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The post-2015 development agenda
**Colombia stakeholder
perspectives on a water
goal and its
implementation**



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1 Introduction

The world has a great challenge on defining the Sustainable Development Goals, based on learned lessons from the MDG process. That is why this national consultancy takes place, asking Colombia what is its perception of priorities based on the proposal of UN Water of assuming a Dedicated Global Goal.

For Colombia, this consultancy gives the opportunity to think, beyond giving an answer to the call from UN, and in particular UN-Water, in the necessity of defining the country, Colombia wishes to be by the year 2030.

In order to define a development agenda post 2015, suitable for all, UN has undertaken a consultancy process at a global and national level based on a set of eleven themes: education; inequalities; health; governance; conflict and fragility; growth and employment; environmental sustainability; hunger, nutrition and food security; population dynamics; energy; and water. Out of these themes the priorities for all will be selected and adopted for the next 15 years of global development.

Colombia of course is part of that consultation process through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and events as this workshop developed with personal participation of attendants in Bogotá as well as virtual participants from other cities. It is expected that this report may help all decision makers involved in that negotiation, to define the country to be built in the coming 15 years.

The national consultancy for a dedicated global goal for water to be included in the post 2015 development agenda, design by UN Water, was presented to around 60 participants from different entities: universities, environmental authorities, associations of private industries and public services provider, private companies, song others. .



The present report adds to the UN Water proposal the most relevant and representative comments from participants, valued on a very basic, static registration of number of participants supporting the proposal (blue text). The results are presented accordingly to the questions established by UN-Water / GWP, for each target, element and indicator. When the comments lead to modification of the proposal, these modifications were included in green text. Each target is analyzed in a chapter and under subtitles the acceptance, comments and considerations for possible implementation in Colombia are presented.

The report tried to present all the contributions from the participants, who were really proactive and enthusiastic doing the assessment, for which we are very thankful; but unfortunately there is limit of size for the report and some information was left behind on the Excel tables generated by the Internet questionnaire, which are in the annexes of this report.

2 National Consultation Target A. Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene

This group of target-, elements and indicators were evaluated by personnel from the following entities:

Academy:

- Universidad del Valle/Instituto Cinara
- ECCI
- Colciencias

Public entities:

- Procuraduría General de la Nación
- Instituto Colombiano de Desarrollo Rural (INCODER)
- Agencia Nacional de Licencias Ambientales (ANLA)
- Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadísticas (Dane)
- Ministerio de Vivienda, Ciudad y Territorio.

Services operators:

- Empresas Públicas de Medellín (EPM)
- Asociación Nacional de Empresas de Servicios Públicos y comunicaciones (ANDESCO).

Others (Mining industrial, foreign agencies):

- Asomineros (ANDI) Asociación Nacional de Industriales
- Programa de Retorno de Expertos de la GIZ/CIM

At this point, it is important to explain that in Colombia there are Environmental authorities at the local, regional and national level, but there are also Control entities, which aim is to watch over public entities and its personnel in order to ensure protection of citizen's rights.

2.1 Comments on recommended Target A

<p>Target A: Achieve universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. 5/13 participants considered the target as pertinent for the country; 4/13 participants considered the target as NO pertinent for the country, due to the terms used, however the arguments presented by the group of participants indicates that rephrasing it, it could be pertinent. Only 4/13 considered the target No relevant. Not arguments presented.</p>	
<p>Element 1: No Open Defecation “to eliminate open defecation” 9/13 participants considered as pertinent, however needs to be rephrase it to ensure continuity with previous work</p>	<p>Element 2: Basic Access “to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities” . 13/13 participants considered as pertinent.</p>

