Presentation from 2015 World Water Week in Stockholm

www.worldwaterweek.org

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Sanitation, Wastewater Management and Water Quality (SDG targets 6.2-6.3) Implementing the SDGs in the Post-2015 Development Agenda

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Based on work by Pay Drechsel and team





RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Water, Land and Ecosystems

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Finding the right balance

- Ambitious targets and indicator sets
- **Priority indicators**
- Broad indicator definitions leads to complexity
- Need for national capacity and buyin
- Global comparability

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

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.

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.





Proposed priority indicators

For 6.2: Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services.

For 6.3: Percentage of wastewater safely treated, disaggregated by economic activity.

http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/2015/05/29/first-proposed-priority-indicator-list/





Population using a basic sanitation facility which is not shared with other households (current JMP) categories for improved sanitation) and where excreta is safely disposed in situ or transported to a designated place for safe disposal or treatment (these would be **new** data beyond the toilet which are limited in developing countries where on-site sanitation systems dominate).



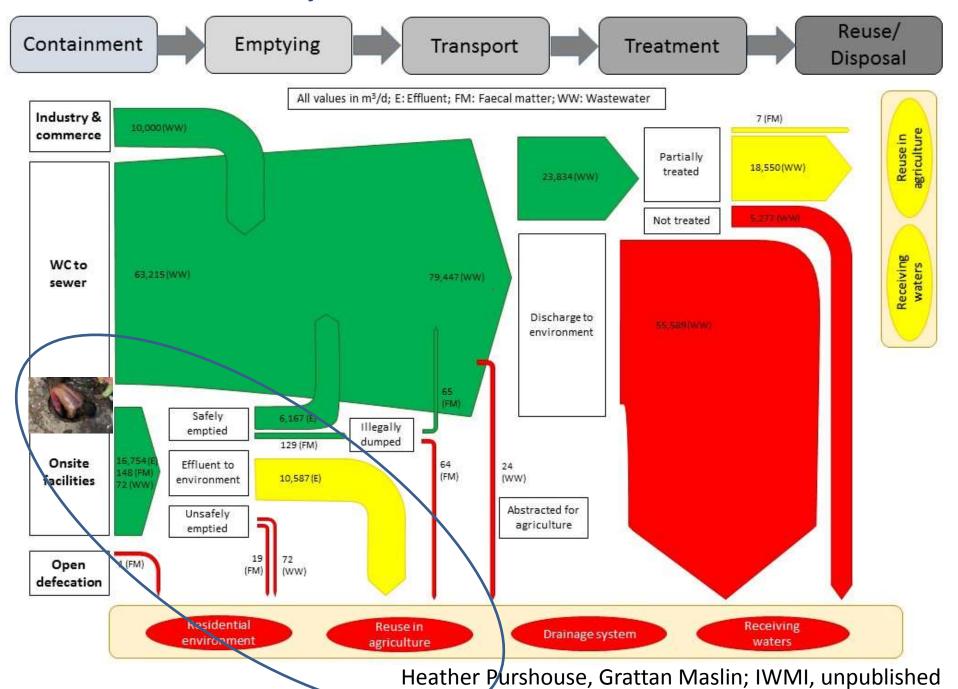


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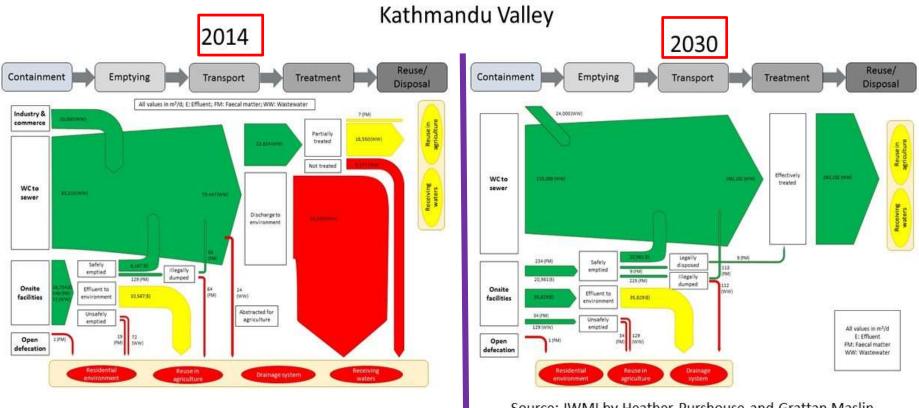
What happens when the pit is full?

https://www.flickr.com/photos/sharadaprasad/

Kathmandu Valley



If current investment plans work out ...



