



# Sustainable Development Goal 6

## Implications for Future WASH Programming

Mark Ellery | 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2017

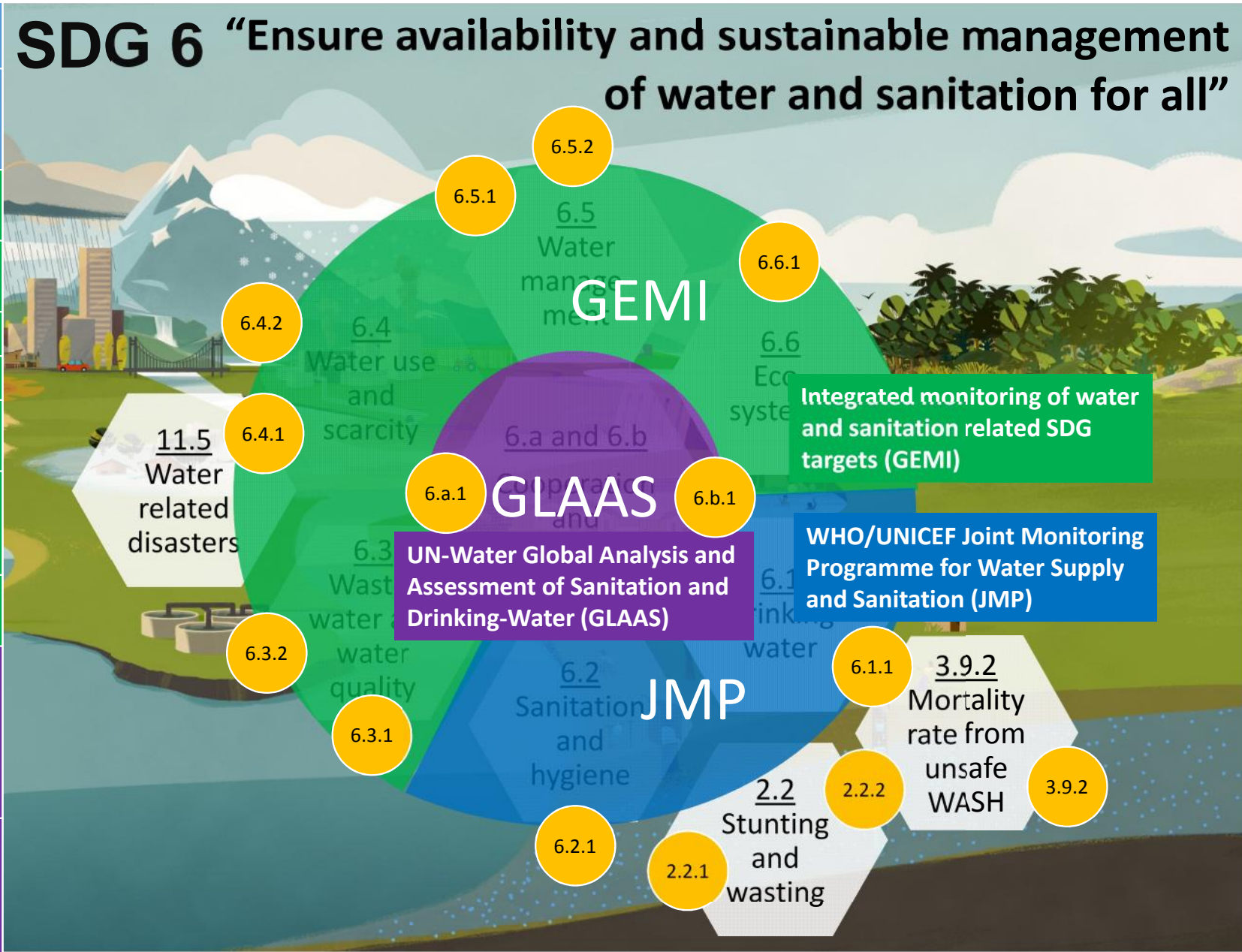


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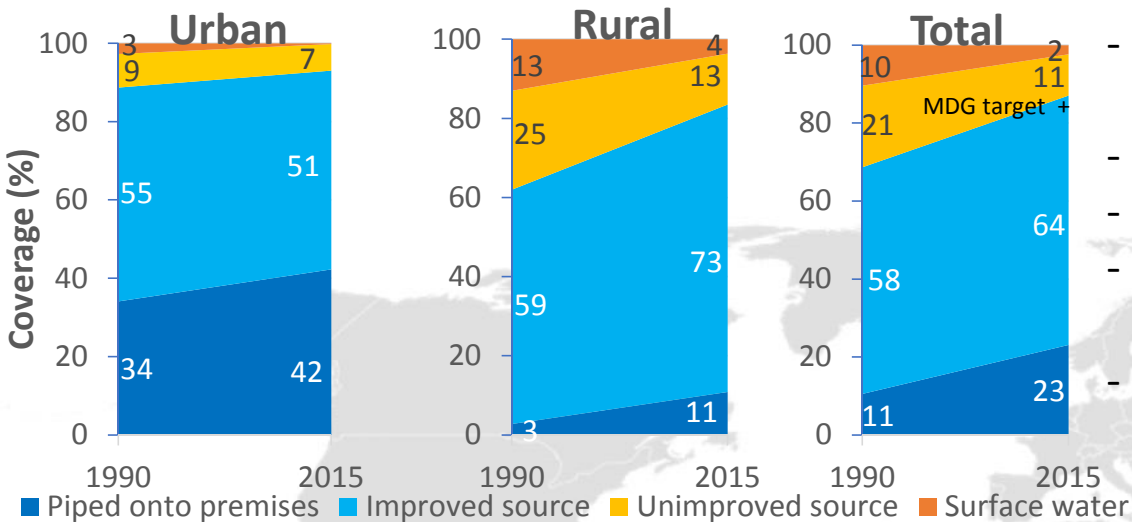
# Sustainable Development Goal 6