<p>Element 1 core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of population practicing open defecation 9/13 participants considered as pertinent, however needs to be rephrase it to ensure continuity with previous work 	<p>Element 2 core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of population using basic drinking water 13/13 participants considered as pertinent. 2. Percentage of population using basic sanitation 5/13 participants considered it pertinent; 4/13 participants considered NO pertinent, due to the terms used, however the arguments presented by the group of participants indicate that rephrasing it, it could be pertinent. Only 4/13 considered NO pertinent. 3. Percentage of population with hand washing facilities at home 13/13 participants considered as pertinent. 4. Percentage of health facilities with basic drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene 13/13 participants considered as pertinent. 5. Percentage of primary and secondary schools that have basic drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene. No comments registered
<p>Element 3: Safely Managed Services “to halve the proportion of population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services” 13/13 participants considered as pertinent.</p>	<p>Element 4: Equality “to progressively eliminate inequalities in access” 9/13 participants considered as pertinent, however needs to be rephrase it to ensure continuity with previous work</p>
<p>Element 3 core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of population using a safely managed drinking water service at home 9/13 participants considered as pertinent, however needs to be rephrase it to ensure continuity with previous work 2. Percentage of population with basic sanitation whose excreta is safely managed 9/13 participants considered as pertinent, however needs to be rephrase it to ensure continuity with previous work 	<p>Element 4 core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data will be disaggregated by the four population groups urban/rural; rich/poor; slums/formal urban settlements; disadvantaged groups/general population 9/13 participants considered as pertinent, however needs to be rephrase it to ensure continuity with previous work 2. The difference in rate of change for the disadvantaged groups versus the general population 13/13 participants considered as pertinent.

After reviewing the contributions from the participants, the proposal for Target A, to be implemented in Colombia as Sustainable Development should be as indicated in the following table. The green text presents the modified version created by participants, the black text correspond to the same redaction proposed by UN-Water:

Target A: Achieve universal access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene.	
<p>Element 1: % of population with access to adequate methods of sanitation. %= 90 -100 according to national policies and previews definitions of adequate methods established by UN and already accepted and implemented by Colombia entities. However the exact value should be agreed by a group of entities, among of which, local/regional environmental authorities must be involved.</p>	<p>Element 2: Basic Access “To achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, education and health facilities”.</p>
<p>Element 2. Core indicators: 1. Percentage of population practicing adequate cleanliness habits. %= 80 -100 for urban areas, for rural areas, decision should be taken in an agreement among entities. Demands a definition of cleanliness habits concept, considering the basic minimum actions required to ensure healthy indicator un population. Based on that, define actual situation (base line), in order to set improvement targets.</p>	<p>Element 2 core indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of population using basic drinking water (100% urban areas, to be defined in rural areas, however should also be 100%) 2. Percentage of population using adequate sanitation methods for rural areas (100%) 3. Percentage of urban population, connected to sanitary system (100%) 4. Percentage of population with adequate cleanliness facilities at home. 5. Percentage of health facilities with potable water, basic sanitation and hygiene (waste collection service and facilities for cleanliness). 6. Percentage of education facilities that have access to secure drinking water, basic sanitation and hygiene (waste collection service and facilities for cleanliness).
<p>Element 3: Safely Managed Services “to increase the percentage of population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services”</p>	<p>Element 4: Equality “to progressively eliminate inequalities in access”</p>

Element 3 core indicators	Element 4 core indicators
<p>1. Percentage of population using a safely managed drinking water service at home.</p> <p>2. 100% Percentage of population with access to adequate methods of sanitary service</p> <p>Note: Already considered in indicators 2 and 3 of previews element.</p>	<p>1. Data will be disaggregated by the four population groups urban/rural; rich/poor; slums/formal urban settlements; disadvantaged groups/general population; Working place (considering temporal agricultural working conditions)/living place</p> <p>2. The difference in rate of change for the disadvantaged groups versus the general population.</p> <p>Disadvantage groups: Displaced people due to natural conditions disasters should be considered in Target E.</p> <p>Disadvantage groups: Displaced by armed conflict in Colombia.</p> <p>Defining which one could be the group of interest, is important in order to ensure appropriate collection of data, and of course following up of advances toward the target.</p>

2.2 Key implications and means of implementation identified for achieving the Target A proposed version, over the period 2015-30

Target A: Achieve universal access to potable water, sanitation and hygiene.

