



# Seminar on SDG Goal 6

# Welcome

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# SDG GOAL 6

**By 2030, Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all**





# TARGETS

- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
- By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
- 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
- By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of fresh water to address water scarcity.



# TARGETS

- By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
- By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
- 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”
- Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management



# BANGLADESH SITUATION

- Bangladesh achieved the MDG target for water and sanitation successfully
- JMP endorsed that Bangladesh basic water to 97% of its population which we claimed before arsenic was detected in ground water.
- JMP also reported that Bangladesh provide safely managed water to 56% of its population.
- Water quality is the main constraint for 44% of drinking water source [World Bank Group] .
- Provision of water in the premise is another constraint



# NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR URBAN WATER SUPPLY

Sub-Targets and Activity	Current Status	Up to 2020 (Cumulative Total)	Up to 2025 (Cumulative Total)	Up to 2030 (Cumulative Total)
Urban Water Supply Coverage	87 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Point Water Supply	55 %	50 %	35 %	15 %
Piped Water Supply	32 %	50 %	65 %	85 %

Prepared and presented by DPHE at National Workshop on SDG 6 Organized by Hon'able Prime Minister's Office

**The action Plan is based on improved water (MDG Target) and did not address safely managed water and availability within the premises**



# SUMMARY OF TARGETS AND ACTION PLAN, RURAL

Sub-Targets and Activity	Current Status	Up to 2020 (Cumulative Total)	Up to 2025 (Cumulative Total)	Up to 2030 (Cumulative Total)
Rural Water Supply Coverage	87 %	100 %	100 %	100 %
Point Water Supply	> 99 %	97 %	92%	85 %
Piped Water Supply	<1 %	3 %	8 %	15 %
Public safe water point installation	13.29 lakh	16.33 lakh	20.73 lakh	24.60

Prepared and presented by DPHE at National Workshop on SDG 6  
Organized by Hon'able Prime Minister's Office.

**The Action Plan did not consider water quality and availability within the premises**



# NATIONAL ACTION PLAN FOR SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Sub -Targets	Current Status	2016-2020 (%)	2021-2025(%)	2026-2030(%)
Improved latrines	61	73	82	90
Shared latrines	28	21	15	10 (Impr.)
Other unimproved latrines	10	6	3	0
Open defecation	1	0	0	0
Population with hand washing facility at home with water and soap	40	60	80	100
Hand washing facilities in schools	35	60	90	100
Girls missing schools during menstruation	40	25	10	0

Prepared and presented by DPHE at National Workshop on SDG 6  
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# SDGs As Integrated in 7th Five year Plan

***SDG 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all***

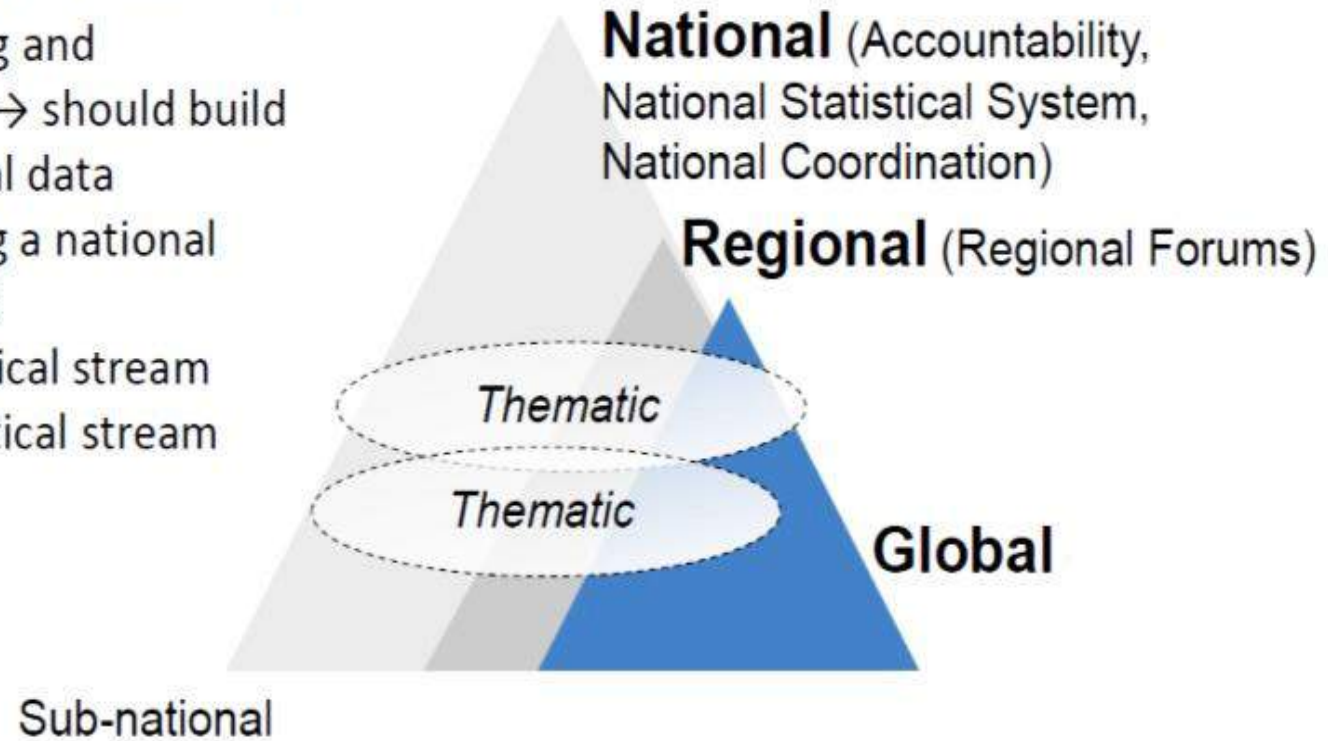
## **7FYP Target: Water and Sanitation**

