

Synthesis Report SDG 6 Water and Sanitation

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Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Based on the work of UN-Water Task Force and MANY other contributors

Members of Taskforce include: CEO Water Mandate, FAO, ILO, UNDP, UNECE, UNEP, UNESCO (WWAP, coordinator), UN-HABITAT, UNICEF, UNU, UN-Water TAU, WHO, WMO and World Bank

Workshop on Synthesis Report SDG 6

2 May 2018, New York, USA



— SDG 6.1 Safe and affordable drinking water for all —

Main Message:

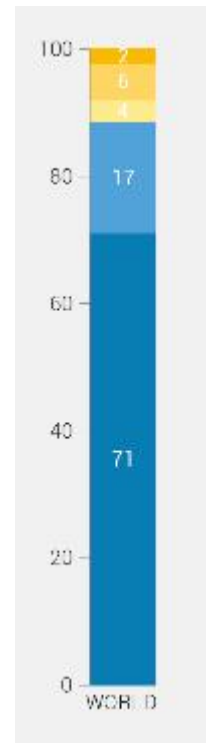
Extending access to safe drinking water presents a huge challenge

Achieving universal access to safe and affordable drinking water means providing basic water services to 844 million people and improving service quality for the 2.1 billion people who lack safely managed drinking water services.

—SDG 6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water—

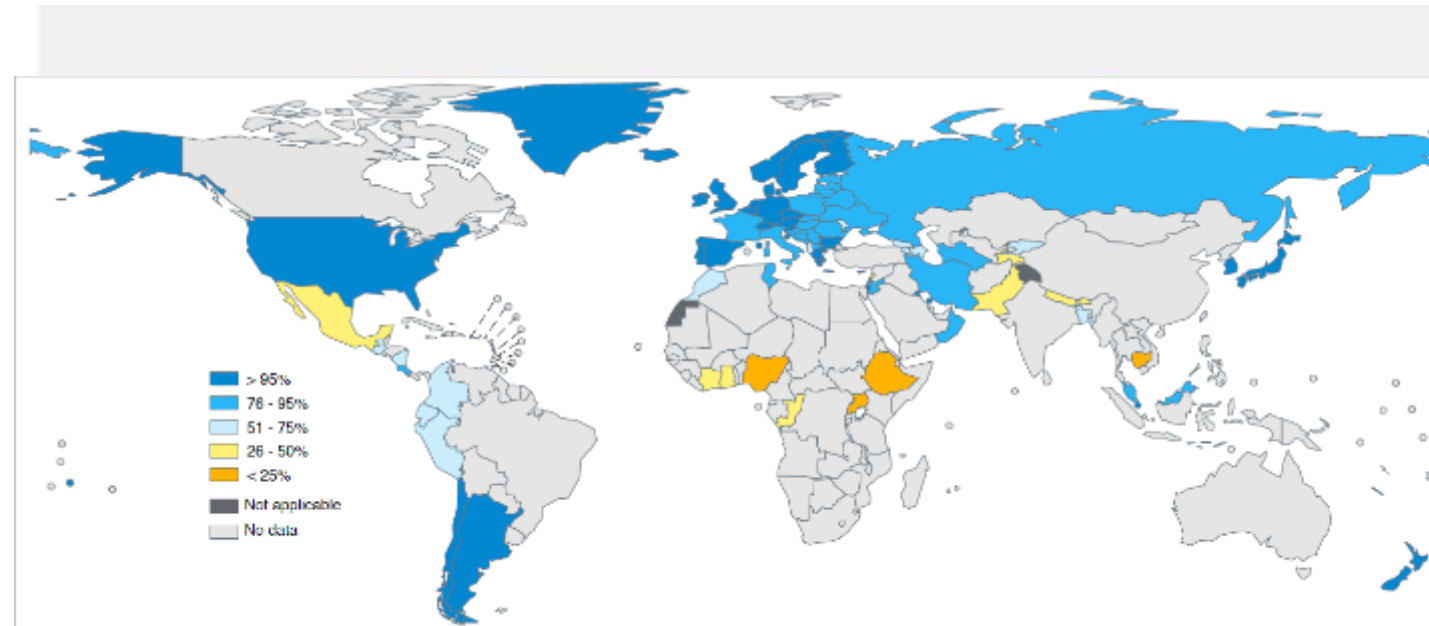
SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved water source that is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
BASIC	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
LIMITED	Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
UNIMPROVED	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
SURFACE WATER	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, and packaged or delivered water.



