

# SDG targets 6.2 and 6.3 – A draft monitoring framework

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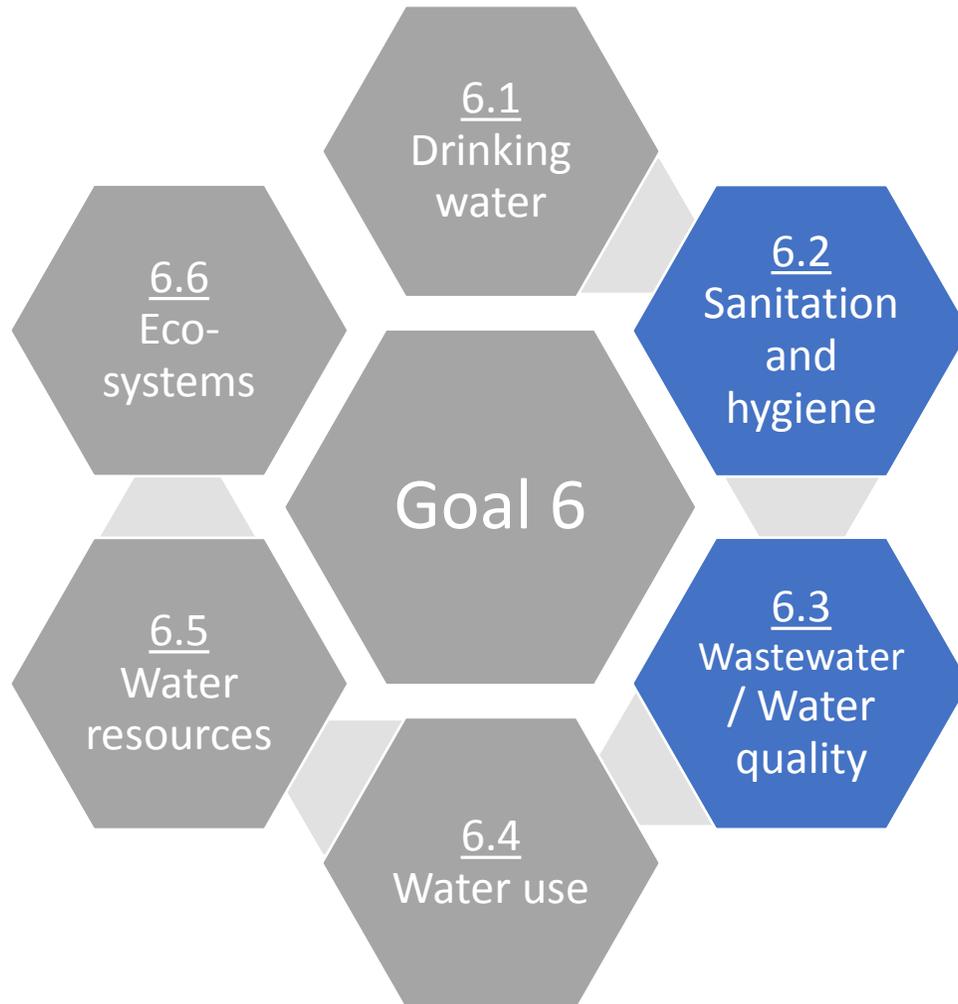
UN  HABITAT



