

Water, sanitation, and hygiene

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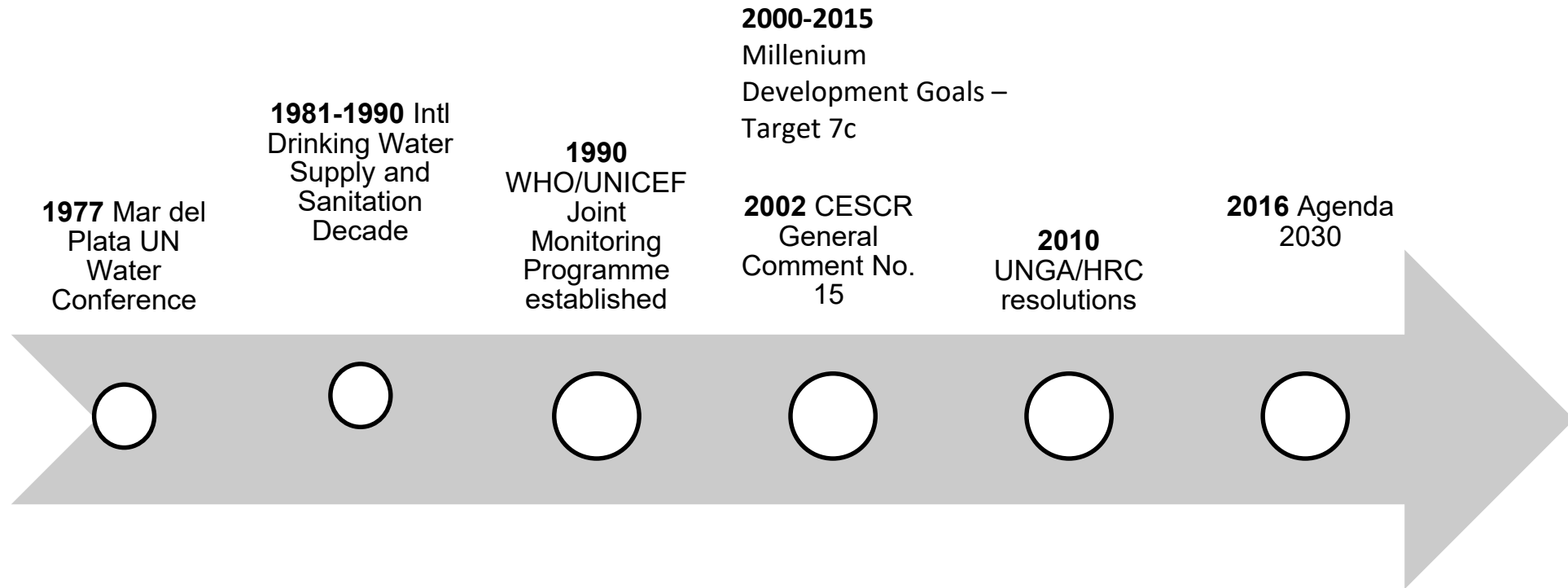
JURIST, HUMAN RIGHTS AND ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
PROGRAMMES AND ADVOCACY OFFICER, SIMAVI

3 MARCH 2022





A few key events





From the MDGs to the SDGs



- MDGs target 7c. : halve the population that had no sustainable access to water and basic sanitation before 2015
 - Indicators: population using an improved drinking water source; an improved sanitation facility

RESULTS: JMP: 2,6 billion people gained access to safe water and 2.3 billion people to basic sanitation

From improved to safely managed

- Critiques on indicators, e.g. not taking into account quality, or safe disposal of wastewater, lack of disaggregated data, who benefited the most, political angles



SDG 6: targets 6.1 and 6.2

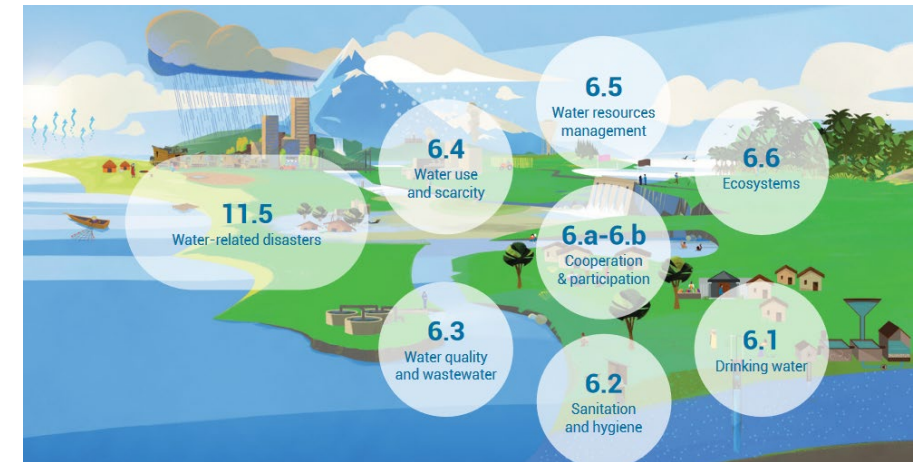
- **Target 6.1. « universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all »**
 - Indicator 6.1.1 “population using safely managed drinking water services”
 - Safely managed: Drinking water from an improved water source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
- **Target 6.2. « 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”**
 - Indicator 6.2.1. « population using safely managed sanitation services and hand-washing facility with soap and water”
 - Safely managed: Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated offsite





