

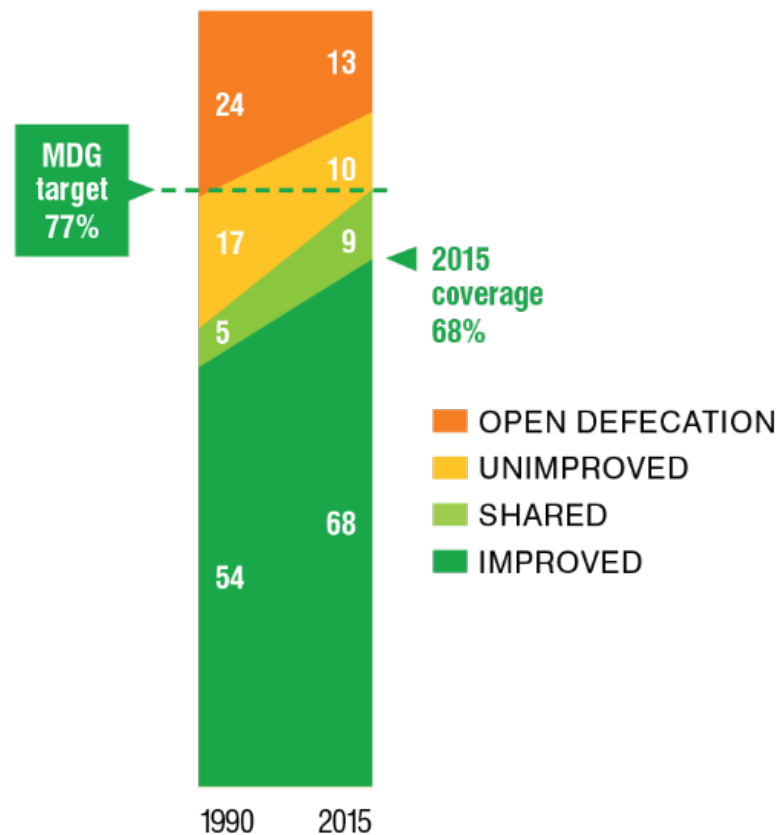
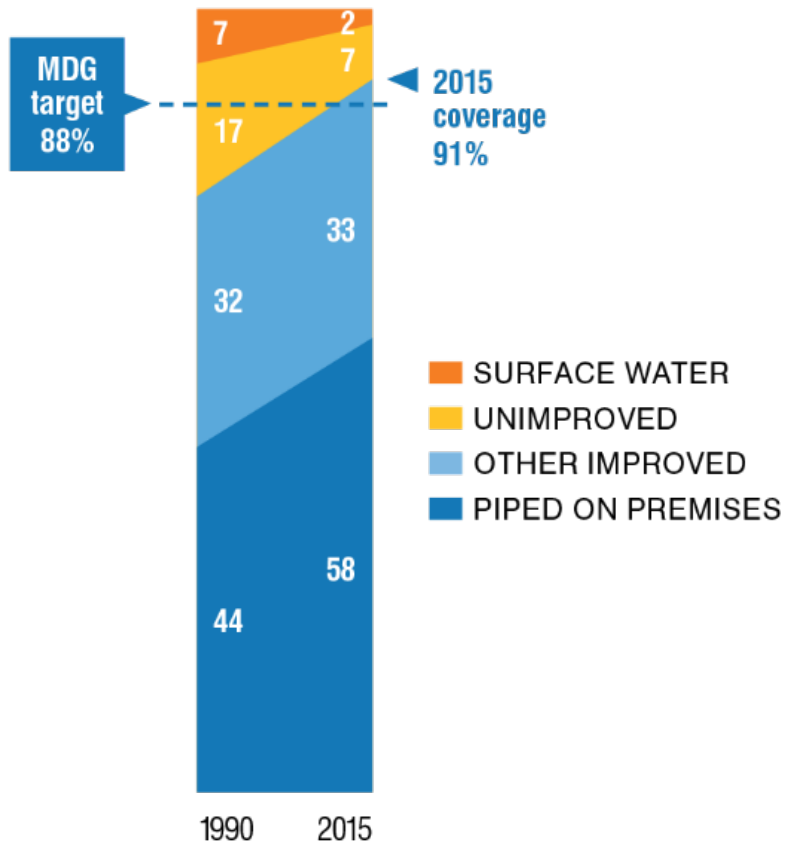
Achieving the SDG WASH targets

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Billions gained access during the MDGs...



