pS-Eau programme Solidarité-Eau

WASH Services in the Sustainable Development Goals

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List of Abbreviations

COP	Conference Of the Parties
ECOSOC	UN Economic and Social Council
FWP	French Water Partnership (see *PFE*)
HLP	High Level Panel
GEMI	Integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets
GLAAS	UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
IAEG-SDGs	Inter-agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
OWG	Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals
PFE	Partenariat Français pour l'Eau
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SEEA	System of Economic-Environmental Accounting
UN	United Nations
WHO	World Health Organization

Introduction

In September 2000, eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) were defined at the Millennium Summit. These goals, which were broken down into quantifiable targets, set out a global development action plan to lift people out of poverty by 2015. A key feature of this program involved identifying and implementing progress indicators to be monitored by the United Nations (UN) on an annual basis. The only reference to water was in relation to access to safe drinking water, included as a target of Goal 7 'Ensure environmental sustainability'. Sanitation was omitted from the initial version of the MDGs, with the target of improving access to basic sanitation only being added two years later.

The conclusion of the MDG program fifteen years later led to a new program being adopted at the Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015. Following a broad consultation process (at the national, international, governmental and civil society levels) that drew on the lessons learned from the MDGs, 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and 169 targets were defined to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice and tackle climate change by 2030. Water has been given greater prominence within this new post-2015 development agenda, being the focus of one of the 17 goals. This inclusion of a specific SDG on water has been made possible by the coordinated efforts of all water sector stakeholders, both those responsible for water resource management and those working in water and sanitation services. SDG 6, the aim of which is to "ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all", has been broken down into eight specific targets.

pS-Eau's activities contribute to the achievement of SDG 6 and particularly focus on the first three targets: achieving universal access to drinking water and adequate sanitation and ensuring these services are safely managed.

The purpose of this document is to review the context in which the SDGs were developed and to provide an insight into the way these SDGs address issues relating to water and sanitation. The aim is thus to enable sector stakeholders to frame their activities within the context of the SDGs. Please note that some of the propositions (in particular regarding indicators) haven't been officially validated. The document will be regularly updated as international processes are moving forward.

From the Millennium Development Goals to the Sustainable Development Goals

MDG and SDG Timeline

2000

Millennium Development Goals are defined

The Millennium Summit, held between 6 and 8 September 2000, concluded with the 189 UN member states adopting the Millennium Declaration, which set out **eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)**. Water is included in Goal 7 'Ensure environmental sustainability', but there is no reference to sanitation.

2002

The Millennium Project: recommendations for achieving the MDGs

Between 2002 and 2006, the UN Secretary-General commissioned the UN Millennium Project and appointed a panel of experts to produce recommendations, which were published in a report entitled "*Investing in Development: A Practical Plan to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals".*

The World Summit on Sustainable Development: a target for sanitation is added to the MDGs

During the World Summit held in Johannesburg in September 2002, a specific target for sanitation is added to the MDGs. The final version of target 7.c of MDG7 reads:

> *Target 7.C – Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation*

2008

High Level Meeting on the MDGs Assessment

A high level meeting held on 25 September 2008 to review achievement of the MDGs found that **progress at the halfway point was mixed**. Although real progress had been made in some areas, notably in improving access to safe water, there were also great disparities, both at national and international levels.

International Year of Sanitation

Given the important gap in sanitation, 2008 was designated as the International Year of Sanitation by the UN. The central objective of the International Year of Sanitation was to put the global community on track to achieve the sanitation Millennium Development Goals, especially by raise awareness among the Ministers in charge of sanitation.

2010

2010 Summit: a global action plan for the MDGs

The 2010 summit concluded with the adoption of a **global action plan** entitled *"Keeping the Promise: United to Achieve the Millennium Development Goals"* and aid of over 40 billion dollars was pledged by various institutional stakeholders over the next five years.

2012

Rio+20, United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Member States decided to launch a process to develop a set of *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)*,

2013

End of the MDGs and beyond 2015

A number of contributions were made to UN discussions on the post-2015 agenda:

- May 2013: *High Level Panel Report* on the post-2015 development agenda;
- June 2013: the *Sustainable Development Solutions Network* report;
- 25 September 2013: at a special event held on the MDGs, member states renewed their commitment to achieve the MDG targets.
- Alignment of post-2015 and Rio+20 processes to converge in a single post 2015 development agenda.

2015

Addis Ababa Conference on Financing for Development

From 13 to 16 July 2015, this *international conference* (the third, following on from Monterrey in 2002 and Doha in 2008) discussed means of financing development, notably with a view to implementing the Sustainable Development Program. The conference outcome document included both climate issues and the SDGs but was criticized for its lack of ambition.

A new Sustainable Development Agenda and new goals are defined for 2030

At the summit held from 25 to 27 September 2015, UN member states adopted a new *Sustainable Development Agenda*, which includes a set of **17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets to end poverty, fight inequality and justice and tackle climate change by 2030**. This new program is a continuation and extension of the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted in 2000.

SDG 6 focuses on water-related issues. It contains eight specific targets that cover achieving universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene services, as well as protecting water resources and water-related ecosystems.

SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

21st Conference of the Parties (COP21) and the Paris Agreement

During COP 21 (30 November - 11 December 2015), UN member states negotiated the terms of the Framework Convention on Climate Change, referred to as the *Paris Agreement*, which was adopted on 12 December 2015. The aim of the agreement is to **keep global warming to below 2°C, and pursue efforts to limit this increase to 1.5°C**. The SDGs are to be achieved in line with implementation of this agreement.

2016

From 2015 onwards, SDG monitoring indicators are defined

- March 2015: the 46th session of the *UN Statistical Commission* created an *Inter-Agency and Expert Group* to define SDG indicators and support their implementation. This group has since held a number of meetings (June 2015, October 2015, and March 2016) and open consultation sessions to develop the proposed indicators.
- 8-11 March 2016: at its 47th session, the UN Statistical Commission adopted the *global indicator framework for the SDGs* proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group. This framework is now to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and UN General Assembly for final adoption.

Conference of Parties 22 (COP22)

COP22 will be held from 7th to 17th November 2016 in Marrakech. The purpose of the conference will mostly be the definition of implementation means of the Paris Agreement.

Sustainable Development Goal Institutional Stakeholders

The following tables contain information on some of the key agencies involved in the SDG process and are based on the synopsis of SDG institutional and civil society stakeholders and processes produced by Coalition Eau and available at: *http://www.coalition-eau.org/wp-content/uploads/Note-Processus-post-2015-Janvier-2015.pdf* (available in French only).

