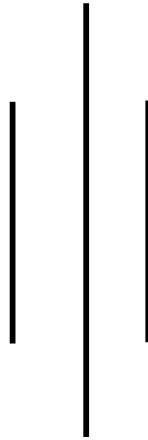




Capacity Assessment of Provincial Institution involved in water Resource Management and Related SDG



Disclaimer

The findings, interpretations and conclusions expressed herein are those of the author (s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the institutions

Foreword

This research was part of core activity of Jalsrot Vikas Sanstha (JVS)/GWP Nepal. JVS/GWP Nepal highly appreciates the contribution of Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The World Commission on Environment and Development, popularly known as Brundtland Commission, established in 1983, submitted a report named 'Our Common Future' to the UN Secretary-General in 1987 that defines sustainable development (SD) as the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. In general parlance, it contains two key components:

the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
the idea of 'limitation' imposed by the state of technology and social organisation on the environment's ability to meet the present and future needs.

Since 1987 people – non-governmental organizations, civil society members, administrators, technocrats to politicians – started to promote 'sustainability' concept to get the fruits of development for longer period. Countries and the UN agencies introduced the concept of sustainable development and facilitated global process in integrating sustainability concept into development process.

Sustainable development has been a global agenda since the last 3 decades. The Head of States or Governments or high-level delegates agreed to promote sustainable development concept in major UN conferences in 1992, 2002 and 2012 (Rio+20).

In 2000, country delegates attending the UN General Assembly agreed on Millennium Declaration that contained Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to achieve by 2015. Countries implemented 8 MDGs and contributed to reduce poverty, improve health and maternal condition and promote sustainability and partnership approaches. Implementation of the MDGs set a foundation for Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) to be achieved by 2030.

1.2 Sustainable Development Goals

The UN Conference on Sustainable Development held at Rio de Janeiro in June 2012, and UN General Assembly (UNGA) held in September 2014 prepared solid foundations for SDGs and 17 SDGs were finally agreed in the UNGA in September 2015. They also agreed 169 targets for 17 goals. In 2017, global indicators for each SDG were decided and made public.

The SDGs underscores the importance of '5Ps' – people, planet, partnership, peace and prosperity. These goals are based on the realization of the human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls. The following 17 goals are integrated, indivisible and

complement the three pillars of sustainable development – social development, economic development, and environment protection:

- Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives and promote well being for all at all ages
- Goal 4 Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
- Goal 7 Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8 Promote sustained inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9 Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
- Goal 10 Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable development
- Goal 12 Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14 Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15 Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.
- Goal 16 Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
- Goal 17 Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

The SDG 6 is about water and sanitation. For this SDG, the following eight targets and 11 indicators have been identified and agreed upon to direct activities globally:

Global Targets	Global Indicators
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
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	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
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	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4 By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater

water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity	withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
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.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	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

1.3 Moving towards SDGs: Lessons from MDGs

In Nepal, several activities were implemented to achieve MDGs. The MDG's final status report highlights Nepal's commendable progress in reducing extreme poverty and hunger during the period of 2000-2015. Extreme poverty dropped from 33.5 percent of the total population in 1990 to 16.4 percent in 2013 thereby achieving the target of halving poverty by 2015. Poverty gap narrowed down to 5.43 in 2011 from 7.55 in 2004. A noteworthy achievement was made in reducing hunger as the country met the target of reducing by half the proportion of underweight children two years earlier than the target year 2015.

Nepal also progressed well in achieving universal primary education and it was reflected in increasing the net enrolment ratio (NER) to 96.6 in 2015. Literacy rate (15-24 years) reached to 88.6 percent. Gender equality was achieved at primary and secondary education levels. However, the gender gap continued as a perennial challenge. Nepal achieved all the targets under child health - reducing infant mortality rate, reducing under-five mortality rate, and increasing immunization against measles. Nepal was close to meeting the targets of reducing the maternal mortality ratio and increasing the proportion of births attended by skilled birth attendants. Progress in combating HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases was impressive. Spread of the human immune-deficiency virus (HIV) was halted and begun to reverse. The country was close to achieving most of the malaria related MDG targets by 2015. Regarding tuberculosis, three of the four MDG targets were met.

Achievement of environmental sustainability remained mixed. Nepal has reduced the rate of biodiversity loss. Forest cover has increased from less than 40 percent in 2000 to 44.7 percent of total land area in 2015, including shrublands. Nepal has achieved the MDG target of halving the proportion of people without sustainable access to basic drinking water and basic sanitation as households with access to an improved source of drinking water increased from 46 percent in 1990 to 83.6 percent in 2015. Similarly, households having access to sanitation (toilets) has increased from 6 percent in 1990 to 81 percent in 2015.

