Sustainable Development Goals and WASH Programme

Residential Training Programme on Water Supply & Wastewater for Municipal Engineers

With support from team at the Center for Water and Sanitation, CRDF, CEPT University

October 25, 2023

About CWAS, CRDF, CEPT...

CEPT University's core focus is human habitat. Through its education, research and advisory activities, it strives to improve the impact of habitat professions in enriching the lives of people in India's villages, towns and cities.

CEPT Research and Development Foundation (CRDF) has been established by the University to manage their research and capacity building activities. There are nine domain-focused centers in the CRDF. The Center for Water and Sanitation (CWAS) is among the first center to be established.

CWAS began its work in 2009 with focus on improving water and sanitation services in India. It carries out activities related to action research and capacity building – working closely with city and state governments, enabling them to improve delivery of services. CWAS is closely engaged with Faculty of Planning at CEPT University. CWAS team teach and guide students of Faculty of Planning.

What are Sustainable Development Goals?

- In 2012, UN conference took place in Brazil to discuss on SDGs.

- On 25 Sept 2015, 193 countries of the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Development Agenda titled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development."

- **17** Sustainable development goals with **169** targets have been defined that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

Earlier - Millennium Development Goals

- MDGs were set of international goals that have been adopted by UN in year 2000.

- MDGs were focusing more on poverty reduction.

- The SDGs were adopted in 2015 and have a target date of 2030. There are 17 SDGs, which cover a wider range of issues than the MDGs, including climate change, inequality, and peace and justice

Feature	MDGs	SDGs
Number of goals	8	17
Scope	Focused on poverty reduction	More comprehensive, including climate change, inequality, and peace and justice
Target date	2015	2030
Focus	Developing countries	All countries
Approach	Goal-based	System-based

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Sustainable Development Goals and WASH programme

Sustainable Development Goals – Goal 6

Goal 6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Targets of Goal 6

Joint Monitoring Program for SDG – Goal 6

- JMP for SDGs is a collaborative initiative by **UNICEF and WHO**

- The JMP is responsible for **monitoring global progress** towards WASH i.e. SDG 6.

- JMP collects and analyzes data from various sources:
  - national surveys,
  - censuses,
  - administrative records,
  - reports from governments,
  - progress achieved in national missions

- JMP has been reporting progress on WASH **since 1990**.

Global coverage of SDG for Drinking Water

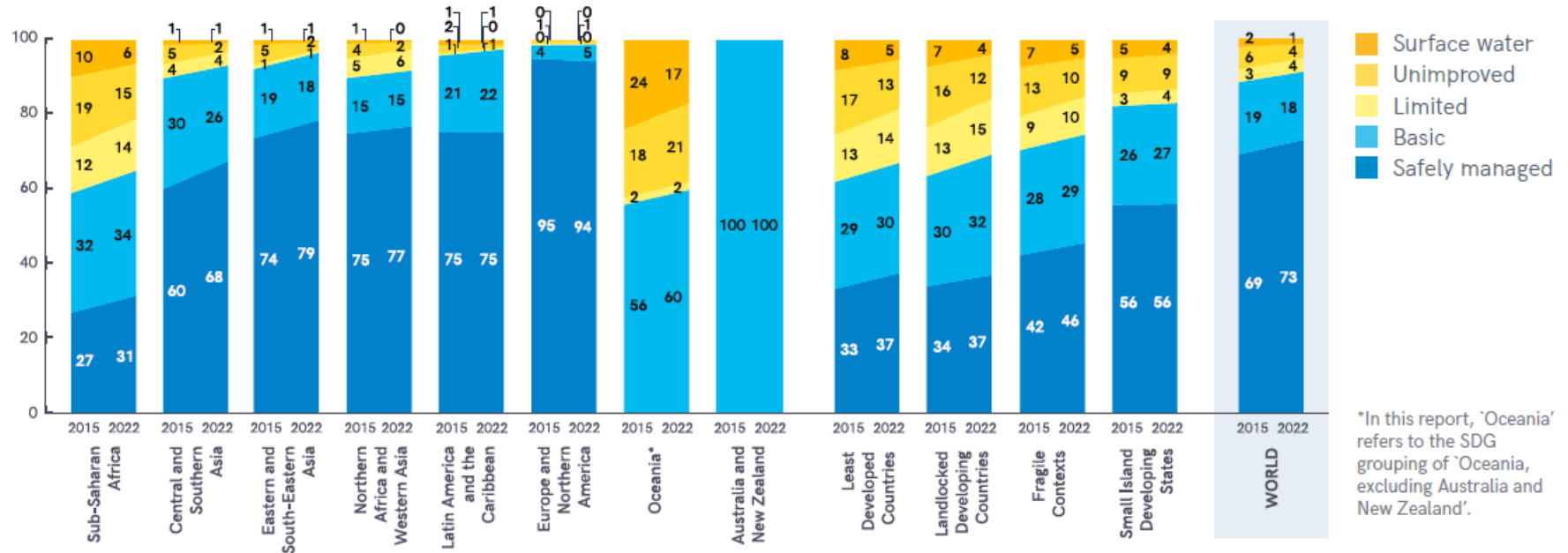In 2022, one in four people lacked safely managed drinking water and regional coverage varied widely