At international level

United Nations General Assembly	The United Nations General Assembly has adopted global development programs at various UN summits (the Millennium Development Goal program in 2000 and the Sustainable Development Goal program in 2015). *http://www.un.org/ga/search/view_doc.asp?symbol=A/RES/70/1&referer=/english/&Lang=E*
Open Working Group on SDGs	The UN Open Working Group (OWG) on SDGs consisted of representatives from 70 nations sharing 30 seats and met between January 2013 and July 2014. France shared a seat on the OWG with Germany and Switzerland. This OWG was set up to produce a proposal for the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. *https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/focussdgs.html*
High Level Panel on the post-2015 Development Agenda	This is a high level panel composed by distinguished persons from post-2015 Agenda. It published a report in mai 2013, containing recommendations and propositions for the definition of post-2015 goals. *http://www.post2015hlp.org/about/*
United Nations Statistical Commission	This is a functional commission of the UN Economic and Social Council. At its 4th session, it adopted the global SDG indicator framework for monitoring progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). *http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom*
Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs)	In March 2015, the UN Statistical Commission tasked the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators with producing the global SDG indicator framework. *http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/iaeg-sdgs/*
High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on Sustainable Development	The HLFP's functional role includes: defining the political agenda; incorporating, implementing, monitoring and reviewing the SDGs by producing an annual sustainable development report; and identifying emerging issues. The forum also notably includes 9 *Major Groups* of civil society representatives (women, children and young people, NGOs, local authorities, etc.). *https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/hlpf*

For the water and sanitation sector

UN-Water	UN-Water coordinates all international action within the water and sanitation sector and collates stakeholders' proposals to facilitate synergies and joint efforts. http://www.unwater.org/
WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP)	The JMP is the official mechanism of the UN system tasked with monitoring global progress towards achievement of the MDGs. The JMP will continue to monitor SDG 6, specifically the water and sanitation service-related targets 6.1 and 6.2. It publishes progress reports and collects country indicator data. http://www.wssinfo.org/
GEMI (Integrated monitoring of water and sanitation-related SDG targets)	The integrated monitoring of water and sanitation-related SDG targets (GEMI) initiative was created in 2014 to monitor SDG 6. Its main aim is to integrate and expand existing monitoring efforts on wastewater treatment and water quality, water use and use-efficiency, integrated water resources management and water-related ecosystems (SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6).
GLAAS (Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water)	The UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) initiative complements the GEMI and JMP SDG 6 monitoring efforts. GLAAS will monitor targets 6.a and 6.b on means of implementation.
High Level Panel on Water	The High Level Panel on Water consists of 10 heads of state and government, as well as special advisers, which have been convened by the UN Secretary-General to mobilize networks and resources to help achieve SDG 6. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/waterandsanitation/hlpw
World Water Council	The World Water Council is a multi-lateral platform of NGOs, civil society organizations and governments that works to address water-related issues. The Council wants to be involved in the post-2015 process in order to ensure that the international community makes water a priority and will notably be supporting the World Water Forum taking place in Brazil in 2018. http://www.worldwatercouncil.org

Sustainable Development Goals Definition and Implementation

The MDGs Assessment for the water and sanitation sector

The new Sustainable Development Goals program was based on the findings of the Millennium Development Goals assessment. This MDG assessment was produced each year between 2013 and 2015 and confirmed that significant progress has been made in the water and sanitation sector, although there remains much room for improvement.

The MDGs essentially tracked access to water and sanitation using two indicators relating to target 7.c, "halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation":

- proportion of population using an improved drinking water source (7.8)
- proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility (7.9).

The MDG target 7.c has been partially met.

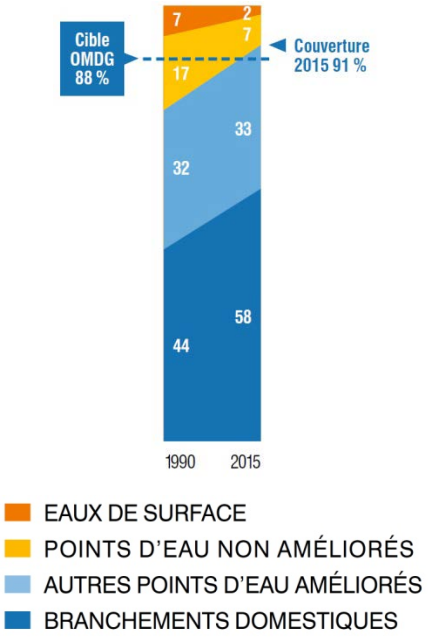

Figure 1 : Trends in global drinking water coverage and MDG target (%), 1990-2015. Source: JMP, 2015

According to the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme, the global MDG target for drinking water was met in 2010. In 2015, 91% of the global population used an improved drinking water source, leaving an estimated 663 million people without access to an improved water source[1].

[1] Statistics produced by the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (2015) included in the *SDGs Report* (UN, 2016)

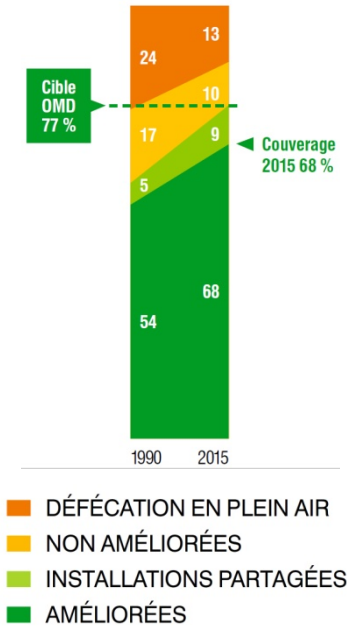

Figure 2: Trends in global sanitation coverage and MDG target (n %), 1990-2015. Source: JMP, 2015

The target for sanitation had not been met by 2015. In 2015, 68% of the global population used an improved sanitation facility, but 2.4 billion people still lacked improved sanitation facilities, such as toilets or latrines. Furthermore, 946 million of these people were still practicing open defecation[1].

The review of the MDGs reveals that, although global access to water and sanitation has improved since 2000, widespread disparities remain and these were not necessarily taken into account when monitoring the water target indicators, 7.8 and 7.9. Thus, the progress made differs enormously from one country to another. There are also large disparities between rich and poor and between rural and urban areas. With regard to water, for instance, rural water coverage has increased rapidly as population growth in rural areas is low. However, in urban areas, the reverse is true as any increase in coverage has been virtually canceled out by population growth.