In Colombia is necessary to improve coordination among entities from the National Government, Territorial entities (departments, municipalities and indigenous territories), Environmental authorities, service providers. Based on common means, resources, aims and adequate information, the coordinated group of entities should define specific targets, plans of actions and budget.

Therefore, the definition of exact percentages for this target requires further discussion.

The improvement on coordination among entities should make a clear delegation of monitoring activities and decision making based on trustful results in order to ensure the target achievement. In other words to ensure that service providers measure and report trustful information in time, to environmental authorities and planning offices on each territorial entity in order to make available the analysis of information, to improve the assertiveness of decision.

Municipalities classified as 5 and 6 requires to be strengthen, to build capacity to improve the coverage and quality of WASH services.

Policies and regulation need evaluation in order to identify whether:

- They promote long term purposes,
- Improvement of coverage and quality of services,
- Sustainable administration of water on the sources, and considered particular conditions of isolated inhabitants in rural areas,
- Technological development and facilitates access to the best technologies available.

It is mandatory to promote reduction of corruption levels on entities involved on WASH services provision: regulatory entities, providers, operator, users, etc.

The responsible entities at all level of the administrative organization, should designate economic resources for:

- Improving Knowledge on people working of service provision, hiring skilled personnel,
- Updating the rural sanitary inventory,
- Built appropriate facilities and/or ensure adequate maintenance to ensure long lasting operation.

The discussion about coverage brings the concept of slums, which may lead to different groups of population. Some referred to slums a those marginal extremely poor settlements on formal, legalized areas in cities. Others use the term meaning those illegal, invasive settlement in cities. When it comes to the responsibilities of government with basic WASH services, this definition needs a carefully consideration, since providing those services to illegal settlements may promote expansion of that invading habits, which may have no end. On the other hand, it can't be dismissed that poor people rights are also at the stake.

To disaggregate the indicators between rich and poor population in rural areas, is necessary to develop a longer analysis with a group of entities. The quality of collected data, even more the capacity (knowledge, personnel, means) for collecting data are not ensured, for most rural areas in Colombia; therefore a basic work related to who should measure what, how often, how to relate the data measured, etc.; is required in order to establish the current condition of poor population against rich population in terms of provision of WASH service, as base line. And based on that be able to defined improving target.

The discussion developed during the workshop put on the table the population working on temporal conditions on agricultural activities, which seem to be without access to WASH service at the locations they work. Discussion and solution of this situation would require intervention of the Health and Social Protection Ministry, and all other water related institutions, in order to identify actions according to the mandate of each entity. Meanwhile the contribution of participants suggests that regulation of mobile sanitary facilities seems to be inadequate or non-existing, and that improving these regulations the service for those workers could be easily improved.

3 National Consultation Target B. Improve by (x%) the sustainable use and development of water resources in all countries.

This group of target, elements and indicators were evaluated by personnel from the following entities:

Academy:

- Universidad del Valle / Instituto Cinara
- Universidad Nacional de Colombia - Bogotá

Public entities:

- Unidad Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo (UNGRD)
- Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia
- Corporación Autónoma Regional de La guajira (Corpoguajira)
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible
- Instituto de Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM)
- Ministerio de Minas y Energía

