Water and sanitation priorities for sustainable cities and communities --Agenda 2030--

ISHA RAY

Energy & Resources Group | Berkeley Water Center UC Berkeley

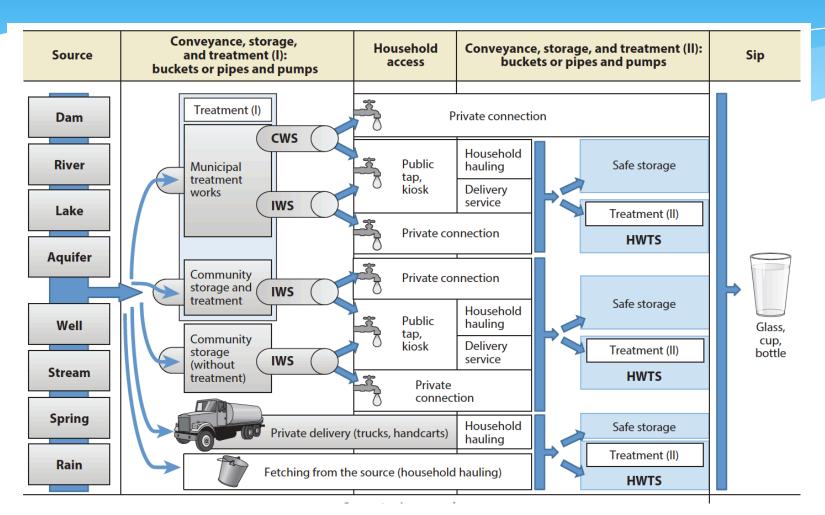


SDG 6 meets SDG 11 (& SDG 5) via the infrastructure service chain

- * 6.1: By 2030... universal and equitable access to <u>safe and affordable</u> <u>drinking water for all</u>
- * Safe and affordable water for all means: (1) no one is denied safe water because they cannot pay, and (2) everyone should get a minimum volume of (safe) water needed for health and hygiene
- * 6.2: By 2030... adequate and equitable <u>sanitation and hygiene for all</u> and end open defecation... special attention to the needs of women and girls
- * Safe sanitation *for all* means: (1) equal attention to *all three* sanitation needs: defecation, urination and menstrual hygiene management, and (2) safe disposal of waste (ideally, re-use!)

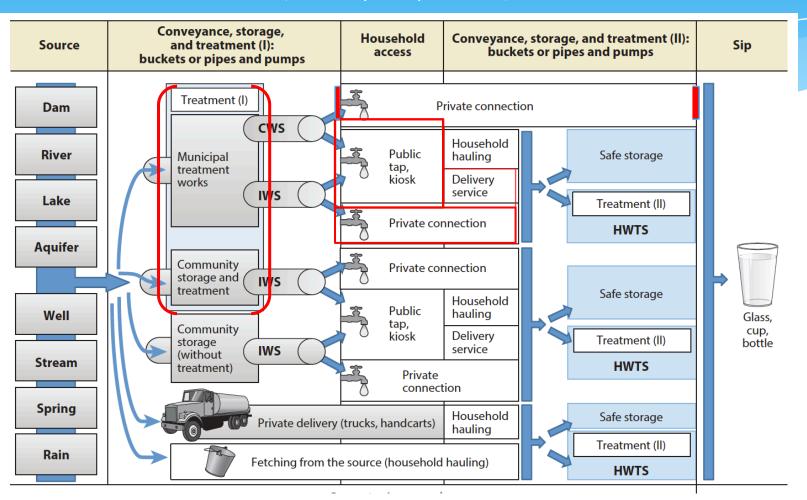
Safe drinking water service chain

(Amrose | Burt | Ray 2015)



What part of the service chain has been (thus far) the best hope for SDG 6.1?

(Amrose | Burt | Ray 2015)



What happens when there is no piped water *or* the piped water is highly contaminated?

