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for the advancement of science in developing countries

# Workshop on Sustainable Water Management

Breakout Group Session II:  
Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

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## **Safe drinking water and Sanitation**

### **Group members:**

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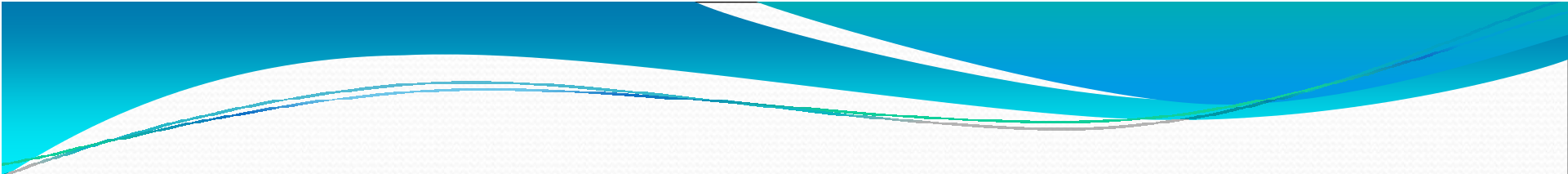


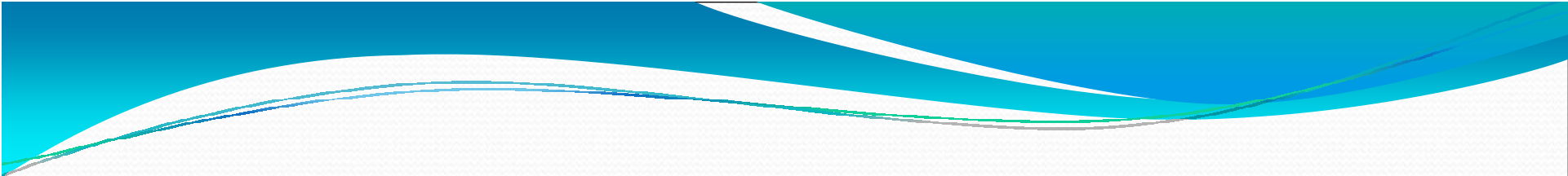
# Sustainable Development Goals

- Number 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

## Facts:

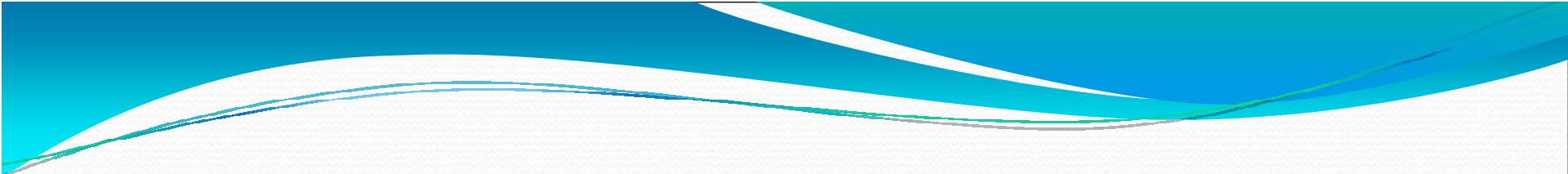
- 2.6 billion people have gained access to improved drinking water sources since 1990, but 663 million people are still without
- At least 1.8 billion people globally use a source of drinking water that is fecally contaminated

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- Between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of the global population using an improved drinking water source has increased from 76 per cent to 91 per cent
  - But water scarcity affects more than 40 per cent of the global population and is projected to rise. Over 1.7 billion people are currently living in river basins where water use exceeds recharge
  - 2.4 billion people lack access to basic sanitation services, such as toilets or latrines

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- More than 80 per cent of wastewater resulting from human activities is discharged into rivers or sea without any pollution removal
  - Each day, nearly 1,000 children die due to preventable water and sanitation-related diarrhoeal diseases
  - Hydropower is the most important and widely-used renewable source of energy and as of 2011, represented 16 per cent of total electricity production worldwide
  - Approximately 70 per cent of all water abstracted from rivers, lakes and aquifers is used for irrigation
  - Floods and other water-related disasters account for 70 per cent of all deaths related to natural disasters

# Needs

- Water ! By 2025, 1800 million people will be living in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity, and two-thirds of the world population could be under stress conditions
- Scientific Data
- Funding (R&D)
- Technical Assistant
- Education (WASH in Schools)
- Control the mechanism (to control the standarts)
- Forecasting the future needs

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- Master plan – investment plan
  - Water allocation models
  - Struggle with water related diseases
  - Coordination and harmonization of institutions related with water
  - Monitoring and controlling quality
  - Capacity of service providers
  - Provide the engagement of private sector (certification process)