Global drinking water coverage (per cent) in 2015

Over 5 billion people (7 out of 10) used safely managed drinking water in 2015

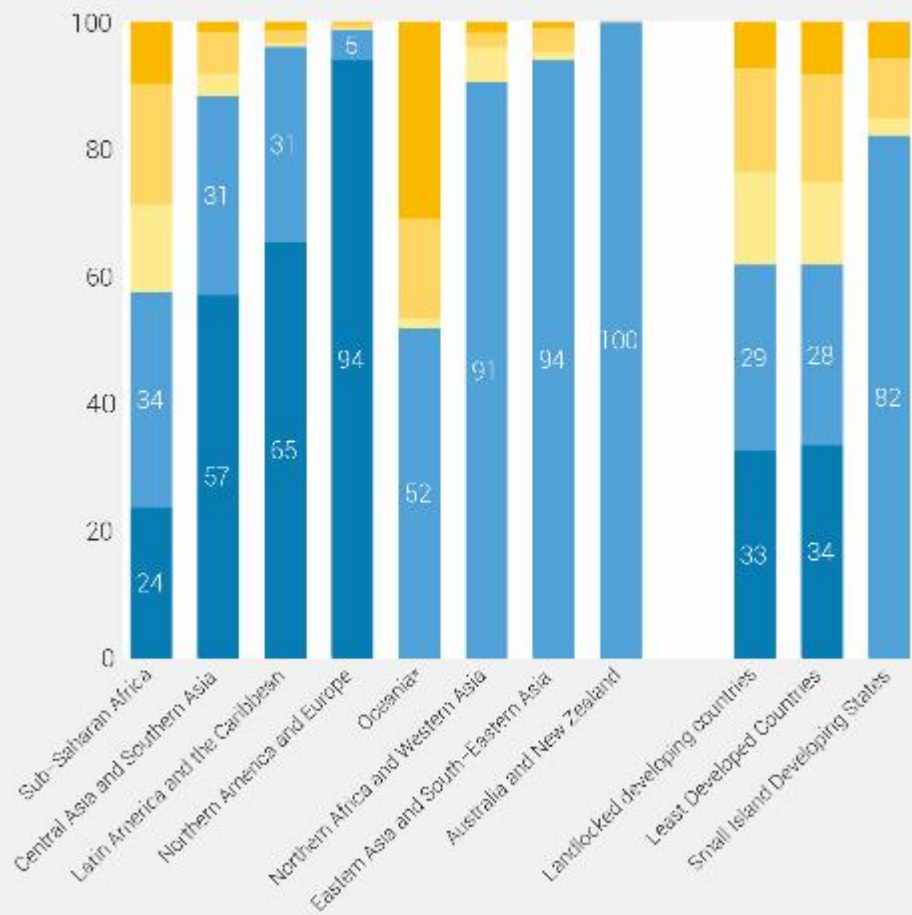


Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in 2015

2.1 billion lacked safely managed drinking water
844 million still lacked a basic service
263 million used a limited service
159 million used surface water sources

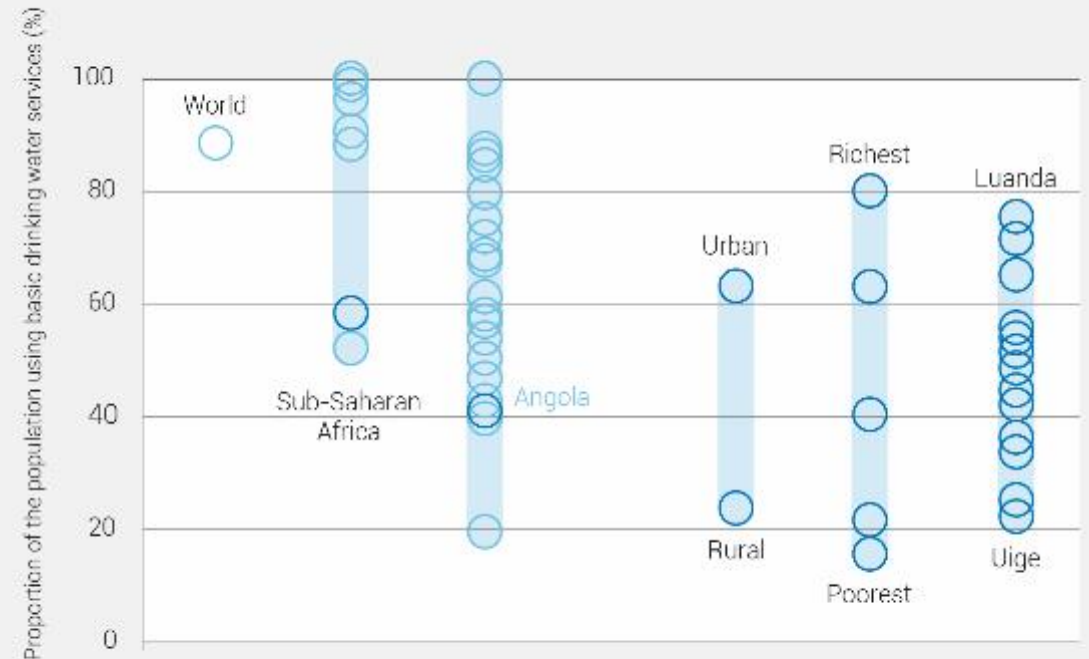
SDG 6.1 & SDG 10: Leave no one behind

Estimates of safely managed drinking water available for 4 out of 8 regions



Regional drinking water coverage in 2015 (per cent)

