

# Progress on household drinking water, sanitation and hygiene: five years into the SDGs



## UN Water SDG 6 Progress Webinar

Monday 20th September 2021

10am-12pm CEST (Europe, Middle East, Asia), 3-5pm CEST (LAC, Africa)

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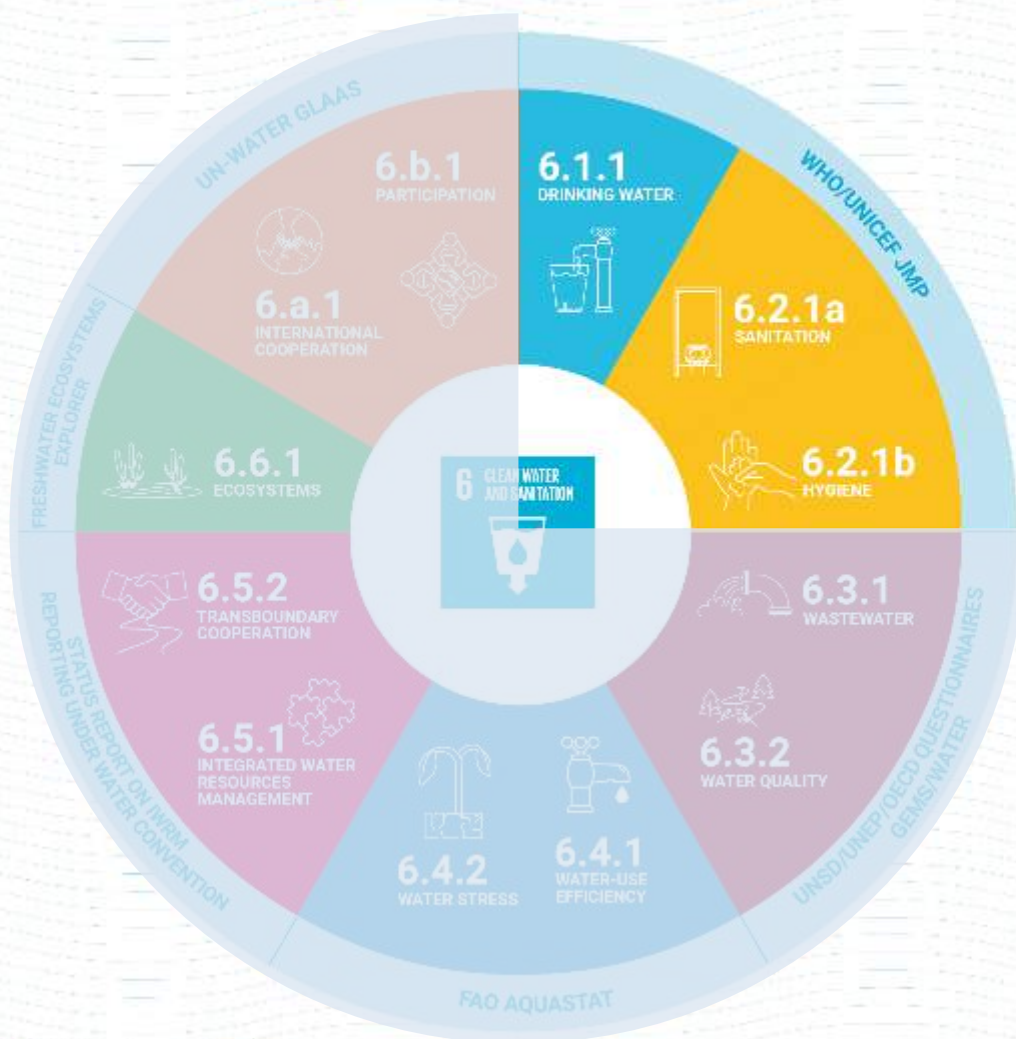
[washdata.org](http://washdata.org); [sdg6data.org](http://sdg6data.org)



# Agenda



Time	Agenda item
00-10	Introduction and background
10-25	1. Drinking water services
25-40	➤ Discussion and Q&A
40-55	2. Sanitation services
55-70	➤ Discussion and Q&A
70-80	3. Hygiene services
80-90	➤ Discussion and Q&A
90-100	4. Menstrual health
100-115	➤ Concluding discussion and wrap up
115-120	Close

# UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6



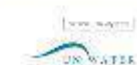
INDICATORS	CUSTODIANS
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	WHO, UNICEF
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	WHO, UNICEF
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	UNEP
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	FAO
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	FAO
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	UNEP
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	UNECE, UNESCO
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	UNEP, Ramsar
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	WHO, OECD
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	WHO, OECD

# SDG global targets related to WASH

	SDG global targets	SDG global indicators
	<b>6.1</b> By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1 Proportion of population using <b>safely managed drinking water services</b>
	<b>6.2</b> 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 Proportion of population using (a) <b>safely managed sanitation services</b> and (b) a <b>hand-washing facility with soap and water</b>  Additional indicator for SDG 6.2: <b>Proportion of population practising open defecation</b>
	<b>1.4</b> By 2030, ensure all men and women, in particular the poor and vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources as well as access to basic services...	1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (including access to <b>basic drinking water, basic sanitation and basic handwashing facilities</b> )
	<b>4.a</b> Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	4.a.1 Proportion of <b>schools</b> with access to.... (e) <b>basic drinking water</b> , (f) <b>single-sex basic sanitation facilities</b> , and (g) <b>basic handwashing facilities</b>
	<b>3.8</b> Achieve universal health coverage (UHC), including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health care services, and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	[Proportion of <b>health care facilities with basic WASH services</b> ]



Monitoring water and sanitation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development  
Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6



# Localizing SDG targets and indicators

**Paragraph 55.** The Sustainable Development Goals and targets are integrated and indivisible, global in nature and universally applicable, taking into account different national realities, capacities and levels of development and respecting national policies and priorities.

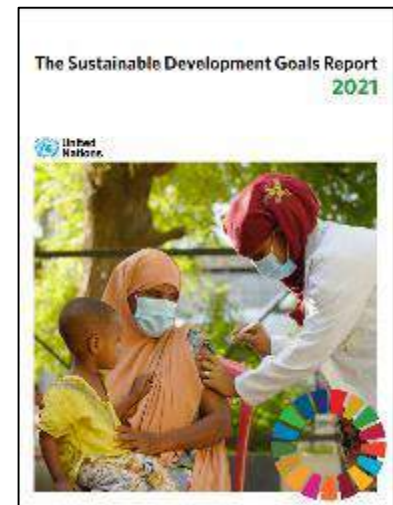
Targets are defined as aspirational and global, with each Government setting its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition but taking into account national circumstances.

Each Government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies. It is important to recognize the link between sustainable development and other relevant ongoing processes in the economic, social and environmental fields.

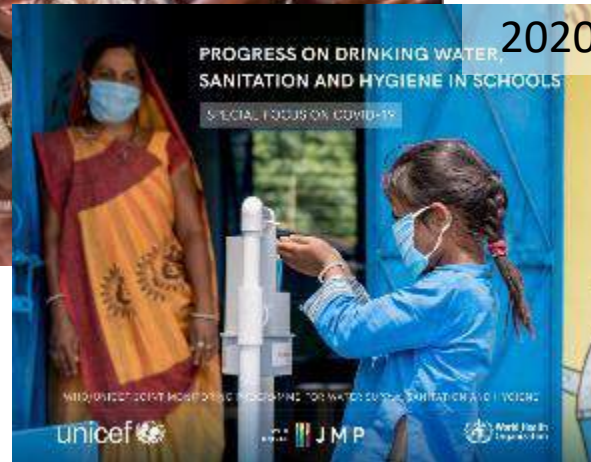
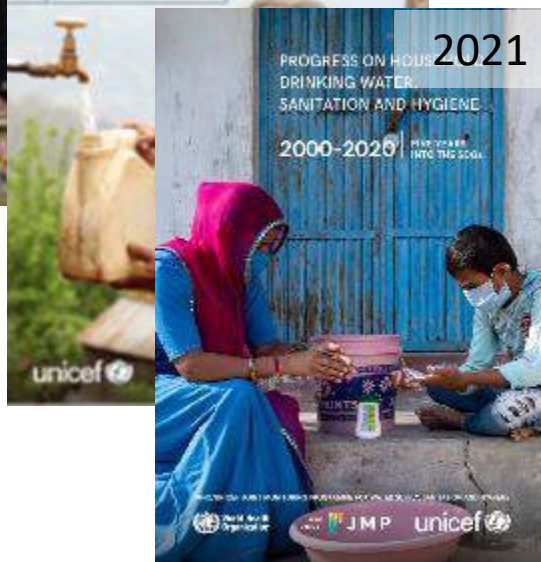


# Custodian agencies

- Custodian agencies are expected to:
  - Maintain global databases
  - Lead methodological work and develop standards
  - Contribute to statistical capacity building
  - Establish mechanisms for compilation and verification of national data
  - Provide internationally comparable data and narrative to UNSD for global SDG database and annual SDG progress report



# JMP progress updates



# JMP core questions



JMP 2018 Core Questions for Household Surveys

- English 1.73 MB
- Français 2.23 MB
- Español 1.36 MB
- Русский 1.84 MB



Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Schools in the Sustainable Development Goals

- English 1,000.43 KB
- Français 2.56 MB
- Español 1.47 MB
- Русский 1.92 MB
- العربية 783.66 KB



Core questions and indicators for monitoring WASH in Health Care Facilities in the Sustainable Development Goals

- English 1.82 MB
- Français 869.48 KB
- Español 8.62 MB
- Русский 780.36 KB
- العربية 918.87 KB



# JMP country files

	Household	School	Health Care Facilities
Kazakhstan	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>		
Kyrgyzstan	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>
Maldives	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>
Nepal	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>
Pakistan	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>
Sri Lanka	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>
Tajikistan	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>
Turkmenistan	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>		<a href="#">Country file</a>
Uzbekistan	<a href="#">Country file</a> <a href="#">Inequalities</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>	<a href="#">Country file</a>

World Health Organization WHO UNICEF JMP unicef

## Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene

Estimates on the use of water, sanitation and hygiene in  
**Turkmenistan**

Updated July 2021

Follow the links below to find the following information:

**JMP Estimates:**

- Water, sanitation and hygiene ladders
- Safely managed services
- Trends in basic water, sanitation and hygiene Estimates (2000-2020)

**Data inputs:**

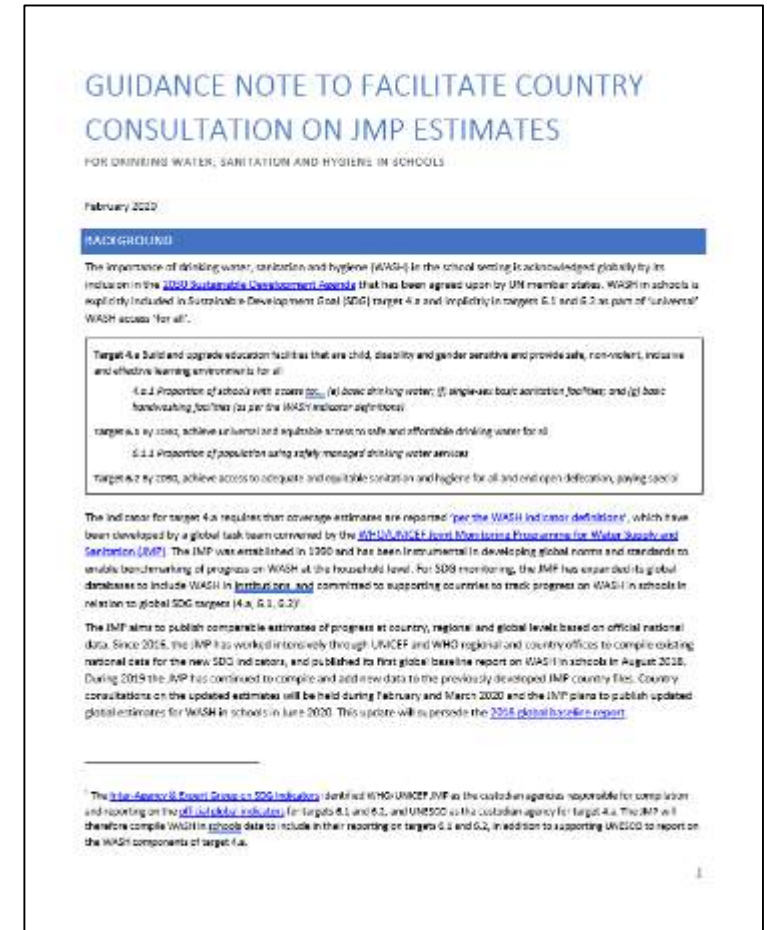
- Data Summary
- Water Data
- Sanitation Data
- Wastewater Data
- Hygiene Data
- Menstrual Health Data
- Population

<https://washdata.org/data/downloads>



# JMP country consultations

- Guidance note to facilitate country consultations
  - English, French, Spanish & Russian
- Identify relevant national authorities
  - NSOs, MoW, MoH, MoE, regulator, other
- Seek technical feedback on JMP country file
  - Is 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](mailto:info@washdata.org)
  - **Consultation on Schools and Health Care Facilities in Nov/Dec 2021**
  - Finalisation of estimates in Feb/March 2022
  - Publication of JMP progress updates in June/July 2022



# JMP 2021 progress report



National data sources used for the JMP 2021 progress report

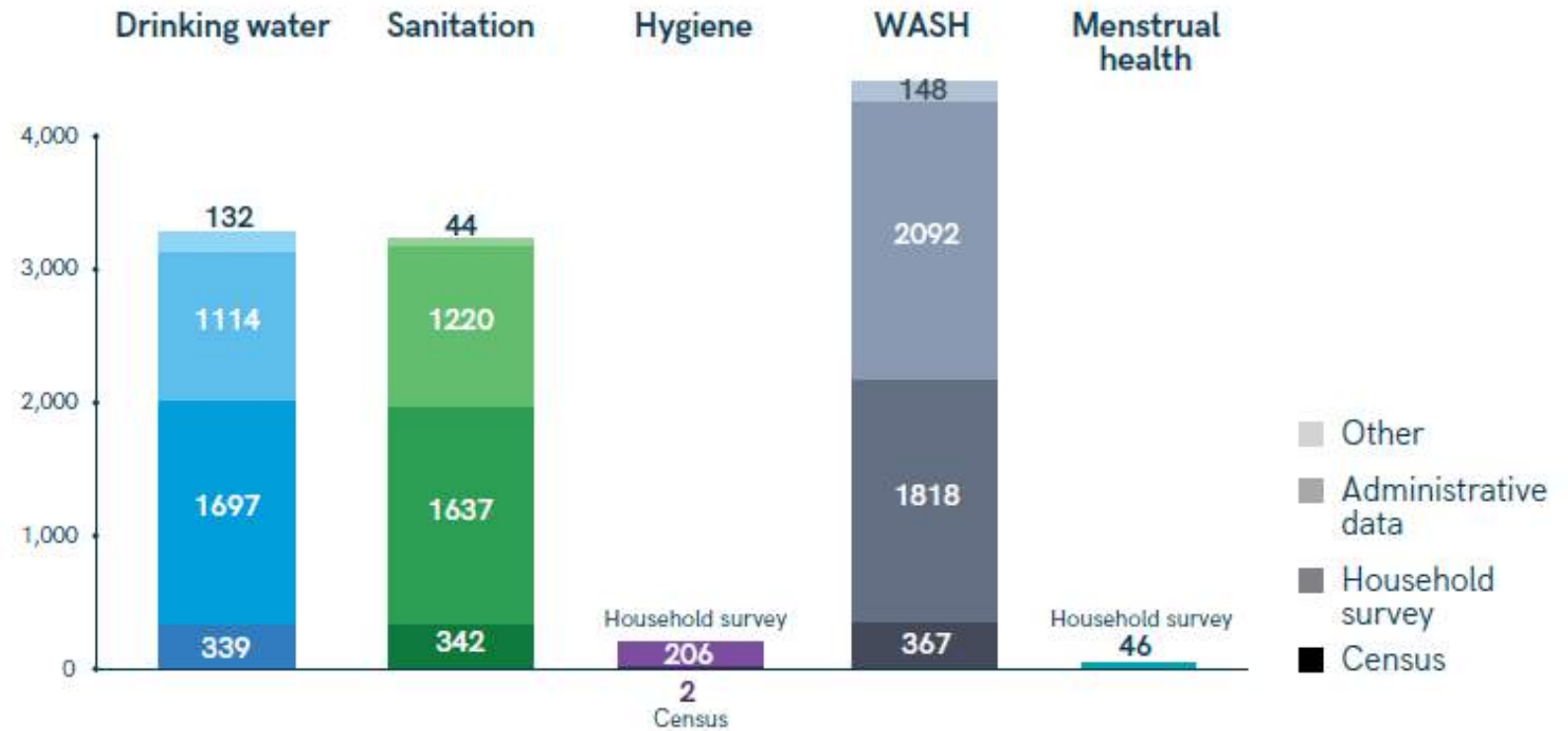


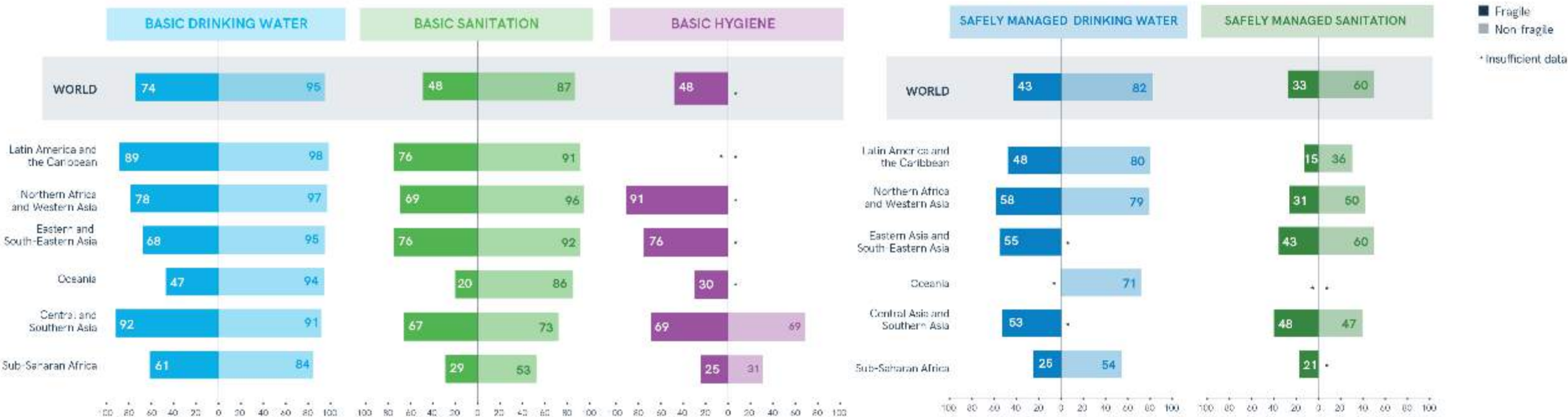
FIGURE A1 Number of data sources used in JMP 2021 report

