

Components of SDG 6:

Ensure availability and sustainability of water, sanitation and hygiene for all



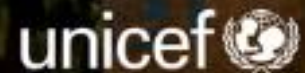
PROGRESS
ON HOUSEHOLD
DRINKING WATER,
SANITATION
AND HYGIENE
2000-2022

SPECIAL FOCUS ON GENDER

LAUNCH VERSION



WHO/UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE



Monitoring Global Progress on WASH – the Joint Monitoring Programme



Monitoring Global Progress on WASH – the Joint Monitoring Programme

Billions of people have gained access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services since 2000

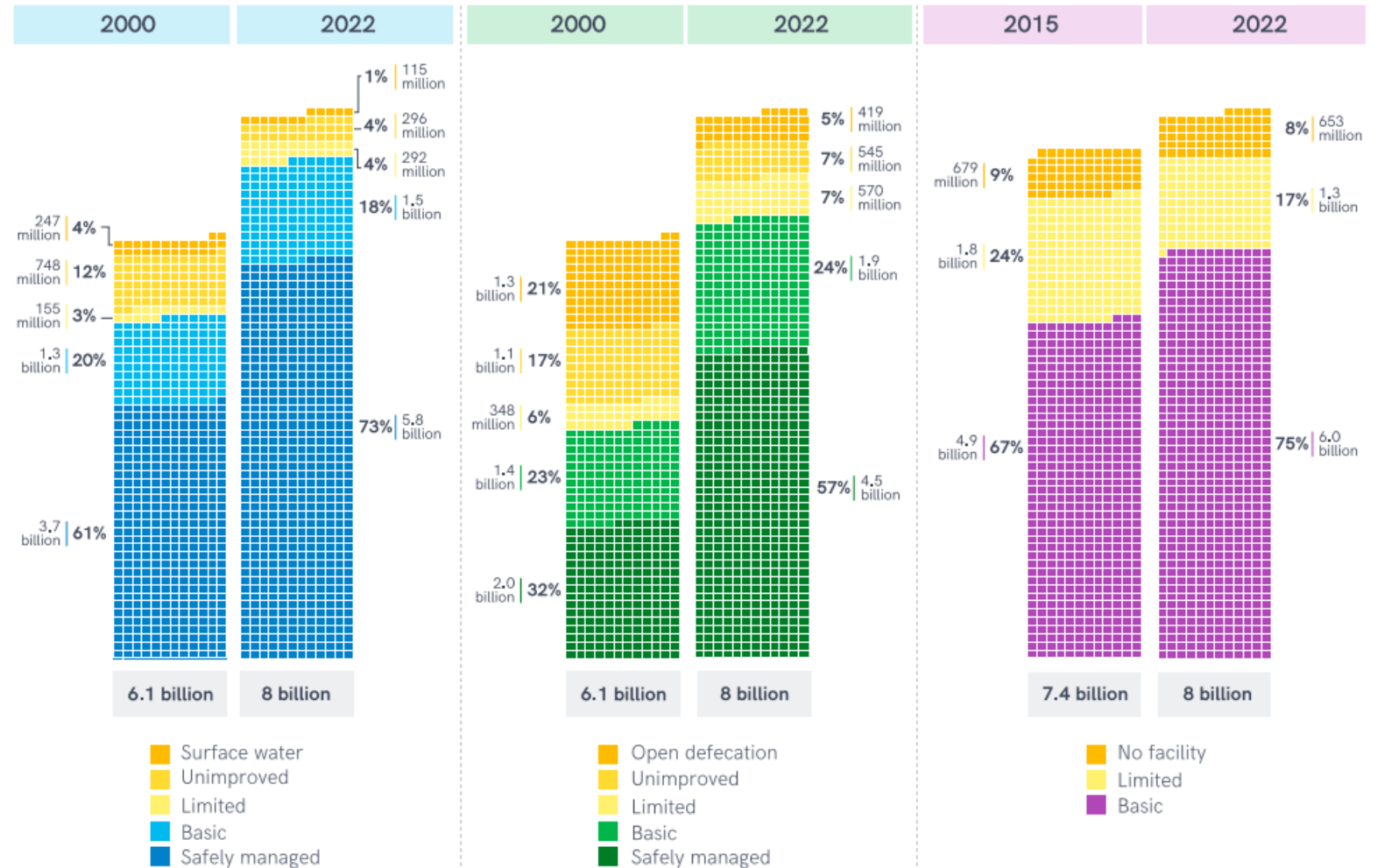


FIGURE 12 Global population by drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service levels, 2000/2015 and 2022 (each unit represents 10 million people)