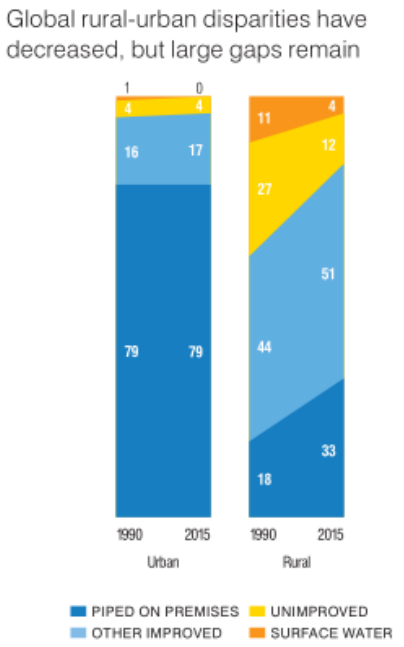

Figure 4: Urban and rural trends in drinking water coverage (%). Source: JMP, 2015

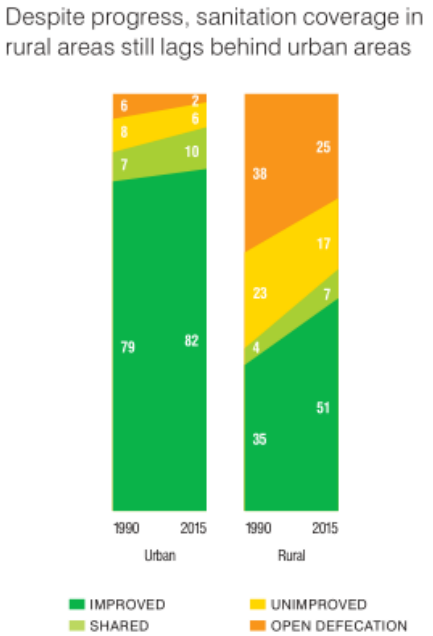

Figure 3: Urban and rural trends in sanitation coverage (%). Source: JMP, 2015

Furthermore, sector stakeholders strongly challenged the minor role accorded to water and sanitation within the MDGs. Initially, target 7.c only included an "access to water" component. Following criticism of the absence of a target for sanitation, access to sanitation facilities was added to the access to water target during 2003 World Summit on Sustainable Development in Johannesburg. However, this raised new issues as the revised target included access to "basic" sanitation without providing a clear definition of what "basic" meant and reduced sanitation to mere access to toilets. Similarly, the access to water indicator monitored access to an "improved water source"; however, just because the water comes from a so-called "improved" source does not necessarily mean it is safe to drink or that the service is operational.

Definition of the SDGs

At the UN Sustainable Development Summit held in September 2015, UN member states adopted a new *Sustainable Development Agenda*, which includes a set of **17 global goals and 169 targets** to end poverty, fight inequality and injustice and tackle climate change by 2030.

The main difference between this new 2030 development agenda and the Millennium Development Goals is the **focus on sustainability**. Whereas the MDGs primarily focused on social issues, the SDGs address sustainable development in its various forms: economic growth, social inclusion and environmental protection (UN, 2015).

Goal 6 of this new program specifically focuses on water and sanitation and is broken down into eight targets (see the table on the following page). The targets relating to water and sanitation services are essentially the first three (6.1, 6.2 and 6.3); in addition to targets 6.a and 6.b, on international cooperation and community involvement in service management respectively.

Targets 6.1 and 6.2 are a continuation of target 7.c of the Millennium Development Goals with increased ambitions and focus on achieving universal access to water, sanitation and hygiene. Access to water now includes the concepts of availability and affordability, as well as of ensuring that the water provided is safe to drink. This is a considerable improvement on MDG 7.c, the scope of which was confined to ensuring there was a water point only, with no consideration given to the quality of the water provided or to whether water from this water point was available or affordable. Targets 6.2 and 6.3 expand on the MDG target, covering not only toilets but also the entire sanitation chain, and highlighting the importance of wastewater treatment and management.

These targets call for a paradigm shift: **achieving SDG 6 will require a move away from the infrastructure-only project approach** (generally used for MDG 7.c) **towards a more broadly systemic service-based approach** that covers issues such as service management, pricing and regulation, etc.

A further change is the emphasis on equitable and universal access, which should have implications for how international aid is targeted, prices for existing services are set and for mobilizing domestic resources.

Objectif 6 : Garantir l'accès de tous à l'eau et à l'assainissement et assurer une gestion durable des ressources en eau		Goal 6 : Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
Cible 6.1 - D'ici à 2030, assurer l'accès universel et équitable à l'eau potable, à un coût abordable		Target 6.1- By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
Cible 6.2 - D'ici à 2030, assurer l'accès de tous, dans des conditions équitables, à des services d'assainissement et d'hygiène adéquats et mettre fin à la défécation en plein air, en accordant une attention particulière aux besoins des femmes et des filles et des personnes en situation vulnérable		Target 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
Cible 6.3 - D'ici à 2030, améliorer la qualité de l'eau en réduisant la pollution, en éliminant l'immersion de déchets et en réduisant au minimum les émissions de produits chimiques et de matières dangereuses, en diminuant de moitié la proportion d'eaux usées non traitées et en augmentant considérablement à l'échelle mondiale le recyclage et la réutilisation sans danger de l'eau		Target 6.3 - 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
Cible 6.4 - D'ici à 2030, faire en sorte que les ressources en eau soient utilisées beaucoup plus efficacement dans tous les secteurs et garantir la viabilité des prélèvements et de l'approvisionnement en eau douce afin de remédier à la pénurie d'eau et de réduire nettement le nombre de personnes qui manquent d'eau		Target 6.4 - 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
Cible 6.5 - D'ici à 2030, assurer la gestion intégrée des ressources en eau à tous les niveaux, y compris au moyen de la coopération transfrontière selon qu'il convient		Target 6.5 - By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
Cible 6.6 - D'ici à 2020, protéger et restaurer les écosystèmes liés à l'eau, notamment les montagnes, les forêts, les zones humides, les rivières, les aquifères et les lacs		Target 6.6 - By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
Cible 6.a - D'ici à 2030, développer la coopération internationale et l'appui au renforcement des capacités des pays en développement en ce qui concerne les activités et programmes relatifs à l'eau et à l'assainissement, y compris la collecte, la désalinisation et l'utilisation rationnelle de l'eau, le traitement des eaux usées, le recyclage et les techniques de réutilisation		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
Cible 6.b - Appuyer et renforcer la participation de la population locale à l'amélioration de la gestion de l'eau et de l'assainissement		Target 6.b - Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

Water and Sanitation in the other SDGs

Water is either directly or indirectly mentioned in all the other SDGs.

In particular, water is strongly related to these other goals:

Figure 5: Water in the SDGs (the text in the boxes has been truncated).

The WASH sector is also linked to other goals, and necessary to achieve them:

Definition of the SDG global indicator monitoring framework

The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are monitored using a set of global indicators, which are to be complemented by regional and national indicators. The SDG targets have been defined as "aspirational and global" targets that are to guide national-level action and monitoring, with each member state setting their own targets in line with their own specific circumstances. The goals and targets will be followed up at the global level using the SDG indicators and supplemented by tailored national and regional-level indicators (see paragraph 75 of "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development").

