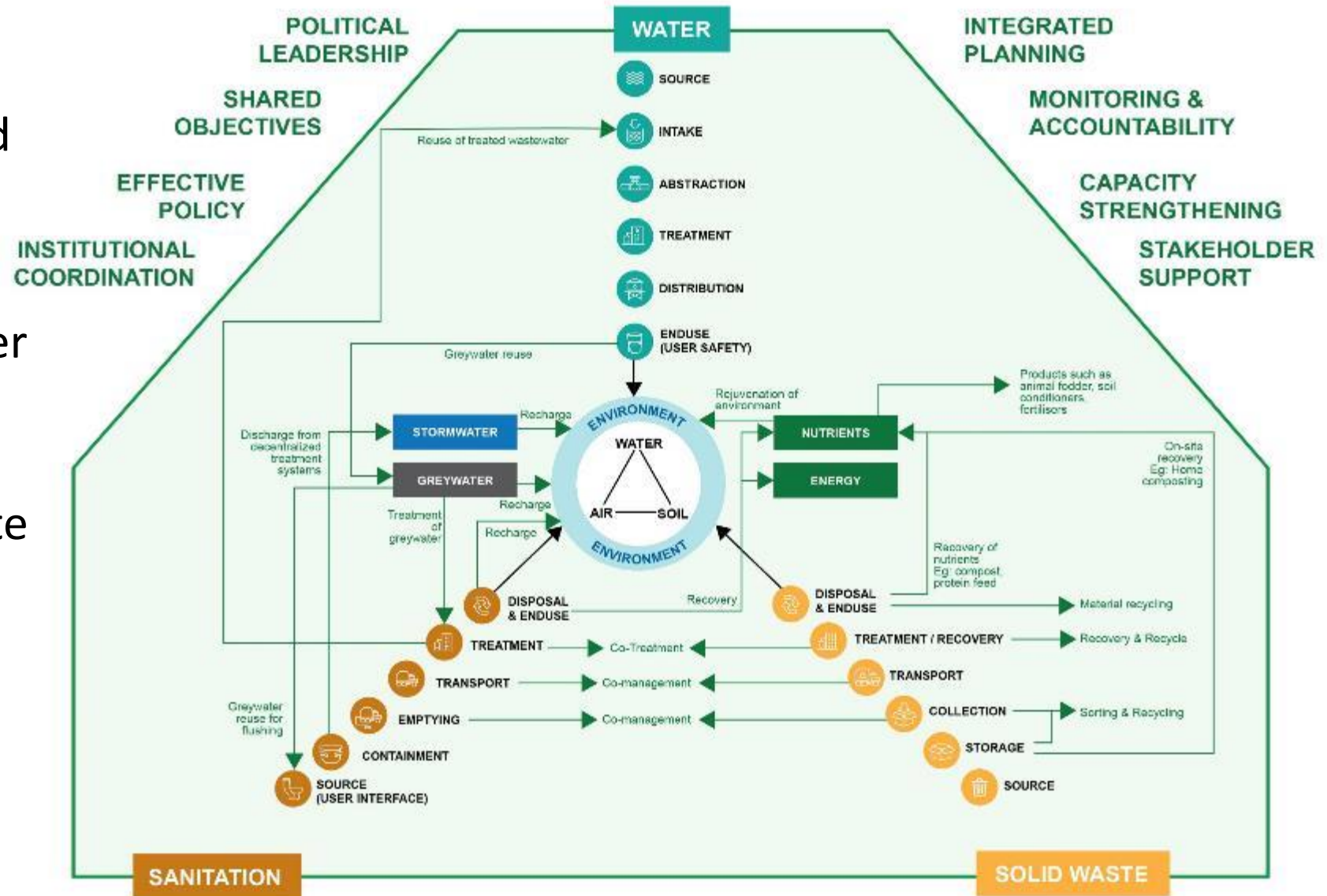
- Water, Sanitation and Solid Waste are inherently linked.
- Often because of poor management, there are negative interactions between these sectors.
- E.g: Solid waste clogging sewers or untreated wastewater contaminating water sources.



