



September 2023

# Sustainable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene to meet the SDGs

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unicef  for every child

# Components of SDG 6:

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



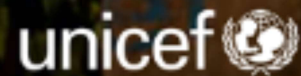
PROGRESS  
ON HOUSEHOLD  
DRINKING WATER,  
SANITATION  
AND HYGIENE  
2000-2022

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

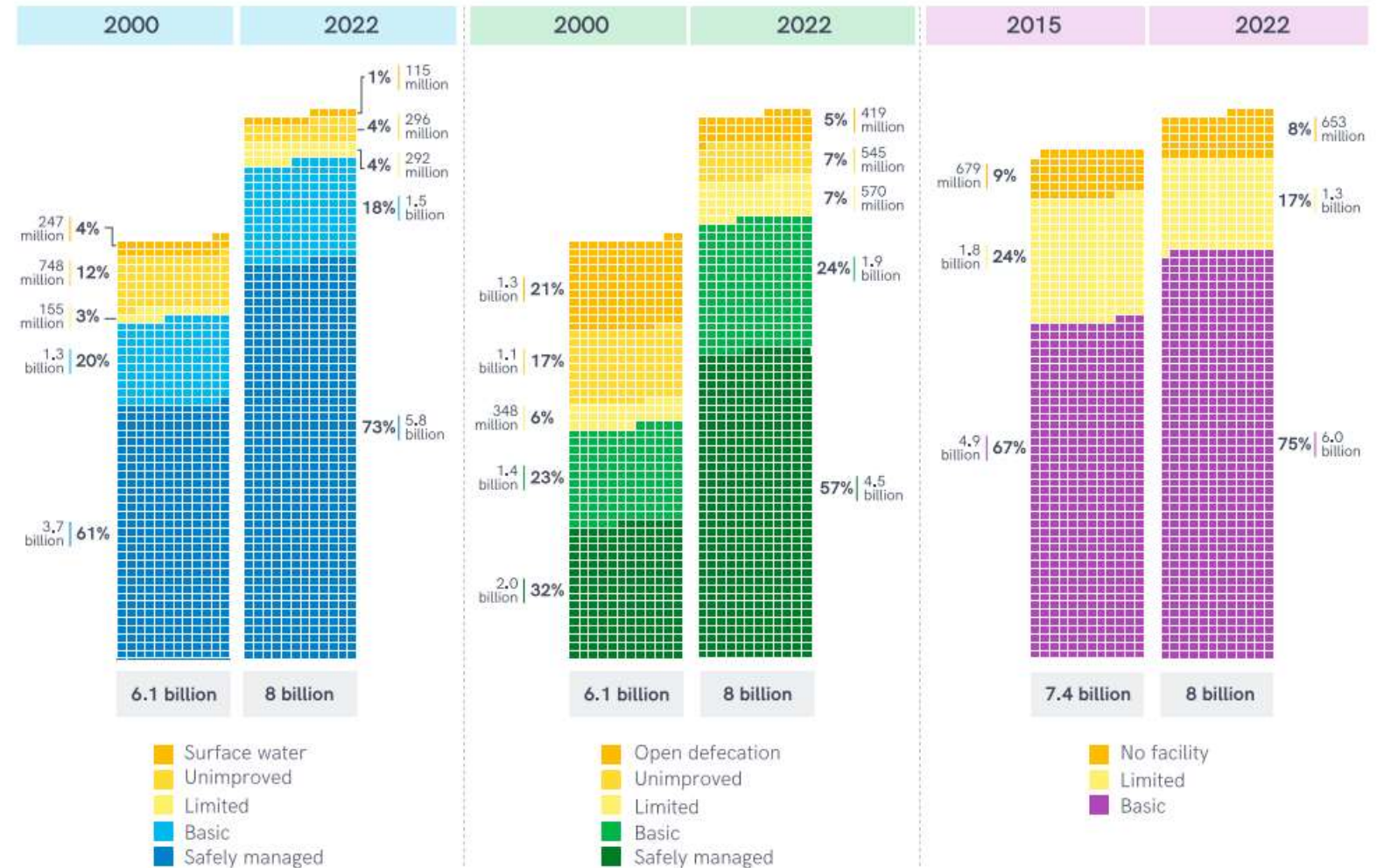


FIGURE 12 Global population by drinking water, sanitation and hygiene service levels, 2000/2015 and 2022 (each unit represents 10 million people)