The global indicator framework developed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators was partially approved by the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016, then presented to the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the UN General Assembly for final approval.

The indicators proposed for SDG 6 are based on a range of criteria, including **level of service,** which sets out the service level ladder for both water supply and sanitation.

Expanding on the MDG indicators, the SDGs have introduced a new service level, namely "**safely managed**" services. This is the highest level of service, coming above improved drinking water or sanitation services. Within this new service level ladder, the "improved" service level used in the MDG indicators now corresponds to the "basic" and "safely managed" service levels.

The drinking water and sanitation indicators and related services levels are described in more detail in the following chapter.

Global monitoring of SDG 6

A number of initiatives have been put in place by UN-Water for the global monitoring of the MDGs. Three different mechanisms will be used to monitor MDG 6.

Targets	Organizations or Mechanism
6.1 and 6.2	**JMP: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation** *http://www.wssinfo.org/* JMP was the body responsible for monitoring the MDG water and sanitation target (MDG 7.c) and will thus continue to monitor SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2.
6.3 to 6.6	**GEMI: Integrated Monitoring of Water and Sanitation Related SDG Targets** *http://www.unwater.org/gemi* The GEMI initiative was created in 2014 to monitor SDG 6. Its main aim is to integrate and expand existing monitoring efforts on wastewater treatment and water quality, water use and use-efficiency, integrated water resources management and water-related ecosystems.
6.a and 6.b	**GLAAS: Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water** GLAAS complements the GEMI and JMP SDG 6 monitoring efforts. GLAAS will monitor targets 6.a and 6.b on means of implementation. It will be supplemented by the GEMI reporting towards target 6.5 on integrated water resources management (IWRM).

JMP, GEMI and GLAAS will be progressively aligned to ensure a coherent SDG 6 monitoring framework and, together, they will be able to monitor progress towards the entirety of SDG 6, while also underpinning the monitoring of many other SDGs and targets through the use of cross-cutting indicators.

The first phase of integrating GEMI with the JMP and GLAAS is set to run from 2015 to 2018 and will focus on the development of monitoring methodologies. This first phase is to be broken down into three stages (see the timeline for GEMI phase 1):

- 2014-2016: development of the monitoring methodology and pilot testing and evaluation in selected countries (notably: Uganda, Senegal, Bangladesh, the Netherlands, Peru and Jordan);
- 2016-2017: global-scale implementation and data collection;
- 2017-2018: development of a 'baseline report' to be used as a global monitoring baseline.

A global baseline will therefore be established, and a Monitoring Guide will also be produced for use by stakeholders responsible for assessing, collecting and compiling water and sanitation-related data.

Timeline for GEMI phase 1	2015		2016				2017				2018	
	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2
Development/revision of monitoring methodologies	•	•	•			•			•	•		
Country and regional sensitization		•	•		•	•	•	•				
Pilot testing of methodologies (six countries)			•	•	•							
Establishment of global data repository				•	•	•	•					
Global roll-out of monitoring (50 countries)							•	•	•	•	•	
Establishment of a global baseline					•	•				•	•	•

Figure 6: Implementation timeline for aligning the GEMI initiative with the JMP and GLAAS, credit: UN-Water[2]

From national to global SDG 6 monitoring: a progressive approach

In the preamble of the 2030 Agenda, countries "pledge that no one will be left behind" that is to say that no SDG goal or target should be seen as met until it is met by all. This is an ambitious global goal. In practice, member states' implementation of Agenda 2030 will be progressive: inspired by the global ambition of the SDG targets for 2030, countries are to set their own targets and agenda that take national context into account[3].

Global monitoring will thus be based on national-level monitoring data so as to enable countries to ensure their efforts are aligned to their capacities and available resources.

A set of global indicators, harmonized at the international level, will be used to report on progress towards the targets, drawn primarily from national official data sources. These are to be complemented by additional indicators required for the purpose of national, regional and thematic use and reporting.

For SDG 6, the ambition to leave no one behind is particularly relevant for targets 6.1 and 6.2 on universal access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. In order to track progress on these targets, data will need to be disaggregated by a number of strata, such as service type, household, as well as public places (schools, health care centers, workplaces, etc.). Data can also be disaggregated for place of residence and sub-national region, as well as wealth. Over time, the ambition is to include informal urban settlements in the data collected, as well as to develop survey instruments that can capture marginalized groups and intra-household inequalities, such as sex, age and disability.

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[2] Table taken from 'Monitoring Water and Sanitation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development' (UN-Water, 2016):

http://www.unwater.org/fileadmin/user_upload/unwater_new/docs/Monitoring%20Water%20and%20Sanitation%20in%20the%202030%20Agenda%20%C2%AD%20An%20introduction_2016-08-04.pdf

[3] How to Use the Integrated Monitoring Guide for SDG 6 (UN-Water, 2016): http://www.unwater.org/fileadmin/user_upload/unwater_new/docs/How%20to%20use%20the%20Integrated%20Monitoring%20Guide%20for%20SDG%206_2016-04-20.pdf

Water and Sanitation Services in SDG 6

The descriptions of the targets and indicators contained in the paragraphs below are those used by UN-Water[4]. These are more specific and differ slightly from the official definitions[5] approved by the UN General Assembly.

Target 6.1: Drinking water

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

Definition of the terms used

Description of the text	Normative interpretation[6]
*6.1 By 2030, achieve **universal***	Implies all exposure and settings including households, schools, health-care facilities and workplaces
*and **equitable***	Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities among population subgroups
access	Implies sufficient water to meet domestic needs is reliably available close to home
*to **safe,***	Safe drinking water is free from pathogens and elevated levels of toxic chemicals at all times
*and **affordable***	Payment for services does not present a barrier to access to or prevent people from meeting basic human needs
drinking water	Water used for drinking, cooking, food preparation and personal hygiene
for all	Suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages, including people with disabilities

[4] UN Water (2016) *Integrated Monitoring Guide for SDG 6: Targets and Global Indicators*

[5] See the *official SDG website* or the *Statistical Commission report* that approved the list of indicators

[6] *http://www.unwater.org/fileadmin/user_upload/unwater_new/docs/SDG%206%20targets%20and%20global%20indicators_2016-07-19.pdf*

Drinking water indicators

The main MDG indicator was "the proportion of population using an improved drinking water source". The criticisms raised during international consultations notably focused on the fact that criteria such as affordability, availability and quality were not taken into account.

