



# Janet Hering

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Neue Lösungen für globale Wasserprobleme

# Neue Lösungen für globale Wasserprobleme

**Prof. Dr. Janet Hering, Direktorin**

- **Die Herausforderung von SDG 6**
- **Überwachung des Fortschritts**
- **Wissen weitergeben**

*12.eco.natur kongress  
31. März 2017, Basel*



## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all



PROGRESS & INFO

TARGETS & INDICATORS

### PROGRESS OF GOAL 6

- Water and sanitation are at the very core of sustainable development, critical to the survival of people and the planet. Goal 6 not only addresses the issues relating to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, but also the quality and sustainability of water resources worldwide.
- In 2015, 4.9 billion people globally used an improved sanitation facility; 2.4 billion did not. Among those lacking adequate sanitation were 946 million people without any facilities at all, who continued to practise open defecation. In 2015, 68 per cent of the global population was using improved sanitation facilities compared to 59 per cent in 2000. Nevertheless, the unsafe management of faecal waste and wastewater continues to present a major risk to public health and the environment.
- More progress has been made in access to drinking water. In 2015, 6.6 billion people, or 91 per cent of the global population, used an improved drinking water source, versus 82 per cent in 2000. Despite that improvement, an estimated 663 million people were using unimproved water sources or surface water that year. While coverage was around 90 per cent or more in all regions except sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania, widespread inequalities persist within and among countries. Moreover, not all

REVIEW



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM  
ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

**GOAL 6 WILL BE REVIEWED AT THE  
HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM IN  
2018**

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Only 95 countries have met the MDG sanitation target

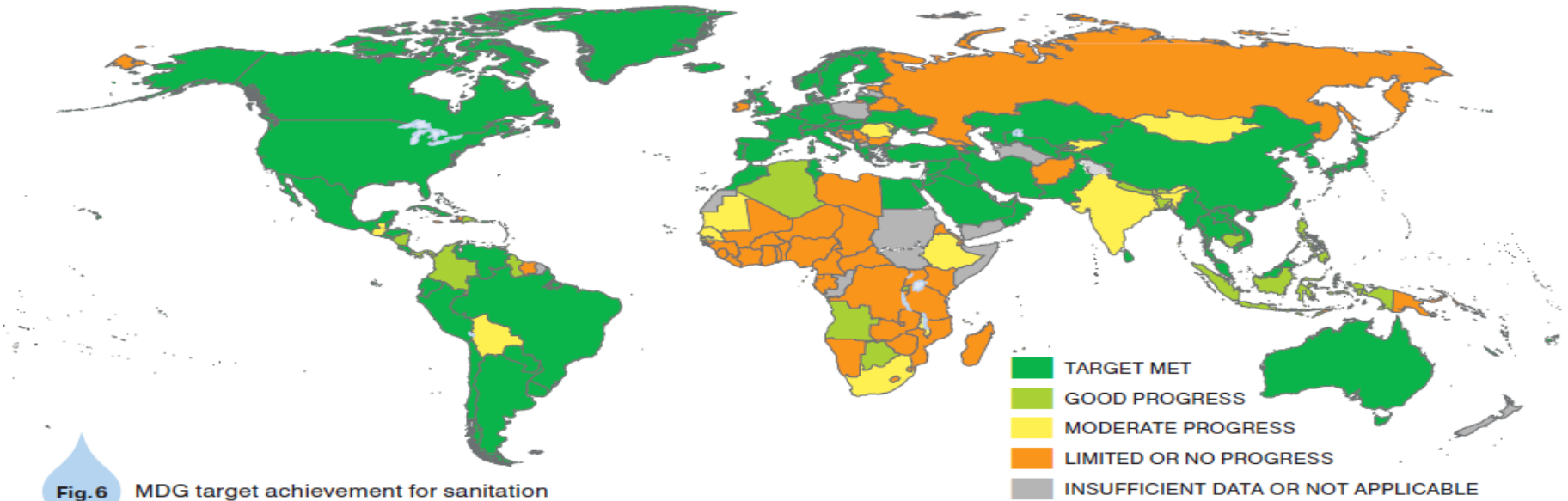
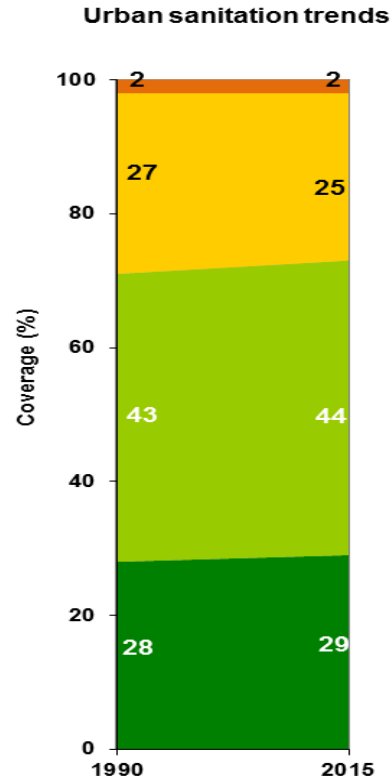


