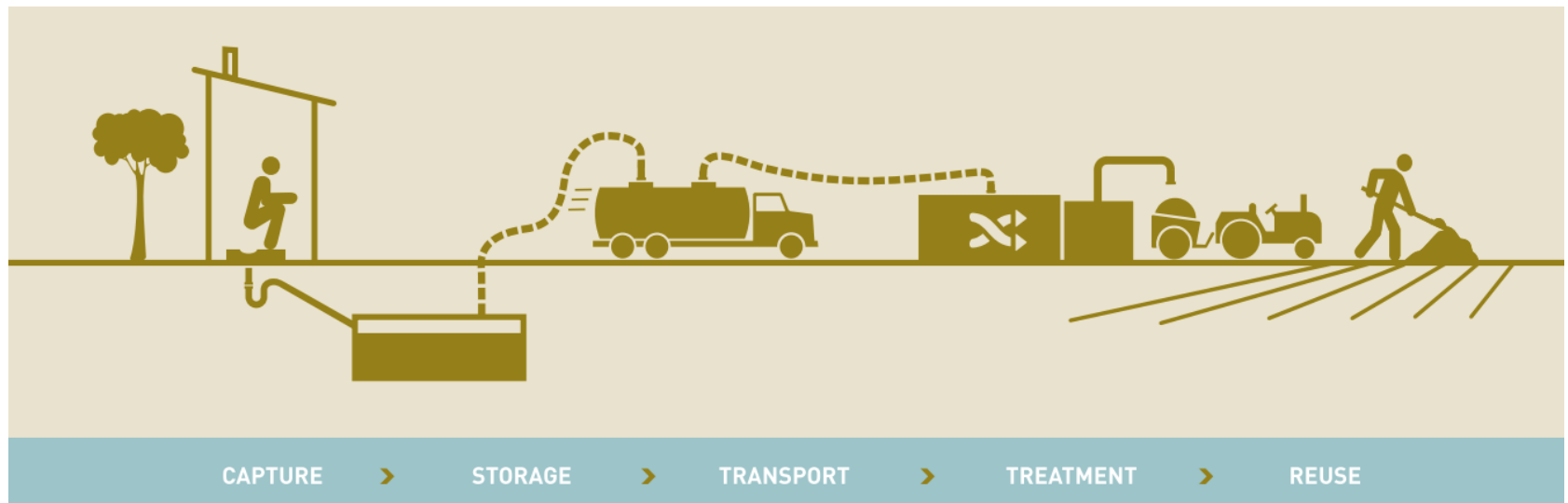


SANITATION GOALS (SDG 6.2 & 6.3) AND LINKAGES TO SDG 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11 & 12

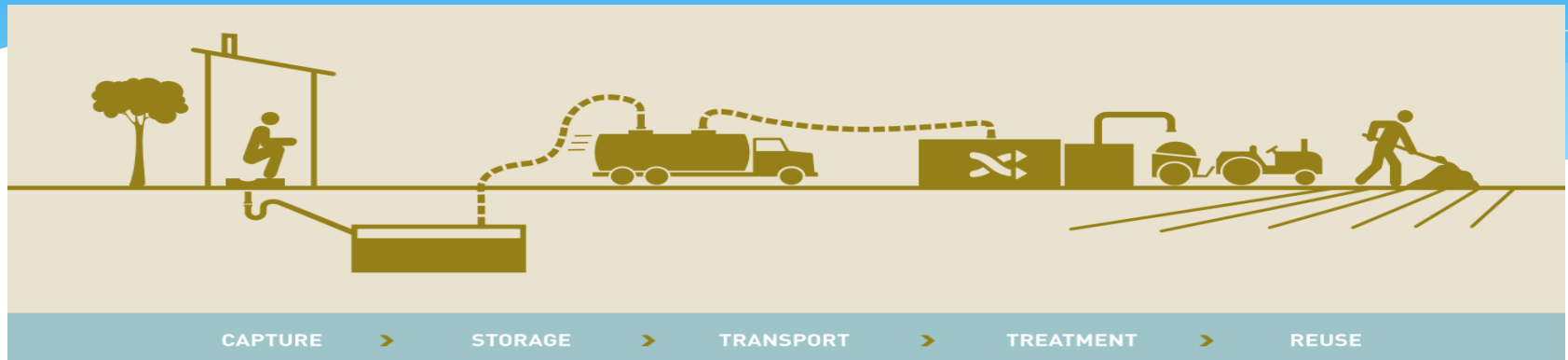
WHAT DO WE KNOW AND HOW CAN WE PROMOTE MANY GOALS WITH A FEW POLICIES?