SDG 6: targets 6.1 and 6.2

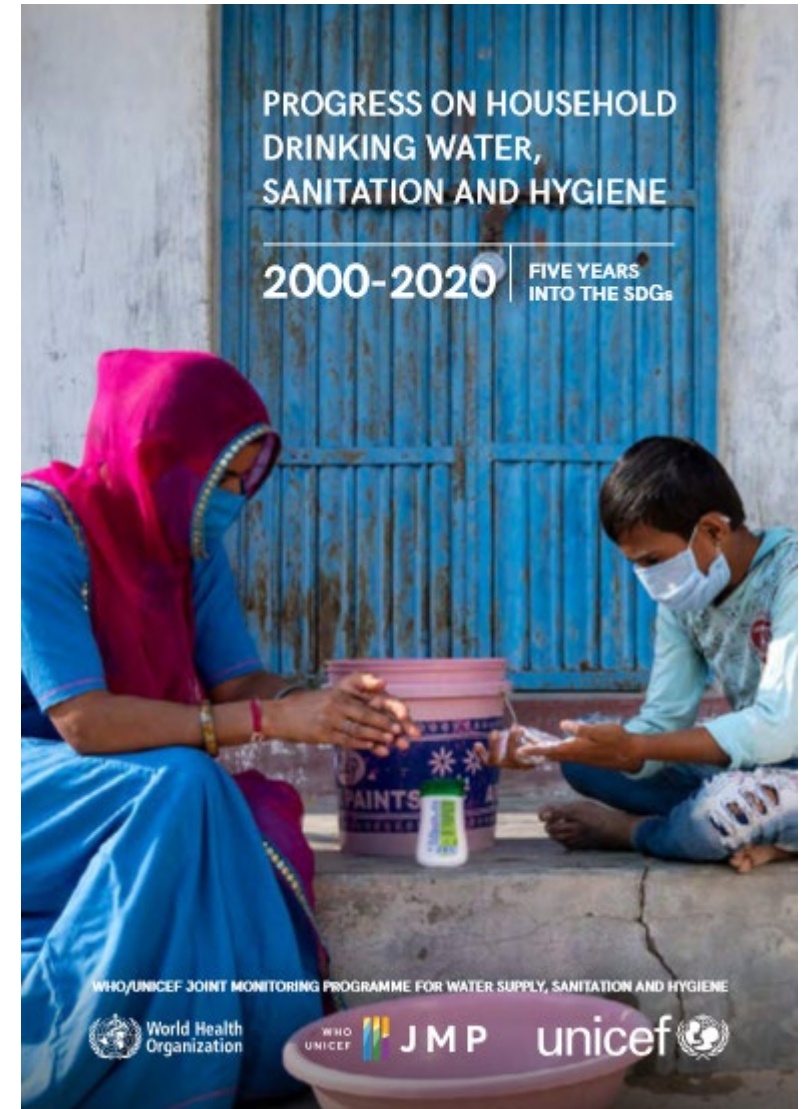
- Call to leave no one behind
 - Need to characterise people who are left behind: who are they, what are the WASH issues they are facing, and where?
 - Are they part of the decision-making processes (from household to government)?
- Data collection also on health centres, schools, and menstrual health
- Other targets of goal 6 are key
 - Safely managed and other targets: WASH cannot be seen in silo
 - also links to climate change, both adaptation and mitigation





Targets 6.1 and 6.2: highlights from JMP

- Not on track to achieve SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2
- Many countries still have little data points
- quadrupling of current rates of progress needed
- challenges in extending services to rural areas and to poor and vulnerable populations who are most at risk of being left behind
 - Eight out of ten people who still lacked even basic services lived in rural areas
- Nearly half the world's population lacked safely managed sanitation services in 2020
- 2 billion people lacked safely managed water services (1 in 4 ppl)
 - 122 million drinking surface water!





