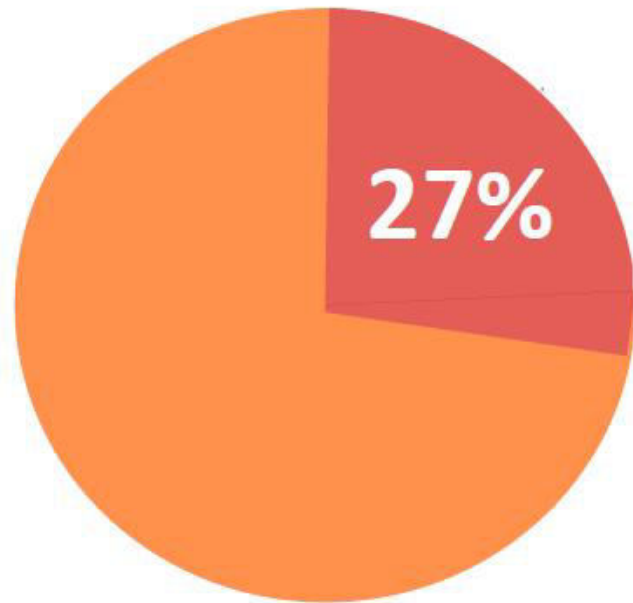


Healthier environments = a great potential for preventing disease and higher quality of life, like breathing clean air, more green spaces etc.

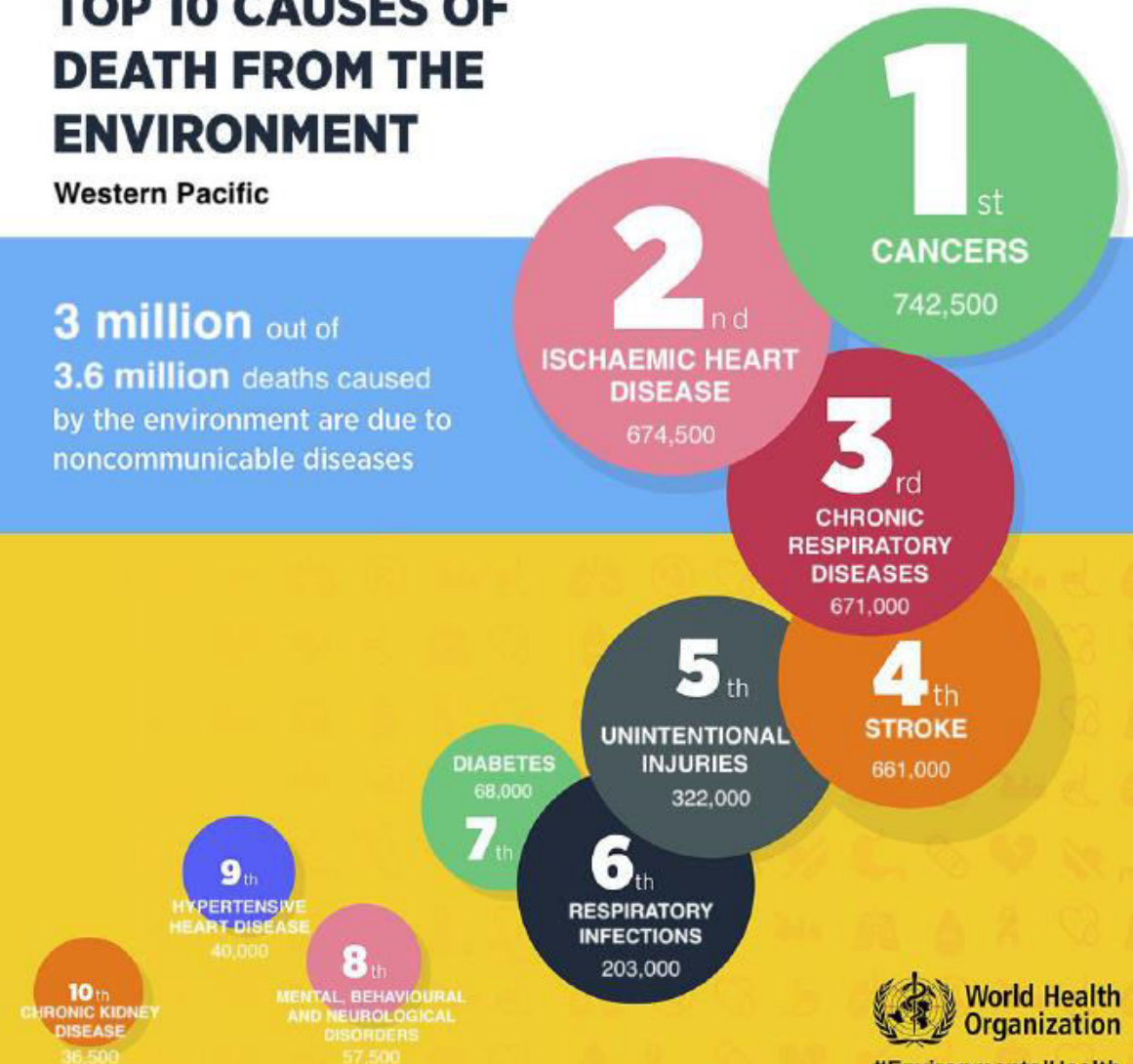


27% in of all deaths in Western Pacific Region are linked to the environment

TOP 10 CAUSES OF DEATH FROM THE ENVIRONMENT

Western Pacific

3 million out of 3.6 million deaths caused by the environment are due to noncommunicable diseases





Globally, unsafe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene cause an estimated **1.4 million deaths** and **74 million of DALYs** a year

Table 1. WASH-attributable disease burden by health outcome, 2019

Health outcome	Population-attributable fraction	Deaths (thousands)	DALYs (thousands)
Diarrhoea	69%	1035	54 590
Acute respiratory infections	14%	356	16 578
Undernutrition	10%	8	825
Soil-transmitted helminthiases	100%	2	1942
Total	NA	1401	73 935