<https://washdata.org/report/jmp-2021-wash-households>

# Achieving global SDG targets by 2030 will require a 4x increase in current rates of progress



# People living in fragile contexts have much lower service levels in all regions



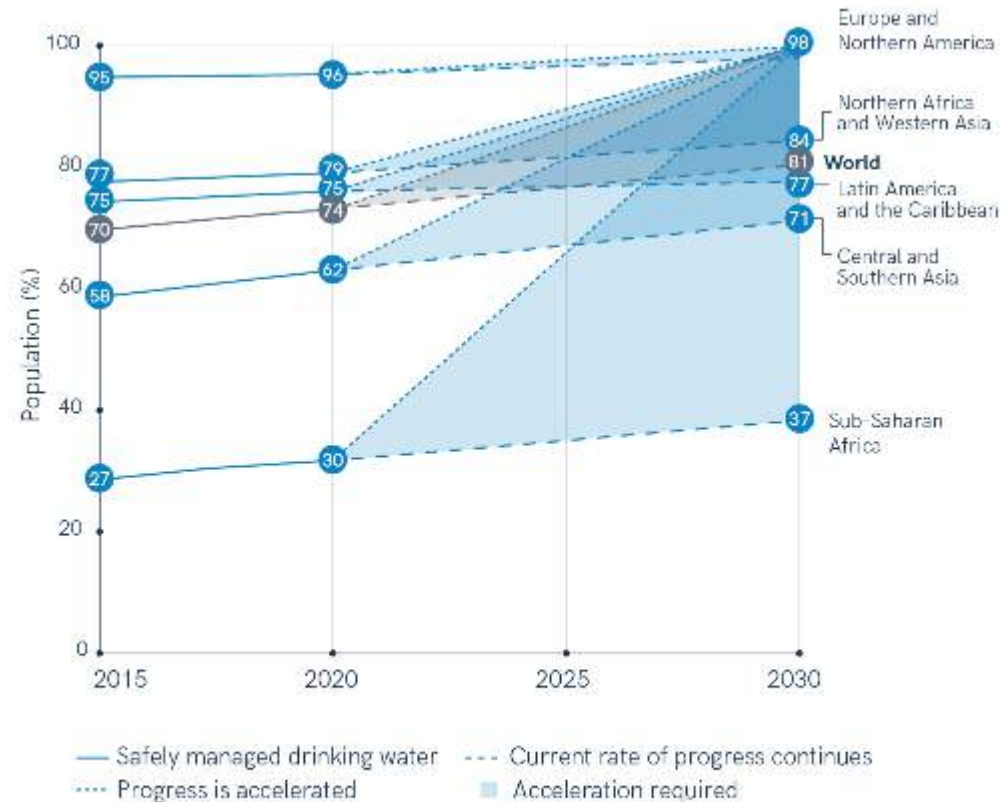
# 6.1.1 Drinking water

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

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

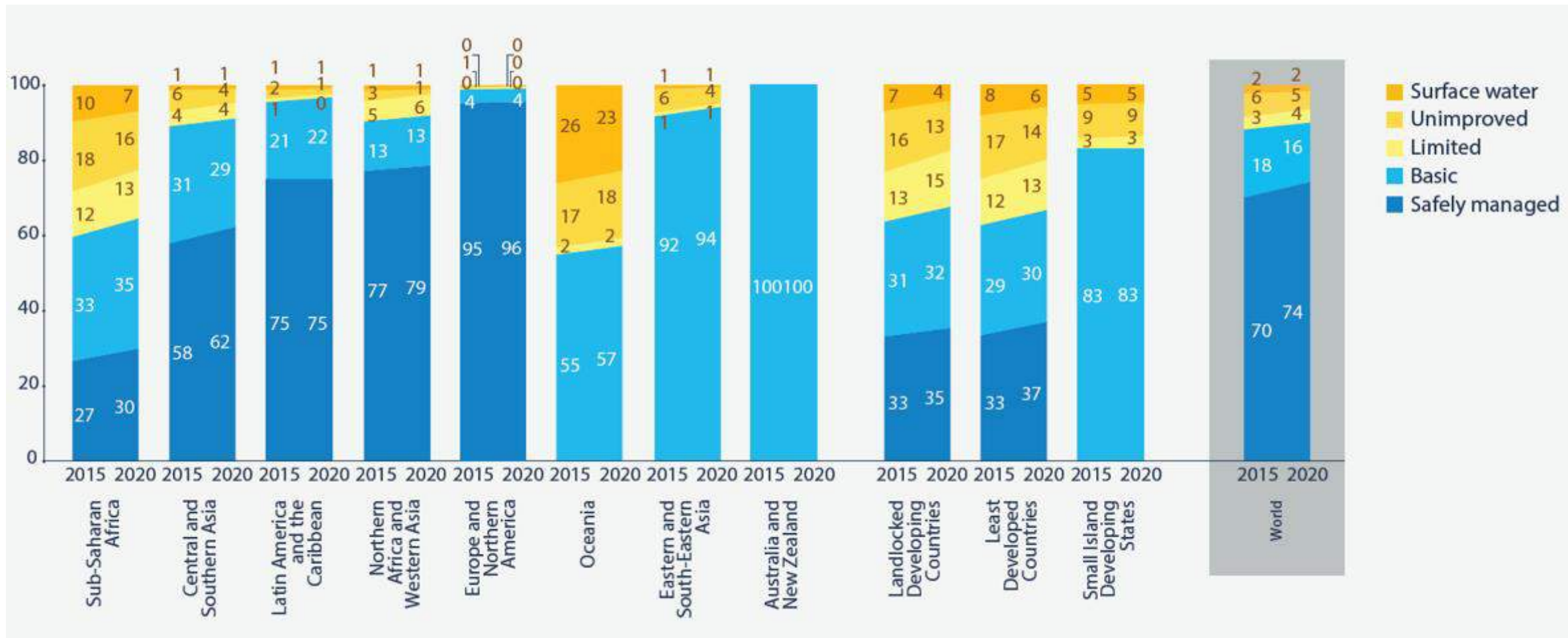
**Note:** Improved sources include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

# The world is not on track to achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water services by 2030



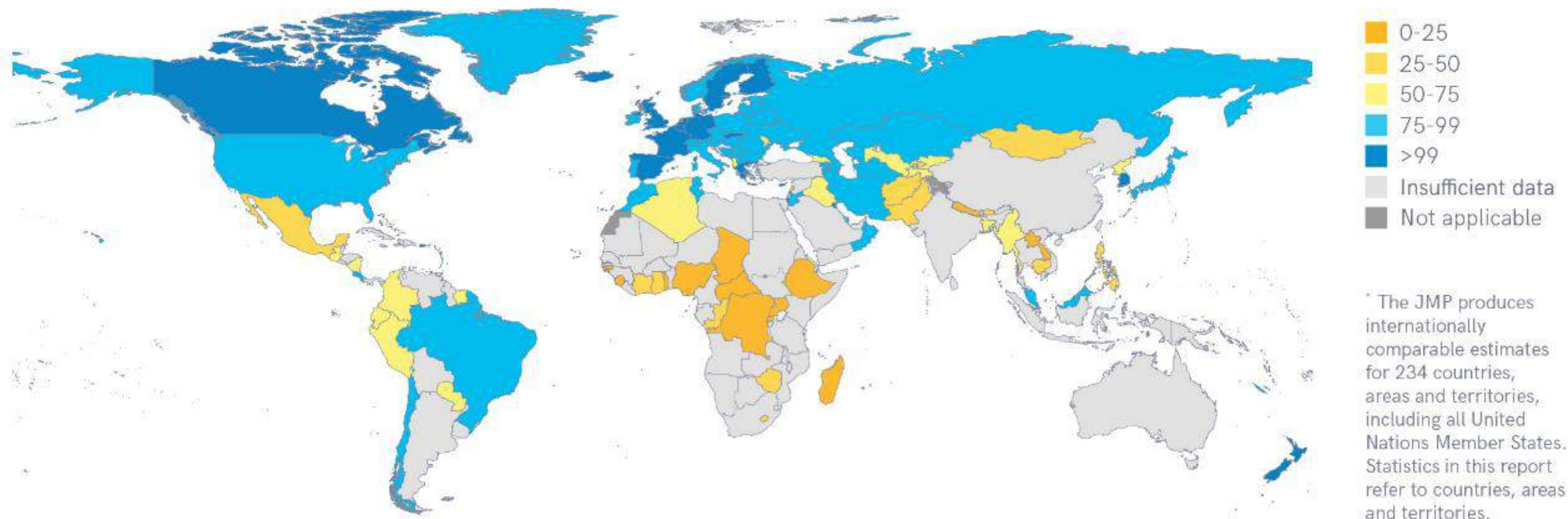
**FIGURE 28** Progress in safely managed drinking water services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to reach universal coverage by 2030, by SDG region

# Progress on household drinking water services 2015-2020

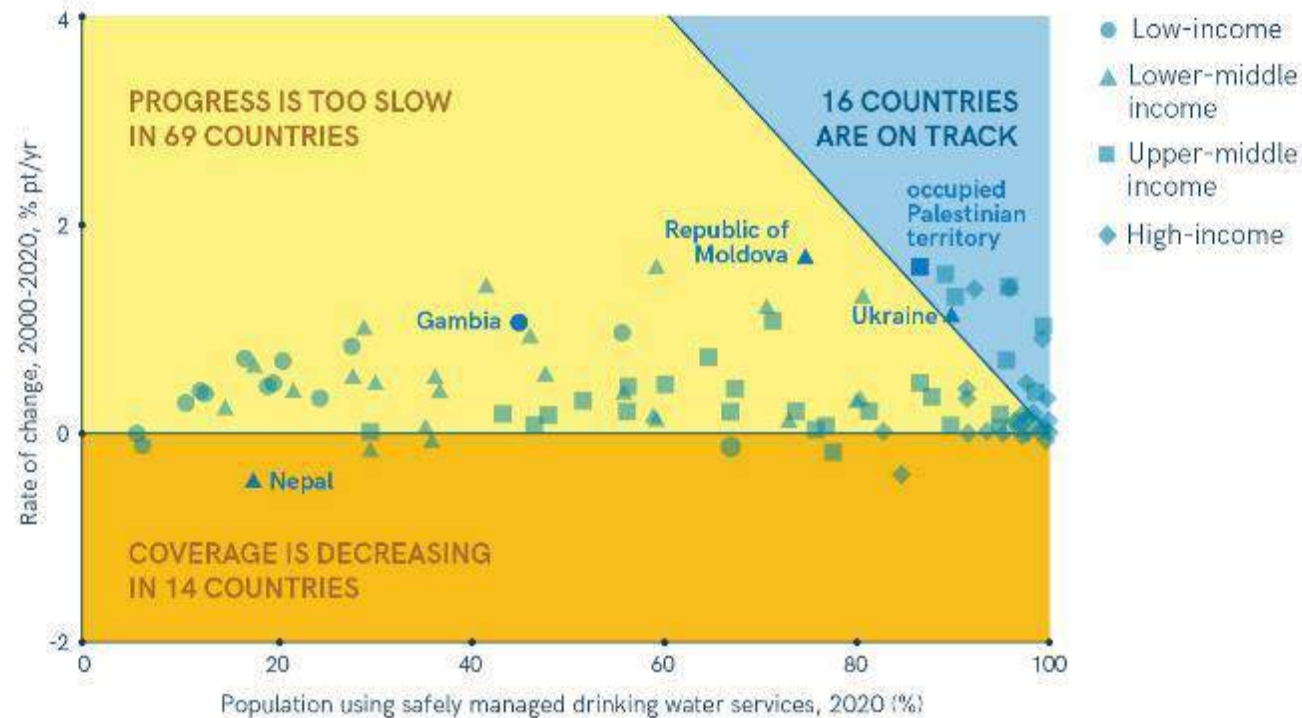




# 138 countries had estimates for safely managed services in 2020



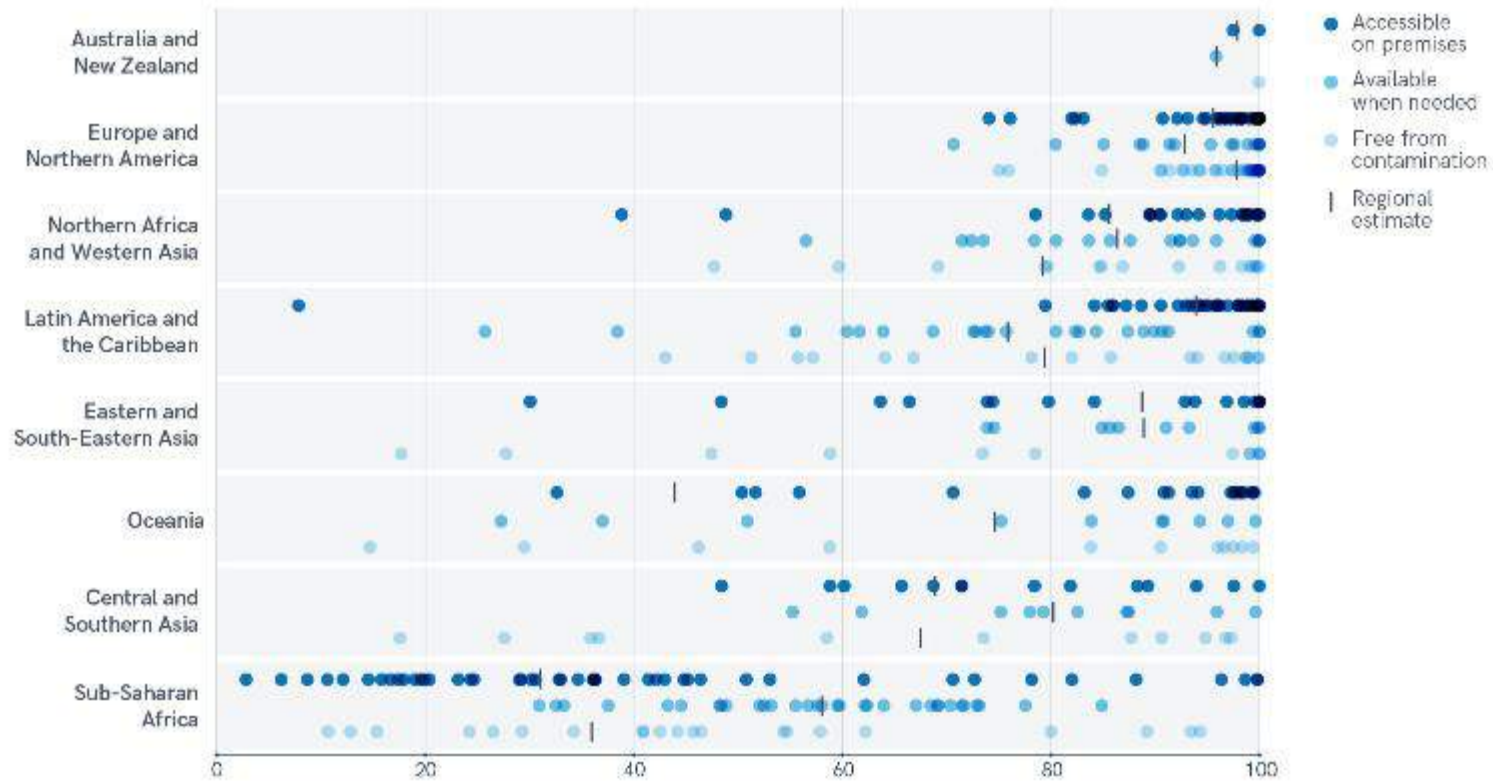
# Only 16 out of 99 countries are on track to achieve universal (>99%) safely managed drinking by 2030



**FIGURE 30** Progress towards universal safely managed services, 2000-2020, among countries with <99% coverage in 2020, by income

Note: This figure does not include 30 countries with >99% coverage in 2020, or 10 countries with no estimates for rates of change.

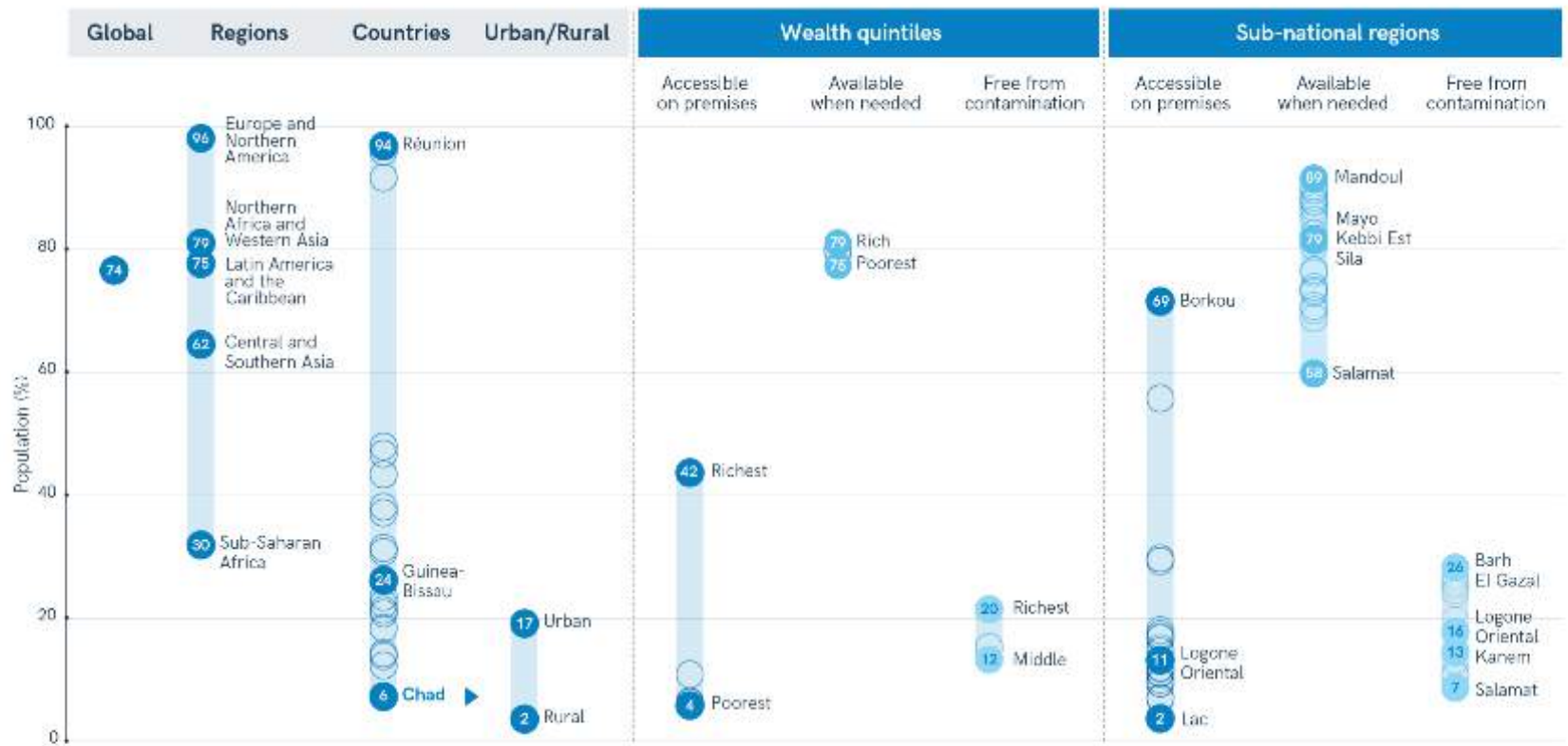
# Accessibility, availability and quality of drinking water varies widely between countries and regions



**FIGURE 32** Population using improved sources accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from contamination, by country and SDG region, 2020 (%)

Note: Some regions do not have enough data to produce a regional estimate.

# Disaggregated data reveal huge disparities in drinking water service levels between and within countries



**FIGURE 31** Inequalities in safely managed drinking water services and its elements, Chad, 2019

Note: Sub-national region and wealth quintile data are extracted from the Chad 2019 MICS. Other data are JMP 2021 estimates.