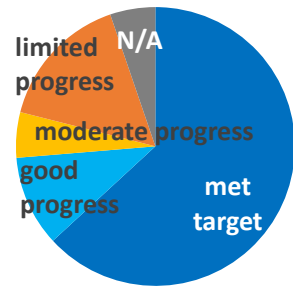
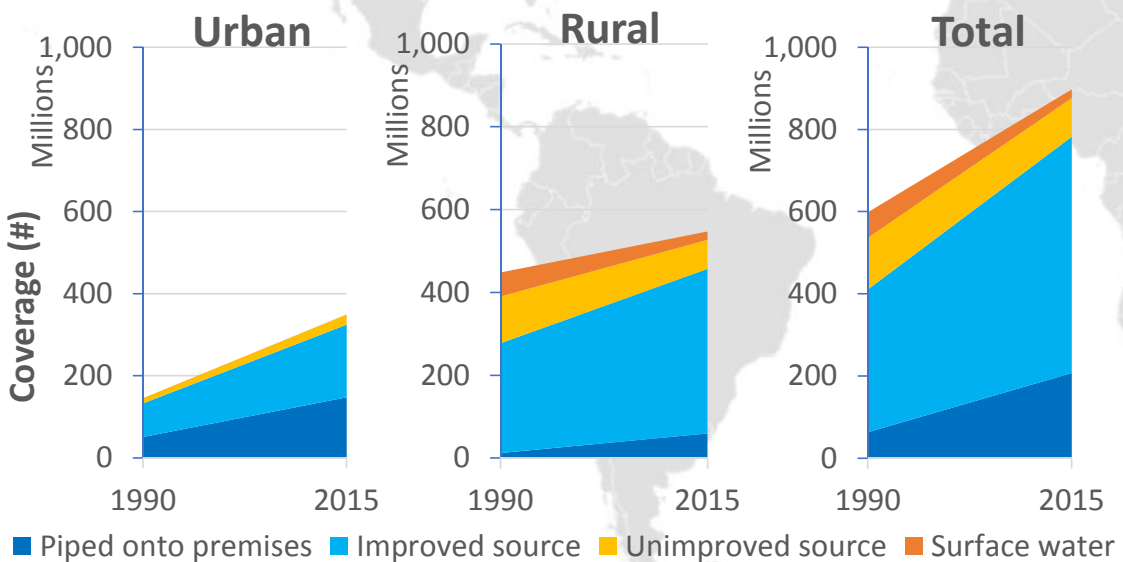
6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)
6.3.1	Wastewater safely treated** (WHO, UN-Habitat)
6.3.2	Good ambient water quality** (UNEP)
6.4.1	Water use efficiency** (FAO)
6.4.2	Level of water stress* (FAO)
6.5.1	Integrated water resources management (UNEP)
6.5.2	Transboundary basin area with water cooperation** (UNECE, UNESCO)
6.6.1	Water-related ecosystems** (UNEP)
6.a.1	Water- and sanitation-related ODA that is part of a government coordinated spending plan (WHO, UNEP, OECD)
6.b.1	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)



# 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

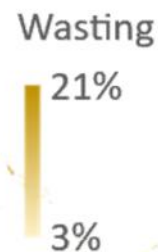
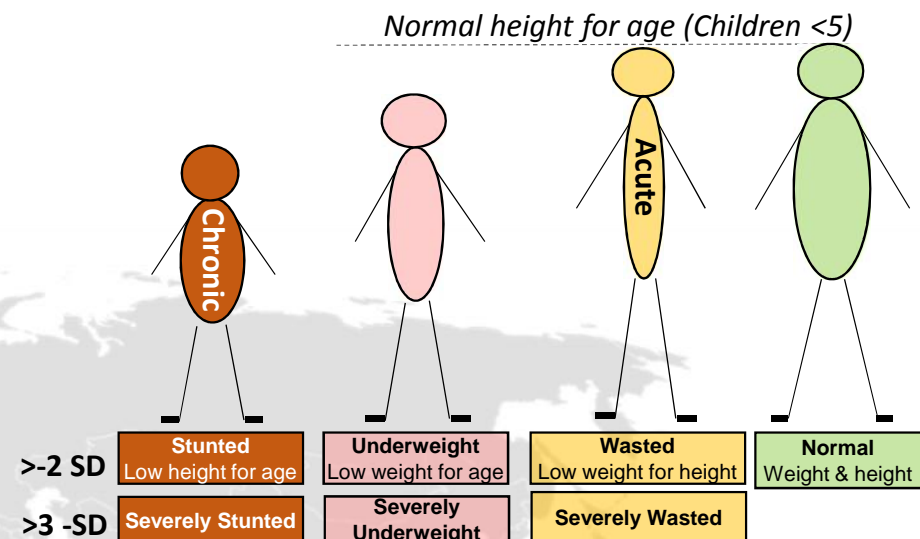
## INSPIRE OF AN INCREASE IN FOOD SECURITY & IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER & SANITATION