SDG 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



LINKAGES TO OTHER SDGs



SDG 3: health

SDG 4: education

SDG 5: gender & “needs” of women & girls

SDG 11: cities

SDG 8: labor for cleaning & transport

SDG 3: health

SDG 6.3: wastewater

SDG 3: health (where no tx)

SDG 11: cities (where no sewers or tx)

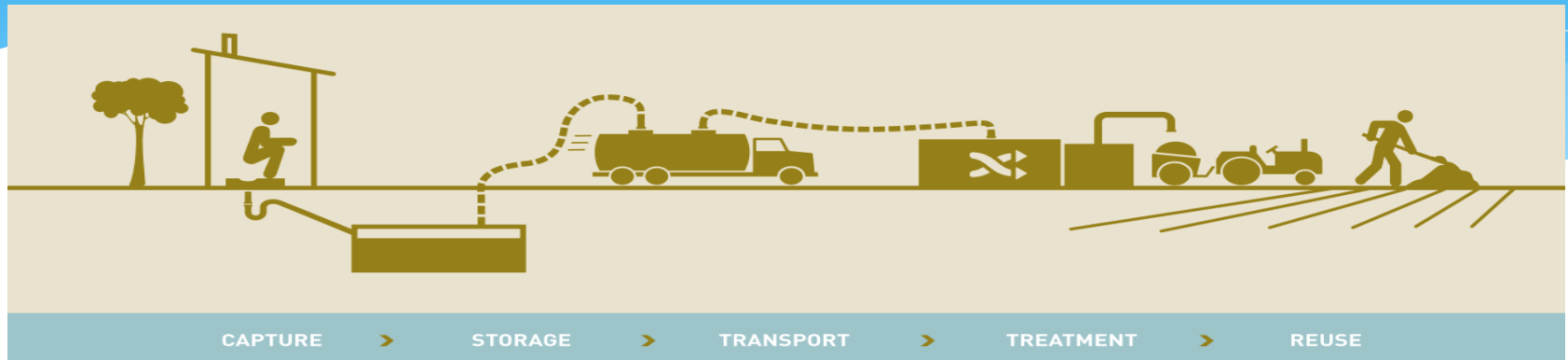
SDG 7: energy

SDG 11: cities

SDG 12: sustainable production

SDG 3: health

LINKAGES TO OTHER SDGs: the exclusions in national / international policy



SDG 3: health

SDG 4: education

SDG 5: gender & “needs” of women & girls

SDG 11: cities

SDG 8: labor for cleaning & transport

SDG 3: health

SDG 6.3: wastewater

SDG 3: health (where no tx)

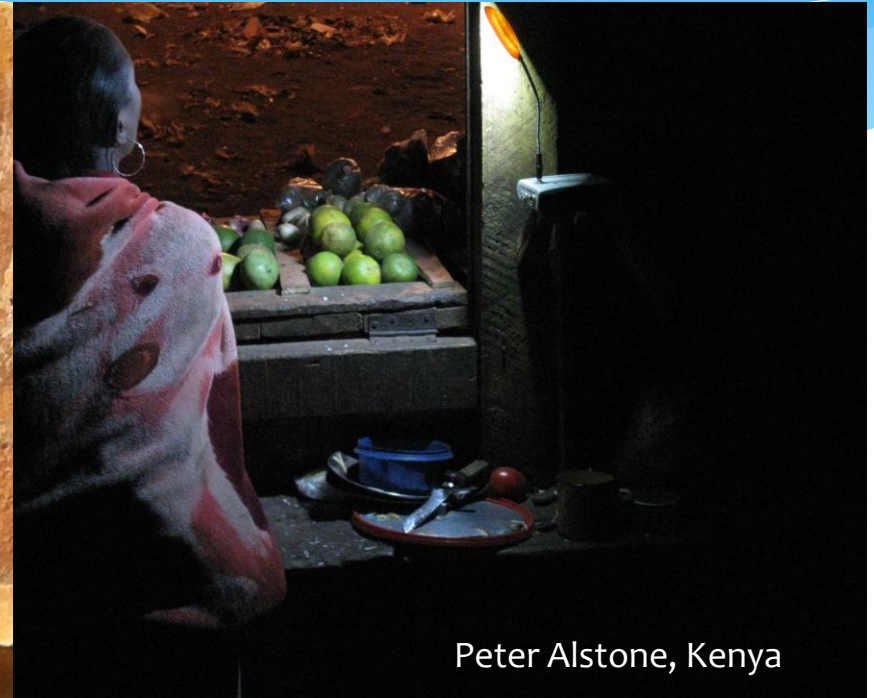
SDG 11: cities (where no sewers or tx)

SDG 7: energy

SDG 12: sustainable production

SDG 3: health

SDG 6.2 AND SDG 5



Sanitation policy largely based on male body as “prototype” user

Sanitation policy assumes that in-home sanitation is (only?) priority

SDG 6.2 AND SDG 8



CS Sharada Prasad, India



Ashley Muspratt, Ghana

Sanitation policy largely “does not see” or ignores toilet cleaners where there are no sewers

Sanitation policy rarely “knows about” or regulates septic tank and pit emptiers and transporters

SDG 6.2 AND SDG 7



Investment in and scaling up waste-to-energy should be major priority in sanitation planning, but lags behind “front-end” focused infrastructure and financing (Schematic: Sanivation, Naivasha, Kenya)

Three investment priorities : shared & public sanitation | sanitation work | waste re-use (SDG 6, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11)



Thank you!

