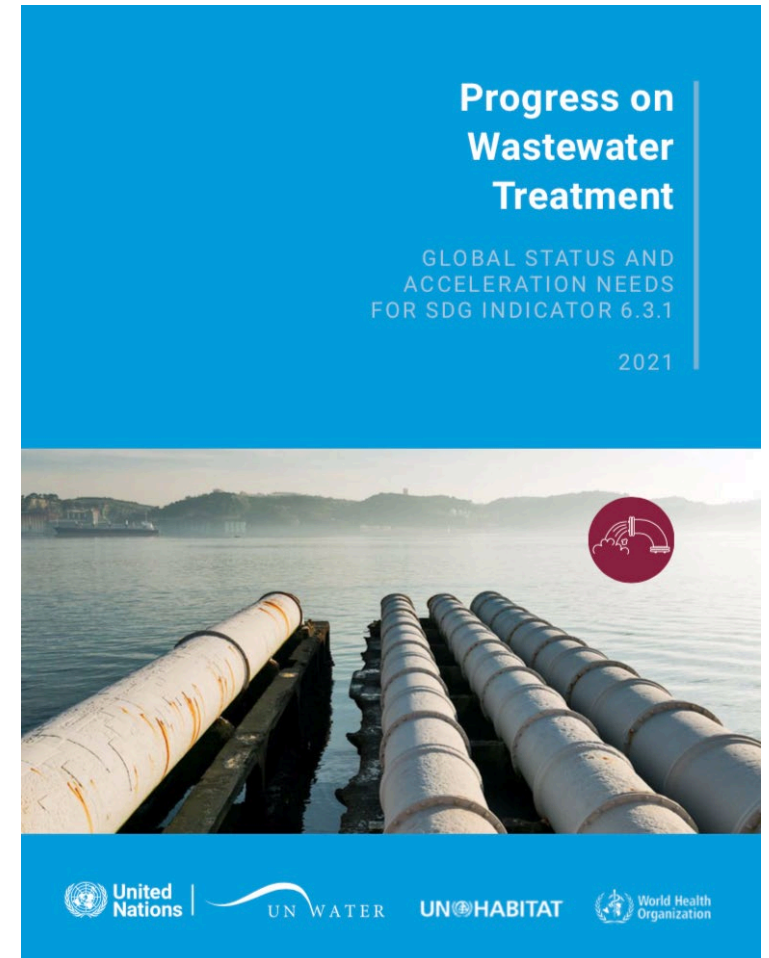


SDG Target 6.3 Water quality and wastewater

“By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally”

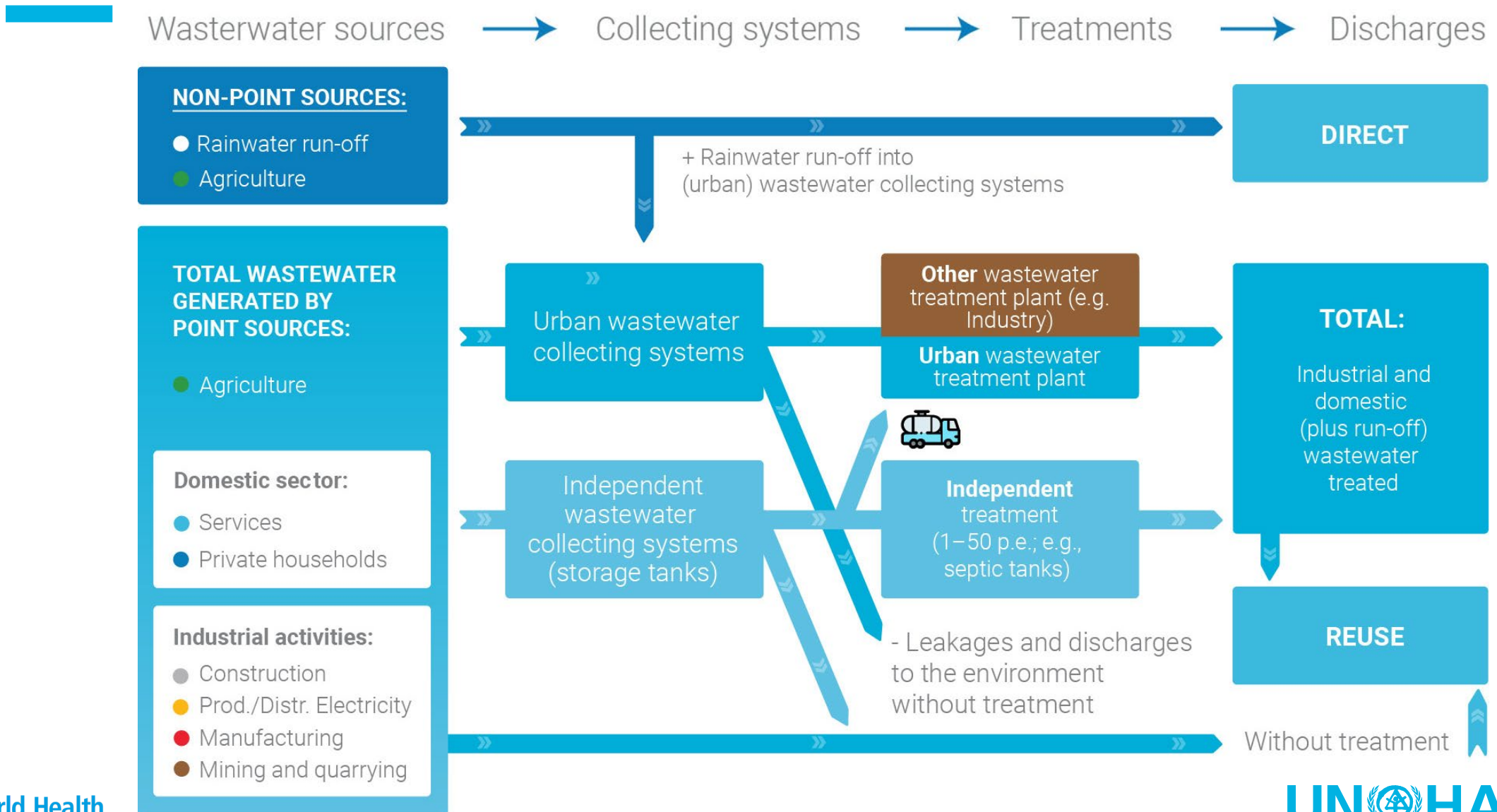
Indicator 6.3.1 “Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater safely treated”