# Water quality testing in household surveys reveals high levels of faecal contamination in many countries

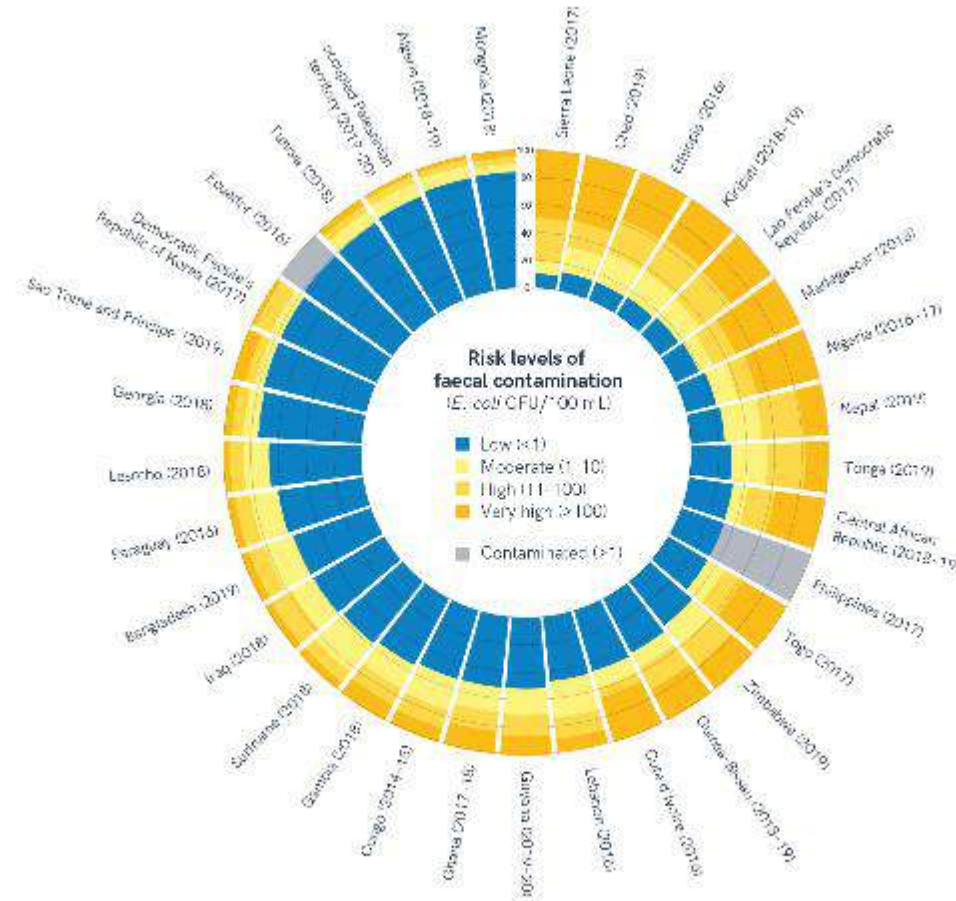


FIGURE 37 Population using drinking water sources by risk of faecal contamination, selected surveys, 2014-2020 (%)

# Since 2015, rates of progress on basic drinking water have varied widely between countries in SDG regions

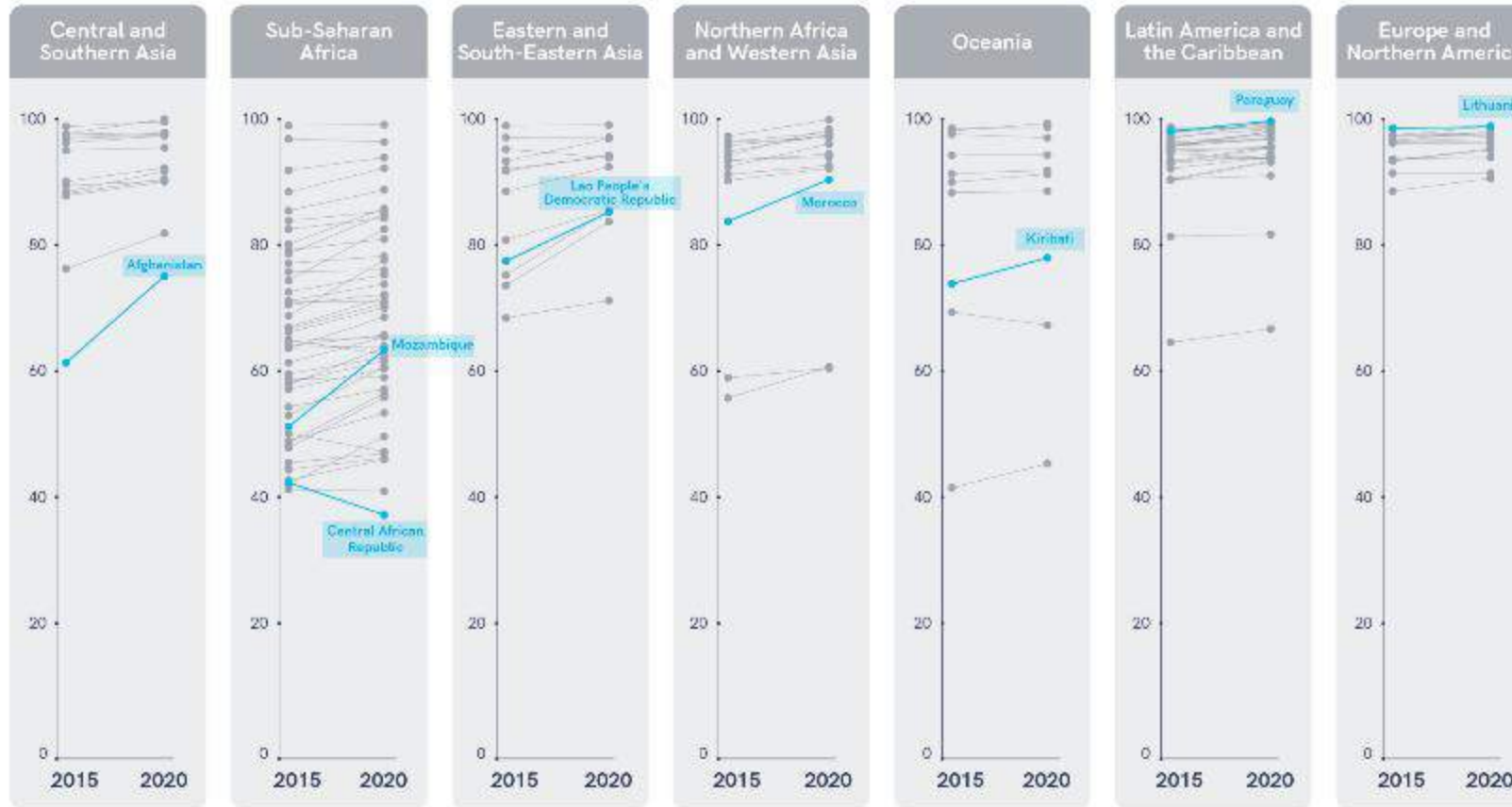


FIGURE 40 Proportion of the population using at least basic drinking water services, by country and SDG region, 2015-2020 (%)

# The ratio of richest to poorest highlights significant inequalities in coverage of basic water services

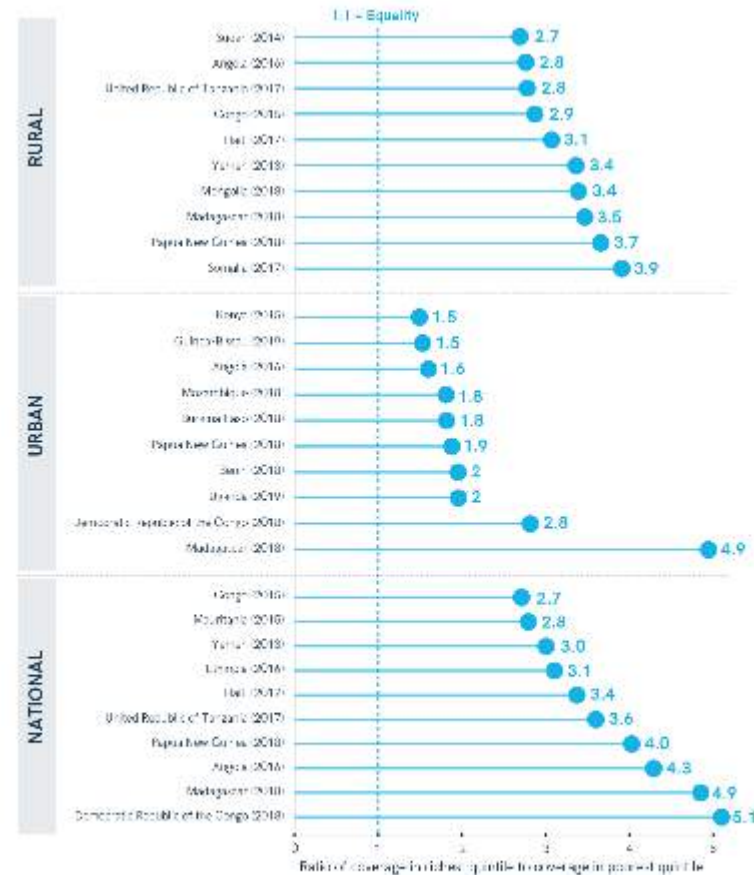


FIGURE 44 Ratio of at least basic drinking water coverage in richest to poorest wealth quintiles, selected surveys, 2014–2019

# Sub-Saharan Africa now accounts for half the global population without basic drinking water services

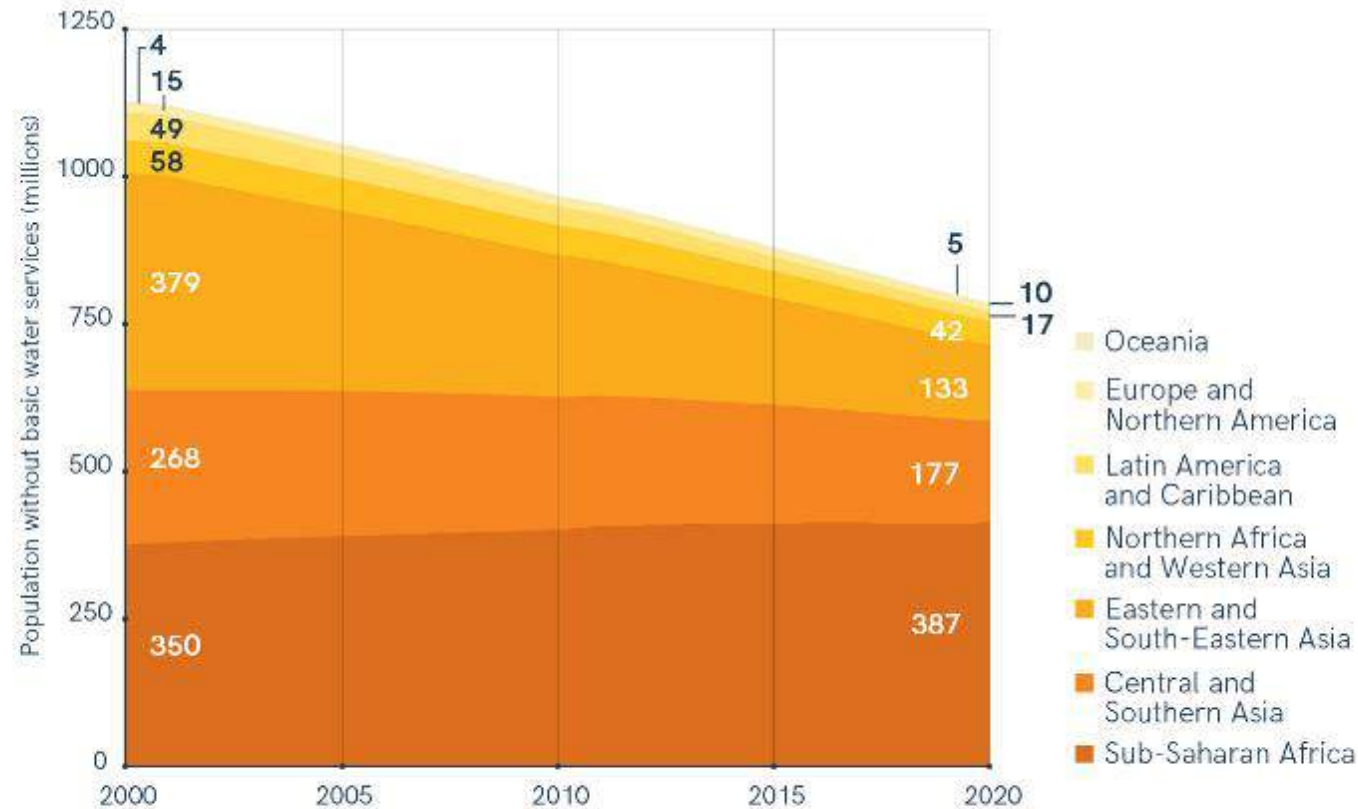


FIGURE 45 Population without basic drinking water services, by SDG region, 2000-2020 (millions)



# Discussion and Q&A

5 years into the SDGs, what progress have we made and what still needs to be done to strengthen national monitoring of SDG indicators for drinking water services?

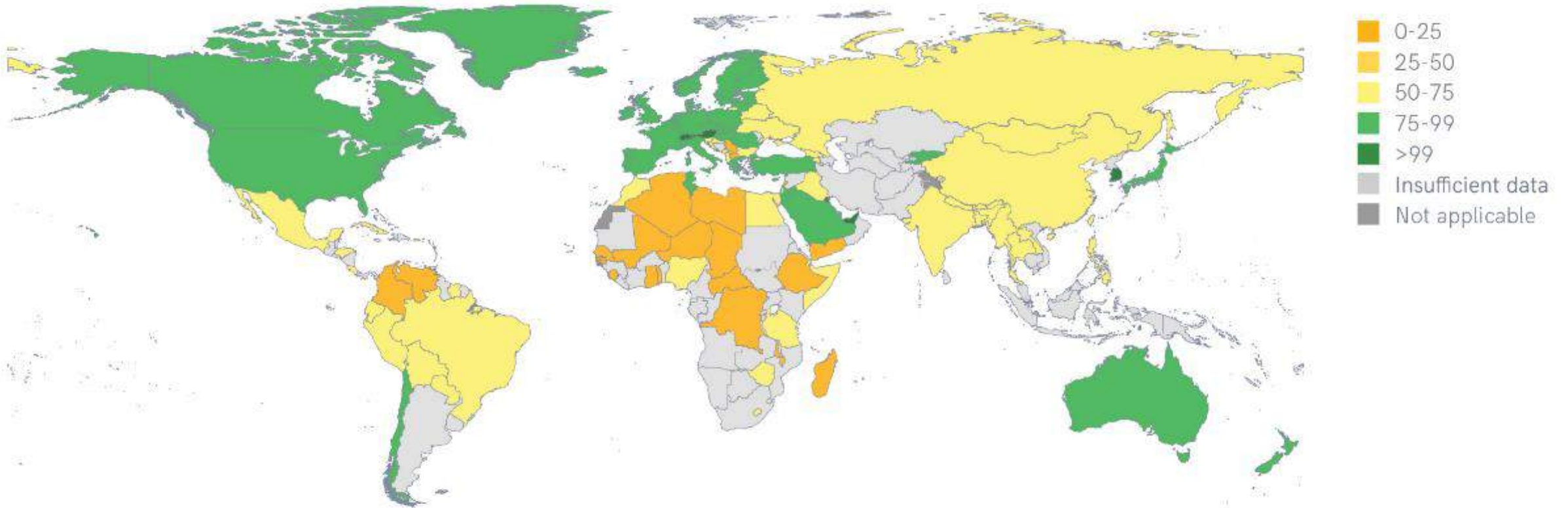
# 6.2.1a Sanitation

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
SAFELY MANAGED	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
BASIC	Use of improved facilities that are not shared with other households
LIMITED	Use of improved facilities that are shared with other households
UNIMPROVED	Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines
OPEN DEFEICATION	Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches or other open places, or with solid waste

FIGURE 49 SDG ladder for sanitation services

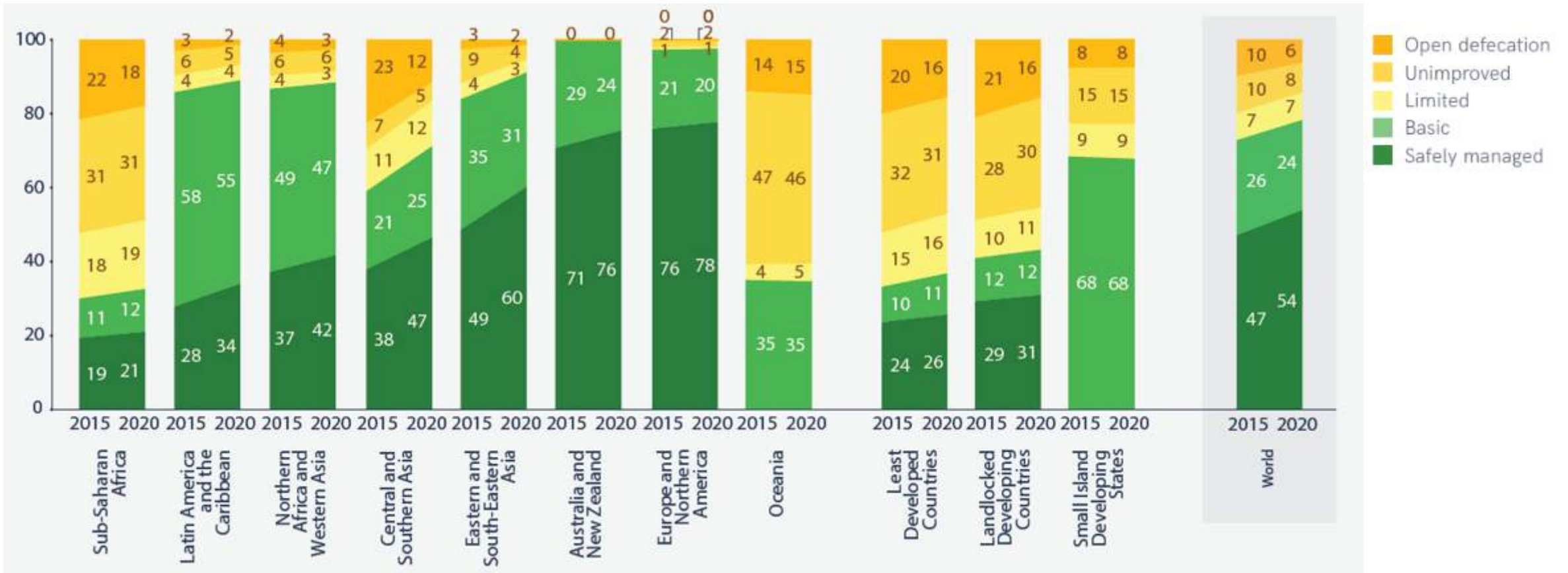
**Note:** Improved facilities include: flush/pour flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines; pit latrines with slabs (including ventilated pit latrines); and composting toilets.

# 120 countries had estimates for safely managed services in 2020

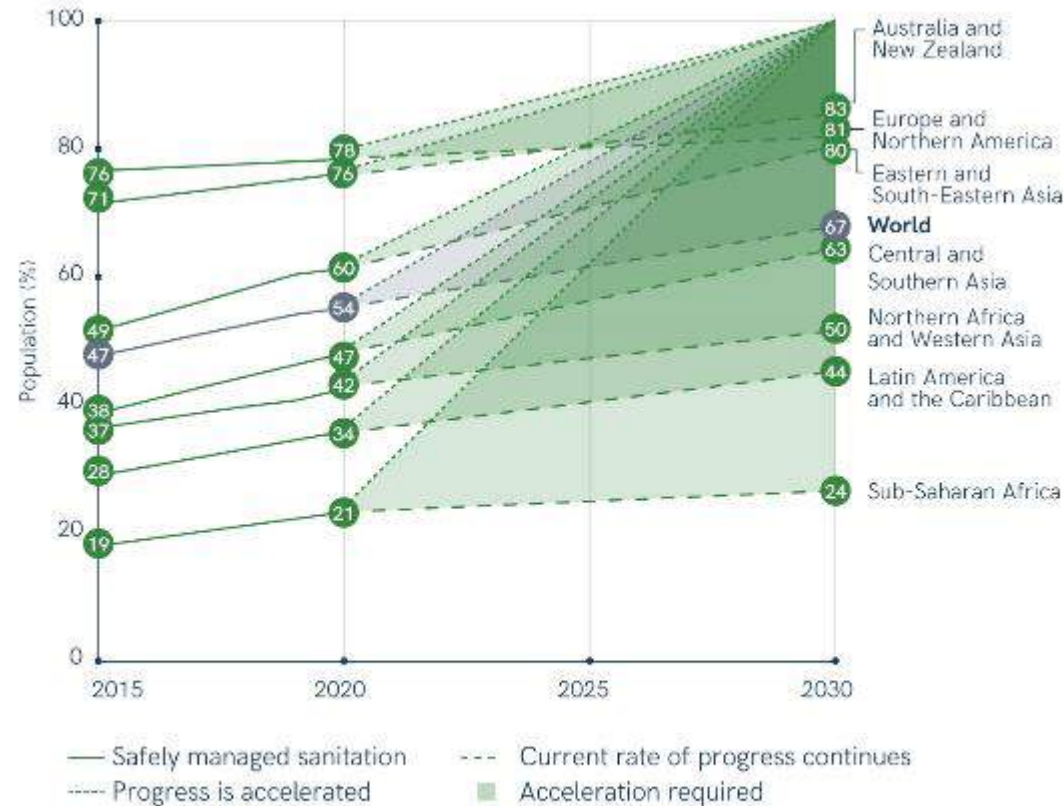


**FIGURE 7** Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, 2020 (%)

# Progress on household sanitation services 2015-2020



# No SDG region is on track to achieve universal access to safely managed sanitation by 2030



**FIGURE 53** Progress in safely managed sanitation services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to reach universal coverage by 2030

# Only 8 out of 109 countries are on track for universal coverage by 2030



**FIGURE 54** Progress towards universal access to safely managed sanitation, 2000-2020, among countries with <99% coverage in 2020, by income

**Note:** Does not include eight countries that already had universal (>99%) coverage in 2020, or three countries with no estimates for rates of change.

