Sustainable Development Goal 6
Implications for Future WASH Programming

Mark Ellery | 1st August, 2017
Sustainable Development Goal 6

1. No Poverty
2. No Hunger
3. Good Health
4. Quality Education
5. Gender Equality
6. Clean Water and Sanitation
7. Renewable Energy
8. Good Jobs and Economic Growth
9. Innovation and Infrastructure
10. Reduced Inequalities
11. Sustainable Cities and Communities
12. Responsible Consumption
13. Climate Action
14. Life Below Water
15. Life on Land
16. Peace and Justice
17. Partnerships for the Goals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1</td>
<td>Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1</td>
<td>Wastewater safely treated** (WHO, UN-Habitat)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.2</td>
<td>Good ambient water quality** (UNEP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.1</td>
<td>Water use efficiency** (FAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.2</td>
<td>Level of water stress* (FAO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.1</td>
<td>Integrated water resources management (UNEP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.2</td>
<td>Transboundary basin area with water cooperation** (UNECE, UNESCO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6.1</td>
<td>Water-related ecosystems** (UNEP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1</td>
<td>Water- and sanitation-related ODA that is part of a government coordinated spending plan (WHO, UNEP, OECD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6.1</td>
<td>Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Integrating monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets (GEMI)**
Water MDG Progress in 19*CS WASH Fund Countries

- 89% access to an improved water source in the 19 countries supported by the CS WASH Fund in 2015
- Surpassed the MDG target of 84.4% for the 19 countries
- MDG water target met by 12 of the 19 countries
- Relatively more progress in access to an improved source in rural areas (22%) versus urban areas (5%)
- More absolute progress in urban areas more than doubling the number of people with improved access.
Children <5 Wasting Status in 19*CS WASH Fund Countries

WASTING IN CHILDREN <5
• Acute undernutrition characterized by low weight-for-height
• Significant increase in risk of mortality for a child
• Burden on the public health costs of a nation

INSPITE OF AN INCREASE IN FOOD SECURITY & IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER & SANITATION Since 1990 ...
• Global rates of <5 child wasting in low and middle income countries has been static (slight decline from 9% - 8%)
• While the U5MR has halved (& deaths due to diarrhoea more than halved), incidence of diarrhoea in u5 children has been static (slight decline of 3.4 - 2.9 episodes/year).

Today ...
• 7 of the 19 CS WASH Countries, have wasting rates >10% (classified as a public health emergency)
• More than half of all wasted children live in South Asia
# The Challenge of the Drinking Water SDG 6.1

## Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped onto premises</td>
<td>Halving those without access is biased against the hard to reach (i.e. the poor &amp; disabled)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>Improved facilities are not necessarily safe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unimproved</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td></td>
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## Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piped onto premises</td>
<td>Water on premises, available when needed and free of faecal &amp; priority contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved</td>
<td>Add a ‘safely managed’ category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other unimproved</td>
<td>Add a ‘limited’ category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>Add a ‘safe &amp; affordable drinking water for all’</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

## Target the universal & equitable access to safe & affordable drinking water for all (i.e. the poor & disabled)
SDG Definitions

**Safely managed**
Drinking water from an improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority contamination

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

**Limited**
Drinking water from improved sources which require over 30 minutes for a round trip including queuing

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

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

SDG Drinking Water Ladder in 19*CS WASH Fund Countries

- **Unimproved (11%)**
- **Basic (<87%)**
- **Limited (<87%)**
- **Safely managed (? %)**
  - ?? % on premises
  - ?? % secure
  - ?? % safe

Health Benefits

Market mechanisms

Ensure compliance

Community mechanisms

Costs

No service (2%)

Unimproved (11%)
## Safely Managed Water & Community Management

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Management</th>
<th>Current Solution</th>
<th>Problem with the solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Communities aren’t a legal entity = unlimited liability</td>
<td>Liabilities for water failures are neither defined nor assigned</td>
<td>Impossible to ensure all water services are safely managed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities cannot legally own water assets</td>
<td>Community water assets do not enter the public asset register</td>
<td>Public funded water assets are ‘written off’ as having zero value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities cannot legally own the rights to land</td>
<td>Land bearing water assets are donated but land rights can’t be transferred to a community</td>
<td>The ‘rights of the pipes’ are not secured with the land with the responsible community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities cannot legally trade</td>
<td>Two people open a joint account on behalf of the community</td>
<td>Individuals own the bank balance on behalf of the community</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities don’t have an external system of appeal</td>
<td>Communities are empowered to resolve their disputes internally</td>
<td>The excluded must appeal to those who excluded them!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To ensure safely managed WASH services for all … governments must be able to define and assign liabilities for quality of service failures!
Implications of SDG 6.1 on Water Supply Models

