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)
Rick Johnston (WHO), johnstonr@who.int
Tom Slaymaker (UNICEF), tslaymaker@unicef.org
washdata.org; sdg6data.org
## Agenda

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<tr>
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<td>Introduction and background</td>
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<tr>
<td>10-25</td>
<td>1. Drinking water services</td>
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<td>25-40</td>
<td>Ø Discussion and Q&amp;A</td>
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<td>90-100</td>
<td>4. Menstrual health</td>
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<td>100-115</td>
<td>Ø Concluding discussion and wrap up</td>
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<td>115-120</td>
<td>Close</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6

### Indicators and Custodians

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Custodians</th>
</tr>
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<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 handwashing 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>
</tr>
<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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources</td>
<td>FAO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management</td>
<td>UNEP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation</td>
<td>UNECE, UNESCO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time</td>
<td>UNEP, Ramsar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.a.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.b.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>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDG global targets</td>
<td>SDG global indicators</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all</td>
<td>6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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</td>
<td>6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water Additional indicator for SDG 6.2: Proportion of population practising open defecation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 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...</td>
<td>1.4.1 Proportion of population living in households with access to basic services (including access to basic drinking water, basic sanitation and basic handwashing facilities)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.a Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, non-violent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all</td>
<td>4.a.1 Proportion of schools with access to.... (e) basic drinking water, (f) single-sex basic sanitation facilities, and (g) basic handwashing facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.8 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</td>
<td>[Proportion of health care facilities with basic WASH services]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 country files

## Downloads index

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Household</th>
<th>School</th>
<th>Health Care Facilities</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>Country file</td>
<td>Country file</td>
<td>Country file</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyrgyzstan</td>
<td>Country file</td>
<td>Country file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maldives</td>
<td>Country file</td>
<td>Country file</td>
<td>Country file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nepal</td>
<td>Country file</td>
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<td>Pakistan</td>
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<td>Sri Lanka</td>
<td>Country file</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tajikistan</td>
<td>Country file</td>
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<tr>
<td>Turkmenistan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Uzbekistan</td>
<td>Country file</td>
<td>Country file</td>
<td>Country file</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[https://washdata.org/data/downloads](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 the file 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
  – 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

- Drinking water
  - 132 sources
  - 1114 sources
  - 1697 sources
  - 339 sources

- Sanitation
  - 44 sources
  - 1220 sources
  - 1637 sources
  - 342 sources

- Hygiene
  - Household survey: 205 sources
  - Other: 367 sources

- WASH
  - 148 sources
  - 2092 sources

- Menstrual health
  - 46 sources

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

<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,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>contamination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BASIC</td>
<td>Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>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.
The world is not on track to achieve universal access to safely managed drinking water services by 2030.

![Graph showing progress in safely managed drinking water services, 2015-2020 (%), and acceleration required to reach universal coverage by 2030, by SDG region.](image-url)
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.
Accessibility, availability and quality of drinking water varies widely between countries and regions.

**Figure**: 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 regional estimates.*
Disaggregated data reveal huge disparities in drinking water service levels between and within countries.
Water quality testing in household surveys reveals high levels of faecal contamination in many countries.
Since 2015, rates of progress on basic drinking water have varied widely between countries in SDG regions.
The ratio of richest to poorest highlights significant inequalities in coverage of basic water services.
Sub-Saharan Africa now accounts for half the global population without basic drinking water services.
Discussion and Q&A

5 years into the SDGs, what progress have we made and what still needs to done to strengthen national monitoring of SDG indicators for drinking water services?
### 6.2.1a Sanitation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SERVICE LEVEL</th>
<th>DEFINITION</th>
</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 DEFECTION</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>

**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
Progress on household sanitation services 2015-2020
No SDG region is on track to achieve universal access to safely managed sanitation by 2030
Only 8 out of 109 countries are on track for universal coverage by 2030.
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.
Wastewater treatment varies widely by SDG region
The number of people without basic sanitation services has decreased in all regions except for sub-Saharan Africa and Oceania.
In 55 countries, more than 5% of the population still practised open defecation in 2020.
Open defecation rates vary widely between and within countries in sub-Saharan Africa
Discussion and Q&A

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

*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
Progress on household hygiene services 2015-2020
Coverage of hygiene services is higher in urban than rural but many regions still lack data
One out of four regions is on track to achieve universal (>99%) access to basic hygiene services by 2030
Many people in sub-Saharan Africa use mobile devices for handwashing
Handwashing facilities in rural areas are more likely to lack soap than water.
Populations with drinking water accessible on premises do not always have basic hygiene services.
The ratio of richest to poorest highlights significant inequalities in basic hygiene coverage.
In 28 countries at least a quarter of the population had no handwashing facility at home in 2020.
Discussion and Q&A