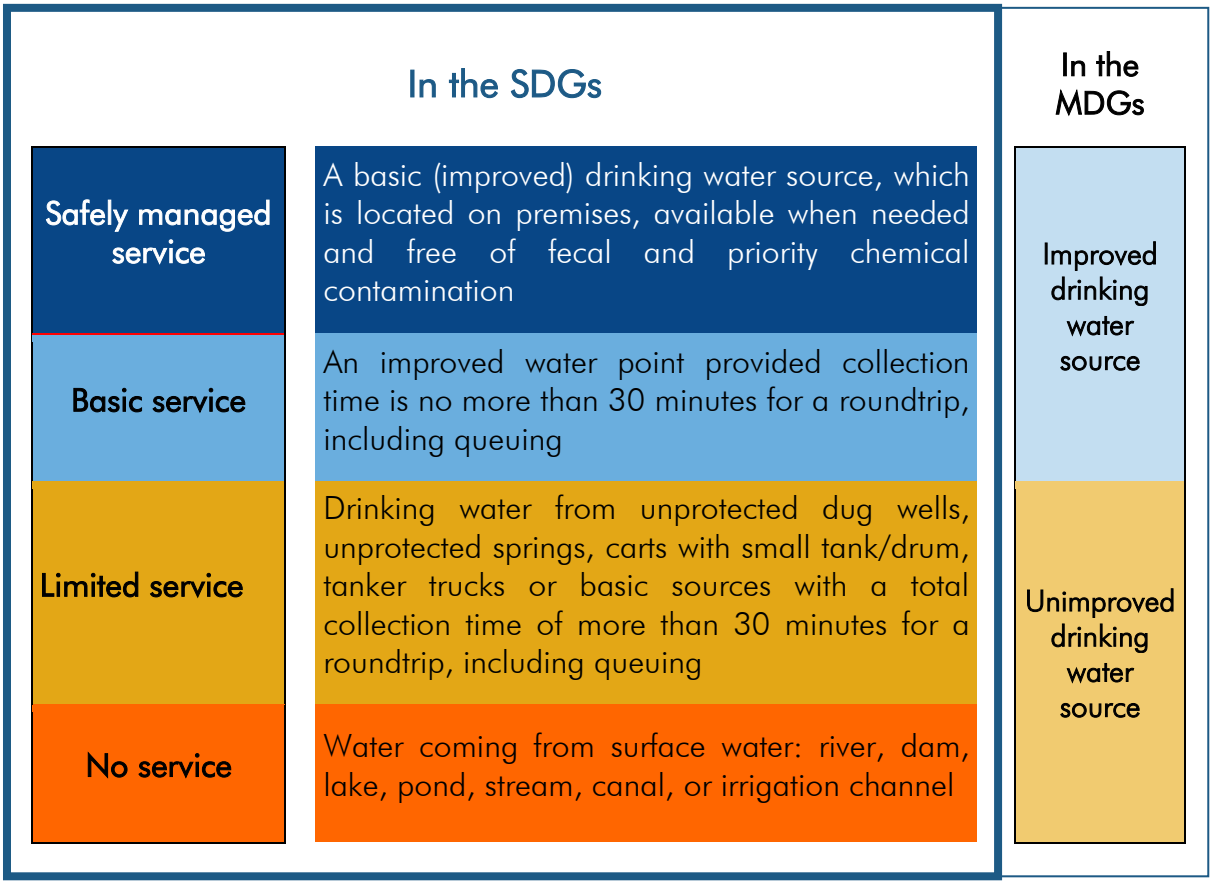
The key proposed indicator for the SDGs is **indicator 6.1.1: "percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services".**

It includes four criteria:

- an improved water source (using the MDG indicator definition of "improved": for instance, piped water into dwellings, yards or plots; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs and rainwater)
- that is located on premises,
- available when needed,
- and is free of fecal and chemical contamination.

This indicator can be disaggregated by service level, with "safely managed services" being the highest service level for target 6.1. The other service levels follow the service level ladder used for the MDGs with "basic" service now equating to the "improved water source" contained in the MDGs.

Domestic drinking water ladder



The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme indicates that service level can be assessed using household surveys and population records to obtain information on the location and type of water source used and, potentially, household data on availability and water quality. This information could be combined with data on availability and compliance with national or other regulatory bodies' quality standards.

Target 6.2: Sanitation and hygiene

Target 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.

Definition of the terms used

Terms Used	Proposed Definition
*6.2 By 2030, achieve **access***	Implies facilities close to home that can be easily reached and used when needed
*to **adequate***	Implies a system that hygienically separates excreta from human contact, as well as safe reuse/treatment of excreta in situ, or safe transport and treatment off site
*and **equitable***	Implies progressive reduction and elimination of inequalities among population subgroups
sanitation	The provision of facilities and services for safe management and disposal of human urine and feces
*and **hygiene***	The conditions and practices that help maintain health and prevent spread of disease, including handwashing, menstrual hygiene management and food hygiene
for all	Suitable for use by men, women, girls and boys of all ages, including people with disabilities
*and end **open defecation***	Excreta of adults or children are: deposited (directly or after being covered by a layer of earth) in the bush, a field, a beach or any other open area; discharged directly into a drainage channel, river, sea or any other water body; or are wrapped in temporary material and discarded
*paying special attention to the **needs of women and girls***	Implies reducing the burden of water collection and enabling women and girls to manage sanitation and hygiene needs with dignity. Special attention should be given to the needs of women and girls in high-use settings such as schools and workplaces, and high-risk settings such as health-care facilities and detention centers
*and those **in vulnerable situations***	Implies paying attention to specific WASH needs found in special cases including in refugee camps, detention centers, mass gatherings and pilgrimages

Sanitation monitoring indicators

The main MDG indicator was "the proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility". This indicator was criticized for not going beyond access to sanitation considerations and failing to take the entire sanitation chain into account, including sludge and wastewater management.

As with drinking water, sanitation monitoring for target 6.2 is to be disaggregated by service level, both within households and in public places.