3.1 Comments on recommended Target

<p>Target B: Improve by (x%) the sustainable use and development of water resources in (nn) region in Colombia all countries. There should be an specific percentage for each hydric zone in the country. 14 / 14 participants considered the target pertinent, but found difficult to define a value for the goal. In general participant set the same position for all components of this targets, except for those cases where something else is presented</p>		
<p>Element 1: Bring freshwater withdrawals in line with sustainably available water resources Element 2: Restore and maintain ecosystems to provide water-related services -100 % of those affected ecosystems, in case of assuming this element. or Index of hydric vulnerability, indicator already worked in Colombia. Element 3: Increase water productivity for all uses Availability of water per person, indicator already known in the country</p>		
<p>Element 1 core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change in primary withdrawal-to-availability ratio (change in withdrawals as % of total actual renewable water resources, within sustainable limits) Between 10 – 20 % of reduction of withdrawal rates. 2. 100% of basins with an allocation framework (balancing demands for all sectors, including the environment, from groundwater and surface water) 3. Storage capacity per capita/% of available water 8 / 14 participants considered pertinent, but found difficult to define 	<p>Element 2 core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % change in freshwater ecosystem area and condition (indicator of change in ecosystem extent and health, includes brackish ecosystems) 8 / 14 participants considered pertinent, but found difficult to define a value for the goal. 2. Threatened Species (Red List) Index and Living Planet Index (for relevant flora and fauna) 8 / 14 participants considered pertinent, but found difficult to define a value for the goal. 	<p>Element 3 core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Change in agricultural GDP per agricultural withdrawals (agricultural water productivity) 2. Change in industrial GDP per industrial withdrawals (industrial water productivity) It could be defined for each gran water consuming industrial sector: mining, beverages, tourist, etc. 3. Change in electricity production per unit of water (energy sector water productivity) 4. Change in withdrawals for domestic use per capita (domestic water supply and use efficiency) Reduction to 15% the allowed lost volume from provision network of

Based on the comments registered in the system, seem to be that the participant didn't come to an agreement to propose a new version or even value for indicator, elements or even the target.

3.2 Key implications and means of implementation identified for achieving the Target B proposed version, over the period 2015-30

Sustainable management of hydric resources in Colombia still lacks of information, with some doubt we know how much water is needed, but have knowledge of how much is the existing offer, its variation along the year season (rainy / dry).

Based on the generic proposals mentioned by participants, it seems to be clear the need for improvement on efficiency of water use, but nothing is mention about who should do what, who should be leading, regulating, controlling or at least measuring in order to define any kind of target, even defining base lines related to the issue of sustainable management of water resources and/or development of them (water resources).

With no doubt there is great need to improve the understanding of entities' mandate, function in the frame of sustainable management of resources, and strengthen the compliance of that mandate and of course coordination among those entities. Related to the coordination among entities is the unification of concepts and its application for collection of data, modelling and all knowledge management tools available.

In particular there is a strong call for environmental authorities to improve the knowledge they have on their personnel, knowledge used for taking decisions, exerting authority, and to strength the capacity to exert control.

A continue working group should established with representative from all basin related water entities, even academy, in order to guaranty continuity in taking decision, setting target and actions, follow-up of those actions and its results, and creating new knowledge, information that may guide the coming decision/ actions cycle.

The improvement of water management requires increasing the data about the sources, not only superficial but also underground water availability.

In Colombia there is a strong lack of knowledge, the authorities require professionals on hydrology or hydrogeology background, and to overcome the lack of knowledge there is also need of economic support for research.

Part of great losses of water taken out of sources take place on distribution networks of potable water supply, an average of 50% of primary withdrawn water; therefore it is an imperative need to change regulation and control actions from the authorities to water supply operators, in order to reduce the pressure on source due to wasted water.

Redefine cost of water use, nowadays in Colombia users pay retribution fee (pollutant discharge fee) and/or use fee (for primary withdrawing of water), but its price is so low that does not motivate any reduction on pollutants concentration or abstraction, on the contrary, promotes non efficient use of it.

There is no identification of ecosystems providing water services, therefore they are not known in its way of function, and there is no way to define actions that may improve its state in order to increase the provision of service they may do.