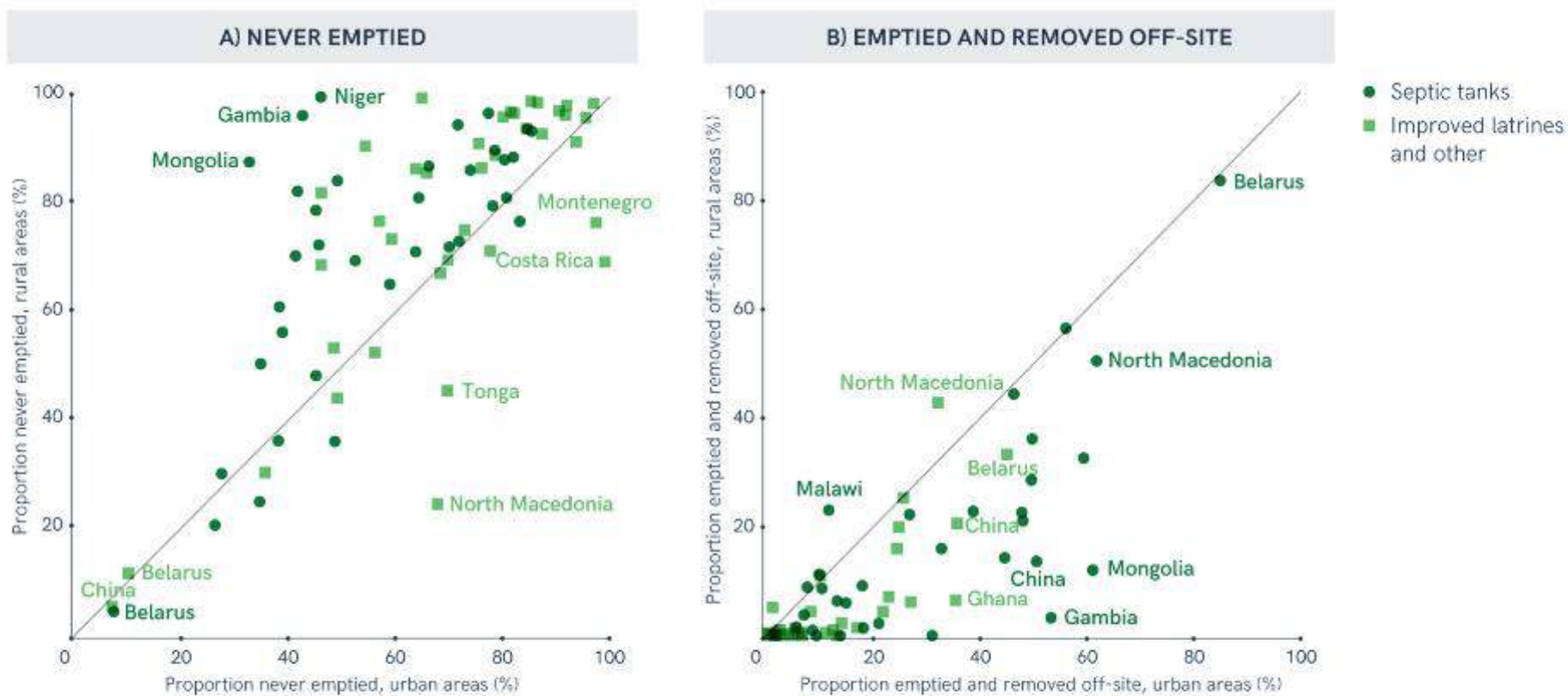
# The distribution of on-site and sewered sanitation varies widely by region



**FIGURE 56** National, urban and rural populations using on-site and sewered sanitation, by region, 2020 (%)

\*Disaggregated data unavailable for urban and rural areas

# Septic tanks and pit latrines are often not emptied, especially in rural areas



**FIGURE 58** Proportion of septic tanks and improved latrines that have never been emptied (A) or have been emptied and waste removed off-site (B), in urban and rural areas, 2017-2020



# Wastewater treatment varies widely by SDG region

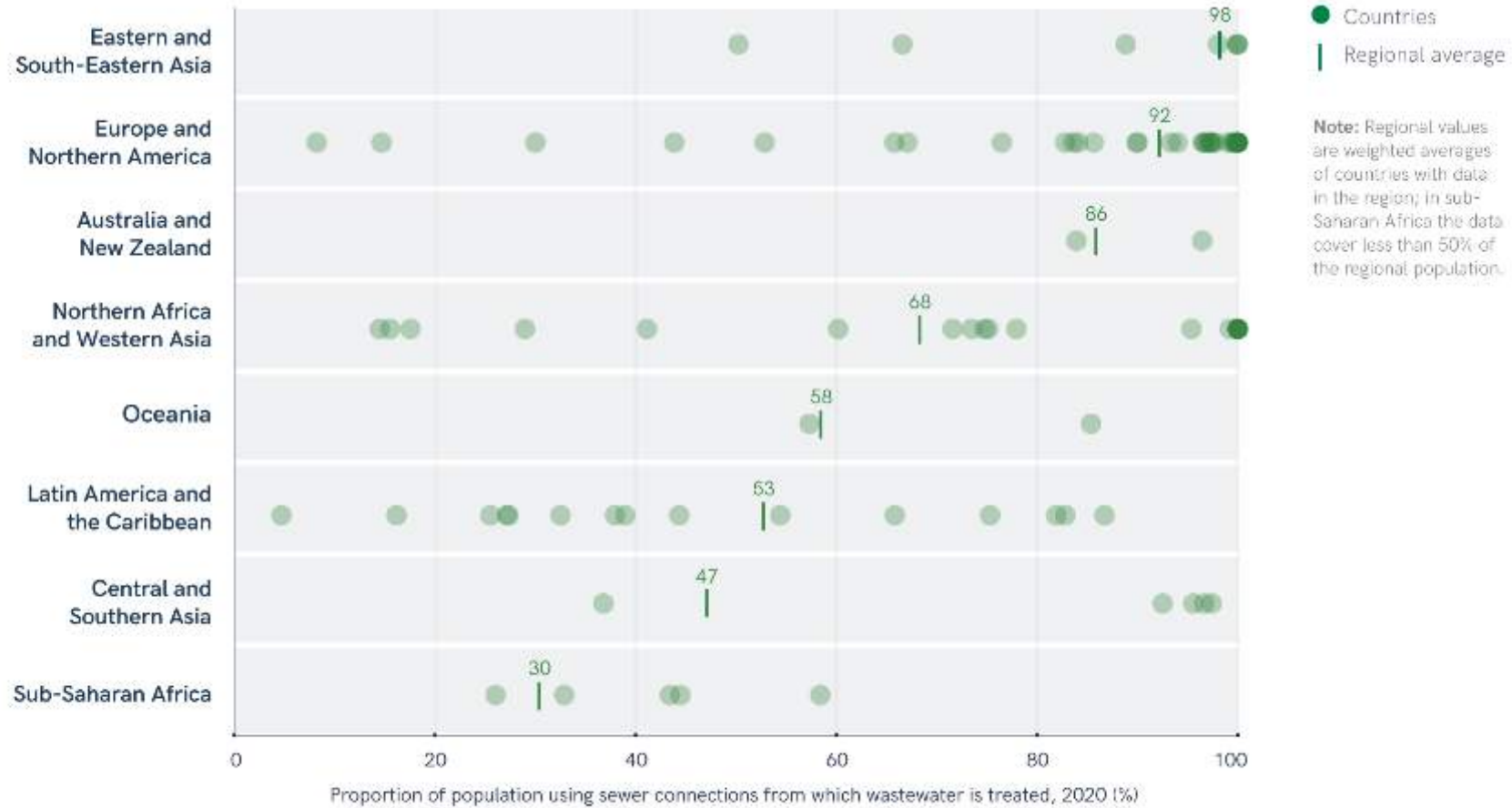


FIGURE 57 Population using sewer connections from which wastewater is treated, by SDG region and country, 2020 (%; n=103)

The number of people without basic sanitation services has decreased in all regions except for sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania

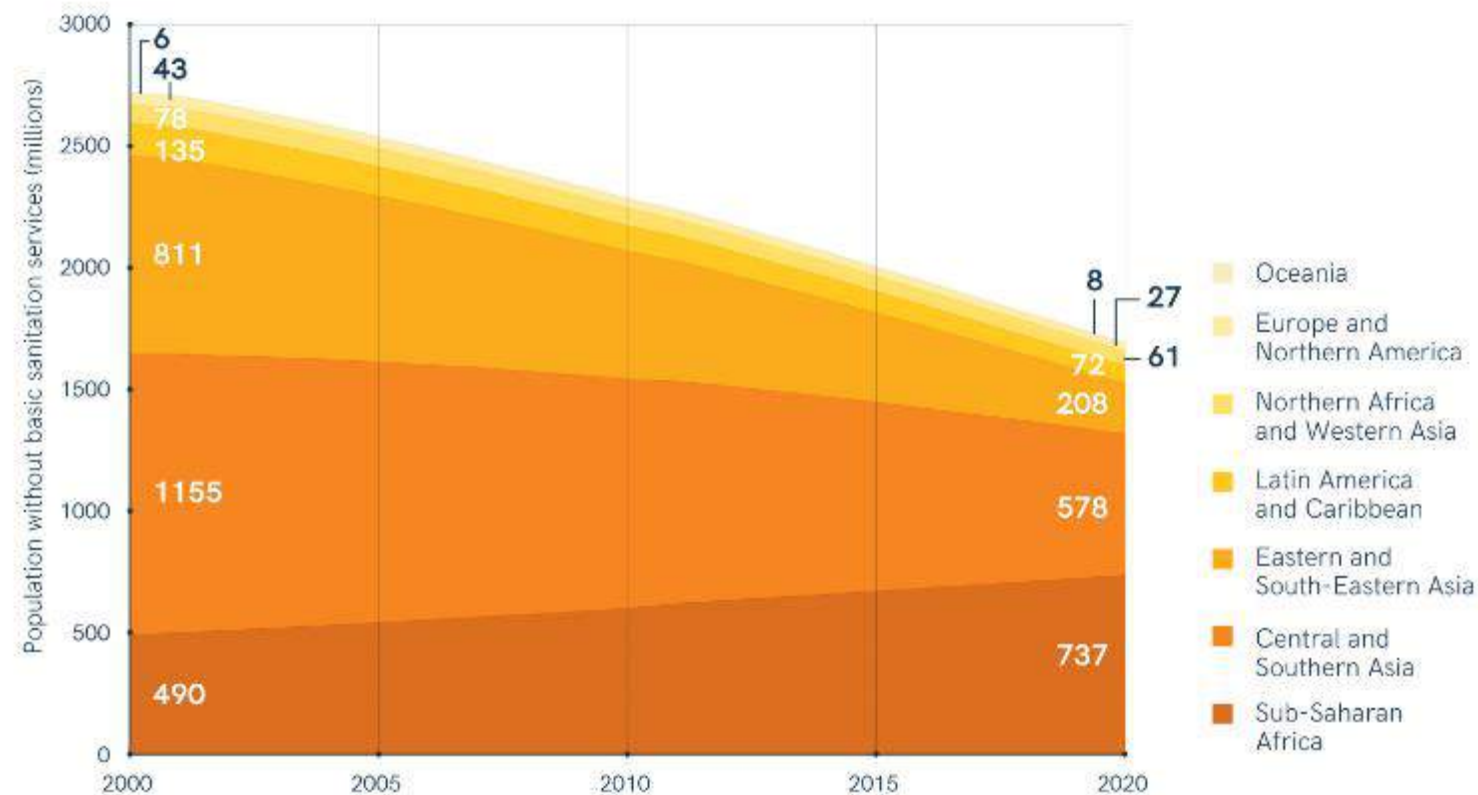


FIGURE 61 Population without basic sanitation services by SDG region, 2000-2020 (millions)

# In 55 countries, more than 5% of the population still practised open defecation in 2020

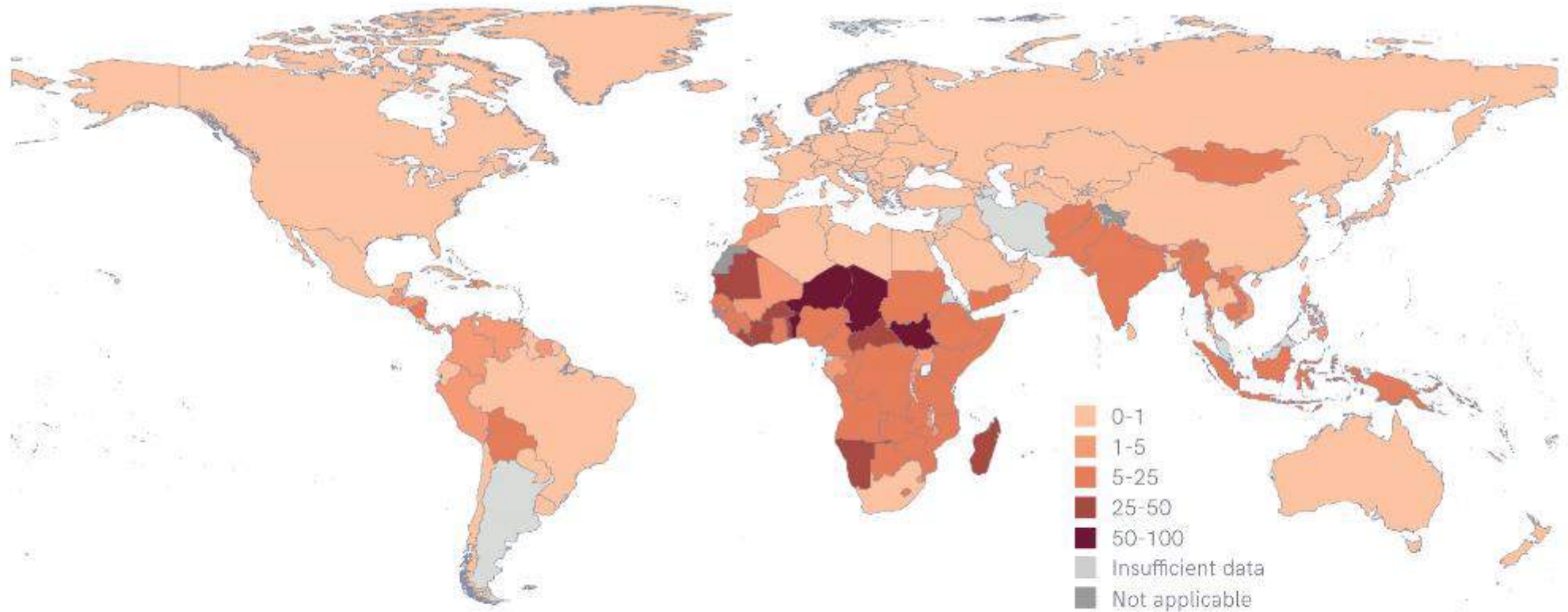


FIGURE 66 Population practising open defecation, 2020 (%)

# Open defecation rates vary widely between and within countries in sub-Saharan Africa



FIGURE 67 Inequalities in open defecation in Madagascar and sub-Saharan Africa, 2020 (%)

Note: Wealth quintiles and sub-national inequalities from the Madagascar 2018 MICS.

# Discussion and Q&A

5 years into the SDGs, what progress have we made and what still needs to be done to strengthen national monitoring of SDG indicators for sanitation services?

# 6.2.1b Hygiene

SERVICE LEVEL	DEFINITION
BASIC	Availability of a handwashing facility with soap and water at home
LIMITED	Availability of a handwashing facility lacking soap and/or water at home
NO FACILITY	No handwashing facility at home