# Overview

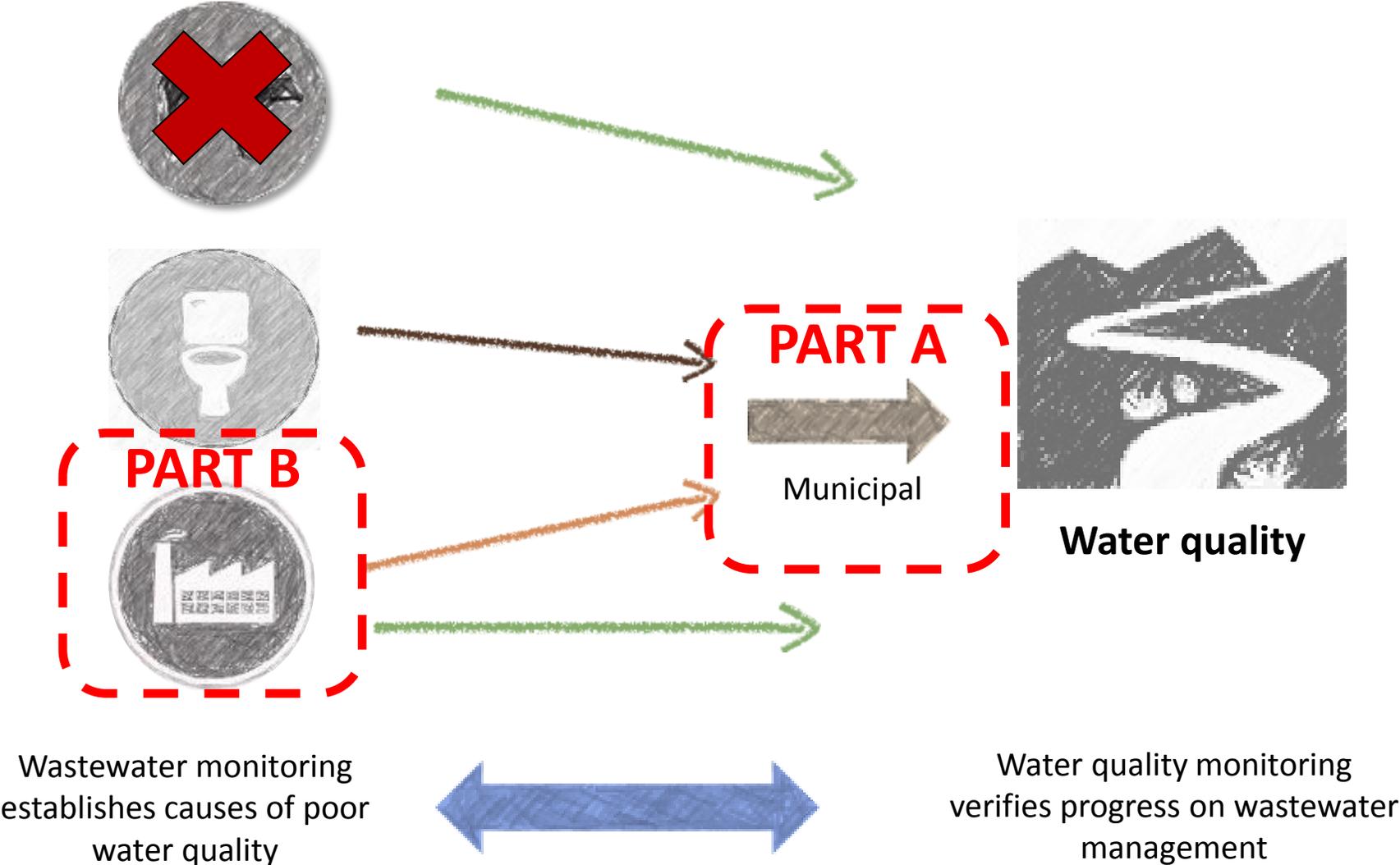
- SDG targets 6.2 and 6.3 and their respective indicators
- Sanitation service chain
- Rationale and main aspects for monitoring
- A proposed draft monitoring approach and framework

# SDG targets 6.2 and 6.3



- **6.2.1** Proportion of population with **Safely Managed Sanitation** services
- **6.3.1** Percentage of safely **treated wastewater** (from household and economic activities)
- **6.3.2** Percentage of **water bodies** with **good** ambient water quality