### Since 1990 ...

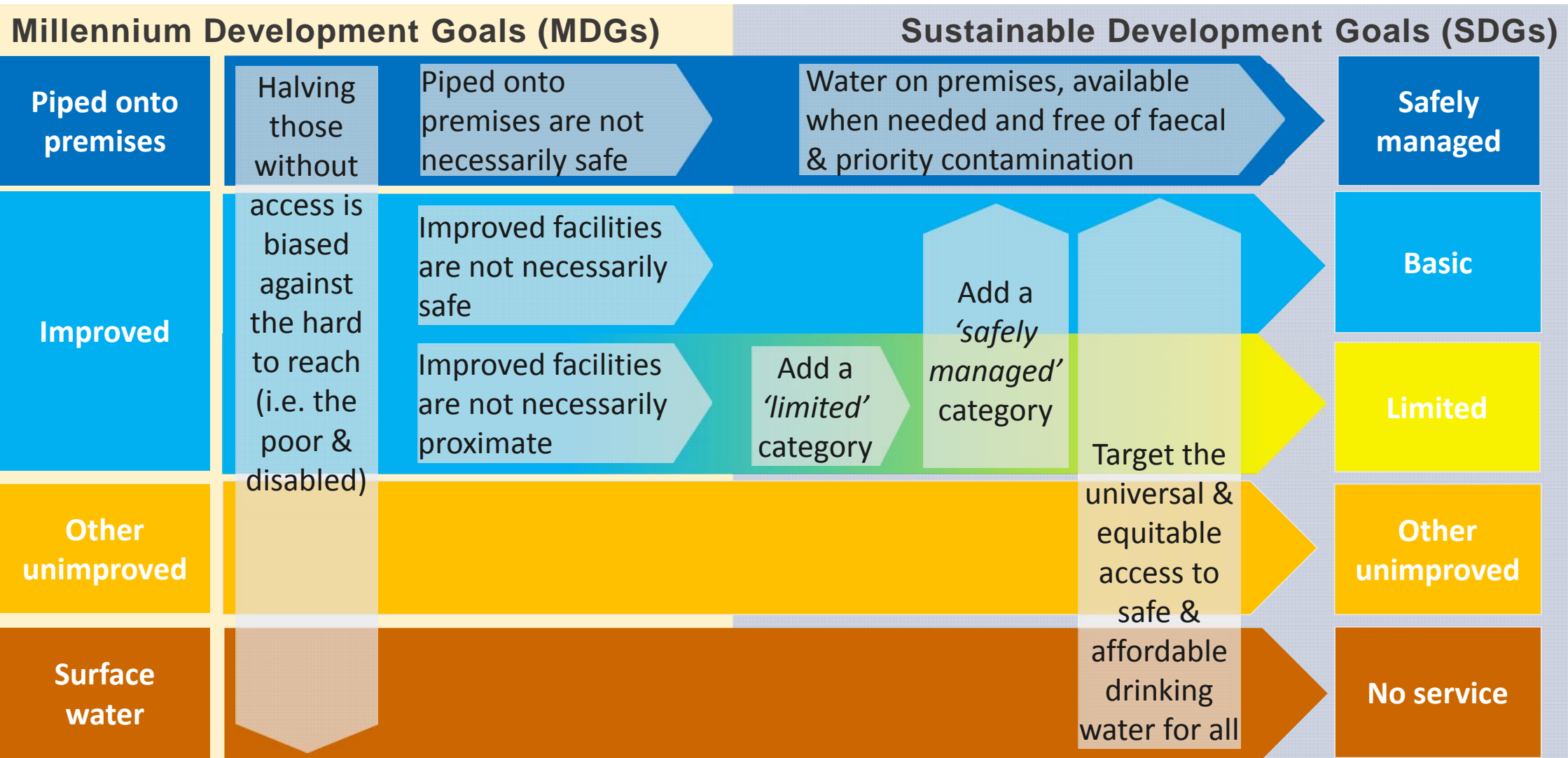
- Global rates of <5 child wasting in low and middle income countries has been static (slight decline from 9% - 8%)
- While the U5MR has halved (& deaths due to diarrhoea more than halved), incidence of diarrhoea in u5 children has been static (slight decline of 3.4 - 2.9 episodes/year).