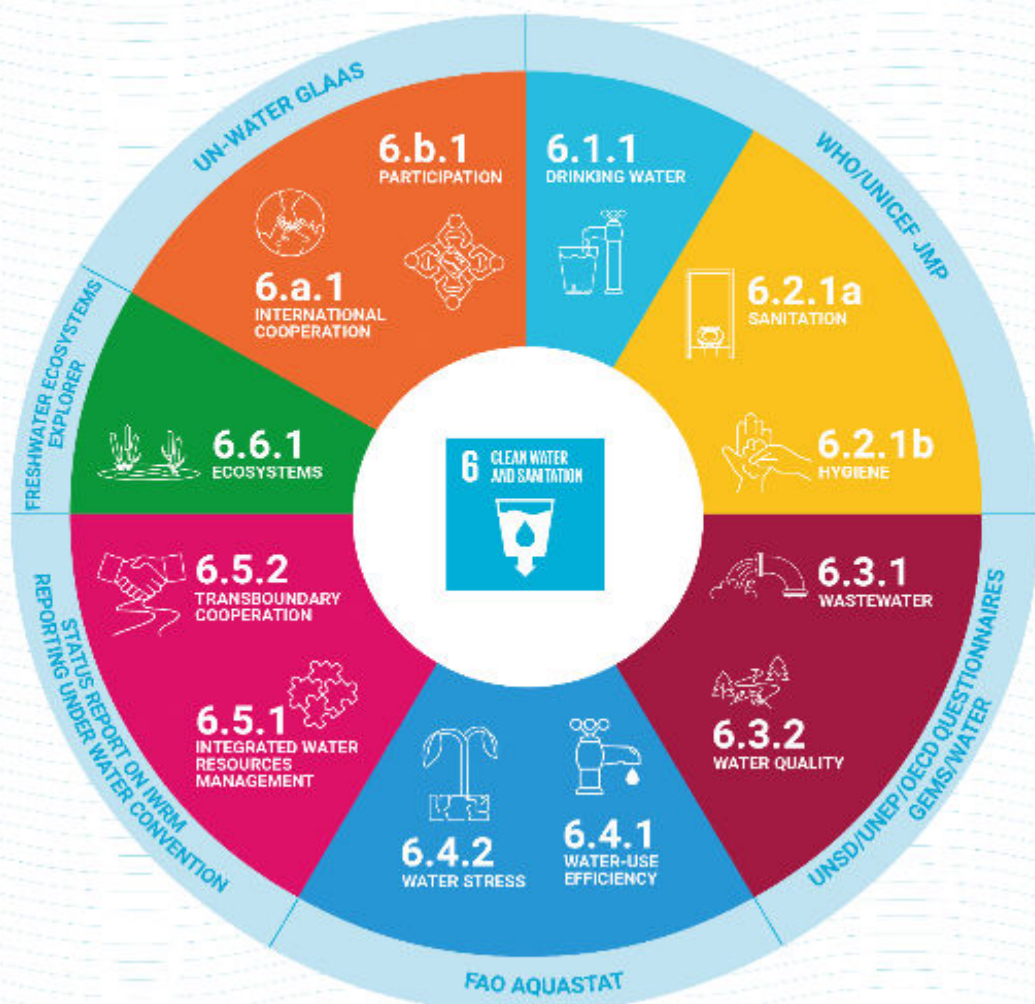


World Health
Organization



HEALTH
FOR ALL

UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6



INDICATORS	CUSTODIANS
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	WHO, UNICEF
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	WHO, UNICEF
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	UNEP
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	FAO
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	FAO
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	UNEP
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	UNECE, UNESCO
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	UNEP, Ramsar
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	WHO, OECD
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	WHO, OECD

6.1.1 Drinking 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

IMPROVED



FIGURE 25 SDG ladder for drinking water services

Note: Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

Water quality testing in household surveys reveals high levels of faecal contamination in many countries