New disaggregations reveal significant subnational inequalities

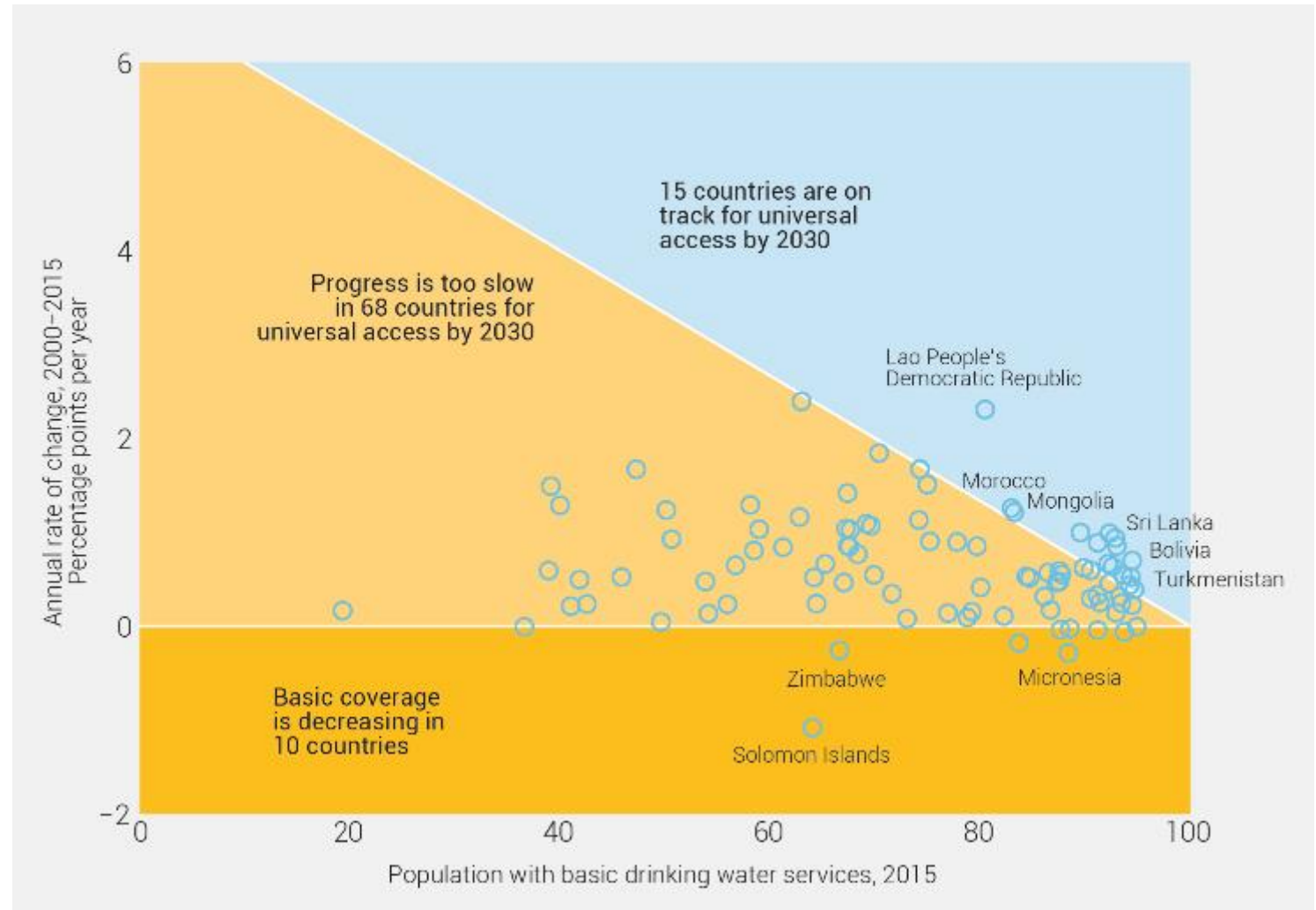


Inequalities in use of basic drinking water by region, country, urban-rural, subnational region and wealth quintile in selected countries in 2015

Progress towards universal access by 2030?

Between 2000 and 2015, the global population using at least a basic drinking water service increased from 81% to 89%.

Only one in five countries with less than 95% coverage of basic service in 2015 is on track to achieve universal basic water services by 2030.



—SDG 6.2 Adequate sanitation and hygiene for all—

Main Message:

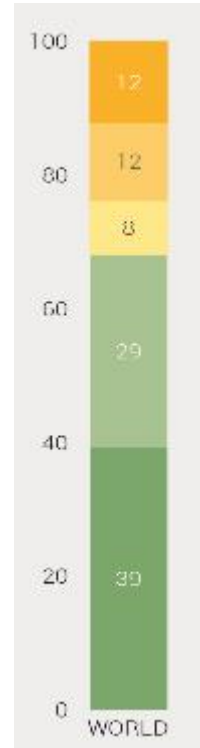
Billions of people still need access to basic toilet and handwashing facilities.