SDG ladders – levels raised from Improved to Safely Managed

Water

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

Sanitation

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

UNICEF's Strategy for WASH (2016-2030)

Continue learning and adapting

Water

safety, sustainability and access

Sanitation

social norms, access and sustainability

Hygiene

more focus, supporting others to promote behavior change

Humanitarian

delivering service, breaking silos, national coordination

Do better

Enabling environment

strengthen capacity and systems to enable all actors to contribute effectively

Accountability

support transparency, monitoring and people's participation as anchors of good governance

Working inter-sectorally

WASH as a contribution to education, health, nutrition and other outcomes, including WASH in institutions, gender and disability

Leverage resources for WASH

public and private financing for scaled-up, sustainable programmes

Move in new directions

Climate resilient WASH

a framework for risk-informed programming

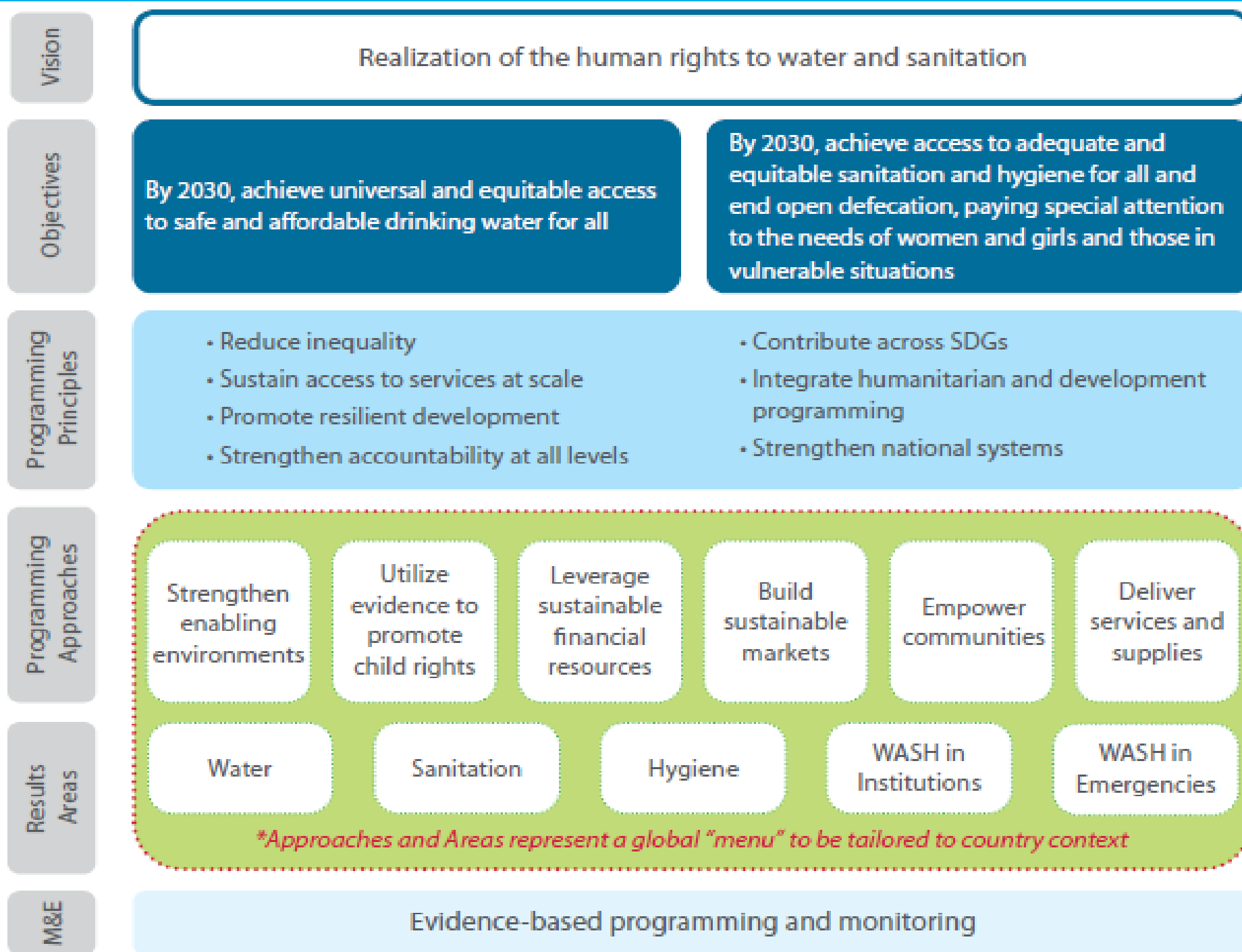
Urban

reaching the most vulnerable, wherever they are

Private sector

goods and services as well as broader contribution

UNICEF 2016-2030 WASH Strategic Framework



Climate change is inextricably linked with UNICEF's mandate

Climate change is an equity issue

The most disadvantaged suffer disproportionately the effects of climate change. Poorer children and families are more exposed, have less protection and recover more slowly.