5 years into the SDGs, what progress have we made and what still needs to 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.
Use of menstrual materials is high, but some women lack a private place to wash and change.
In 12 countries with data, at least 1 in 10 women in rural areas lacked a private place to wash and change.
Non-participation during menstruation varies by geographic, socio-economic and individual characteristics.
Women and girls living in refugee camps are often not satisfied with menstrual materials and facilities.
Billions of people have gained access since 2000
Data availability is improving but large gaps remain
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

ODM
“Cobertura WASH”

ODS
“Servicios WASH Gestionados de forma segura”

SISTEMA DE MONITOREO

Medir avances en las metas de los ODS con los indicadores 6.1.1, 6.2.1 y 6.3.1

Medir avances en el registro de información de acuerdo a la metodología internacional.

La interoperabilidad de los sistemas de cada institución relacionada con WASH – Trabajo intersectorial.

Uso de la información
5 años después de los ODS

DESAFÍOS

Alinear los instrumentos de planificación del sector ASH con los ODS WASH

Cerrar la brecha de información para medir bien los indicadores

Fortalecer capacidades de los RRHH

Políticas públicas que aseguren el bienestar de la poblaciones más vulnerable
Monitoreo de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible: Agua, Saneamiento e Higiene en Perú

Max Arturo Carbajal Navarro
Director de Saneamiento
mcarbajal@vivienda.gob.pe

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

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

Garantizar la sostenibilidad del medio ambiente

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

Punto focal en Perú:

Proporciona los valores de los indicadores

6.1.1
6.2.1
6.3.1
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
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)

- **COBERTURA (%):**
- **CONTINUIDAD (%):**
- **CALIDAD (%):**

**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

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

(Pase a 129D)

129B. ¿EL AGUA ES POTABLE?

Sí………..1
No………..2

(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

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

Fuente: INEI-ENAPRES

Elaboración: Propia

#### Escalera del Agua 2019
Metodología de Estimación del Indicador 6.1.1: Agua gestionada de forma segura

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>117.</th>
<th>EL ÚLTIMO GASTO MENSUAL POR CONSUMO DE ....................... FUE:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>¿Pagado por algún miembro de este hogar?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agua</td>
<td>MONTO MENSUAL (S/.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricidad</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas (balón GLP)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gas Natural</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vela</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbón</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leña</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Petróleo</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Metodología de Estimación del Indicador 6.1.1: Agua gestionada de forma segura

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gasto en Saneamiento</th>
<th>Pago Mensual S/</th>
<th>Pago Mensual US$</th>
<th>Porcentaje del Gasto</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nacional</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>1.97%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urbano</td>
<td>28.8</td>
<td>7.0</td>
<td>2.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quintil = 1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>4.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quintil = 2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quintil = 3</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quintil = 4</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>1.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>quintil = 5</td>
<td>46.8</td>
<td>11.4</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“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
Estimación de Indicadores 6.2.1 y 6.3.1 (2015)

Población Nacional con Red Pública de Alcantarillado: 21,819,254

70.1% (PSP)

2,557,440,000 l/d
162 l/hab/día
15,786,667

Planta de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales (PTAR)

2,592,000,000 l/d
162 l/hab/día
16,000,000

(Aguas residuales transportadas y vertidas a las PTAR)

2,220,480,000 l/d
162 l/hab/día
13,706,667

(Aguas Residuales Tratadas Efectivamente en las PTAR)

Caudal diario por persona: 162 l/hab/día
Estimación de Indicadores 6.2.1 y 6.3.1 (2019)

Población Urbana con Red Pública de Alcantarillado: 22,980,245

90.12% de las aguas residuales transportadas y vertidas a las PTAR: 3,689,780,000 l/d

Indicador 6.3.1a: $\frac{15,008,981}{22,980,245} = 65.3\%$

Indicador 6.2.1: $\frac{15,008,981}{25,499,440} = 58.9\%$

Agua residual Tratada Eficientemente en las PTAR: 2,410,442,320 l/d

Caudal diario por persona: 160.6 l/hab./día
Agenda de Trabajo para los ODS 6.1, 6.2 y 6.3.1

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

Fortalecer las capacidades de las entidades del sector saneamiento

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

Log (CG/L)

0 - 2.5 < LD
2.5 - 4 < LQ
4 - 5
5 - 6
> 6

Media Móvil Casos COVID-19 por semana (CDC – MINSA)
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.
Monitoreo de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible: Agua, Saneamiento e Higiene en Perú

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