In overall, MDGs have unified, galvanized, and consolidated efforts of all national development actors to promote development which could improve the conditions of the poor and deprived people. However, relevant policies compromise equality and inclusiveness and hence different dimensions for achieving gender equality, poverty reduction must be explored along with law enforcement effectively. While providing access to sanitation service, both quantity and quality aspects must be revised.

Sustainable development continues to be an in-built process in Nepal's socio-economic development. Nepal's efforts for the successful implementation of MDGs have opened avenues for the implementation of SDGs in a planned way. Nepal has reviewed and nationalized the SDGs and has started reviewing the progress. Coordination and implementation mechanisms are in place to effectively implement SDGs at all levels – central, provincial and local levels.

The SDG-6 for Nepal aims to provide universal access to drinking water and sanitation for all. The Government of Nepal has realized the need for mainstreaming water and sanitation aspects in relevant plans and program and implement them at national and sub-national levels. However, there is a challenge to localize the SDGs in new system, empowered and elected governments. Furthermore, diverse society calls for the need to aware local governments and engage them in integrating and implementing SDGs with adequate provisions for capacity building, appropriate technology and finance.

With this in perspective and realizing the transitional phase of three-tiers of government from central to provincial and local levels, it is high time to localize SDGs as Provinces and Municipalities are engaged in formulating policies, enacting legislations and developing and implementing people-centered program. The Jalsrot Vikas Sanstha (JVS)/Global Water Partnership (GWP) Nepal has initiated to synchronize and localize SDG-6 in provincial and local levels policies, plans and program as appropriate. As a first step to the process, JVS/GWP Nepal organized a consultation workshop in Province 2, Janakpur. The consultation workshop was carried out with an objective of localizing SDG-6 into the subnational level to help introduce the targets. In the meanwhile, this activity as a follow up of the previous consultation program emphasize on the capacity assessment of provincial institution involved in the water and SDG related planning and management issue to ensure that the personnel barrier; that jeopardize/ delays the implementation process are effectively addressed.

1.4 Objective

The objective of this activity is to determine the institutional/ personal strength and barrier through capacity assessment and provide necessary recommendation to strengthen the institutional capacity for effective and timely achievement of the SDG Target.

Chapter Two

Highlights from previous Consultation Workshop

2.1 Background of Consultation Workshop

The JVS/GWP Nepal in collaboration with the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure Development (MoPID) organised a consultation workshop on *Localisation of SDG-6 at Sub-National and Local Levels* on 26 September 2019, in Province 2, Janakpur. Under the leadership of Mr. Puskar Nath Ghimire, Province Secretary at MoPID, the consultation programme was organised in the conference hall of this Ministry (Annex 1). In consultation with the MoPID, participants that may be directly involved in mainstreaming or integrating SDGs were invited.

During the commencement of the programme, Mr. Batu Krishna Uprety, JVS Executive Member and former Joint -Secretary (Technical) and Head of Climate Change Management Division in the then Ministry of Environment, Government of Nepal, welcomed the participants, expressed gratitude to Province 2 government, and made over half-an-hour presentation on the *Concept of Sustainable Development Goals and Localisation*. Mr. Uprety shared information about the need for environment conservation and sustainable development, outcomes of the major UN organised events between 1972 and 2015, highlights of the MDGs and SDGs, and focussed his presentation on SDG-6 (water and sanitation). Mr. Uprety elaborated 8 targets and 11 indicators of SDG-6 and shared means of implementation at the global level. He shared updates on national initiatives on SDG-6 along with national targets, particularly related to global targets 6.1 and 6.2.

Mr. Uprety highlighted national implementation mechanism and monitoring arrangements on SDGs. The Government of Nepal has established a high-level Steering Committee, under the chair of the Prime Minister, to provide policy guidance, formulate policies, and develop partnership. A Coordination and Implementation Committee has been constituted under the chair of the Vice-Chair of the National Planning Commission to provide guidance in mainstreaming of SDGs into national, provincial and local levels plans, arrange and mobilise economic, human and financial resources, and coordinate private sector, civil society and development partners for the effective implementation of the SDGs in Nepal. He also informed about the formation of thematic groups on implementation and monitoring under the leadership of the concerned Member of the National Planning Commission. The Government has also provisioned for the establishment of SDGs Implementation Committee at the provincial level, and municipalities (urban and rural municipalities) all over the country. However, the District Coordination Committee will coordinate all SDGs related activities at the local level.