Fig.6 MDG target achievement for sanitation

# Schätzung der MDG für Hygiene (Uganda)



| Uganda              | Sanitation coverage estimates |      |           |      |           |      |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|------|-----------|------|-----------|------|
|                     | Urban (%)                     |      | Rural (%) |      | Total (%) |      |
|                     | 1990                          | 2015 | 1990      | 2015 | 1990      | 2015 |
| Improved facilities | 28                            | 29   | 11        | 17   | 13        | 19   |
| Shared facilities   | 43                            | 44   | 6         | 9    | 10        | 14   |
| Other unimproved    | 27                            | 25   | 61        | 66   | 57        | 60   |
| Open defecation     | 2                             | 2    | 22        | 8    | 20        | 7    |

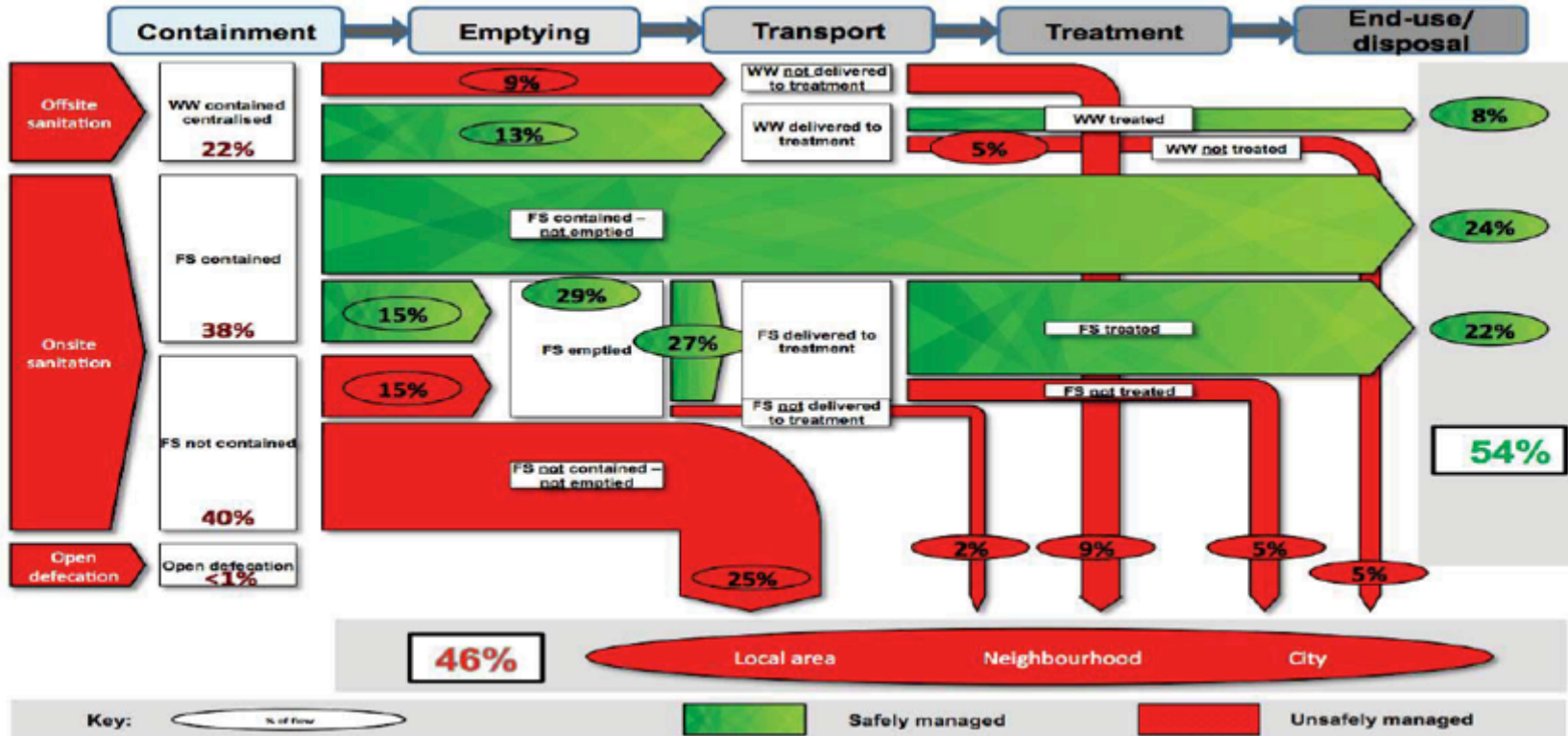
Source: WHO/UNICEF JMP, 2015

## Target 7.C:

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation

# Shit Flow Diagram

Kampala, Uganda, 06 June 2016  
Desk based assessment



Note: Percentages do not add up to 100 due to rounding

SDG baselines

## 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

### Data requested for calculating SDG baseline estimates

These 2 page data request forms specify the information required by the JMP in order to calculate baseline estimates for each of the SDG indicators.

