

# Water and Sanitation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



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UN HABITAT



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



World Health Organization



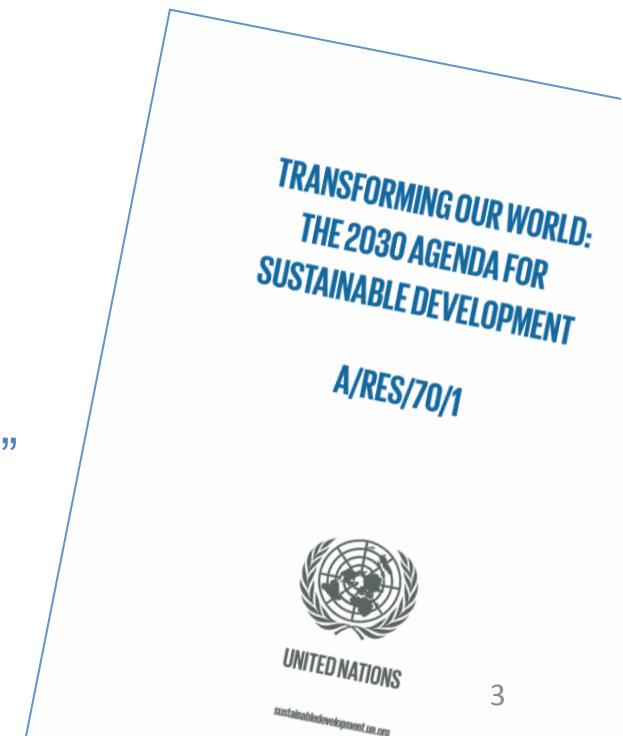
# Towards the 2030 Agenda

17 SDGs for people-planet-prosperity-peace-partnership



# Towards the 2030 Agenda

- Member States adopting the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, September 2015
  - “plan of action for people, planet and prosperity”
  - “All countries and all stakeholders ... will implement this plan”
  - “We are determined to take the bold and transformative steps ... to shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path”
  - “we pledge that no one will be left behind”



# The path to a dedicated comprehensive Sustainable water and sanitation goal

- JMP post-2015 working groups from 2012
- UN-Water Technical Advice for a comprehensive Water and Sanitation Goal 2014
- Champion Member States (e.g. The Swiss Position)
- + + +
- The most inclusive process in the history of the UN

# Water and Sanitation supports the achievement of many other goals



# **Water and sanitation at the core of sustainable development**

- Drinking water, sanitation and hygiene - pillars of human health and well-being
- Water for food, energy and industrial production - potentially conflicting use - integrated management
- Wastewater - water pollution - recycling and reuse
- Water for healthy ecosystems - improved resilience
- Climate change - shifts in water availability - water scarcity, flooding
- Risks related to famine, epidemics, migration, inequalities, political instability