Mr. Uprety shared knowledge and experiences in integrating SDG-6 into relevant provincial policies, strategies, legislations and guidelines, multi-year plans and projects, annual program and projects, special area development program, and priority program as well. He encouraged the participants to develop location-specific and project-specific indicators within the broader framework of global targets and indicators. Mr. Uprety advised the participants to designate a focal

person in the concerned organisation to ensure what, where, when and who to integrate SDG-6 related activities. Alternatively, a Section or Unit responsible for policy and plan formulation can be designated to ensure SDG-6 integration in relevant policies and plans. He advised to ensure implementation of targets, conduct compliance and impact monitoring, prepare an annual report of SDGs implementation and send it to central government responsible for international communication and reporting on SDGs. As SDGs implementation is a national and international commitment, Mr. Uprety shared his feeling on where we are now, and where we want to reach by 2030 through revisions, amendments and changes in policies, legislations, standards, procedures and manuals, including provisions for human resource development and their mobilisation with people-centred initiatives to reduce poverty.

Mr. Uprety urged the participants to work in a team, expedite a process to timely inform the politicians and decision-makers to take urgent actions in implementing SDGs and shared his opinion that environment conservation and sustainable development works may not provide tangible benefits immediately. However, sustainable development initiatives will provide opportunities to optimize/maximize beneficial impacts, and prevent or mitigate adverse impacts thereby making the project sustainable. Mr. Uprety advised to rethink the nature of development we want, and conduct compliance and impact monitoring under the political and administrative leaderships in benefitting from SDGs implementation.

The paper was presented in Nepali to ensure easy understanding and lively discussion so as to clarify SD Goals, targets and indicators, with particular focus on SDG-6.

2.2 Discussion

From the discussion form the consultation program the issues regarding the deforestation, land degradation, water pollution and diseases breakout, and lack of effective measures to address them was raised. The need to advocate for the urgency of protecting 'Chure' (Siwalik zone), a 'lifeline' of Province 2 was reiterated. Increased human activities, road construction and deforestation or degradation of forests and land affecting the 'very survival' of land, water and people of Terai. To understand the morphology, hydrology and rate of land degradation and water source drying to develop and implement meaningful activities to stop or reduce process of sedimentation. Increased soil loss in Chure has also increased sedimentation in farmland, and rise in river beds. For this, political commitment in all three-tiers of government is required. The issues of industrial pollution, drainage problem and inaction of even court decisions. Participants considered the need for integrating SDGs in local development projects to make them sustainable 'as an in-built process'. Participants also considered the need for:

- creating awareness about SDGs at the political level, and also at the ministers level;
- having commitments of each sector to implement activities and utilize resources sustainably;
- promoting collaborative efforts in implementing policies and guidelines;
- making the policies and plans SDGs-friendly;
- developing knowledge and skilled human resources;
- advancing consultations in integrating Goal 6 in major water-sector/related projects;

- using Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and/or Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) tool to integrate SDG-6 indicators in water sector projects; and
- designating focal point/person to facilitate integration of SDG-6 & conduct performance monitoring.

2.3 Reflection from the consultation program

This consultation program was instrumental in refreshing participants on genesis of environment conservation, sustainable development, MDGs and SDGs in general and SDG-6 in particular. Participants underscored the importance of making the development sustainable to enjoy with fruits of development for longer period. Recommendation for consideration to integrate or mainstream or internalize SDG-6 in Provincial development initiatives included

- Assess capacity at institutional and individual levels in relevant institutions of the Province
- Organize awareness raising programs for politicians as well to facilitate formulation of SDG-friendly policies and plans;
- Provide support to integrate SDG-6 in major water-related projects; and
- Also provide support to develop targets and indicators on SDG 6 for Province level plans and projects.

Chapter 3

Challenges underlying the Capacity strengthening

The United Nations Conference (2012) on Sustainable Development (UNCSD/Rio+20) has recognized “that water is at the core of sustainable development as it is closely linked to a number of key global challenges”, and has restated “the importance of integrating water in sustainable development.” The Rio+20 Conference has also reiterated the commitments to improve the implementation of integrated water resource management at all levels by recognizing the key role ecosystems play in maintaining water quantity and quality, and “commit to the progressive realization of access to safe and affordable drinking water and basic sanitation for all, as necessary for poverty eradication.” These political messages from Rio+20 has also been closely reflected in the national plans and policies under the Sustainable Development Goal.