Custodian agencies: WHO/UN-Habitat/UNSD



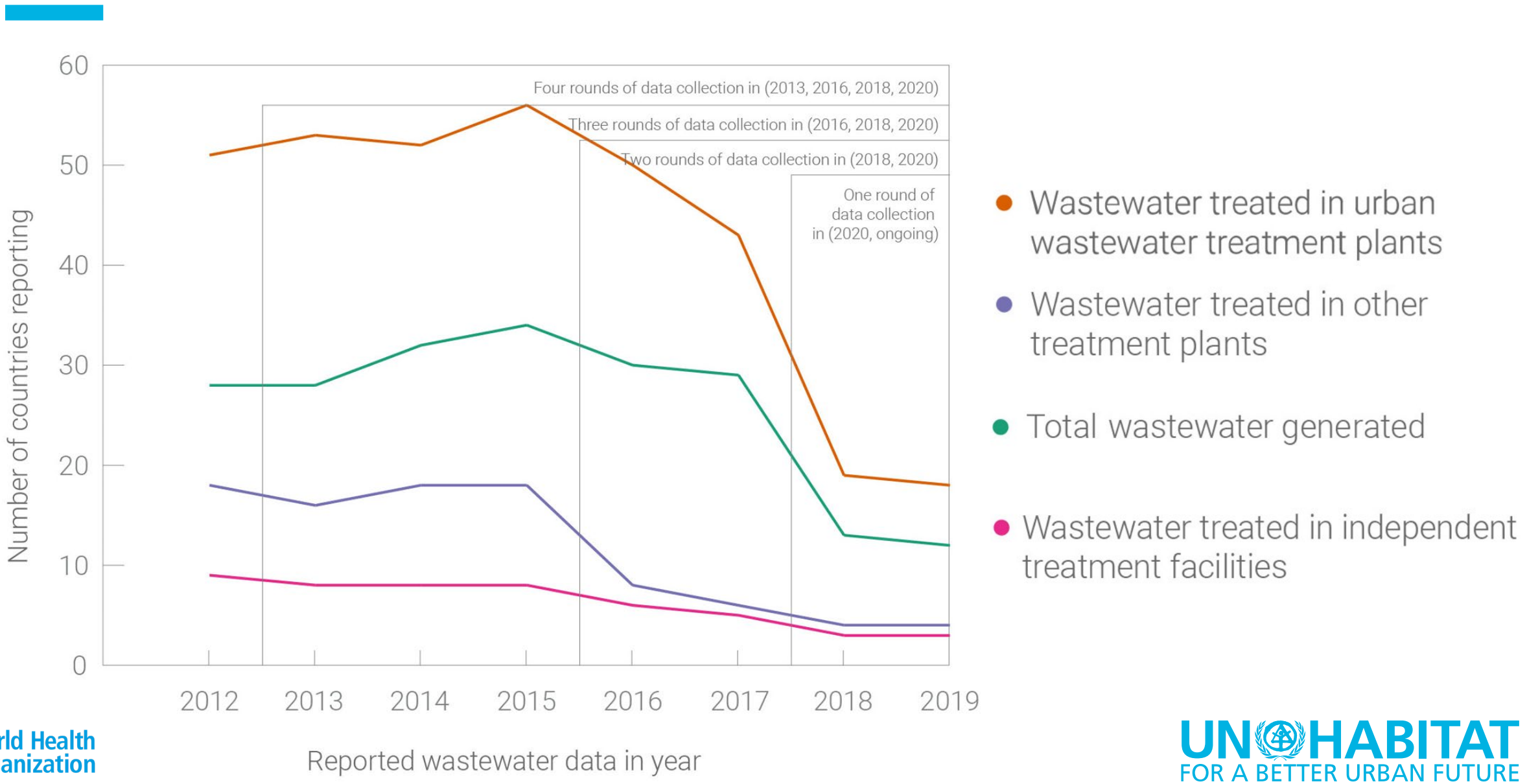
Methodology to monitor indicator 6.3.1