# What's changed?

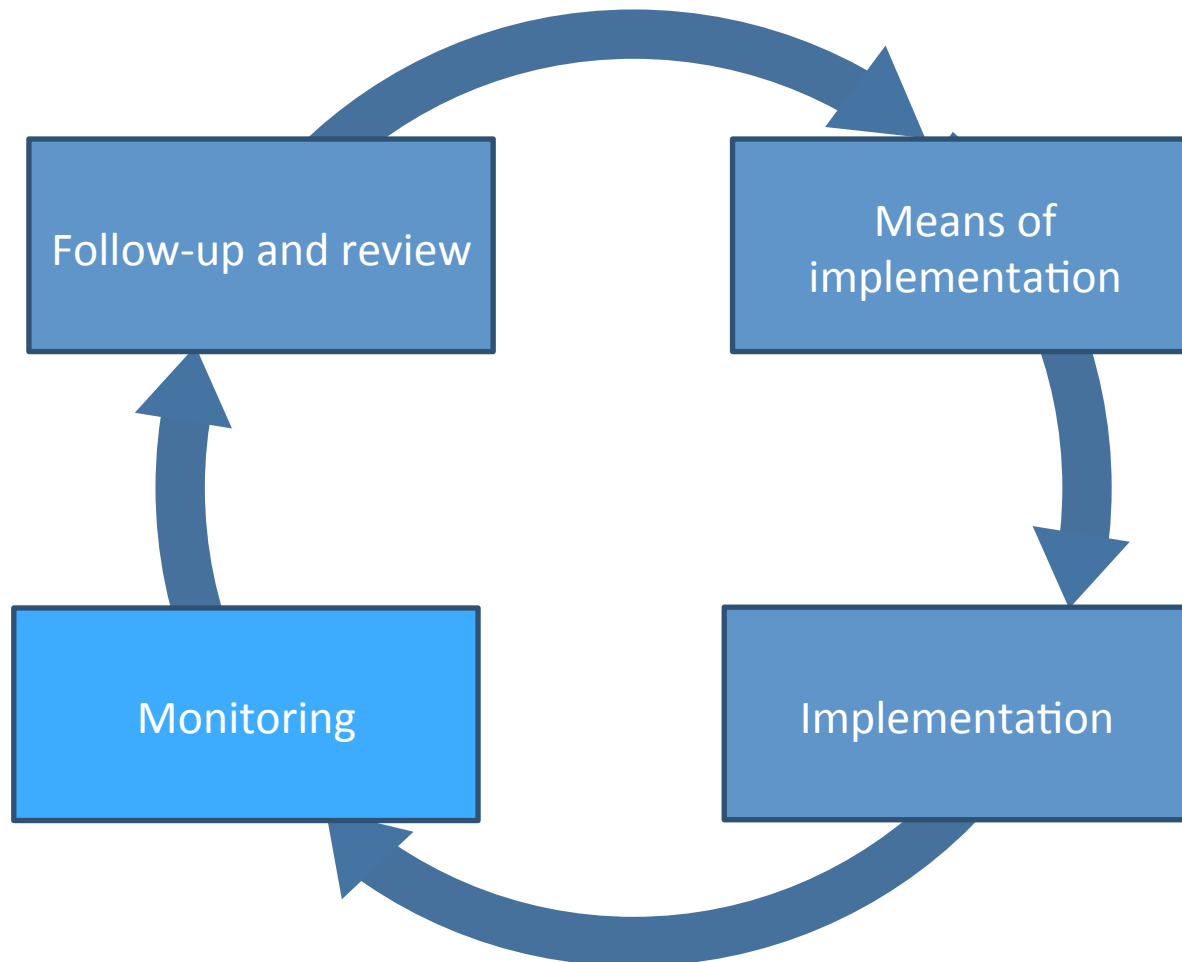
## MDGs

- 8 goals and 21 targets, focusing on poverty reduction
- Primarily relevant to low income countries
- 2 water and sanitation targets under MDG 7 on environmental sustainability
- 3 core indicators on drinking-water, sanitation and water resources
- Monitoring through household surveys

## SDGs

- 17 goals and 169 targets, focusing on the three pillars of sustainable development
- Relevant to all countries
- 8 water and sanitation targets under SDG 6 + 1 under SDG 11
- 11 + 1 core indicators
- Monitoring by national authorities, feeding into regional and global reporting

# Goals to outcomes: Making it happen



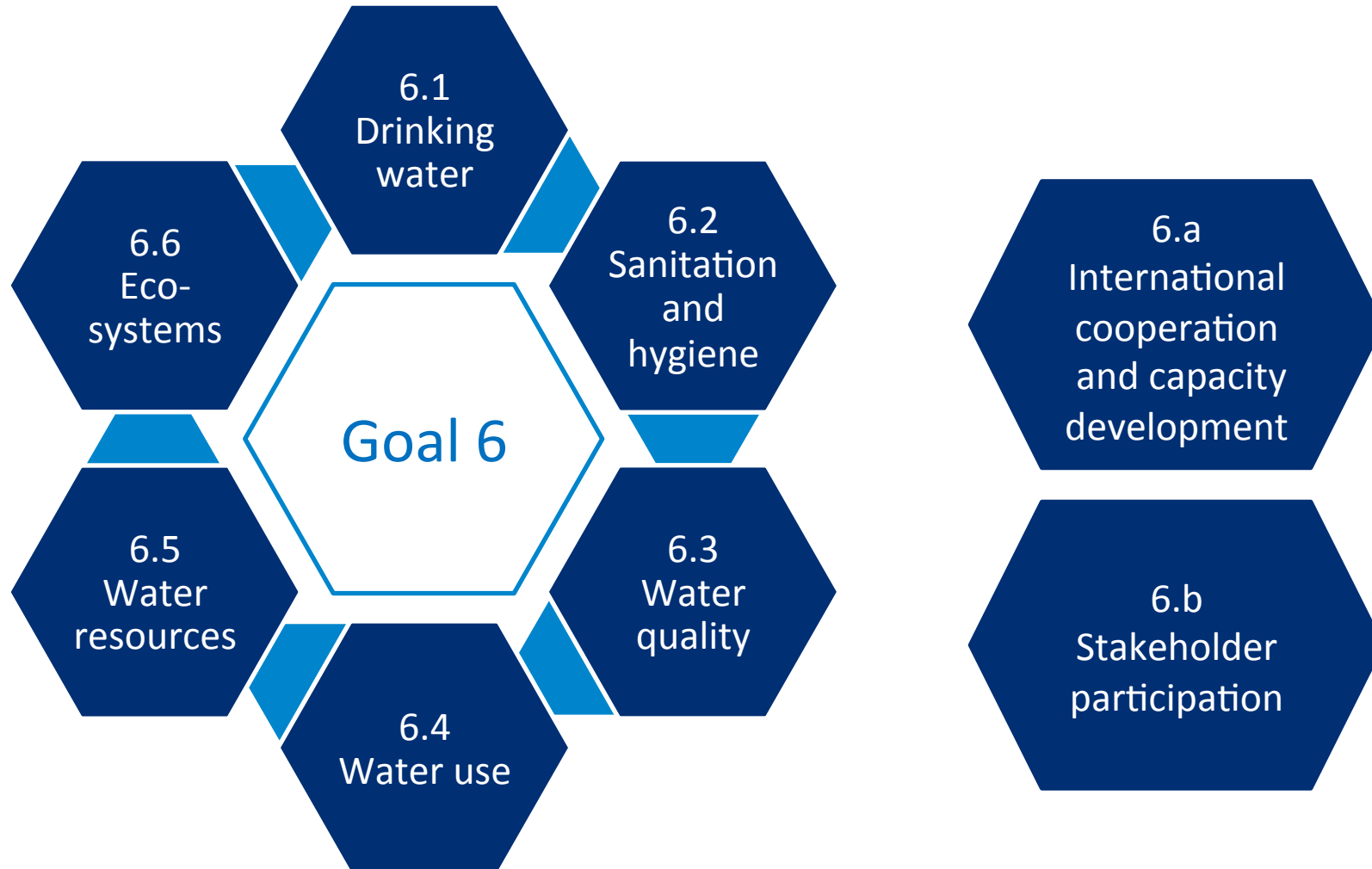


# A case for monitoring

- Data is the “lifeblood of decision-making and the raw material for accountability”
- Credible water sector data will maximise human, financial and natural resource use efficiency
- New technologies improving our capacity to collect, store, analyse, report and share data