FIGURE 2 Global and regional drinking water coverage, 2015–2022 (%)

*In this report, `Oceania` refers to the SDG grouping of `Oceania, excluding Australia and New Zealand`.

Global coverage of SDG for Drinking Water

In 2022, 142 countries had estimates for safely managed drinking water

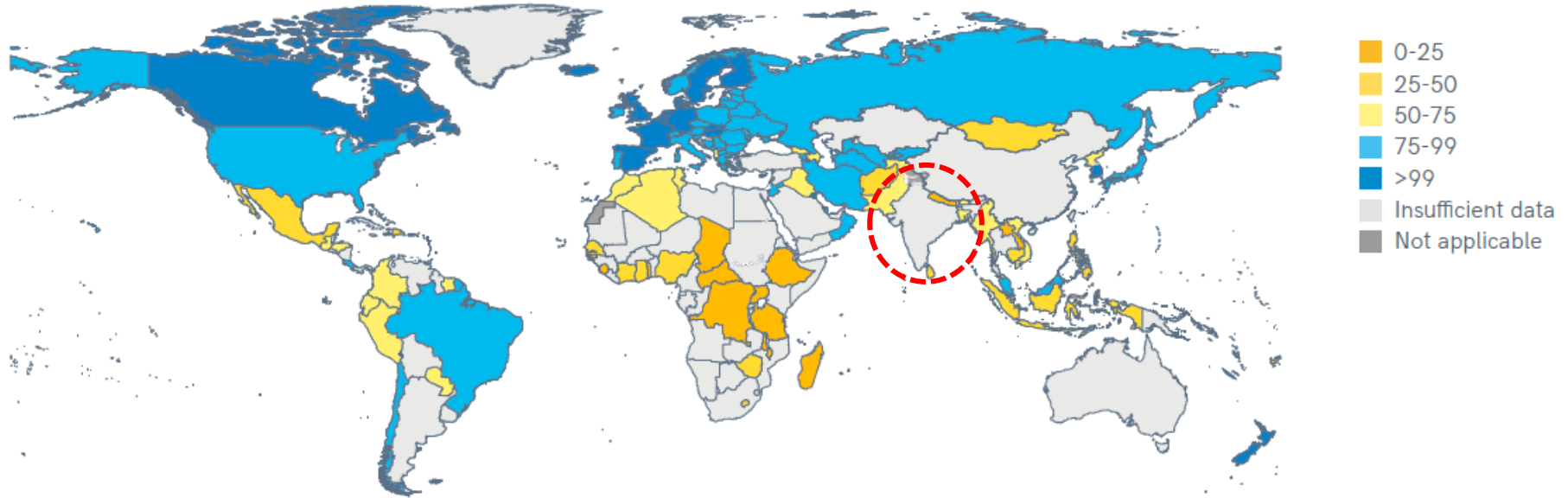FIGURE 3 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services, 2022 (%)

0-25
25-50
50-75
75-99
>99
Insufficient data
Not applicable

Definitions of Water Supply Service Ladder

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible 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

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Global coverage of SDG for Sanitation

