The global community has made tremendous strides in providing access to water and sanitation in recent decades. Driven by the United Nations Millennium Development Goals, which sought to halve the proportion of the global population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation, billions of people now have access to these basic human rights. As the global community works to implement the next generation of development goals, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it is critical to determine how unserved populations can be reached. To investigate indicators of water and sanitation access, surveys were conducted among 300 households in the Vietnamese Mekong Delta. Households with and without access to improved water or basic sanitation were identified and data from these
surveys were subjected to multiple regression analyses to identify household characteristics that correlate with access. It was found that for households without access to either water or sanitation, three variables were statistically significant predictors of access: distance to local government, household floor material, and the gender of the household water manager. Predictors of access to water and sanitation were evaluated separately. This integrated water and sanitation case study draws several implications for this next phase of SDG development programming.
An analysis of improved drinking water and basic sanitation access in the Vietnamese Mekong Delta. INTRODUCTION. Implementing the SDGs: an investigation of the Vietnamese Mekong Delta. Households with and without access to improved water or basic sanitation were identified and data from these surveys were subjected to multiple regression analyses to identify household characteristics that correlate with access. It was found that for households without access to either water or sanitation, three variables were statistically significant predictors of access: distance to local government, household floor material, and the gender of the household water manager. Predictors of access to water and sanitation were evaluated separately. Goal 6: Ensure access to water and sanitation for all. Water and Sanitation

Martin2020-07-23T15:38:03-04:00. While substantial progress has been made in increasing access to clean drinking water and sanitation, billions of people—mostly in rural areas—still lack these basic services. Worldwide, one in three people do not have access to safe drinking water, two out of five people do not have a basic hand-washing facility with soap and water, and more than 673 million people still practice open defecation. COVID-19 will not be stopped without access to safe water for people living in vulnerability, UN experts said. The impacts of COVID-19 could be considerably higher on the urban poor living in slums, who don’t have access to clean water. Vietnam: Water and Sanitation. Data. Access to an improved water source. 98% (2015) [1]. Access to. However, most Vietnamese receive water from a tap in the yard or a public tap in the village from where they have to carry water to their home. In 2010, only 23% of Vietnamese had a tap in their home. There are substantial differences in access between urban and "rural" areas. The sector goals concerning access to drinking water and sanitation are not defined in terms of the definition of the UN's Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, which is considered too loose, but in terms of a more narrow definition of access. There is a large number of performance criteria, but there are no baseline data and no methodology for monitoring. Goal 6 calls for universal access to safe and adequate access to drinking water and sanitation services. Image: UNICEF. According to the new report, progress has been made since 2000, yet billions of people are still underserved. The report delineates between access to basic services, which has greatly improved, and access to “safely managed” services, which is inadequate in many parts of the world.Only about 45 percent of the global population has access to safely-managed sanitation services. Sanitation is considered safely managed when facilities are not shared with other households, and waste is safely treated on-site or at an off-site facility. “Mere access is not enough,” says UNICEF’s Kelly Ann Naylor, associate director of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH).