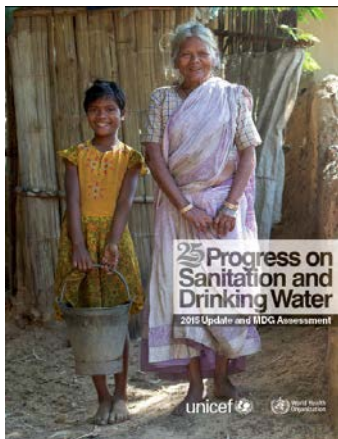


Monitoring Water and Sanitation targets within SDG6

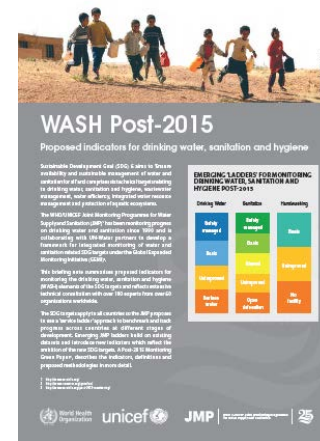
Meeting of the Parties to the Protocol on Water and Health to the Convention on the Protection and Use of Transboundary Watercourses and International Lakes



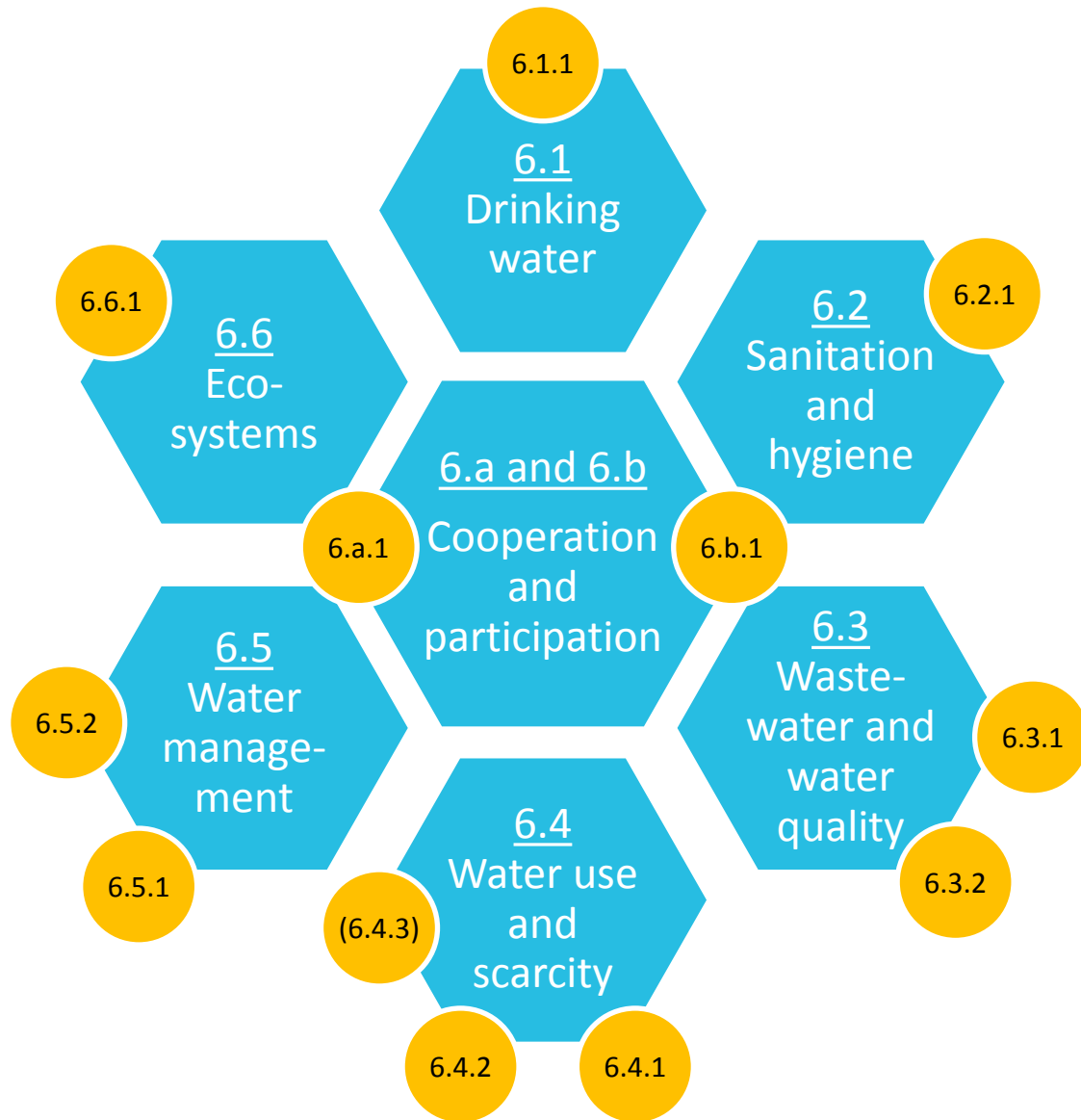
Geneva, Switzerland
November 14, 2016

Rick Johnston

johnstonr@who.int

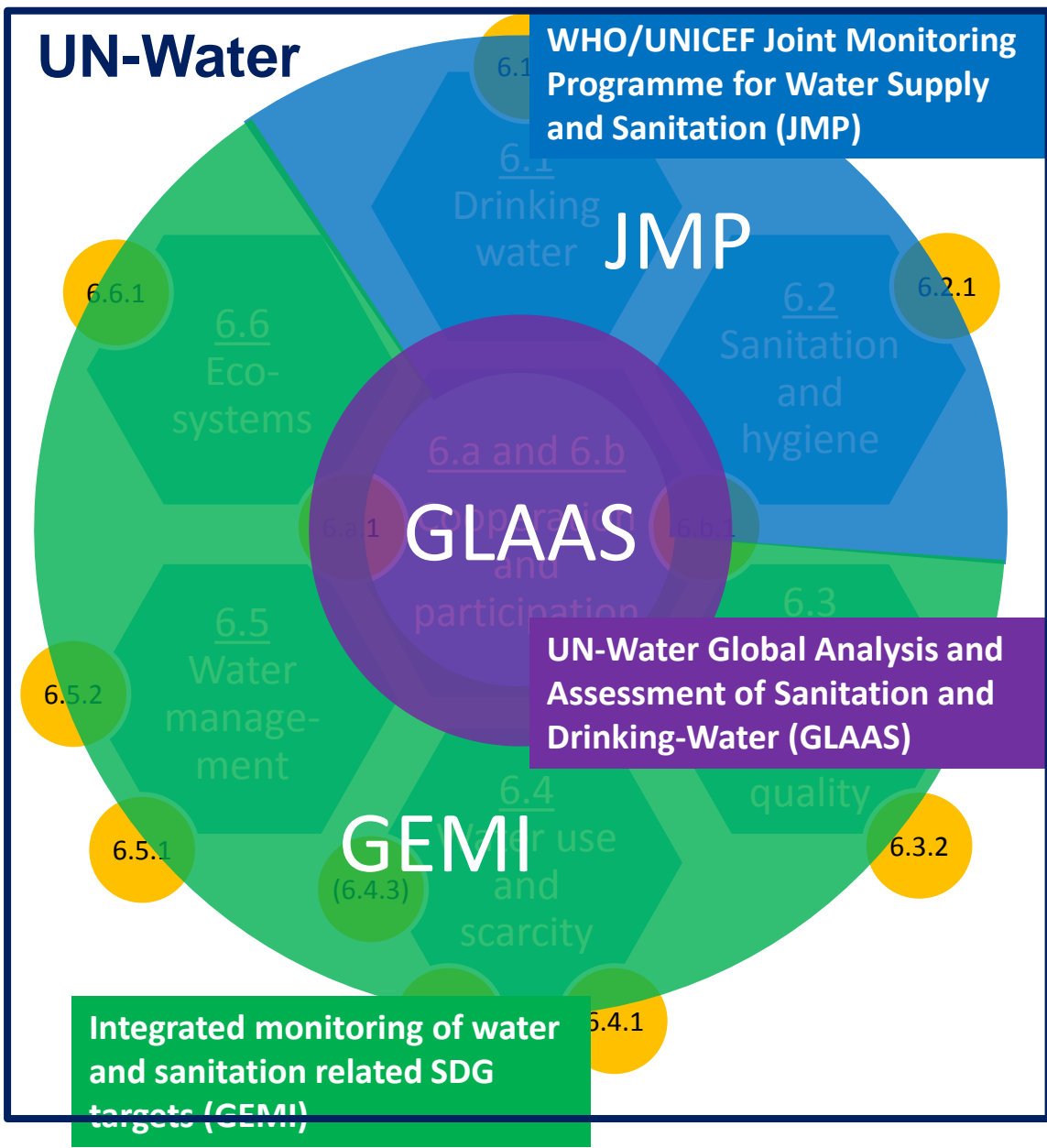


SDG 6 global indicators



6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services (WHO, UNICEF)
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (WHO, UNICEF)
6.3.1	Wastewater safely treated** (WHO, UN-Habitat)
6.3.2	Good ambient water quality** (UNEP)
6.4.1	Water use efficiency** (FAO)
6.4.2	Level of water stress* (FAO)
6.5.1	Integrated water resources management (UNEP)
6.5.2	Transboundary basin area with water cooperation** (UNECE, UNESCO)
6.6.1	Water-related ecosystems** (UNEP)
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)

SDG 6 global monitoring



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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:

- located on premises,
- available when needed, and
- free of faecal and priority chemical contamination
(*E. coli*/thermotolerant coliforms, arsenic, fluoride)

Accessibility

Availability

Quality

(Affordability)

Quality

- *E. coli*/thermotolerant coliforms, arsenic, fluoride
- Household surveys and censuses
 - New module to test *E. coli* in household surveys
 - Completed in 5 countries, underway in ca. 12 more
- Sector data
 - Water ministries, health ministries
 - Service providers, regulators
 - Many for only formal systems, mainly urban
 - Some lack *E. coli* or thermotolerant coliforms
 - Many lack arsenic and fluoride

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: Pop. using an improved sanitation facility which is:

- not shared with other households and where
- excreta are safely disposed in situ or
- transported and treated off-site

Accessibility

Quality

Transported and treated off site

- Sewerage
 - How much waste is adequately treated before discharge?
 - Primary (with long ocean outfall), secondary, tertiary?
 - Other standards (pathogen loads, BOD...)
- Onsite sanitation
 - How much faecal sludge from septic tanks and latrines is safely emptied and transported to a treatment plant where it receives adequate treatment before discharge?
 - Septic tanks in EURO region: ca. 25% of rural, 7% of urban

Handwashing facility with soap and water available

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

Emerging data on handwashing show that the presence of facilities with water and soap varies widely between countries and regions

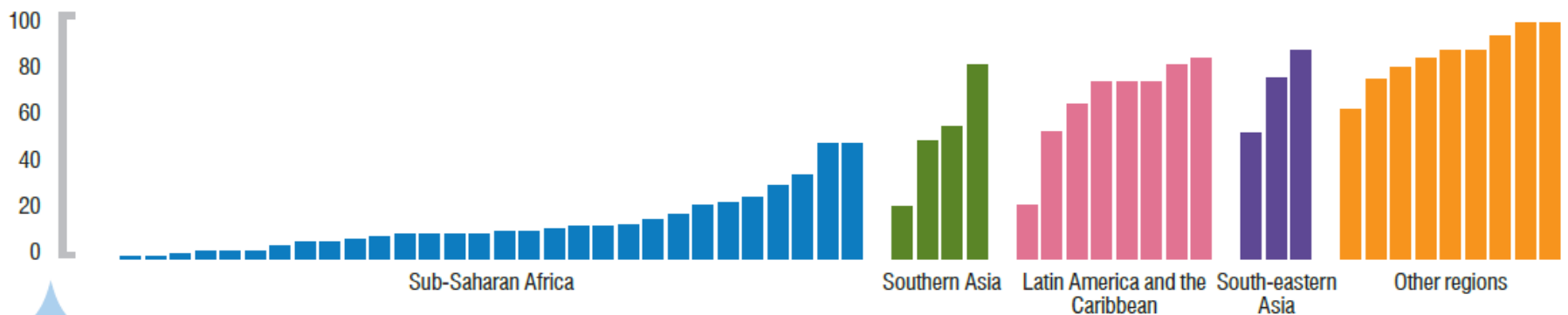
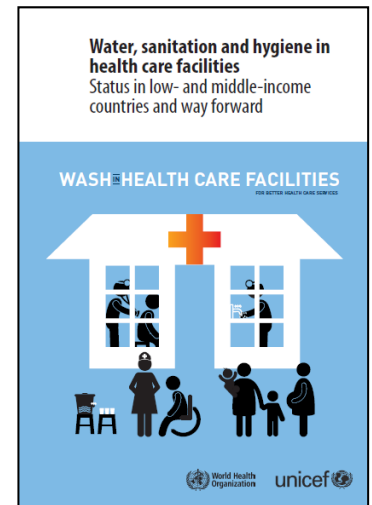
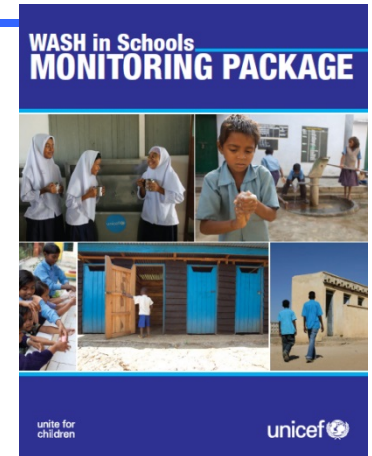


Fig.40 Proportion of the population with a handwashing facility with soap and water (2009-2014)

WASH in institutions

- WASH sector priority:
move beyond the house
- Explicit SDG link for WASH in Schools
 - Target 4.a: basic WASH services
- Health sector priority:
WASH in Health Care Facilities
- Both settings to be included in reporting of Targets 6.1 and 6.2



6.3 Water quality

*By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, **halving the proportion of untreated wastewater** and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally*

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated***

- Domestic wastewater
 - Sewerage, plus deliveries of sludge from onsite sanitation
- Hazardous industrial wastewater
 - Pre-treatment e.g. in effluent treatment plants

Protocol and SDG targets

- Access to drinking water
 - Drinking water quality
 - Location and availability of supplies
- Access to sanitation
 - Discharges of untreated wastewater
 - Quality of discharges of wastewater from treatment plants
 - Disposal or reuse of sewage sludge
 - Quality of wastewater used for irrigation
- WASH in schools and health care facilities

Target 6.3: Ambient water quality

*By 2030, **improve water quality** by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally*

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality ***

- Categorisation and delineation of water bodies
- Selection of target values
- Dissolved oxygen, nitrogen, phosphorus, electrical conductivity, *E. coli* bacteria
- Classification of values at assessment sites
- Aggregation

Target 6.4: Water use and scarcity

By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time***

- (Economic) output over time per volume of water withdrawn
- Agricultural, industry, services sectors

6.4.2 Level of water stress (or: water withdrawal intensity)*

- Ratio of total freshwater withdrawn and total renewable freshwater resources
- Agricultural, industry, services sectors

(6.4.3) Number of people affected by water scarcity/stress (proposed)



Target 6.5: Water resources management

*By 2030, implement **integrated water resources management** at all levels, including through **transboundary cooperation** as appropriate*

6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation*

- Questionnaire with 28 questions (final score 0-100)
- Enabling environment; institutions; management instruments; and financing.