4.5 billion people lack safely managed sanitation services and over 2.3 billion people still lack basic sanitation services. 892 million still practise open defecation and the world is not on track to end open defecation by 2030. Only 27 per cent of the population in LDCs has access to soap and water for handwashing on premises.

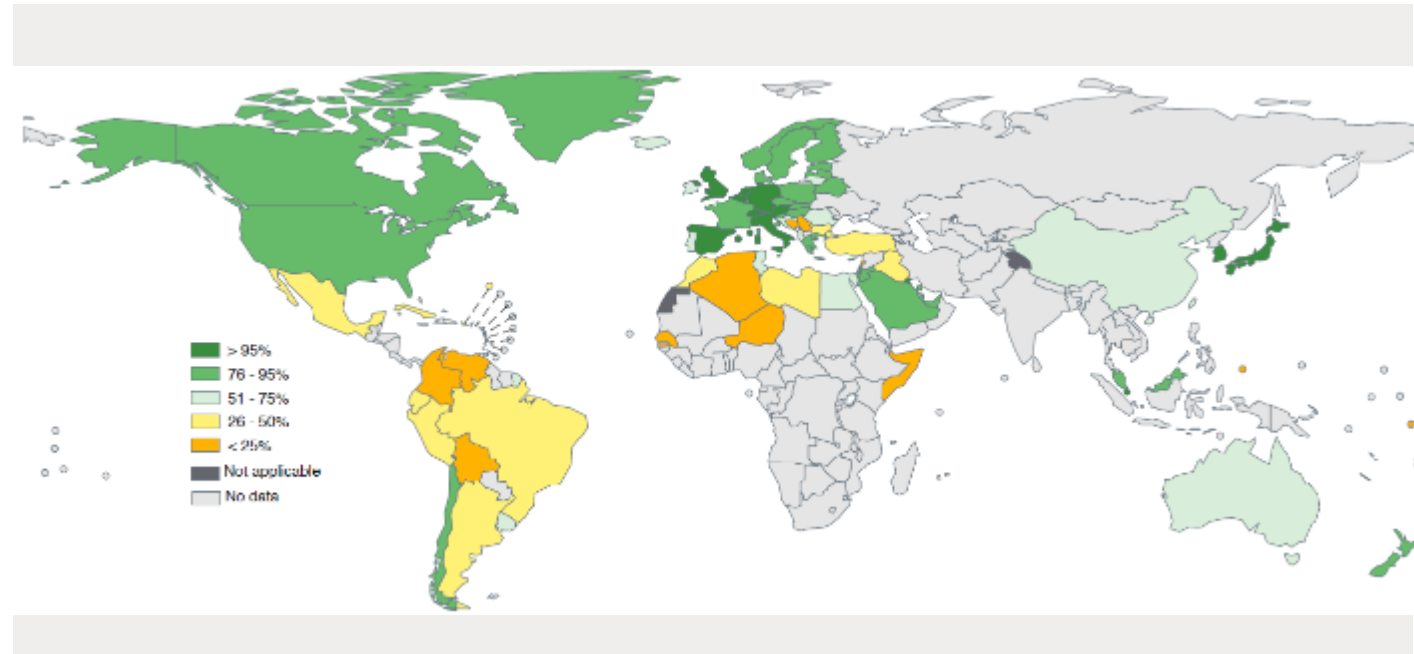
SDG 6.2.1a Safely managed sanitation

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
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECACTION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces, or with solid waste

Note: improved facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.