Source: IWMI by Heather Purshouse and Grattan Maslin

SDG 6.2 monitoring

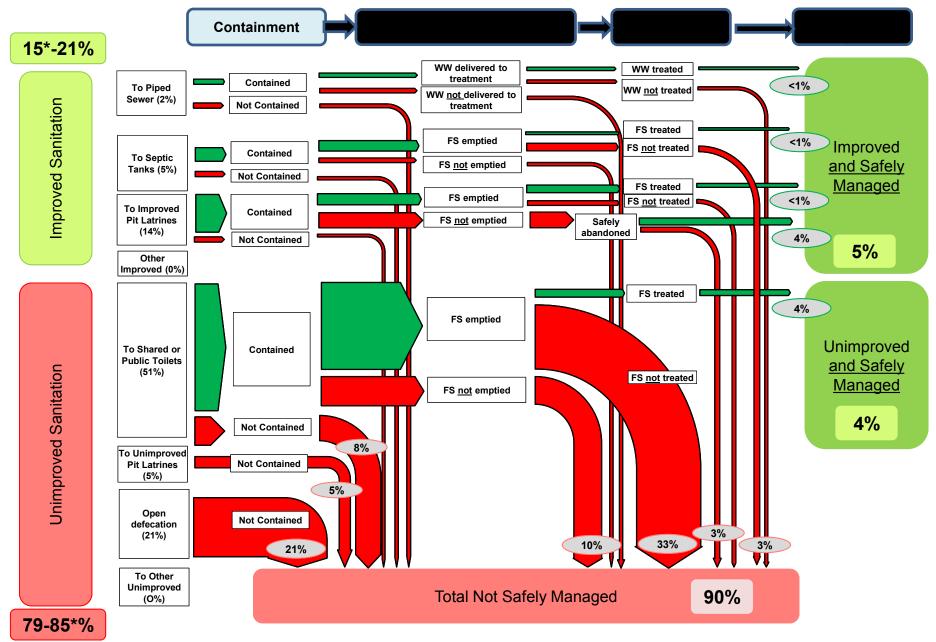
In support of WHO, IWMI is testing the flow assessment methodology at national scale in **Iow-data environments** of Ghana, Nepal, Peru, Sri Lanka and India.

> Thanks to our national offices, Andy Peal and Luca di Mario.





