

# How sanitation can contribute across the 2030 *Sustainable Development Agenda*



**Kim Andersson**

*Stockholm Environment Institute*

*kim.andersson@sei-international.org*

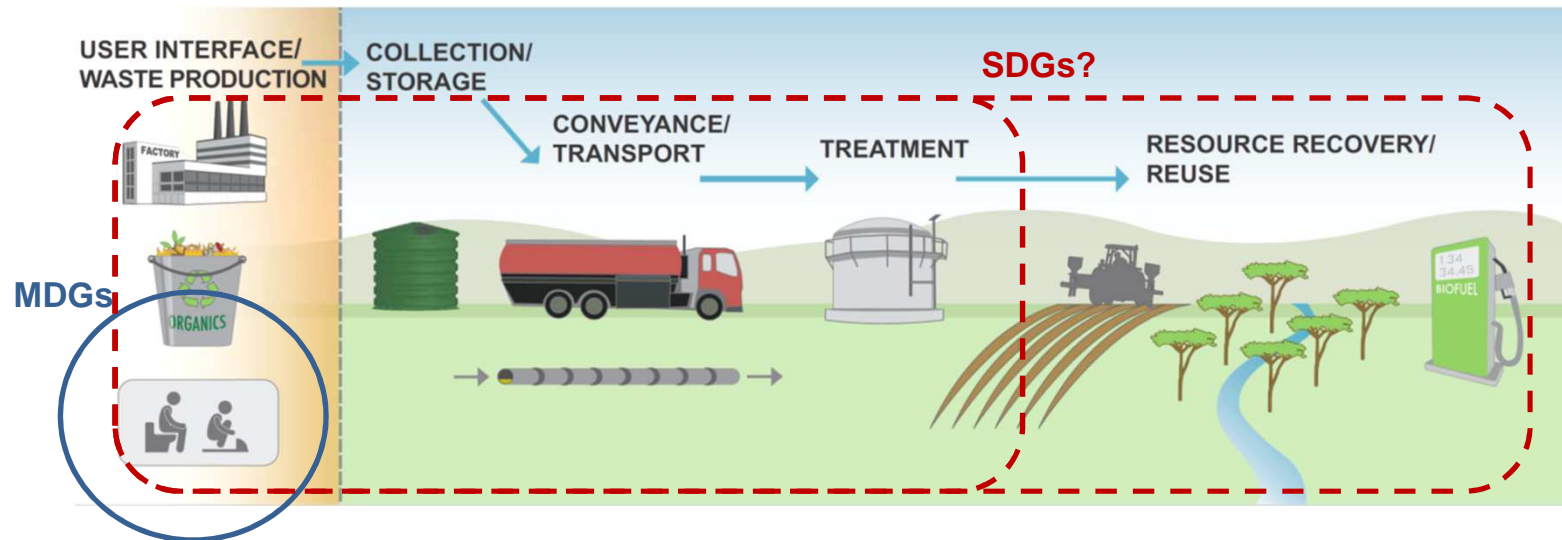
# MDGs to SDGs

(Millennium Development Goals to Sustainable Development Goals)



6.2 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**

6.3 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 **increasing recycling and safe reuse globally**



# Urban challenges linked to sanitation

## **Urban sanitation gap**

- 700 million people lack improved sanitation access globally, of which 80 million is practicing open defecation
- Globally, about 80% of wastewater is discharged untreated