# A Dedicated Water and Sanitation Goal



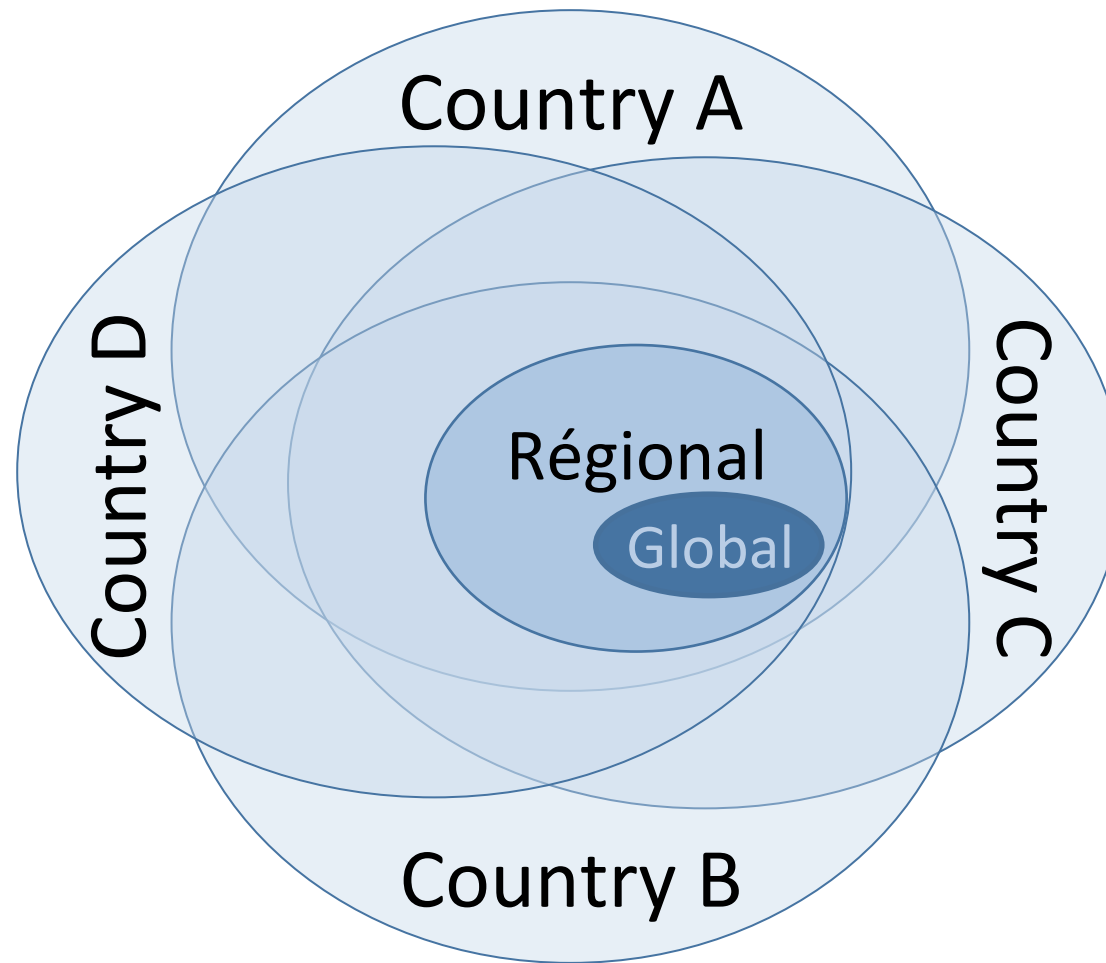
# Monitoring SDG 6 (global level)



# 11 + 1 Indicators

6.1.1	<i>Safely managed drinking water services</i>
6.2.1	<i>Safely managed sanitation</i> services, including a <i>handwashing</i> facility
6.3.1	Safely <i>treated wastewater</i>
6.3.2	<i>Ambient water quality</i> in water bodies
6.4.1	Change in <i>water use-efficiency</i> over time
6.4.2	Level of <i>water stress</i>
6.5.1	Degree of <i>integrated water resource management</i> implementation
6.5.2	<i>Transboundary basin areas</i> with an arrangement for water cooperation
6.6.1	Change in the extent of <i>water-related ecosystems</i> over time
6.a	<i>Water and sanitation ODA</i> as part of coordinated spending plans
6.b	<i>Participation of local communities</i> in water and sanitation management
11.5.1	Number of deaths <i>persons affected by disaster</i>

# Targets and indicators from National to global



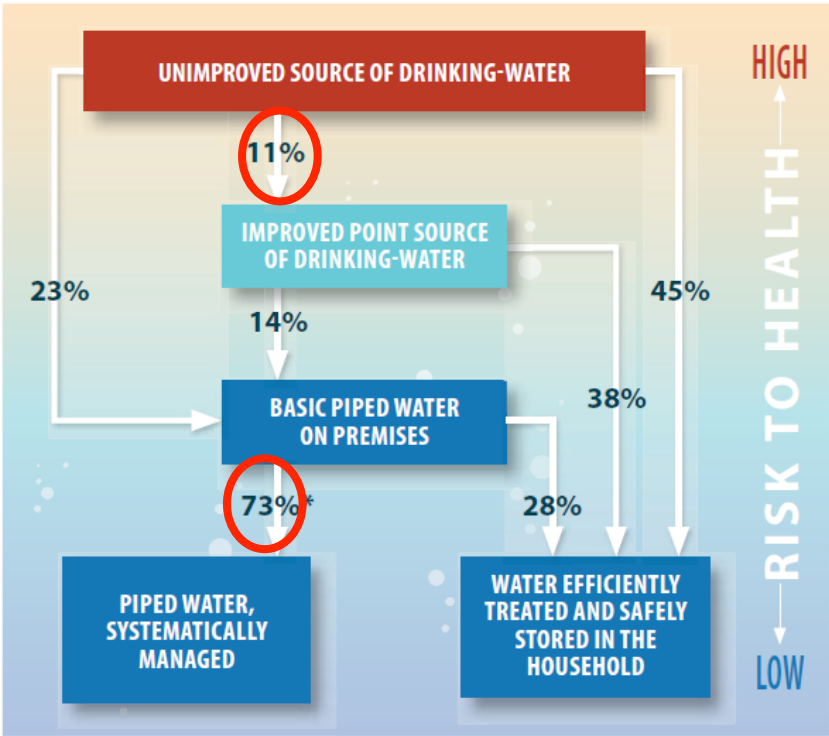
# The monitoring ladder

- Flexible methodologies for Member States to enter monitoring in line with national capacity and resources
  - start simple and advance progressively as capacity and resources increase
- Opportunities for combining various methods and data sources
  - direct measurements, surveys, remote sensing, estimates and literature reviews
  - short term: estimates and modelling to fill data gaps
  - long term: national monitoring to feed directly into global