# SDG ladders – levels raised from Improved to Safely Managed

## Water

## Sanitation

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
<b>SAFELY MANAGED</b>	Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination
<b>BASIC</b>	Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
<b>LIMITED</b>	Drinking water from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing
<b>UNIMPROVED</b>	Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring
<b>SURFACE WATER</b>	Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
<b>SAFELY MANAGED</b>	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
<b>BASIC</b>	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
<b>LIMITED</b>	Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households
<b>UNIMPROVED</b>	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
<b>OPEN DEFECATION</b>	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

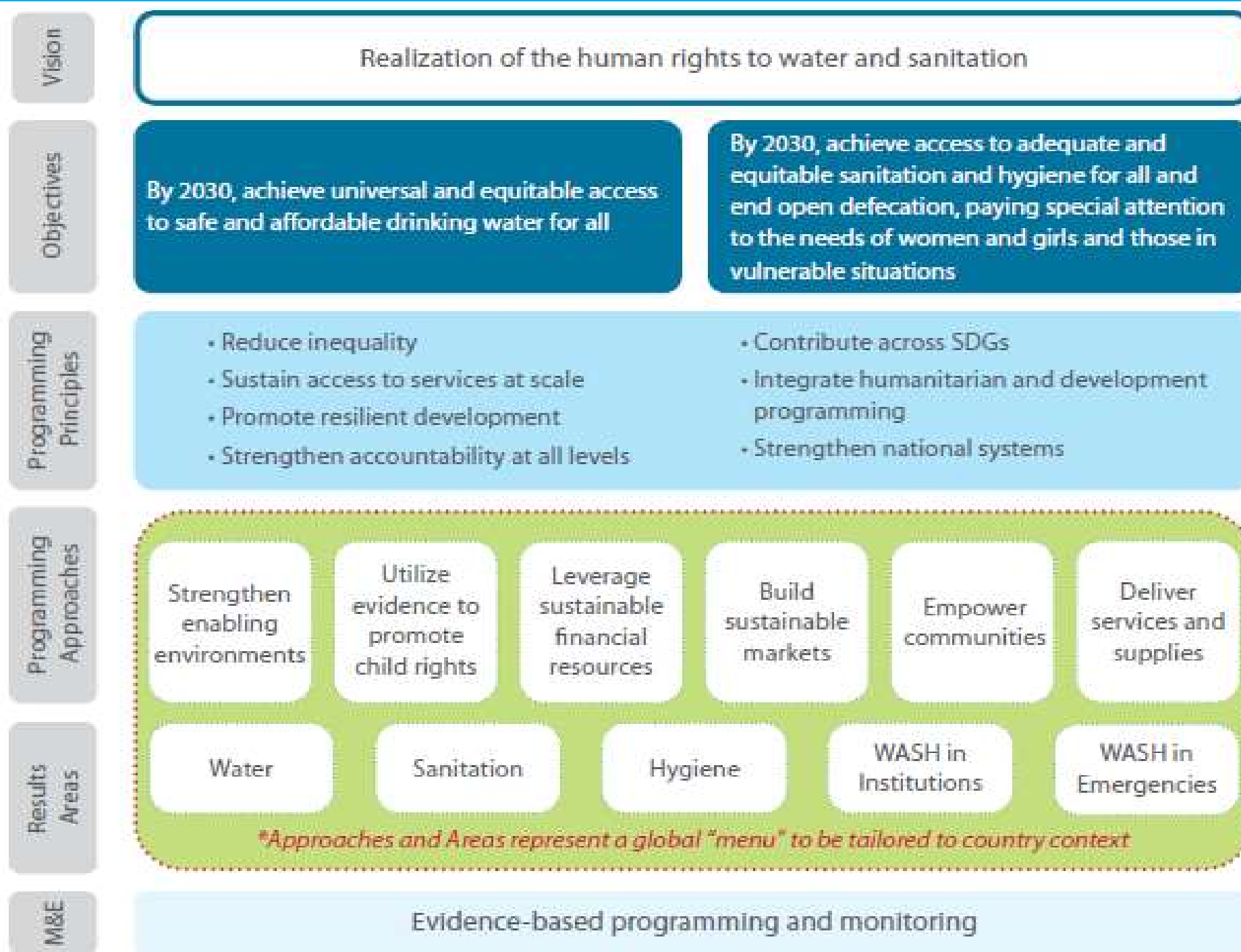
### Urban

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 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.