4 National Consultation Target C. All countries strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance.

This group of target, elements and indicators were evaluated by seven persons, unfortunately their identification was not registered by the participants, the only datum available belongs to a person from the Universidad del Valle / Instituto Ciénaga

4.1 Comments on recommended Target C.

<p>Target C: All countries strengthen equitable, participatory and accountable water governance 6 / 6 participants considered the target pertinent, Some of them proposed values for some indicators. In general participant set the same position for all components of this targets, except for those cases where something else is presented</p>	
<p>Element 1: Implement integrated approaches to water management at local, basin and national levels including participatory decision-making</p> <p>Element 2: Deliver all drinking water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in a progressively affordable, accountable, and financially and environmentally sustainable manner</p> <p>Element 3: Ensure regulatory frameworks are in place for water resources, infrastructure and services, and enhance the performance of responsible public authorities and their water operators.</p> <p>Element 4: Strengthen knowledge transfer and skills development.</p>	
<p>Element 1 core indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percent of countries implementing IWRM plans 100% of IWRM plan implemented in Colombian Basins 2. Percent of countries with strategic planning and participatory decision-making processes Not possible to quantify it. 3. Percent of transboundary basins and aquifers with cooperative management frameworks 4. Percent of countries with national policies supporting integrated disaster risk management (including drought and flood policies), as part of national development plans 5. Proportion of communities which have implemented risk strategies 6. Monitoring and evaluation systems that include surveys on governance issues (building on Rio+20 status report) 	<p>Element 2 core indicators:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Percentage of population using water and sanitation service providers registered with a regulatory authority (disaggregate rural and urban) 100% of population using water and sanitation services from registered providers, in urban as in rural areas 2. Percentage of population in the poorest quintile whose financial expenditure on water, sanitation and hygiene is below 3% of national poverty line (disaggregate rural and urban) 1 / 2 participants considered pertinent. 3. Ratio of annual revenue to annual expenditure on maintenance (including operating expenditures, capital maintenance, debt servicing) 4. Ratio of annual expenditure on maintenance (including operating expenditures, capital maintenance, debt servicing) to annualized value of capital assets.
<p>Element 3 core indicators:</p>	<p>Element 4 core indicators:</p>

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Number of countries with regulatory frameworks and enforcement capacity 2. Proportion of responsible water authorities and water operators for which operational performance is measured and reported 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No. of percentage of institutions using relevant education and training materials in local capacity building programs. Goal: 100% 2. No. of capacity building networks using multidisciplinary skills of competent members to scale up capacity building and actively support implementation programs. Number of academic institutions of third level, who participate on capacity building on water issues. 3. No. of countries Percentage of service providers with knowledge management systems in place that ensure access to the best of international and local knowledge and measure the effectiveness of capacity building services through locally developed indicators and monitoring systems. (Goal 60%) 4. Number of academic institutions of third level involved in capacity building in governmental and private institutions providing water services. 5. Percentage of personnel fulfilling minimum required education related with water issues (Goal 80%).
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4.2 Key implications and means of implementation identified for achieving the Target C proposed version, over the period 2015-30.

Corruption and weakness on law enforcement and compliance, is the rule. This is the great challenge to make this target achievable.

This target and its elements and indicator may promote a positive impact on governance of services, which is very necessary for the country's development; they may strength decision making process and the Budget compliance.

IWRM plans should be measured in terms of positive impacts generated instead of number of actions implemented, since the aim of those plans are to improve the state of the basins/water sources, therefore is that improvement what should be measure as indicator.

Transboundary basins need stronger actions from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and environmental authorities. The treaties that may be establish in order to improve Water Management should be define in long terms, protected against political changes.

Participants recommended that those targets/elements/indicators values should be based on research studies that may provide right information; and that this kind of decisive discussions for the construction and planning of the country require not only this workshop for further detailed discussion and analysis.

5 National Consultation about Target D. Reduce wastewater pollution and improve water quality by reducing untreated domestic and industrial wastewater by (x%); increasing wastewater reused safely by (y%); and reducing nutrient pollution by (z%) to maximize water resource availability and improve water quality..

This group of target, elements and indicators were evaluated by personnel from the following entities:

Academy:

- Universidad Distrital Francisco José de Caldas

Public entities:

- Unidad Nacional de Gestión del Riesgo (UNGRD)
- Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible

5.1 Comments on recommended Target D.

Target D: Reduce wastewater pollution and improve water quality by reducing untreated domestic and industrial wastewater by (x%); increasing wastewater reused safely by (y%); and reducing nutrient pollution by (z%) to maximize water resource availability and improve water quality.