The significance of strengthening the bonds between effective water management, through Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM), and national planning, budgeting and priority setting has been emphasized by The Rio +20 which is also, reaffirmed by the Sustainable Development Goal. The Synthesis of National Reports for Rio+20, along with the Baseline Report for Sustainable Development Goal, 2017 has indicated that many institutional challenges exist in developing countries that currently limits the ability of water managers to participate alongside finance and planning managers in national and local development planning processes. The limited capacity in data and statistics and in analytical capacity to develop indicators for monitoring progress and for quantifying the contribution water makes to economic development, ecosystem services and the wellbeing of communities are the forefront challenges. These exact challenges were reflected during the consultation process and was reiterated by the local government planners during this study.

As for the Institution, responsible for SDG 6.5 implementation in the Province, it was found that the individuals lack technical knowledge on processing the data and making its effective analysis through different tools. There is still need for strengthening the capacity of individuals to develop the monitoring indicators and how it could be measured quantitatively to interpret it into result. Their experience and engagement in integrating SDG concepts through soft program intervention into annual planning process seems to be limited as most of the planning and budgeting focuses on hardware structure construction. The mechanism for the communication and coordination between and among different government and non-government agencies shows loophole creating duplication of the works suggesting for the building up of effective communication channel.

Considering this above stated challenges, this study recommends way out for days ahead

- Enhancing the capacity of individuals at the government institution through digital literacy program in order to handle the data and statistic for the assessment and analysis of the information

- To create the platform for sharing experiences and lessons on, and identifying the challenges to, linking IWRM to national planning, budgeting and priority setting among policy makers, planners, economist and the implementers.
- Improve understanding of individuals on holistic water agenda beyond WASH (WASH-Plus) and why managing and developing water resources wisely is key to the achievement of Sustainable Development Goals
- Creating windows of opportunities for the meaningful engagement of individuals at the planning and decision making process so, that the SDG agenda could be effectively integrated in the annual local planning process along with ensuring of financial commitment for its effective implementation
- Enhancing the capacity of the planners and implementers regarding the effective communication mechanism so as to minimize the incidence of misunderstanding and smooth information dissemination to the community people.
- Strengthening institutional capacity for more effective linkages between IWRM and national development planning processes through the mechanism of cooperation and coordination and also creating platform among the SDG implementers (both government and non-government) to track the progress and gaps.
- Enhancing capacity to establish effective integrated monitoring systems and tools in support of national policy and for tracking and reporting on water-related SDGs through training opportunities
- Establishing synergies between the global efforts to offer tangible support at national level in ensuring that issues such as those relating to measurability of indicators are fully developed and are in synergy with global indicator for the measure of progress through knowledge and technology transfer

Annex

Annex 1: SDGs: Concept and Localisation

Content of the Presentation

- Concept: Environment conservation and sustainable development
- Initiatives between 1972 and 2015 on environment and sustainable development
- Millennium Development Goals, 2000
- Sustainable Development Goals and Goal-6: Water and Sanitation for all
- Targets and Indicators of SDG-6
- Nepal and SDG-6
- Integration or internalisation of SDG-6, its Targets and Indicators

Slide 1: Environmental issues emerged from sectoral development activities

- During the period of 1960s-2016, some of the environmental challenges are related to the following:
- Deforestation – a perennial problem
- Acid rain
- Biodiversity loss
- Ozone layer degradation
- Wastes discharge/disposal
- Environmental pollution
- Climate change and disaster risk reduction
- Call for Green economy
- New urban agenda (2016)

Countries took part in addressing these challenges in:

- UN Conference on Human Environment in 1972
- UN Conference on Environment and Development in 1992 (sustainable development included in the Agenda 21, Rio declaration and other agreed instruments)
- Millennium Development Goals in 2000
- World Sustainable Development Summit, 2002
- Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development, 2012
- Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sustainable Development Goals and Paris Agreement agreed in 2015

Slide 2: Biological magnification

- How mercury reached to the human beings via fish consumption? Example of Minamata disease, Japan
- How DDT may reach to human beings through milk?

Slide 3: Greenhouse gas emission and climate change impacts

- How solar energy reaches to the earth and is absorbed by greenhouse gases (GHGs)?