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation***


- Determine areas of transboundary basins (surface and groundwater)
- Gather information on cooperation arrangements and operationality

Target 6.6: Water-related ecosystems

*By 2020, protect and restore **water-related ecosystems**, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes*

6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time***

- Change with reference to an appropriate reference condition
- Change in the spatial extent of water-related ecosystems (wetland extent)
- Change in quantity of water (rivers, lakes, aquifers)
- Ground based interpretation of Earth Observation data (wetland extent)
- Ground based assessment of ecosystem extent and also classification of wetland type
- Change in health or state of ecosystem health
 - increased focus on biodiversity rather than only extent



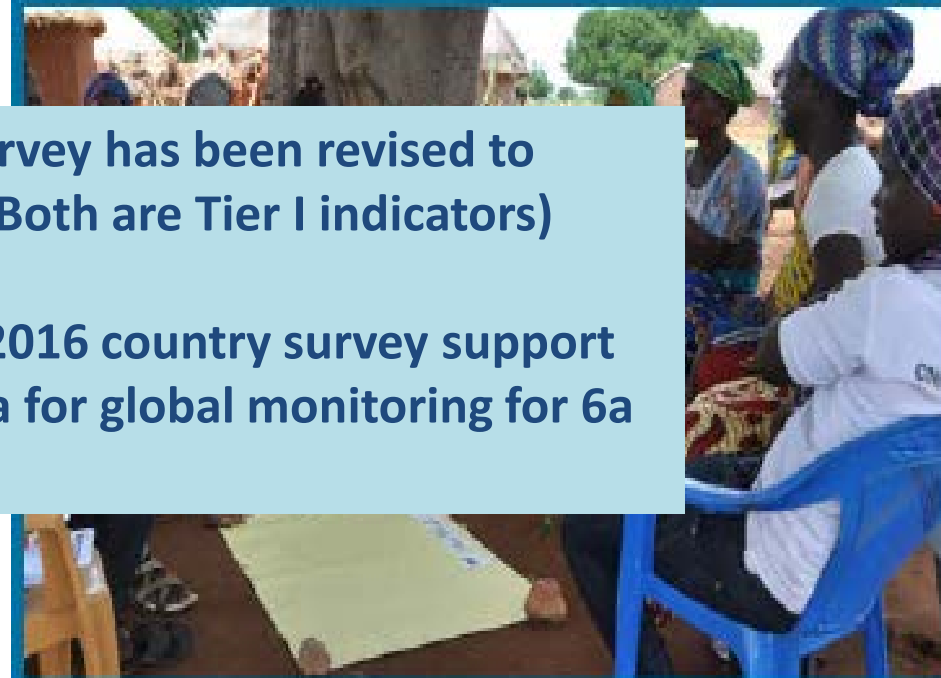
The GLAAS 2016 country survey has been revised to collect data for 6a and 6b. (Both are Tier I indicators)

Participating in the GLAAS 2016 country survey support data reporting towards data for global monitoring for 6a and 6b.

Target 6.a "By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies"

Indicator listed by IAEG-SDGs

- ✓ Amount of water and sanitation related Official Development Assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan

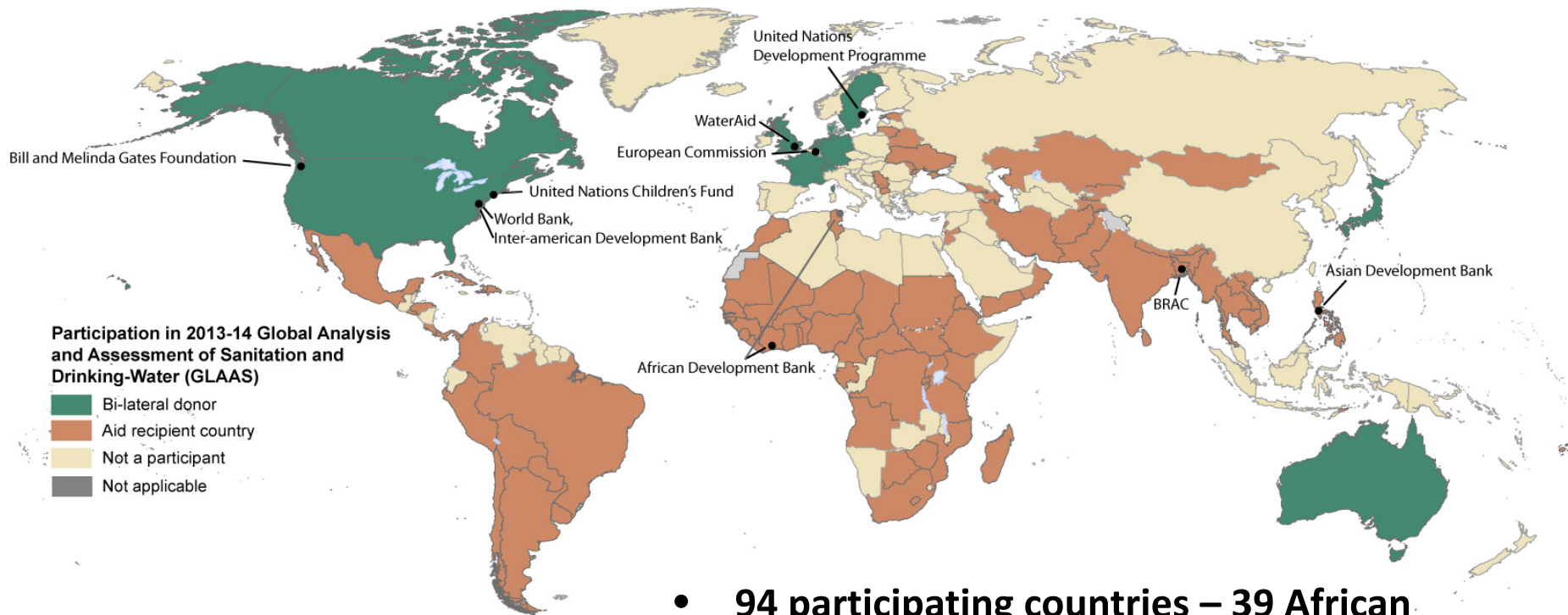


Target 6.b "Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management"

Indicator listed by IAEG-SDGs

- ✓ Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water – GLAAS 2013-2014



- 94 participating countries – 39 African countries
- 24 External Support agencies (ESAs)