Global sanitation coverage (per cent) in 2015



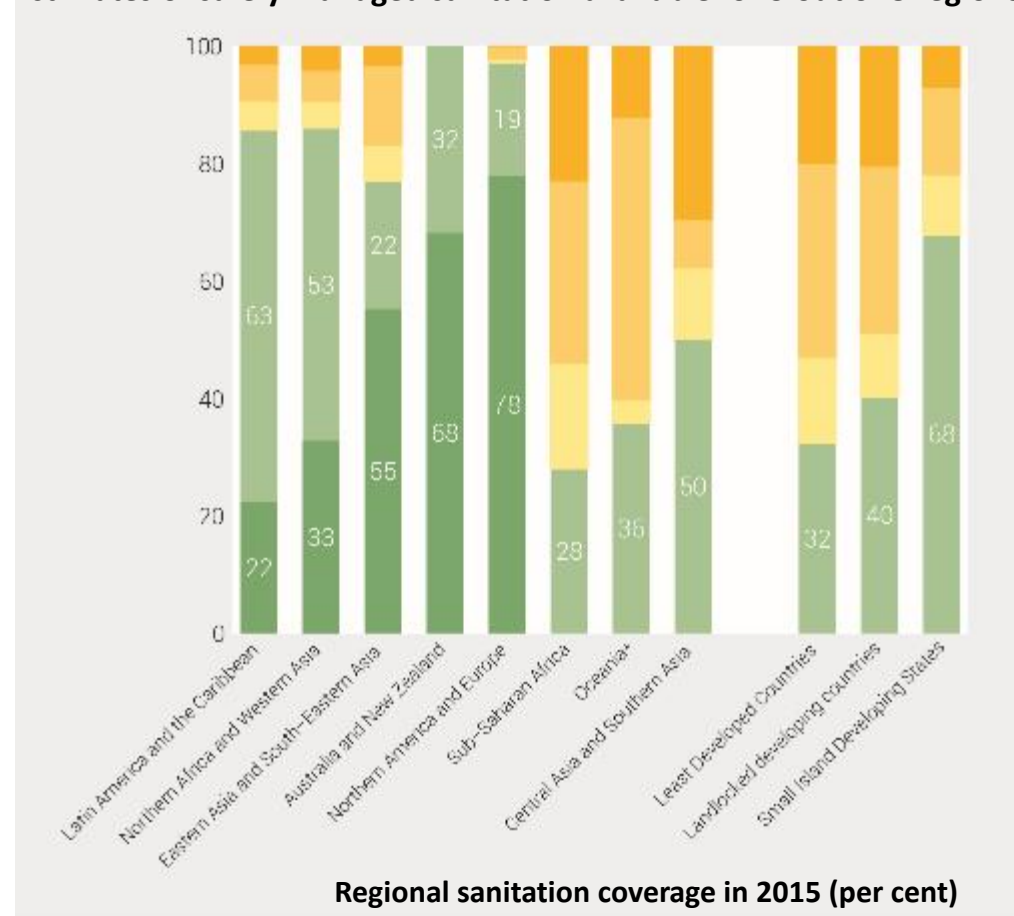
Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services in 2015

Nearly 3 billion people used a safely managed sanitation service in 2015 (2 out of 5 lived in rural areas).

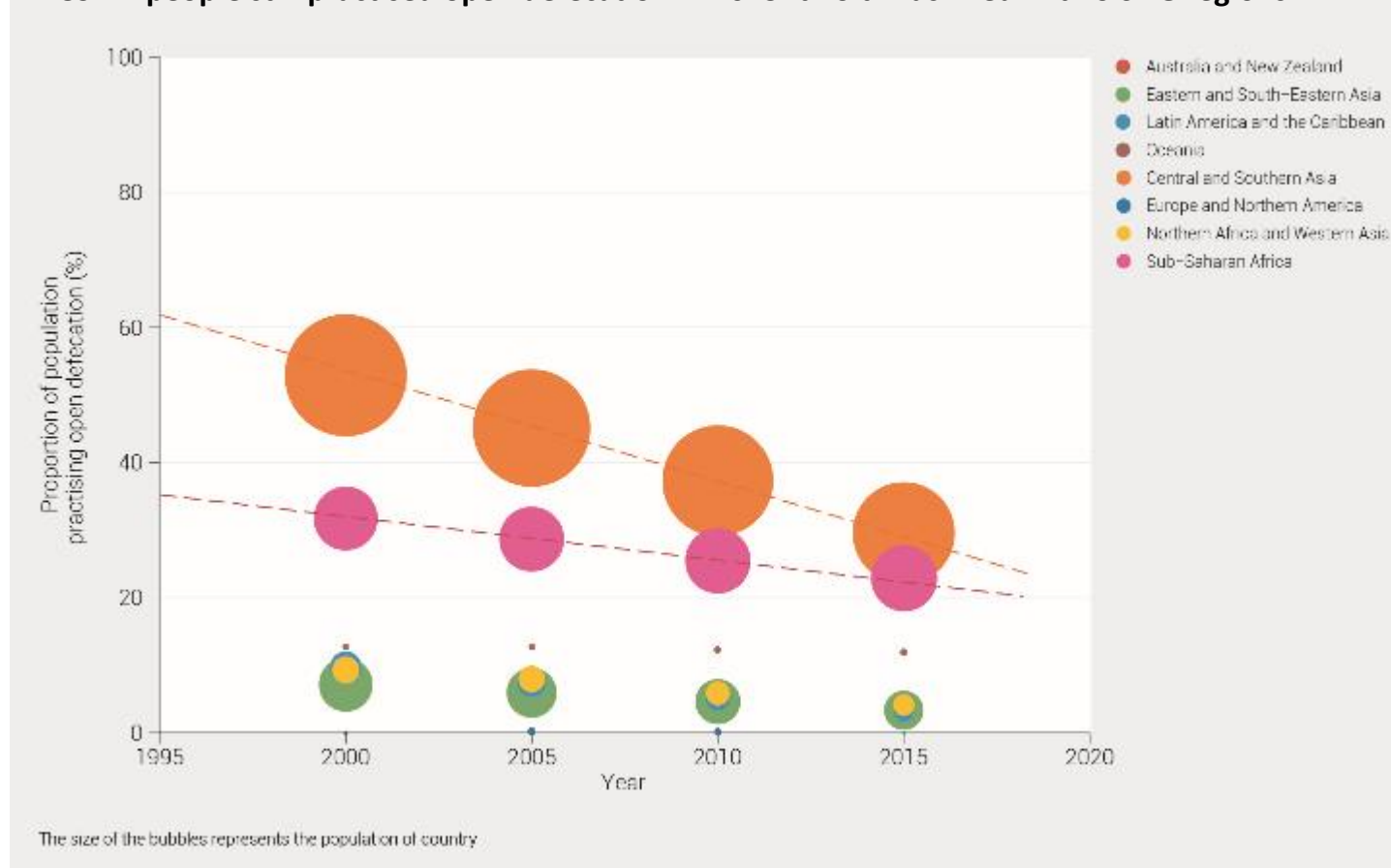
4.5 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation services
2.3 billion people still lacked even a basic sanitation service
892 million people still practised open defecation