“underpricing water often brings it into the realm of rent seeking and politics, leaving the poor outside the ambit of service delivery”  
Junaid Ahmed, Senior Director, World Bank

Public Subsidy Model

Build
Finance, build (& transfer) assets

Neglect
Run down WASH assets

Rebuild
Refinance assets

Market Services Model

Invest

Maintain

Operate

On the contrary

Upgrade Assets

Increase savings

Improve services
Sanitation MDG Progress in 19*CS WASH Fund Countries

- 62% access to improved sanitation in the 19 countries supported by the CS WASH Fund in 2015
- Didn’t meet the MDG target of 66% for the 19 countries
- MDG sanitation target met by 6 of the 19 countries
- Relative progress in access to improved sanitation is far higher in rural areas (32%) versus urban areas (15%)
- Another 197 million (rural) and 169 million (urban) people with improved sanitation almost doubled access to improved sanitation in both rural and urban areas
Children <5 Stunting Status in 19*CS WASH Fund Countries

STUNTING IN CHILDREN <5
• Chronic undernutrition characterized by low height-for-age
• Inhibits the intellectual & physical development of children
• Hampers the human & economic potential of a nation

INSPITE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, REDUCTIONS IN POVERTY & INCREASE IN IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER & SANITATION
Since 2000 ...
Stunting has decreased from 33% to 23% globally BUT
• Stunting rates have increased in the Pacific
• Number of stunted children has risen in Africa

Today ...
• Stunting rates in the Pacific are the highest in the world
• Almost half of stunted children in the world live in Asia
• Of the CS WASH Fund Countries,
  - Only Fiji and Sri Lanka have stunting rates <20%
  - East Timor & PNG have stunting rates around 50%
Open Defecation Density vs Stunting vs # Open Defecators

Demographic Health Surveys (in 11 of the 19 CS WASH Fund Countries)

Bangladesh = BDHS
Cambodia = CDHS
Lesotho = LDHS
Malawi = MaDHS
Mozambique = MoDHS
Myanmar = MyDHS
Nepal = NDHS
Pakistan = PDHS
Sri Lanka = SLDHS
Timor Leste = TDHS
Zimbabwe = ZDHS

How Faecal Ingestion can Affect Child Growth

Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (EED)

- Infected Intestine
  - Poor absorption of nutrients
  - No diarrhea
  - Constant exposure to fecal bacteria

- Uninfected Intestine
  - Healthy villi
  - Good absorption of nutrients
  - Stop exposure to fecal bacteria

Food flows from the stomach to the intestine.
The Challenge of the Sanitation & Hygiene SDG 6.2

Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)

- **Improved**: Halving those without access is biased against the hard to reach (i.e. the poor & disabled) - shared facilities are not necessarily unsafe.
- **Shared**: Improved facilities are not necessarily safe - add a ‘safely managed’ category.
- **Other unimproved**: No targets for open defecation.
- **Open defecation**: No targets for open defecation - eradicate all open defecation by 2025.

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

- **Safely managed**: Safely contain, empty, dispose & treat excreta. Handwashing with soap & water.
- **Basic**: Target the universal access to sanitation and the progressive elimination of all inequalities.
- **Limited**: Add a ‘safely managed’ category.
- **Other unimproved**: Halving those without access is biased against the hard to reach (i.e. the poor & disabled).
- **No service**: No targets for open defecation.
Implications of SDG 6.2 on Sanitation Approaches

**WASH for Babies!**

- **Sanitation**
- **Clean Water Supply**
- **Hygiene**

**Children <2 years old**

- Boil or treat babies water
- Clean all hands & babies toys
- Wash food & clean feeder’s hands
- Keep babies clean
- Cover babies food
- Stop eating of dirt
- Use a ‘play mat’
- Wear nappies
- Don’t drink bath water

Reduce exposure of child to own faeces & animal faeces
Thank you