Environment-related impacts, such as indoor air pollution, affect poorer children more strongly, with lifelong consequences.

“Climate change both feeds on and accentuates inequality” (Anthony Lake)

Climate change affects our results

Children and youth are the ones that will have to continue the transition to a low carbon lifestyle and adapt to the impacts of climate change. They deserve to be heard and can contribute to solutions and bring change to their peers, families and communities.

As future leaders, consumers, entrepreneurs, decision-makers and parents they are also key stakeholders.

Children and Youth have a special stake

Climate change and environmental degradation affect UNICEF's work and undermine our results. Climate change leads to more frequent and intense disasters, threatens survival, education, health and wellbeing of children, fuels conflict and undermines hard-won development gains.



The Children's Climate Risk Index



Severity	CCRI	Pillar 1	Pillar 2
Extremely High	8.5	8.8	8.1
High			
Medium			
Low			
Very Low			
No data			

CCRI - Children's Climate and Environment Risk Index

Pillar 1 - Climate and environmental shocks

Pillar 2 - Child vulnerability

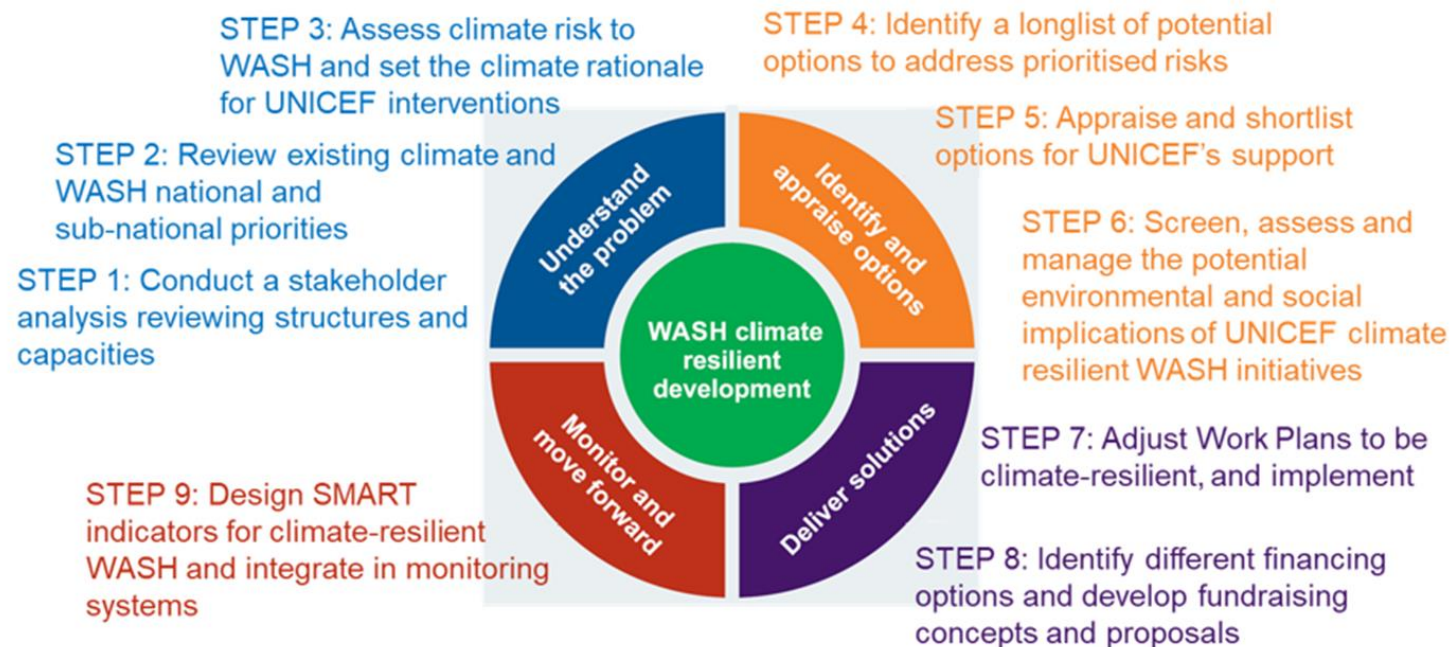
Nigeria's Index

UNICEF GUIDANCE NOTE

HOW UNICEF REGIONAL AND COUNTRY OFFICES
CAN SHIFT TO CLIMATE RESILIENT WASH PROGRAMMING



Climate Shift in all UNICEF WASH Programming





September 2023

Climate Resilient & Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene to meet the SDGs

