**FIDELIS TYOSHAR**

**Student ID:UB65471HMA74528**

COURSE NAME:

**(Business Communication)**

Assignment Title:

**(CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL)**

ATLANTIC INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

**November/2022**

**CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL**

**Abstract**

In the article, we discuss the Sustainable Developmental Goals #6 (SDG 6) described as clean water and sanitation for all. While most developed countries have reached their goal in providing these services, the developing and underdeveloped countries are struggling to offer clean water and sanitation services to their inhabitants. This research summarizes the challenges in achieving SDG 6, as mentioned by recent research by Herrera (2019). The author mentions several local governance challenges and potential barriers to providing clean water and sanitation in some communities

# Introduction

In 2015, the United Nations (UN) declared the Sustainable Development Goals. Also known as SGDs, these goals are aimed at providing facilities of clean water and sanitation, reduction of poverty, protection of the biodiversity, and ensuring peace and prosperity by 2030 around the world. All 193 member states agreed to work in achieving these goals aligning their national interests in light of these SDGs. The UN General Assembly meeting declared these goals as to implement the action plan of ensuring the reduction of poverty, prosperity among people, resolve the critical issues at all forms, save the trees and plants on earth and ensure no one left behind this race. The agenda also seeks human rights and gender equality. The agenda focuses on women empowerment and all sustainable policies that should be implemented in a collaborating partnership. The SDG target is implementing outcomes with balance economic and environmental dimensions. However, the challenges are remaining, particularly for developing and underdeveloped states.

Many of those countries are struggling to offer even basic amenities such as clean water and sanitation services. SDG 6 aims to provide universal and fair access to safe and affordable drinking water for human society. We question whether the committed by 193 countries can provide appropriate policies for sustainable water and sanitation for all countries in this world. This article describes the local challenges regarding this matter. The developing countries are managing services at their levels to improve the quality of water, but they achieved limited success so far in the last 5 years.

# SDG 6

SDG 6 aims to provide sustainable water and sanitation equally for all members of society. Clean and protective water in sufficient quality and quantity is the right of all. The clean water is an essential element not only for humans, but it is also a requirement of plants, animals, and other

related sustainable developments. Sustainable development requires reducing waste and recycling as much water as possible with a circular system (Gulseven & Mostert, 2017). The agenda recognized the need for clean water and proper sanitation for human rights. Clean water-related with all living acuities such as food, nutrition, illnesses and reduction of poverty. It helps to promote sustainable, economic growth and maintain the ecosystem on the planet.

SDG 6 defines 8 global targets. These are all essential elements that are included in SDG6. These targets are universally accepted, but all governments ensure the implementations of the targets according to their national liabilities.

1. To achieve safe and affordable water is a massive challenge for all, but the government ensures access to clean drinking water for their countries.
2. Few developed countries achieve natural and financial resources, and they can quickly provide clean drinking water to their neighborhoods. The agenda also describes the use and protection of the clean water resources and the efficiency of its use.
3. The SDG6 thoroughly focuses on the importance and improvement of water usage, wastage, and it is reusing from domestic to industrial level (Martins, 2016). The water sectors are facing enormous challenges from pollution and the improvement of clean water quality. Agriculture is the biggest water consumer that consumes 70% of the water at the global level. Save water usage and water waste treatment is not only the problem of developing countries but the developed countries also facing associated challenges.
4. Few countries have sufficient natural and financial resources to supply and manage water resources, and these countries can supply safe water with available manageable capitals. The SDG6 aims to increase the use of water efficiency and ensure the clean water supply to all.
5. The 2030 agenda wholly committed to implementing all water resources and integrating policies for management. Globally the average ratio of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is 48%, but the significant variations can be seen in country to country.
6. The water management and ecosystem are interconnected with each other. The water- related ecosystem is also affecting the social development of the countries and their economic resources. SDG insisted on the water-related ecosystem to sustain multiple social societies and their developments, as well as the water-related ecosystem, maintain the biodiversity, food and energy production and land-sea ecosystem on earth.
7. SDG6 is achievable with the considerable contribution of all member countries to expand international cooperation and capacity building related to sustainable water supply and management.
8. The sustainable water management relay on the support of stakeholders and their participation in entire data acquisition, monitoring, and other capacity-building activities.