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

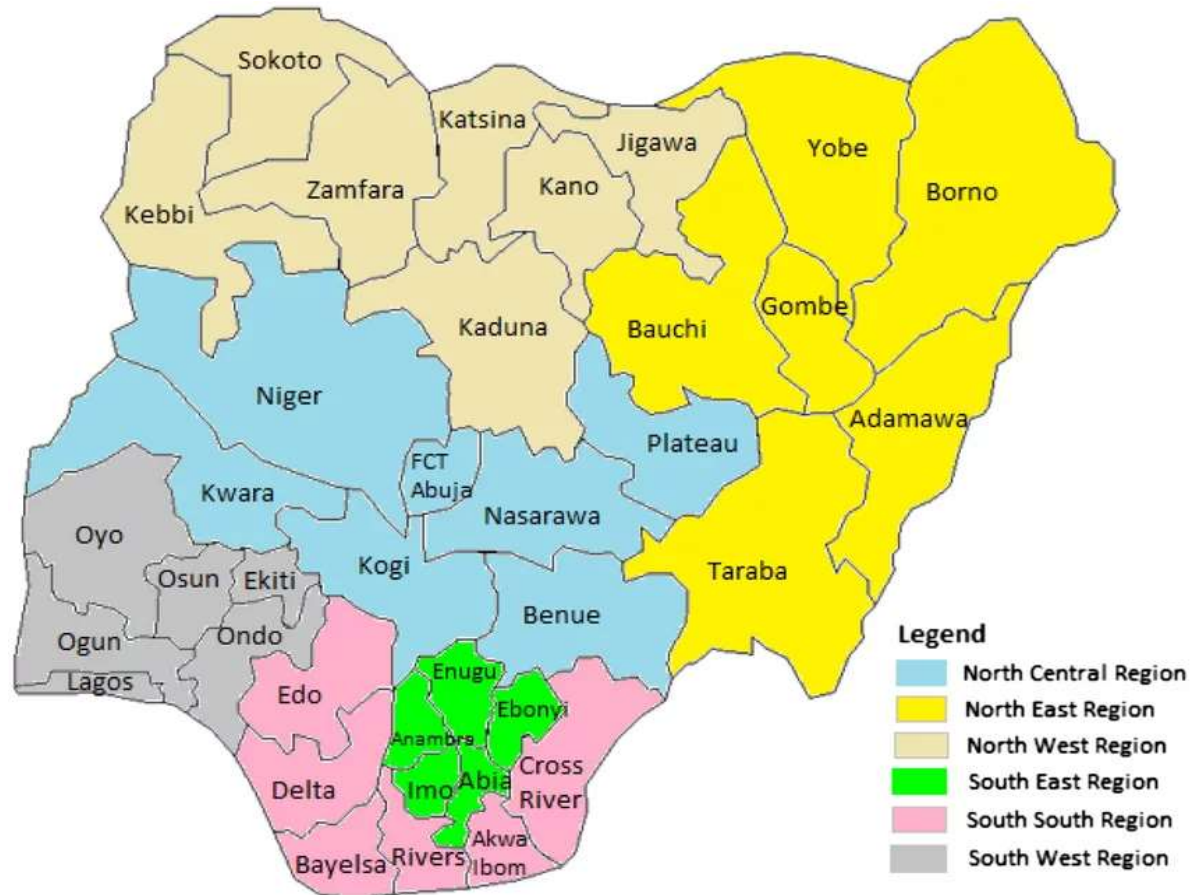






# The Challenge of WASH in Nigeria

# About Nigeria

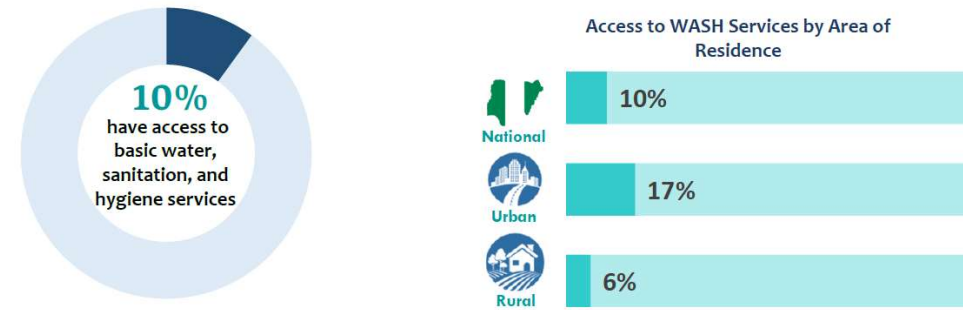


- Population: 200.96 million
  - 33.6 million youth
- Lower-middle income country
- Wide variety of ecological zones
- 3 major languages (Igbo, Yoruba, Hausa)
- Administrative arrangement
  - 6 Geo-political zones
  - 36 States & Federal Capital Territory (FCT)