# Why “safely managed” WASH matters for health

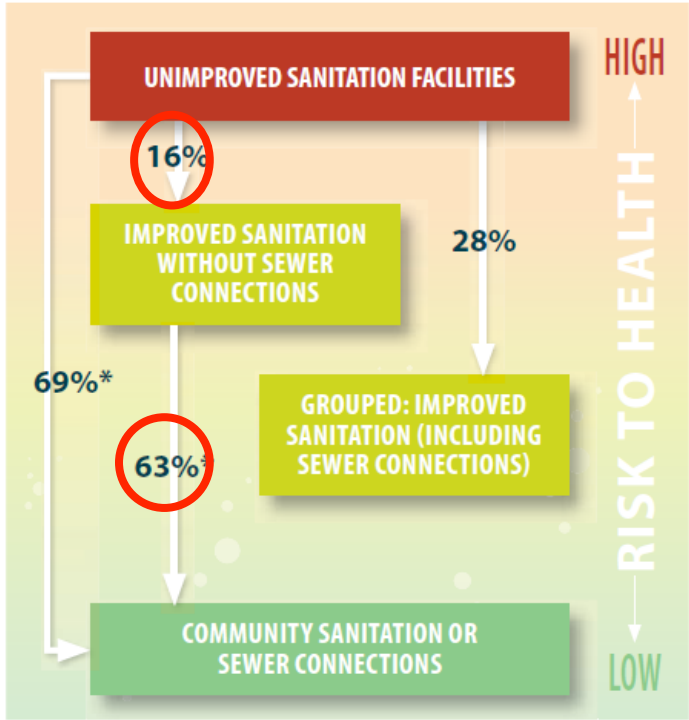
## Drinking-water



\* These estimates are based on limited evidence and should therefore be considered as preliminary and have not been used in the estimation of disease burden.

MDG “basic services”  
 ↓  
 SDG “safely managed”

## Sanitation



\* These estimates are based on limited evidence and should therefore be considered as preliminary, and have not been used in the current burden of disease estimate.

# SDG Target 6.1

**“By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all”**

Indicator 6.1.2 : Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Definition: Population using an improved drinking water source which is:

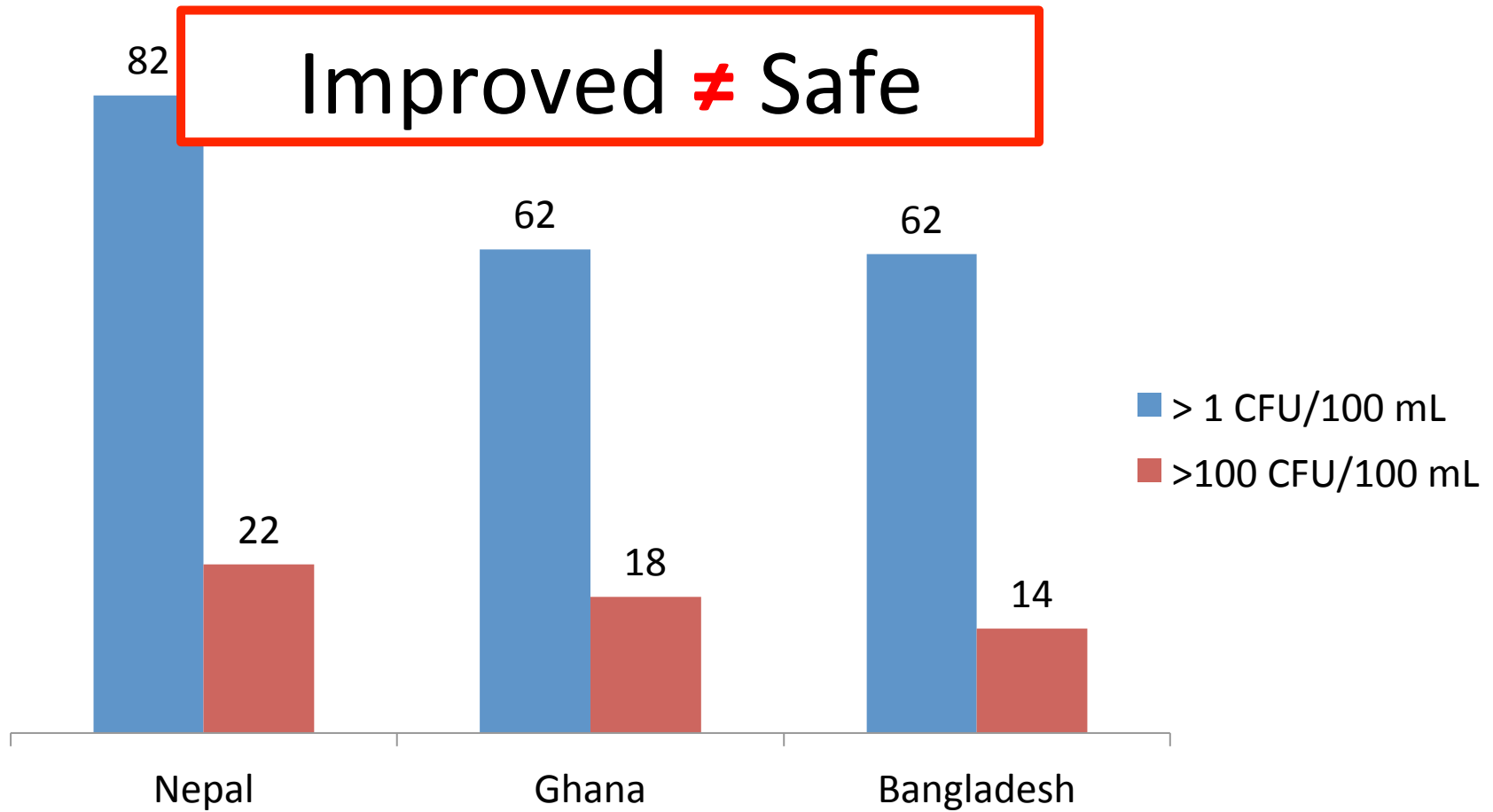
- located on premises (accessability)
- available when needed, (availability)
- free of faecal and priority chemical contamination (Quality)



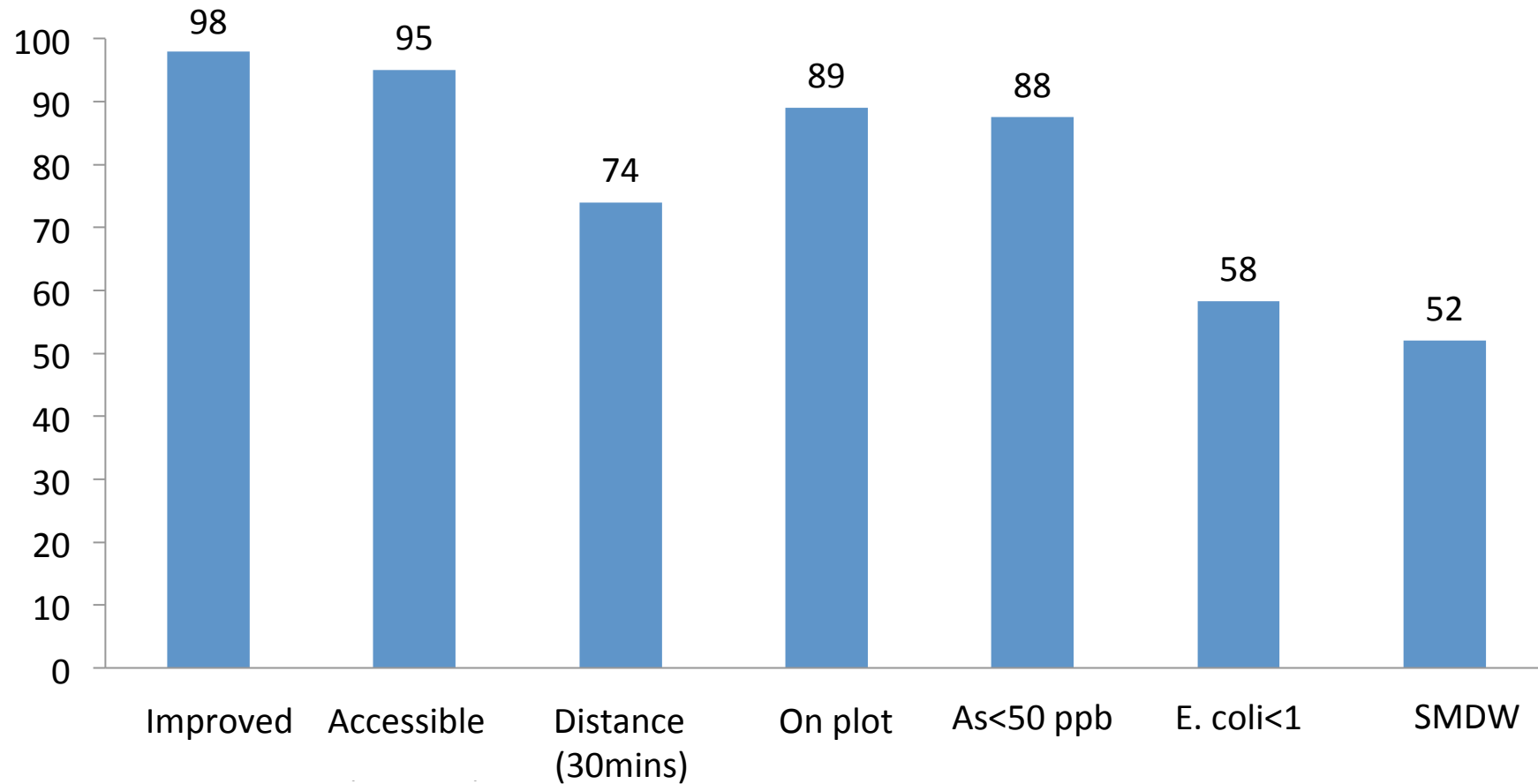


MDG/SDG	Service ladder	Progressive realization	Monitoring ladder
SDG 6.1	Safely managed drinking water	On premises, available when needed and meets water quality standards	All developed countries, and some developing countries
MDG continuity	Basic water	Improved facility within 30 minutes round trip collection time	Most developing and some developed countries report
	Unimproved water	Facility which does not protect against contamination	Most developing and some developed countries report
	No service	Surface water	All countries report (applies to developing countries)
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## E. coli in household water



# Bangladesh example: safely managed drinking-water (MICS 2012/13)



# Where will the data come from?

Criterion	Household Surveys	Regulatory authorities
<b>Availability</b>	Now: What people report using New? Is water always available from your main drinking water source?	Coverage Hours of service (piped)
<b>Accessibility</b>	Now: What people report using New? Has there been any time in the last month when you have not been able to access water when needed?	Maximum distance/ travel time Household connections (piped supplies)
<b>Quality</b>	New: Water quality testing in household surveys	Compliance with national norms, WSPs

Affordability

# Inequalities

- The indicators can be broken down by income level, gender, age, race, ethnicity, immigration status, disability, geographic location or other characteristics, in accordance with fundamental principles of official statistics.