→ UNSD/OECD/Eurostat databases



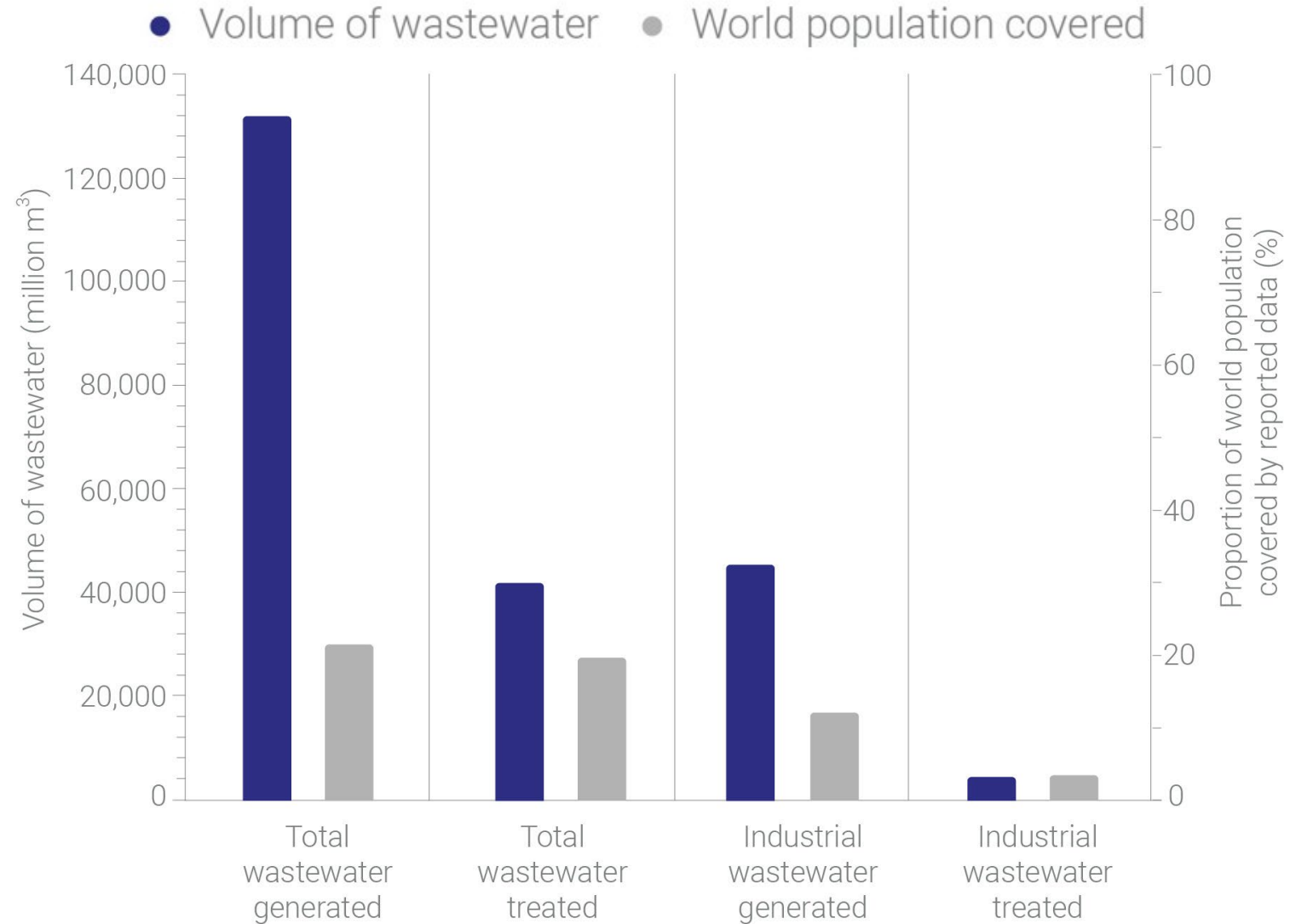
Data collection process can take several years (UNSD)