(USUALLY) unsafe, or inconsistently practiced but safe, and / or unaffordable, options





India | Kenya | China



Fastest-growing segment of non-piped water consumption is bottled water. It costs hundreds of times more than municipal water

WHO PAYS? THE CONSUMER & THE ENVIRONMENT WHAT IS LOST? VIRTUOUS CYCLE OF EXPECTATION & PERFORMANCE

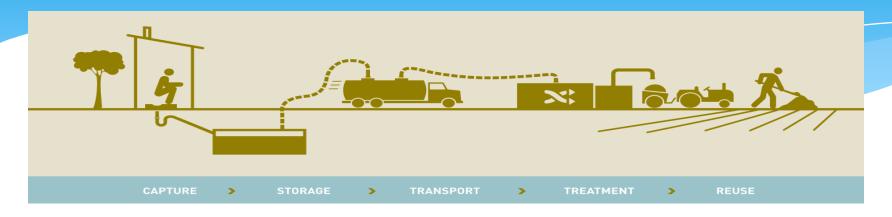




Ghana

Safe sanitation service chain

(Figure: BMGF 2015)



SDG 5: safe, accessible, affordable and dignified for all genders

SDG 11: latrine design & financing for private *or* shared use

SDG 5, 8*: **labor** of waste cleaning and removal, waste disposal, MHM

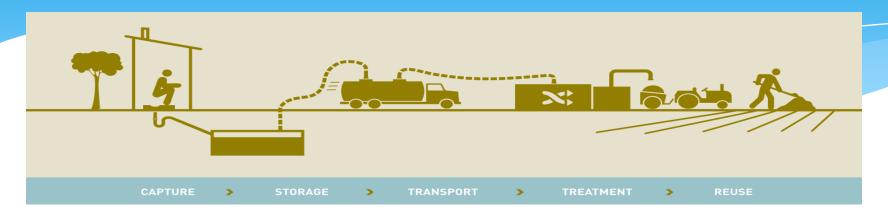
SDG 11: sewers, septic tanks, both, or nothing (OD, trash)

SDG 11: centralized or distributed, financing, management capacity

SDG 11: policies, regulation, & enforcement for safe disposal or reuse (not for MHM)

Safe sanitation service chain

(Figure: BMGF 2015)



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SDG 6.2 meets SDGs 11 & 5



Urban sanitation policy can't assume that in-home (or at most in-school) sanitation is the only priority. Women (and girls) work outside the home by day and by night. The poorest women have to live & work in slums and on streets – so where do they "go"?

Public / shared sanitation isn't "cool" but it is essential for equal access for all. It has to serve defecation, urination and MHM needs

IT'S HARD TO KEEP PUBLIC TOILETS CLEAN & FINANCED. BUT WHEN DID WE ASSUME THAT SDG 6.2 WAS THE EASY SDG?



Kathmandu, Nepal. Clean! Not pay-per-use. But not enough women's facilities, no disposal arrangements for MHM. These are blind spots, still



SDG 6.2 meets SDGs 5, 8 & 11





Sanitation policy has to "see" and protect the cleaners and emptiers of unsewered toilets; most of the world is unsewered. Often a highly gendered, highly stigmatized, "lowly" profession. Mostly waste is dumped unseen and untreated. Sanitation "for all" cannot focus only on the front-end (the toilet).

Investment priorities for access for all & systematic gender mainstreaming: 1. shared & public sanitation | 2. public (or publicly-financed) water provision | ...

Nepal

Philippines

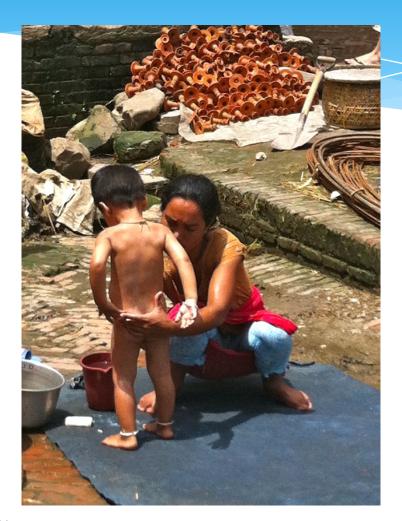
India

... and finally, 3. sanitation work



SDG 5.4 knows this: Recognize and value unpaid (care and domestic) work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies.

IN SHORT: Design and finance the infrastructure service chain for SDGs 5, 6, 8 & 11, not "just" SDG6. It's more expensive this way and it probably won't get done by 2030. But it's the **just and sustainable** path



THANK YOU!

PHOTOS: Peter Alstone, Zach Burt, Debbie Cheng, Alasdair Cohen, Emily Kumpel, Ashley Muspratt, CS Sharada Prasad, & Isha Ray

