Achieving the SDG WASH targets

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Billions gained access during the MDGs...
...but major inequalities persist

- By residence
- By wealth
- By ethnicity/language
- By disability
- By level of service
What do the SDGs mean for WASH?

- SDGs are a more ambitious universal agenda – but they are achievable!
  - Drinking-water quality, faecal sludge management, personal hygiene, WASH in institutions, including schools and health care facilities
  - Achieving the SDG targets for WASH will have positive effects in health, education, climate resilience and building sustainable cities
  - Need to find a balance between safely managed services and leaving no one behind
Measures to extend services to poor populations

**VULNERABLE GROUPS ARE STILL BEING LEFT BEHIND**

70% of countries have specific plans to reach low-income communities with WASH.

However, only an estimated 25% of WASH aid was spent on basic systems for unserved people, particularly in rural areas.
## The SDG ambition raises the bar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SDG Ambition</th>
<th>Safely managed</th>
<th>Basic</th>
<th>Limited</th>
<th>Unimproved</th>
<th>No service</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drinking water from an improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination</strong></td>
<td>Use of an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated offsite</td>
<td>Use of an improved facility which is not shared with other households</td>
<td>Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households</td>
<td>Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.</td>
<td>Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Basic**
- Drinking water from an improved source provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing

**Limited**
- Drinking water from an improved source where collection time exceeds over 30 minutes for a roundtrip to collect water, including queuing

**Unimproved**
- Drinking water from unprotected dug wells or unprotected springs

**No service**
- Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel

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**Open defecation**
- Disposal of human faeces in fields, forest, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or with solid waste
An acceleration is needed to eliminate open defecation by 2030

Population practising open defecation (millions)
Basic with quality: We need to make sure drinking water is safe

- Piped water supply: 88
- Rainwater harvesting: 70
- Boreholes: 63
- Protected springs: 58
- Protected dug wells: 55
- Unprotected springs: 40
- Unprotected dug wells: 25
- Surface water: 0

Proportion of sources with no detectable faecal indicator bacteria

- Bangladesh: 87 (51), Nepal: 91 (17), Ghana: 93 (48), Congo: 96 (56)
Not all countries have managed to narrow the gaps

Reductions in rural open defecation have been primarily among the richest in Southern Asia, except in Bangladesh

Use of improved drinking water sources among the poorest is catching up with the richest in rural areas of Latin America
Safely Managed Drinking Water and ‘Basic Plus’

![Graph showing the improvement in drinking water sources and within 30 minutes.](image-url)
Progress since Addis Ababa, Ministerial meeting (March 2016) and moving forward

• Need strategies for not leaving anyone behind
  • Safely managed systems and “basic plus”
• Need to strengthen the sector
  • SWA Collaborative Behaviours
  • Building Blocks
• Support national monitoring of inequalities linked to global monitoring through JMP and GLAAS
The SDGs are achievable

Targets in the Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) - to reach everyone with WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene) by 2030 - are ambitious. But they're crucial to the overarching aim to eradicate extreme poverty. Today, there are gaps between aspiration and reality.
Targeting the disadvantaged

> 70%
Countries have universal access policy with measures for poor populations

< 60%
Countries specifically monitor progress of populations living in poverty

< 30%
Countries consistently apply finance measures to reduce rich-poor disparity

Use of improved drinking water sources among the poorest is catching up with the richest in rural areas of Latin America.

MDG efforts:
- Failure to identify, plan and monitor efforts for "disadvantaged groups"

MDG results:
- Richer populations often benefit first, widening inequality
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<th>MDG/SDG</th>
<th>Service ladder</th>
<th>Progressive realization</th>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 6.1</td>
<td>Safely managed drinking water</td>
<td>Improved facility located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG-type</td>
<td>Basic water</td>
<td>Improved facility within 30 minutes round trip collection time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unimproved water</td>
<td>Unimproved facility which does not protect against contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No service</td>
<td>Surface water</td>
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<tr>
<td>SDG 6.2</td>
<td>Safely managed sanitation</td>
<td>Private basic sanitation, with safe storage or treatment of excreta, onsite or offsite, and Including handwashing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDG-type</td>
<td>Basic sanitation</td>
<td>Private basic sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Shared sanitation</td>
<td>Improved sanitation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unimproved sanitation</td>
<td>Fixed point defecation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No service</td>
<td>Open defecation</td>
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</table>

Developed

Developing

World Health Organization

JMP | WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation
Safely Managed Sanitation

- Improved sanitation: 70
- Basic sanitation: 60
Where do we go from here?

- Need strategies for not leaving anyone behind
  - Safely managed systems and “basic plus”
- Need to strengthen the sector
  - SWA Collaborative Behaviours
  - Building Blocks
- Support national monitoring of inequalities linked to global monitoring through JMP and GLAAS
No health without hygiene

Testing the waters