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?
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 7: energy

SDG 11: cities

SDG 12: sustainable production

SDG 3: health

SDG 11: cities (where no sewers or tx)
LINKAGES TO OTHER SDGs: the exclusions in national / international policy

- SDG 3: health
- SDG 4: education
- SDG 5: gender & “needs” of women & girls
- SDG 8: labor for cleaning & transport
- SDG 3: health
- SDG 11: cities
- 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
Sanitation policy largely based on male body as “prototype” user

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