**FIGURE 72** SDG service ladder for hygiene

**Note:** Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

# 79 countries had estimates for basic hygiene services in 2020

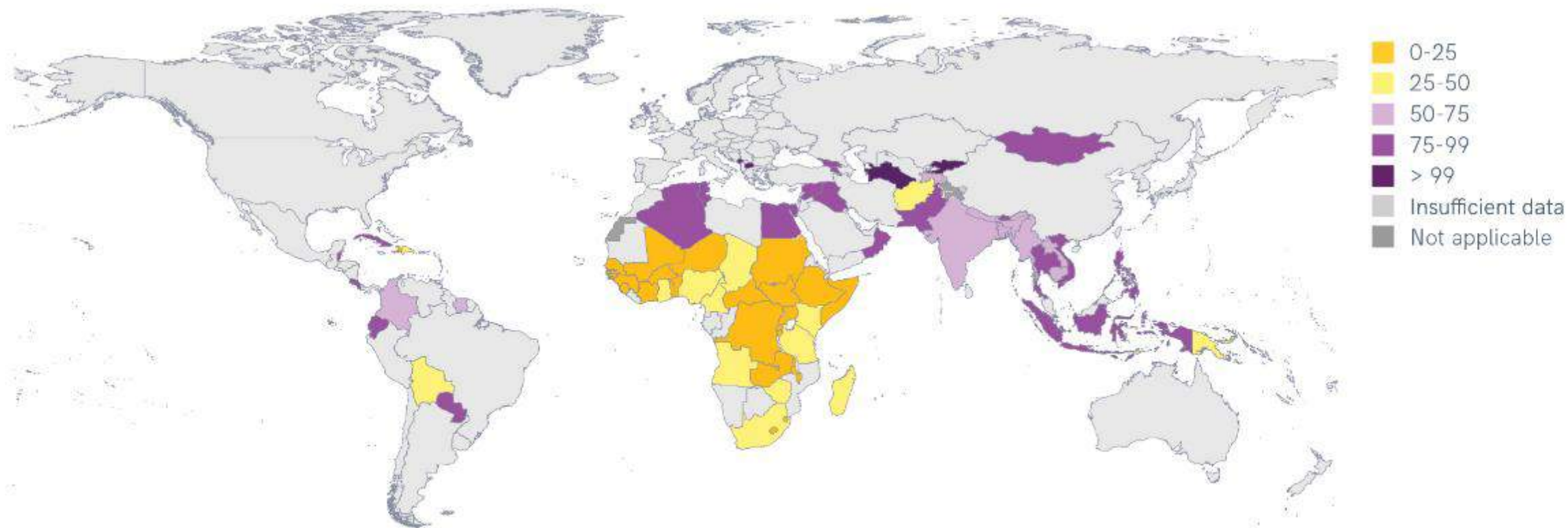
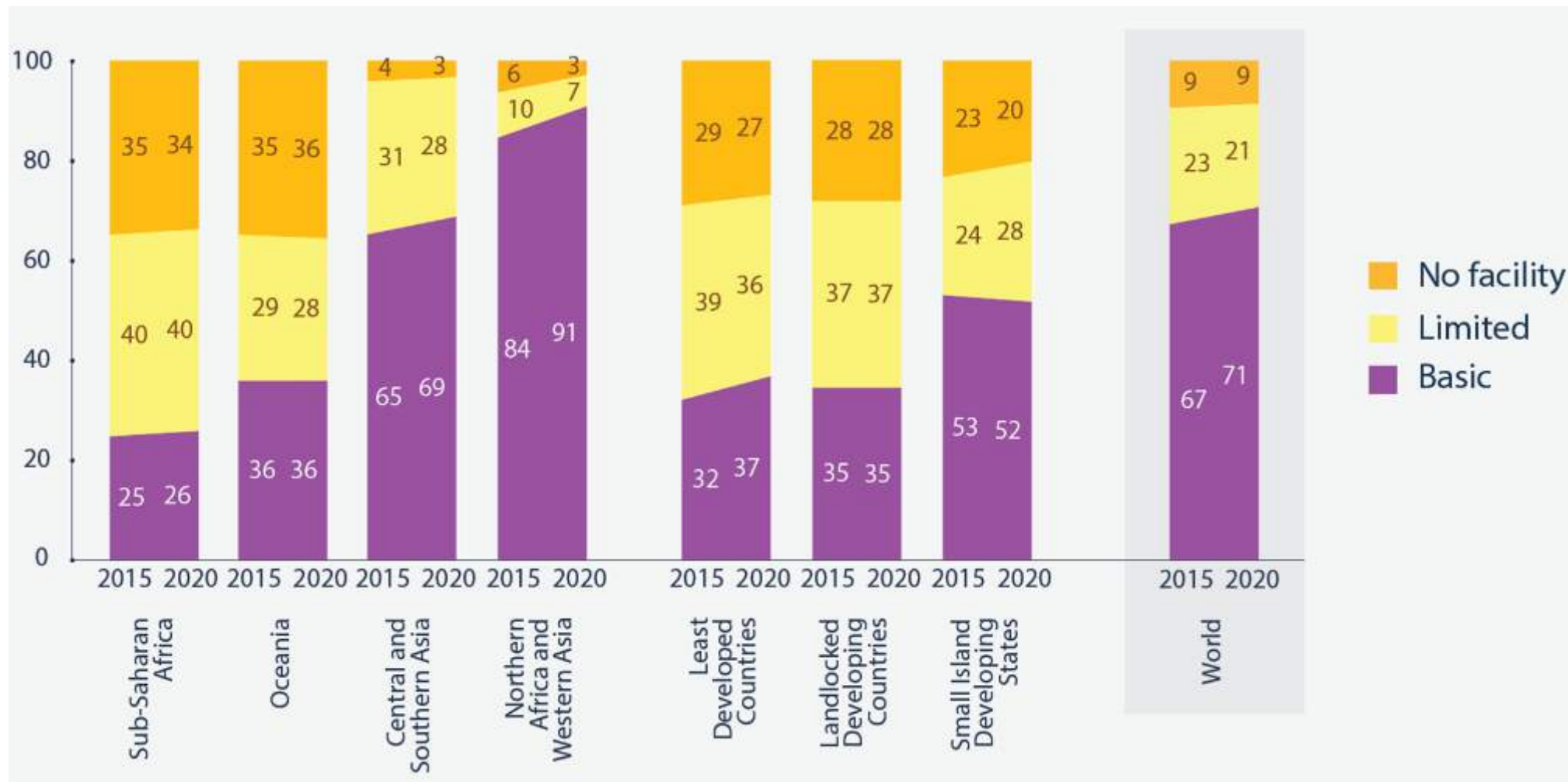


FIGURE 10 Proportion of population with basic hygiene services, 2020 (%)

# Progress on household hygiene services 2015-2020





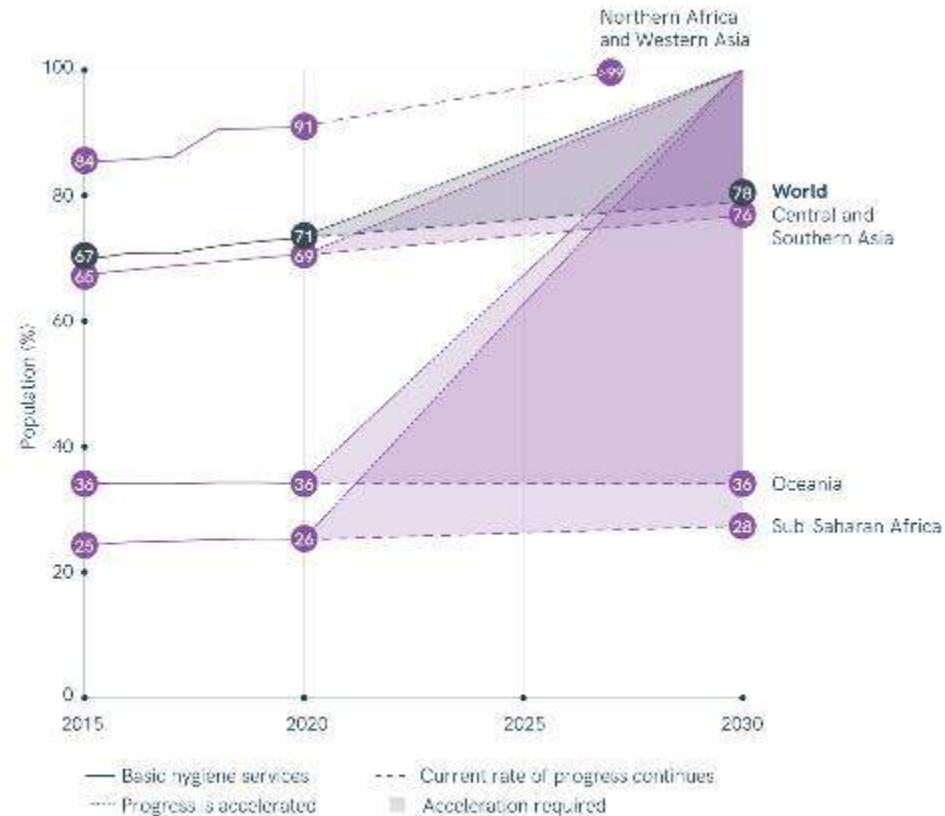
# Coverage of hygiene services is higher in urban than rural but many regions still lack data



FIGURE 76 Urban and rural hygiene coverage by SDG region, 2015 and 2020 (%)

\*Insufficient data to estimate hygiene services in 2020.

# One out of four regions is on track to achieve universal (>99%) access to basic hygiene services by 2030



**FIGURE 75** Progress in basic hygiene services 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to reach universal coverage by 2030

# Many people in sub-Saharan Africa use mobile devices for handwashing

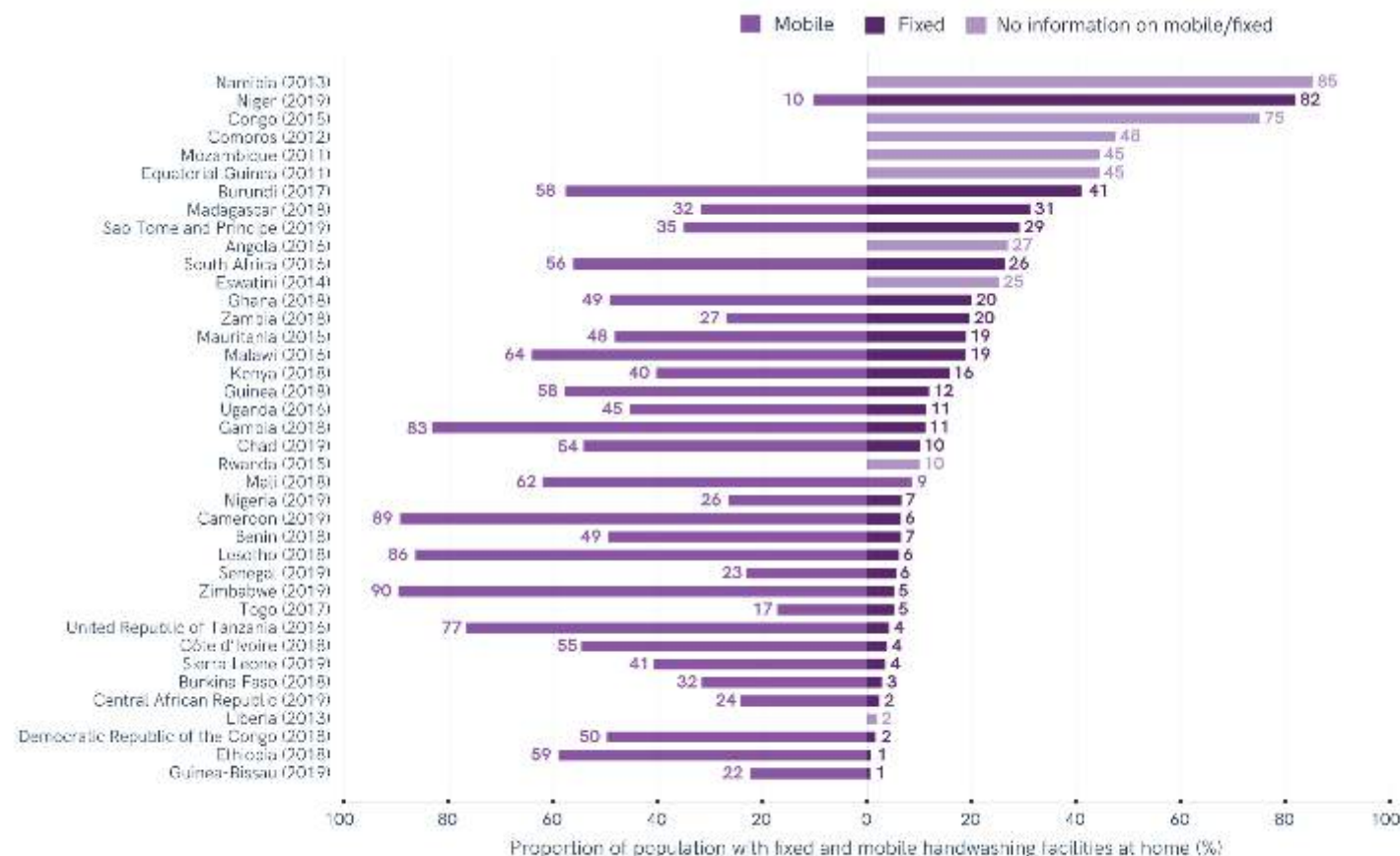


FIGURE 79 Population using fixed and mobile handwashing facilities, selected surveys in sub-Saharan Africa (2011-2019)

# Handwashing facilities in rural areas are more likely to lack soap than water

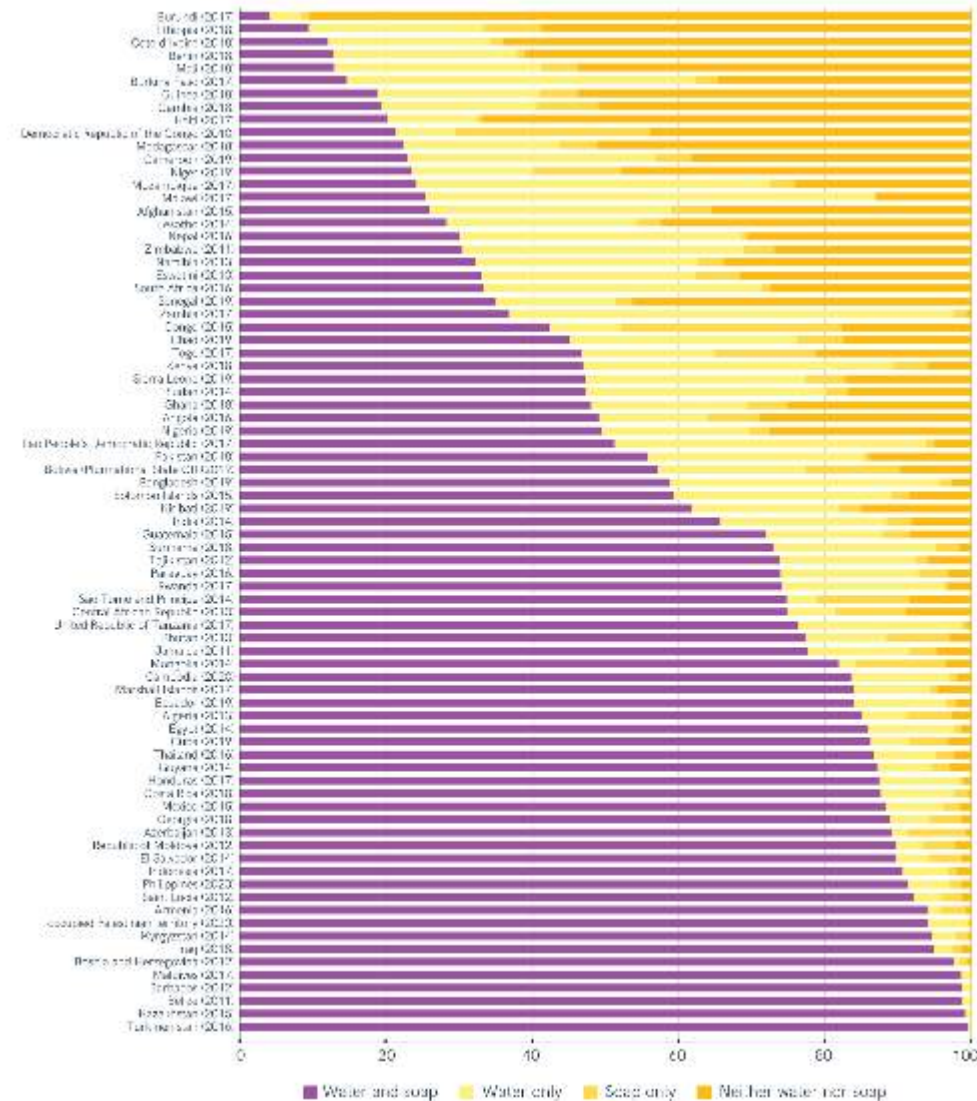
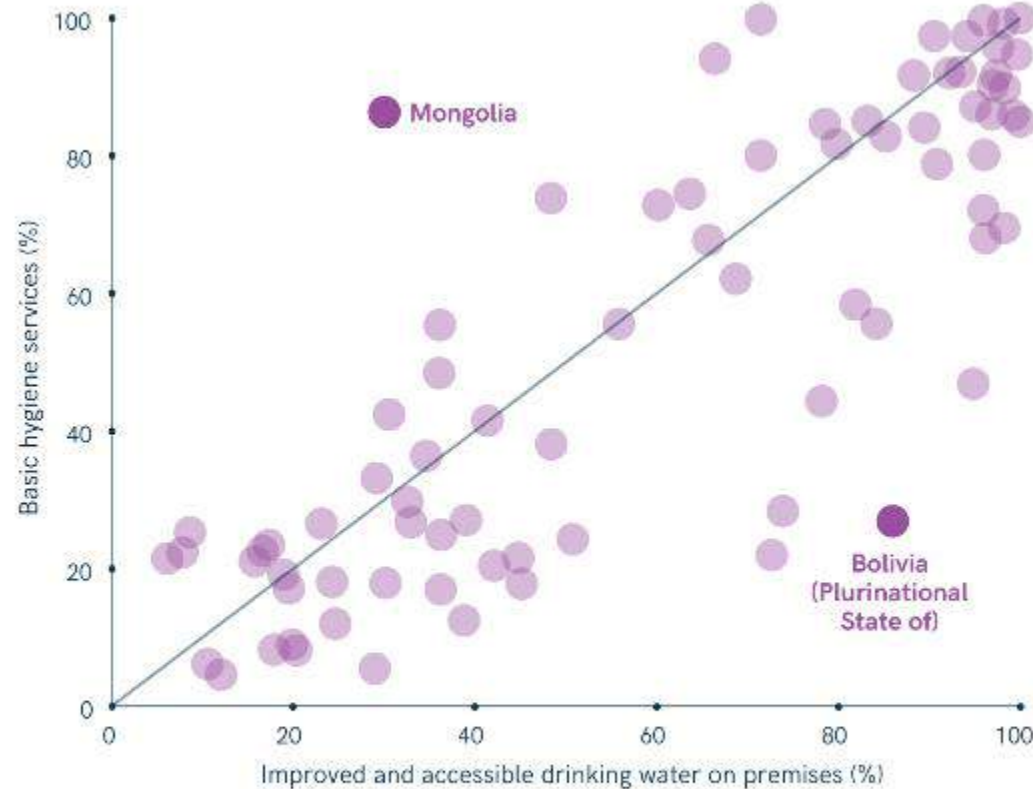


FIGURE 60 Proportion of handwashing facilities in rural areas with water and/or soap available, selected surveys 2010-2020 (%)

# Populations with drinking water accessible on premises do not always have basic hygiene services



**FIGURE 81** Population with basic hygiene services, and with improved drinking water sources accessible on premises, by country, in 2020 (%)

# The ratio of richest to poorest highlights significant inequalities in basic hygiene coverage

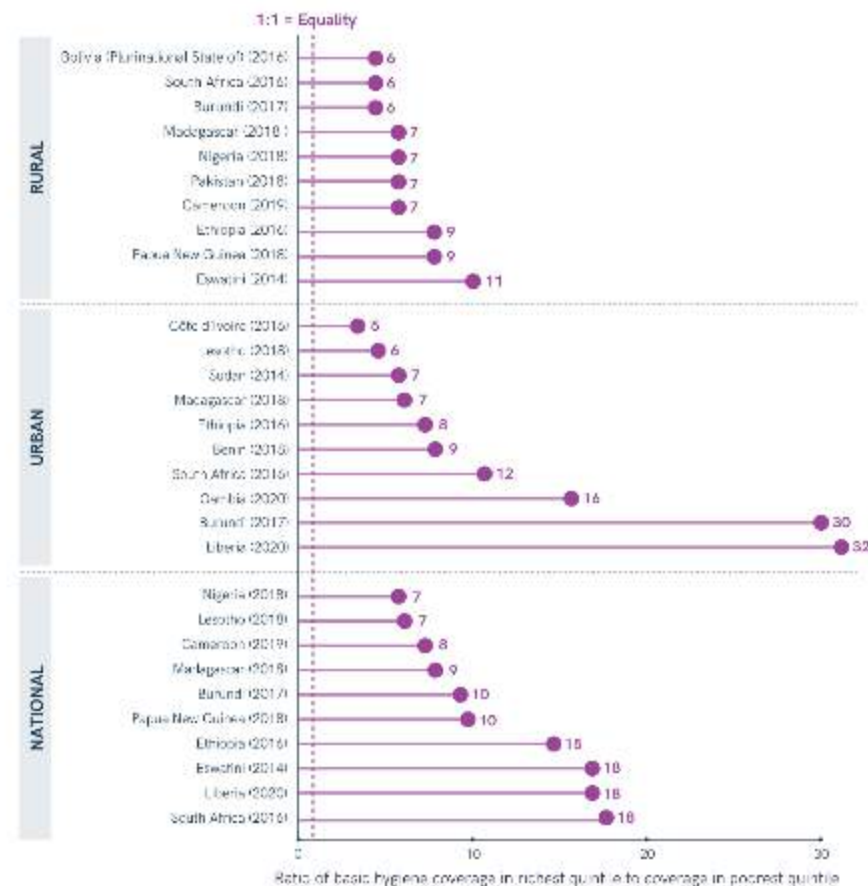


FIGURE 85 Wealth inequality ratios in the proportion of population with basic hygiene services