— SDG 6.2.1a & SDG 10: Leave no one behind —

Estimates of safely managed sanitation available for 5 out of 8 regions



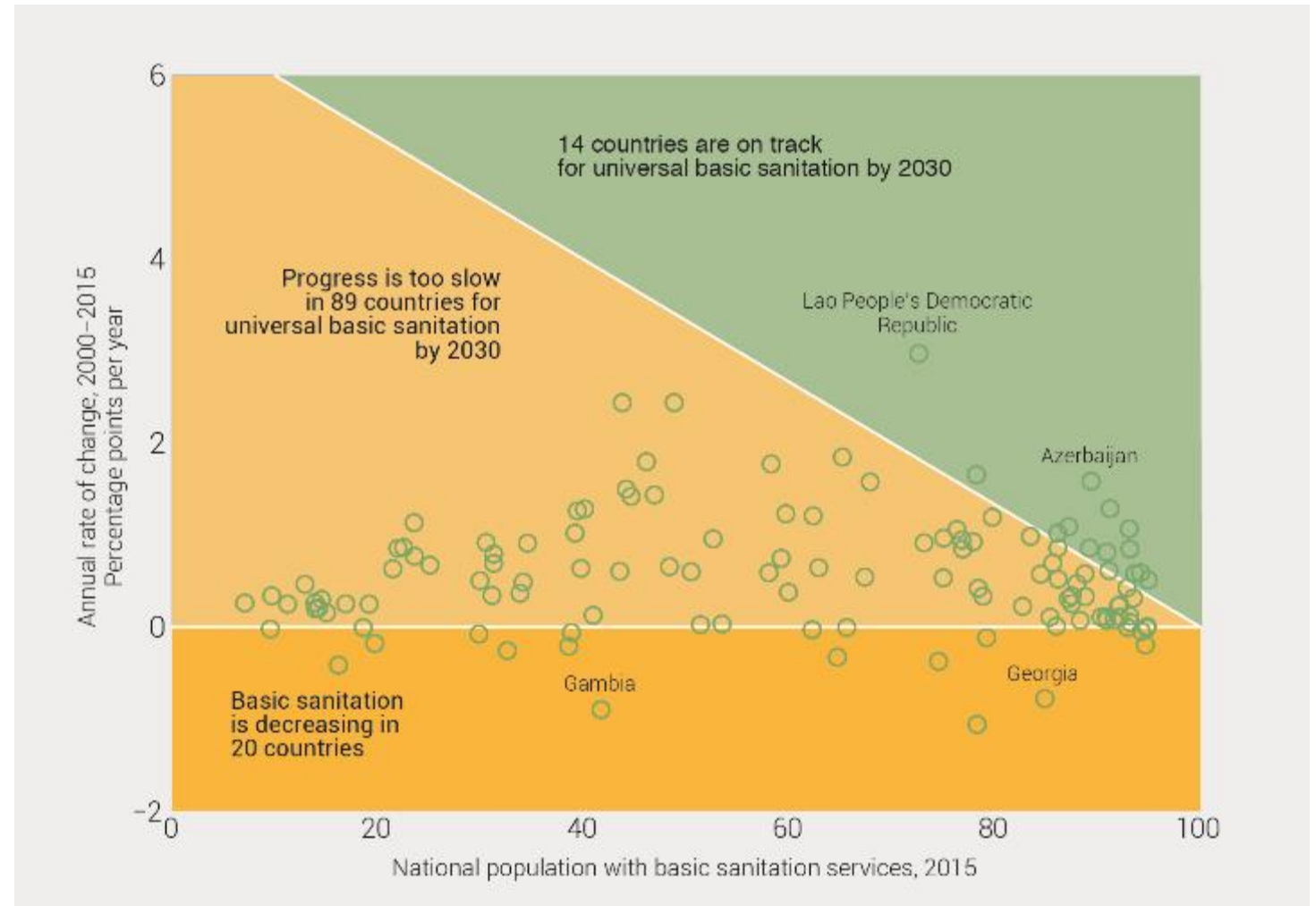
892m people still practised open defecation in 2015: two thirds lived in two SDG regions



Progress towards universal access by 2030?

Between 2000 and 2015, the global population using at least a basic sanitation service increased from 59% to 68%.