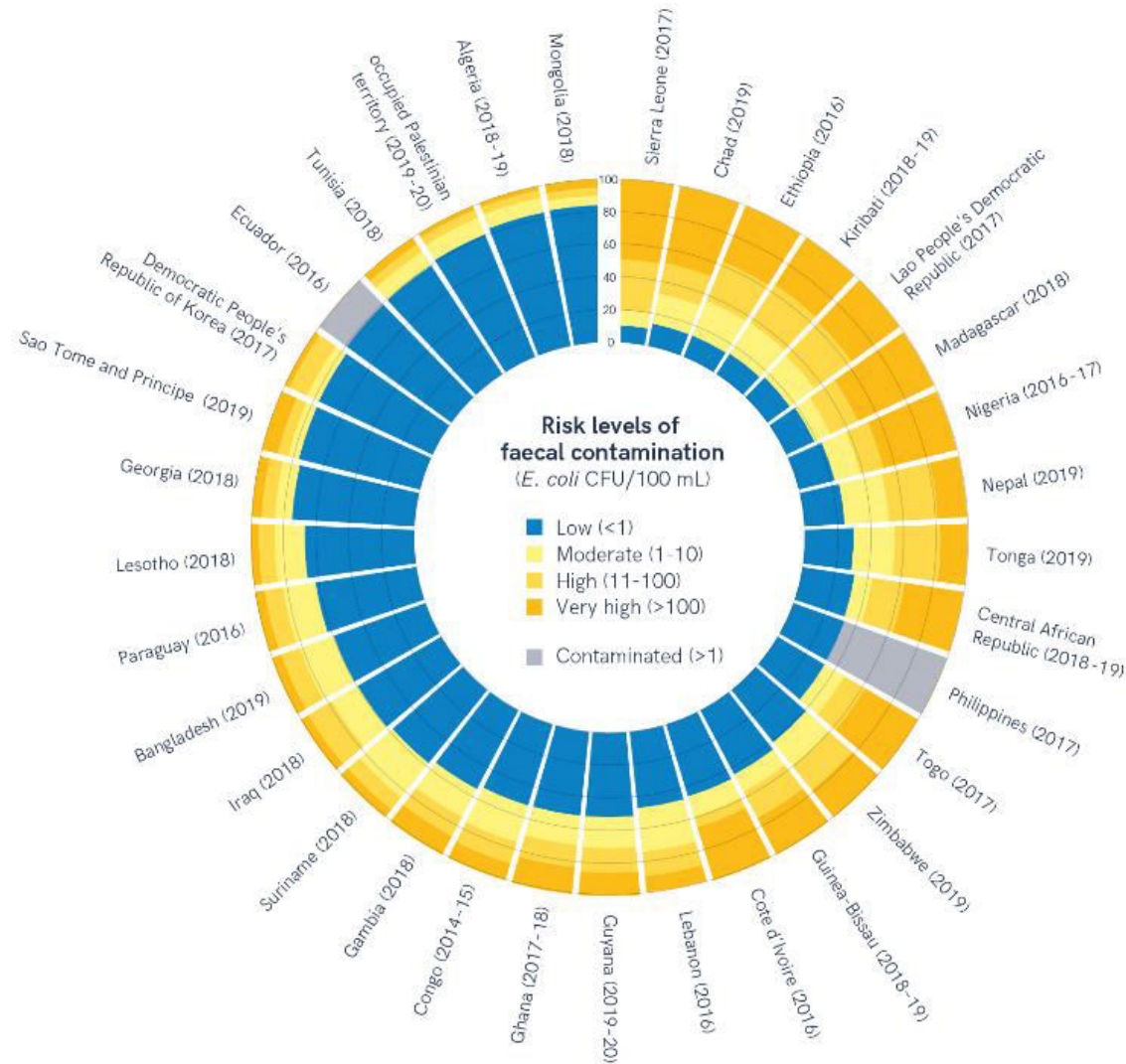
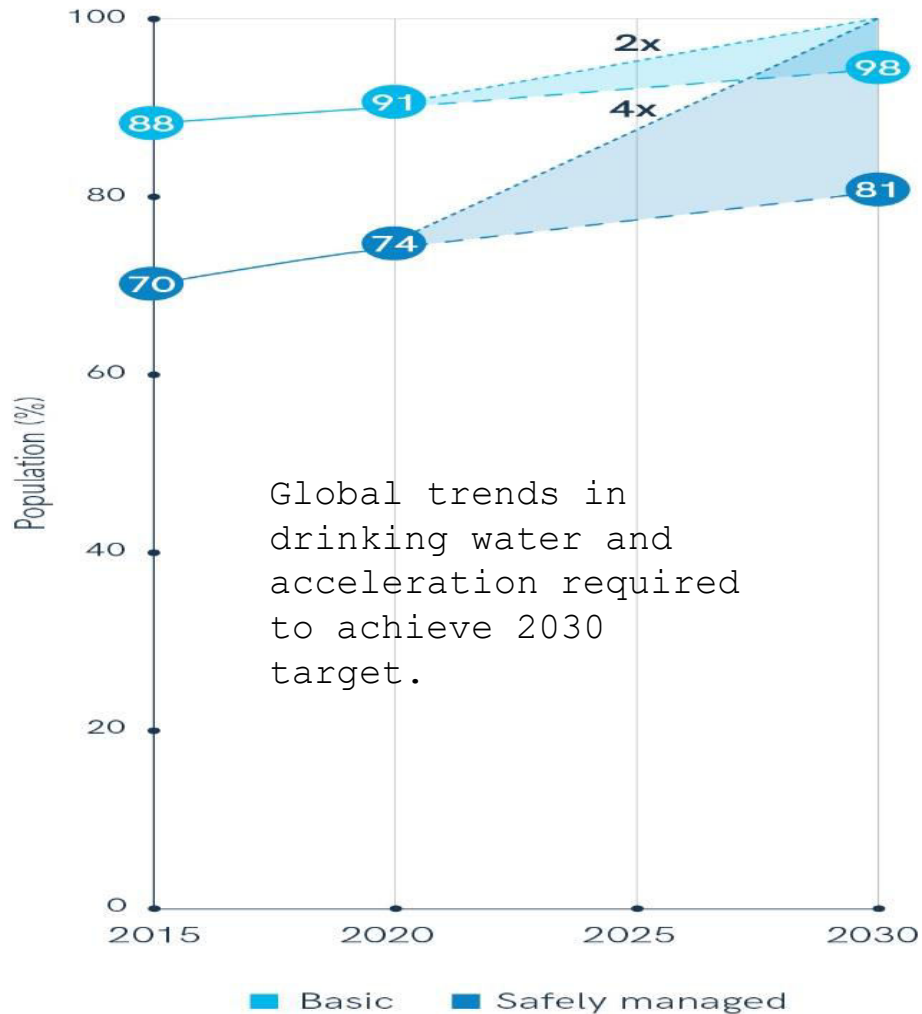


FIGURE 37 Population using drinking water sources by risk of faecal contamination, selected surveys, 2014-2020 (%)