5 / 5 participants considered the target pertinent, some of them proposed values for some indicators. In general participant set the same position for all components of this targets, except for those case where something else is presented

Element 1: Reducing untreated domestic and industrial wastewater (including point source agricultural) by (X%);

70% for urban areas / 40% for rural areas

Element 2: Increasing wastewater reused safely by (Z%);

Element 3: Reducing nutrient pollution by (Y%) 4 / 5 participants consider it pertinent.

Element 4: Eliminate discharge of solid waste to water sources.

Proposed core indicators	Proposed Supporting indicators
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of the population for whom all domestic wastewater is treated to national standards in either collective or individual facilities. 2. Proportion of industrial (and point source agricultural) wastewater flows not collected in public systems that is treated to national standards. <p>4 / 5 participants consider it pertinent</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Proportion of the flows of treated municipal wastewater that are directly and safely reused 4. Proportion of the flows discharged by industrial wastewater treatment plants that are safely re-used. <i>(This indicator does not include water directly re-used without leaving the factory)</i> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proportion of the population connected to collective sewers or with onsite storage of all domestic wastewaters
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Proportion of receiving water bodies meeting water quality standards (nitrogen & phosphorous as a minimum) <p>4 / 5 participants consider it pertinent</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Proportion of receiving water bodies meeting water quality standard for Nutrients / heavy metals / pathogens / substances of sanitary interest. 	

5.2 Key implications and means of implementation identified for achieving the Target D proposed version, over the period 2015-30.

The participants identified as deficiencies that may hinder the achievement of goals the following aspects.

- Lack of technical knowledge about reusing water, treatment plants operation, water chemistry, etc.
- Allocation of economic resources to ensure sustainability of operations
- Lack of appropriate monitoring systems, access to information, to register quality of water in sources, discharged water, treatment plants operation results, treatment plant design and construction based on best technology available an affordable, etc.
- Poor interaction among water entities, this is a key factor for improvement.

On the other hand participants considered that the following things should be done in order to ensure achievement:

- Policies, regulations should be socialized to all productive sector and stakeholders in order to unify criteria, concepts as well as the understanding of the norms.
- To enforce institutions and its mandate execution related to constructions, operation, control of waste water discharge law compliance
- Definition of criteria to set priorities for each region according to its availability of water, kind of pollutants generated/discharged, resilience of the sources, among others.
- Improve coordination among entities and even plans of actions already existing in order to optimize use of resources, enforcement of actions that may lead to goals achievement.
- Assessment of institutional capacity to achieve the objective, in order to identify improvement opportunities, means to enforce their operability.

- Research and promotion of technological development in order to identify alternatives for improvement of infrastructure already existing, or to be built.

6 National Consultation on Target E: Reduce mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%) from natural and human-induced water-related disasters

This group of target, elements and indicators were evaluated by personnel from the following entities:

Academy:

- Universidad del Valle/Instituto Cinara
- Universidad Santo Tomas

Public entities:

- Ministerio de Comercio, Industria y Turismo
- Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural
- Corporación autónoma regional del Valle del Cauca (CVC)

Services operators:

- Superintendencia de servicios públicos

Others (Mining industrial, foreign agencies):

- ANDI - Asomineros CCA LTDA.

