

“Sustainability Check 2015” on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

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The UN World Water Development Report 2015

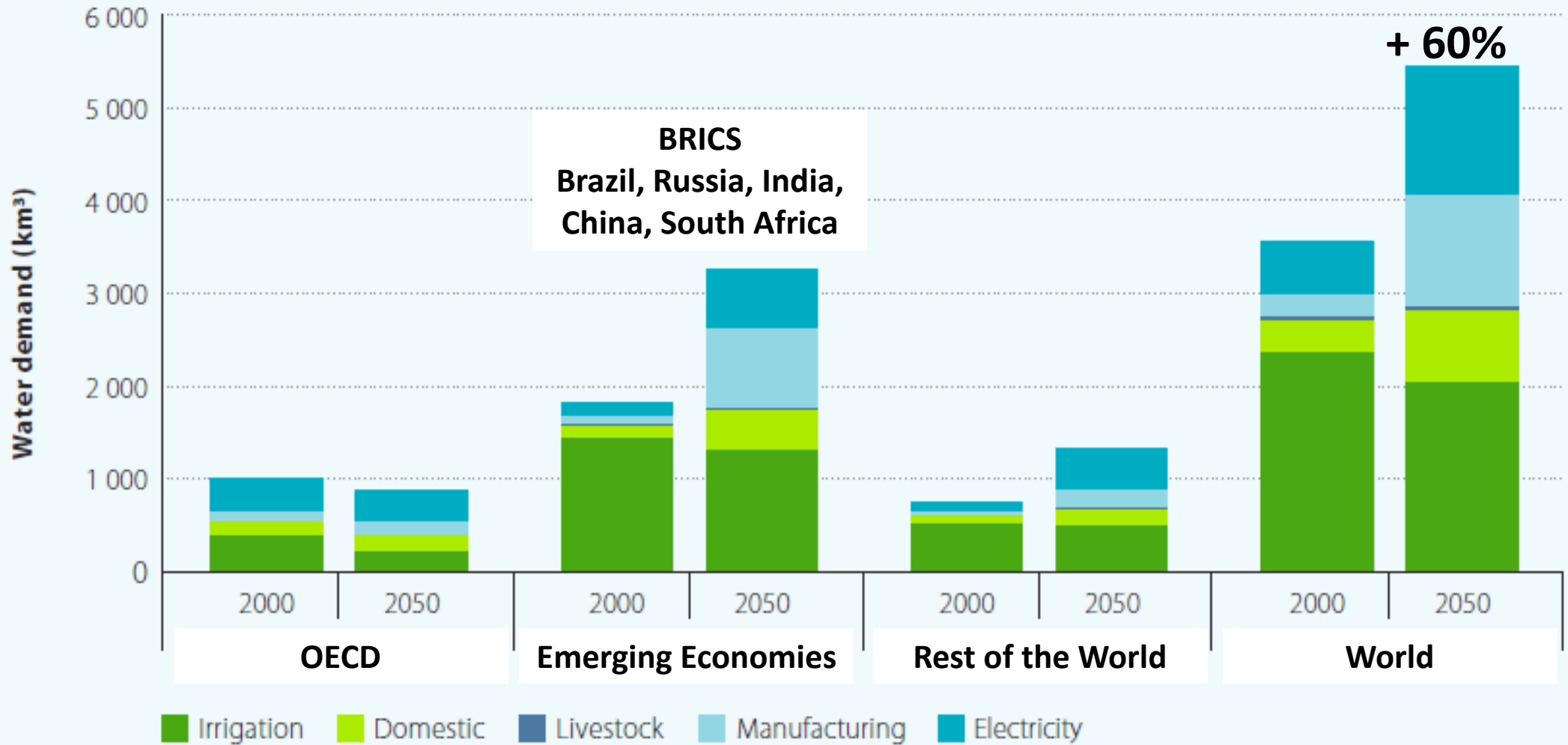
“WATER FOR A SUSTAINABLE WORLD”

by the

UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme (WWAP)