  - 774 Local Government Areas (LGAs)

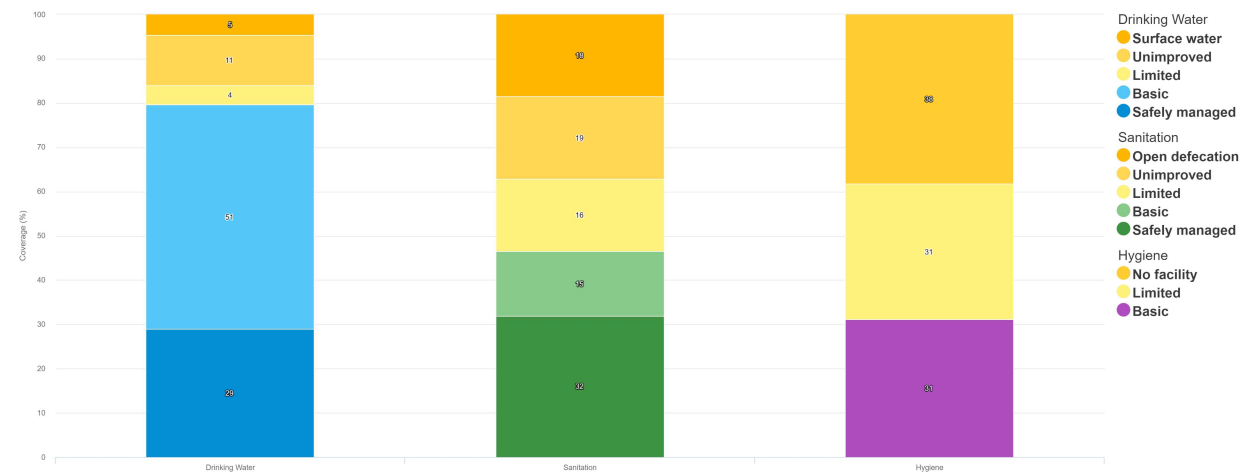
# Limited access to WASH services

- Only 10% of Nigerians have access to the full complement of basic WASH services
- 35 million people use unprotected water sources
- 40 million people have no sanitation facilities (open defecation)
- Diarrheal disease 2<sup>nd</sup> leading cause of death and disability
- WASH 2<sup>nd</sup> highest driver of death and disability