### 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



# SDG Drinking Water Ladder in 19\*CS WASH Fund Countries

## 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

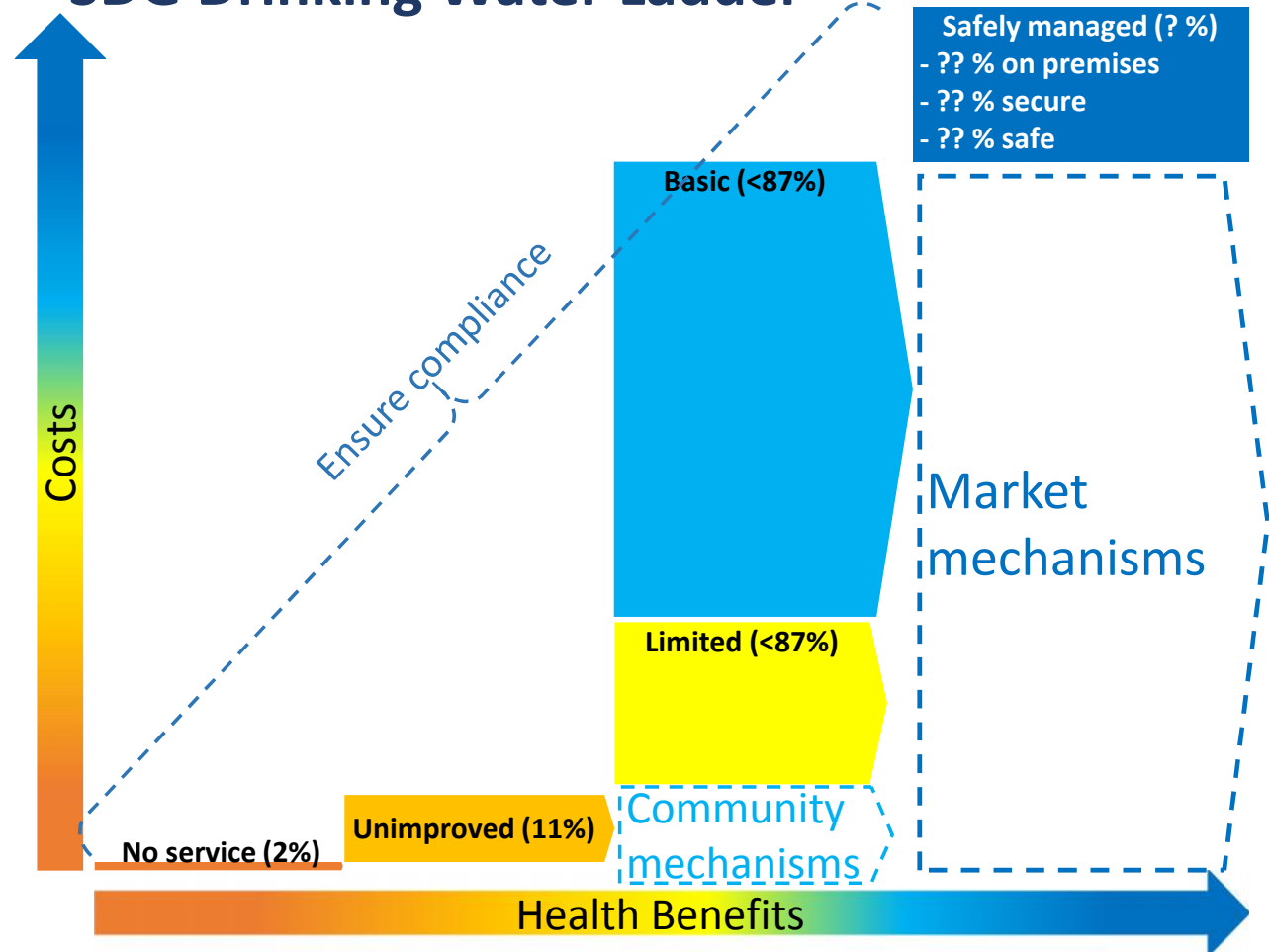
### Unimproved

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



# Safely Managed Water & Community Management

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

To ensure safely managed WASH services for all ... governments must be able to define and assign liabilities for quality of service failures!