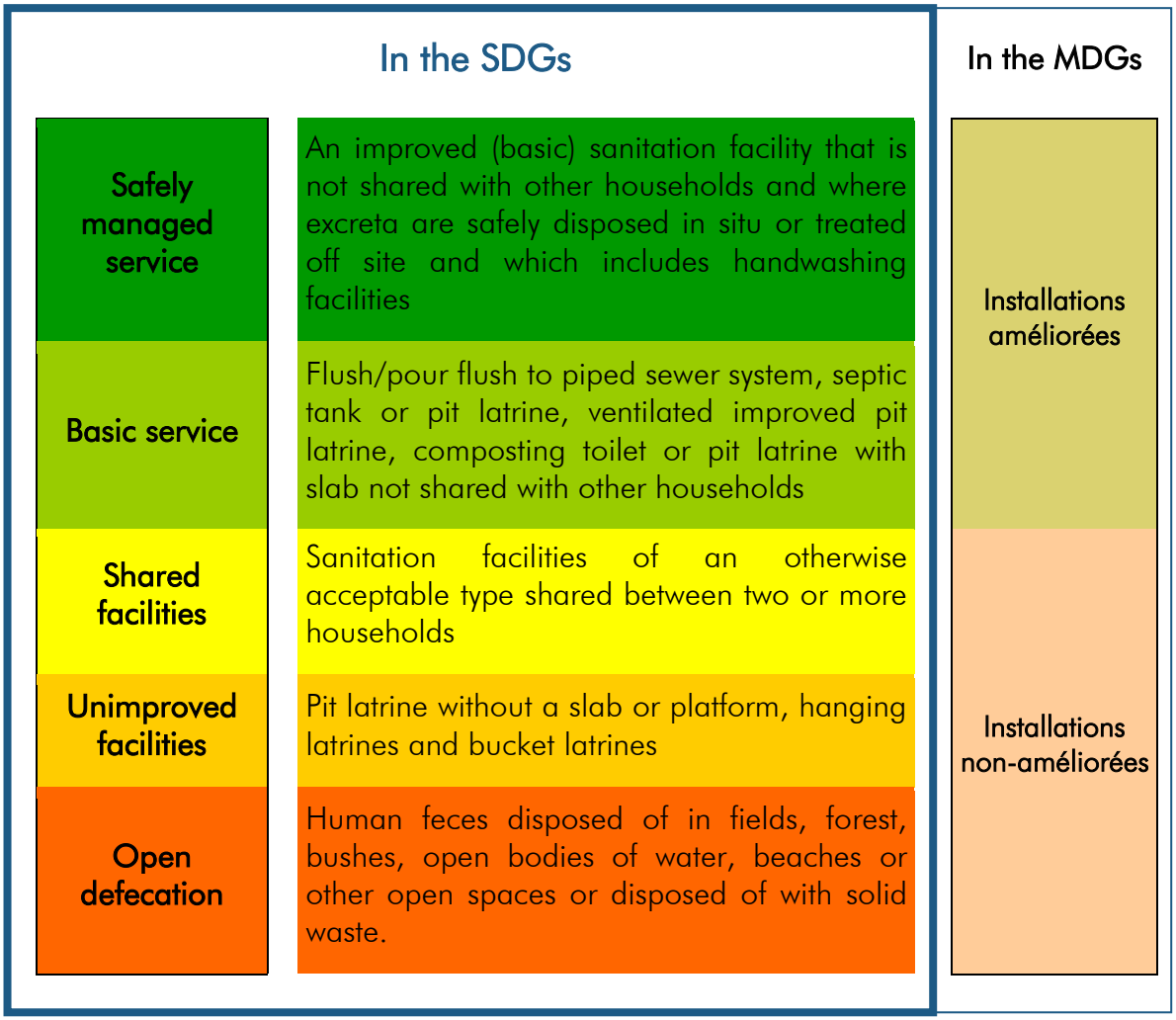
The key proposed indicator for the SDGs is **indicator 6.2.1: "proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a handwashing facility with soap and water".**

It includes three criteria:

- **an improved sanitation facility** (using the MDG definition of "improved", namely flush or pour flush toilets connected to sewerage systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, improved pit latrines (pit latrines with a slab or ventilated pit latrines) and composting toilets)
- that **is not shared with other households**
- and where **excreta is safely disposed of in situ or treated off site,**
- and includes **a handwashing facility,** i.e. a device to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing.

The other service levels follow the service level ladder used for the MDGs with "basic" service now equating to the "improved sanitation facilities" contained in the MDGs.

Sanitation ladder



As with drinking water, service level can be assessed using population records and household surveys to obtain information on the type of sanitation facilities used and whether these are shared with other households. The WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme suggests that the proportion of population using safely managed services can be estimated by combining the proportion of population using the various types of sanitation facility with the proportion of safely managed wastewater.

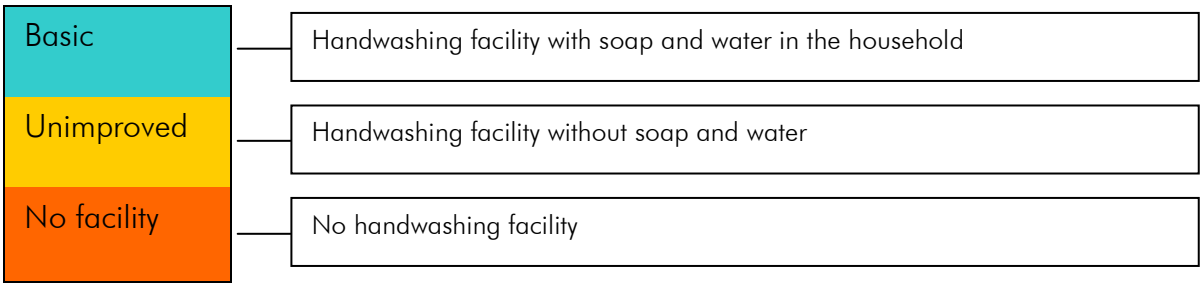
Hygiene monitoring

The indicators for the water and sanitation-related MDG target 7.c did not include a hygiene criterion. Among the large number of hygiene behaviors considered important for health, international post-2015 agenda consultations identified handwashing with soap and water as the top priority in all settings.

Although no indicators have yet been agreed for hygiene, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme has proposed a second indicator for target 6.2: "percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home".

The proposed new basic indicator is "**percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home**" and refers to the presence of a device used to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing.

Hygiene ladder



Household surveys increasingly include a section on hygiene practices where the surveyor visits the handwashing facility and observes if water and soap are present. Observation by surveyors represents a more reliable indicator for measuring handwashing behavior than asking individuals to report their own behavior.

Target 6.3: Resource pollution and wastewater management

Target 6.3 - 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.