Basic access to WASH services (%)



Household Access to WASH disaggregated by water, sanitation and hygiene (%)



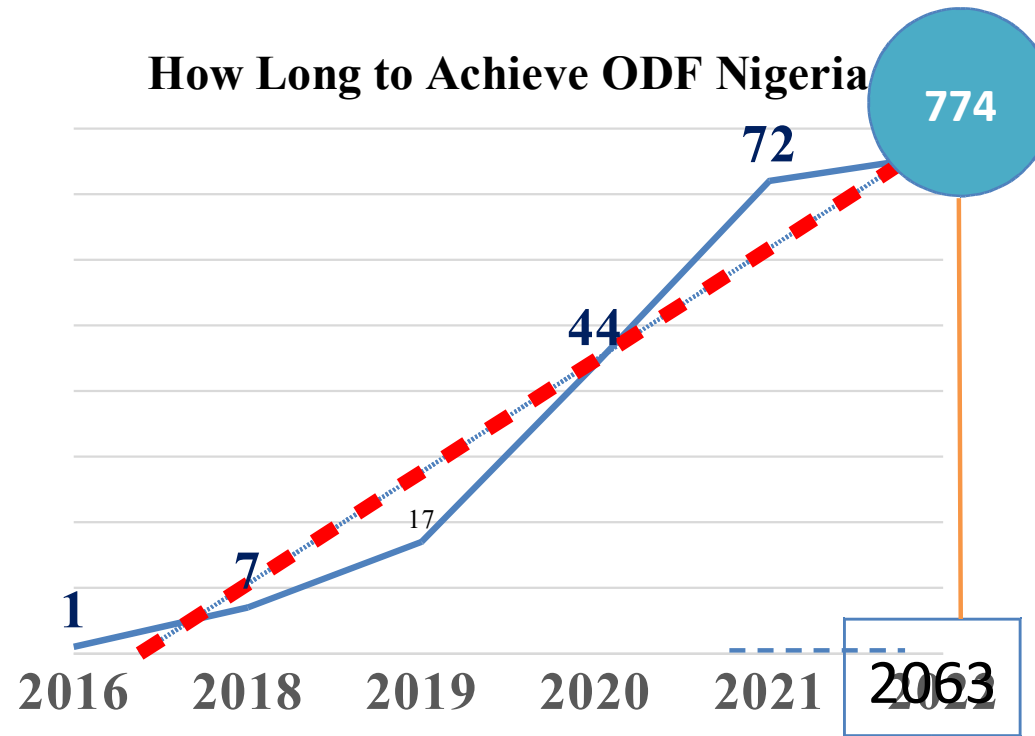
# Eliminating Open Defecation – A National Campaign