...but major inequalities persist



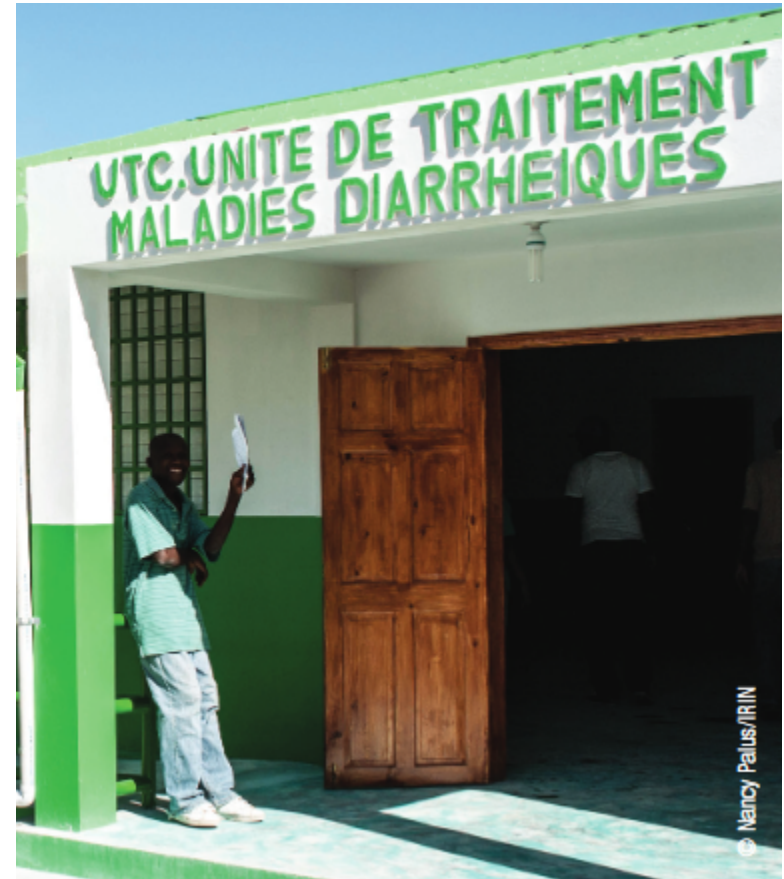
- By residence
- By wealth
- By ethnicity/language
- By disability
- By level of service



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



SANITATION

WATER

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.

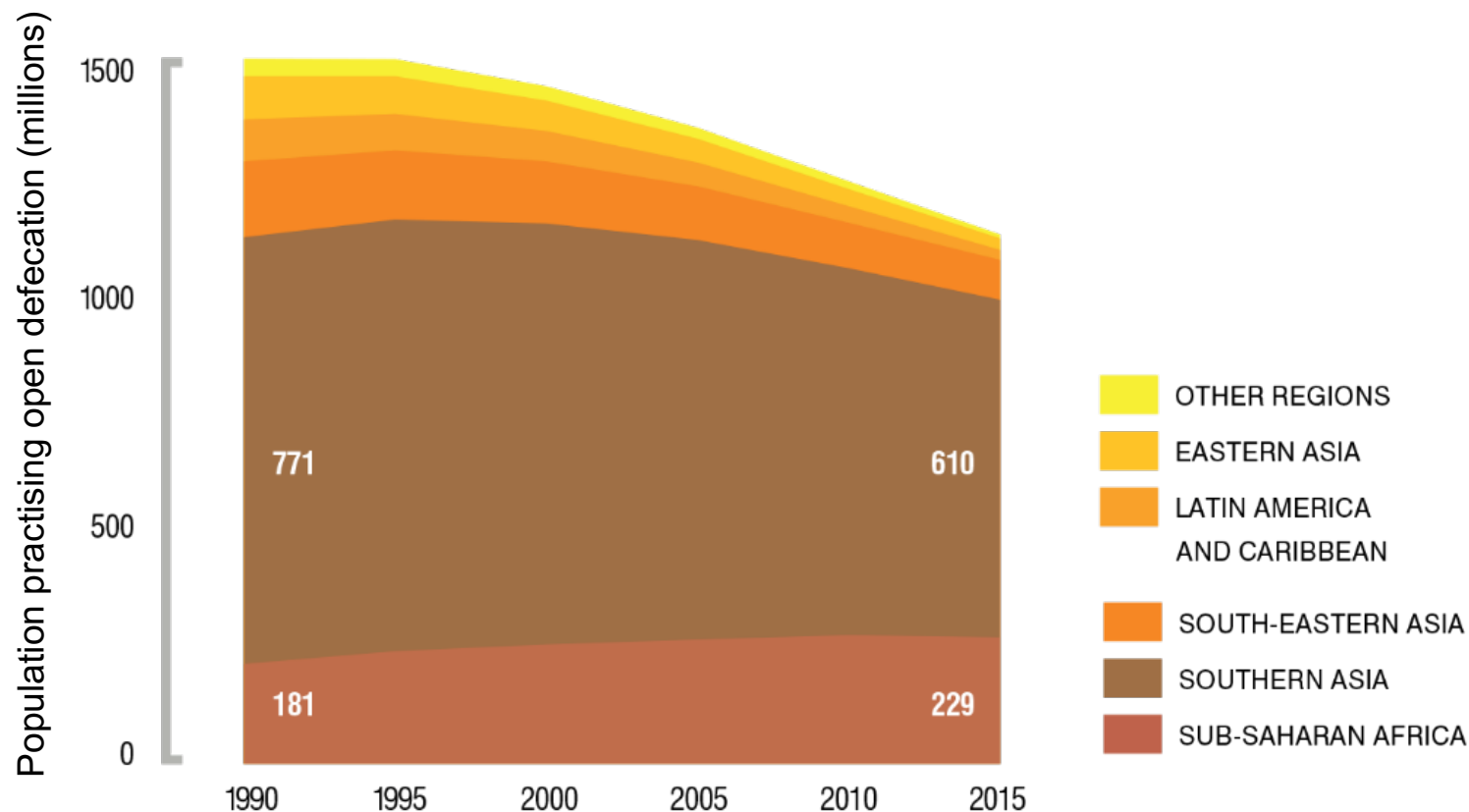
- 80–100%
- 60–79%
- 40–59%
- 0–39%

The SDG ambition raises the bar

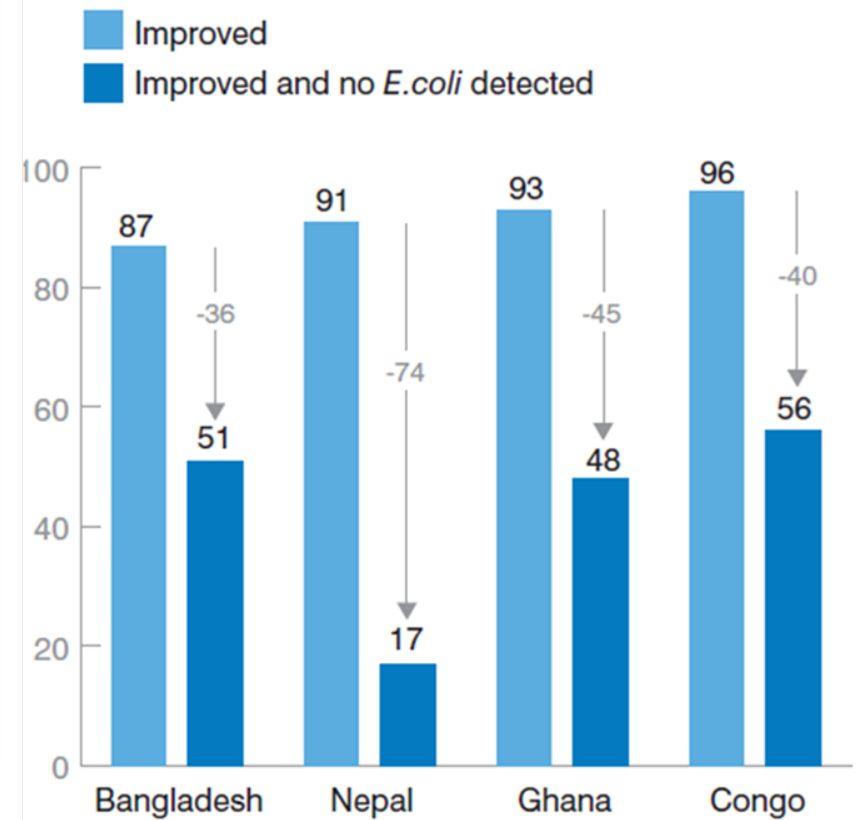
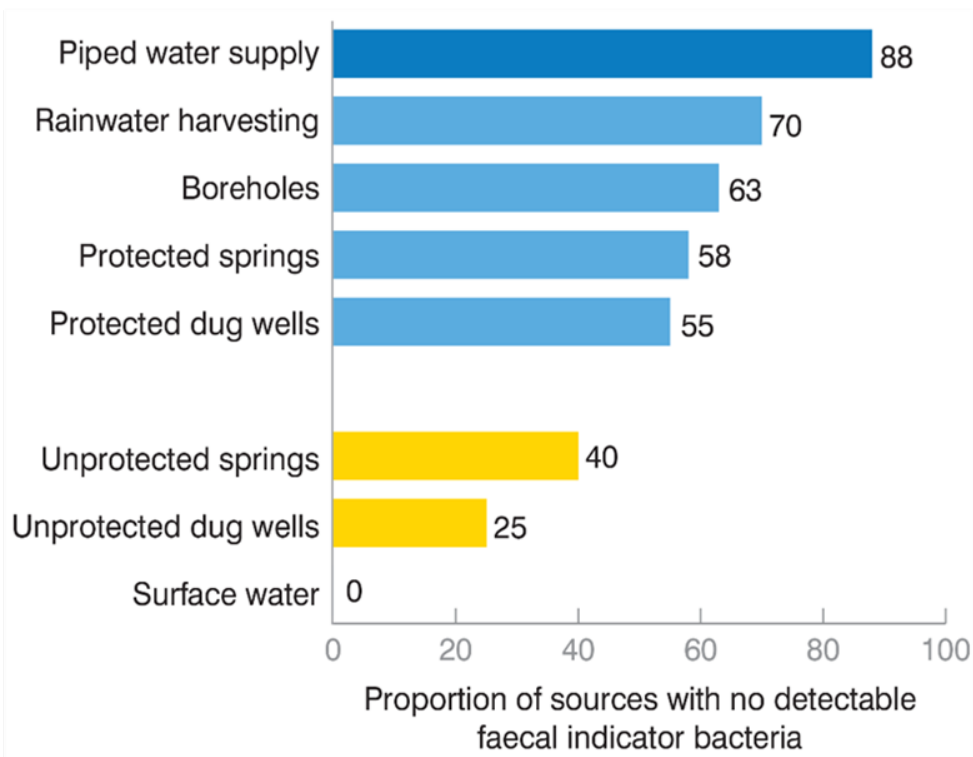


SDG Ambition	Safely managed Drinking water from an improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from fecal and priority chemical contamination	Safely managed Use of an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated offsite
	Basic Drinking water from an improved source provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing	Basic Use of an improved facility which is not shared with other households
	Limited Drinking water from an improved source where collection time exceeds over 30 minutes for a roundtrip to collect water, including queuing	Limited Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
	Unimproved Drinking water from unprotected dug wells or unprotected springs	Unimproved Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines.
	No service Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel	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