Global water demand – Baseline 2000 and 2050



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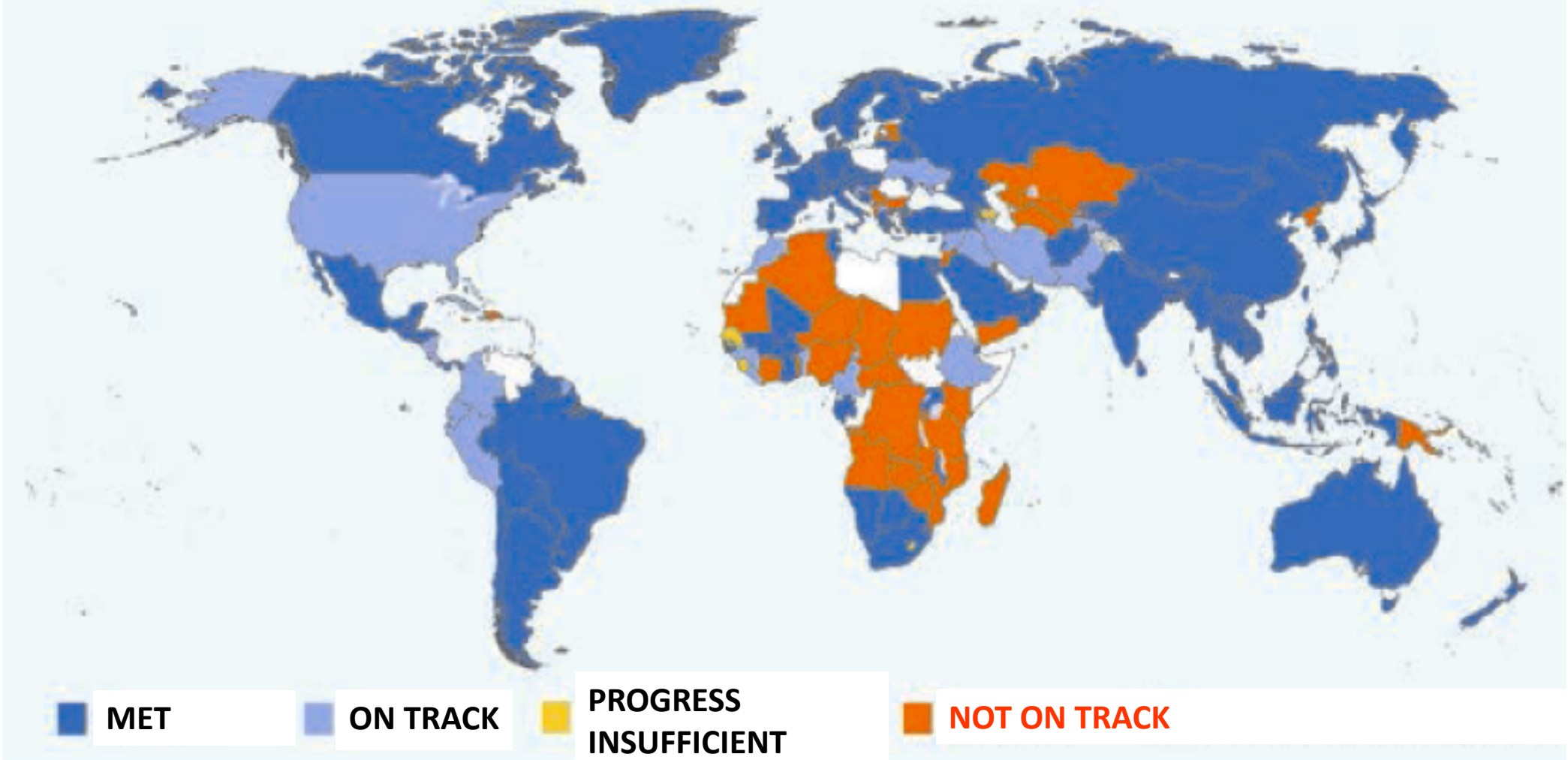
- UN-Water's objectives of the MDGs→SDGs: guarantee good quality water with adequate quantity and reliability and provision of proper sanitation services, for all, at affordable prices
- Other MDGs→SDGs served by water: food production; flood protection; soil conservation; elimination of water-borne diseases; protection of stream and wetland habitats; social stability; trans-boundary in-country & international cooperation

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- The Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) related MDGs have been remarkably successful in focusing attention and mobilizing resources
- WWDR 2015 findings:

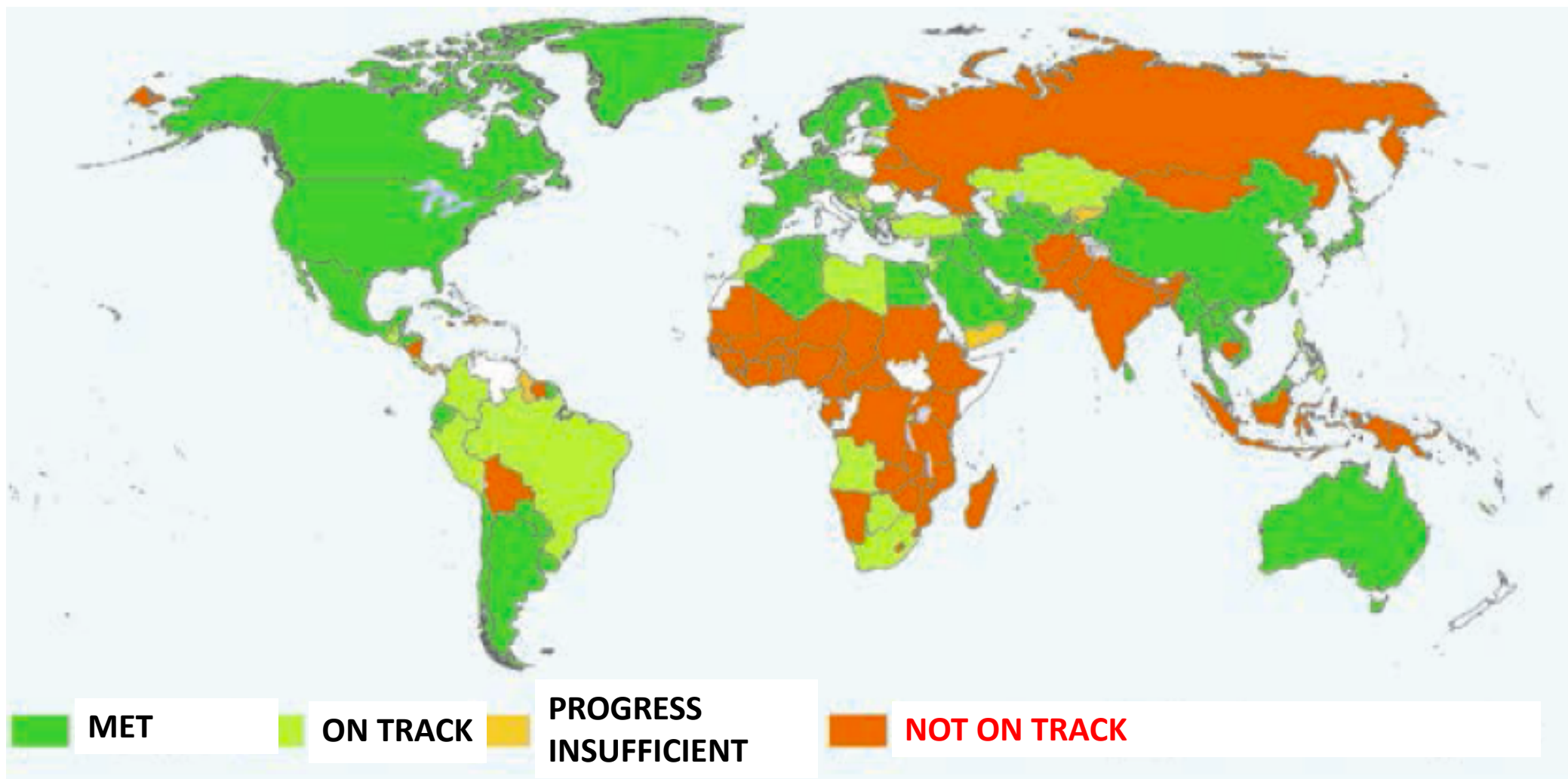
Progress towards the MDG target: Access to improved drinking water (2012)

116 countries have met the MDG target, 31 are on track, 45 are not on track



Progress towards the MDG target: Access to improved sanitation (2012)