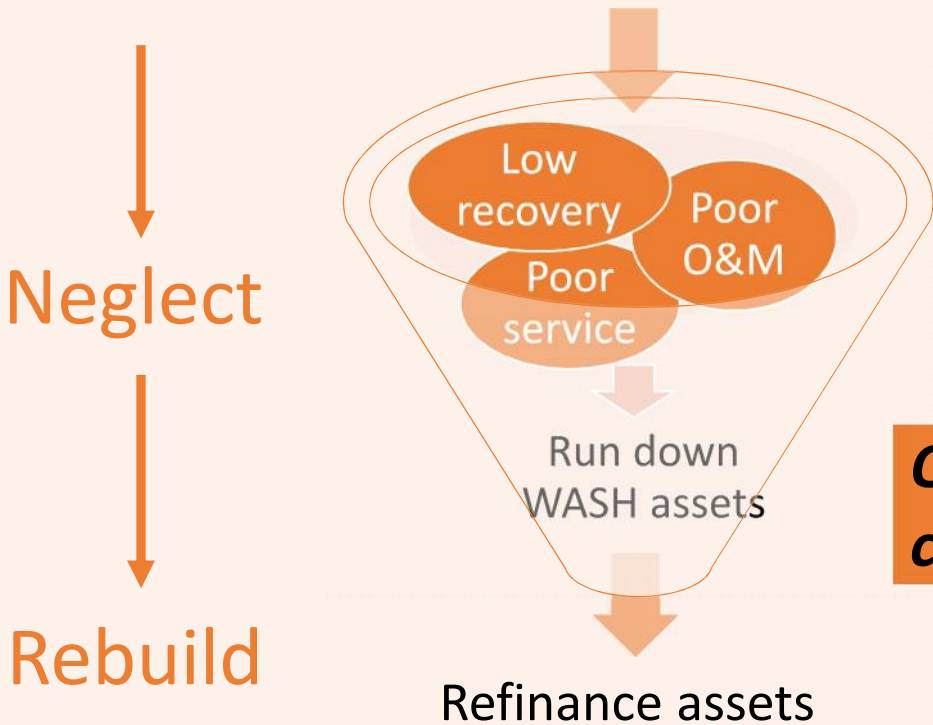


# Implications of SDG 6.1 on Water Supply Models

*“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



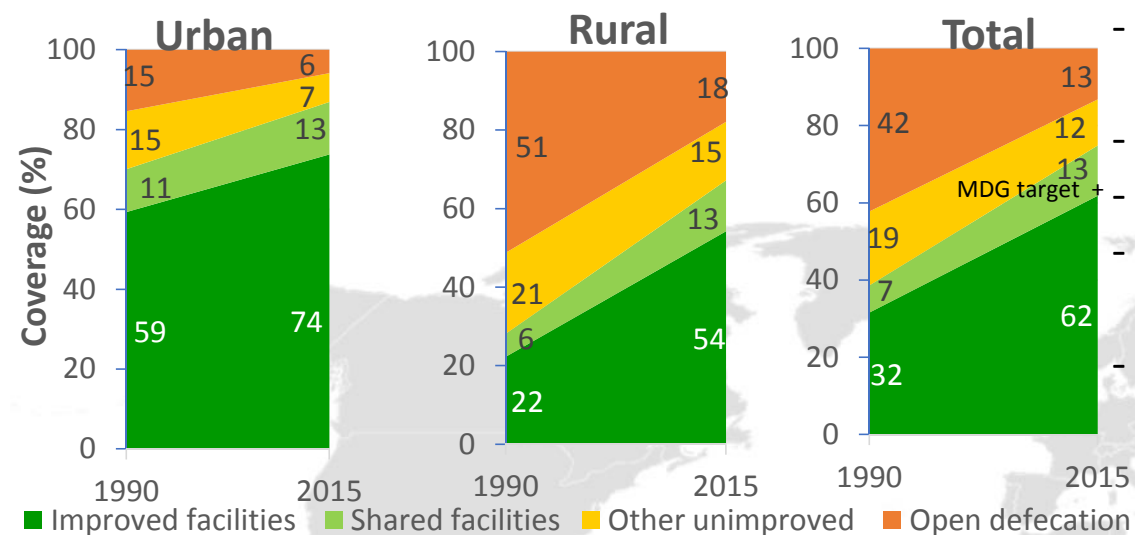
## Market Services Model

**Invest**  
**Maintain**  
**Operate**

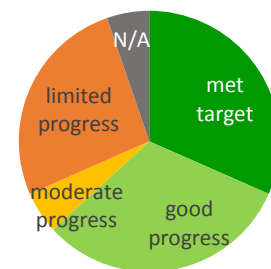
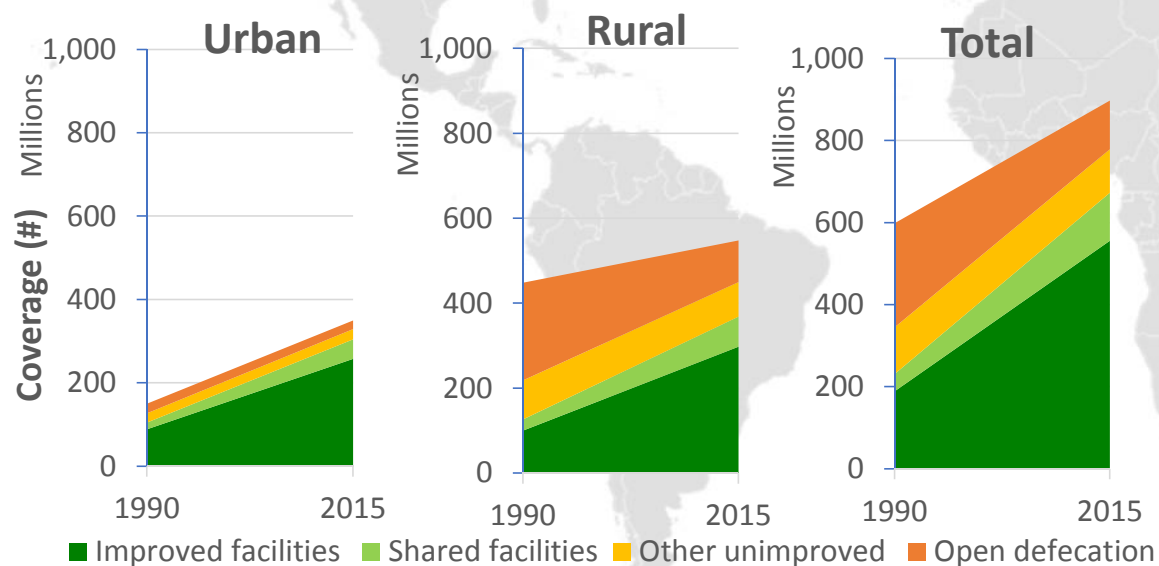


**On the contrary**

# 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

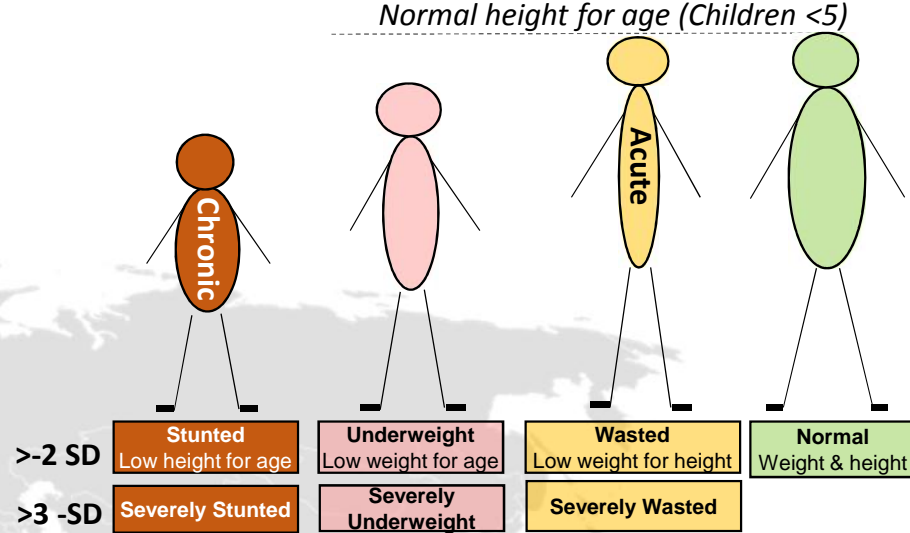
## INSPIRE OF ECONOMIC GROWTH, REDUCTIONS IN POVERTY & INCREASE IN IMPROVED ACCESS TO WATER & SANITATION