In 2022, two out of five people lacked safely managed sanitation and regional coverage varied widely
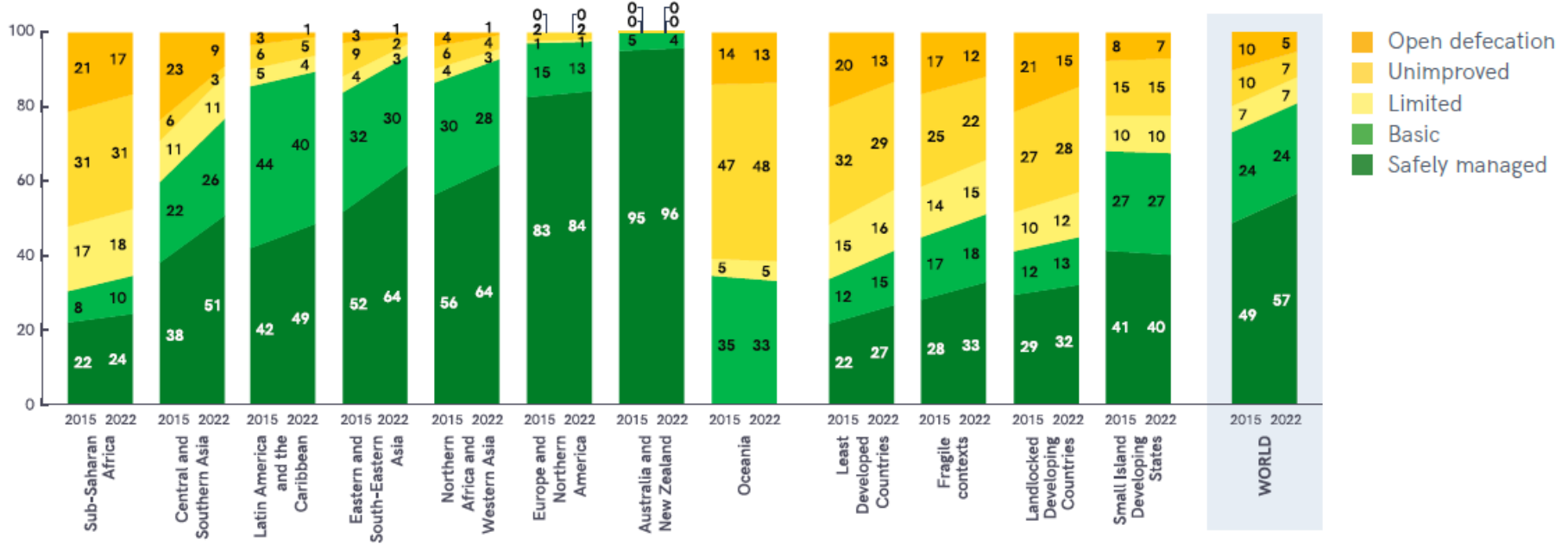
FIGURE 4 — Global and regional sanitation coverage, 2015–2022 (%)

Global coverage of SDG for Sanitation

In 2022, 135 countries had estimates for safely managed sanitation services
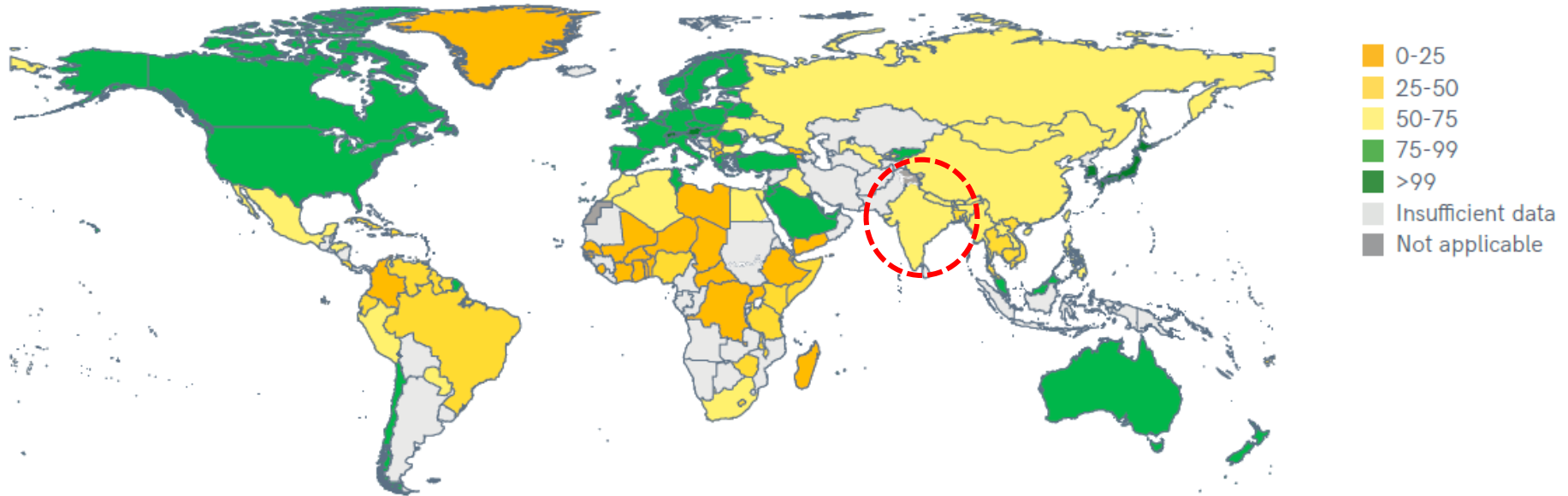
Legend:
- 0-25
- 25-50
- 50-75
- 75-99
- >99
- Insufficient data
- Not applicable