**25** States and FCT have no ODF validated LGA

**105** LGAs (13%) of the 774 LGAs in Nigeria are validated ODF

**Katsina (66%)** is poised to achieve State-wide ODF this year.



**Jigawa is the first ODF state in Nigeria**

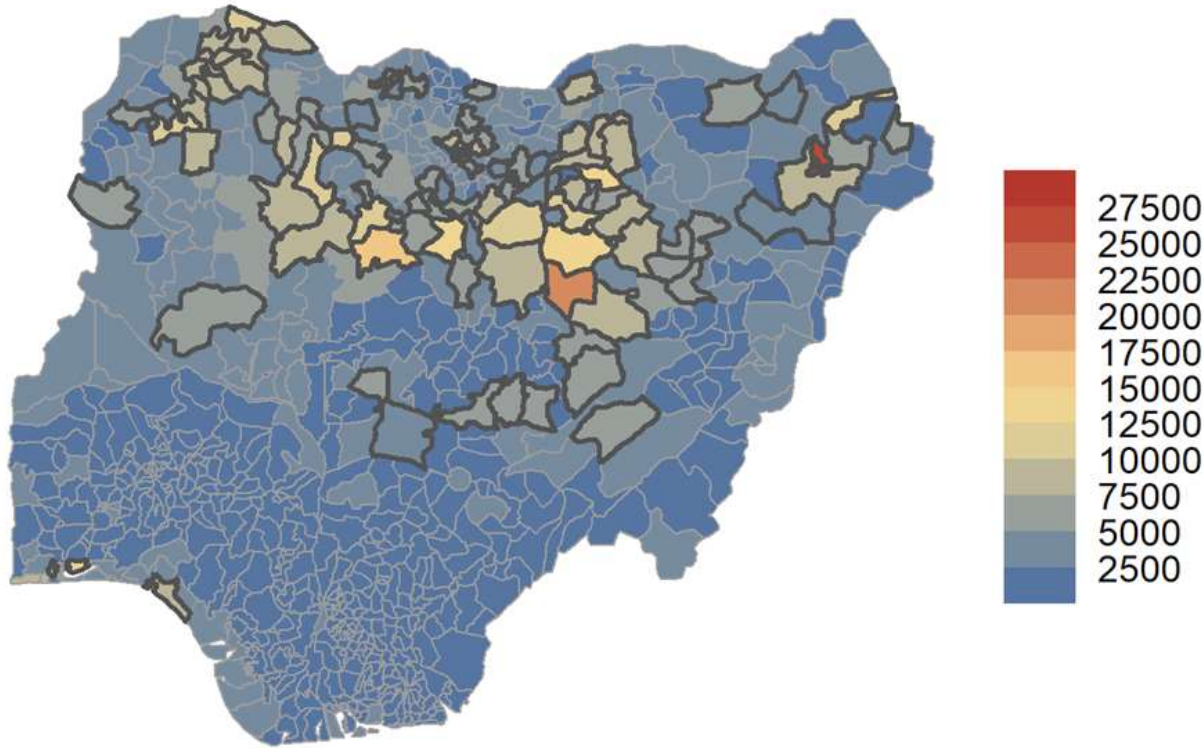
At the current rate, using a linear forecast, it will take **41 years (2063)** for all **774 LGAs** in Nigeria to become Open Defecation Free (ODF)

- ❑ However, we only have until **2025 (4 years)** according to the National ODF Road Map to achieve this goal
- ❑ Therefore, **we need to achieve at least 173 ODF LGAs annually** between now and 2025
- ❑ To achieve this, we need to develop and use innovative strategies like - sanitation vouchers, market-based sanitation, ODF communication strategy, sanitation pool fund and faecal sludge management (FSM)

# Example of Cross-sectoral work with Health and Education

## Targeting 100 LGAs - Combined NPSIA (Top 50%)

# Zero dose in 2021



Source: MICS/NICS 2021 & Combined NPSIA data.  
Targeted districts highlighted in black.

The Government of Nigeria has selected the 100 districts (LGAs) with the lowest immunization coverage (Zero Dose – a proxy for deprivation)

- UNICEF will work on upgrading primary health care facilities in 10 wards of each of these LGAs – 1000 carbon neutral facilities
- Solar powered water supply, plus school and health care facility
- Capacity built for management and vaccination outreach

# Opportunity for large-scale change



## **UNICEF's work in Nigeria for WASH will:**

- Build a strong **enabling environment**
- **Demonstrate evidence-based models** for integrated WASH programming with health, education and nutrition
- **Provide a pathway for scale** through strengthened WASH/Health systems
- **Support the government of Nigeria** to achieve the SDGs, and
- Contribute to **reducing child mortality** in the country

# Thank you!

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