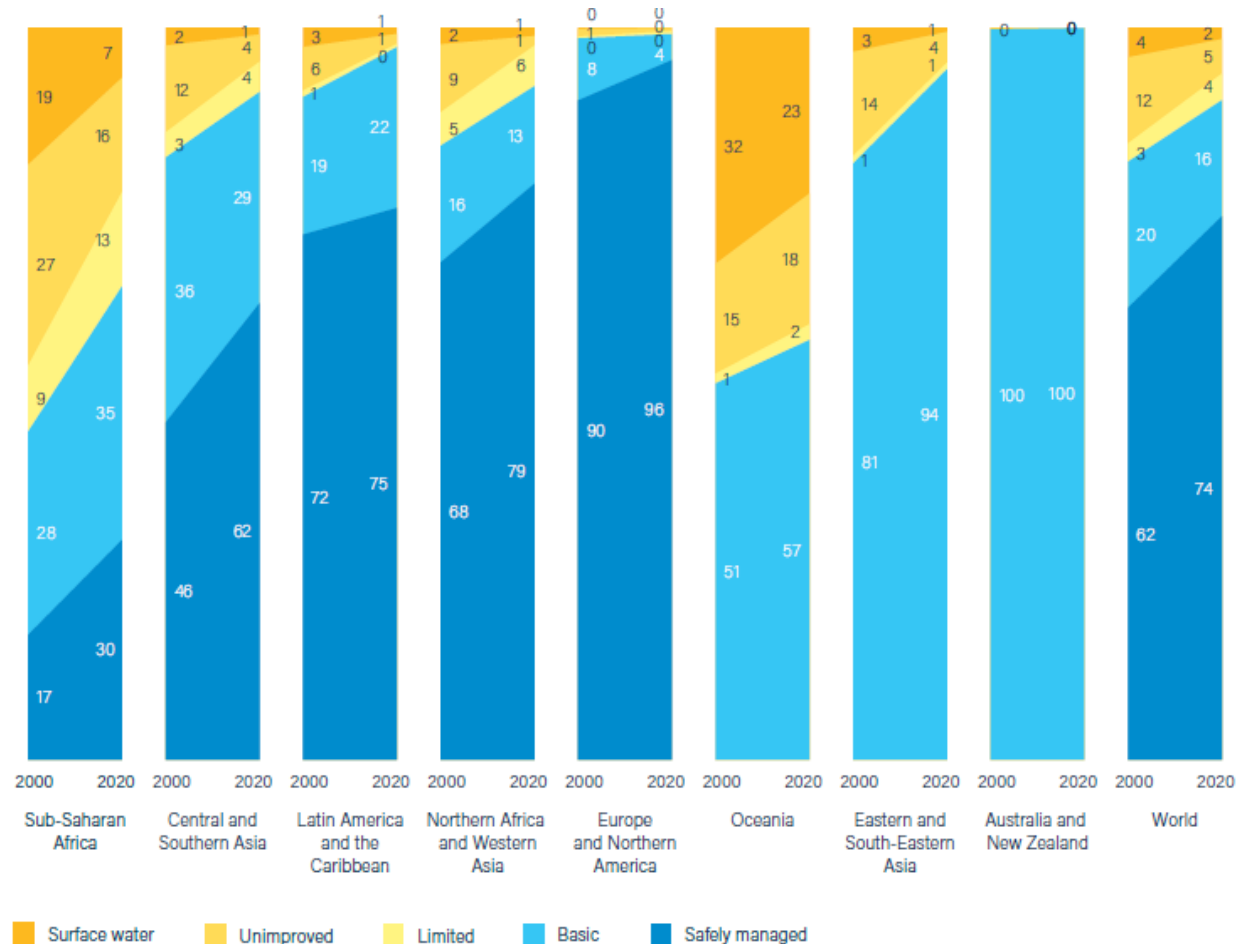


<https://washdata.org/reports>

Despite progress, 2 billion people still lack safely managed drinking water



Dramatic acceleration is needed to meet SDG Target



6.2.1a Sanitation

IMPROVED

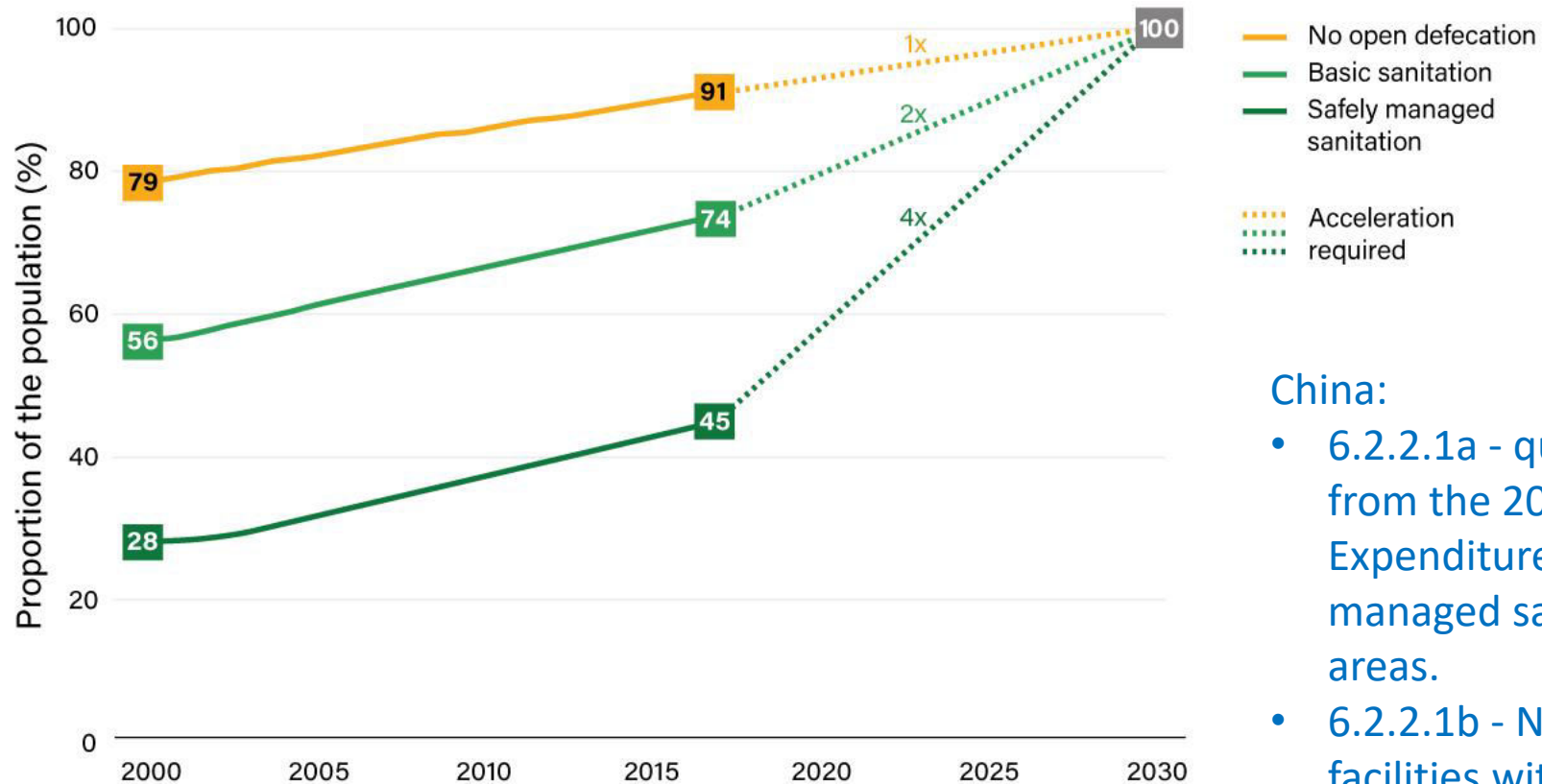
SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFECCATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste



FIGURE 49 SDG ladder for sanitation services

Note: Improved facilities include: flush/pour flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs (including ventilated pit latrines); and composting toilets.

Achieving universal access to sanitation by 2030 will require dramatic acceleration...



China:

- 6.2.2.1a - quite comprehensive data on sanitation from the 2019 National Household Income and Expenditure Survey, which allows calculation of safely managed sanitation services in both urban and rural areas.
- 6.2.2.1b - No data on the availability of handwashing facilities with soap and water in the home, therefore no estimates for the hygiene component

6.2.1b Hygiene

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility at home

FIGURE 72 SDG service ladder for hygiene

Note: Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

79 countries had estimates for basic hygiene services in 2020

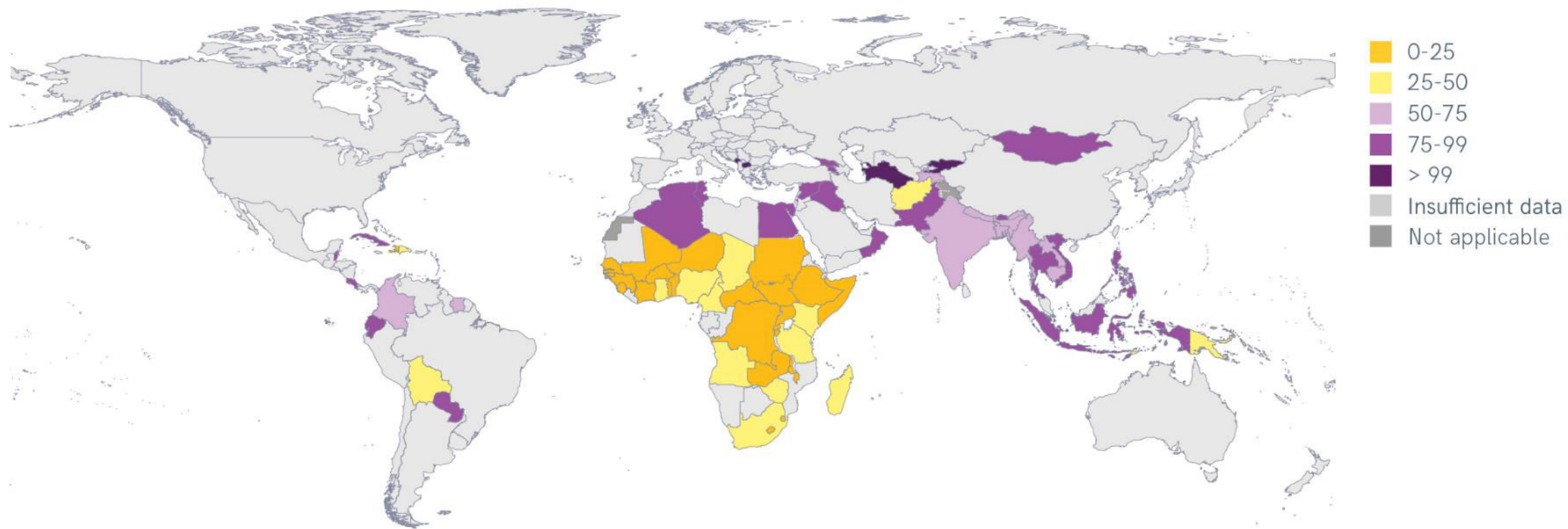
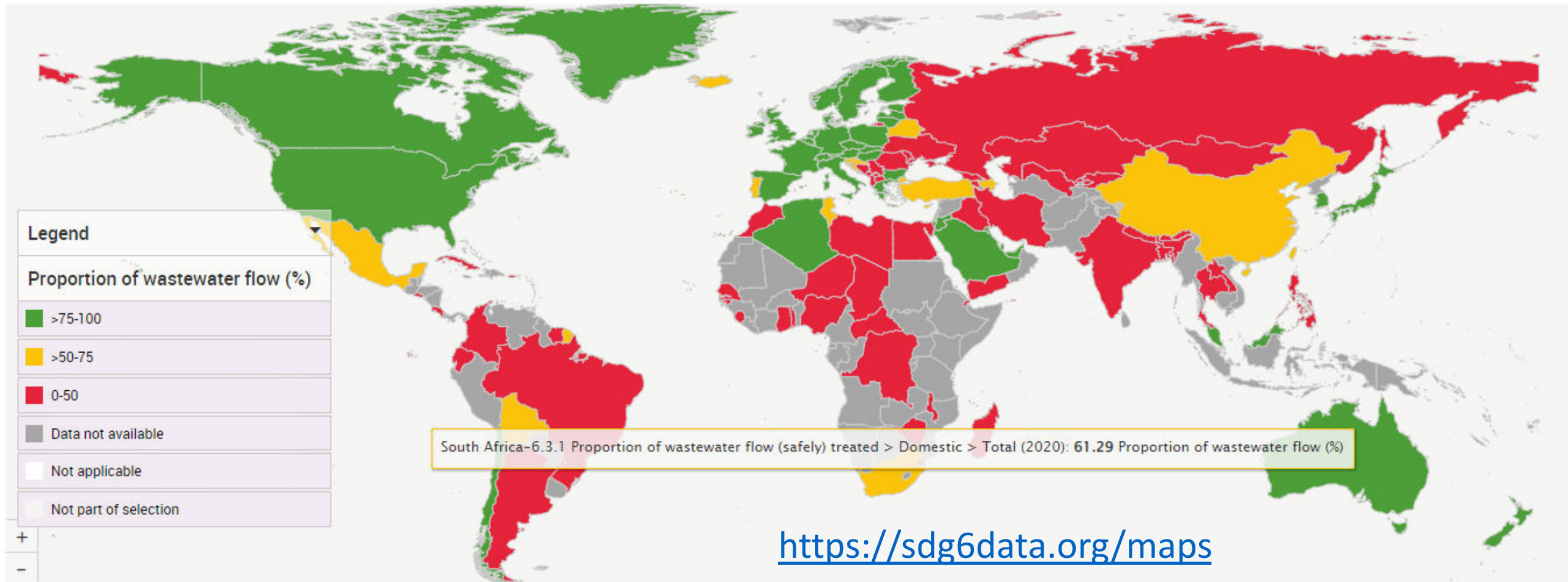