Relatively few data for the years 2016 onwards → 2021 631 report focused on 2015 data

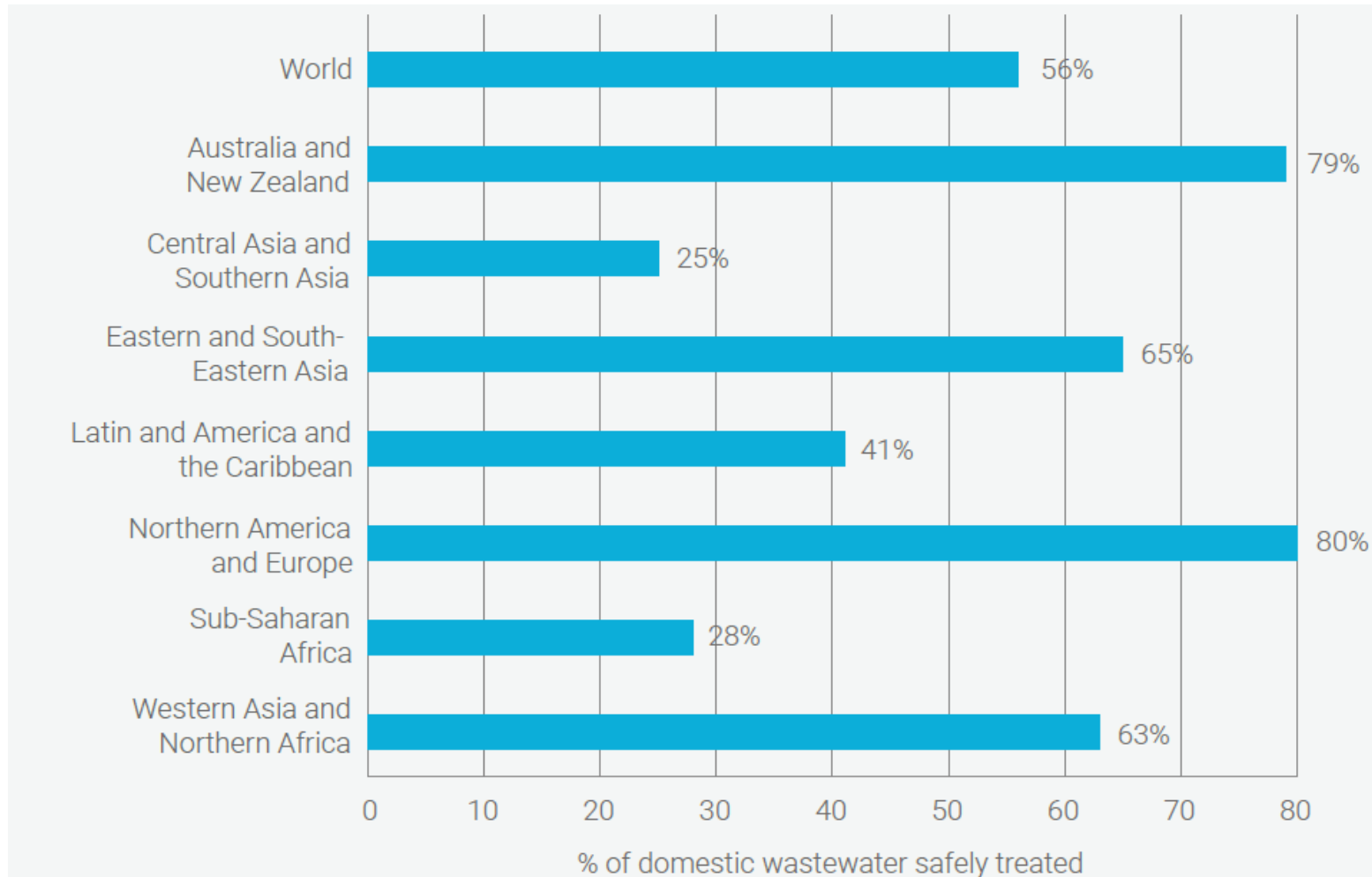


Insufficient data for regional and global estimates

42 countries reporting on total wastewater generation and treatment,
14 countries on industrial wastewater
1/3 received at least some treatment