# In 28 countries at least a quarter of the population had no handwashing facility at home in 2020

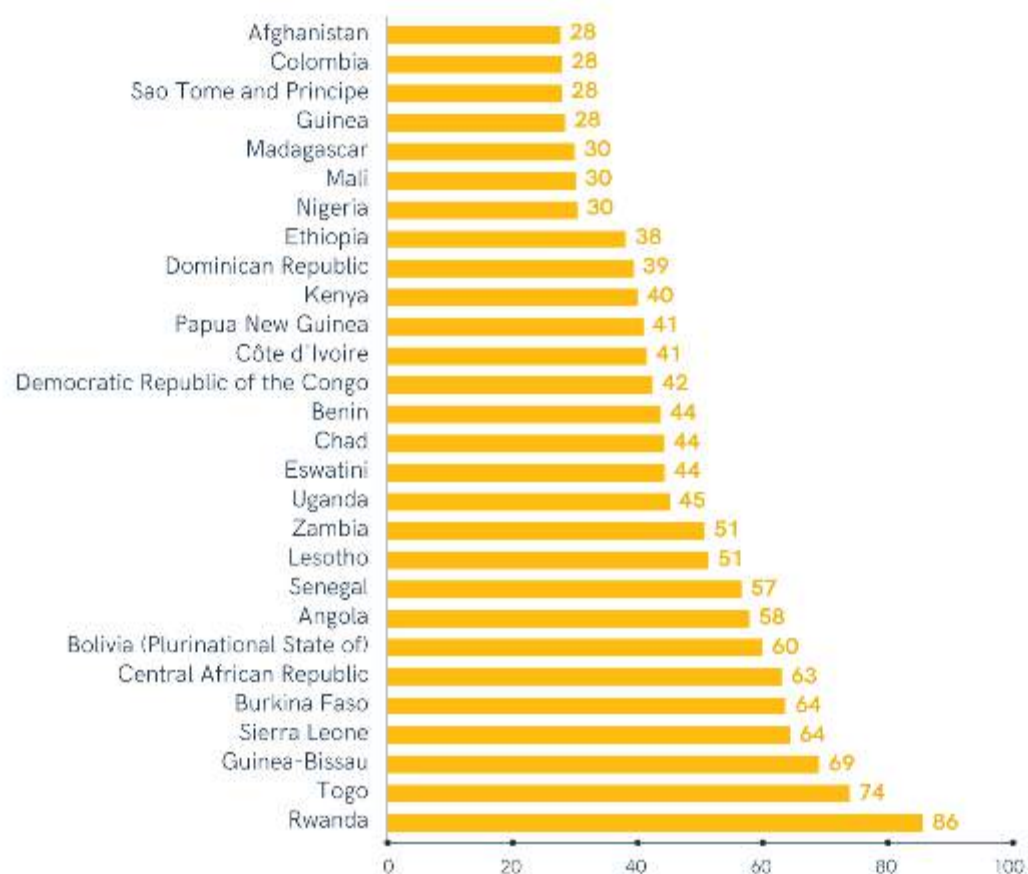


FIGURE 86 Population with no handwashing facility in 2020 (%)

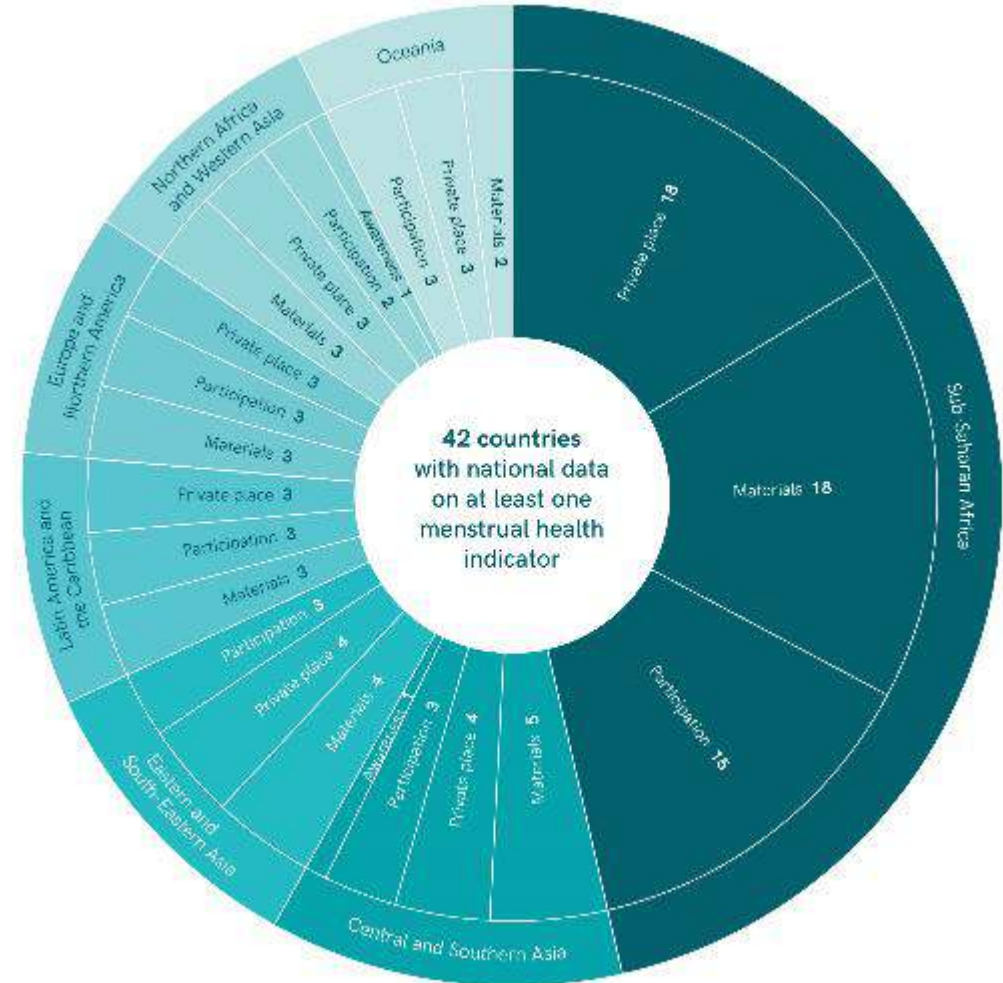
# Discussion and Q&A

5 years into the SDGs, what progress have we made and what still needs to be done to strengthen national monitoring of SDG indicators for hygiene services?



# Menstrual health

- New topic (multi-faceted issue)
- Emerging national data on 4 indicators
  - Awareness of menstruation before menarche
  - Use of materials to capture and contain menstrual blood
  - Access to a private place to wash and change while at home
  - Participation in activities during menstruation, such as school, work social activities

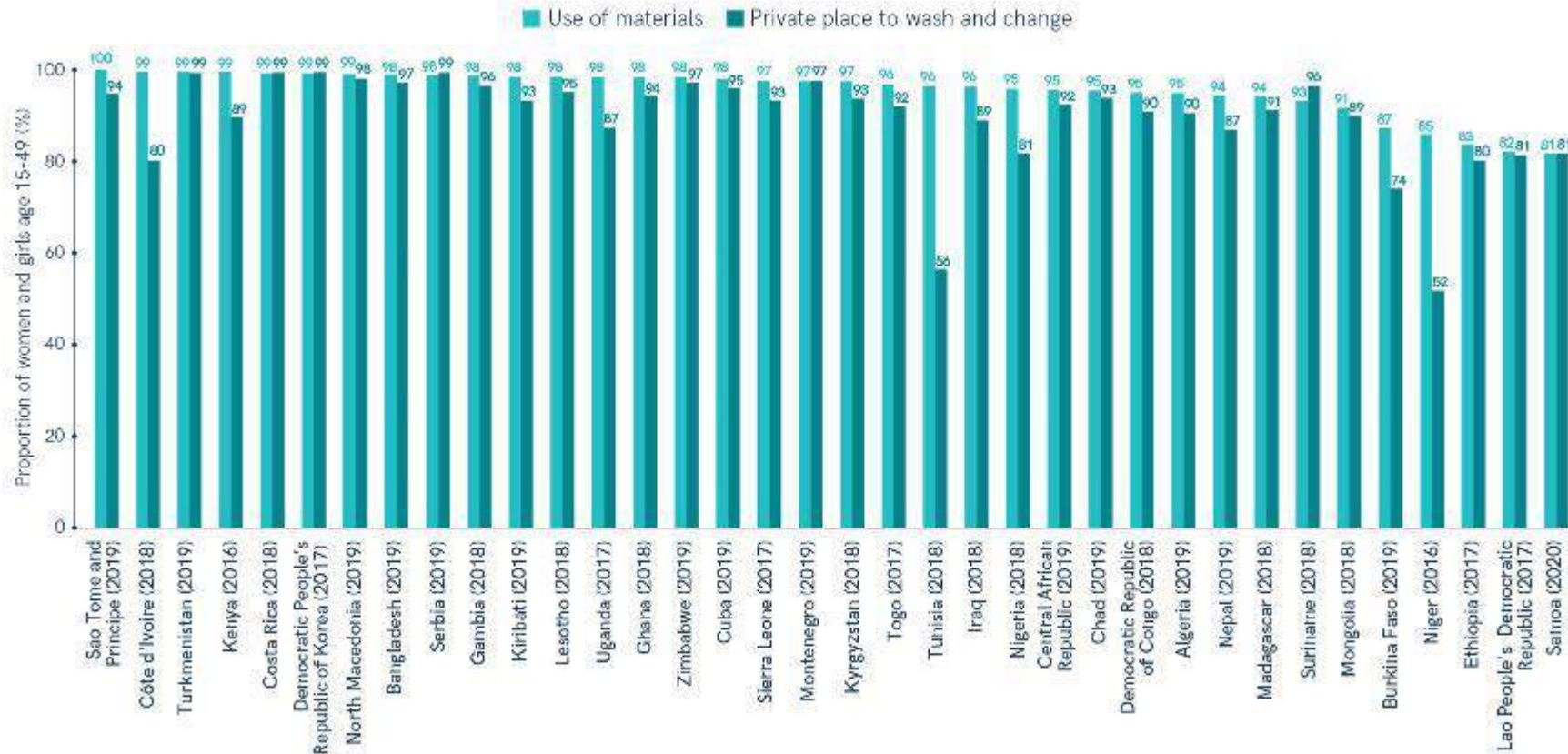


# Awareness of menstruation varies widely between and within countries with data available



FIGURE 91 Proportion of women and girls aware of menstruation at menarche, Egypt, 2014, and Bangladesh, 2018

# Use of menstrual materials is high, but some women lack a private place to wash and change



**FIGURE 12** Proportion of women and girls age 15-49 who use menstrual materials, and have a private place to wash and change during menstruation, selected countries, 2016-2020

# In 12 countries with data, at least 1 in 10 women in rural areas lacked a private place to wash and change

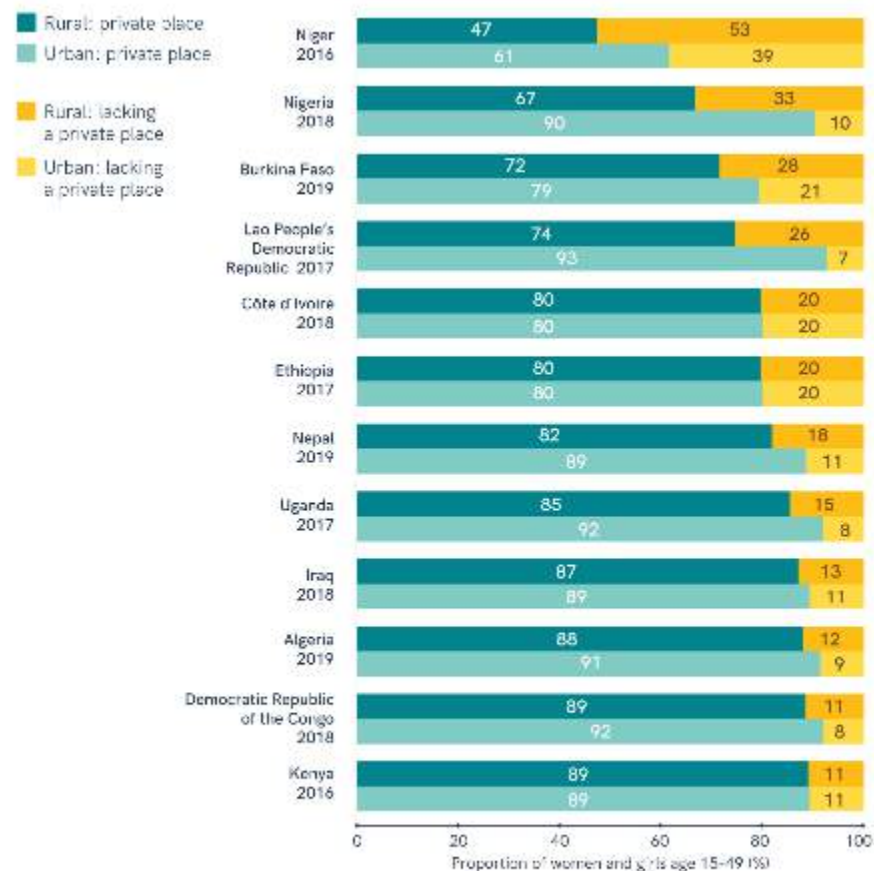
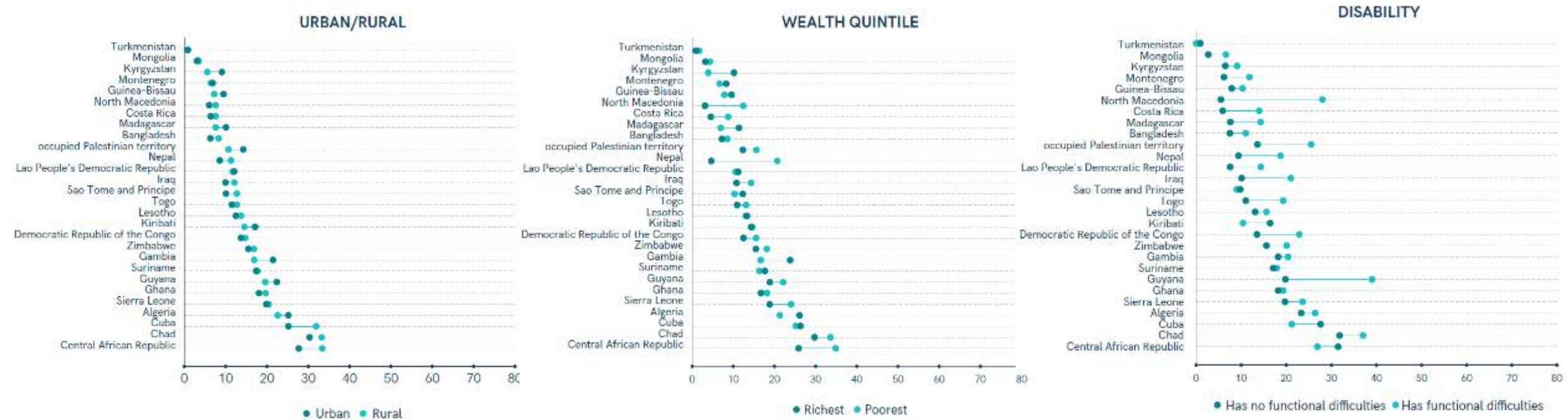


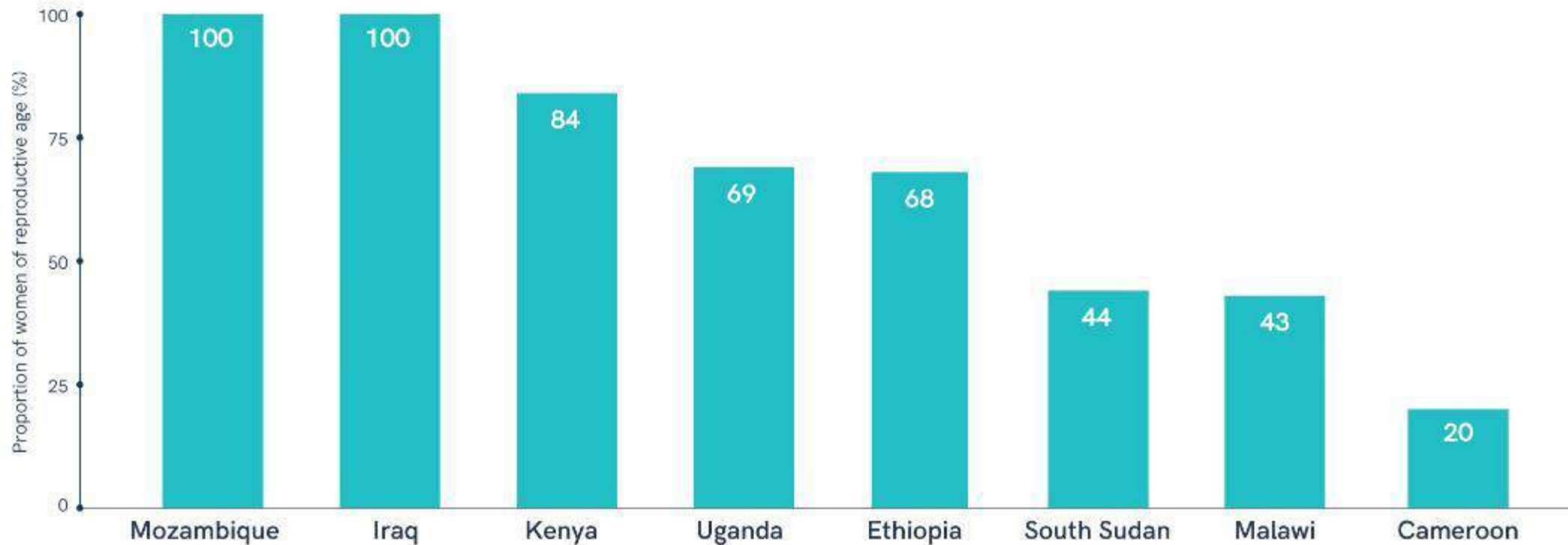
FIGURE 94 Proportion of women and girls who had a private place to wash and change, selected surveys 2016-2019 (%)

# Non-participation during menstruation varies by geographic, socio-economic and individual characteristics



**FIGURE 96** Proportion of women and girls, age 15-49, not participating in school, work or social activities during their last period, by population sub-groups (%)

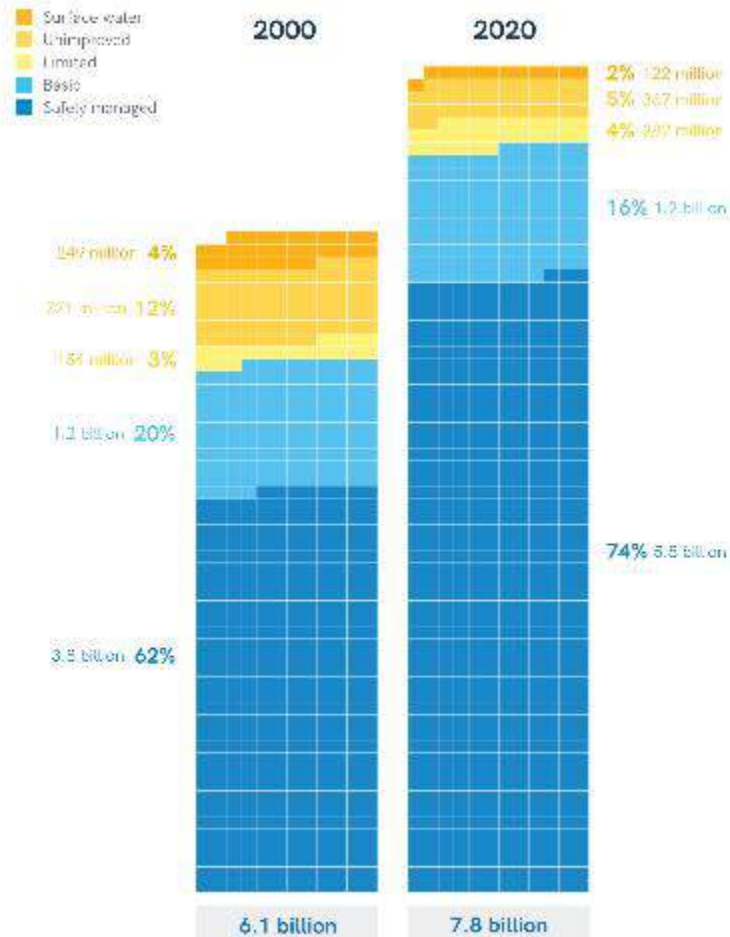
# Women and girls living in refugee camps are often not satisfied with menstrual materials and facilities