FIGURE 10 Proportion of population with basic hygiene services, 2020 (%)

6.3.1 Proportion of household wastewater flows safely treated (2020)

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater flow (safely) treated > Domestic > Total

Reset colour



SDG Target 6.3 Water quality and wastewater

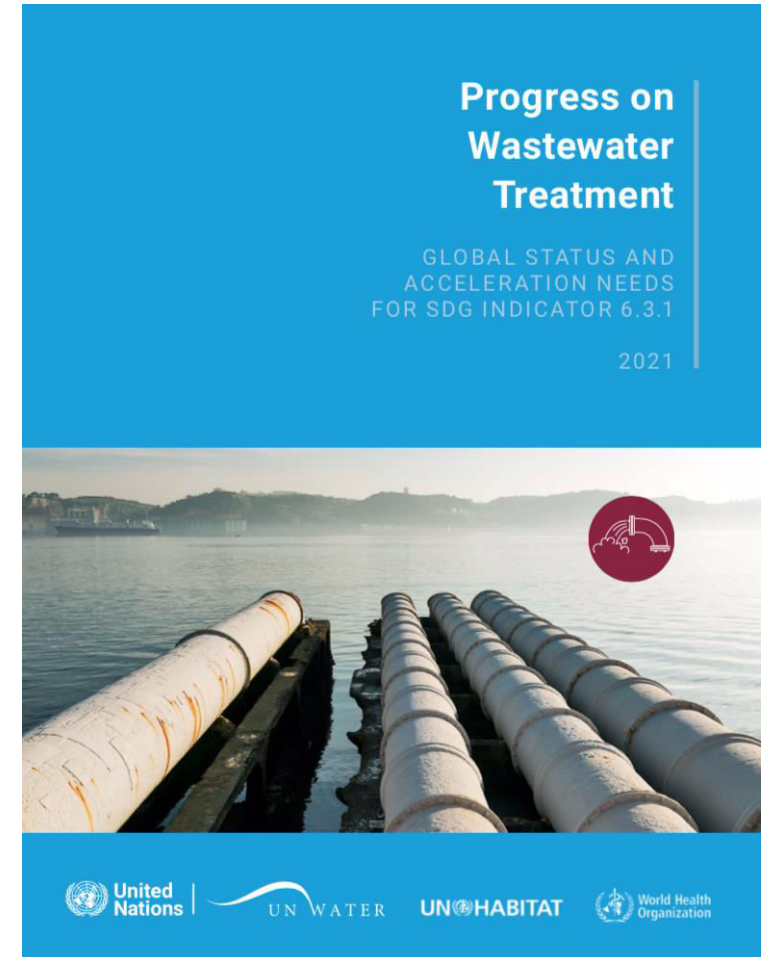
“By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally”

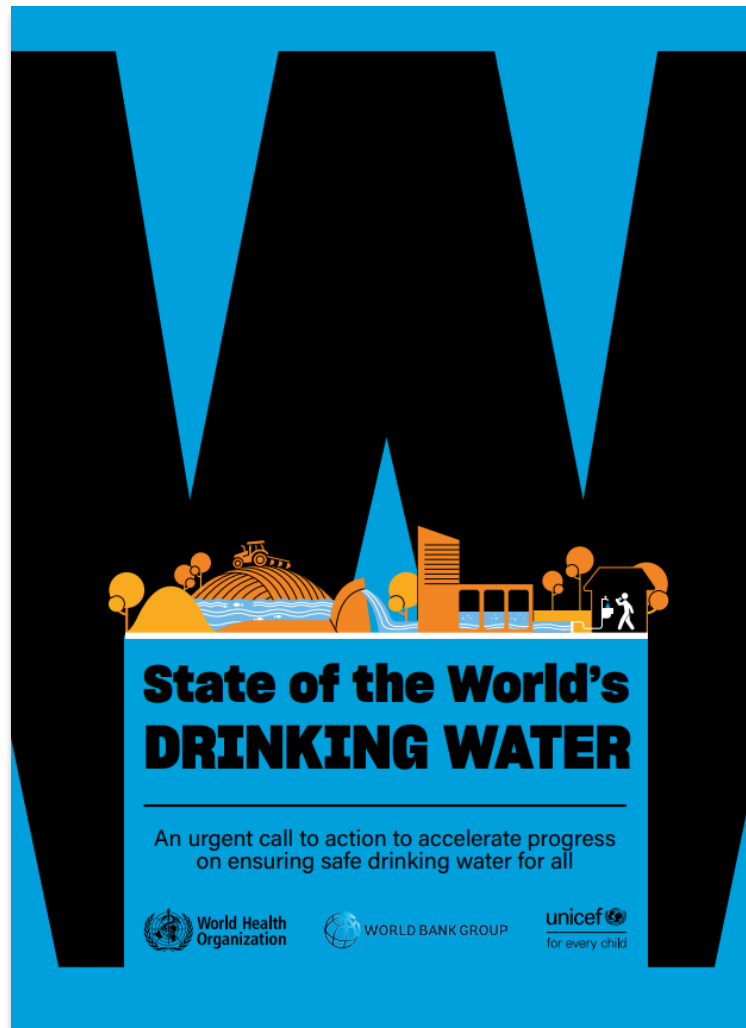
Indicator 6.3.1 “Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows **safely treated**”