Highlights from 2013/14

- 12 countries responded within WHO European region

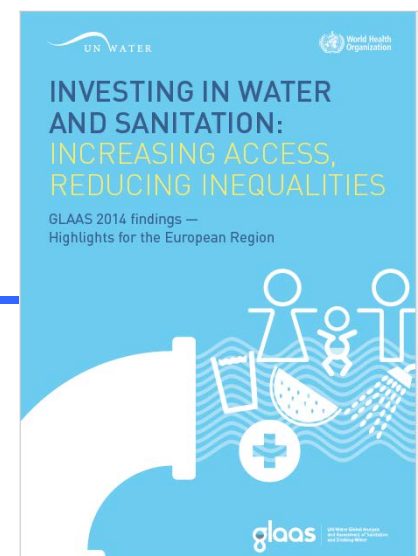
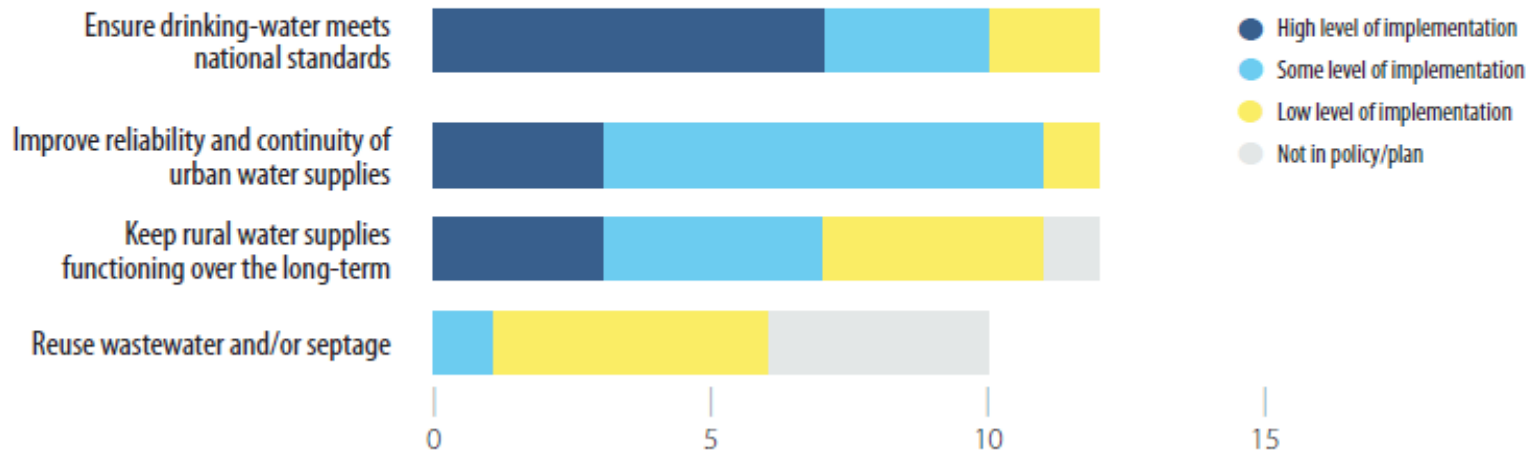
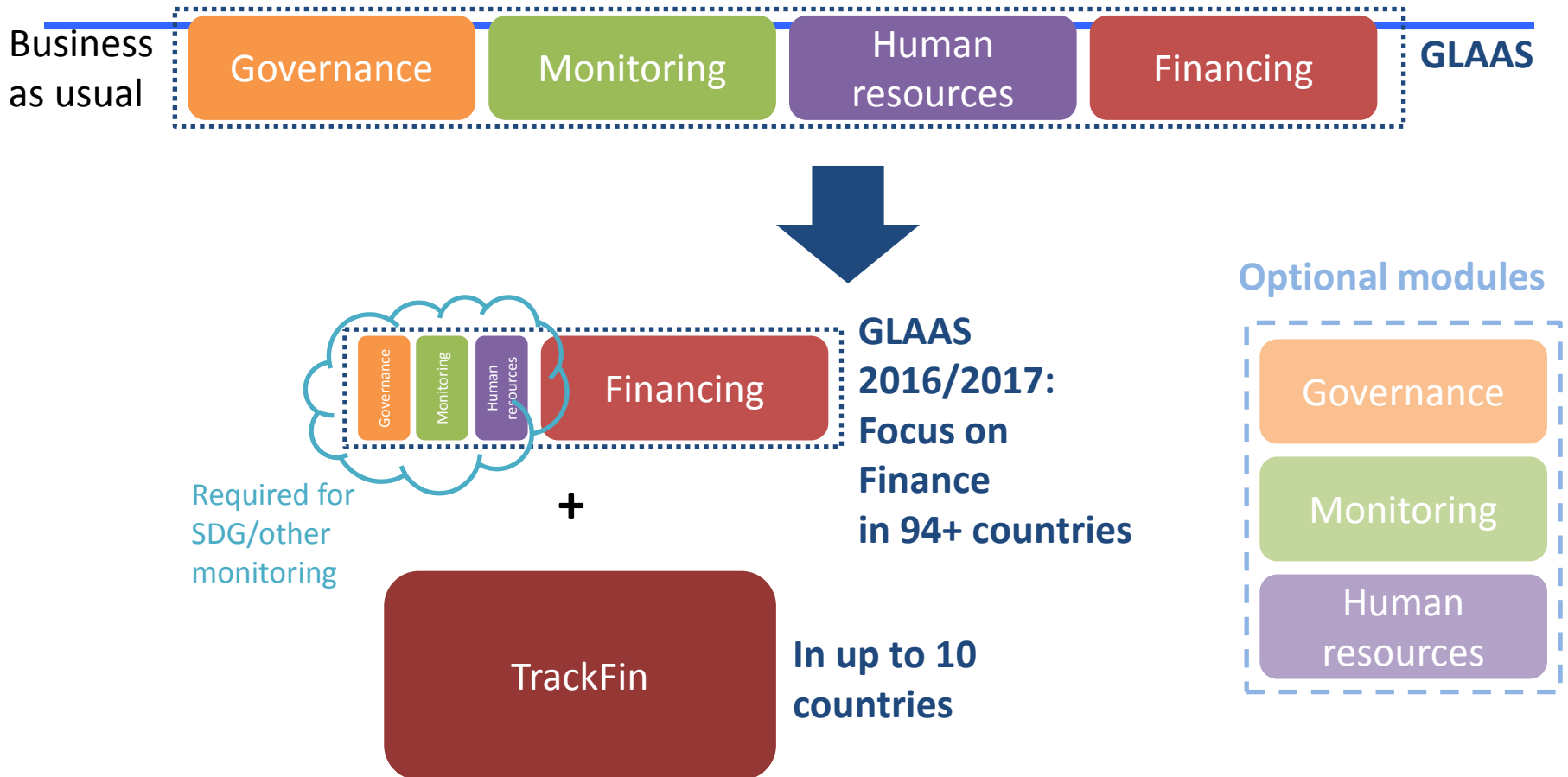