FIGURE 5 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2022 (%)

Definitions of Sanitation Service Ladder

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 removed and treated off-site
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households
UNIMPROVED	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 places, or with solid waste

Coverage of Safely Managed Water and Sanitation


Water supply

	Rural	Urban
Nepal	14	23
Afghanistan	28	36
Bangladesh	62	54
Pakistan	47	57
Bhutan	85	59
Sri Lanka	39	83
Uzbekistan	71	89
Kyrgyzstan	67	92
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	88	96
Turkmenistan	92	97
India	66	*

Sanitation

	Rural	Urban
Bangladesh	32	29
Bhutan	58	41
India	57	43
Nepal	52	45
Uzbekistan	86	63
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	*	76
Kazakhstan	*	84
Kyrgyzstan	96	86
Pakistan	40	*
Tajikistan	59	*

* No estimate is available in 2022

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Achievement against SDG 6

- Billions of people have gained access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services since 2000.
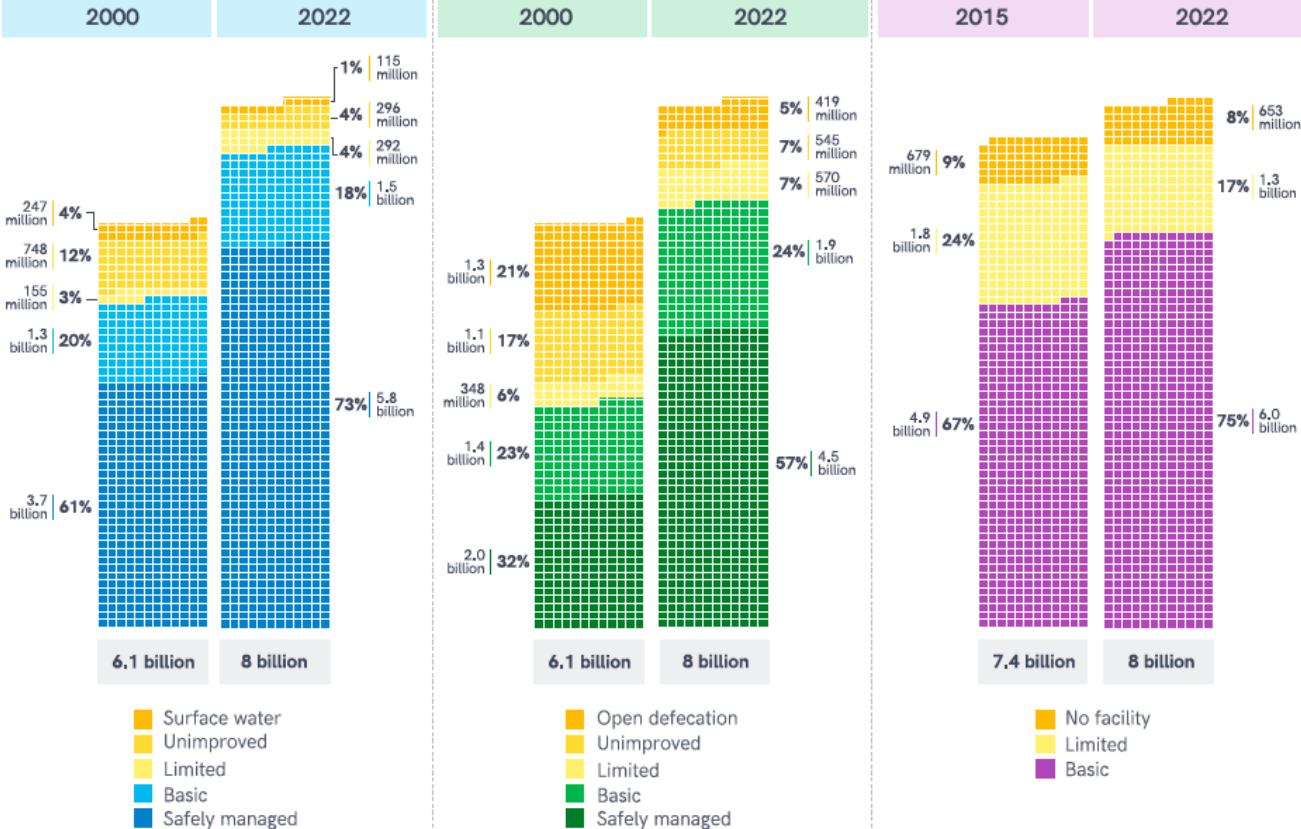
Coverage of Hygiene - SDG 6

