20th SuSanA Meeting
SDG Panel Discussion

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22 August 2015
Stockholm, Sweden
Overview

1. Monitoring the sanitation goal in the SDGs
2. Costs and benefits of achieving the SDG targets on WASH
3. Relating the Ngor commitments on sanitation to the SDGs
4. Civil society feedback on the post-2015 sanitation landscape
I. Monitoring the sanitation goal in the SDGs

By Graham Alabaster (UN-Habitat)
II. Costs and benefits of achieving the SDGs

By Guy Hutton

Benefits exceed costs >2.5 times urban & >4.5 times rural
Quintile correlation greater for rural areas

* Improved household sanitation
II. Costs of achieving Water SDG Targets 6.1-3

Capital costs for sanitation exceed water and hygiene

However, there are major costing uncertainties

![Graph showing global costs of capital costs only](image-url)
II. Costs of achieving Water SDG Targets 6.1-3

High Costs Require Augmented Financing in Some African and Asian Regions

NOT FOR CITATION
III. Integrated consideration of the SDGs

By Corinne Schuster-Wallace

❖ A Triple Nexus: goals and targets; benefits; implementation

Sanitation (Goal 6): Reduce Inequality (Goal 10)

→ Healthy Lives (3) → Equitable Education (4) → Gender equality (5) → End Poverty (1) → Sustainable Economic Growth (8)
→ End Hunger (2) → Healthy Lives (3) → End Poverty (1) → Sustainable Economic Growth (8)
→ Energy for All (7) → Sustainable consumption and production (12) → Equitable Education (4) → Sustainable Economic Growth (8)
→ Resilient infrastructure (Goal 9); Climate Change (Goal 13)
### III. Integrated consideration of the SDGs

#### Inadequate WaSH Services

- Integrated Benefits: the maternal and child health example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resources, Infrastructure, Knowledge, Attitudes, Practices</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Poor Water Quality, Lack of Water (quantity), Lack of or Inadequate Toilets, Poor Hygiene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long Water Collection Times, Vulnerable to Assault and Rape, Lack of Dignity and Privacy, Heavy Lifting, Person-to-Person Transmission, Surface-to-Person Transmission</td>
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<tr>
<td>Malnutrition, Urinary Infections, Waterborne and Water-related Diseases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stunting, Development and Cognitive Delays, Intrauterine Growth Retardation, Prematurity, Anaemia, Chronic Diseases, Cancers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obstructed Labour, Haemorrhaging, Failure to Thrive, Low Education and Employment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avoidable Maternal Mortality, Avoidable Infant and Child Mortality, Suppression of National Economic Growth</td>
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</tbody>
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III. Integrated consideration of the SDGs

Implementation: the Waste to Wealth example

Organic Wastes
- Crop Waste
- Food Waste
- Manure

Wastewater
- Improved sanitation
- Reduced water related illness
- Reduced pollution

Bio-Slurry Residual
- Reduced chemical pollution
- Reduced pathogens & diseases
- Reduced physical burden
- Increased crop production
- Increased soil production
- Increased nutrition
- Decreased smell and air pollution
- Income for sold fertilizer
- Income for sold gas
- Saved income (domestic use)
- Forest conservation
- Decreased land degradation
- Income for crops

Biogas
IV. Relating the N’gor declarations to the SDG’s

by Kitch Bawa (AMCOW)

Sanitation/Hygiene and SDGs

Goal 1: Poverty eradication

Goal 4: Education

Goal 5: Gender Equality

Goal 6: Sanitation and Hygiene

Goal 2: healthy lives

Goal 11: Human Settlements

Goal 1: Poverty eradication

Goal 2: healthy lives

Goal 6: Sanitation and Hygiene

Goal 11: Human Settlements
The N’gor Declaration

Africa Declarations: 10 commitments sanitation and hygiene

Emerged from AfricaSan process

N’gor declarations on Sanitation and Hygiene in Africa

Replaces eThekwni commitments

Serves as vehicle to achieve SDGs on sanitation and hygiene
Global Goal

SDG Goal 6
Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Target 3:
Halving the proportion of untreated water