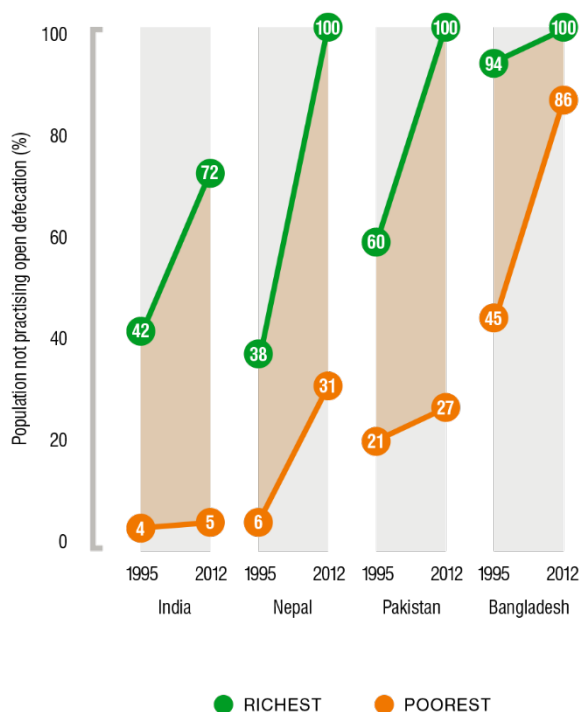
Basic with quality: We need to make sure drinking water is safe



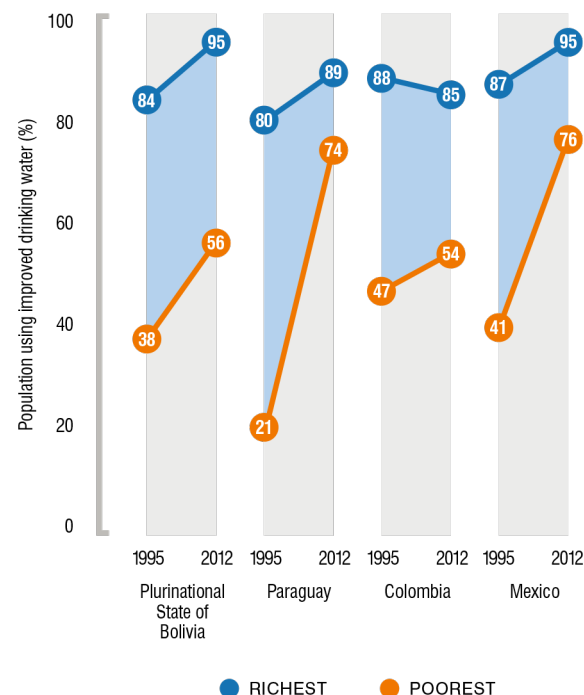
Not all countries have managed to narrow the gaps



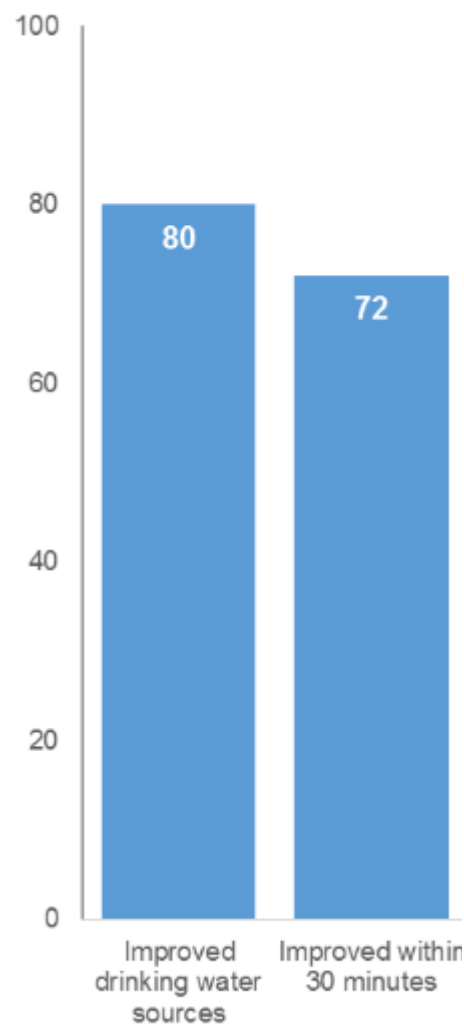
Reductions in rural open defecation have been primarily among the richest in Southern Asia, except in Bangladesh



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'



- Surface water
- Unimproved
- Limited service
- Basic service
- Safely-managed

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



FINANCING WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL: THE CURRENT GAPS