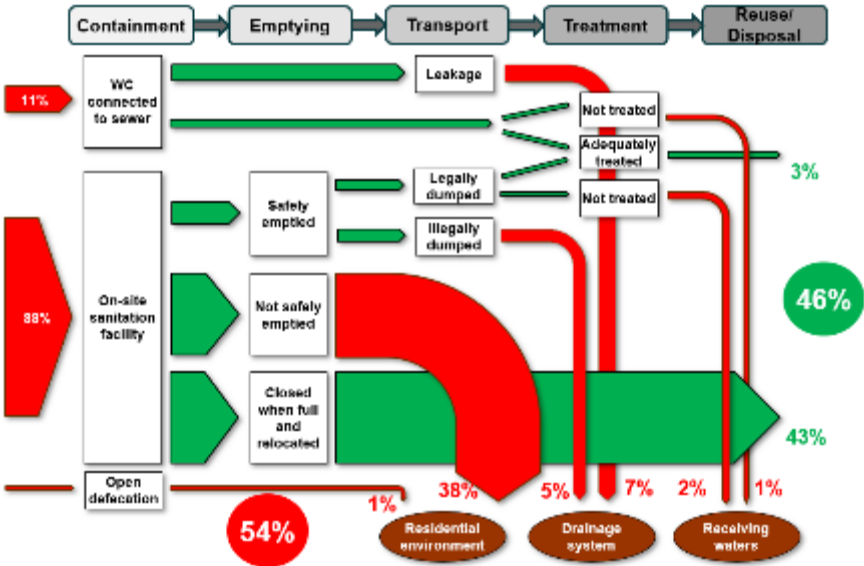
Positive interactions

- Can tap into synergies and co-benefits.
- E.g: Reuse of treated water for flushing. Co-digestion of organic and faecal waste
- Needs strong leadership and an enabling environment.

Enabling Environment is key!