### Since 2000 ...

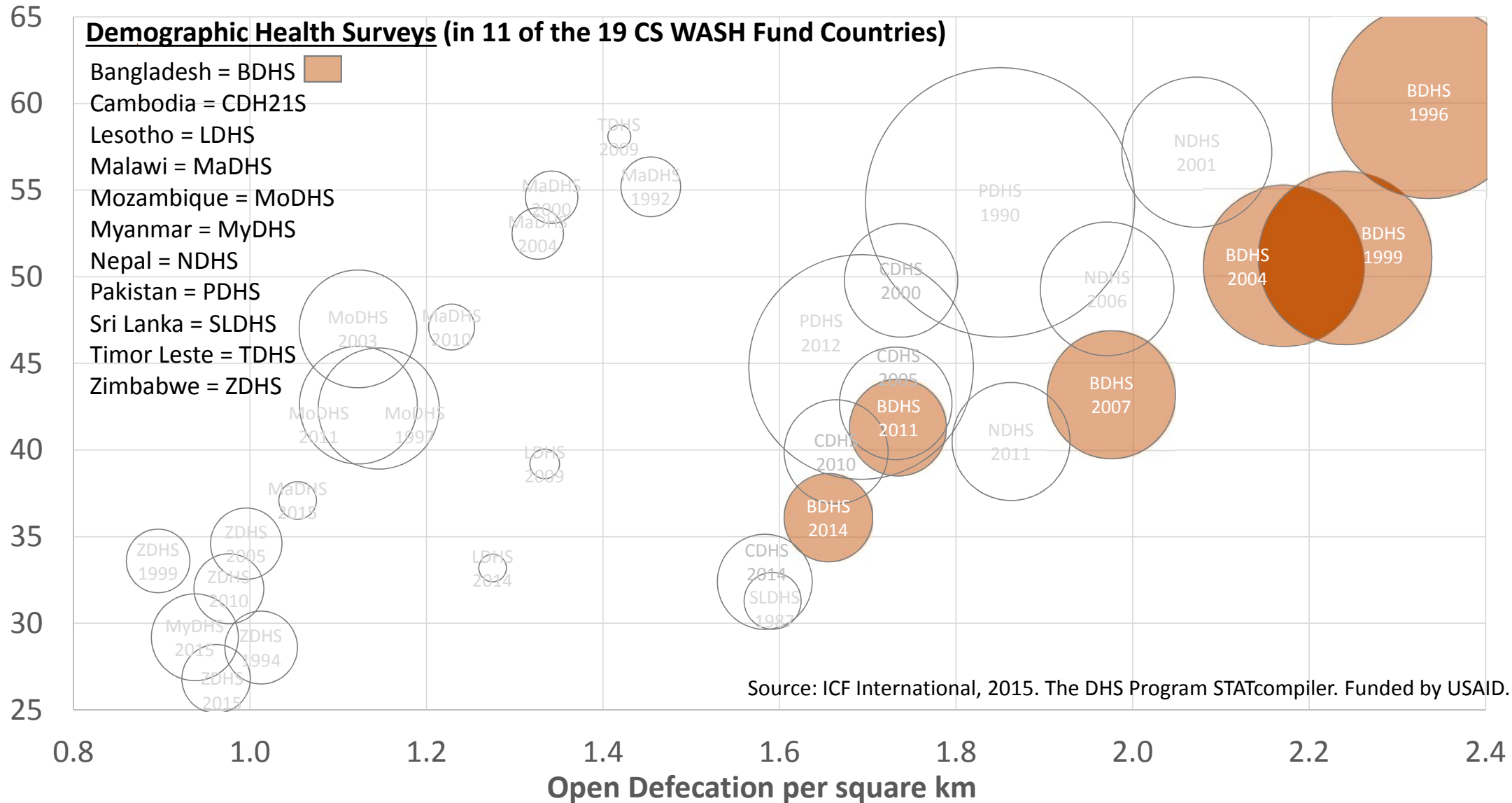
- Stunting has decreased from 33% to 23% globally BUT
- Stunting rates have increased in the Pacific
  - Number of stunted children has risen in Africa