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

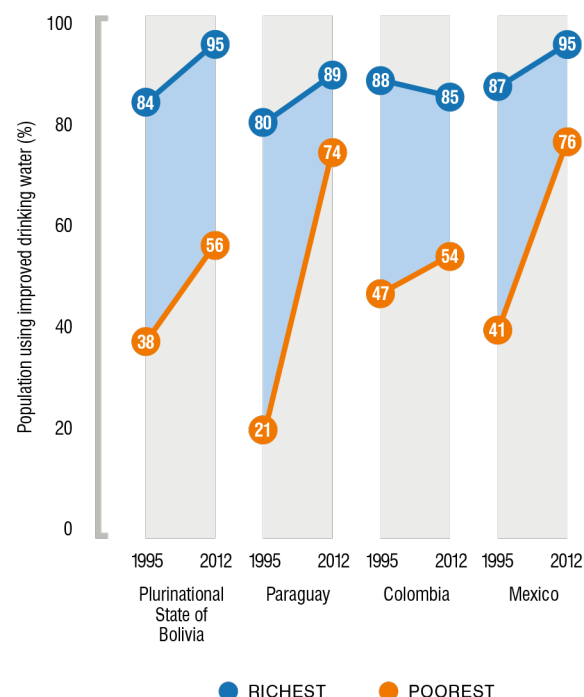
< 30%

Countries consistently apply finance measures to reduce rich-poor disparity

	World Bank income group	Number of countries
SANITATION	All responding countries	74
	Low income	15
	Lower middle income	29
	Upper middle income	26
WATER	All responding countries	74
	Low income	15
	Lower middle income	29
	Upper middle income	26

GOVERNANCE	MONITORING	FINANCE
Policies and plans have specific measures to reach poor populations	Progress in extending service provision to poor populations is tracked and reported	Specific measures in the financing plan to target resources to poor populations are consistently applied
74%	47%	19%
73%	33%	7%
66%	48%	10%
85%	58%	27%
74%	55%	27%
73%	53%	20%
66%	48%	14%
85%	69%	38%

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

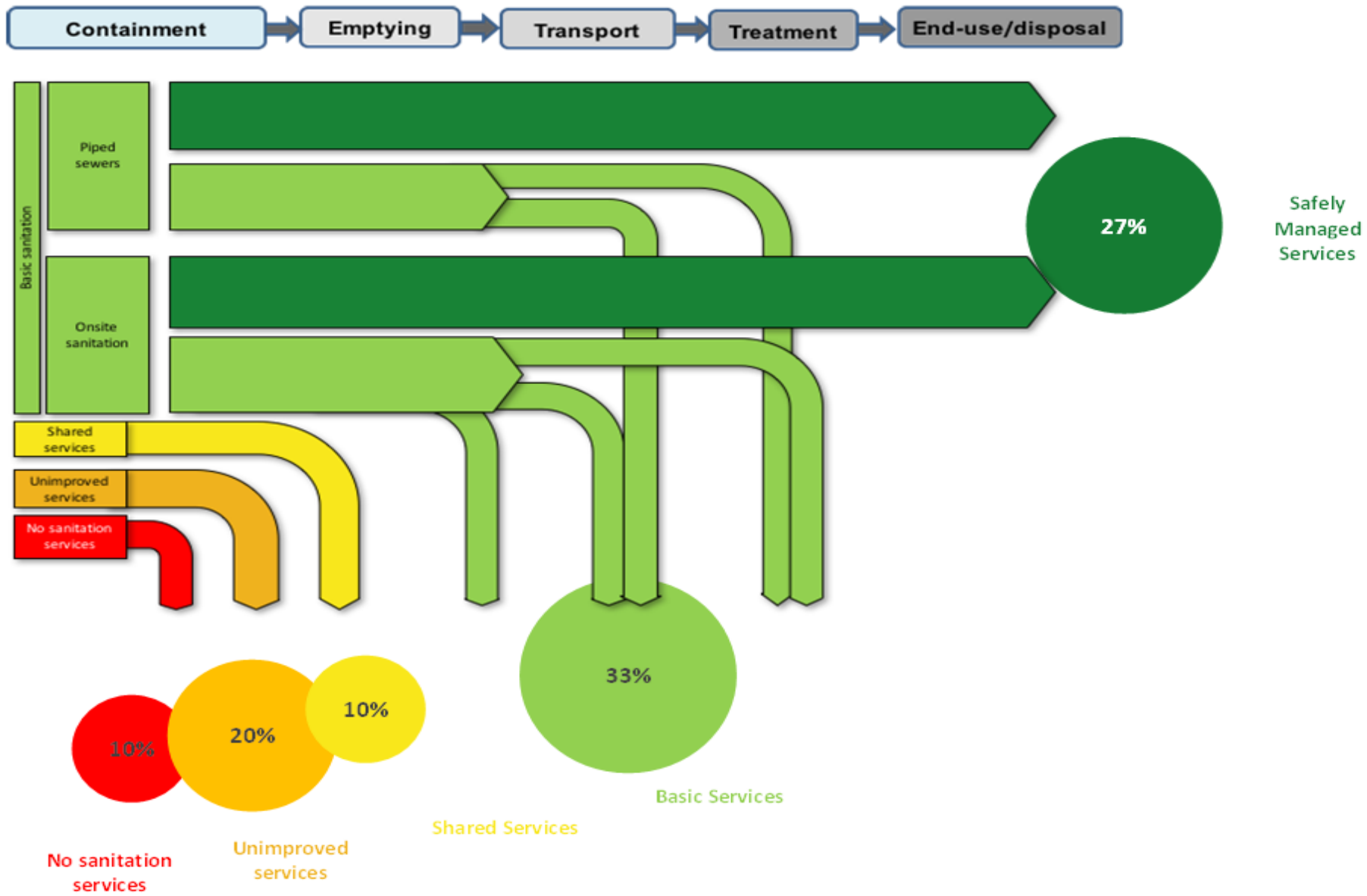
MDG/SDG	Service ladder	Progressive realization
SDG 6.1	Safely managed drinking water	Improved facility located on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination
MDG-type	Basic water	Improved facility within 30 minutes round trip collection time
	Unimproved water	Unimproved facility which does not protect against contamination
	No service	Surface water

Developed

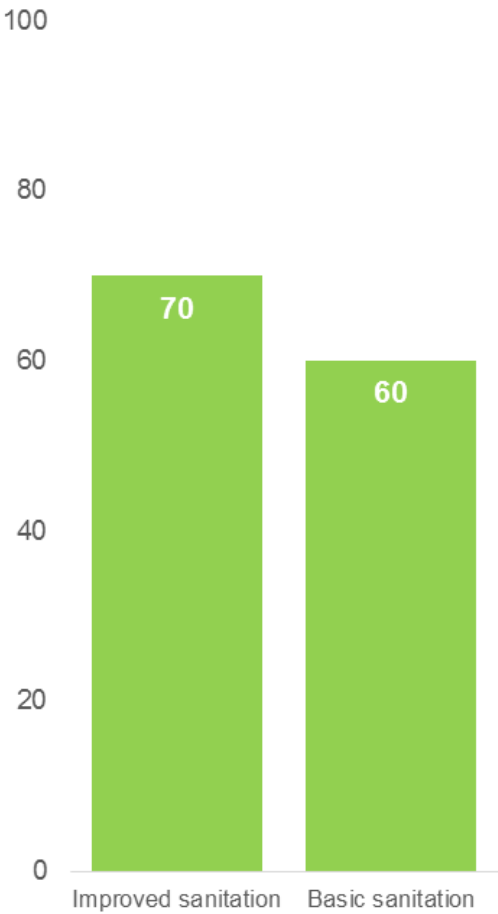
Developing

MDG/SDG	Service ladder	Progressive realization
SDG 6.2	Safely managed sanitation	Private basic sanitation, with safe storage or treatment of excreta, onsite or offsite, and including handwashing
MDG-type	Basic sanitation	Private basic sanitation
	Shared sanitation	Improved sanitation
	Unimproved sanitation	Fixed point defecation
	No service	Open defecation





Safely Managed Sanitation



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