- Since 2015, 18 countries have increased coverage of basic hygiene services by at least 5%

- In India and other countries such as Pakistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia and Mongolia, the coverage increased by 2%

Change in coverage of basic hygiene, 2015–2022 (% pt)

Country	Change
Sudan	-10
Mauritania	-10
Guyana	5
Chad	5
Rwanda	6
Afghanistan	6
Niger	7
Cuba	7
Bhutan	7
Kyrgyzstan	8
Nepal	8
Guinea-Bissau	9
Uganda	10
Mongolia	10
Sao Tome and Principe	14
India	14
Cambodia	15
Bangladesh	20
Pakistan	20
Vanuatu	31
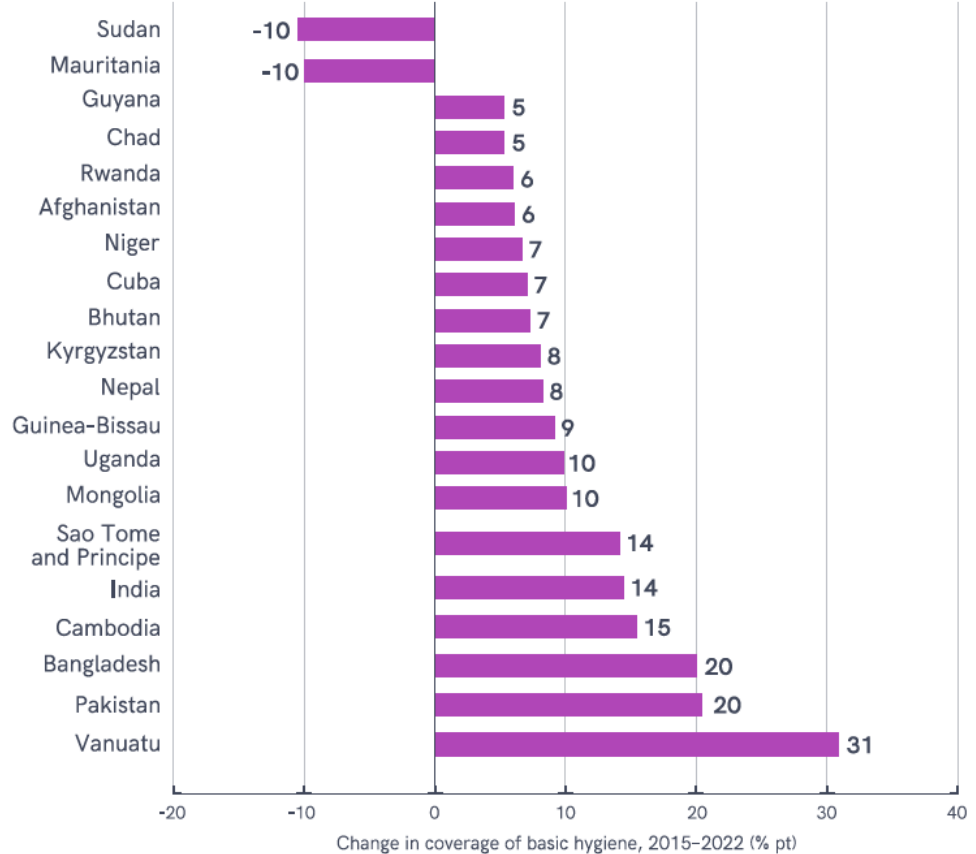
How far are we to achieve SDG 2030?

