## WATER AND SANITATION THE PATHWAY TO A SUSTAINABLE FUTURE

THE NEGOTIATION OF A NEW SET OF GLOBAL DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN 2015 PROVIDES A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MAP A PATHWAY TO A BETTER FUTURE FOR THE PLANET AND ALL OF ITS PEOPLE.

**GOAL 6** – ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL - IS CENTRAL TO REALISING THIS VISION

SEE BELOW HOW MEETING INDIVIDUAL TARGETS IN GOAL 6 WILL DRIVE PROGRESS ACROSS THE WHOLE SPECTRUM OF SOCIAL, ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC SDGS.



**RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (SDG 9) REDUCE INEQUALITY (SDG 10)** 

SUSTAINABLE CITIES (SDG 11) SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION (SDG 12)

CLIMATE CHANGE (SDG 13)

SUSTAINABLE OCEANS (SDG 14) SUSTAINABLE ECOSYSTEMS (SDG 15)

**INCLUSIVE SOCIETIES (SDG 16)** 

GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP (SDG 17)

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## **ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND** SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

A STRONG, INTEGRATED WATER AND SANITATION GOAL SHOULD HAVE INTERCONNECTING, MUTUALLY **REINFORCING TARGETS - WHICH LINK TO ALL OTHER AREAS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT.** 

SUCCESSFUL REALISATION OF GOAL 6 WILL UNDERPIN PROGRESS ACROSS MANY OF THE OTHER **GOALS AND TARGETS.** 

INTERSTITUTE OF SUSTAINABLE CITIES (11.5) INTERSTITUTE OF SUSTAINABLE CONSIGNATION OF SUSTAINABLE CONSIGNATION OF SUSTAINABLE CONSIGNATION SUSTAINABLE CONSISTENS (15.1, 15.3, 15.8, 15.9) INTERSTITUTE CONSTRUCTION SUSTAINABLE CONSISTENS (15.1, 15.3, 15.8, 15.9) INTERSTITUTE CONSTRUCTION SUSTAINABLE CONSISTENS (15.1, 15.3, 15.8, 15.9) INTERSTITUTE CONSTRUCTION SUSTAINABLE CONSISTENS (15.1, 15.3, 15.8, 15.9) Water-related ecosystems - such as wetlands and mountains — underpin most of the Earth's natural processes. But water stress is depleting aquifers, reducing river flows and degrading wildlife habitats. Unless urgently addressed, this will have devastating economic, ecological and human consequences.

LINKED GOALS: END POVERT (LA HEALTHY LIVES (3.2, 3.3, 3.0) (MATER) GENDER EQUALITY (5.4) REDUCE (NEQUALITY (0.4) (MATER) 6.1 SAFE DRINKING (MATER) MATER) 1 in 10 of the population has no access to clean water. This means a child dies from a water borne disease every 15 seconds. The burden for gathering drinking water falls largely on women and girls, who spend a back-breaking 200 million hours every day collecting it. This is time that could be spent in school or gainful employment.

6.5 WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT 2/3rds of the world's population could face water stress by 2025 — with the potential to fuel **social**, economic and environmental tensions within and between countries. The impact of climate change – droughts, floods and ecosystem degradation — will only serve to exacerbate resource-related unrest.

(11.1., 168) GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP (17.6, 17.7, 17.8)

LINNER CITIES (11A, 11B, 11.5) SUSTAINABLE CONSUMPTION (122,2) SUSTAINABLE CITIES (16.1, 16B) GLOBAL PARTNERSHIP (126, 122,2)

LINKED GOALS: RESILIENT INFRASTRUCTURE (9.1, 9.4)

**GOAL 6** WATER & SANITATION THE KEY TO A **SUSTAINABLE FUTURE** 

of the global population are still without access to an improved sanitation facility. More than **1 billion** defecate in the open. Millions lack vital handwashing with soap or menstrual hygiene facilities. Diarrhoeal disease, largely caused by poor water, sanitation and hygiene, is a leading cause of malnutrition, stunting and child mortality. Inadequate facilities also affect education and economic productivity and impact the dignity and personal safety of women and girls.

Over **1/3** 

LINKED GOALS: END POVERTY (1.4) END HUNGER (2.2) HEALTHY LIVES (3,2,3,3,3,8) LINKED GOALS: END FOURALITY (10.3) SUSTAINABLE CITIES (10,2,3,3,3,8)

LINKED GOALS: END FORMALITY (10.3) GENDER EQUALITY (5.2) SUSTAINABLE GROWTH (8,8) DUALITY EDUCATION (4A, 4.1, 4.5) GENDER EQUALITY (5.2) SUSTAINABLE GROWTH (8,8) REDUCE INEQUALITY (10.3) SUSTAINABLE CITIES (11.1) REDUCE INEQUALITY (10.3) SUSTAINABLE CITIES (11.1)

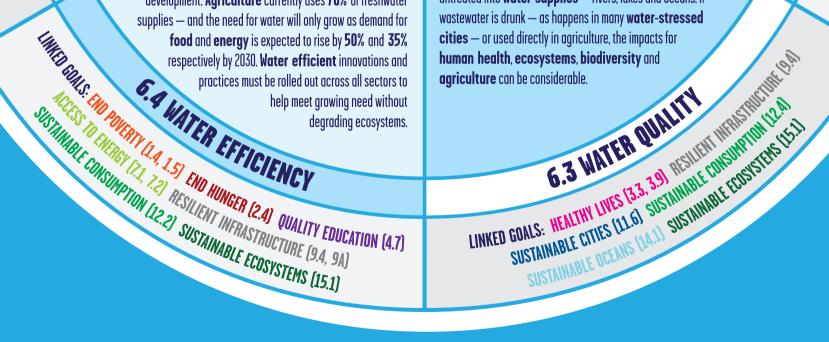
6.2 SANITATION AND HYGIENE

## Successfully balancing

interrelated global demands for water, energy and food will be central to realising sustainable

development. Agriculture currently uses 70% of freshwater supplies — and the need for water will only grow as demand for

Research suggests only 20% of global wastewater is currently being treated. The rest gets dumped untreated into water supplies — rivers, lakes and oceans. If wastewater is drunk — as happens in many water-stressed cities — or used directly in agriculture, the impacts for human health, ecosystems, biodiversity and agriculture can be considerable.





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