Leaving no one behind

Key findings of the WWDR on Sanitation

World Toilet Day, 19 November 2019

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The human rights to water and sanitation

• On 28 July 2010: historical resolution recognizing “the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights” (UNGA, 2010, para. 1).

• In 2015: reaffirmation of the right to Water and Sanitation as closely related but DISTINCT human rights. (UNGA, 2015; Human Right Council, 2016)
SDG 6: ‘Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all’

• Target 6.2: ‘Achieve universal access to sanitation and hygiene and end open defecation’
Billions are being left behind in access to basic sanitation services.

In 2017, 96 countries had estimates for safely managed sanitation services.
Billions are being left behind in access sanitation

People affected*

- Inadequate water and sanitation: No data
- Drought: 55 million
- Flooding: 106 million
- Earthquake and epidemics: 6 million
- Conflict: 65 million

People killed

- Inadequate water and sanitation: No data
- Drought: 780 000
- Flooding: 11 000
- Earthquake and epidemics: 6 000
- Conflict: 75 000

Economic damage

- Inadequate water and sanitation: No data
- Drought: US$5.4 billion
- Flooding: US$31.4 billion
- Earthquake and epidemics: US$30 billion
- Conflict: No data

*People affected are defined as those requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency; this may include displaced or evacuated people.

Source: Adapted from PBL Netherlands Environmental Assessment Agency (2018, p. 14). Licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 Unported (CC BY 3.0).
Who is being ‘left behind’?
Differences in access to sanitation
Urban Settings
Refugees and forcibly displaced people
Gender inequalities
Walking the Walk
Good Governance: The ‘invisible’ part of the water cycle
Figure 3.3  Additional resources needed to meet targets for basic and safely managed WASH services

- Annual spending, 2000–2015
- Annual requirements to meet basic WASH by 2030
- Annual requirements to meet safely managed WASH by 2030

### Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

#### Table 5.1 The relative possibility of gaining selected benefits from WASH interventions, by vulnerable population group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population group</th>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Living environment</th>
<th>Convenience and time savings</th>
<th>Dignity (social)</th>
<th>Educational outcomes*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>People below national poverty line</td>
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<td>Slum dwellers</td>
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<td>Remote and isolated populations</td>
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<td>Ethnic [minority] groups</td>
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<td>Women and female-heads of households</td>
<td>↑↑</td>
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<td>Children</td>
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<td>Elderly, sick, and physically disabled people**</td>
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<td>↑↑***</td>
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<td>Emergency contexts</td>
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<td>Refugees</td>
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<td>Prison population</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*Due to reduced stunting, reduced illness-related absence, and higher enrolment and completion rates (especially among girls).

**Buildings and other facilities, including toilets, are often not accessible to persons with mobility limitations due to the lack of an accessible design, such as an entrance ramp, retrofitted bathrooms, or improved signage (IU, 2017a).

***Educational gains for disabled children.

Note: The number of arrows is meant to illustrate the magnitude of the outcome expected for each population group.

Socio-economic dimensions: Funding and financing

Reaching the furthest behind first
4 Tools:

- **Tool 1** ‘Gender-responsive indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting’ features 105 gender-responsive indicators in 10 priority topics aligned with the 2030 Agenda;
- **Tool 2** ‘Methodology for the collection of sex-disaggregated water data’ describes the methodology for data collection;
- **Tool 3** ‘Guidelines on the collection of sex-disaggregated water data’ gives an overview of common data collection methods for different users and regions, whereas;
- **Tool 4** ‘Questionnaire for the collection of sex-disaggregated water data’, lists 364 questions with suggested methodologies for data collection.
Kenya Slum Upgrading Project, Kibera (Nairobi)
The Zaatari refugee camp, Jordan
Thank you!

More info about the WWDR at: en.unesco.org/water-security/wwap/wwdr