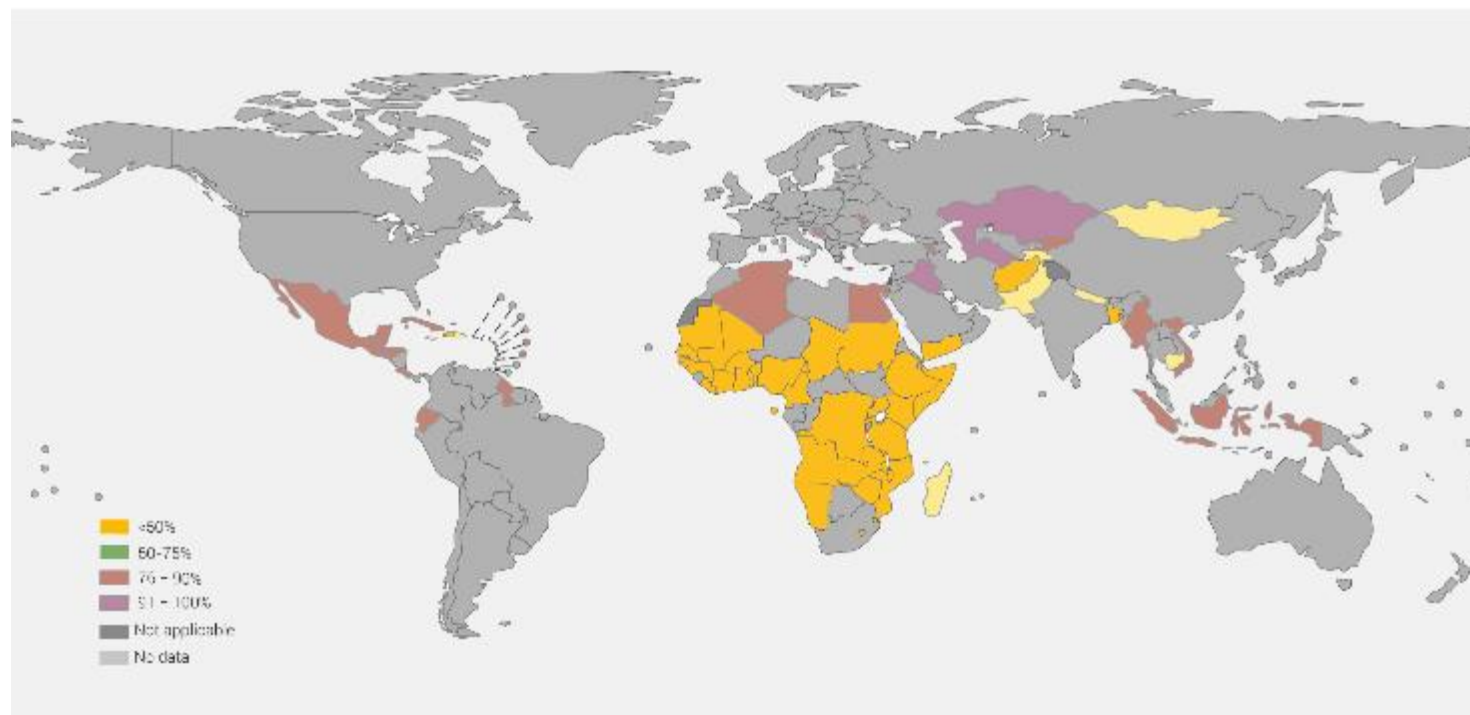
Just one in 10 countries below 95 per cent coverage of basic services in 2015 is on track to achieve universal basic sanitation by 2030.