### 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%

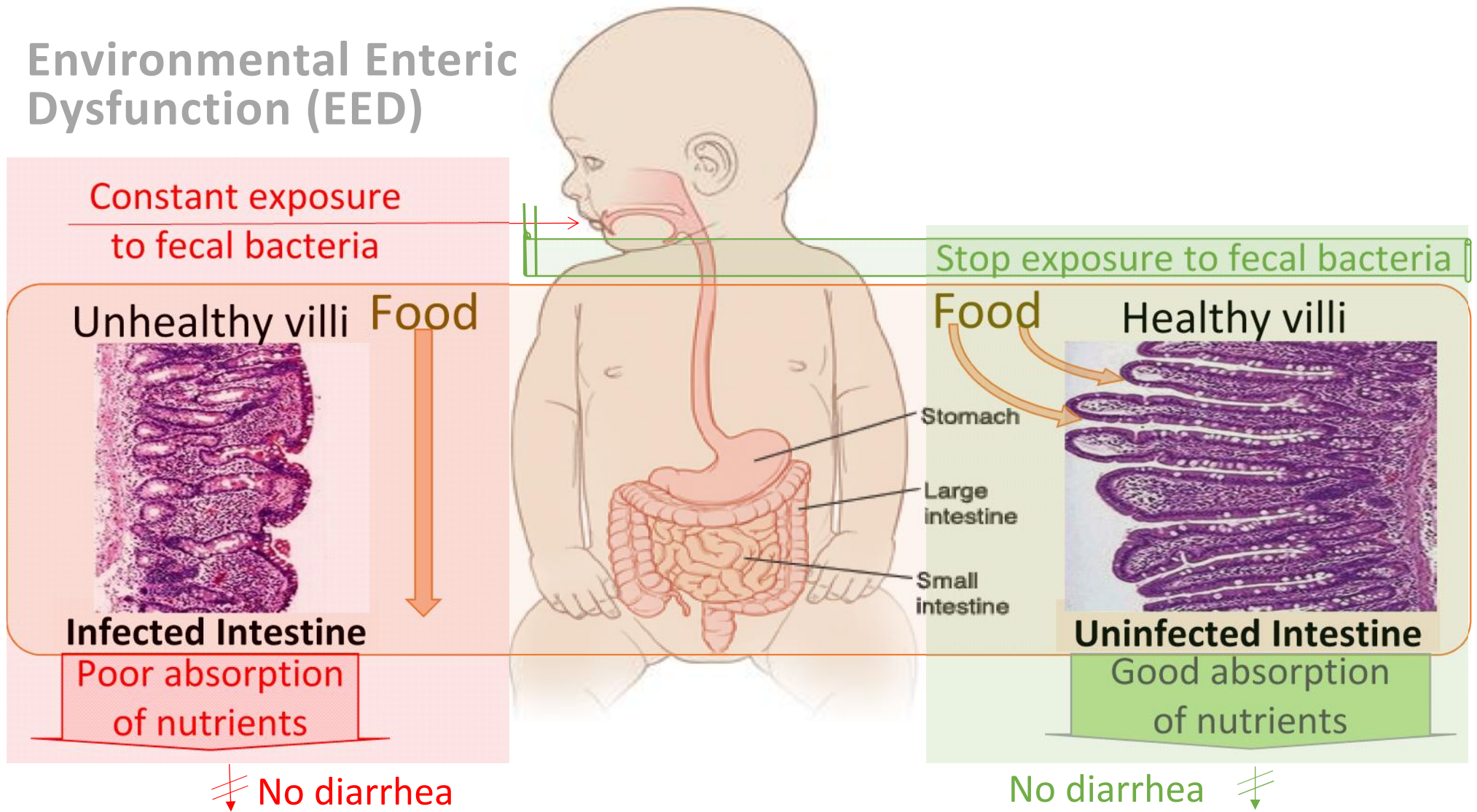


# Open Defecation Density vs Stunting vs # Open Defecators

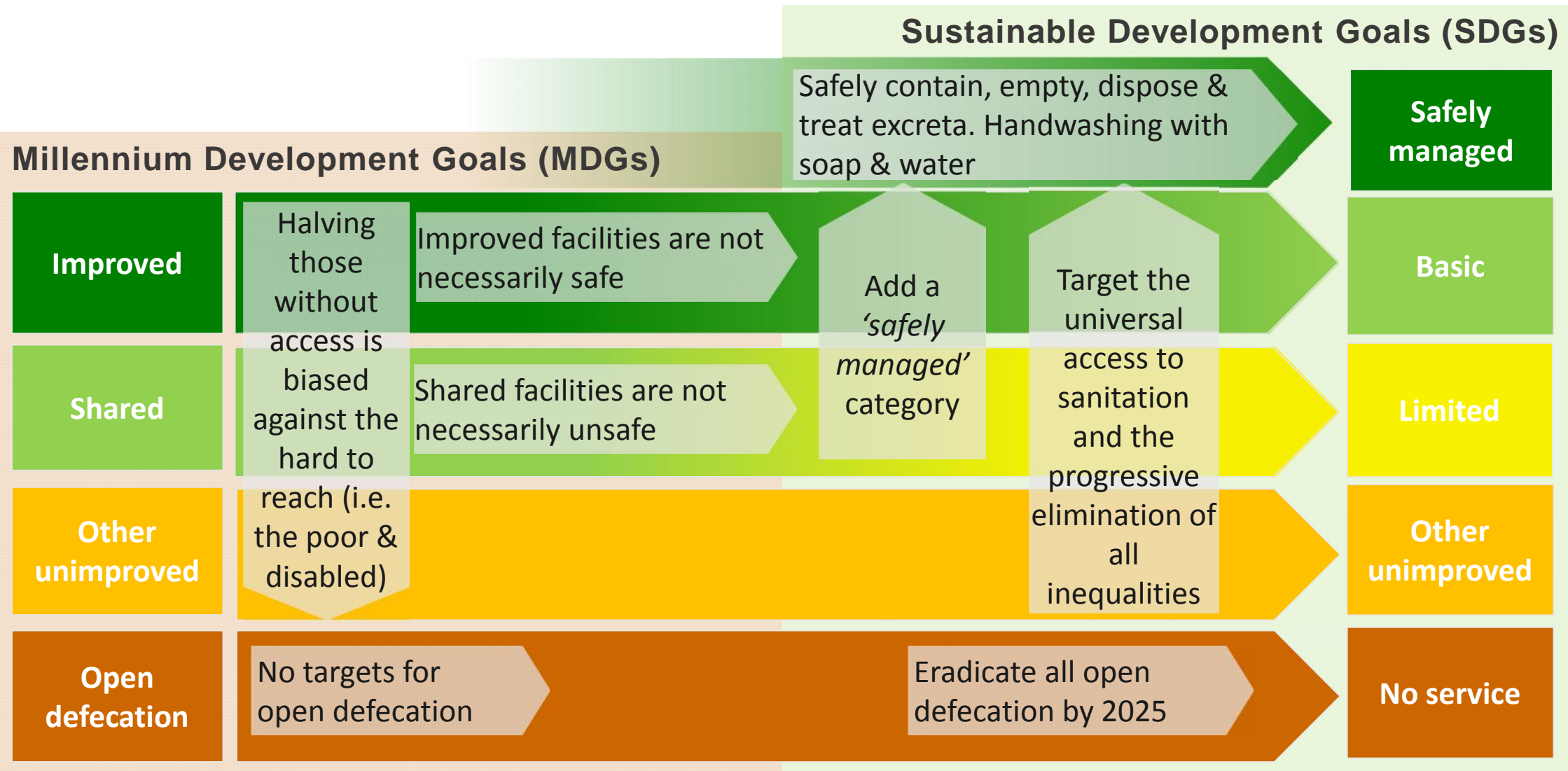