## **Cities are major resource consumers:**

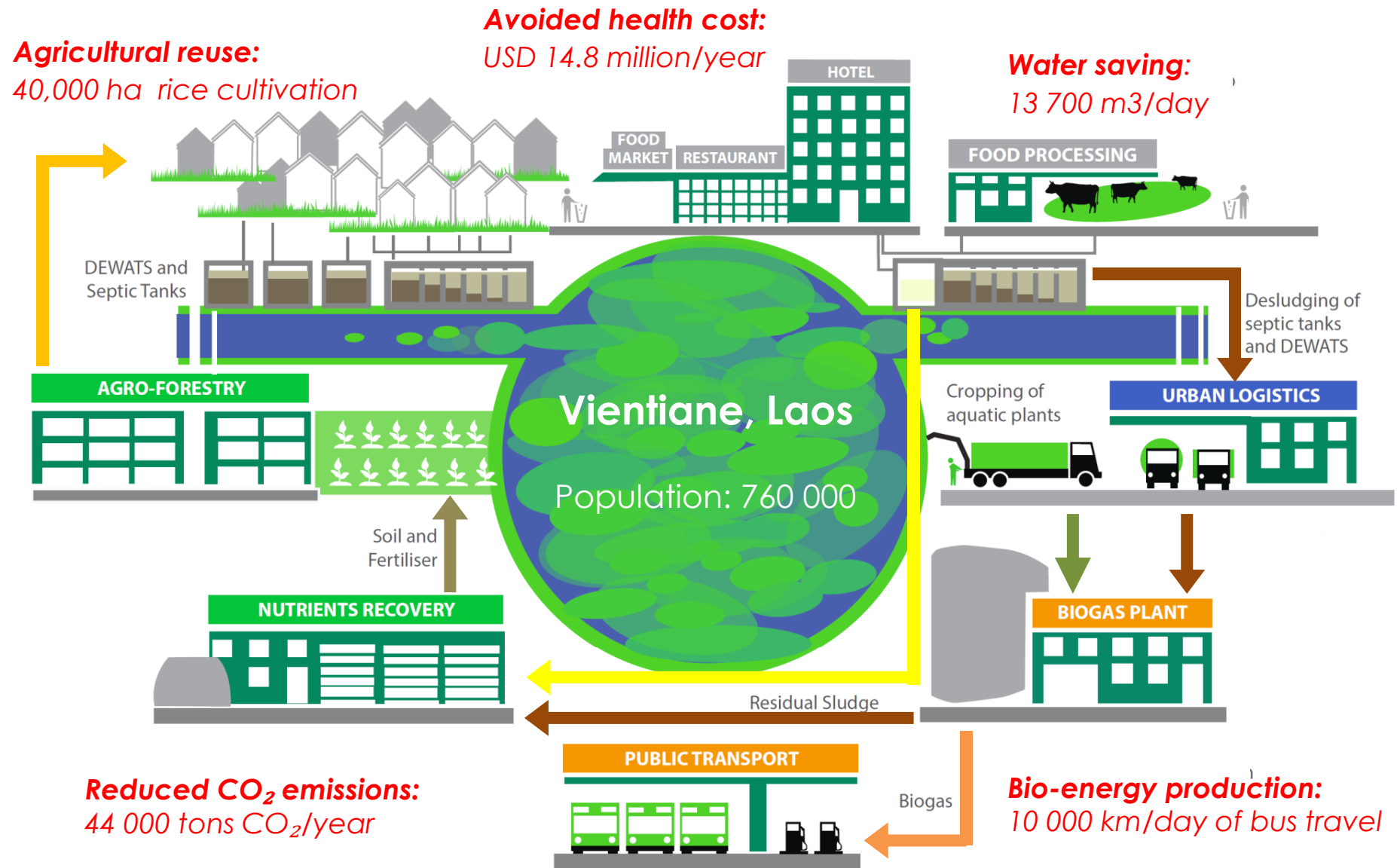
- 75-80% of natural resources and supplied energy
- 50% of waste emissions
- and, 75% of GHG-emissions

## **And, pressure on resources continue to grow:**

- Urban population expected to double in low-income regions between 2000 – 2030  
(from 2.8 to 3.9 billions in 2015)
- Global water demand to increase 55% by 2050.
- Climate change impacts, e.g. droughts and floods



# Potential added value of sustainable sanitation - *with resource recovery*





**Beyond Goal 6: The many ways that sustainable sanitation with resource management can contribute to multiple SDGs**