- Sources of GHGs emissions such as methane and nitrous oxide from paddy field, livestock, chlorofluorocarbons from domestic and industrial activities, and carbon dioxide from industry, vehicles, deforestation, and using fossil-fuels equipment
- Climate Action Summit in New York on 23 September 2019 to raise ambition and take actions

Slide 4: Environment

- Defining the environment – natural and man-made
- Interdependence and inter-relationships between environmental components/elements
- Impact of over-use or low-use of environmental resources/elements in making ecosystem unstable or dynamic
- Nature of environment – multi-characteristics, multi-dimensional, and multi-sectoral
- 8 ja (Nepali) – water, land, jungle (forest), herbs and medicinal plants, animal, manpower, climate and plant roots that need sustainable use and avoid overuse for long-term benefits

Slide 5: Interrelationship between lowland and upland



Nepal: degradation in upland and aggradation in lowland



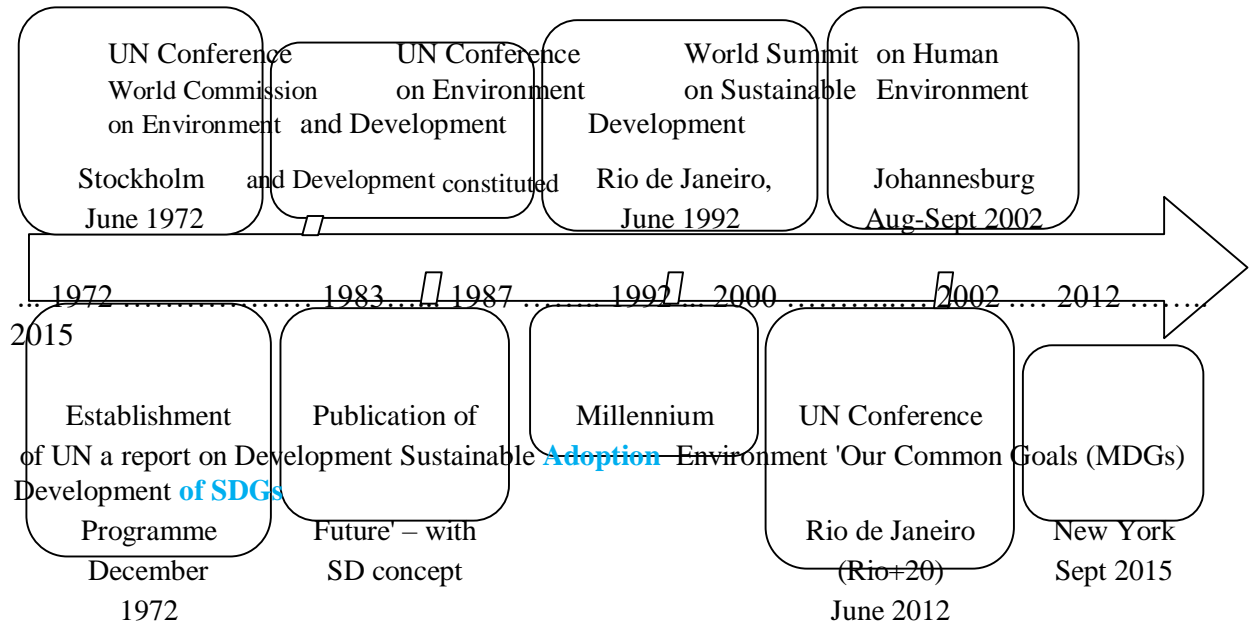
Slide 6: Need for Sustainable Development

- Concept of development without destruction
- Development for conservation and conservation for development
- Development should improve/strengthen environment and avoid or reduce adverse impacts on natural and man-made resources if ecological principles are not adopted, and it imposes risks on life-support system
- Acceptance of sustainable development concept for long-term benefits from development activities
- Defining sustainable development as mentioned in the report of the World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED or Brundtland Commission) - Sustainable development is

the development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs. It contains two key components:

- ✓ the concept of 'needs', in particular the essential needs of the poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and
- ✓ the idea of limitation imposed by the state of technology and social organisation on the environment's ability to meet the present and future needs. – Our Common Future, 1987

Slide 7: Initiatives between 1972 and 2015



Slide 8: Millennium Development Goals

In September 2000, world leaders of 191 participating countries to the UN General Assembly agreed on UN Millennium Declaration and to achieve the following 8 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by the year 2015. These goals are to:

1. eradicate extreme poverty and hunger;
2. achieve universal primary education;
3. promote gender equality and empower women;
4. reduce child mortality;
5. improve maternal health;
6. combat HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases;
7. ensure environmental sustainability; and 8. develop a global partnership for development.