Target 7:
Wastewater treatment

Target 8:
Strengthen community participation management of sanitation

Global Target

AfricaSan Commitments

1: Eliminating inequalities; Sustainability;
2: Political prioritization of Sanitation and hygiene;
3: Financing sanitation and hygiene;
4: Leadership and coordination;
5: Sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces;
6: Sanitation hygiene in public institutions and spaces;
7: Sanitation for productive use;
4: Capacity building for sanitation and hygiene;
7: Waste management;
5: Sanitation and hygiene in public institutions and spaces;
7: Waste management;

Cross-Cutting

Innovation and technology

Political prioritization of sanitation and hygiene

Private sector engagement

M&E reporting and review

AfricaSan process

N’gor declarations and SDGs
Hygiene in the SDGs

*In these Goals and targets, we are setting out a supremely ambitious and transformational vision. We envisage a world free of poverty, hunger, disease and want, where all life can thrive…A world where we reaffirm our commitments regarding the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation and where there is improved hygiene…”*

**Goal 6:** Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

**Target 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
V. Civil Society Perspective on the SDGs: Hygiene Indicators

- **Global Indicators for Target 6.2**
  - Indicator of “percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at the home” proposed, and not secure
  - Menstrual hygiene management not proposed

- **Regional/country-level Indicators**
  - Complement global indicators
  - Developed by member states
  - Less weighty

- **Gaps**
  - Extra-household settings (schools, healthcare facilities)
V. Civil Society Perspective on the SDGs:

Hygiene is not implicit, but it is important…

- Contributes to success of water and sanitation work
- Foundational to progress on other key goals (health, nutrition, education, equity, economic development)

...so we must make it explicit!

- IAEG-SDG Indicator Consultation: September 11th deadline
- Global Handwashing Day: October 15
  - Raise a hand for hygiene!
- World Toilet Day: November 19
  - Remember that hygiene and sanitation go hand-in-hand
VI. Civil Society Perspective on the SDGs

By: Stef Smits, IRC

On the goal, targets and indicators

- Satisfied with the goal and targets to achieve universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation, and end open defecation
  - Fantastic that hygiene made it in at the last moment
- Sanitation at extra-household settings implied in the target – needs to be explicitly defined in the indicators framework
- Putting sanitation in the broader water resources management perspective – amongst others with target 6c – implies an additional challenge for the sector, but a very relevant one
VI. Civil Society Perspective on the SDGs

On achieving the goal: are the 15 years enough?

- For ending open defecation, the glass is half full
  - At current rate, open defecation ends by 2044
  - 2030 is feasible by doubling the rate of decline

- For universal access to improved sanitation, the glass is half empty
  - At current rate of coverage growth, this will be achieved by 2074!
  - 2030 would imply quadrupling the rate of increase
  - 47 countries have less than 50% access – requiring coverage growth of more than 3.3 percentage-point/year – never achieved

- We only have 5 years – to get the financing, governance and strategies right – to deliver by 2030
VI. Civil Society Perspective on the SDGs

What are the areas of attention?

- **Rural sanitation**
  - Dual approach, focusing on the unserved and underserved
  - Through mix of approaches for demand creation, supply chains, enabling condition - but what is a realistic level of acceleration

- **Urban sanitation** – stagnant situation since 1990!
  - From shared/unimproved to improved for the last 15-20%
  - Considering the entire sanitation chain including wastewater treatment and fecal sludge management (target 6c)

- **Sanitation in fragile states** – extremely low and stagnant levels of coverage
  - Address immediate needs in humanitarian situation, but can progress be made towards universal access?
Discussion

- How do the SGDs link to SuSanA?
- What's the future role for SuSanA?
- What can SuSanA bring to the post-2015 sanitation agenda?