SAFE DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

STILL OUT OF REACH

FOR BILLIONS

IN 2022

2.2 BILLION PEOPLE LACKED SAFELY MANAGED DRINKING WATER

3.5 BILLION PEOPLE LACKED SAFELY MANAGED SANITATION

2.2 BILLION PEOPLE LACKED BASIC HAND WASHING FACILITIES

**2.4 BILLION PEOPLE** LIVE IN WATER-STRESSED COUNTRIES (2020)

81% OF SPECIES DEPENDENT ON INLAND WETLANDS HAVE DECLINED SINCE 1970

INTEGRATED WATER-RESOURCES-MANAGEMENT IMPLEMENTATION NEEDS ACCELERATION

How far are we to achieve SDG 2030?

- At mid-point of the SDG period, the **world is not on track** to achieve SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2.

- Achieving universal coverage by 2030, it requires:
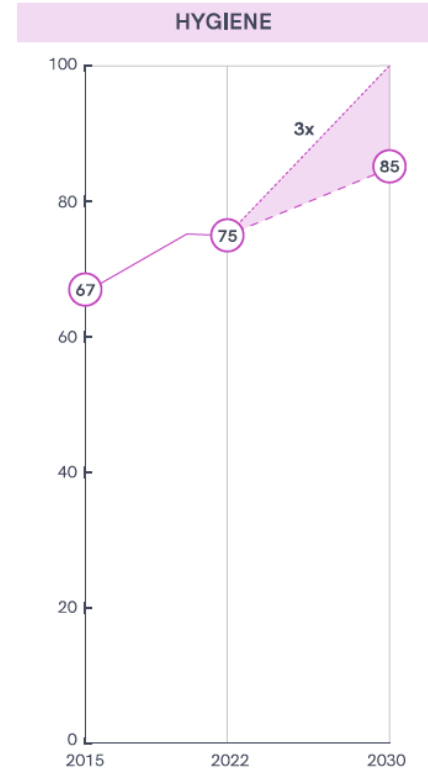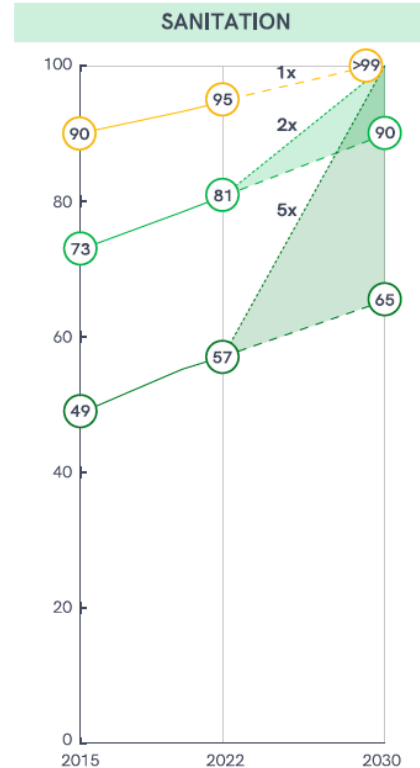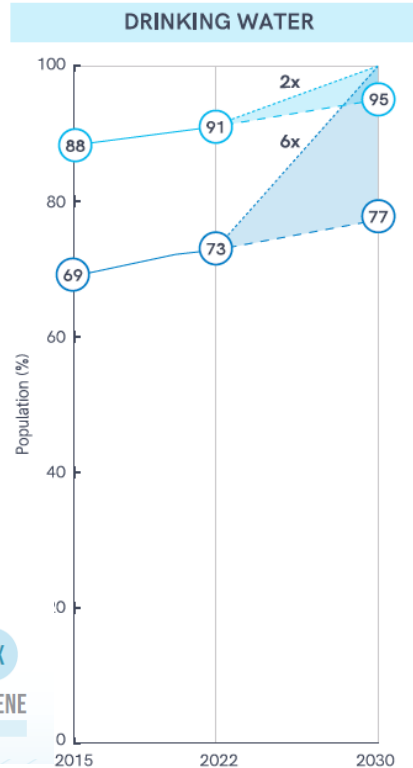
TO MEET 2030 TARGETS, PACE OF PROGRESS WILL HAVE TO ACCELERATE