77 countries have met the MDG target, 29 are on track, 79 are not on track



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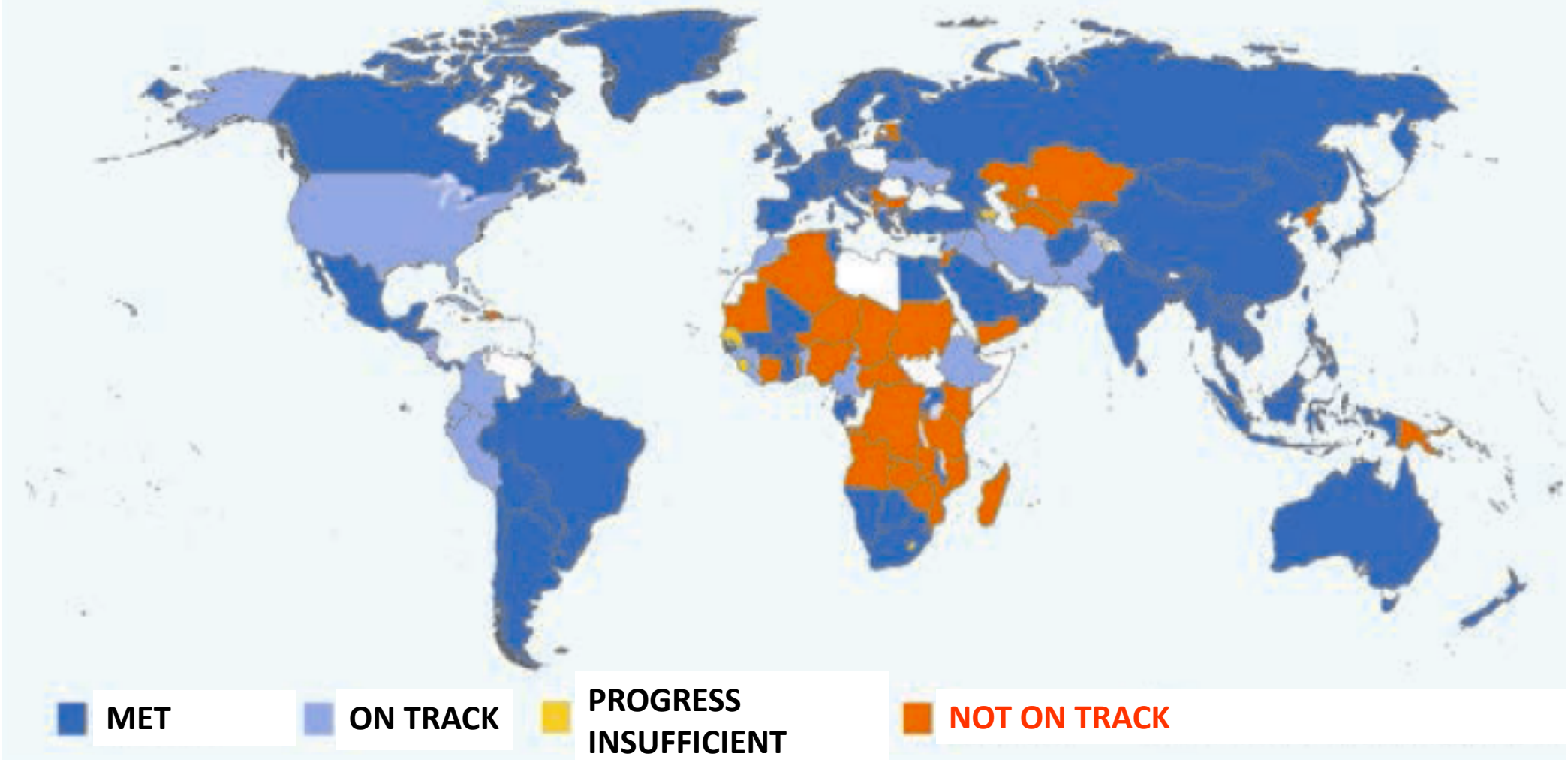
- The Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) related MDGs have been remarkably successful in focusing attention and mobilizing resources
- But further advances require:
- Study processes and possible responses globally, but act locally -- at a scale that is relevant to local issues and capabilities: social, economic, environmental, political, and to the relevant water resources and delivery systems. Typical spatial scale is tens to a few hundred kilometers, sometimes thousands

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- Professionals can and do provide societies with suggested/preferred responses and solutions based on science & technology & capacity building
- But: there is still (always?) a gap between professionals and the PMs/DMs. This gap can and should be bridged
- LDCs cannot afford to do all that DCs can, but they are advised not to repeat mistakes that DCs have made and continue to make!

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Stresses on Sustainable Management of WASH:

- Population growth and rural to urban migration
- Depletion of sources and degradation of quality
- Weather variability and climate change
- Environmental degradation and costs
- Economic costs
- Inadequate professional and technical skills
- Most ubiquitous and critical: failures of governance

The Critical Role of Governance – An example

California and Israel:

- Similar water scarcity and environmental issues, international issues, economic capacity
- CA: competition between sectors, distributed ownership of water & infrastructure, fragmented legal and governance structure → struggling with desalination, little use of reclaimed wastewater
- IS: state ownership of all water and wastewater, and of the central infrastructure → efficient irrigation, reuse of wastewater, desalination → adequate and stable supply