SDG 6.2.1b Basic handwashing facilities

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility on premises

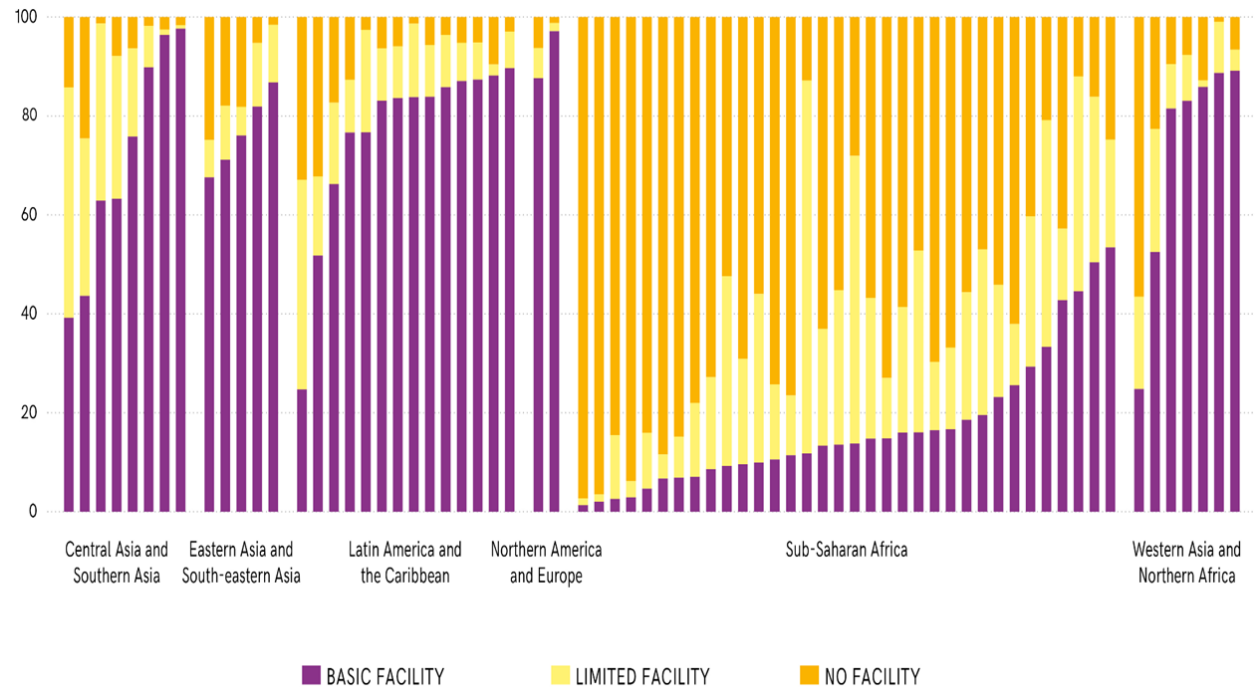
Note: Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.



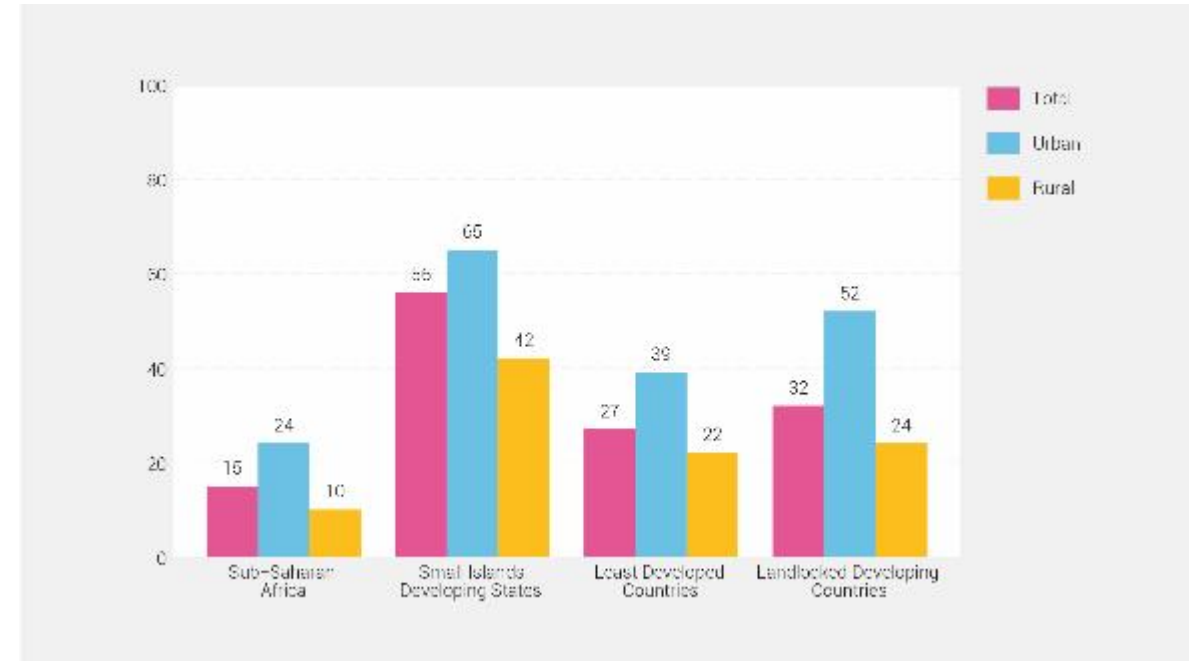
Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities in 2015

70 countries had comparable data available in 2015, representing 30% of the global population

—SDG 6.2.1b & SDG 10: Leave no one behind—



Proportion of population using handwashing facilities by region in 2015



Urban and rural population with basic handwashing facilities at home by region in 2015 (per cent)

Priorities for achieving SDG targets 6.1 & 6.2

1. Accelerate progress towards ending open defecation

- 892m: 2/3 in two SDG regions, 80% in 10 countries, 90% rural areas

2. Extend access to basic services to unserved

- 844m w/out basic water; 2.3bn w/out basic sanitation;
- ?? w/out basic handwashing facilities

3. Progressively improve service levels

- water: on premises, available when needed, free from contamination
- sanitation: faecal sludge treatment, wastewater treatment

4. Strengthen national data systems to inform decision making

- harmonise metrics for monitoring service levels
- update household surveys and strengthen admin/regulatory systems
- assess affordability of services