Definition of the terms used

Terms Used	Proposed Definition
*6.3 By 2030, **improve water quality***	Implies achieving adequate quality of receiving water bodies so that they do not present risks to the environment or human health
*by **reducing pollution***	Implies minimizing the generation of pollutants at source and reducing the discharge of polluting substances from point sources (for example, wastewater outlets from economic activities and households) and non-point sources (for example, urban and agricultural runoff)
***eliminating dumping** and*	Implies ending all inadequate disposal of waste (solid and liquid, for example, leachates from poorly managed solid waste)
*minimizing release of **hazardous chemicals and materials***	Implies reducing the generation, use and discharge of hazardous substances, as defined and listed in the conventions of Basel (1989), Rotterdam (1998) and Stockholm (2001)
***halving the proportion** of*	Implies halving the proportion of wastewater that is untreated, generated by households and all economic activities (based on International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) Rev.4); some economic activities are of special relevance due to high wastewater generation, including agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity and sewerage
untreated	Treatment implies any process for rendering wastewater fit to meet applicable environmental standards or other quality norms; treatment can be categorized into primary, secondary and tertiary treatments (and further by mechanical, biological and advanced technology treatments)
wastewater	Discarded water that is no longer required by the owner or user, including discharges to drains or sewers for treatment or direct discharge into the environment, as well as water reused by another user without further treatment
*and **increasing recycling***	Implies increasing the on-site reuse of water within the same establishment or industry
*and **safe***	Implies water has undergone sufficient treatment, combined with

	non-treatment barriers to protect human health, for intended use (as described in the 2006 WHO Guidelines for Safe Use of Wastewater, Excreta and Greywater)
reuse	Implies wastewater supplied to a user for further use, with or without prior treatment (for example, use of household wastewater in agriculture), excluding the recycling of water within the same establishment
globally	Implies increased recycling and safe reuse at the global scale, allowing for differentiated efforts at the national and regional scales, focusing efforts on the water-scarce regions

Wastewater management monitoring indicators

Global indicator 6.3.1 of target 6.3 is "**proportion of wastewater generated by households and economic activities that is safely treated (compared to the total proportion of wastewater generated by households and economic activities)**".

The monitoring data for this indicator can be disaggregated by treatment level (primary, secondary, tertiary), source (household, economic activity) and recipient (freshwater, sea, soil).

To fully monitor this target, additional indicators on recycling and reuse need to be developed with links to indicators 6.4.1 and 6.4.2.

A second indicator, 6.3.2, has also been proposed for target 6.3, namely the: "**proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality**". This indicator gives an overall picture of all pollution (including from different sources not captured in indicator 6.3.1).

The inclusion of public places in water and sanitation services

Up to now, development programs have focused on access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene at the household level. Although providing households with access to services remains the international community's primary concern, recommendations for institutions are now also increasingly being included in SDG monitoring documents. These institutions include schools, health care centers and workplaces, where lack of access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene also have an impact on people's health, well-being and productivity.

Despite being often overlooked, the management of public sanitation facilities poses major challenges, particularly given the targets' ambition that "no one will be left behind". Public sanitation facilities notably help improve access to sanitation for the poor. In addition, attention needs to be paid to ensuring service quality through proper facilities management and to integrating vulnerable population groups[7].

Including facilities for menstrual hygiene management in the public sphere can act as a key driver for equality. A lack of adapted facilities in schools leads to girls staying at home when menstruating, causing them to fall behind with their studies or dropping out of school entirely.

The monitoring of the SDG 6 indicators should therefore also track the progress made to improve water and sanitation services in public places.

[7] For more information on managing public sanitation facilities, please see our CMS Guide no. 5: How to Manage Public Toilets and Showers

http://www.pseau.org/outils/ouvrages/pdm_ps_eau_cms_guide_n_5_how_to_manage_public_toilets_and_showers_2010.pdf

Annex 1: List of Targets and Indicators for SDG 6, in French and in English

This list follows the text as approved at the 47th session of the UN Statistical Commission in March 2016[8].

Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

Targets	Indicators
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services
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	6.2.1 Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services including a handwashing facility with soap and water
6.3 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 increasing recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Percentage of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Percentage of water bodies with good quality water
6.4 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 Percentage change in water use efficiency over time 6.4.2. Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal in percentage of available freshwater resources
6.5 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 (IWRM) implementation (0-100) 6.5.2 Percentage of transboundary basin areas with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

[8] The complete list of indicators is contained in annex IV of the Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators (E/CN.3/2016/2/Rev.1), available at http://unstats.un.org/unsd/statcom/47th-session/documents/2016-2-IAEG-SDGs-Rev1-E.pdf

6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1 Percentage of change in water-related ecosystems extent over time
6.a By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies	6.a.1 Amount of water and sanitation related Official Development Assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation	6.b.1 Percentage of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management

Annex 2: Bibliography

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Sustainable Development Agenda and introduction to the SDGs

United Nations (2015): **Transforming our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 25 September 2015, at its 70th session, 70/1. Published by: United Nations; *document available online*.

This resolution (official report) adopts the new Sustainable Development Agenda and sets out the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.

United Nations (2016): **Sustainable Development Goals Report**. Published by: United Nations; *document available online*.

This inaugural report on the Sustainable Development Goals gives a first accounting of the situation around the world. It introduces each goal and a selection of indicators to highlight the current status based on the latest available data (May 2016).

UN-Water (2016): **Water and Sanitation Interlinkages across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**. Published by UN –Water; *document available online*.

This UN-Water analytical brief analyses the central role of water and sanitation in the SDGs to describe the links and interdependencies between the targets of SDG 6 on water and sanitation and those of other Goals. It highlights the importance of taking an integrated approach to implementing the water and sanitation targets and of inter-sector discussions between the various goals.

SDG target and indicator monitoring documents

Statistical Commission (2016): **Report of the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators**. Published by: Economic and Social Council; document available online.

This report from the 47th session (8-11 March 2016) of the Statistical Commission sets out the list of indicators proposed by the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators with a view to establishing a global indicator framework (the complete list is in Annex IV).

UN-Water (2016): **Integrated Monitoring Guide for SDG 6 Targets and Global Indicators** (work in progress). Published by: UN-Water; *document available online*.

This document sets out the targets and indicators for SDG 6 and defines the terminology used. This working document (the latest version is dated 19 July 2016) is to be revised during the third quarter of 2016.

WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water and Sanitation (2015): **WASH Post-2015 - Proposed Indicators for Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.** Published by: WHO, UNICEF; *document available online*.

This brochure sets out the different indicators developed for targets 6.1 and 6.2 and defines water and sanitation service levels.

IEAG-SDGs (2015): **Methodological Note: Proposed indicator framework for monitoring SDG targets on drinking-water, sanitation, hygiene and wastewater**. Published by: WHO, UNICEF; *document available online*.

This note from the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators reviews the definitions of the terms used in the wording of the targets and indicators on drinking water, sanitation, hygiene and wastewater.

For a more in-depth review and analysis of SDG 6 and its indicators

Le Corre, M. (2015): **Les Objectifs du Développement durable : un changement de paradigme nécessitant des indicateurs appropriés, l'engagement des États et la vigilance citoyenne**. Published by: Coalition Eau, GRET, France; *document available online* (in French only).

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Communication tools and official websites

United Nations (2016): **Sustainable Development Goals, 17 Goals to Transform our World**. *Website*

The official Sustainable Development Goal website containing the full list of SDGs and their targets and providing the latest SDG-related updates and information.

