

Sustainable Urban Water and Sanitation

**Existing Condition of Drinking
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in
light of SDG-6 in Khulna city**

Drinking Water, Sanitation
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This paper describes how Bangladesh meet the SDG-6 goal that provide safe drinking water , proper sanitation and hygiene for all. Proper management of freshwater ecosystems and access to safe drinking water and sanitation are essential to human health, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. Goal 6 of Agenda 2030 not only addresses the issues relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, but also the quality and sustainability of water resources worldwide. Also,ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, reflects the increased attention on water and sanitation issues in the global agenda. Fresh water, in sufficient quantity and quality, is essential for all aspects of life and sustainable development. Water resources are used massively in all forms of development (e.g. food security, health and poverty reduction), in sustaining economic growth in agriculture, industry and energy generation, and in maintaining healthy ecosystems. Most of the wastewater from municipal, industrial and agricultural sources is discharged back into surface water without treatment. Without treated wastewater, this pollution further reduces the availability of fresh water for drinking and other uses, and also degrades ecosystems.

A global report on health status of 188 countries based in the health related Sustainability Development Goals (SDG) indicators found Bangladesh to be one of the poorest performing countries in South Asia.This report clearly shows that no country can make sustainable progress on the global health goals without addressing the critical components of water,sanitation and hygiene .Bangladesh Can create an example tobe the next revolution in sanitation . The state has made a number of commitments on Sanitation in SACOSAN VI and the 7th Five Year Plan.An 11-member High Level Plan on Water (HLPW)was launched by the UN Secretary General Ban Ki-Moon and President of the World Bank Group Jim Young Kim in april,2016 to mobilise urgent action towards SDG-6 and related targets(Ahmed).

In Bangladesh there is some remarkable progress in recent years in the field known as WASH - water, sanitation access, and hygiene. Today, 98 percent of the population gets drinking water from a technologically improved source , up from 79 percent in 1990. Also largely succeeded in providing access to basic sanitation and hygiene . It is estimated that only three percent of the population practice open defecation, down from 34 percent in 1990, thanks to government and non government organization to build many new toilets.

The Managing Director, KWASA informed that Khulna WASA started its activities in Khulna division in October 2008. Khulna WASA needs 240 million litre water to meet Khulna City Corporation's jurisdiction demand each day but it can supply only 35 million every day. But despite constraints, Khulna WASA strives to work for welfare of the slum people, the official informed.

Sanitation and hygiene coverage of urban areas is also a very challenging task. Because, everyday a large number of people migrate to the city for various requirements. There are many slum areas where people are simply deprived of civic amenities. However, there are many non-government organisations who extensively work with government for ensuring sanitation both in urban and rural areas.

Unsafe drinking water, inadequate sanitation and insufficient hygiene are the key factors contributing to poor health in a majority of the population in Bangladesh. Massive campaigns at grassroots level by the government and NGOs have trying to provide adequate services . The country has more or less been able to switch to safe drinking water by drawing water from underground sources. Percentage of population using safe drinking water in 2009 was 86% and users of improved sanitation stood at 89% out of a target of 100% under the MDGs. The country is on track to meet the two targets for water and sanitation .

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