# Components of target 6.3



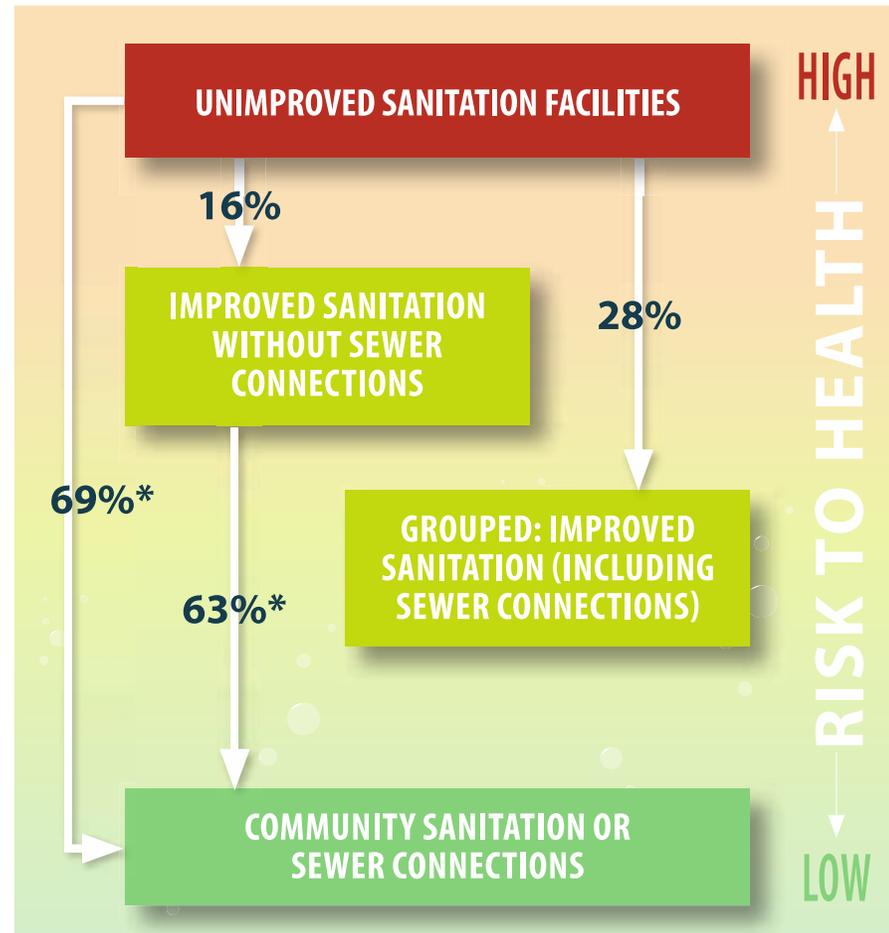
# Target 6.2 Sanitation and hygiene

**Indicator 6.2.1:** Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services

**Definition:** Population using an improved sanitation facility, which is:

- not shared with other households and where
- excreta is safely disposed in situ or
- (transported) and treated offsite.

# Rationale for why we need indicator on safely managed sanitation



Source: WHO (2014) Preventing diarrhoea through better water sanitation and hygiene

MDG/SDG	Service Ladder	Progressive realisation	Monitoring ladder
SDG 6.2	Safely Managed Sanitation	Going beyond hygienic separation of excreta from human contact , including transport and treatment	All developed countries, some developing countries
MDG 7c	Basic sanitation	Private improved sanitation	Most developing and some developed countries report
	Shared sanitation	Improved sanitation facility	Most developing and some developed countries report
	Unimproved sanitation	Fixed point defecation	All countries report (applies to developing countries)
	No services	Open defecation	All countries report (applies to some countries)



SDG monitoring needs to go beyond monitoring usage of household toilets to address safe management of excreta along the sanitation chain....



HOUSEHOLD  
TOILET

SAFE  
MANAGEMENT



END-USE/DISPOSAL

...and capture particular issues of different sanitation systems....



SEWERED/OFFSITE SYSTEMS



ONSITE SYSTEMS

Type of system		% of population (P)	Of which safely disposed insitu (_S)	Of which Treated at treatment plants (_T)	Safely managed (SM)
	Wastewater in piped sewers	PSP		% PS_T	$PSP * PS_T$
	Fecal sludge in onsite sanitation	PON		% ON_T	$PON * ON_T$
			% ON_S		
<b>Total basic sanitation</b>		<b>PSP + PON</b>		<b>Total safely managed</b>	<b>SMSS</b>
<b>Shared</b>		SH	Basic sanitation + treatment OR safe disposal insitu		
<b>Unimproved</b>		UN			
<b>Open defecation</b>		OD			
<b>Total non-basic sanitation</b>		<b>(SH + UN + OD)</b>			
<b>Total basic sanitation + total non-basic sanitation</b>		<b>100%</b>			

ACCESS TO TOILETS



SAFE DISPOSAL INSITU



TREATMENT



... but, looking at treatment only is not sufficient.  
Through **unsafe management**, there are losses along  
the sanitation chain.

