Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene
SDG 6.1 and 6.2

Preparatory Meeting for the WAD Midterm Review
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Eng. Chris Cormency (UNICEF)
Dr. Rola Al-Emam (WHO)
UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>CUSTODIANS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</td>
<td>WHO, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water</td>
<td>WHO, UNICEF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated</td>
<td>WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<td>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</td>
<td>FAO</td>
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<td>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
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<td>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</td>
<td>UNECE, UNESCO</td>
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<td>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</td>
<td>UNEP, Ramsar</td>
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<td>6.1.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan</td>
<td>WHO, OECD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management</td>
<td>WHO, OECD</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Achieving global SDG targets by 2030 will require a 4x increase in current rates of progress.
### 6.1.1 Drinking water

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAFELY MANAGED</td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source that is accessible on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC</td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMITED</td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source, for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a round trip, including queuing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIMPROVED</td>
<td>Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SURFACE WATER</td>
<td>Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 25** SDG ladder for drinking water services

**Note:** Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.
Drinking water service coverage in the Arab region 2015-2020
Use of safely managed and basic drinking water services in the Arab region in 2020

48 Million people lack basic drinking water services (3/4 in rural areas)
## 6.2.1a Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAFELY MANAGED</td>
<td>Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed of in situ or removed and treated off-site</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC</td>
<td>Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMITED</td>
<td>Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNIMPROVED</td>
<td>Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPEN DEFECATION</td>
<td>Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sanitation service coverage in the Arab region 2015-2020

- **Global**
  - Open defecation: 10 (2015), 6 (2020)
  - Unimproved: 10 (2015), 8 (2020)

- **Arab region**
  - Unimproved: 8 (2015), 8 (2020)
  - Basic: 44 (2015), 50 (2020)

- **Urban**
  - Open defecation: 3 (2015), 4 (2020)
  - Basic: 48 (2015), 50 (2020)

- **Rural**
  - Basic: 68 (2015), 71 (2020)
Use of safely managed and basic sanitation services in the Arab region in 2020

71 Million people lack basic sanitation services (3/4 in rural areas)
### 6.2.1b Hygiene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BASIC</td>
<td>Availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIMITED</td>
<td>Availability of a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO FACILITY</td>
<td>No handwashing facility at home</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure 72: SDG service ladder for hygiene*
Hygiene service coverage in the Arab region 2015-2020

- Global
  - 2015: 67% Basic, 71% Limited, 23% No facility
  - 2020: 71% Basic, 68% Limited, 9% No facility

- Arab region
  - 2015: 82% Basic, 12% Limited, 6% No facility
  - 2020: 90% Basic, 4% Limited, 0% No facility

- Urban
  - 2015: 88% Basic, 4% Limited, 0% No facility
  - 2020: 90% Basic, 3% Limited, 0% No facility

- Rural
  - 2015: 73% Basic, 18% Limited, 9% No facility
  - 2020: 82% Basic, 13% Limited, 5% No facility
Use of basic hygiene services in the Arab region in 2020

- Sudan: 13
- Somalia: 25
- Syrian Arab Republic: 83
- Tunisia: 84
- Algeria: 85
- Egypt: 90
- State of Palestine: 92
- Iraq: 97
- Oman: 97
Acceleration required to meet SDG targets in Arab countries

- **Basic drinking water**
- **Safely managed drinking water**
- **No open defecation**
- **Basic sanitation**
- **Safely managed sanitation**
- **Basic hygiene**

Graphs showing the progress towards SDG targets for water, sanitation, and hygiene in Arab countries.
JMP country consultations

• Guidance note to facilitate country consultations
• Input from relevant national authorities
  – NSOs, MoW, MoH, MoE, regulator, other
• Country review of JMP country file
  – Is the it missing any relevant national data sources?
  – Are the data sources used considered reliable?
  – Is the interpretation/classification of national data correct?
• Provide feedback via info@washdata.org
  – Just finished consultation: Schools and Health Care Facilities
    • Publications expected Q2/Q3 this year
  – Next consultation is Q4 2022 for Household access
Thank you

https://washdata.org/