SuSanA Vision 2030: Contribution to Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development
Background Paper

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From the MDGs to the SDGs: Development of the SDGs

2012: UN Conference «Rio + 20»
Open Working Group was established to develop a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as successor of the MDGs.

2012-14: Open Working Group proposed 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs as the result of a three-year-long transparent, participatory process inclusive of all stakeholders and people’s voices).

Aug 2015: Third International Conference on Financing for Development in Addis Abeba
adopted the Addis Abeba Action Agenda (AAAA) including a global framework for financing development post-2015. Financing of the SDGs based on 3 pillars:
- Domestic Public Resources (e.g. taxes and fees)
- Domestic and International Private Business and Finance (private investments)
- International Development Cooperation (ODA)
Sep 2015: UN Summit in New York

Main differences between the SDGs and MDGs in general

**Inclusive Goal Setting:** The MDGs were created through a top-down process; the SDGs were developed in a most inclusive participatory process.

**More comprehensive Goals:** In the MDGs there were 8 goals with 18 targets; in the Agenda 2030 there are 17 SDGs with 169 targets.

**Universal Goals:** Unlike the MDGs which focused on developing countries, the SDGs are universally applicable to all countries while taking into account different realities, capacities and levels of development (“Principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities”)

**More ambitious (“zero”) Goals:** While the MDGs targets were set to get us “half way” to ending poverty and hunger, lack of access to water supply and sanitation, preventable child deaths, etc. the SDGs are designed to finish the job and get a statistical “zero” on these and other targets; big emphasis on “leaving no one behind”

**Funding:** The MDGs were largely envisioned to be funded by aid flows. The SDGs put sustainable, inclusive economic development at the core of the strategy and address the ability of countries to improve their own revenue generating abilities.
The role of water in the MDGs and SDGs

**MDGs**

**Goal 7: «Ensure Environmental Sustainability»**

**Target 7.C**

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

(related to Water Supply and Sanitation only)

**SDGs**

**Dedicated Goal on Water : SDG No. 6**

«To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all»

with 6 main targets and 2 targets related to means of implementation
### SDG No. 6 on Water and Sanitation

«To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all»

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Target 6.1</th>
<th>By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target 6.2</td>
<td>By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of woman and girls and those in vulnerable situations</td>
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<tr>
<td>Target 6.3</td>
<td>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 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally</td>
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SDG No. 6 on Water and Sanitation

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SDG No. 6 on Water and Sanitation

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Target 6.4  By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity.

Target 6.5  By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate.

Target 6.6  By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes.
SDG No. 6 on Water and Sanitation

«To ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all»

Target 6.a  By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Target 6.b  Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management
Developments in Sanitation during the MDG period

• The profile of sanitation has increased significantly
• Sanitation recognized as human right
• System approach; looking at Sanitation and Hygiene beyond Technology
• Increasing recognition also in industrialized countries that the conventional approach to (urban) sanitation is unlikely to meet the challenges of the future and that a shift toward a “new paradigm” in sanitation is required
• Worldwide 2.1 billion people have gained access to “improved” sanitation

But ........

• 2.4 billion are still using unimproved sanitation facilities, including one billion people still practicing open defecation
The richest 20% of the urban population are six times more likely to have access to improved sanitation than the poorest 20% of the rural population.
Sanitation contributes to meet nearly all of the SDGs

Sanitation is at the core of SDG 6

Safe sanitation is a prerequisite for escaping the poverty trap

Opportunities for micro-, small-, and medium-sized enterprises

Safe reuse of sanitation byproducts increases crop yield

Water & Sanitation systems are required for any industrial development

Safe Sanitation protects and promotes human health by breaking the cycle of diseases

Part of urban basic services; reduces adverse environmental impacts

Sanitation part of safe education facilities

Contributes to the efficient use of natural resources; minimizes waste generation

Sanitation reduces gender disparities at home and in education

Sustainable sanitation reduces marine pollution from land-based activities and contributes to the conservation & restoration of terrestrial ecosystems

Sanitation byproducts as alternative to fossil fuel for cooking and lighting

Basic services such for all are important for a peaceful society
Introduction

From the MDGs to the SDGs – New opportunities and challenges for SuSanA

A definition for sanitation
- Provide an operational definition of sanitation as there is no definition of sanitation in the SuSanA Vision document of 2008
- Statement on the relation between target 6.2 and 6.3

What does “universality” and “leave nobody behind” mean for SuSanA?
- SuSanA shall still focus on the low and low-to-middle income countries but shall be aware of developments in higher income countries and use them as showcase alternatives to conventional wastewater systems
- In SuSanA’s work more emphasis shall be put on the hardest to reach and most vulnerable
- SuSanA’s Working Groups shall take up “access to all” and “upscaling” as a cross-cutting issue and address it from their specific thematic angle
How can SuSanA contribute to end open defecation in a sustainable way?

- Ending open defecation is a clear priority in target 6.2. SuSanA shall help putting promising approaches such as CLTS in the context of SuSanA’s sustainability criteria of a sanitation system.

Interpretation of targets 6.2 and 6.3

- SuSanA shall provide orientation/guidance how to set priorities and translate target 6.2 into national targets taking into the countries realities, capacities and levels of development.
- With regard to target 6.3, SuSanA shall help developing indicators and provide orientation/guidance for setting national targets related to recycling/re-use aspect.
Thank you !!