- 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

The following supplementary materials provide further explanation of indicator definitions and data sources, and tools for data analysis and visualization. These materials are for reference only and are not required for completion of the data request forms.

### 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

sustainable sanitation alliance

sustainable sanitation alliance

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The mission

Knowledge hub

Community

Collective learning

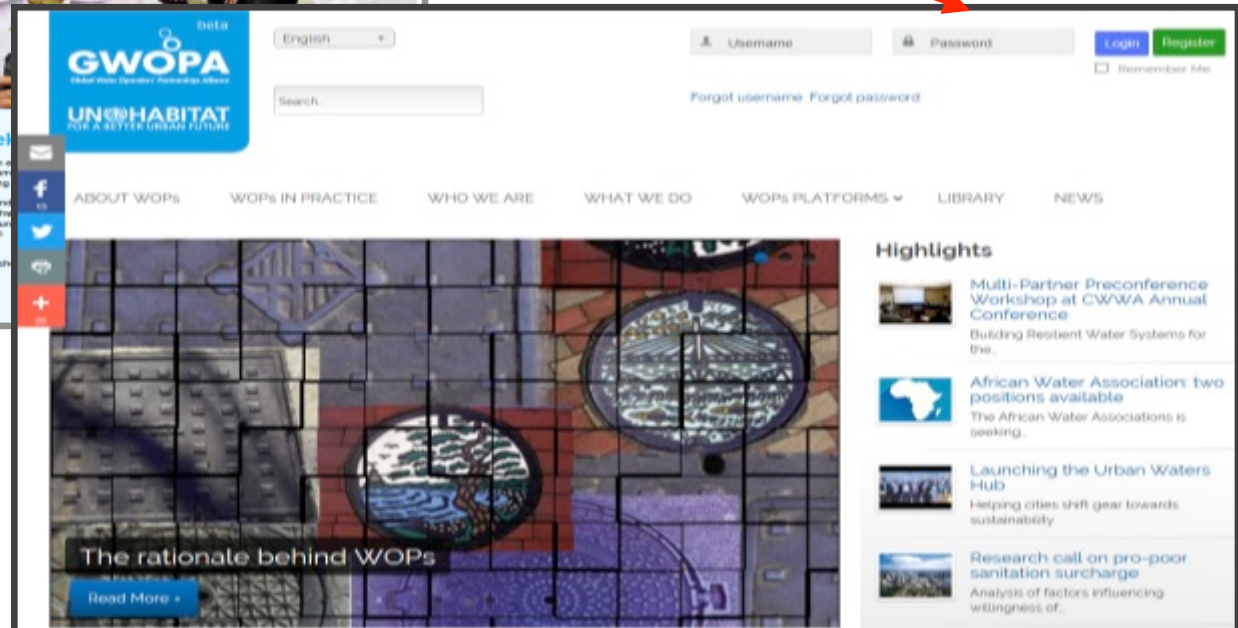
The Sustainable Sanitation Alliance (SuSanA) is an open international alliance with members who share a common vision on sustainable sanitation and are dedicated to understanding viable and sustainable sanitation solutions. It links on the ground experiences with an engaged community made up of practitioners, policy makers, researchers, and academics from different levels with the aim of promoting innovation and best practices in policy, programming and implementation.