## SDG 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*”

- Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water

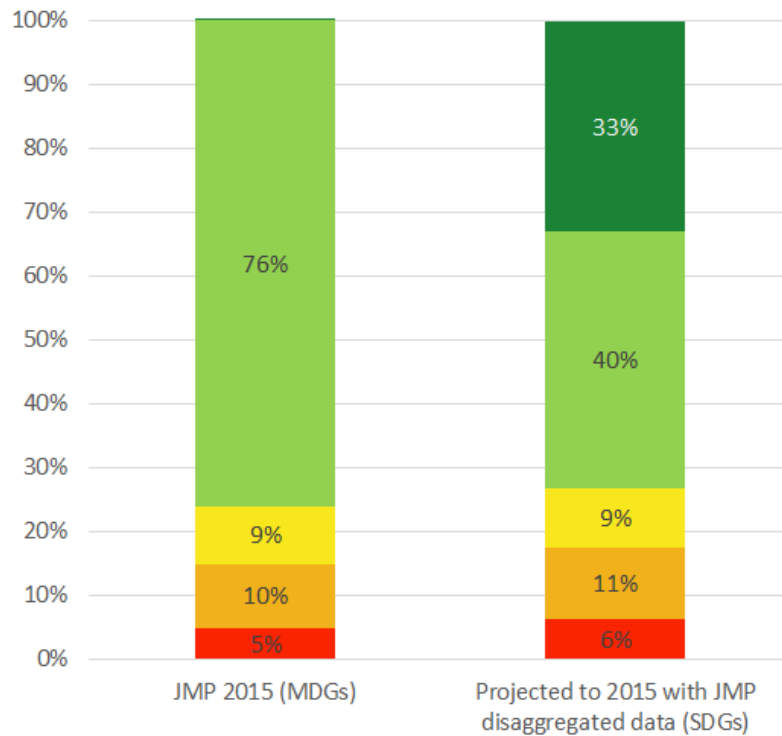


MDG/SDG	Service ladder	Progressive realization	Monitoring ladder
SDG 6.2	Safely managed sanitation	Going beyond hygienic separation of excreta from human contact , including transport and treatment	All developed countries, some developing countries
MDG-type	Basic sanitation	Private basic sanitation	Most developing and some developed countries report
	Shared sanitation	Improved sanitation	Most developing and some developed countries report
	Unimproved sanitation	Fixed point defecation	All countries report (applies to developing countries)
	No service	Open defecation	All countries report (applies to some countries)

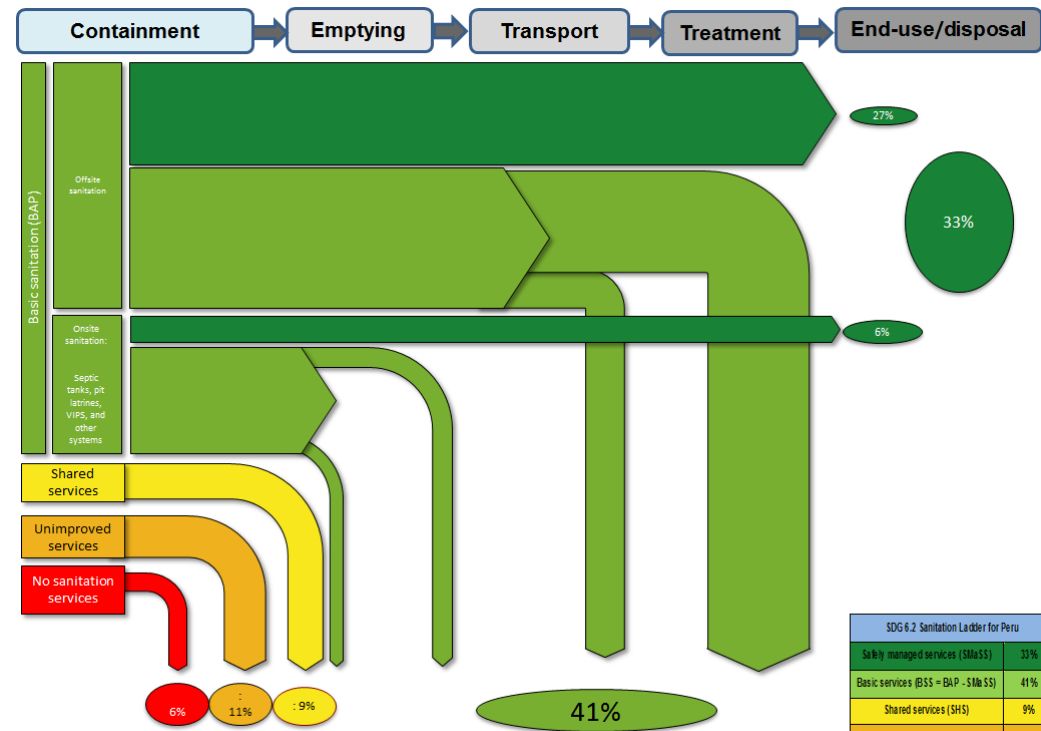


# Safely managed Sanitation and wastewater

Comparing MDG & SDG 6.2 Framework



- Safely managed services (SMASS)
- Basic services (BSS = MDGs improved)
- Shared services (SHS)
- Unimproved services (USS)
- No sanitation services (NSS)



SDG 6.2 Sanitation Ladder for Peru	
Safely managed services (SMASS)	33%
Basic services (BSS = BAP - SMASS)	41%
Shared services (SHS)	9%
Unimproved services (USS)	11%
No sanitation services (NSS)	6%



