


Ensuring water and sanitation for all – Where are we?

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Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 6.1: *By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable **drinking water for ALL***

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***

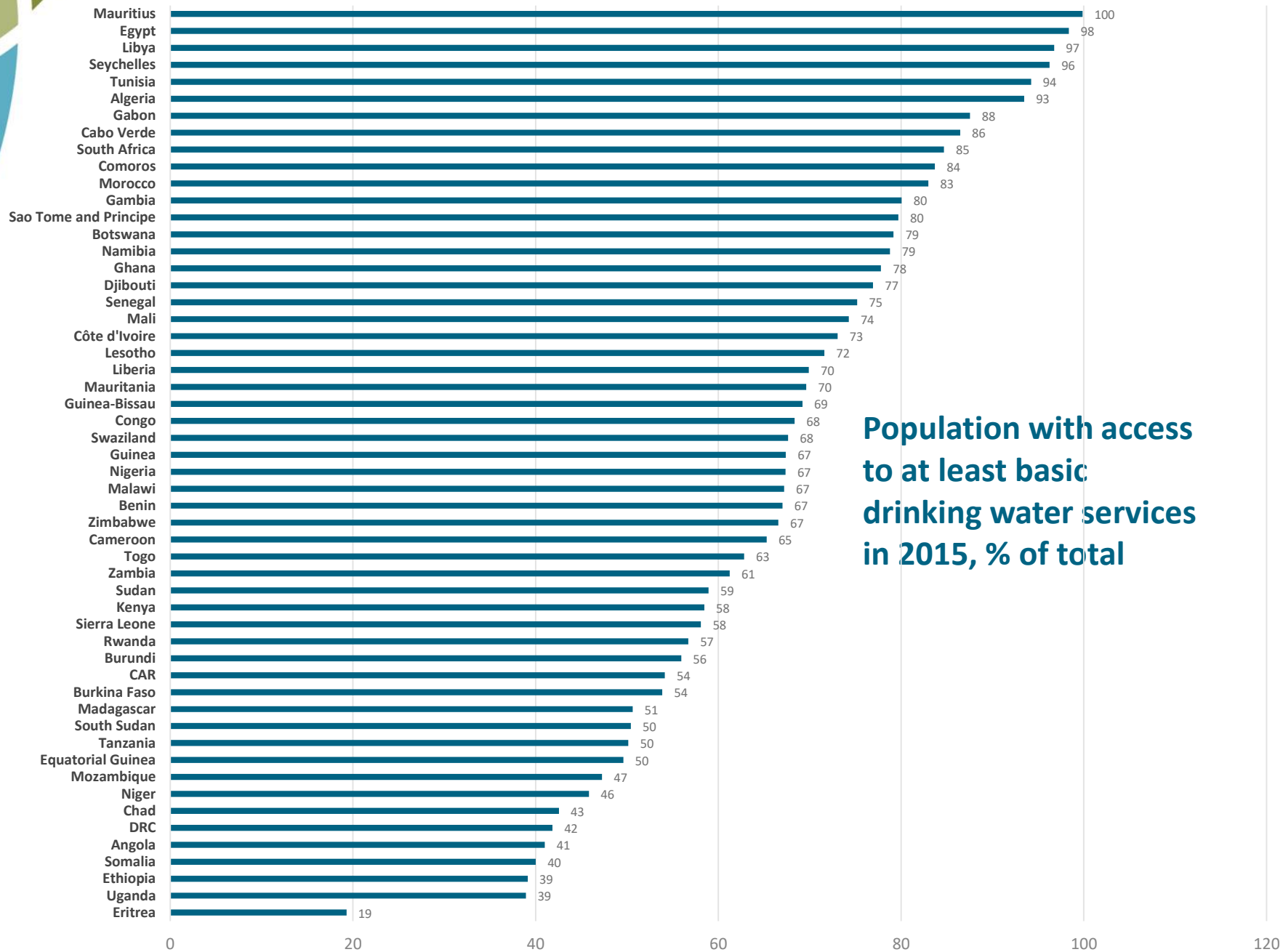
Countries are encouraged to set their own targets, which can be below or above the SDG targets