The MDGs are interdependent and inter-related. Countries have implemented to achieve the above goals and have experienced in integrating and achieving development goals. All MDGs influence human health and health influences all MDGs. Nepal also implemented MDGs and achieved progress in all goals, particularly in poverty reduction, health and sanitation, and education.

Slide 9: Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2015, Head of the States or Governments or high-level delegates attending the UN General Assembly adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which are of integrated nature. This is also called 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The SDGs include three very important pillars (dimensions) – social development, economic development and environment protection. It focuses on '5Ps' (People, Planet, Partnership, Peace and Prosperity).



Slides 10 and 11: Sustainable Development Goals ...

- Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
- Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture
- Goal 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
- Goal 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all
- Goal 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- Goal 6. **Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**
- Goal 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
- Goal 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
- Goal 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation
- Goal 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
- Goal 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
- Goal 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
- Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
- Goal 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
- Goal 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
- Goal 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
- Goal 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development

Slide 12 & 13: Goal 6: Targets and Indicators of Water and Sanitation for all

8 Targets and 11 indicators for 2030

Global Targets	Global Indicators
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6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
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	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
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	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
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	6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5 By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100) 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time
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.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	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

Slide 14: Commitments for SDGs Implementation in nutshell

- Revitalise and enhance global partnership
- Realise and strengthen collective efforts of government, private sector, civil society, UN agencies and other organisations in implementing the SDGs
- Realise country's primary responsibility to advance own economic and social development
- Cooperate/support to mobilise financial resources, capacity building and transfer of environment-friendly technologies
- Implement SDGs in partnership with regional and local agencies by enacting necessary legislation and providing necessary budget
- Mobilise support from UN and its specialised agencies by understanding its capacity and effective role
- UNDP to coordinate UN supports to countries

Slide 15: Nepal and SDG 6

In 2015, National Planning Commission (NPC) published a National (preliminary) Report on SDGs (2016-2030) which contains Nepal's targets and indicators for Goal 6 as follows:

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

- 95 percent of the total households will have access to piped water supply
- 99 percent of the total households will have basic water supply coverage
- 0 percent households with *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) risk level in household water ≥ 1 colony forming unit (cfu)/100ml
- 0 percent households with *E. coli* risk levels in source water ≥ 1 cfu/100ml

Target 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

- 95 percent of households using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared
- 98 percent of population using latrines
- 99 percent of local authority areas that have declared open defecation free (Ministry of Drinking Water Supply is planning to declare Nepal as open defecation free country on 30 September 2019)
- 99 percent of sanitation coverage
- 100 percent urban households will have toilets connected to sewer systems

Nepal has yet to define country specific targets and indicators related to other global targets of the SDG6. In 2018, 99 percent of the population have received sanitation services and 95 percent of total households have access to drinking water. However, only 25 percent of total taps provide necessary quantity of water and 40 percent of drinking water taps needs thorough maintenance. Nepal has yet to establish a system to collect and update data on wastewater treatment. Unless SDGs are localised and implemented effectively, it would be difficult to achieve them by 2030.

Slide 16: Mechanisms for Implementing and Monitoring the SDGs

The National Review of SDGs Report, published by NPC in 2017 outlines implementation and monitoring mechanisms which are as follows in brief:

- **High Level SDG Steering Committee** – chaired by the Prime Minister – provides policy directives, works to create conducive policy environment and builds partnerships for achieving SDGs with multi-lateral and bilateral development partners, multi-national companies and private investors.
- **Coordination and Implementation Committee** – led by Vice-Chair of the National Planning Commission – is responsible for guiding line ministries on mainstreaming the SDGs into national, provincial and local plans, arranging financial, human and technical resources, and coordinating between the public and private sectors, civil society and development partners.
- **SDG Implementation and Monitoring Thematic Committees** – led by related NPC members for economic development, industrial development, urban development, social development, labour and employment, agriculture climate change and environment, infrastructure development, energy development and governance. These Committees help prepare SDG plans, policies, programmes, budget implementation, and monitoring and evaluation.
- **SDG Provincial and Local Implementation Mechanisms** – each Province will establish institutional mechanism for the SDGs by the end of 2018 (it is yet to establish). The District Coordination Committee (DCC) will lead in coordination to achieve SDGs at the local level, SDGs Implementation Committees will be established at provincial level, DCC, and municipality levels in 2018. The Committees will coordinate with the private sector, civil society organisations, development partners, cooperatives and other non-governmental stakeholders to achieve SDGs.

