SEI INITIATIVE ON SUSTAINABLE SANITATION

How sanitation can contribute across the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda



Kim Andersson

Stockholm Environment Institute kim.andersson@sei-international.org



























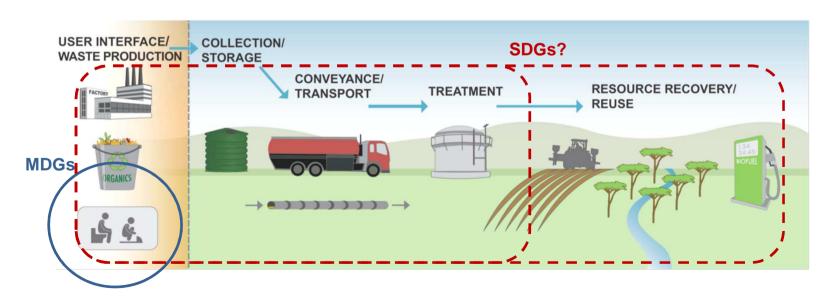


MDGs to SDGs

(Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals)

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

6.3 by 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater, and increasing recycling and safe reuse globally





Urban challenges linked to sanitation

Urban sanitation gap

- 700 million people lack improved sanitation access globally, of which 80 million is practicing open defecation
- Globally, about 80% of wastewater is discharged untreated

Cities are major resource consumers:

- 75-80% of natural resources and supplied energy
- 50% of waste emissions
- and, 75% of GHG-emissions

And, pressure on resources continue to grow:

- Urban population expected to double in low-income regions between 2000 – 2030 (from 2.8 to 3.9 billions in 2015)
- Global water demand to increase 55% by 2050.
- Climate change impacts, e.g. droughts and floods









Potential added value of sustainable sanitation - with resource recovery





Beyond Goal 6: The many ways that sustainable sanitation with resource management can contribute to multiple SDGs



Goals and targets	Waste Containment	Safe sanitation access & availability	Resource management & recovery
1. NO POVERTY 1.2 – poverty in all its dimensions 1.4 – access to basic services 1.5 – resilience, reduce vulnerability, extreme events		<u> </u>	
2.1 – end hunger food sufficiency 2.2 – end malnutrition 2.3 – double smallholders' productivity & incomes			
3.2 – end preventable infant and under-5 deaths 3.3 – end epidemics combat water-related diseases 3.9 – reduce deaths & illnesses from pollution and contamination			
4. QUALITY EDUCATION 4.5 – eliminate gender disparities in education 4a – build & upgrade safe education facilities	 		
5. GENDER EQUALITY 5.1 – end discrimination against women & girls 5.2 – eliminate violence against women & girls in public space	 		
6. CLEAN WATER & SANITATION 6.2 – sanitation & hygiene for all 6.3 – reduce water pollution, increase recycling 6.4 – substantially reduce water scarcity 6.5 – water resources management, transboundary cooperation 6.6 – protect & restore water-related ecosystems 6a – international cooperation, support developing countries			
7. AFFORDABLE & CLEAN ENERGY 7.2 – increase share of renewable energy	 		
8. DECENT WORK & ECONOMIC GROWTH 8.4 – improve resource efficiency, decouple economic growth from environmental degradation			
9. INDUSTRY, INNOVATION & INFRASTRUCTURE 9.4 – upgrade industrial resource efficiency & clean technology			
11. SUSTAINABLE CITIES & COMMUNITIES 11.5 – reduce deaths & econ. losses from disasters 11.6 – reduce adverse environmental impact of cities 11.7 – safe public spaces		ļ Ļ	
12. SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION & PRODUCTION 12.2 – management & efficient use of resources – 12.4 – chemicals and waste management — 12.5 – reduce waste generation —			
13. CLIMATE ACTION 13.1 – strengthen resilience to climate-related hazards & natural disasters	 		
14. LIFE BELOW WATER 14.1 – reduce marine pollution from land-based activities			
15. LIFE ON LAND 15.1 – conserve, restore & sustainably use terrestrial ecosystems 15.3 – restore degraded land and soils			