Custodian agencies: WHO/UN-Habitat/UNSD

China:

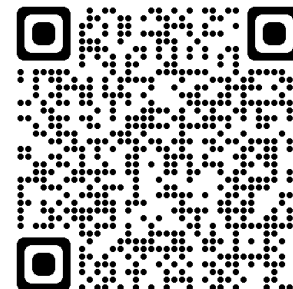
- SDG 6.3: the same data sources that we used for sanitation in 6.2 have allowed us to calculate domestic wastewater treatment in China.
- UNSD environment statistics programme data sheet on wastewater blank, so no report on total or industrial wastewater



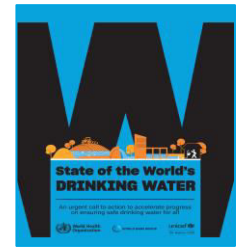


While the challenge is significant, history shows that it is possible

For example, analysis by WHO shows that an additional **200 million people** could gain access in the next five years if each country accelerated progress to match their better-performing peer countries



Overarching recommendations



Governance –

Good governance begins with leadership, effective coordination and regulation

Strengthen existing institutions, fill institutional gaps, facilitate coordination, strengthen regulatory environment (including standards)

Financing –

Smart public finance unlocks effective household and private investment

Increase funding and financing from the public, private sector and donors; improve efficiency and performance of service providers; governments to provide enabling environment that encourages investment

Capacity development - Capacity at all levels drives progress and sustains services

Build robust and competent institutions and a capable and motivated workforce

Data and information –

Reliable data support better decision-making and stronger accountability

Use data and information to be better informed, understand gaps and inequalities, and make evidence-based decisions

Innovation –

Reliable data support better decision-making and stronger accountability

Encourage innovation and experimentation through supportive government policy and regulation, accompanied by rigorous M&E

WHO Guidelines for drinking-water quality: Fourth edition

- Builds on over 60 years of guidance by WHO on drinking-water quality
- Clarify and elaborate on ways of implementing its recommendations of contextual hazard identification and risk management, through the establishment of health-based targets, catchment-to-consumer water safety plans and independent surveillance.
- Updated on a number of chemicals: asbestos, bentazone, chromium, iodine, manganese, microcystins, nickel, silver, tetrachloroethene and trichloroethene.
- Updated information on cyanobacteria, framework for early-warning and short-term management responses, adequacy of water supply, climate change, emergencies, food production and processing, radiological aspects etc.

Guidelines for drinking-water quality

Fourth edition
incorporating
the first and
second addenda

Goal 6: Target 6.a on international cooperation



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"

Indicator listed by IAEG-SDGs

- ✓ Amount of water and sanitation related Official Development Assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan

Data sources

- **GLAAS**
 - 2021/2022 country survey question D9 on how external funding is channeled
- **OECD**
 - Data on Official Development Assistance through the Creditor Reporting System

Goal 6: Target 6.b on community and user participation



Target 6.b "Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management"