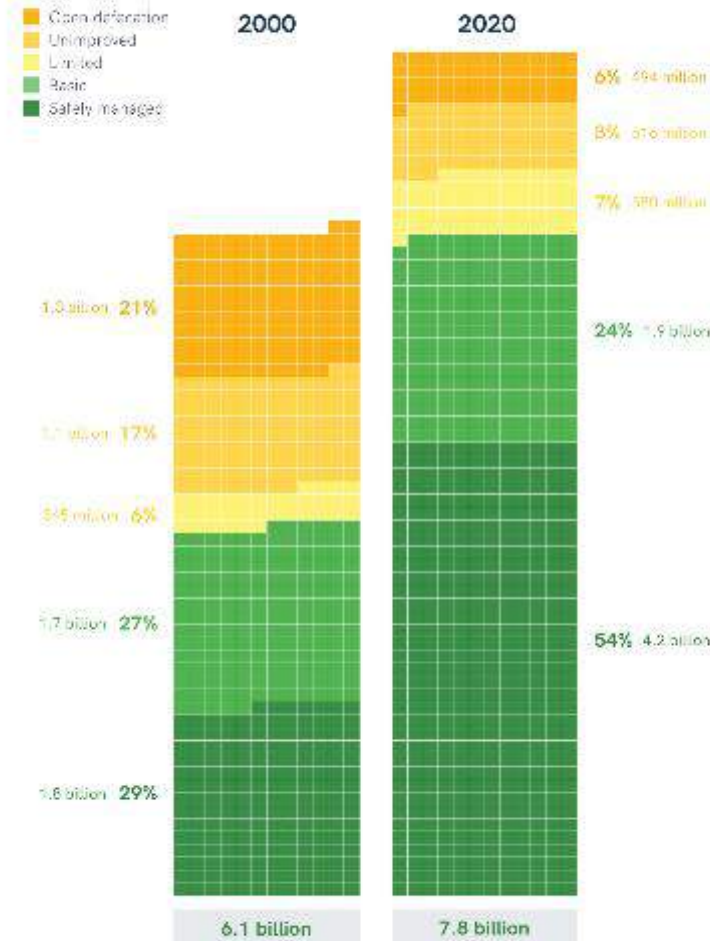
**FIGURE 99** Satisfaction with menstrual materials and facilities among women and girls living in refugee camps, by country (%)

# Billions of people have gained access since 2000

Between 2000 and 2020, 2 billion people gained access to safely managed drinking water services



Between 2000 and 2020, 2.4 billion people gained access to safely managed sanitation services



Between 2015 and 2020, half a billion people gained access to basic hygiene services

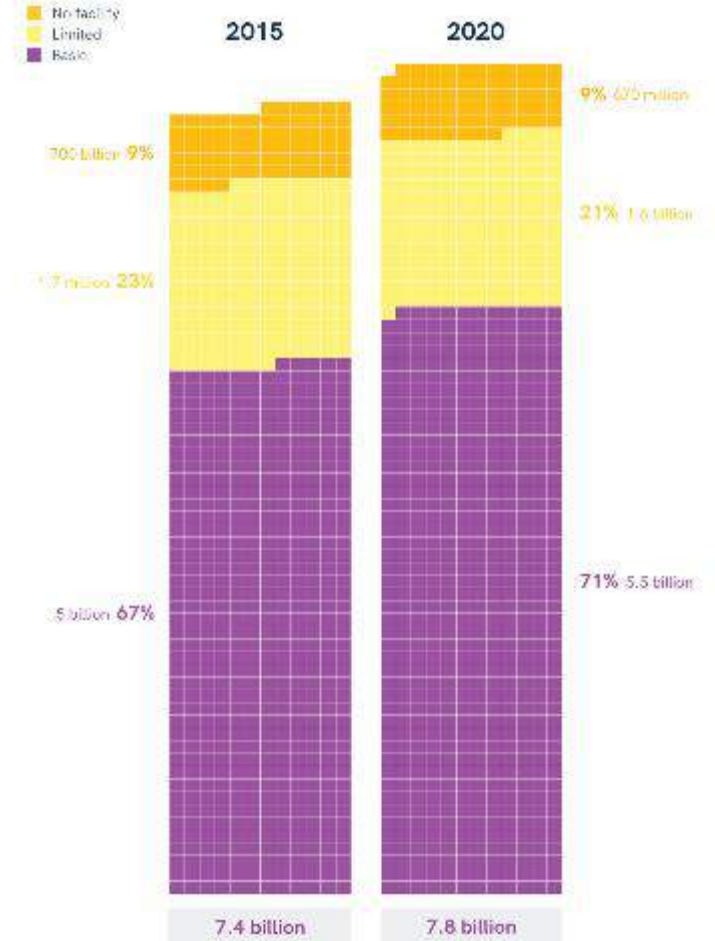


FIGURE 96 Global population using different levels of drinking water service, in 2000 and 2020 (each unit represents 10 million people)

FIGURE 90 Global population using different levels of sanitation services, 2000 and 2020 (each unit represents 10 million people)

FIGURE 73 Global population with different levels of hygiene service in 2015 and 2020 (each unit represents 10 million people)

# Data availability is improving but large gaps remain

% of population (# countries, areas and territories) in 2020	DRINKING WATER					SANITATION						HYGIENE
	Basic	Safely managed	Accessible on premises	Available when needed	Free from contamination	Open defecation	Basic	Safely managed	Safely disposed of in situ	Emptied and treated	Wastewater treated	Basic
World (234)	99% (211)	45% (138)	99% (210)	82% (121)	45% (138)	97% (198)	99% (202)	81% (120)	56% (67)	1% (7)	52% (97)	50% (79)
Rural	98% (164)	55% (65)	98% (163)	86% (91)	55% (65)	97% (159)	98% (161)	73% (77)	70% (58)	0% (1)	8% (5)	67% (78)
Urban	93% (175)	56% (87)	93% (173)	75% (108)	56% (87)	94% (172)	94% (172)	75% (98)	62% (61)	0% (1)	48% (28)	37% (76)
<b>SDG regions</b>												
Australia and New Zealand (2)	100% (2)	16% (1)	100% (2)	84% (1)	16% (1)	100% (2)	100% (2)	100% (2)	0% (0)	0% (0)	100% (2)	0% (0)
Central and Southern Asia (14)	100% (14)	30% (11)	100% (14)	91% (10)	30% (11)	95% (13)	100% (14)	78% (5)	82% (5)	0% (1)	3% (3)	92% (10)
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia (18)	100% (18)	19% (12)	100% (17)	88% (10)	19% (12)	99% (16)	99% (16)	81% (11)	67% (10)	3% (2)	14% (7)	27% (9)
Europe and Northern America (53)	100% (50)	100% (48)	100% (50)	42% (16)	100% (48)	100% (48)	100% (48)	99% (44)	23% (18)	9% (4)	99% (46)	0% (2)
Latin America and the Caribbean (50)	93% (36)	77% (16)	93% (36)	91% (24)	77% (18)	93% (34)	93% (35)	82% (14)	13% (5)	0% (0)	86% (15)	19% (10)
Northern Africa and Western Asia (25)	100% (24)	37% (16)	100% (24)	72% (18)	37% (16)	95% (22)	98% (23)	85% (20)	29% (5)	0% (0)	71% (16)	53% (10)
Oceania (21)	99% (20)	11% (11)	99% (20)	90% (10)	11% (11)	97% (16)	98% (17)	3% (3)	11% (3)	0% (0)	3% (2)	76% (5)
Sub-Saharan Africa (51)	99% (47)	57% (21)	99% (47)	92% (32)	57% (21)	99% (47)	99% (47)	63% (21)	60% (21)	0% (0)	7% (6)	93% (33)

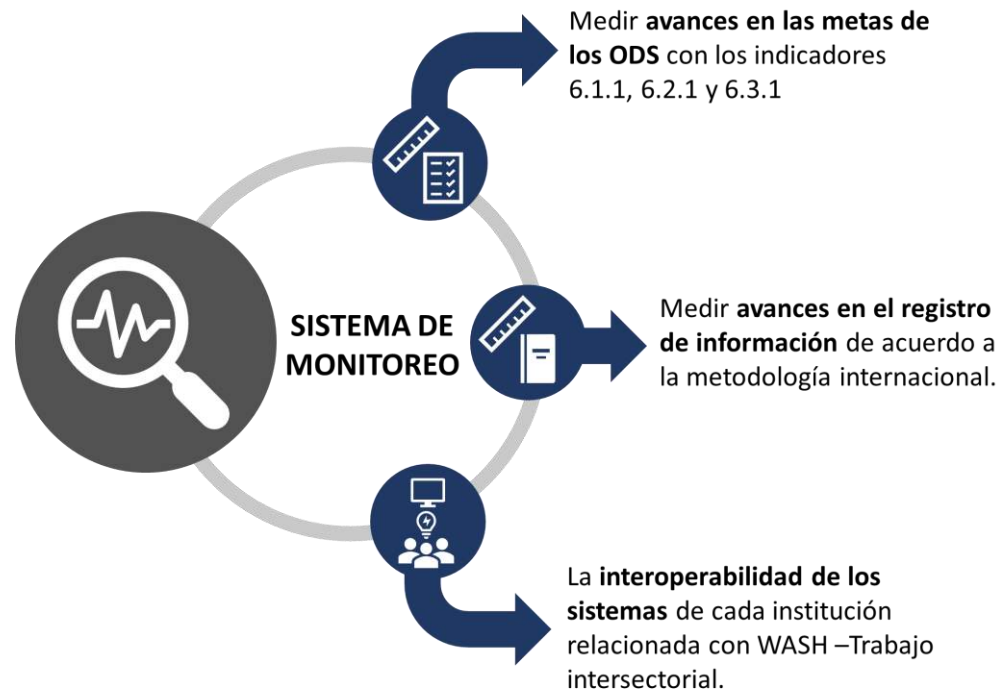
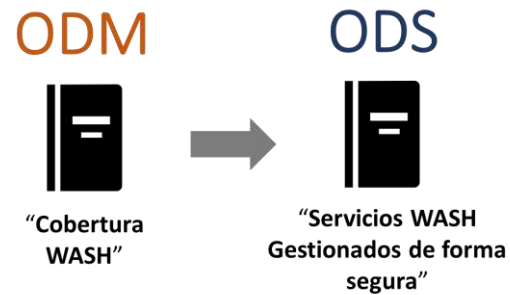


# Discussion and Q&A

How can we work together to strengthen national systems for monitoring SDG WASH indicators?

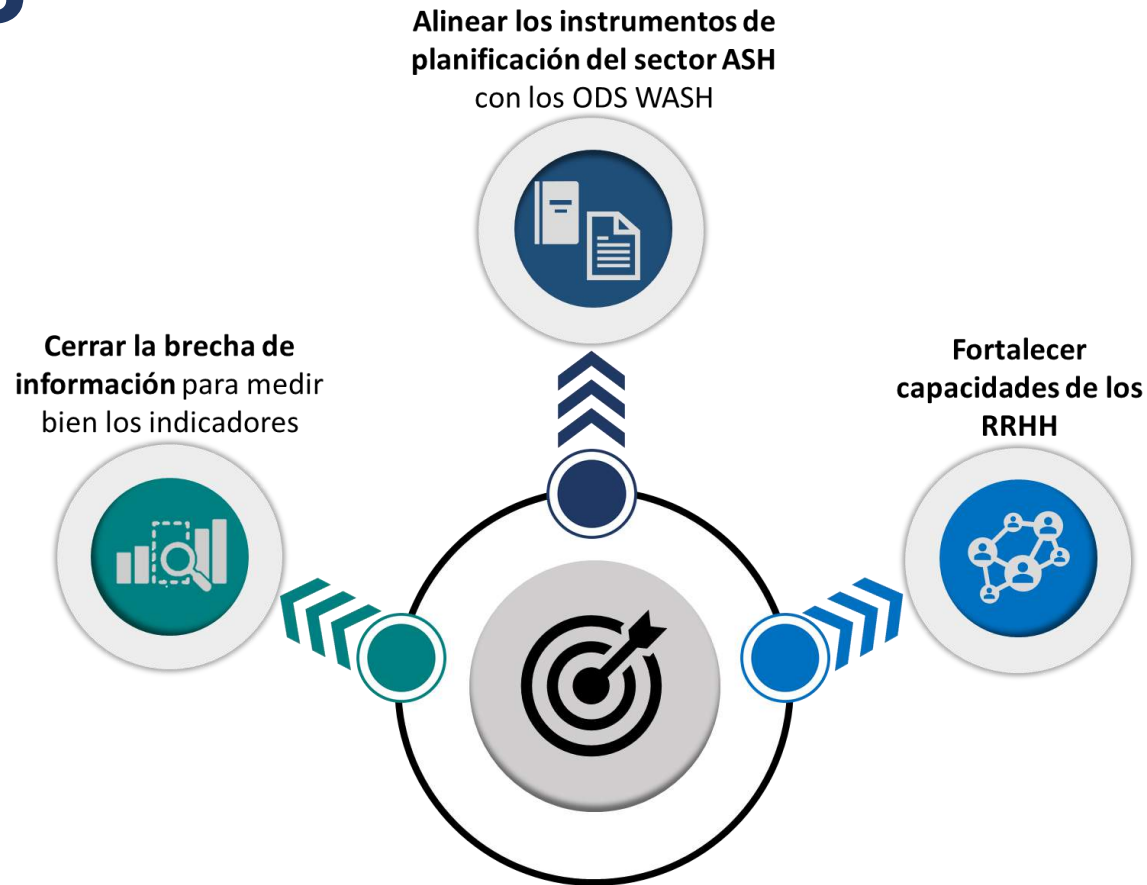
# 5 años después de los ODS

## NUEVA METODOLOGÍA



# DESAFÍOS

## 5 años después de los ODS



Políticas públicas que aseguren el bienestar de la poblaciones más vulnerable





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BICENTENARIO  
PERÚ 2021

# Monitoreo de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible: Agua, Saneamiento e Higiene en Perú

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Lima, Septiembre del 2021



El 25 de setiembre de 2015, el Perú junto a otros 192 Estados Miembros de Naciones Unidas, adoptaron la

## **Agenda 2030**

en la que Perú se compromete al cumplimiento de los

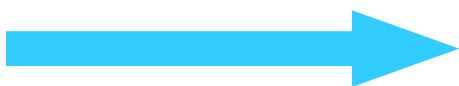
## **17 ODS.**



# Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS)

**ODM**


8 metas



**ODS**

17 metas


**7** Garantizar la sostenibilidad del medio ambiente



ENSURE ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

1. Cobertura

**6** Garantizar la disponibilidad de agua y su gestión sostenible y el saneamiento para todos



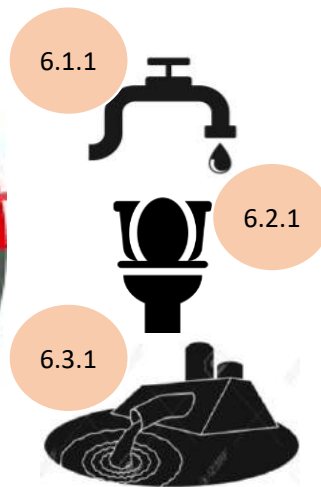
AGUA LIMPIA Y SANEAMIENTO

1. Cobertura
2. Continuidad
3. Calidad del servicio
4. Tratamientos de agua residuales
5. Transporte seguro de lodos





# ODS 6: Garantizar la disponibilidad de agua y su gestión sostenible y el saneamiento para todos.



Punto focal en Perú:





## Meta 6.1

**“Para 2030, lograr el acceso universal y equitativo al agua potable, a un precio asequible para todos”**

*Indicador 6.1.1: Porcentaje de la población que utiliza servicio de agua potable gestionados de forma segura*



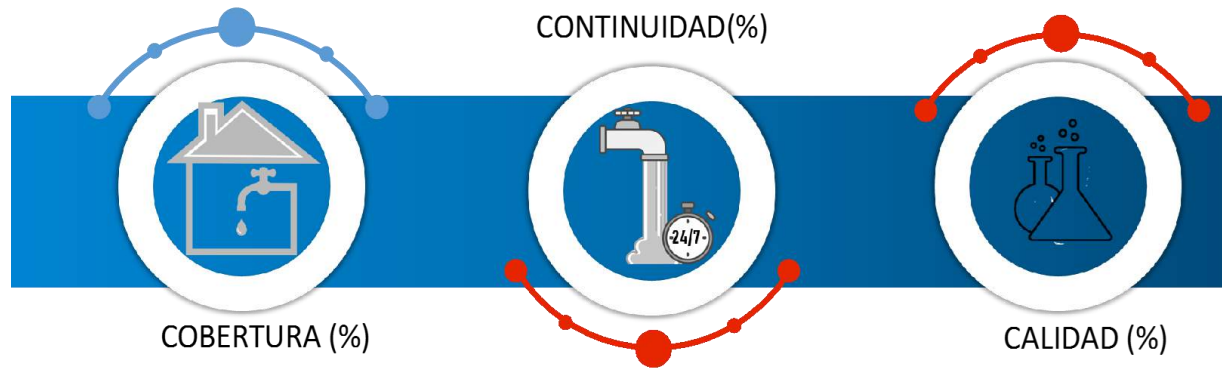
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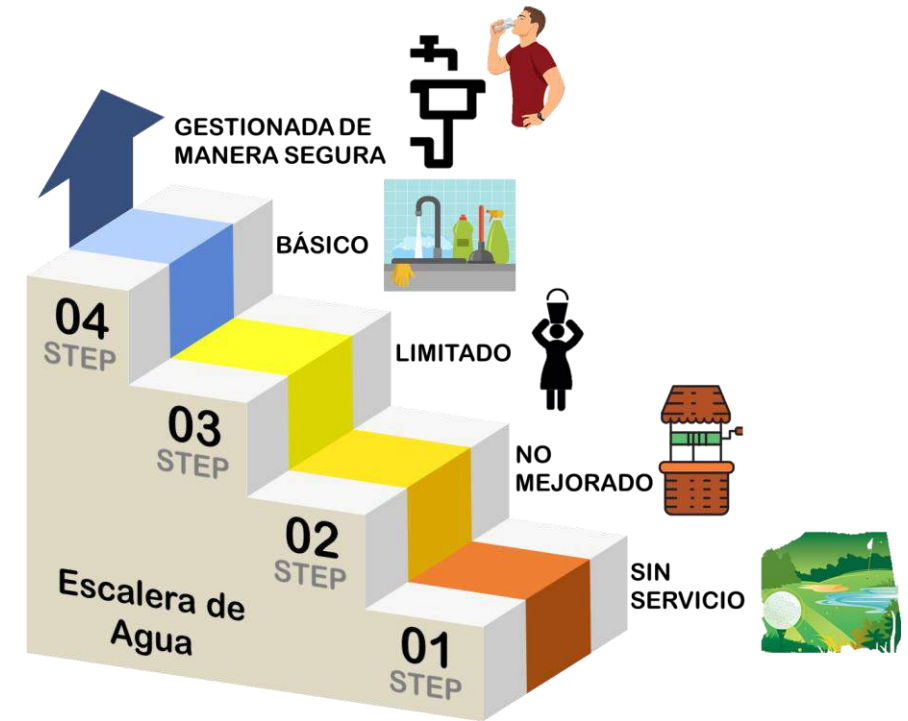


# Metodología de Estimación del Indicador 6.1.1 (Agua gestionada de forma segura)

Variables asociadas a la estimación del  
Indicador 6.1.1 (% de población)



Escalera del servicio de agua  
Representa el % de población que accede a  
cada nivel de servicio



# Metodología de Estimación del Indicador 6.1.1: Agua gestionada de forma segura

## SANEAMIENTO BÁSICO

**129A. EL AGUA QUE UTILIZAN EN EL HOGAR, ¿PROCEDE PRINCIPALMENTE DE:**

- Red pública dentro de la vivienda? ..... 1
- Red pública fuera de la vivienda, pero dentro de la edificación?..... 2
- Pilón o pileta de uso público?..... 3

**129B. ¿EL AGUA ES POTABLE?**

- Sí.....1
- No.....2

- Camión-cisterna u otro similar? ..... 4
- Pozo (agua subterránea)? ..... 5
- Manantial o puquio? ..... 6A
- Río, acequia, lago, laguna? ..... 6B
- Otro? ..... 7

(Especifique)

Pase a 129D

**129F. LA MUESTRA DEL AGUA PARA SU CONSUMO SE EXTRAJO DEL:**

- ¿Grifo o caño? ..... 1
- ¿Cilindro de metal? ..... 2
- ¿Balde o batea de plástico? ..... 3
- ¿Tanque (sin filtro)? ..... 4
- ¿Tanque (con filtro)? ..... 5
- ¿Bidón, botella, etc.? ..... 6
- ¿Otro? ..... 7

(Especifique)

**130. ¿EL HOGAR TIENE EL SERVICIO DE AGUA TODOS LOS DÍAS DE LA SEMANA?**

Sí ..... 1 → A) ¿CUÁNTAS HORAS AL DÍA?