- **Safe drinking water** to be made available for all rural and urban population
- Proportion of **urban population with access to sanitary latrines** to be increased to **100 percent** and **90 percent** for rural population.



# MONITORING SDGS

- Member States own SDG monitoring and reporting → should build on national data
- Appointing a national focal point
  - Technical stream
  - Statistical stream





# BARRIERS TO ACHIEVE SDG 6 (Water)

- Increasing problem of quantity and quality of water
- Water is not priority sector for government
- Ground water level is decreasing
- Arsenic problem has not been solved
- Loosing pond and water reservoir due to urbanization
- Industrial and HH waste is contaminating water sources
- No equity in water usages
- Lack of coordination among various ministries
- No adequate budget for WASH
- No central data base related to WASH



# BARRIERS TO ACHIEVE SDG 6 (Sanitation)

- Gap in knowledge of SDG
- Problem of space/ownership of land/slum eviction/population density
- Maintenance of infrastructures
- Private sector is not interested in sanitation technology
- Water scarcity for proper sanitation use
- Sewage management
- Lack of women and girls friendly toilets
- Cost of sanitation materials is high
- Chance of going back to ODF due to natural disasters
- Train and water vehicles does not have proper sanitation



# DAM APPROACH TO ADDRESS SDG 6

- Focusing integrated approach- Water, Sanitation, Hygiene & waste management
- Community Led
- Community managed
- Business model for large infrastructure
- 100% Tariff systems for water supply system to ensure O&M



# DAM RESPONSE TO SDG 6

## Mitigation of water crisis

- Addressing 100% water access to 27,283 population of Kalaroa PS through introducing AIRP technology (SDG-6.1)
- Water quality testing (SDG- 6.3)
- Serving the people in Kaliganj and Shyamnagar of Satkhira by adopting the water treatment (12 plants) plants, each covering 400 HH (SDG-6.1)
- Introducing business model for all (14nos.) the water plants for sustainable O&M (SDG-6.1)
- Introducing 100% tariff collection system in Kalaroa (SDG-6.1)
- Mini piped water supply (2) in rural areas, each covering 60 HH (SDG-6.1)



# DAM RESPONSE

## Coastal area response (populations 199,888)

- Mobilizing community to introducing hand wash basin for all the HH (SDG- 6.2)
- Working for water supply and sanitation (SDG- 6.1 & 6.2)
- Engaging LGI for sustainability of the program (SDG-6.5)
- Nutrition support for U 5 children and pregnant mother/new mother (SDG- 6.1 & 6.2)
- Declare stunting free villages for Children under 5 (SDG- 6.1 & 6.2)



## ROHINGYA RESPONSE (Pop: 21,000)

- Water supply and sanitation (SDG- 6.1 & 6.2)
- Hygiene promotion and water safety plan (SDG- 6.1)
- Improving drainage system (SDG-6.2)
- Desludging of filled up toilets (SDG-6.2)
- Upgradation of HH toilets (SDG-6.2)
- Faecal Sludge Management (FSM) (SDG-6.2)





# CIVIL SOCIETY RECOMMENDATION ON SDG-6

- Development actors emphasized to provide water & sanitation with the affordable price;
- Less emphasize on water contamination, efficient use of water and water scarcity for the refugees;
- Engagement of private sector should be emphasized;
- More engagement and coordination among the government, NGOs and the citizen is needed.



# Advocacy Issues to achieve SDG 6

- Safe Water should be declared as a priority sector
- Responsible authority has adequate Human Resource
- Establish independent monitoring for SDG-6
- Policy update/review to achieve SDG-6
- Making SDG-6 understandable to all
- Equitable budget allocation
- To establish separate sector/ Department for WASH
- Action plan for FSM at national level



Thank you!

