SDG6
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Some findings
- In a majority of countries, the lack of adequate water and sanitation services and infrastructure is a major concern.
- There is a need for increased investment in water and sanitation infrastructure to meet the SDG targets.
- Many countries struggle with institutional and financial frameworks to effectively implement SDG 6.

Global report on accountability mechanisms for SDG 6
- 25 countries:
  - Africa: Bénin, Botswana, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Uganda
  - South Asia: Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Thailand
  - Latin America: Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela
  - Europe: France, Netherlands

FAN MEX
RED DE ACCIÓN POR EL AGUA

Prezi
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Some findings
- Improved monitoring and reporting of water and sanitation
- Increased access to drinking water and sanitation
- Enhanced participation in decision-making processes
- Strengthened accountability for achieving the SDG targets

Global report on accountability mechanisms for SDG 6
- 25 countries: Africa, Asia, Europe, Middle East, North America, South America, Oceania

Some evidence
- Case study: Brazil
- Case study: India

SDG6 & SDG5
- SDG5: Gender equality and women's empowerment
- SDG5: Access to sanitation
- SDG5: Access to drinking water
- SDG5: Water, sanitation, and hygiene

Prezi
SDG6 & SDG5

6.1 Access to save and affordable water
6.2 Access to sanitation
6.3 Water quality / reducing pollution
6.4 Water efficiency
6.5 Implement IWRM
6.6 Protect and restore water related ecosystems
6.6.A International cooperation and capacity building
6.6.B Community and participation

6.1 Access to save and affordable drinking water
- Insecurity / Violence
- Time spent for collecting water (lost work and education opportunities)
- 6.1.3 All forms of violence against women and girls in the public sphere

6.2 Access to sanitation
- Menstrual hygiene

6.3 Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management
- Lack of gender balance in decision making platforms
- 6.3 implementing Integrated Water Resources Management
- Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political, economic and public life

6.8 Participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
- Lack of gender balance in local decision making platforms

5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls at all levels

Prezi
6.1 Access to save and affordable drinking water
- Insecurity / Violence
- Time spent for collecting water (lost work and education opportunities)

5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public sphere.

5.4 Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services and social protection policies

6.2 Access to sanitation
- Menstrual hygiene
6.5 Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management

- Lack of gender balance in decision making platforms

5.5 Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management

- Ensure women’s full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making in political economic and public life
6.B Participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
Lack of gender balance in local decision making platforms

5.C Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls at all levels
Global report on accountability mechanisms for SDG 6

25 countries:

**Africa:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ghana, Guinea-Conakry, Kenya, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo

**South Asia:** Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka

**Latin America:** Costa Rica, Honduras, Mexico

**Europe:** France, Netherlands
Some findings

- In a majority of low and middle income countries, **progress is too slow** to reach SDG6 by 2030 and there are **decreasing trends** in at least 20 countries.

- Standards for **institutionalised participation** of civil society at the international and national voluntary review processes for SDG6 have never been set.

- In most countries, **accountability mechanisms for SDG6 are not available**. When reported, accountability mechanisms have been mentioned as not effective, and are **limited mostly to some indicators** of targets 6.1 and 6.2.
Some findings

- Accountability overall is hindered by a lack of adequate monitoring and reporting on SDG6, limited progress on implementation of commitments and limited opportunity for CSOs to contribute to monitoring SDG6 and to submit independent reviews.

- In most surveyed countries, data is incomplete, inadequate and not disaggregated enough to allow for tracking progress on reaching the most marginalised groups. (Lack of disaggregated data is not helping public allocation for gender equality and empowerment)
A rights-based approach to menstrual hygiene management: integrating water, sanitation, health, and gender equality to achieve the SDGs

Thursday, 12 July, 2018
When: 3:00-5:00 pm (coffee and water available)
Where: Offices of the European Union Delegation to the UN NY 666 Third Ave, 31st Fl, between 42nd & 43rd Streets

Are woman meaningfully involved in implementing SDG6 in the national plans?
Thursday, 12 July, 2018
WHY ROBUST MULTI-STAKEHOLDER NATIONAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISMS ARE ESSENTIAL FOR ACHIEVING SDG 6

A special side event taking place at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2018

The findings of a Global Study on National Accountability Mechanisms for SDG 6, conducted in 25 countries, reveals three years after the adoption of the Sustainable Development Agenda, the right mechanisms for holding governments to account on progress towards SDG 6 are insufficiently in place. In launching these findings, the event will bring diverse perspectives (governments, CSOs, development partners, and UN agencies) to the discussion and make recommendations for strengthening national accountability and CSD engagement in progressing towards SDG 6.

Agenda
Introductory remarks and welcome by H.E. Dr. Aminath Roben, Permanent Representative of Sri Lanka to the United Nations will be followed by short presentations and an interactive panel discussion amongst government, development partner and civil society representatives around how to ensure that multi-stakeholder national accountability mechanisms are effective, participatory and meaningful. The session will engage the audience in a lively debate that aims to come out with a set of recommendations and key messages for governments, civil society organizations and development partners, for strengthening national accountability for SDG 6.

Session Chair
Ms. Cristina de Almeida, Executive Chair of the Sanitation and Water for All partnership (SWA) and former UN Special Rapporteur on the right to safe drinking water and sanitation

Speakers
Dr. S. Chandrakati, Regional Coordinator, Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA) Country Coordinator
Ms. Irene Gali, Programme Coordinator, Kenya Water for Health Organization (KenWASH) and Member, Kenya Water and Sanitation Civil Society Network (KEWASHNET)

Panel members
Mr. Ruse Emmanuel, Director, Water Quality Control and Sanitation, Federal Ministry of Water Resources, Government of Nigeria
Mr. Kefiu Gomis, Chief Public Health Officer, Ministry of Health, Government of Kenya
Mr. Susan Abuka, CEO, Jiwus Manufacturing Limited Speaking on behalf of the African Civil Society Network for Water and Sanitation (ACESWAN)
Mrs. Nhuallie Sengale, Freshwater Action Network Mexico (FANHES)
Mr. Andrew Juma, RSC Regional Sanitation Centre and FANSA-South Asia
Mr. Mariana Kudzii, BDO, Save Our Water Advisor, WSSCC & Oxfam Governance Programme (UNDP), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

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INFORMATION

11 JULY WEDNESDAY
16:00-17:30

Followed by a reception and the report launch

PERMANENT MISSION OF SRI LANKA TO THE UN, 800 2nd Avenue, 3rd Floor, New York, NY 10017

Organizers:
- African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ACWAN)
- Coalition Bw, End child poverty (ECP)
- Freshwater Action Network Mexico (FANHES)
- Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA)
- Government of Kenya
- Government of Malawi
- Government of Pakistan

WSSCC, Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), Watershed Consortium

Prezi
Gracias

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SDG6
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Some findings
- Some studies have indicated that the lack of effective monitoring and reporting (SDG 6.2.3) leads to underestimations of progress and decreasing trends in water access.
- Failure to report on progress and lack of participation in decision-making processes for SDG 6.2.3 can lead to ineffective policies.

Global report on accountability mechanisms for SDG 6
- 25 countries: Africa (Burundi, Gambia, Zambia, Kenya, Mozambique), Asia (Bhutan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Indonesia), South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka), Latin America (Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico), and Europe (Albania, Eastern Europe)

SDG6 & SDG5
- SDG6.1: Access to safe and affordable water
- SDG6.2: Access to sanitation
- SDG5.1: Women’s empowerment and gender equality