United Nations (2016): **SDG Indicators, Global Database**. *Website*.

The official UN database that collates the data collected at the national and international levels for monitoring the SDG indicators (data can be disaggregated by region and by country).

United Nations (2016): **Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform**. *Website*.

This platform provides information on 2030 Agenda international processes and stakeholders.

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The PFE website contains the latest information on water within the SDGs and provides communication tools for informing the general public (posters, videos, etc.).

Sustainable Development Solutions Network (2016): **sdg.guide. Getting Started with the Sustainable Development Goals.** *Website*.

An interactive guide for SDG implementation stakeholders.

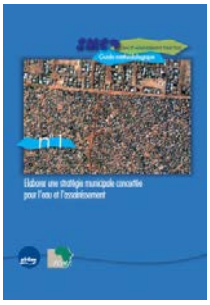
WHO/UNICEF (2016): **Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation.** *Website*.

To address the SDG challenge, pS-Eau guides and publications are available

These publications are available in French and in English. Find the French version on our website: *http://www.pseau.org/smc/guides*

The Concerted Municipal Strategies (CMS) guides

The aim of the CMS Methodological Guides series is to provide aids and tools that correspond to water and sanitation service-related issues to best meet the needs of sector stakeholders.



CMS Guide n°1: How to develop a concerted municipal strategy for water and sanitation in large towns in Africa

Large towns in Africa, which generally consist of between 30,000 and 300,000 inhabitants, are increasingly faced with the challenge of developing and sustainably managing water and sanitation services. Fulfilling such a responsibility requires specific knowledge of the sector's local needs and issues, as well as a pragmatic vision for defining means of intervention and prioritizing actions. Intended for elected and municipal officials, this guide provides a step-by-step methodology, from conducting the diagnostic through to formulating the strategy, which focuses on consultation with all stakeholders.

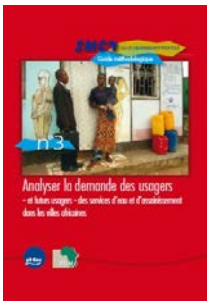
This guide is the result of a pilot undertaken within 15 large towns in Africa: Dschang, Ziguinchor, Koudougou, Abomey, Tahoua, Ebolowa, Rosso, Louga, Dolisie, Bandundu, Grand Bassam, Masaka, Moshi, Nyeri, Debre Birhan.

CMS Guide n°2: How to create a regional dynamic to improve local water supply and sanitation services in small towns in Africa

Small towns in Africa, the size of which can vary from between 3,000 and 30,000 inhabitants, have specific characteristics as they tend to be situated midway between rural and urban. Too small to benefit from those opportunities available to large urban centers, particularly in terms of competencies for developing and managing services, they are also too large

to be able to accommodate those community-based approaches prevalent in rural areas. This guide contains a methodology for developing a regional strategy for water and sanitation, as well as the courses of action to be followed to facilitate access to finance and mobilize the expertise required to provide back-up support and training to local authorities and service operators.

Developed by Hydroconseil, CMS Guide n°2 is the result of fieldwork undertaken in the regions of Brong Ahafo in Ghana, Centre-Est in Burkina Faso and Mopti in Mali.



CMS Guide n°3: How to analyze the demand of current and future users for water and sanitation services in towns and cities in Africa

Developed with a view to optimizing the allocation of financial resources and to promoting equity between users of water and sanitation public services, this guide provides decision-makers and development stakeholders with the key concepts and tools of intervention required to carry out robust and usable demand analyses.

This publication was written by Gilles Roger.

CMS Guide n°4: How to select appropriate technical solutions for sanitation

Developed to supplement guides 1 and 2, the purpose of guide no.4 is to assist local contracting authorities and their partners in identifying those sanitation technologies best suited to the different contexts that exist within their town. The first part of the guide contains a planning process and a set of criteria to be completed; these help you to characterize each area of intervention so that you are then in a position to identify the most appropriate technical solutions. The second part of the guide consists of technical factsheets which give a practical overview of the technical and economic characteristics, the operating principle and the pros and cons of the 29 sanitation technology options most commonly used in sub-Saharan Africa.

This guide was developed in cooperation with GRET.

CMS Guide n°5: How to manage public toilets and shower

Although the construction of public toilet blocks does not pose any major technical difficulty, the management of these blocks remains problematic. This explains why toilet blocks are frequently found to be poorly working, dirty and not properly used by users. As a result, the blocks are gradually neglected and the practice of open defecation develops - with all the public health, environmental and social risks that this entails.

Thus, this guide sets out the different management models available for shared toilets and showers in schools, commercial public places, health centers and deprived neighborhoods. It reviews the principles that need to be respected and the possible options available to ensure proper and sustainable management of public toilet blocks. Whilst it does not claim to deal with or respond to all questions, this guide does provide those elements essential for

ensuring local decision-makers are able to take appropriate decisions in order to provide access to hygiene and sanitation services in public places.

This guide is the result of a collaboration between pS-Eau and Urbaconsulting.

CMS Guide n°6: How to finance sanitation in sub-saharan Africa

The purpose of this guide is to increase awareness and understanding of the means of financing available for the sanitation chain. The first part of this publication provides a detailed list of all costs to be recovered: investment, operation, maintenance, studies and accompanying measures, for each segment of the sanitation chain (access, evacuation and treatment). In the second part, for each segment and in accordance with the type of facility and expenditure required, the potential sources of finance are compared, as are the relevant means of mobilizing and allocating finance for the user's benefit.

This guide was written by pS-Eau and Hydroconseil

CMS Guide n°7 : Non conventional sewerage services. When to choose this option, how to implement this solution

The aim of this guide is to support contracting authorities, local decision-makers and their partners to develop their sanitation service by providing them with decision-making tools and practical methodological approaches. This guide will help these stakeholders determine whether non-conventional sewerage really is the most appropriate option for the area concerned. If this option is selected, it will also help them coordinate their project effectively and provide them with a clear understanding of the management methods that can be used and of the skills and know-how required.

This guide is the outcome of a pS-Eau study, realised with support from SIAAP, AESN and AFD.

Other thematic publications

Designing and implementing a hygiene awareness-raising and sanitation promotion strategy

pS-Eau, 2013

Over the last few years, the sanitation sector has developed and improved two fundamental and complementary approaches: hygiene awareness-raising to improve people's hygiene behaviors and sanitation promotion to encourage households to install sanitation facilities, particularly toilets, showers and sinks, in their homes.

This document is intended for all sector stakeholders interested in learning more about these approaches. It provides an overview of the most commonly used hygiene awareness-raising and sanitation promotion methods and tools, as well as a rational and methodical approach to implementing these.