

SDG 6: Target 6.2 Speaker Notes

To accompany the Target 6.2 Slide Deck

- Slide 1: This presentation zooms in on target 6.2 of SDG 6.
- Slide 2: [If SDG 6 was not previously introduced] SDG 6, Clean water and sanitation, is to Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Here is a short video detailing what SDG6 is and why it is important.
- Slide 3: As stated by the United Nations, Target 6.2 is [READ SLIDE].

Clean water means it is safe, accessible, and affordable water for everyone. Target 6.2 is important to achieving this because Good sanitation is essential to protecting the health of individuals and communities and the environment. For example raw wastewater can spread disease, wastewater that is improperly disposed of can provide a breeding ground for mosquitoes and pollute groundwater and surface water - both of which are potential sources of drinking water. Good hygiene, such as handwashing with soap and water after using the toilet and before preparing and eating meals, is also important to limiting the spread of diseases.

6.2 is especially relevant to helping the needs of women and girls in developing countries as they often bear the brunt of needing to spend hours a day collecting water. Additionally, not having to share sanitary facilities with other households improves women's security and having public sanitation facilities will allow for menstrual hygiene management outside of the home allowing for more opportunities to work or go to school

- Slide 4: As noted by the UN, 42 billion people currently lack safely managed sanitation services. Critical Factors to ensuring equitable access to water and sanitation include: reducing geographical disparities, overcoming obstacles to access to vulnerable and marginalized groups, crossing cultural and social barriers promote hygiene, building Simple infrastructure to block transmission of diseases- Safely managed facilities include sewer connections and wastewater treatment and solve problems related to affordability.
- Slide 5: Each target has a set of indicators that can be used as metrics for measuring progress on each target. Target 6.2 only has one indicator to help us track progress, 6.2.1.
- Slide 6: This is indicator 6.2.1 [READ SLIDE]. This indicator can be broken into 2 possible metrics for measuring progress: [READ SLIDE]. "A safely managed sanitation facility is

one where excreta is safely disposed of in situ or treated off-site. A basic hand washing facility is defined by a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing with soap and water in the household.”

→ Slide 7: This is the most recent update of the proportion of the population using safely managed sanitation services from the UN-Water’s page. This data is provided by WHO and UNICEF. They define A safely managed sanitation service as an improved sanitation facility which is not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site. Improved sanitation facilities include flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tank or pit latrine, ventilated improved pit latrine, composting toilet or pit latrine with slab. As of most recent estimates, only 45% of the World’s population uses safely managed sanitation services. As you can see in this figure.....[teacher highlights what they are interested in sharing here]

→ Slide 8: As of recent estimates in 2017, [READ SLIDE]

Indicator 6.2.1b on hygiene tracks the proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water on premises.

The UN Water describes sufficient Handwashing facilities as those fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water.

It should be noted, there is a lack of data available for this metric in particular, few data were available for high income countries, and insufficient data were available to estimate regional and global trends.

As touched on earlier, It should also be noted that the hygiene crisis disproportionately affects women and girls because of their increased needs during menstruation.

Menstrual hygiene management (MHM) is increasingly widely used as a term for addressing the specific needs of women and girls during menstruation. It covers a range of issues from raising awareness and changing social norms and practices to the provision of facilities and materials that enable women and girls to manage their periods safely and with dignity.

→ Slide 9: Here is a brief case study we can use to explore target 6.2.

→ Slide 10: [READ SLIDE] Water.org is a global nonprofit organization working to bring water and sanitation to the world. And to make water safe, accessible, and cost-effective. For 30 years they have pioneered market-driven financial solutions to the global water

crisis.

- Slide 11: [READ SLIDE]. This information comes from sustainable development goals report 2020.
- Slide 12: The Long Walk for Water: Tanzania Water Crisis *play video*
- Slide 13: Ask everyone to reflect on these questions by themselves for maybe for 1-2 minutes- maybe ask them to write something down. Then ask them to turn to a partner, or a small group and discuss what they wrote/reflected on for these questions. Then as the pairs/group to report one thing back to the entire class.
- Slide 14: The way in which all SDGs interact and relate is complex and achieving progress on one SDG often necessitates achieving progress on another. As can be seen in this slide, the same goes for achieving progress within one SDG. Though these targets are useful to help track progress in any one area, it is also necessary to examine and think critically about how these targets interact.
- Slide 15: These are all great sources for developing assignments. For example, for an in class activity you could ask students in a group or in partners to go to the website to track SDGs around the world, have them choose their own country and another and compare progress toward SDG 6. Or a homework activity could be to go to the link for case studies of example activities and choose one example to write a one page summary of and to find a few extra resources on.
- Slide 16: N/A