Slide 17: Possible Integration/Internalisation of Water and Sanitation Goals

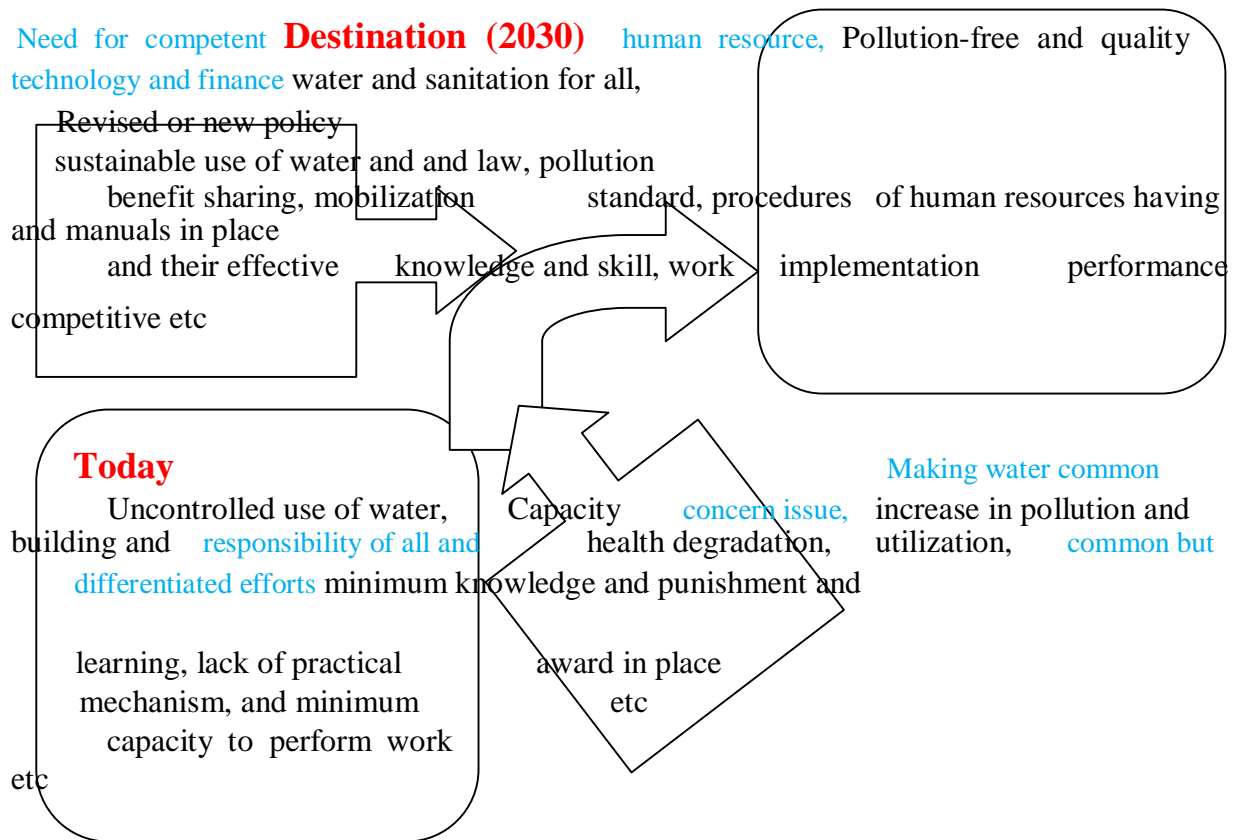
Potential documents where water and sanitation related targets and indicators can be mainstreamed or integrated or internalised in the Provincial development processes:

- Policies, strategies, laws and guidelines
- Multi-year plan and project
- Annual programme and project
- Special area development programme
- Priority programmes