Water and sanitation as human right(s)

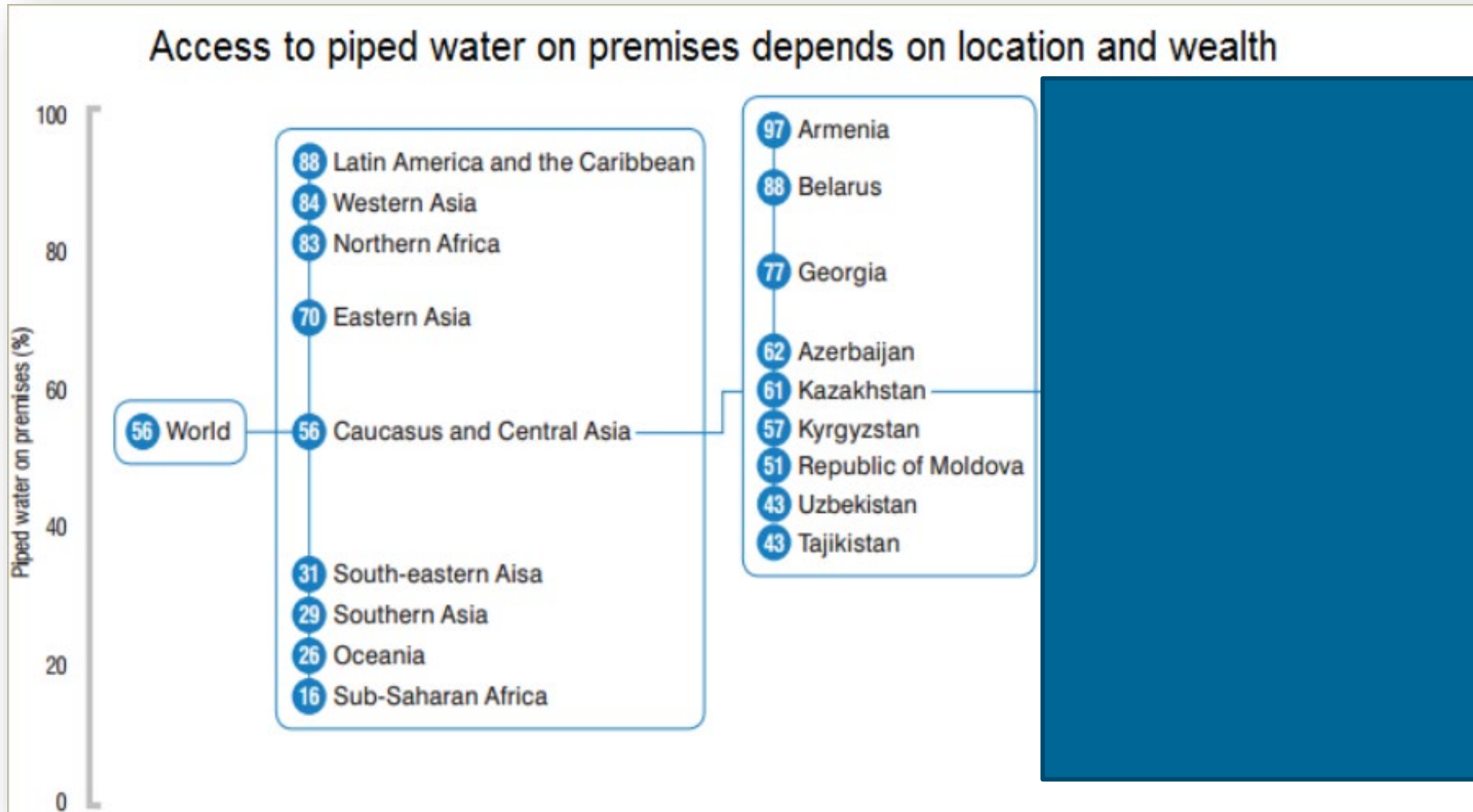
- UNGA and HRC resolutions 2010 (++)

Criteria (what does that right mean?)	Principles (procedural aspects to get there)
Availability	Non-discrimination
Accessibility	Participation
Affordability	Access to information
Acceptability	Accountability
Quality	Sustainability

- Access is not sufficient, all criteria and principles are key
- More emphasis on environmental issues related to the HRWS



Importance of disaggregated data when statistics can hide inequalities





Final remarks

- WASH cannot be looked at in a silo
- WASH requires to look at water resources and the environment, take into account HRWS
- Technologies/local, climate resilience, financing
- Prioritisation of those left behind, special attention to women, children, elderly, marginalised, other groups -> call to speed up the process of inclusion
- Affected people must be part of decision-making
- Importance of monitoring, data availability, and disaggregation
- Quantitative progress vs. qualitative progress taking into account human rights dimensions