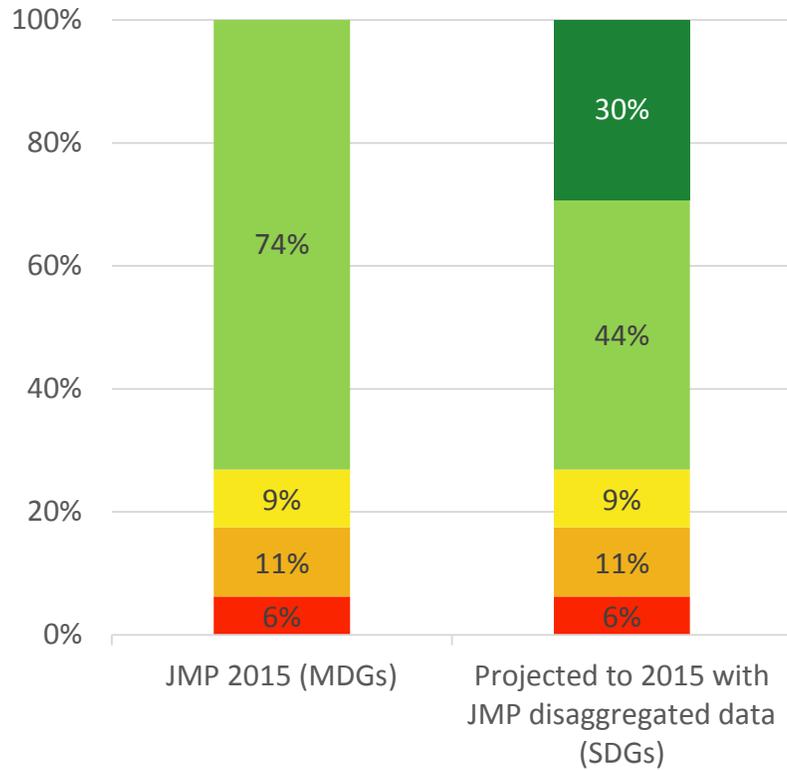
Type of system		% of population (P)	Of which Contained (C)	Of which Safely disposed insitu (S)	Of which Emptied for transport (E)	Of which Transported & delivered to treatment plants (D)	Of which Treated at treatment plants (T)	Safely managed (SM)
Wastewater in piped sewers		PSP	PS_C			PS_D	PS_T	PSSM
	Fecal sludge in onsite sanitation	PON	ON_C		ON_E	ON_D	ON_T	ONSM
				ON_S				
<b>Total basic sanitation</b>		<b>PSP + PON</b>				<b>Total safely managed</b>		<b>SMSS</b>
Shared		SH	<p>6.2.1 – % popn using safely managed sanitation</p> <p>6.3.1 - % safely treated wastewater</p>					
Unimproved		UN						
Open defecation		OD						
<b>Total non-basic sanitation</b>		<b>(SH + UN + OD)</b>						
<b>Total basic sanitation + total non-basic sanitation</b>		<b>100%</b>						