# How Faecal Ingestion can Affect Child Growth

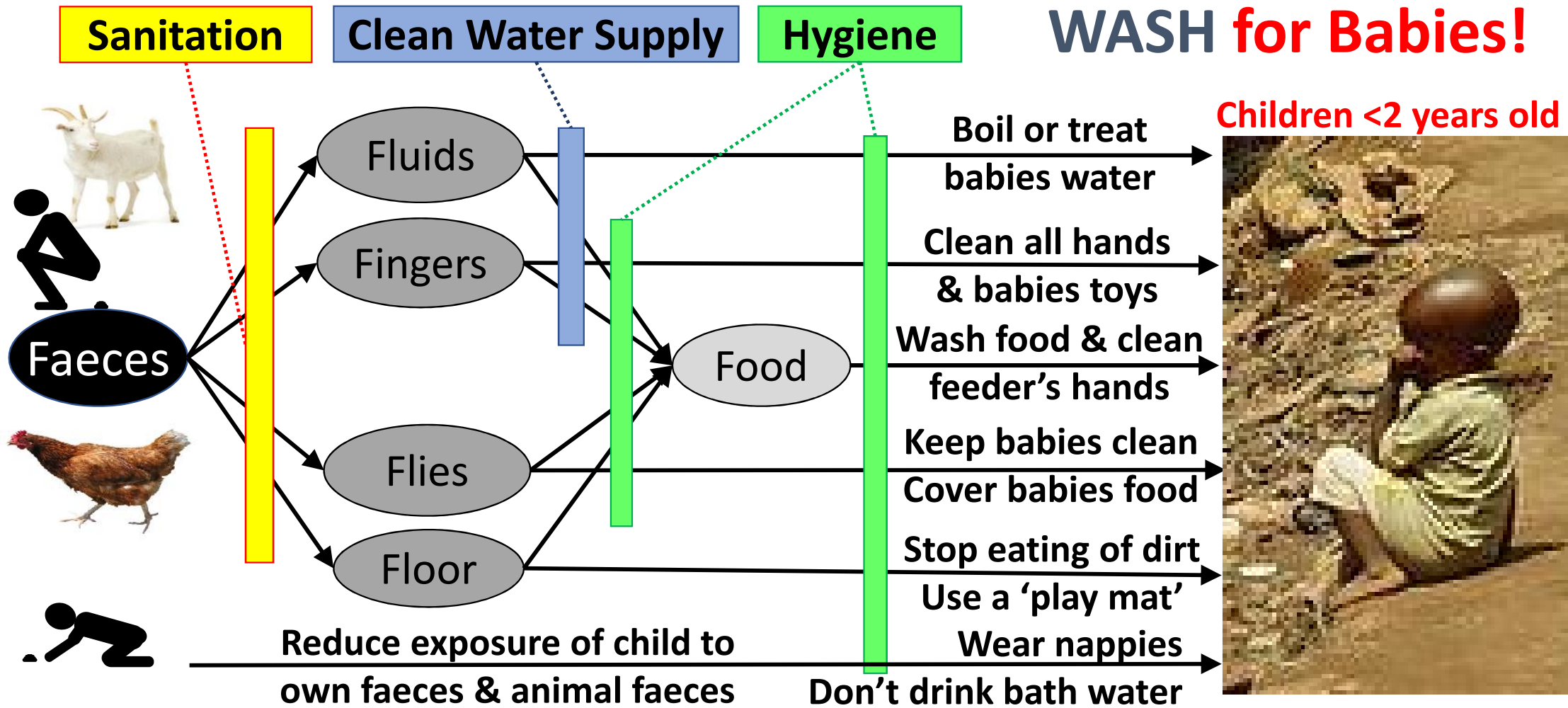
## Environmental Enteric Dysfunction (EED)



# The Challenge of the Sanitation & Hygiene SDG 6.2



# Implications of SDG 6.2 on Sanitation Approaches



# Sustainable Development Goal 6