No ..... 2 → B) ¿CUÁNTOS DÍAS A LA SEMANA TIENE AGUA?

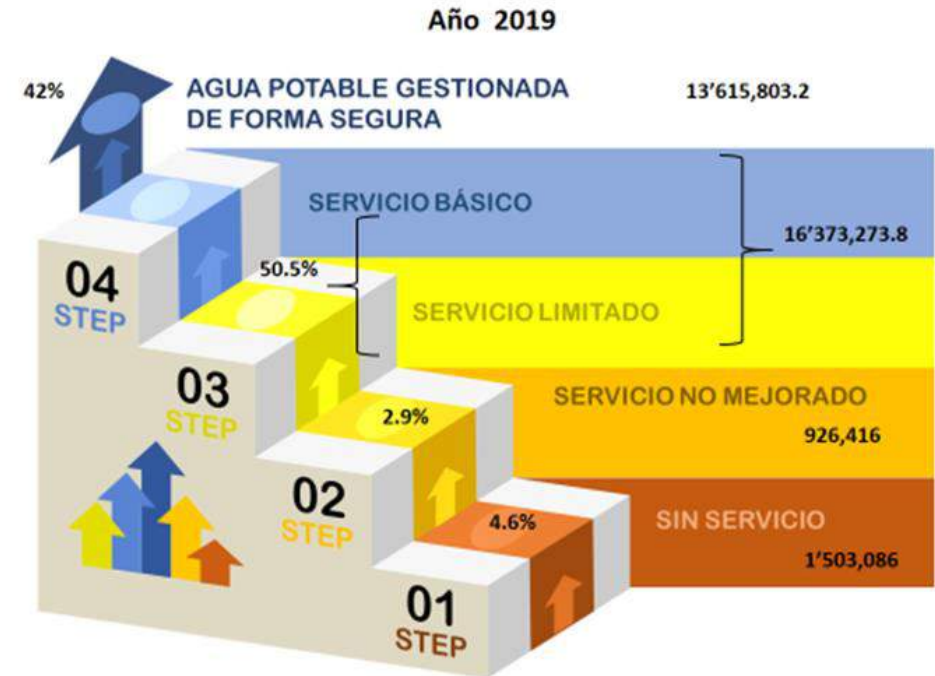
↓  
C) ¿CUÁNTAS HORAS AL DÍA?

# Estimación del Indicador 6.1.1

## Indicador ODS de Agua 6.1.1 2014-2020

## Escalera del Agua 2019

Año	Cobertura de agua (%)	Continuidad (7d. *24 Hr.) (%)	Calidad (agua con adecuado nivel de cloro residual) (%)	Indicador 6.1.1
2014	87.6	51.5	42.4	42.4
2015	88.2	55.0	41.7	41.7
2016	89.2	53.8	41.3	41.3
2017	89.4	54.8	36.3	36.3
2018	90.7	55.8	41.0	41.0
2019	90.8	56.6	42.0	42.0
2020	91.2	55.7	40.6	40.6



Fuente: INEI-ENAPRES

Elaboración: Propia

# Metodología de Estimación del Indicador 6.1.1: Agua gestionada de forma segura

117. EL ÚLTIMO GASTO MENSUAL POR CONSUMO DE ..... FUE:						
	¿Pagado por algún miembro de este hogar?	¿Donado o regalado por algún miembro de otro hogar?	¿Autoconsumo o autosuministro?	¿Incluido en el alquiler?	¿No Gastó?	NO SABE/ NO RESPONDE
	MONTO MENSUAL (S/.)	MONTO MENSUAL (S/.)	MONTO MENSUAL (S/.)			
Agua ..... 1				1	2	3
Electricidad ..... 2				1	2	3
Gas (balón GLP) ..... 4					2	3
Gas Natural ..... 5				1	2	3
Vela ..... 6					2	3
Carbón ..... 7					2	3
Leña ..... 8					2	3
Petróleo ..... 9					2	3

# Metodología de Estimación del Indicador 6.1.1: Agua gestionada de forma segura

Gasto en Saneamiento	Pago Mensual S/	Pago Mensual US\$	Porcentaje del Gasto
Nacional	23.4	5.7	1.97%
Rural	1.2	0.3	0.24%
Urbano	28.8	7.0	2.39%
quintil = 1	4.8	1.2	4.39%
quintil = 2	12.4	3.0	1.39%
quintil = 3	22.3	5.4	1.52%
quintil = 4	30.6	7.5	1.38%
quintil = 5	46.8	11.4	1.15%



## Meta 6.2 y 6.3.1

**“Para 2030, lograr el acceso a servicios de saneamiento e higiene adecuados y equitativos para todos y poner fin la defecación al aire libre, prestando especial atención a las necesidades de las mujeres, las niñas y las personas en situación de vulnerabilidad”**

*Indicador 6.2.1: Porcentaje de población que utiliza servicio de saneamiento gestionados de forma segura*

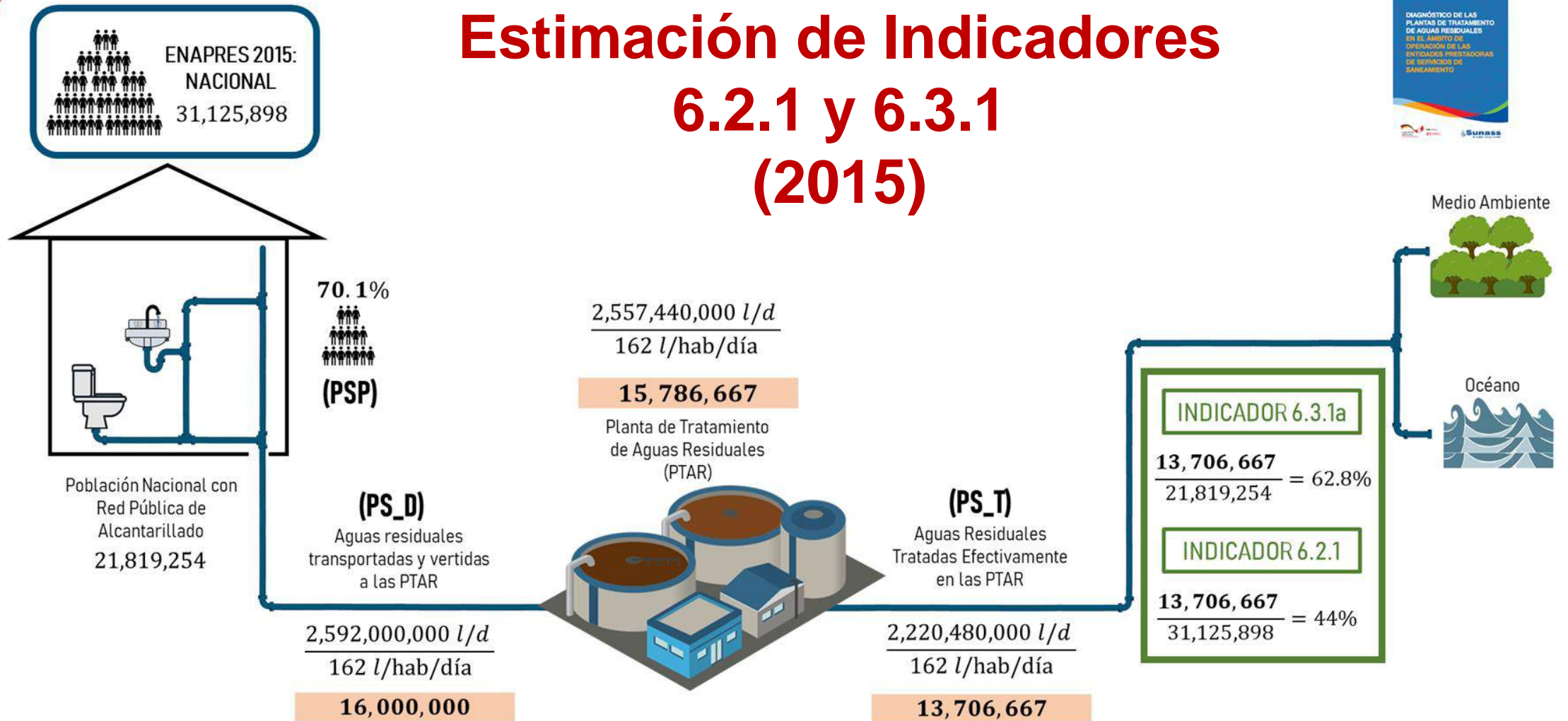
*Indicador 6.3.1. Proporción de aguas residuales tratadas de manera segura*



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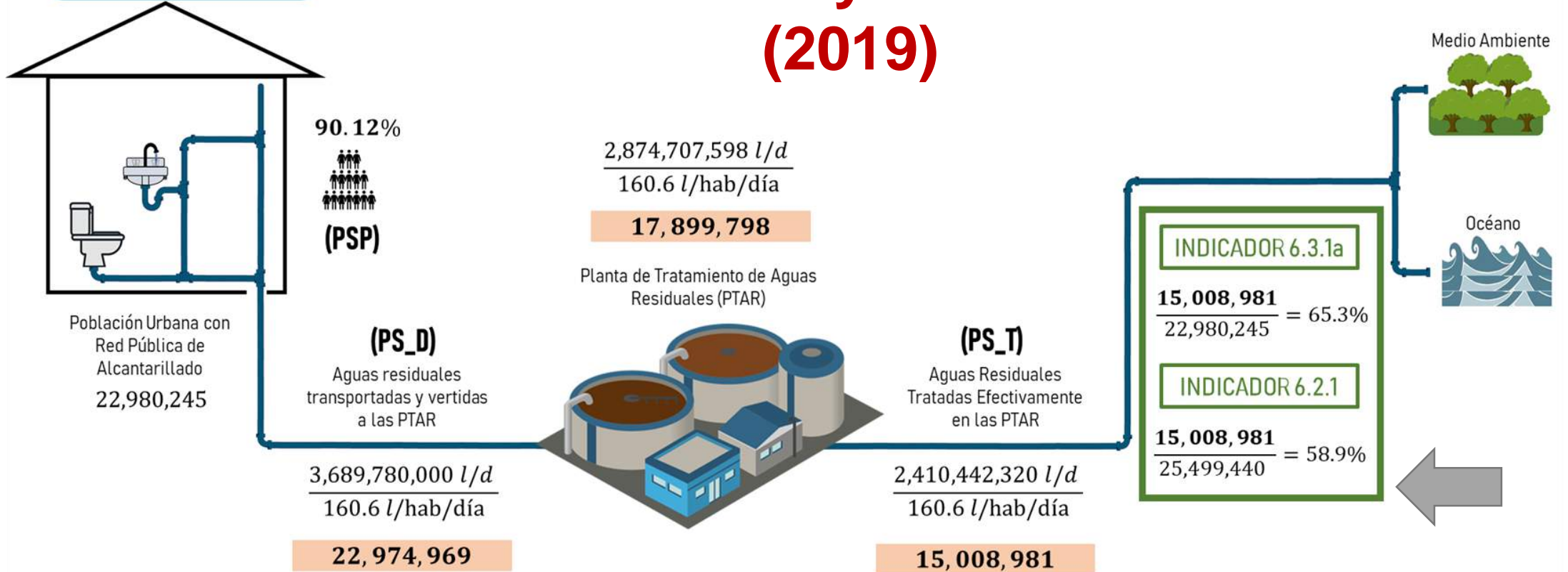
# Estimación de Indicadores 6.2.1 y 6.3.1 (2015)



Caudal diario por persona: 162 l/hab./día

ENAPRES 2019:  
URBANO  
25,499,440

# Estimación de Indicadores 6.2.1 y 6.3.1 (2019)



Caudal diario por persona: 160.6 l/hab./día



# Agenda de Trabajo para los ODS 6.1, 6.2 y 6.3.1

Fortalecer las capacidades de las entidades del sector saneamiento

**I.** Comisión Multisectorial de Servicios de Saneamiento

**II.** Adaptación y aplicación de la metodología de los ODS

**III.** Incorporación de los ODS en el Plan Nacional de Saneamiento 2021-2025

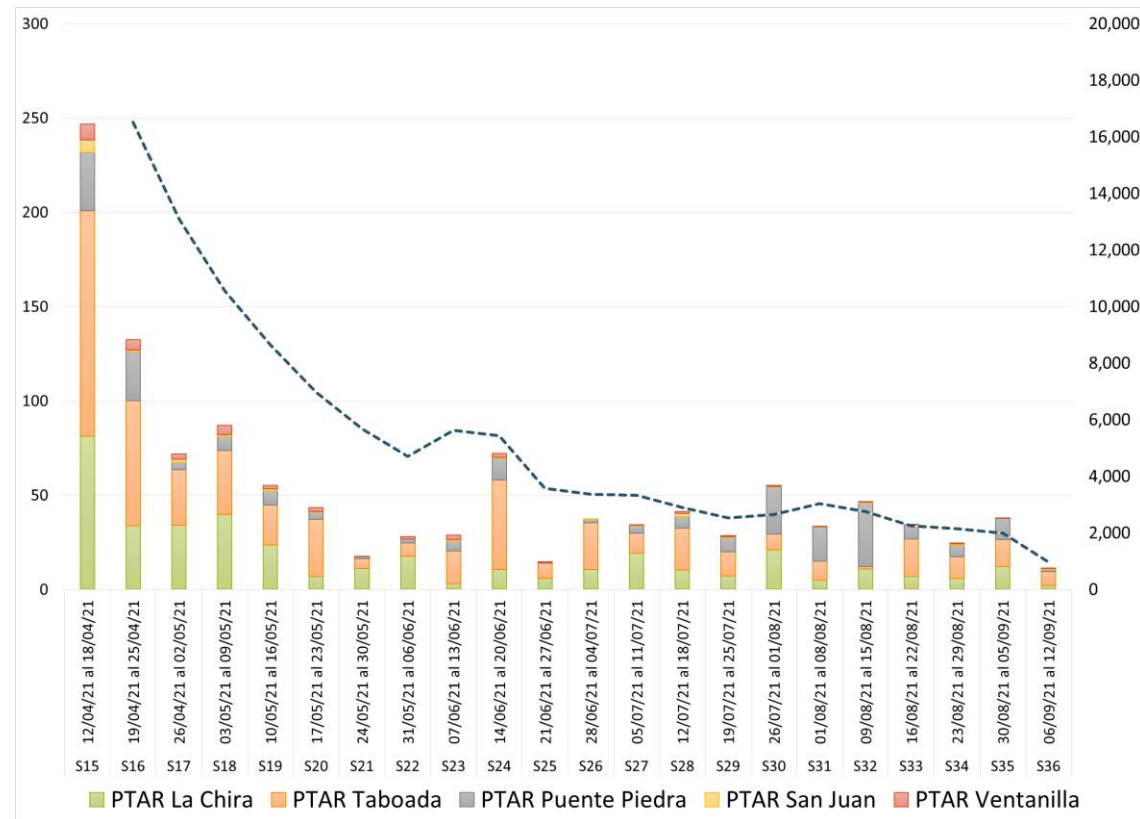
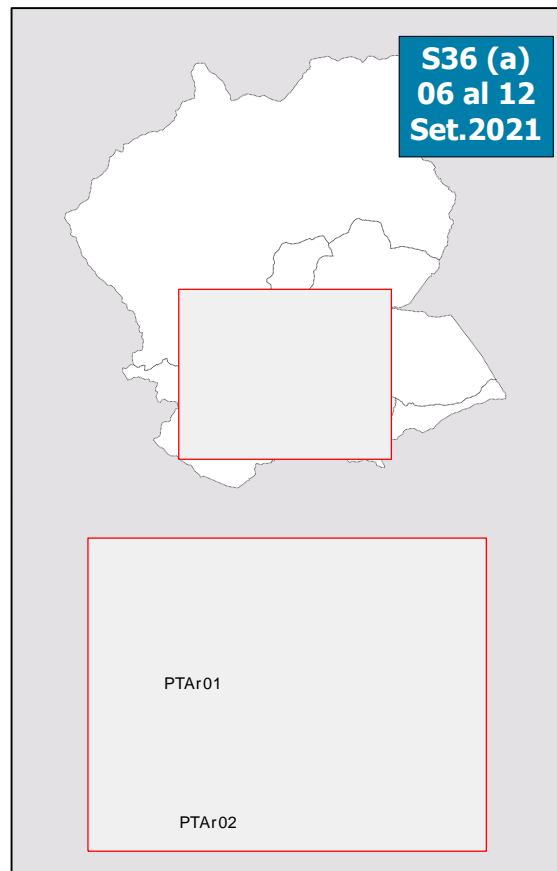
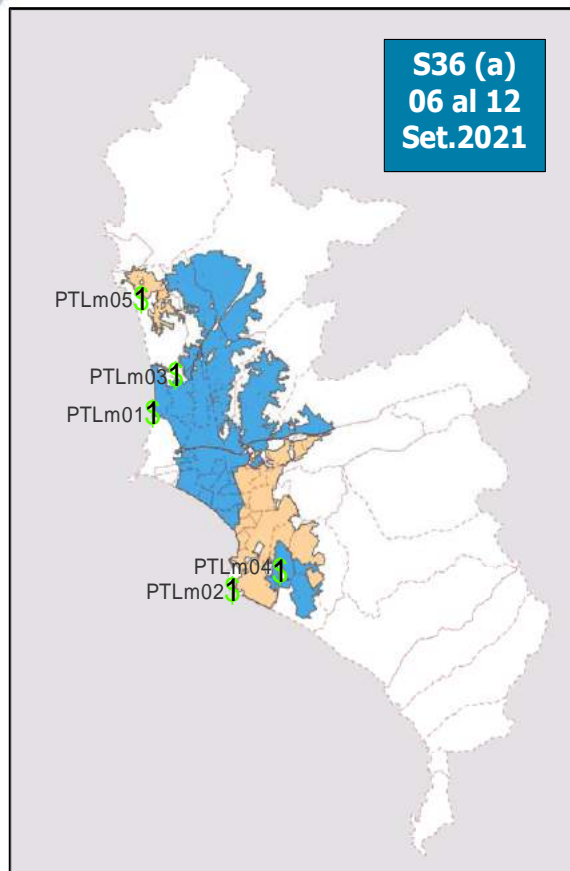
**IV.** Determinación de la brecha de información

**V.** Diseño e implementación del Módulo de Monitoreo de los ODS

**VI.** Seguimiento y Monitoreo de ODS

Agenda 2030 ODS 6: metas 6.1, 6.2 y 6.3.1

# Resultados del monitoreo epidemiológico del SARS-CoV-2 en PTAR - Semana 36 (06 al 12 set. 2021)



CG: Copias Genómicas (Corresponde al logaritmo en base 10 de las copias del genoma de SARS-CoV-2 por litro de agua residual)  
 < LD: Inferior al límite de detección  
 < LQ: Inferior al límite de cuantificación

# Conclusiones

- El Perú como parte de su compromiso, viene fortaleciendo el trabajo sectorial y multisectorial para incorporar la medición de principios como asequibilidad en la estimación del indicador de agua 6.1.1.
- Se ha venido trabajando en la estimación de las metas de los indicadores 6.2.1 y 6.3.1a, lo que implica un trabajo articulado entre diferentes actores.
- Asimismo, se viene redoblando esfuerzos para alcanzar los compromisos en la mejora de los valores de los indicadores del ODS 6.



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