# Zusammenarbeit in der Praxis



*Noch nicht in Gespräch*



<http://www.solidariteausuisse.ch/home/>

<http://gwopa.org/en/>

# Zwei Hindernisse zu überwinden

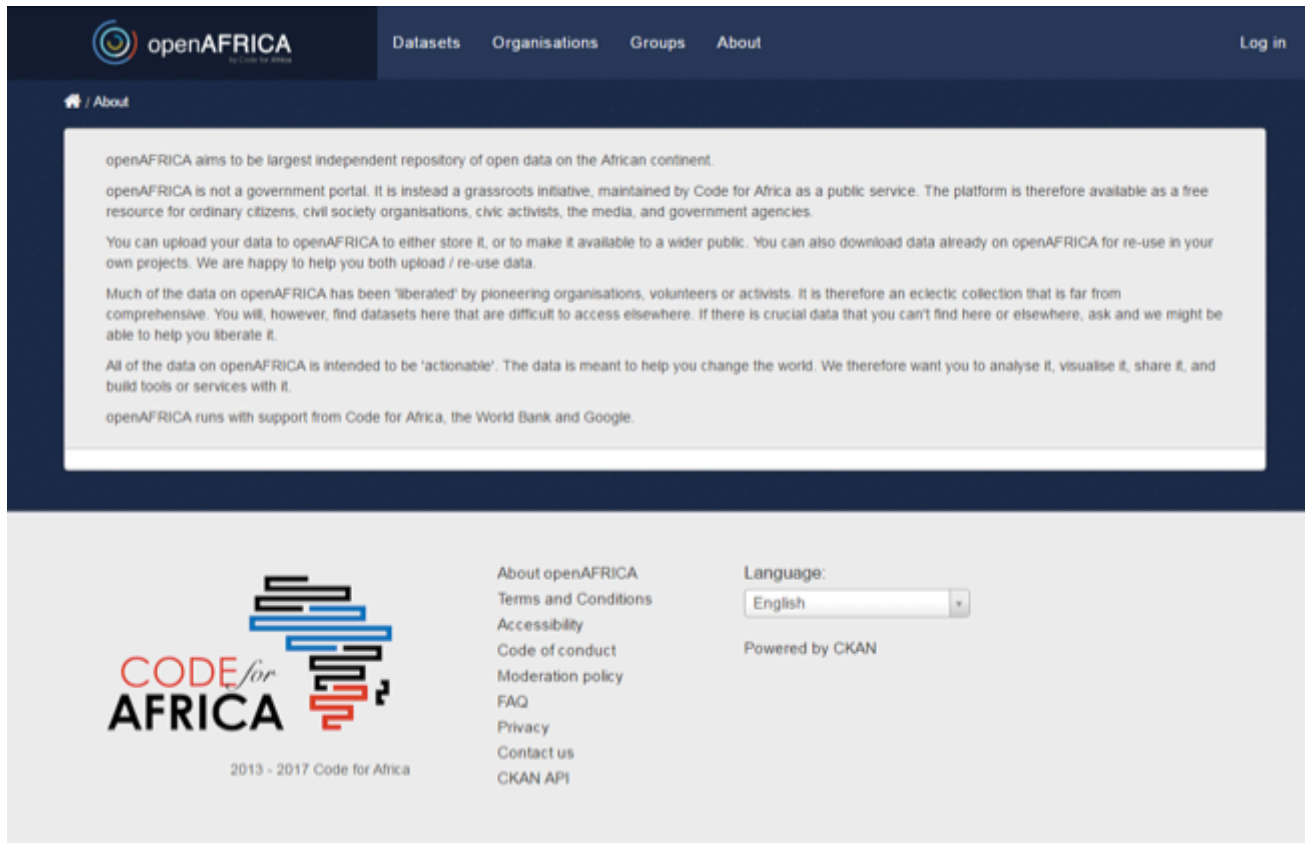


Informationsüberlastung



Besitzverhältnisse

# Ein wichtiges Beispiel: Open Africa



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openAFRICA aims to be largest independent repository of open data on the African continent.

openAFRICA is not a government portal. It is instead a grassroots initiative, maintained by Code for Africa as a public service. The platform is therefore available as a free resource for ordinary citizens, civil society organisations, civic activists, the media, and government agencies.

You can upload your data to openAFRICA to either store it, or to make it available to a wider public. You can also download data already on openAFRICA for re-use in your own projects. We are happy to help you both upload / re-use data.

Much of the data on openAFRICA has been 'liberated' by pioneering organisations, volunteers or activists. It is therefore an eclectic collection that is far from comprehensive. You will, however, find datasets here that are difficult to access elsewhere. If there is crucial data that you can't find here or elsewhere, ask and we might be able to help you liberate it.

All of the data on openAFRICA is intended to be 'actionable'. The data is meant to help you change the world. We therefore want you to analyse it, visualise it, share it, and build tools or services with it.

openAFRICA runs with support from Code for Africa, the World Bank and Google.

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Language:

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# Die Integration und Umsetzung des Wissens werden gebraucht



[http://www.unwater.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/unwater\\_new/docs/SDG%206%20targets%20and%20global%20indicators\\_2016-07-19.pdf](http://www.unwater.org/fileadmin/user_upload/unwater_new/docs/SDG%206%20targets%20and%20global%20indicators_2016-07-19.pdf)

## Herausforderungen

- Informationsfluss und Verfügbarkeit zu leiten
- Das vorhandene Wissen umzusetzen

## Empfehlungen

- Wissen als ein öffentliches Gut verstehen
- Offenes Wissen fördern

**Vielen Dank für Ihre Aufmerksamkeit**



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