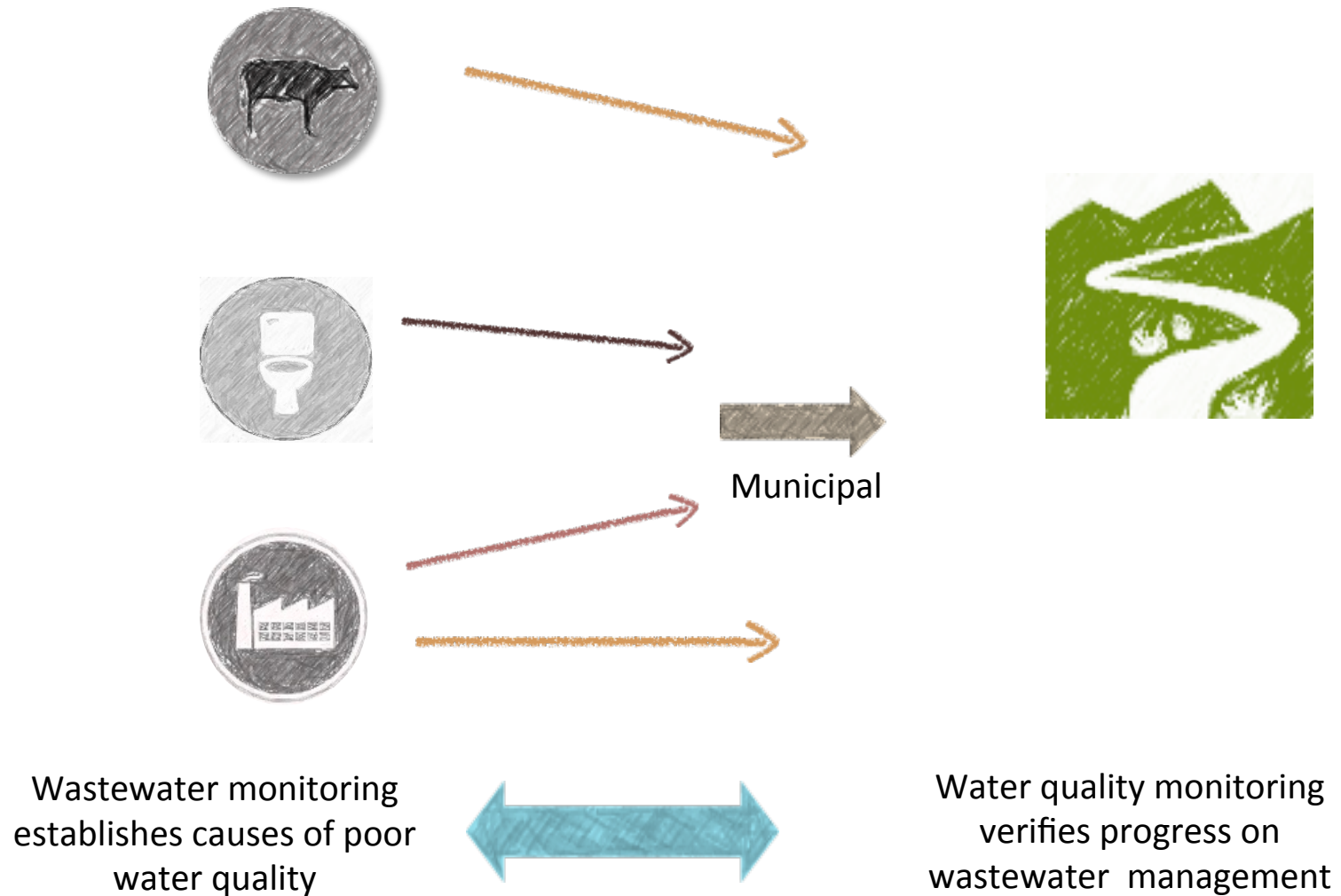
# SDG Target 6.3

“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”

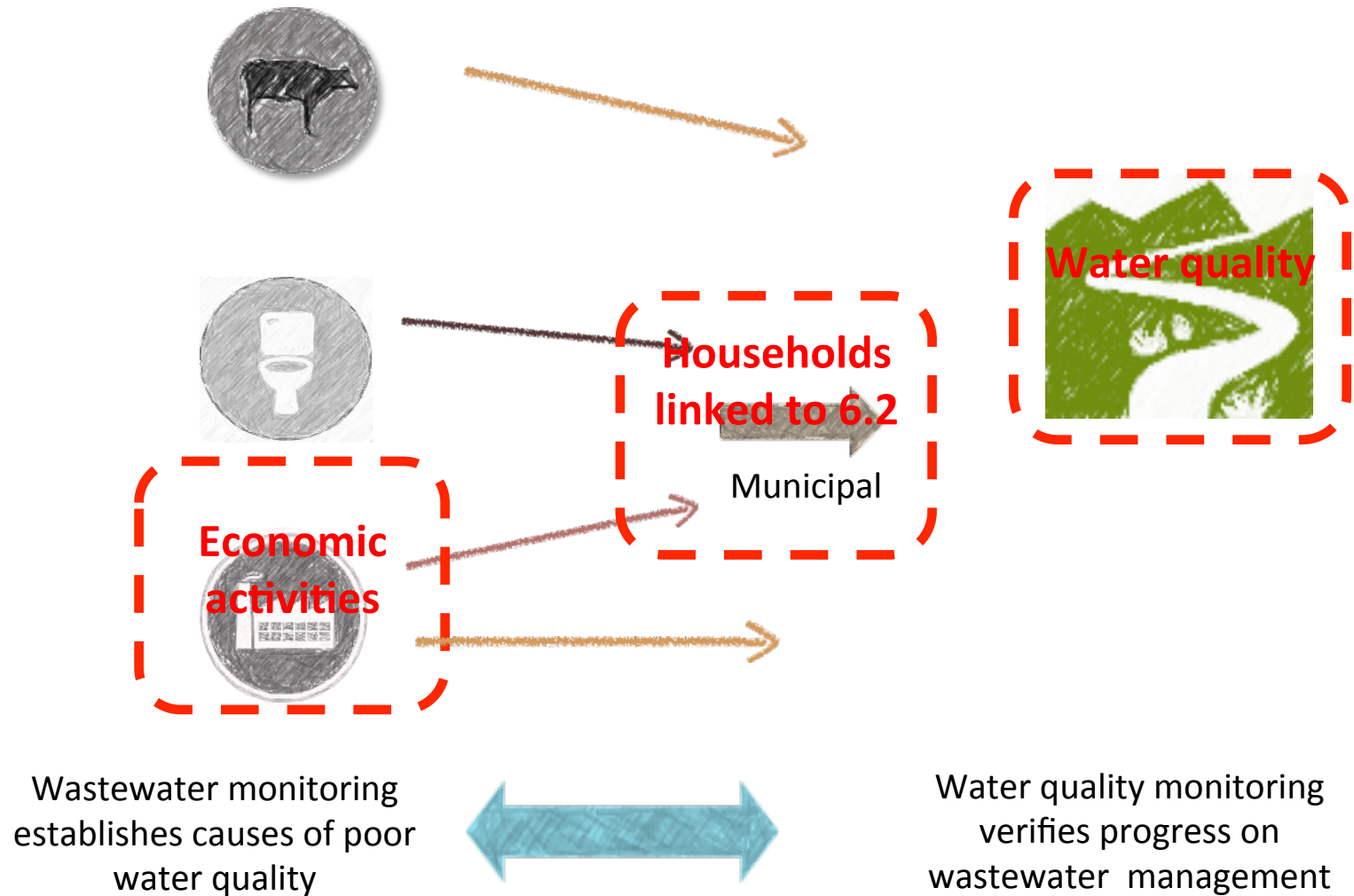
1. Proportion of wastewater safely treated
2. Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality



# Components of target 6.3



# Components of target 6.3



## Target 6.2: Sanitation and hygiene

*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*

Population using safely managed sanitation services **including a handwashing facility with soap and water**

Standard question in MICS and DHS since 2009

- Observation by survey teams
- Data available from 50+ countries

Lead: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme

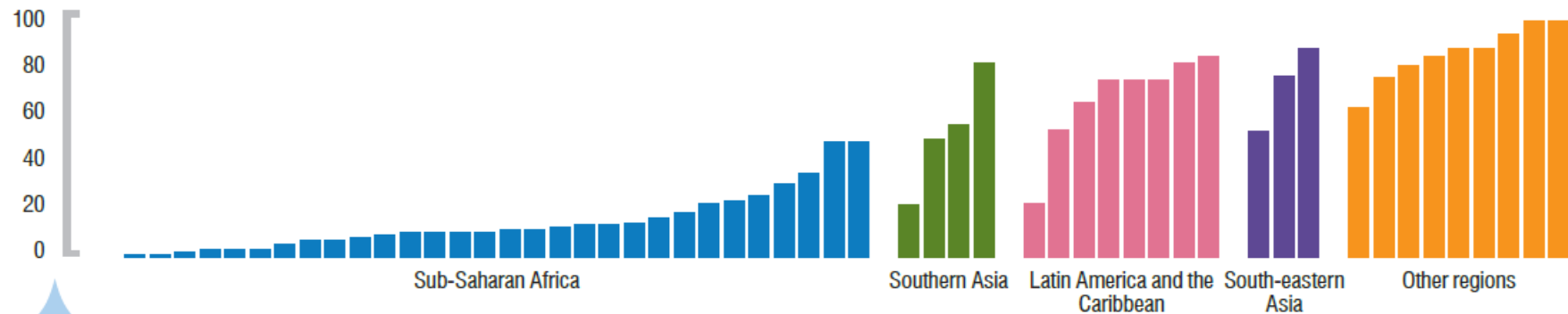
**Accessibility**

**Availability**

## Target 6.2: Sanitation and hygiene

*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*

Emerging data on handwashing show that the presence of facilities with water and soap varies widely between countries and regions



**Fig.40** Proportion of the population with a handwashing facility with soap and water (2009-2014)

# SDG target 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*”

- Change in water use efficiency over time
- Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources





# SDG target 6.5

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

- Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
- Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation



# SDG target 6.6

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

- Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time





# SDG target 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”

- Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan



## SDG target 6.b

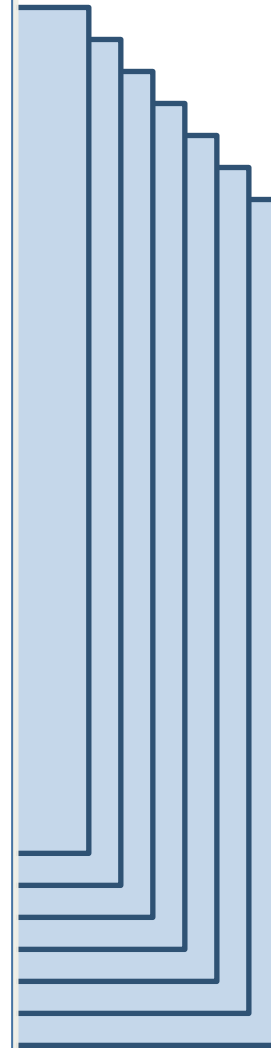
“Support and *strengthen the participation of local communities* in improving water and sanitation management”

- Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

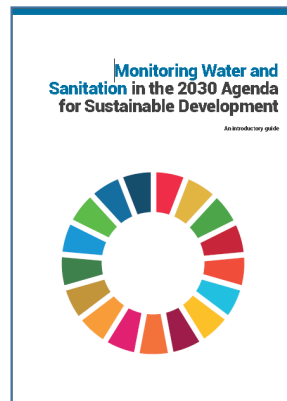


# Monitoring Water and Sanitation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

An introductory guide



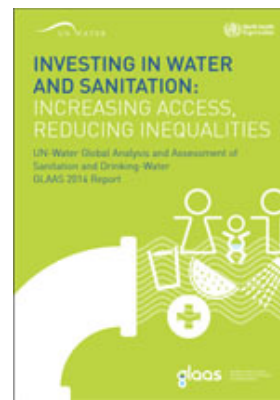
# Thank you



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