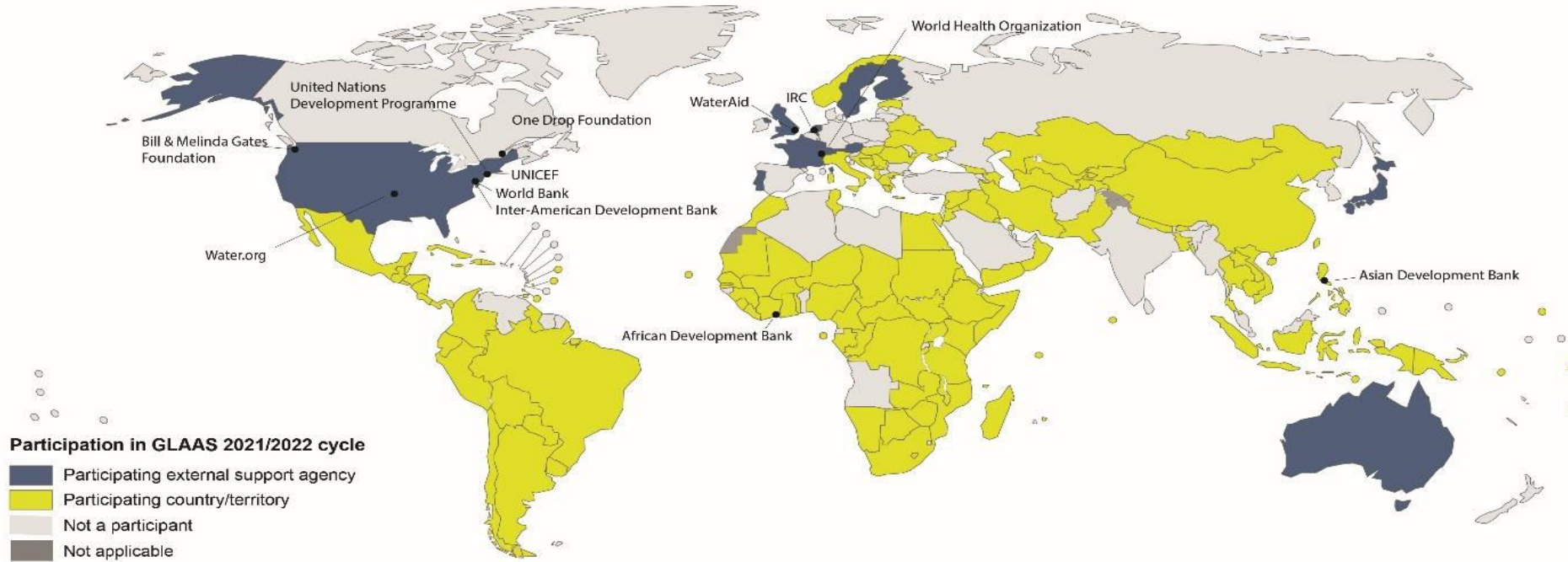
Indicator listed by IAEG-SDGs

✓ **Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management**

Data sources

- **GLAAS**
 - 2021/2022 country survey question A11
 - Includes questions on IWRM
 - Revised question on percent of population with access to opportunities for participation
- **UNEP**
 - IWRM survey collects complementary data on community participation
- **OECD**
 - Complementary data collected through Water Governance Indicators

GLAAS 2022 results



The GLAAS 2022 Report will be launched in December 2022 and the data will be available on the data portal: glaas.who.int

121 countries and 23 ESAs involving thousands of individuals and hundreds of institutions

WATER FOR HEALTH:

ACCESS TO WASH, INCLUDING THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION

2030

WE NEED TO ENSURE THE HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER

& HYGIENE

ACCESSIBLE, AFFORDABLE, SAFE
SANITATION

LEADERSHIP

FINANCIAL & POLITICAL COMMITMENT

WE NEED TO MOVE 4x FASTER!

WATER ACTION AGENDA
SDG 6 GLOBAL ACCELERATION FRAMEWORK

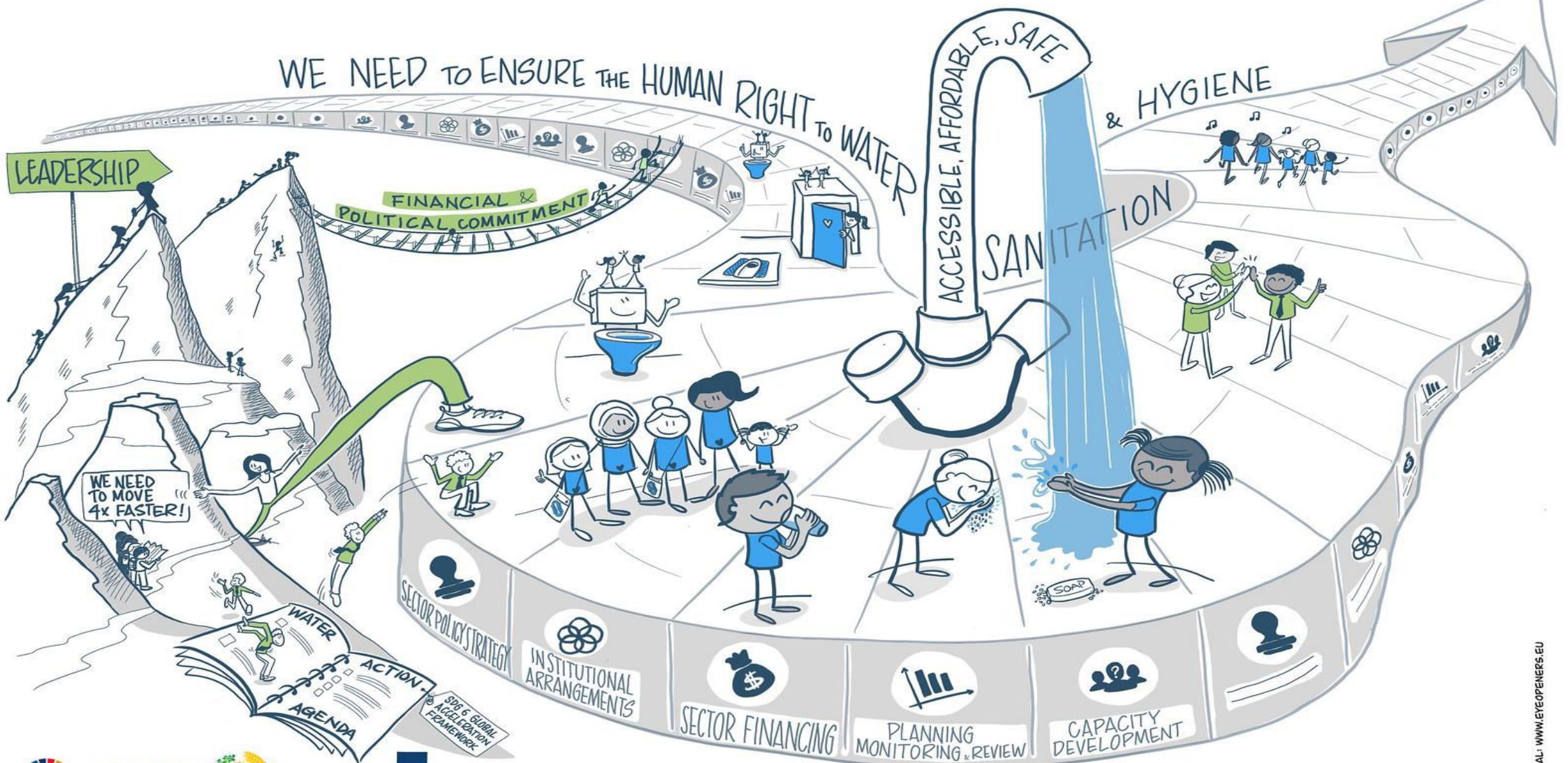
SECTOR POLICY STRATEGY

INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

SECTOR FINANCING

PLANNING MONITORING & REVIEW

CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



Thank you!



World Health
Organization



HEALTH
FOR ALL

Source: <https://www.who.int/about/what-we-do/thirteenth-general-programme-of-work-2019---2023>