6.1 Comments on recommended Target E

<p>Target E: Reduce mortality by (x%) and economic loss by (y%) from natural and human-induced water-related disasters 8 / 8 participants consider it pertinent. . In general participant set the same position for all components of this targets, except for those case where something else is presented</p>
<p>Element 1: Increased knowledge and understanding of nations with respect to communities at risk to water-related disasters, especially in a changing climate; Element 2: Adoption of integrated disaster risk management, including an appropriate mix of structural and non-structural approaches, to reduce mortality and economic losses for water-related disasters, defining economic loses as the sum of community infrastructure and well as productive facilities; Element 3: Adoption and implementation by those entities at the national or local government nations of monitoring and people-centered early warning systems for communities at most risk to water-related disasters; through community participation; and 5 / 8 participants consider it pertinent. Element 4: Application of an end-to-end preparedness approach to water-related disaster management which sees the needs of user communities being met, to the last mile.</p>
<p>Proposed core indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mortality due to water-related disasters and mortality within vulnerable groups and by gender 2. Direct economic losses due to water-related disasters, as percentage of GDP 3. Proportion of at-risk communities with effective people-centered early warning systems for water related disasters.

4. Proportion of nations that have assessed their risk of water-related disaster and that have established plans and strategies for integrated disaster risk management, including monitoring systems and preparedness.

5 / 8 participants consider it pertinent

Supporting indicators

- Number of total victims per disaster (persons)
- Gender of victims per disaster (male/female)
- Age of victims per disaster (year). The following indicator proposal is considered more convenient: **Communities in risk Vs Communities with early warning systems related to water risks implemented**
- ~~Income of victims per disaster (USD)~~ 4 / 8 participants consider it pertinent
- Direct economic losses per disaster (USD)
- **There should be an indicator that allows communities to self-assess its capacity to respond to disaster and recover in case of occurrence**

6.2 Key implications and means of implementation identified for achieving the Target E proposed version, over the period 2015-30.

The participants indicated that the target is achievable in institutional terms, since Colombia counts with entities which mandate fits with the activities proposed. However, is necessary constant coordination with other entities that somehow are related to the activities required, for example environmental authorities, water services providers, community organizations, academy.

Data collection as usual, is an issue, which requires a great effort of planning allocation of resource, execution: collection and use of that data to support decision makers.

Risk management and risk factors should, budgets, prevention lineaments be closely articulated with development plan and policy of the government at all levels.

Colombia has advanced towards a risk management scheme that has improved the understanding of disasters, credibility of communities on public entities, and therefore mitigate, to certain point; the impact of disasters. However there is still a long and wavy way to go: continuous learning and development in order to achieve proper implementation of those target, elements and indicators into the national risk management system. The participant made a special emphasis on doing the following activities: building base lines, compilation of data on frequency established, identify methodologies for collection of data on disaster occurrence of disasters, definition of short, medium and long term goal for the system.

Reduction of disaster impact, usefulness of early alert systems requires big doses of community participation and capacity building, not only socialization. Capacity building process involved a deeper appropriation of knowledge in such a way that participants are equipped to take action on the issue of interest.

As suggestion for the UNGR, the participants considered the proposed indicators as useful and adequate, but need to be complemented with indicators related to the disaster itself and its impacts, in order to acquire a holistic understanding of how thing happened, therefore how that might be controlled.

Participant make petition to UN, as organization concentrating knowledge to promote access to experiences and knowledge related to prevention and attention of disaster in general, not only those related with water.

7 Concluding comments specific to the country

The inappropriate understanding of terms involved on the redaction of goals presented by UN-Water makes difficult the acceptance and definition of values for target, elements and indicators, therefore it is suggested that future proposal be accompanied by a glossary that may help to clarify the meaning of the wording..

Participants of the consultancy highlighted that the final definition of Sustainable Development Goals, should be accompanied by a glossary, not only including the textual definition of terms, but also defining the type of data and its calculus process to be monitored for reporting, and to control the evolution of development condition. This clear, simple definition should help all involved parties to understand the data to be collected, their duty related to it and be able to undertake the appropriate actions for achieving the target, to improve the development of our country

Monitoring is not one of the strongest duties in management of public assets, as it was mentioned by UN on the advance report 2013 for MDG, Colombia is not the exception. That is why it is recommended that special attention be paid for the design and setting of the monitoring system, clear definition of leadership of it, do a detailed planning, meetings with stakeholder (entities involved on measuring); clear definition of functions related to the collection of data, thus as processing and analysis of it.