CONTAINMENT

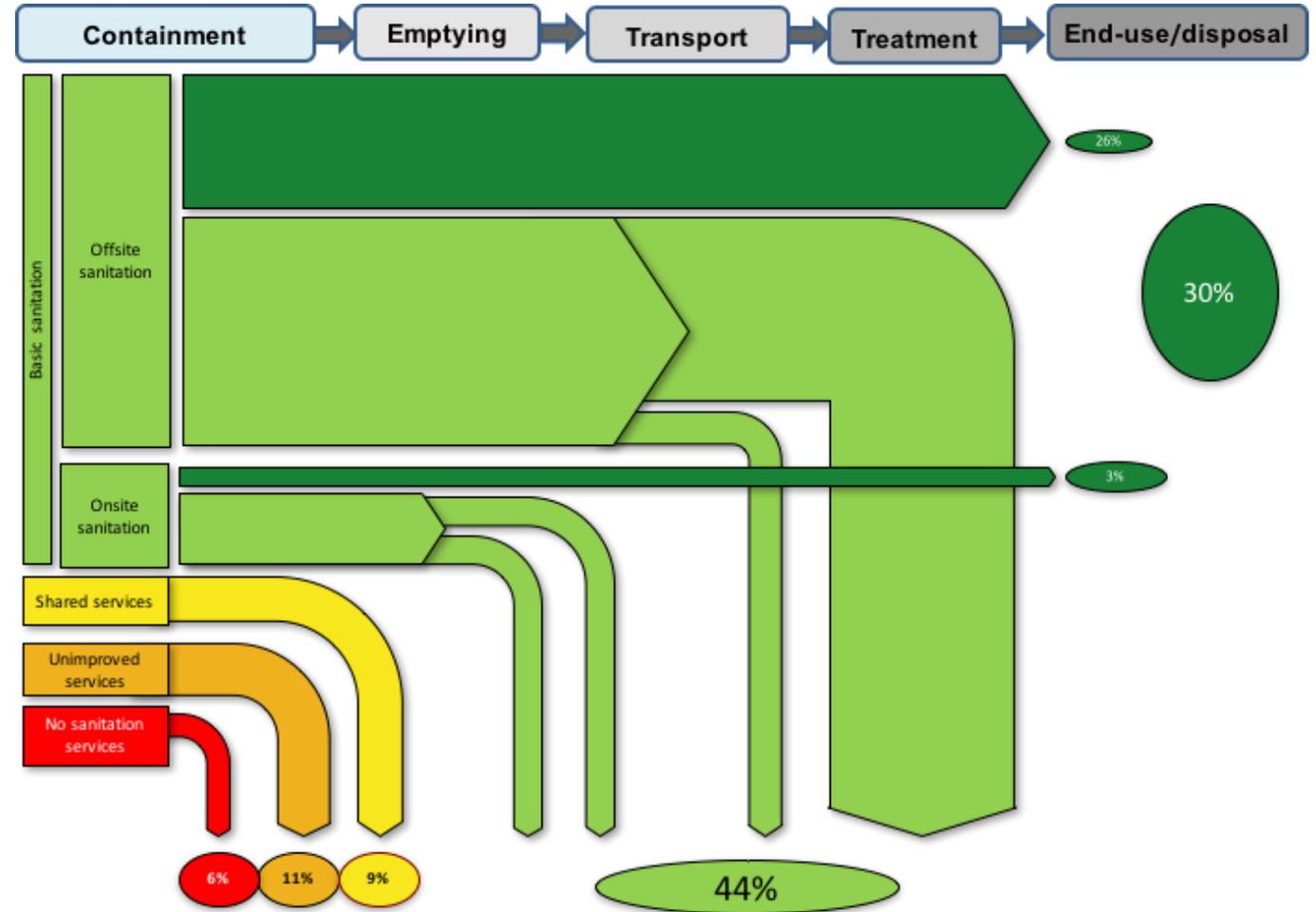
EMPTYING TRANSPORTATION



# Framework outputs (6.2.1)



- Safely managed services (SMSS)
- Basic services (BSS)
- Shared services (SHS)
- Unimproved services (USS)
- No sanitation services (NSS)



# Conclusions

- Builds on existing MDG monitoring (JMP)
- Allows flexibility for decision makers on how to transition from unsafe to safe depending on the context, priorities and resources.
- Outputs provide a simple graphical overview of the sources and fates (both safe and unsafe) of excreta
- There is no indicator for safe reuse – but disposal/reuse categories for ‘safely treated’ captures ‘safe reuse’.