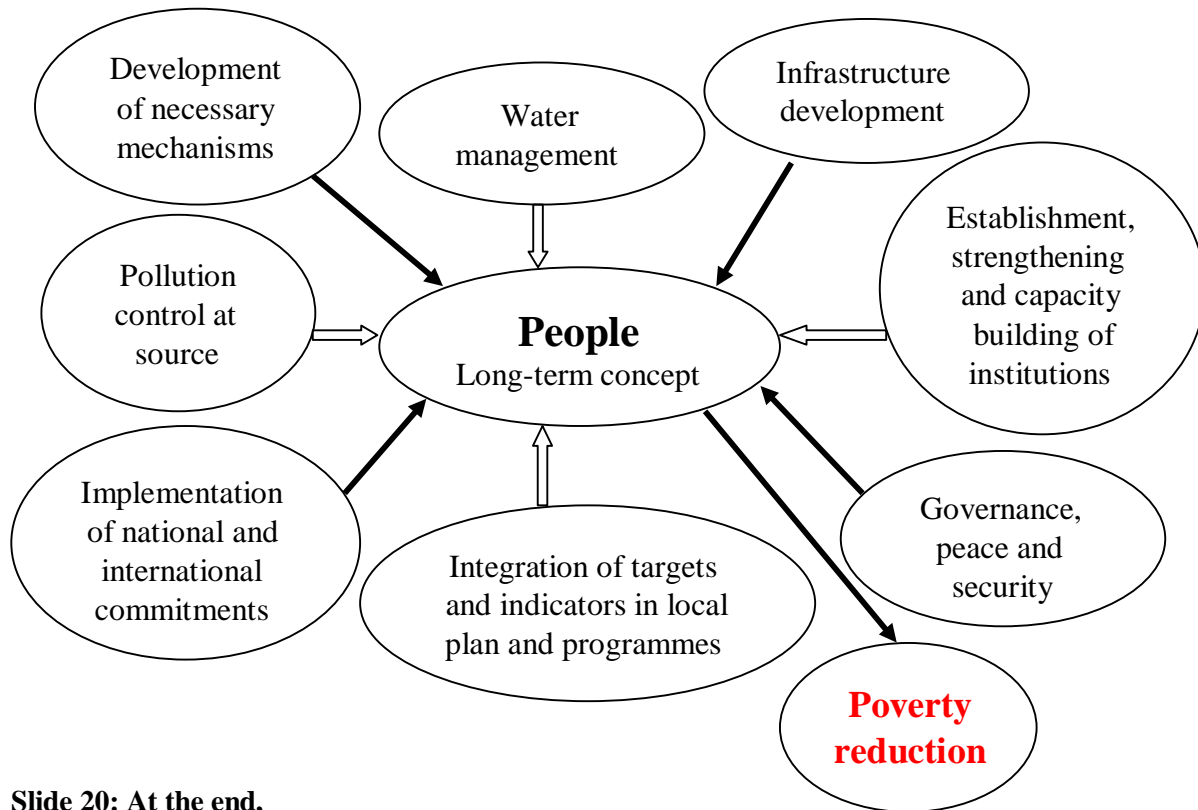
In order to ensure integration, it is necessary to promote communication, coordination, build capacity, make the institution responsible, provide technology and financial resources, and ensure multistakeholder participation. As water is life-supporting, also need to re-orient ourselves, and look from the eye of water to achieve SDG-6 and its targets through regular monitoring of defined indicators. For this, it would be relevant to:

- formulate appropriate local indicators for each target
- Identify person/official to integrate targets and indicators keeping in mind what, where, when and who to integrate?
- Designate section or unit responsible for planning or policy formulation in order to promote integration of SDG-6
- Ensure implementation of targets
- Determine monitoring indicators and conduct compliance and impact (to know effectiveness) monitoring
- Prepare and publish an annual report on SDG-6 implementation and send to the central organisation for national and international reporting, achievement of SDGs is both national and international commitment of Nepal and need to strengthen our collaborative efforts

Slide 18: To achieve Sustainable Development Goals



Slide 19: People-centred Integration: A Sample



Slide 20: At the end,

- political commitment and guidance is clear
- need for bridging gap between 'talking' and 'doing'
- need to increase implementation 'gear'

Bureaucracy has

- diversity and academic capacity
- position and profession differs
- need to consider benefits and responsibilities

SDGs are nationalised and localised for their effective implementation. In many countries localisation of the Agenda 21 contributed to make the development sustainable, and/or provide a basis to utilise resources sustainably. Environment conservation and sustainable development initiatives might not give benefits immediately. It is necessary to make the beneficial impacts of development optimum/ maximum, and avoid or reduce/mitigate adverse impacts to achieve sustainable development goals. Hence, consider for political and administrative leadership to implement SDG-6 supportive activities, make commitments, and ensure compliance and conduct impact monitoring.