6x	5x	3x
DRINKING WATER	FOR SANITATION	HYGIENE

SDG progress in India towards Goal 6
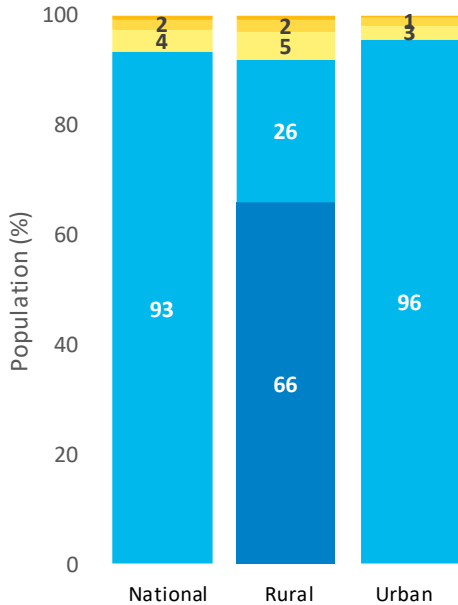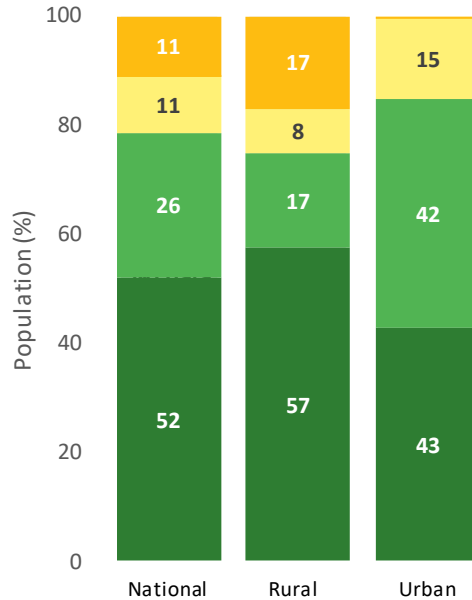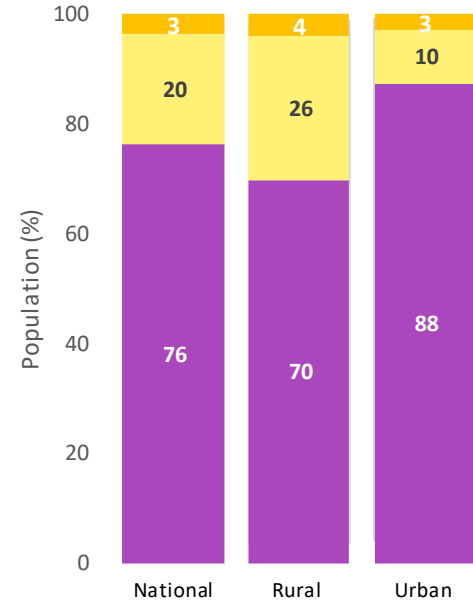
Data Sources used by JMP to track SDG progress

- Amrut
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- Swachh Survekshan
- Census data
- National Sample Survey
- Pollution control board data
- National family health survey
- Jal Jeevan Mission
- Smart Cities Mission
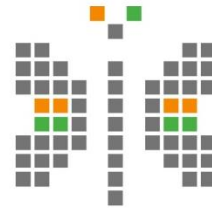
How Engineers can Contribute for Achieving SDGs?

- Linking WASH data with Property tax system

- Include WASH data in property tax survey and periodically conduct assessment of properties within the ULB

- Provide reliable data by following proper steps to measure and record data for WASH systems

- Set up a fixed regime and maintain regular frequency for data collection and data reporting under various missions

- Ensuring services are reaching to the urban poor and all gender

" *"Unless we act now, the 2030 Agenda will become an epitaph for a world that might have been."*

- António Guterres

Secretary-General, United Nations

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Contact Details

Reach out to us in case you need any support

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Thank you

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About us
The Center for Water and Sanitation (C-WAS) at CEPT University carries out various activities – action research, training, advocacy to enable state and local governments to improve delivery of services.

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