

6.3.1 Methodology review

Key feedback received	Source	Response and rationale
Overall		
Non-household sources need to be estimated/measured	Japan	Included in revised methodology. Non household disaggregated at by WWTP influent
Incorporation of greywater and storm water	Japan	Storm water and greywater co-disposed in sewers and septic tanks is captured by the methods.
Assistance needed to support recycling and reuse of wastewater	Jordan	Recycling and use is not included directly in the indicator but address in part of “safe treatment definitions”. In addition a wastewater recycling effectiveness index being developed by UNU-Flores/UN-Habitat

Economic Activities		
Clarity needed on classification of industrial/commercial wastewater	Netherlands	TA provided during capacity-development workshop on use of ISIC codes
Classification of industrial/commercial wastewater	UNCEEA	Additional references to ISIC codes included in step by step guide
Use of data from industries on discharges	CEO Water Mandate	Ideas will be explored on use/QA on this data

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Household wastewater		
Linkages between 6.2 and 6.3	CEO water mandate	A common methodology is proposed to streamline data collection. Outstanding issues on harmonized definitions of “safely treated”
Definitions of “safely treated”	JMP SAG, Switzerland	A treatment ladder of data quality is proposed with highest rung most representative of safe from a public health perspective. Decreasing rungs are complicate with environmental indicators followed by installed technology.
Lack of data on site sanitation and FSM	Peru	Simplified assumption applied in baselines in lieu of in situ data
	Uganda	
Definition of “safe treatment” vs national standards	Senegal	A treatment ladder proposed. Initiated global search and analysis of national standards and regulator consultation.
	Jordan	
	Philippines	
Positive response	UNESCAP	No action
Percentage of population connected to various types of system. Use of coefficients	UNCEEA	The metric for the household portion is measured in household. A BOD or population equivalent is proposed. USEPA and EC have coefficients that can be adopted.
Short vs. long-term strategy, countries		Treatment ladder see above.
Use of existing data for long-term viability of this monitoring.	Water.org	The method maximized the use of secondary data including HH surveys, IBNET, Aquastat, and national system. Further the approach aims to strengthen these over time.