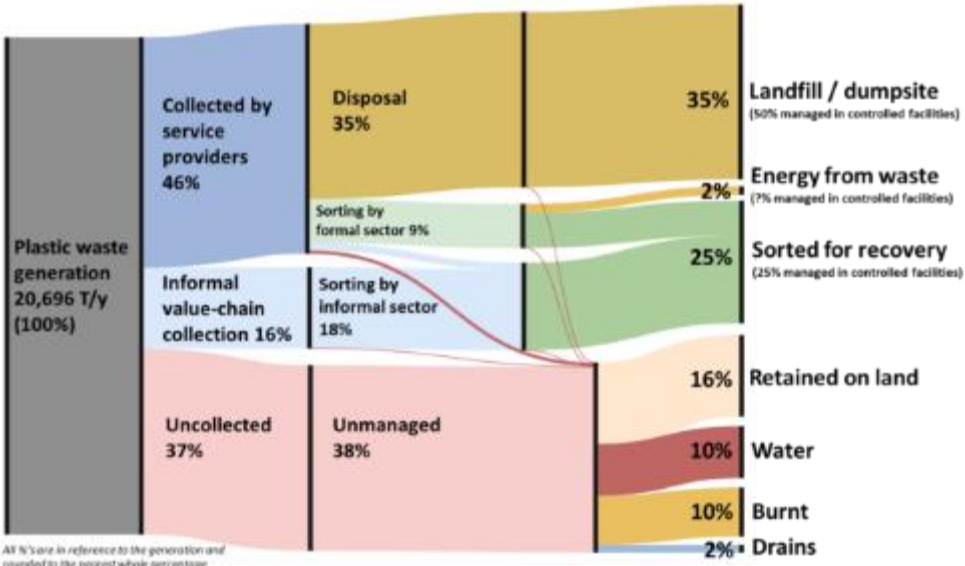


Planning Tools from WASH/SWM for Cities

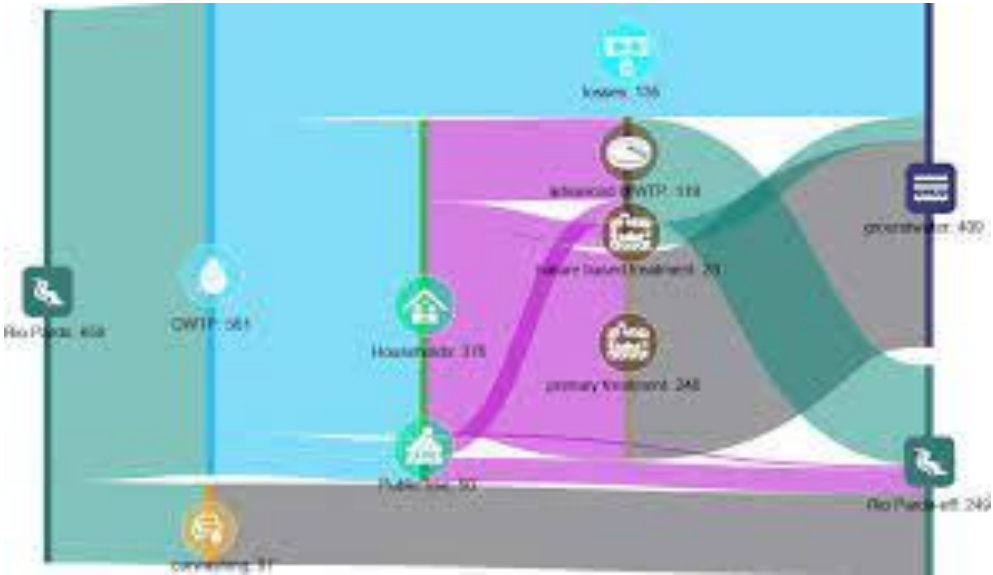


Shit Flow Diagram

Water Flow Diagram

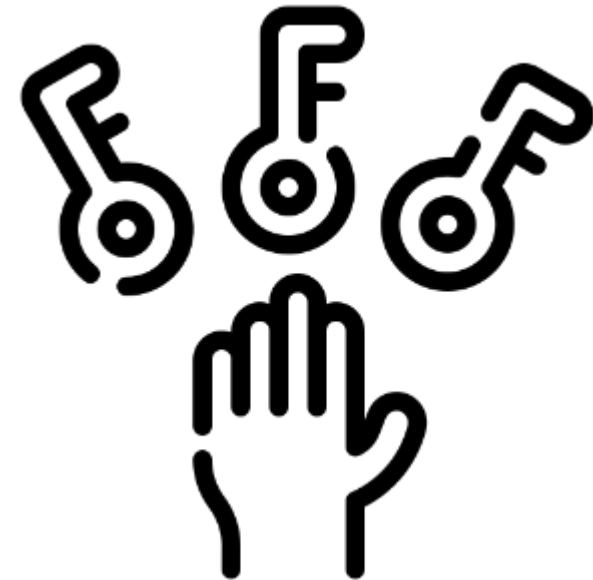


Waste Flow Diagram



Missed Opportunities

- Equity and inclusion in SDG 11
 - Not monitored
 - Best practices examples from JMP
- Data on urban services
 - Not compiled and collated
- Lack of case studies
 - WASH in Slum upgrading
 - WASH interdependencies in urban planning
- Integrated Planning in 11.A.1



Final Recommendations

- **Encourage integrated planning of basic services in cities**, especially water, sanitation and solid waste management. In indicator 11.A.1, include “d. Integrate / coordinate basic service provision”.
- Local governments map needs of vulnerable communities and **ideate solutions through co-production**.
- **Promote community-based management of basic services** such as water, wherever possible, in order to leave no one behind.
- **Cities prioritize nature-based solutions (NBS)** for managing their stormwater, flood and drought resilience, urban greenery, biodiversity and liveability. This is in line with principles of water sensitive urban design and integrated urban water management.
- **Involve all stakeholders in basic service provision including the private sector – both informal and formal service providers**. Create mechanisms where private sector is incentivised through financial benefits instead of impeding their contributions.
- **Document, contextualise and apply traditional water management systems** that supports cultural knowledge and competencies of urban infrastructure and governance and management of services like water and sanitation.