**Challenges**

A few difficulties stay to empower and speed up the advancement towards accomplishing this objective. The water areas are battling to meet their objectives, yet at the same time, discoveries recommended that few difficulties come in SDG6 progress.

1. Governance: great administration in all areas is a fundamental component, particularly assuming that it is in the water advancement area. Many of the immature nations are as yet managing their inward issues, and their administration structure is feeble. The great water administration works with authoritative administration, institutional standards, political soundness and independent direction, and executions. The information responsibility at the public authority level can defeat these holes.

2. Finance: monetary assets generally stay in executions of the activities; as a matter of fact, the water improvement area needs monstrous monetary strength for its maintainability. The arising arrangements for huge subsidizing, viable utilization of existing monetary assets for fast advancement. Interest in the water improvement area, giving social and ecological advantages alongside financial lift.

3. Capacity Building: great administration constructs formal and casual organizations in an ever-evolving strategy. The intense absence of limit and frail executions should be visible in Africa, sub - Sahara nations, Asia and Southeast Asia. These nations are on the highest point of the human deficiencies of fundamental necessities like horticulture, clean water, and sterilization, takes a chance with connected with water impacts, reusing, and other water wastages. From numerous many years these nations are prompting these worries.

Worldwide water and sterilization checking are fundamental to notice the advancement towards accomplishing the objectives referenced in SDG 6. The SDG approach perceives the most parts of common liberties and advancement with the feasible development of the climate in financially savvy draws near. Augment the potential and decrease the gamble variables to the achievement of water and disinfection objectives. SDG aggressive to keep up with society and guarantee clean water access for all and end neediness and craving from all over the place. The objective is to stay a water-related biological system and support biodiversity-related assets like waterways, lakes, seas, trees and other living open. Financial development is the need of many of the nations instead of different issues. The objectives of SDG are fundamental for meet, however admittance to the utilization of water and unreasonable sterilization causes huge land issues and environmental change. Normal assets ought to be supported for the approaching ages.

**Synopsis**

The article recommended the plan of Sustainable Development Goals 6 that are similarly conceded by the UN gathering part nations who will end destitution and craving all over the planet through saving of regular assets in which access of clear water and sterilization assets on the highest point of the plan. New, clean, and safe water is an equivalent ideal for all people in adequate amount and quality and supportable development. Supportable sterilization and lessening water squander assist with keeping a solid environment. By the by, there are many difficulties to accomplish the objectives of SDG because the water area is attempting to further develop water assets and disinfection the board. There is huge government cooperation, and monetary administration is expected to introduce a few administrations like taps, latrines, boreholes, reusing safe techniques, reusing and treatment of the assets. The activities are executed yet, they are imperceptible.

2. All part nations are committed to accomplishing end neediness and craving all over the planet with the structure and advancement of tranquil social networks and guarantee their protected and sound biological system with clean water and disinfection improvement and manageable assets by 2030. The solid and clean water supply and access accomplish the objectives of wellbeing and prosperity of the people, creatures, plants, and other life roomy and accomplishing their wellbeing security. The job of political choices in keeping up with environments is huge - especially with regards to reasonable turn of events (Martins, 2016). Female leaders are more worried about the climate as such their presence in the process can help accomplishments towards maintainable turn of events (Mostert and Gulseven, 2019). Leaders can likewise elevate natural horticulture to keep the water biological system spotless and liberated from pesticides (Gulseven and Wohlgenant, 2014).

**References:**

Gulseven, O., and Mostert, J. (2017). Use of Circular Economy for Sustainable Resource Management in Kuwait. Worldwide Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development, 8(3), 87-99. https://doi.org/10.4018/IJSESD.2017070106

Gulseven, O., and Wohlgenant, M. (2014). Interest for utilitarian and dietary improvements in specialty milk items. Hunger, 81, 284-294. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2014.06.105

Herrera, V. (2019). Accommodating worldwide desires and neighborhood real factors: Challenges confronting the Sustainable Development Goals for water and sterilization. World Development, 118, 106-117. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2019.02.009

Martins, N. O. (2016). Environments, solid manageability and the old style round economy.

Biological Economics, 129, 32-39. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecolecon.2016.06.003

Mostert, J., and Gulseven, O. (2019). The Role of Gender and Education on Decision-Making.

Studies in Business and Economics, 14(3), 117-130. https://doi.org/10.2478/sbe-2019-0048