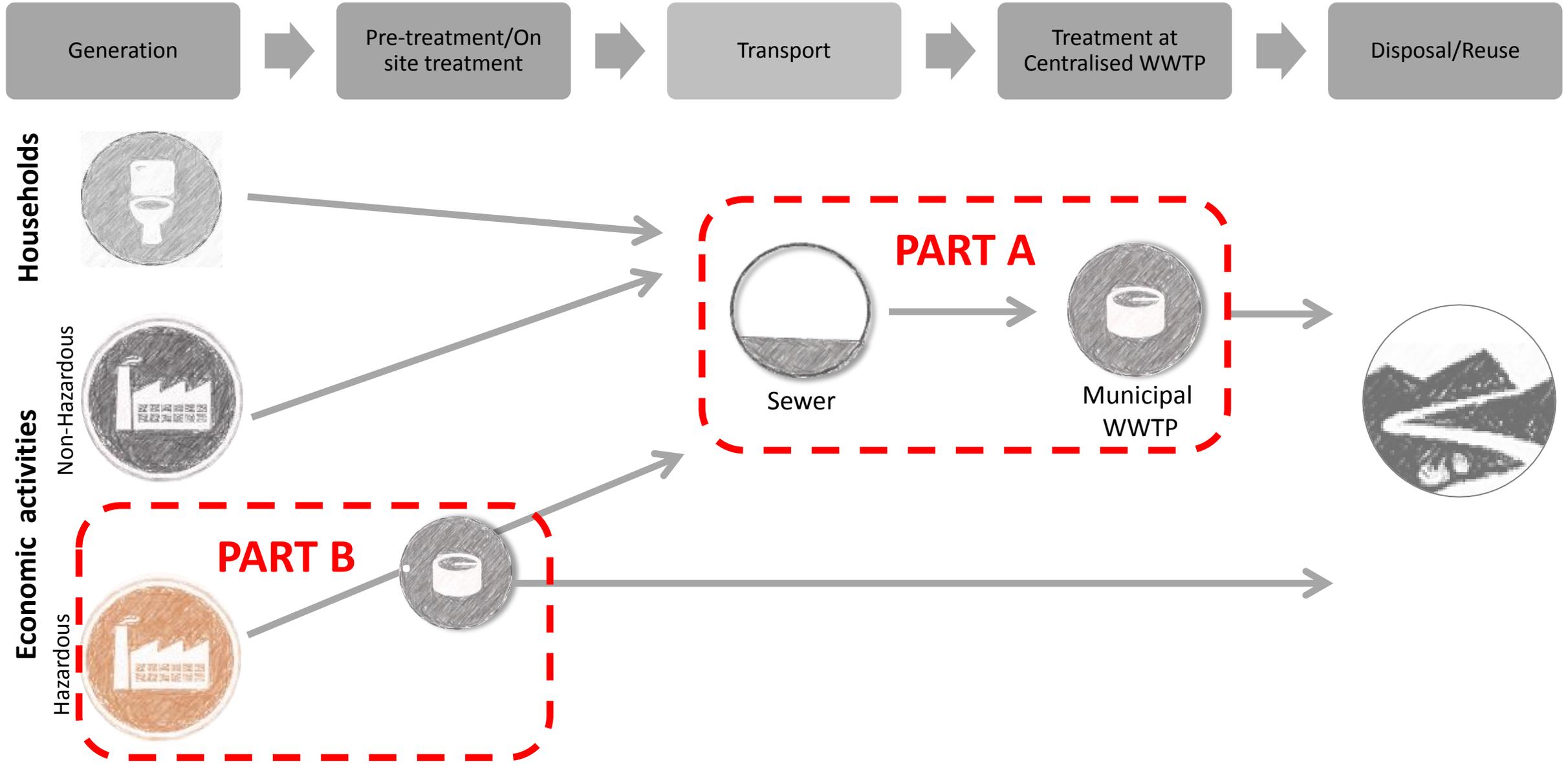
# Target 6.3 – Wastewater/water quality

## Indicator 6.3.1: % Safely treated wastewater

### Definition:

- PART A: The fraction of wastewater carried through a sewer network to a designated location and treated at a treatment plant to an agreed level (6.2.1); and
- PART B: The proportion of hazardous wastewater pre-treated at source before discharge to a sewer or the environment .

# 6.3 - Safely treated wastewater



# Industrial discharge - methodology

Data required

Industry type/water use	Size of industry/effluent generated	Discharge to	Hazardous/Non-hazardous	Discharge Compliance*
All establishments	By effluent flow, water consumption, or employees	Sewer / environment	ISIC , Red List or local EPA permit	Yes / No

$$\frac{\text{Hazardous effluent complying*}}{\text{Hazardous effluent generated}}$$

= % of Hazardous wastewater safely treated

6.3.1 = Weighted average of Part A + Part B (normalised by popn equivalent)  
 (A = % treated from domestic sources; B = % treated from hazardous sources)

\* National discharge permits

# Thank you!

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World Health  
Organization