Jane Bevan, Chief WASH Nigeria

unicef  for every child

For Every Child, a Liveable Planet

unicef 
for every child

UNICEF's Action Plan on Sustainability and Climate Change



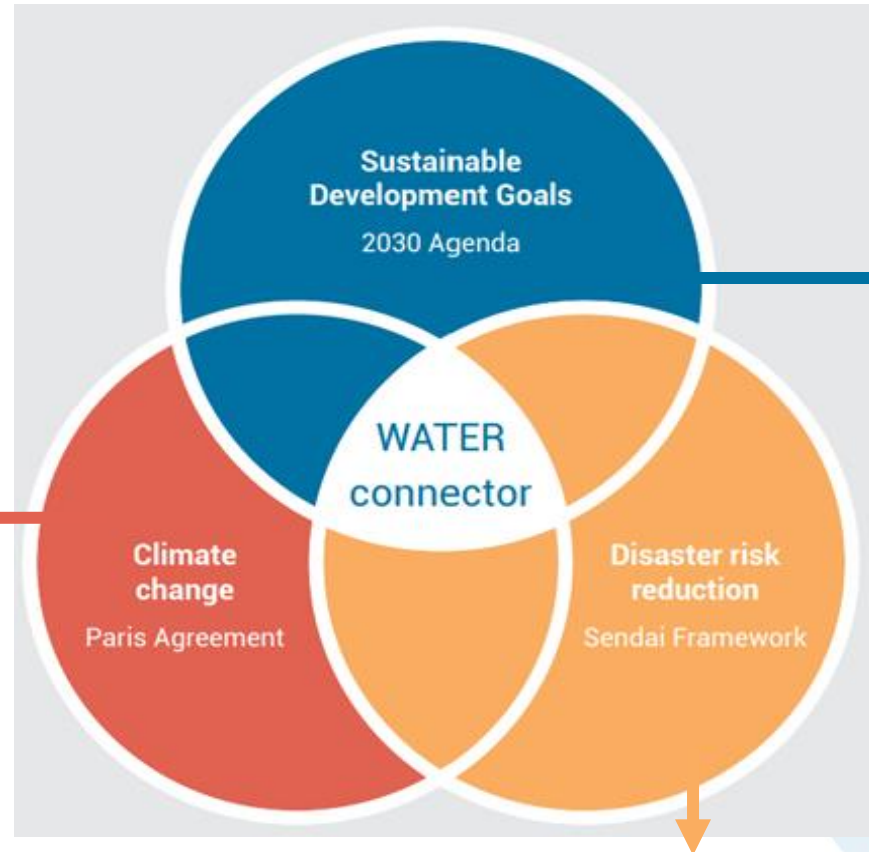
Key Objectives:

- Improving the resilience of children and their communities by adapting essential social services to a changing climate, disasters and a degrading environment
- Empowering every child with the education, skills and opportunities to be a champion for the planet
- Driving sustainability within UNICEF and our global network of partners, governments, and suppliers



WRM – WASH and Global Agendas

- Ensuring climate resilient WASH services
- Water resources monitoring and planning, water demand management, recycle and reuse



- Increased wastewater treatment (6.4), good ambient quality (6.3) of freshwater resources → secure access to safely managed drinking water services (6.1)
- Safely managed sanitation (6.2) → improved ambient water quality (6.3) → protect water related ecosystems (6.6)
- IWRM at levels (6.5) – synergies across SDG 6

- Ensuring basic WASH service continuity during disasters
- Drought and flood preparedness measures, EWS, protection from water-related disasters.

West and Central Africa Region - Solar Hub Support and Training

- Training and technical support for solar water pumping installations across West Africa
- Climate risks identified and incorporated into the design, location and operation of systems
- Development of climate resilient community-water safety plans





Shift from Low Cost to Cost Effective Climate Resilient Sanitation



Thank you!

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