Figure 4

Number of countries with specific measures to improve and sustain services and the level of implementation of these measures



New approach for GLAAS in 2016



GLAAS and SDG Monitoring

- GLAAS has also expanded the country survey to include topics related to **SDG 6** including:
 - Wastewater
 - Integrated water resource management
 - Ambient water quality
 - Regulation
- GLAAS survey 2016 is available and countries are invited to participate
- Participating in GLAAS complements other SDG6 monitoring initiatives

Timeline and next steps

	2016	2017	2018
JMP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitization • Data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jan: country consultation • June: publish baselines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish WASH in Schools and WASH in Health Care Facilities baselines • Data collection for 2019 report
GEMI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wrap up pilot experiences • Review and revise 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale up to 50 countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Publish baselines
GLAAS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mar: highlights for SWA • Summer: main report • TrackFin: up to 10 countries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection for 2019 report

MENU



JMP

WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation

Search...



DATA & ESTIMATES

maps
graphs
tables

DOCUMENTS

POST-2015 MONITORING

green paper
factsheets
consultations
working groups

SDG BASELINES

DEFINITIONS & METHODS

wat/san categories
wat/san ladder
data sources
method

TASK FORCES

WATER QUALITY

WEALTH QUINTILES

HANDWASHING

COUNTRY COLLABORATIONS

data updates
data reconciliation

SDG baselines

www.wssinfo.org
sdgbaselines@wssinfo.org

WASH baselines for the Sustainable Development Goals

In September 2015, at the 70th Session of the UN General Assembly, world leaders unanimously adopted *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets and constitutes "a plan of action for people, planet and prosperity". It is also intended to be a "universal agenda" to be implemented by "all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnership".

The *Inter Agency and Experts Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs)*, a 28 Member State group created by the 46th Statistical Commission in March 2015 and endorsed by the UN General Assembly, has been tasked with developing the global indicator framework. The IAEG-SDGs report to the 47th Statistical Commission included an official list of 230 global indicators which the Commission endorsed as a practical starting point for SDG monitoring. The IAEG-SDGs subsequently identified international agencies to serve as 'custodians' for the SDG global indicators based on their existing mandates and global monitoring expertise.

The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) has produced estimates of global, regional and national progress on drinking water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) since 1990 and was responsible for monitoring progress towards MDG target 7c. WHO and UNICEF convened a series of international consultations on global monitoring of WASH post-2015 and actively supported the development of SDG global targets and indicators for WASH. The JMP will be responsible for global monitoring of the SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 which relate to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene.

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

6.2 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

The new SDG targets are highly ambitious. They call for universal access, which goes beyond the household and includes institutional settings such as schools and healthcare facilities, and call for the reduction of inequalities in service levels. The indicators selected by the IAEG-SDGs for monitoring targets 6.1 and 6.2 establish ambitious new global service

Data requested for calculating SDG baseline estimates

- SDG 6.1.1 Safely managed drinking water services
- SDG 6.2.1 Safely managed sanitation services
- SDG 6.3.1 Wastewater treatment
- Multipurpose indicator: Basic WASH services in healthcare facilities
- Multipurpose indicator: Basic WASH services in schools

Supplementary materials on safely managed drinking water and sanitation

- Draft tool for calculating safely managed drinking water and sanitation services
- Draft definitions for safely managed sanitation services and safely treated wastewater
- Draft step-by-step guide to safely managed sanitation services

Supplementary materials on WASH in institutions

- WASH in schools expert group meeting report
- WASH in healthcare facilities expert group meeting report
- WASH in schools core questions
- WASH in healthcare facilities core questions