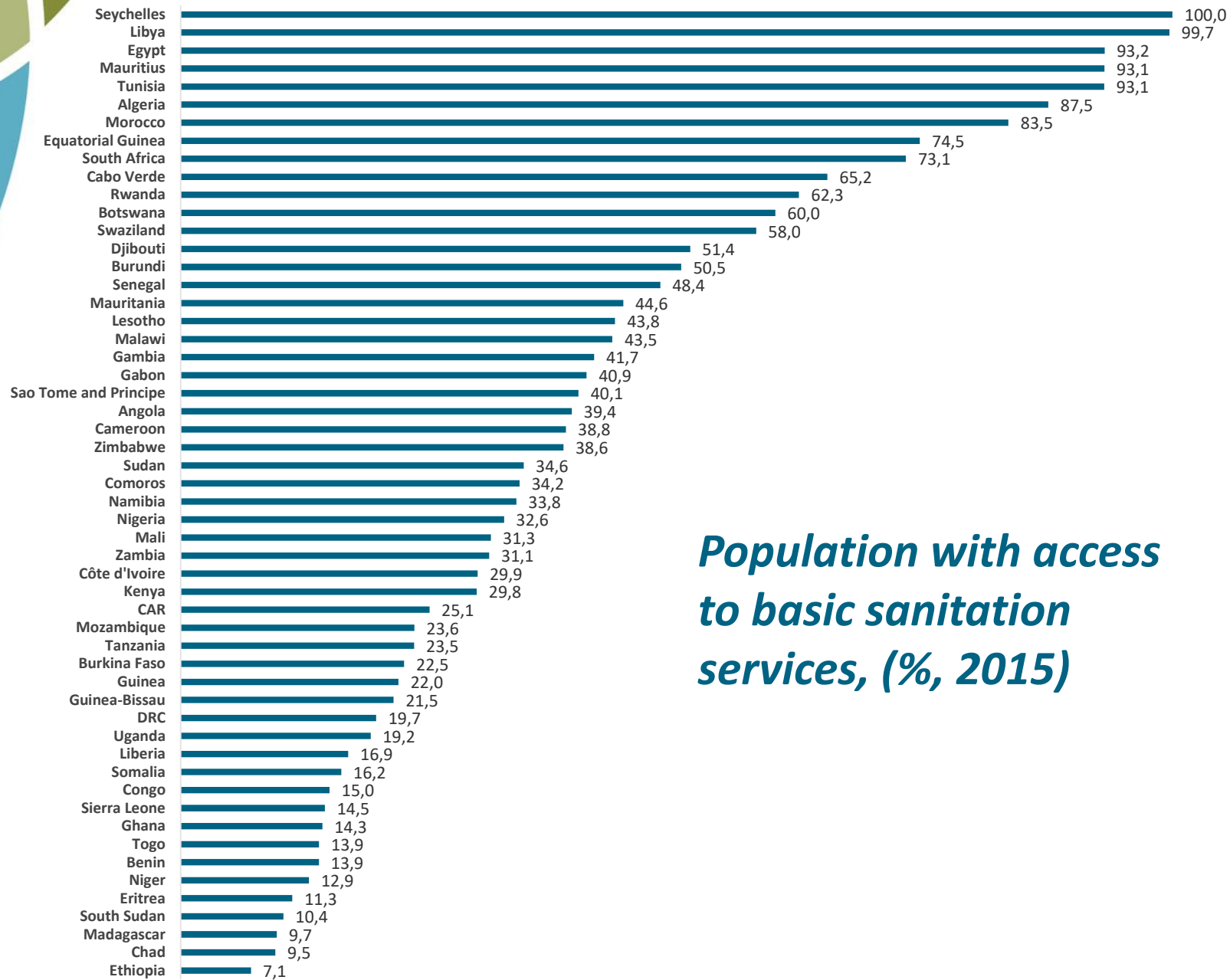
Target 6.1: *By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for ALL*

Service Level	Definition
Safely Managed	Drinking water from an improved water 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 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
Un improved	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
No Service	Drinking water collected directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel

Target 6.2: *By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for ALL, and end open defecation*

Service Level	Definition
Safely Managed	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or transported and treated offsite
Basic	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
Limited	Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households
Un improved	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
Open defecation	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste





Population with access to basic sanitation services, (% , 2015)

Why invest in WASH services?

- 25% of the disease burden in children under-5 could be prevented through reducing environmental risks.
- Diarrhoeal diseases cause about 10% of all deaths of children under 5
- In 18 Africa countries inadequate sanitation alone costs USD 5.5 billion in economic losses –equivalent to between 1% and 2.5% of GDP
- \$1 invested in water brings an economic return of \$3.3.
- \$1 invested in sanitation brings an economic return of \$2.9.
- The benefits are greatest when investing in basic services and for the poorest.

	Quintile	
	Richest	Poorest
Basic Water (Urban)	2.6	3.5
Basic Water (Rural)	6.2	7.9
Basic San (Urban)	1.1	1.2
Basic San (Rural)	3.8	3.9



Key questions to be considered in policy and funding strategies

- WASH SDGS require innovation (what are you trying to do differently?)
- WASH SDGs requires an increasing fiscal space (where will the money come from?)
- Existing resources have to be used effectively (How are VFM approaches being applied?)
- Unless directly addressed, inequalities will not be eliminated (what the targeting mechanisms?)
- Changing behaviour and social norms are critical (How is this being done?)
- Monitoring of WASH projects is critical (Are projects delivering on agreed outcomes?)

Thank you