

Methodology Mission critical: investing in water, sanitation and hygiene for a healthy and green recovery assesses three scenarios of global WASH coverage. Each scenario assumes that the coverage level described is achieved by 2030 and is maintained through 2040. These are as follows:

**Methodology** *Mission critical: investing in water, sanitation and hygiene for a healthy and green recovery* assesses three scenarios of global WASH coverage. Each scenario assumes that the coverage level described is achieved by 2030 and is maintained through 2040. These are as follows:

**1. Basic service:** The first scenario assesses the costs and benefits of achieving universal access to at least basic services. Basic water technologies include boreholes and tube wells to provide drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip, including queuing. Basic sanitation technologies focus on provisioning pit latrines facilities that are not shared with other households. Basic hygiene provides handwashing facilities available to each household.

**2. Safely managed service:** The second scenario assesses the costs and benefits of achieving universal access to safely managed services, a higher quality WASH service than the basic scenario. For water services, this means access to an improved water source which is located on the premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination. The technology to achieve this is piped water supply. Safely managed sanitation requires the use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site. The technologies build on the household-level provision of latrines achieved in the basic scenario to provide sewage systems, septic tanks and the management and treatment of faecal matter.

**3. Climate-resilient and safely managed service:** Multiple climate change-related hazards threaten the reliability of WASH services, including flooding, drought and sea-level rise. The analysis focuses on flooding as the most prevalent and damaging climate risk to WASH infrastructure. Severe flooding can render WASH services temporarily unusable and increase population exposure to waterborne diseases like cholera. A lack of WASH services also reduces local capacity to provide emergency services in the wake of a disaster. The third scenario assesses the costs of strategically upgrading safely managed service infrastructure to be flood-resilient in flood-prone areas, against the benefits of reducing flood service disruptions and flood damages to infrastructure. Although the climate-resilient scenario focuses on upgrading safely managed infrastructure, it is important to note that elements of basic service infrastructure can also be made more climate-resilient. The analysis focuses on increasing the resilience of safely managed infrastructure for two reasons: firstly, because achieving universal access to safely managed services is the target of SDG 6 and secondly, because the analysis relies on recent research on the costs of climate-resilient infrastructure, which also focuses on safely managed services.

*A more detailed description of the scenarios, data sources and key assumptions can be found in the methodology appendix on page 39 of the report.*