Overview of WASH-related SDG Targets (6.1 and 6.2)

Protocol on Water and Health Workshop on Setting Targets

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SDG 6 global indicators

1. Drinking water
   - 6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)*
2. Sanitation and hygiene
   - 6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)*
3. Water management
   - 6.3.1 Wastewater safely treated (WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD)***
   - 6.3.2 Good ambient water quality (UNEP)***
4. Water use and scarcity
   - 6.4.1 Water use efficiency (FAO)***
   - 6.4.2 Level of water stress (FAO)**
5. Cooperation and participation
   - 6.a.1 Water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*
   - 6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)*
6. Water-related ecosystems
   - 6.6.1 Water-related ecosystems (UNEP)***
6.a and 6.b
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   - 6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)*
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6.5.1 Integrated water resources management (UNEP)

6.5.2 Transboundary basin area with water cooperation (UNECE, UNESCO)

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SDG 6 global indicators

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- **6.3 Wastewater and water quality**
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- **6.4 Water use and scarcity**
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  - 6.4.2 Level of water stress (FAO)**

- **6.5 Water management**
  - 6.5.1 Integrated water resources management (UNEP)**
  - 6.5.2 Transboundary basin area with water cooperation (UNECE, UNESCO)***

- **6.6 Ecosystems**
  - 6.6.1 Water-related ecosystems (UNEP)***

- **6.a and 6.b Cooperation and participation**
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Goal 1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- Target 1.4: By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance

- Indicator 1.4.1: Proportion of the population living in households with access to basic services
Target 6.1: Drinking water

By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

6.1.1: Population using safely managed drinking water services

Definition: Pop. using an improved drinking water source which is:
1. located on premises, **Accessibility**
2. available when needed, and **Availability**
3. free of faecal and priority chemical contamination
   \(E.\ coli\)/thermotolerant coliforms, arsenic, fluoride) **Quality**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MDG/SDG</th>
<th>Service ladder</th>
<th>Progressive realization</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SDG 6.1</td>
<td>Safely managed drinking water services</td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal and priority contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Basic service</td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Limited service</td>
<td>Drinking water from improved sources which require over 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unimproved</td>
<td>Drinking water from unprotected dug wells or unprotected springs</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Surface water</td>
<td>Drinking water from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation channel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example of safely managed drinking water
SDG 6 global indicators

6.1 Drinking water

6.2 Sanitation and hygiene

6.3 Wastewater and water quality

6.4 Water use and scarcity

6.5 Water management

6.6 Ecosystems

6.a and 6.b Cooperation and participation

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Target 6.2: **Sanitation and hygiene**

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.2.1: **Population using safely managed sanitation services** including a handwashing facility with soap and water

Definition: Population using an improved sanitation facility which is

- not shared
- excreta are safely disposed in situ or
- transported and treated off-site
Target 6.2: Sanitation and hygiene

By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

6.2.1: Population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water

Definition: Observation of a handwashing place with soap and water
Standard in MICS, DHS since 2009, data from 70+ countries
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service ladder</th>
<th>Progressive realization</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SDG 6.2</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Safely managed sanitation services</strong></td>
<td>Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basic service</strong></td>
<td>Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Limited service</strong></td>
<td>Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unimproved</strong></td>
<td>Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines and bucket latrines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Open defecation</strong></td>
<td>Disposal of human faeces in fields, forest, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open spaces or with solid waste</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Thresholds for 6.2

• Wastewater treatment
  – At least secondary (or primary with long outfall)

• Faecal sludge management
  – Both solid and liquid fractions

• Safe disposal in situ
  – Septic tanks/latrines that are not emptied
    • And well contained
Example of Safely Managed Sanitation

- Population using improved sanitation: 70%
- Population using improved and not shared sanitation: 60%

- Subcategories:
  - Improved sanitation: 20%
  - Not shared sanitation: 15% (5% and 12%)
Links with Protocol on Water and Health

• Setting targets and defining indicators (Article 6)
• Reporting and assessment of progress (Article 7)
• Protocol reporting template
  – Part 2: Common Indicators
  – Part 3: Targets and assessment of progress
• New area coming: WASH in Schools, health care settings
Common indicators (Part 2)

• Drinking water quality used for Target 6.1
  – 92 *E. coli* data points
    • from 29 countries and regions
  – In many cases, this allowed estimation of SMDW
  – Data available only at national level
  – Many countries identified gaps for small systems, private supplies
Targets and assessment of progress (Part 3)

• Additional data on water quality
  – E.g. derogations of fluoride standards

• Data sometimes available on wastewater treatment
  – E.g. proportion of population connected to treatment plants meeting standards
Aspirational global targets

55. The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.

Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.
Example of national target setting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Accessibility</th>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Quality</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95% or rural population uses water supplies on premises</td>
<td>95% of population at 100+ litres per capita per day</td>
<td>100% of piped water supplies meet standards for <em>E. coli</em>, arsenic and fluoride</td>
<td>Reduce Non-Revenue Water in piped supplies to 25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total disruptions &lt; 1 hour per inhabitant per year</td>
<td>Piped water supplies 18 hours per day (small systems)</td>
<td>100% of piped supplies meet targets for residual chlorine</td>
<td>Water bills should not exceed 3% of GNI per capita</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By 2030...
Example of national target setting

By 2030...

Sanitation system
- 100% of population use private improved sanitation facilities
- 75% use sewer systems

Management of sewer systems
- 95% of wastes entering sewers reach treatment plant
- 90% of waste treated to at least secondary level not used for food production

Management of septic tanks
- Septic tanks are registered and monitored regularly
- Emptying services are registered and monitored
- 90% of waste reaching FSTP is treated to national standards

Other
- Use of compost from treatment plants expanded in public gardens
- Recovery of heat and energy from wastewater treatment plants
- Productive reuse of water and nutrients from wastewater treatment plants
## JMP timeline for 2017 reporting

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Country consultation</td>
<td>February – March 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Final estimates</td>
<td>March – June 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. JMP progress report published</td>
<td>June 2017</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. UN SG report on SDG progress</td>
<td>July 2017</td>
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Thanks!