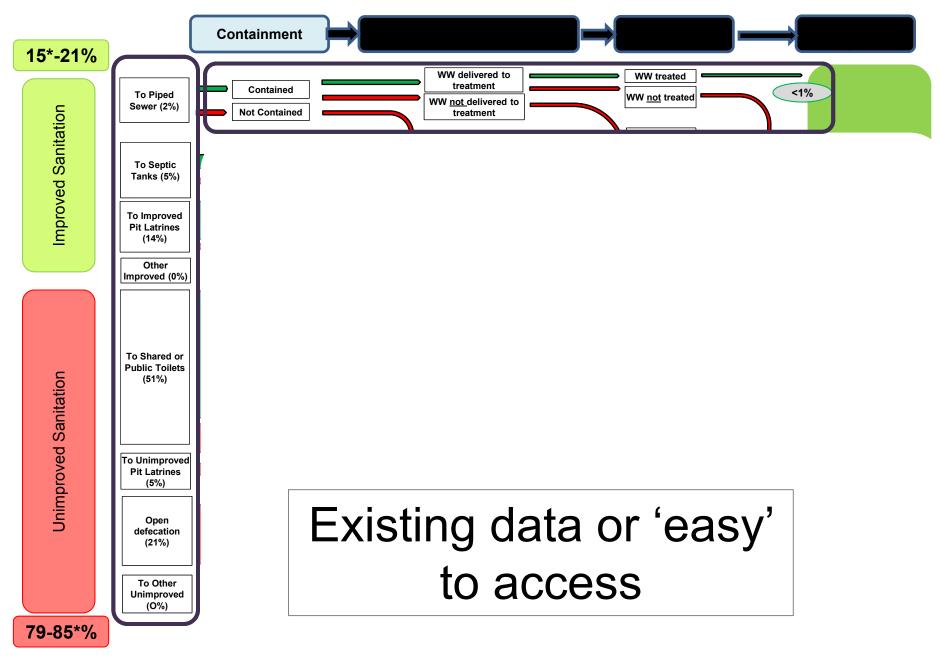
Ghana National Assessment



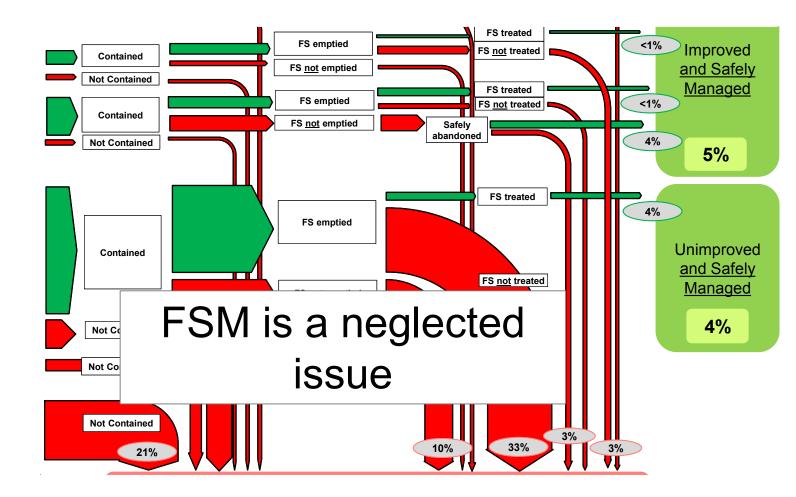
*JMP official projections (maybe slightly different due to definition)

Di Mario, Peal, Nikiema, Drechsel (unpublished)

*JMP official projections (maybe slightly different due to definition)



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Goal 6.3

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.

Indicator for 6.3: Percentage of wastewater safely treated, dis-aggregated by economic activity

But. what about 'recycling and reuse' aspect and therefore environmental health?



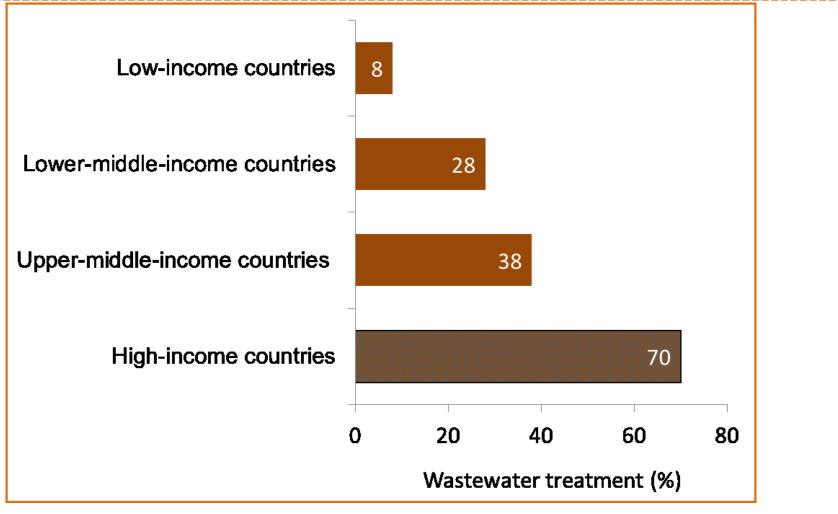
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Irrigation with partially or untreated wastewater continues on 6 to 20 million of hectares worldwide



Municipal wastewater treatment



Source: Sato, et al. 2013 and AQUASTAT 2014





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Operational Status How many of them work? 35 □ Business (e.g., hotel, airport) 30 Number of Treatment Plants 25 20 15 Municipal/Township 10 5 0 Greater Acora lexcl... Terna stern volta entral stern estern Anato Ashanti Northern Upper Brong Anato Ashanti Northern

Region

Source: Murray & Drechsel, 2011

Assessment challenges

- In Ghana, an independent IWMI study showed that only 14% of the WWTP and STPs are operating as planned. There is no official monitoring and some plants stopped operations years ago for various reasons, but are reported as running.
- In South Africa, the official Green Drop report shows that a relatively small proportion (7%) of the 800+ plants assessed qualify for the award, and although the overall trend is improving, 248 (30%) treatment plants were listed as 'systems in crisis'.





'Finding the right balance'

 National standards and assessments

VS.

 Globally comparable monitoring

VS.

 Ability to show meaningful progress

vs. Importance of recycling and reuse

Thanks

http://www.iwmi.cgiar.org/research

https://wle.cgiar.org



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