Estimates: Household wastewater treatment



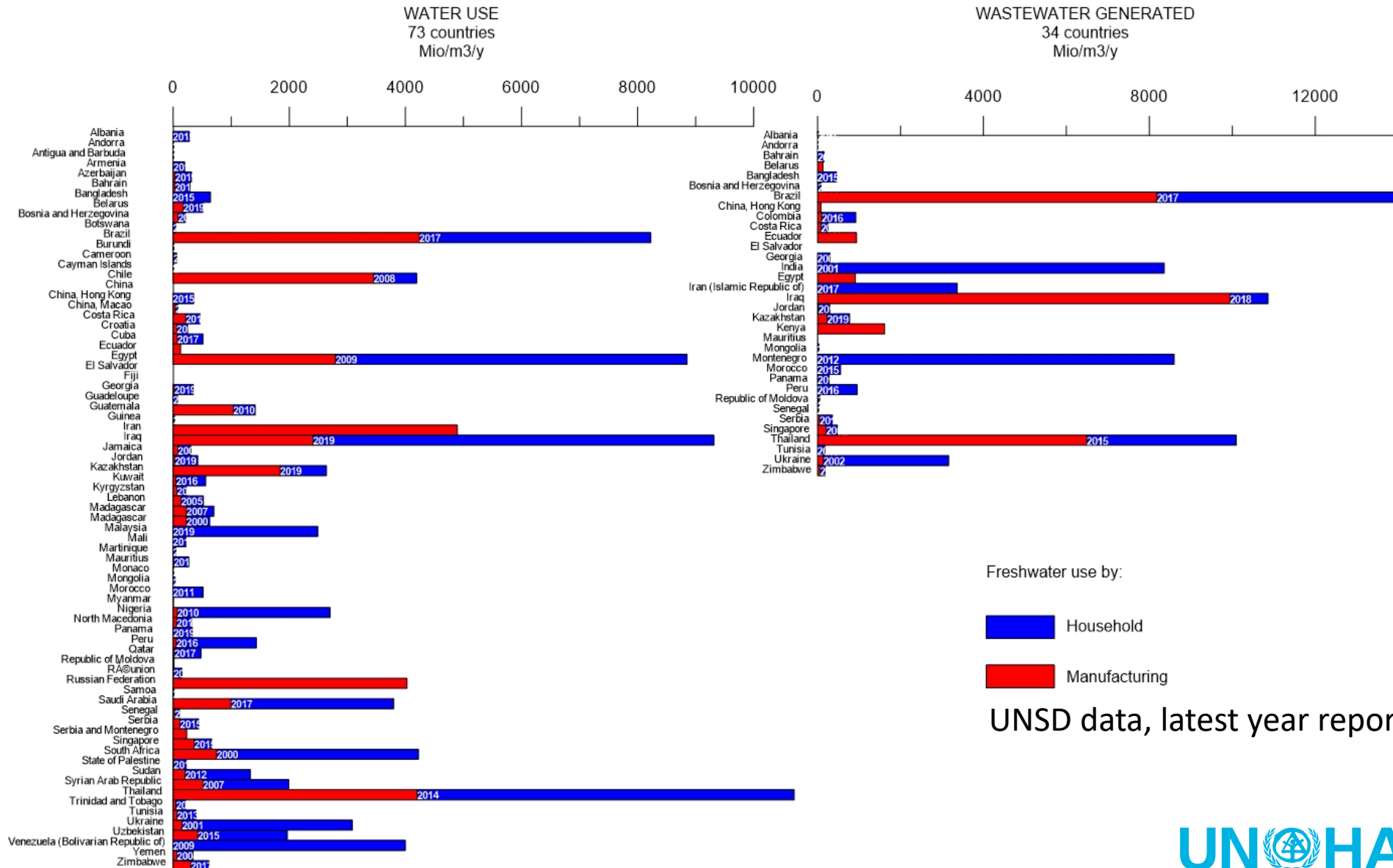
Estimates derived for:

- **128** of 234 SDG countries and territories (55%)
- **80%** of households wastewater flows
- **84%** of the global population

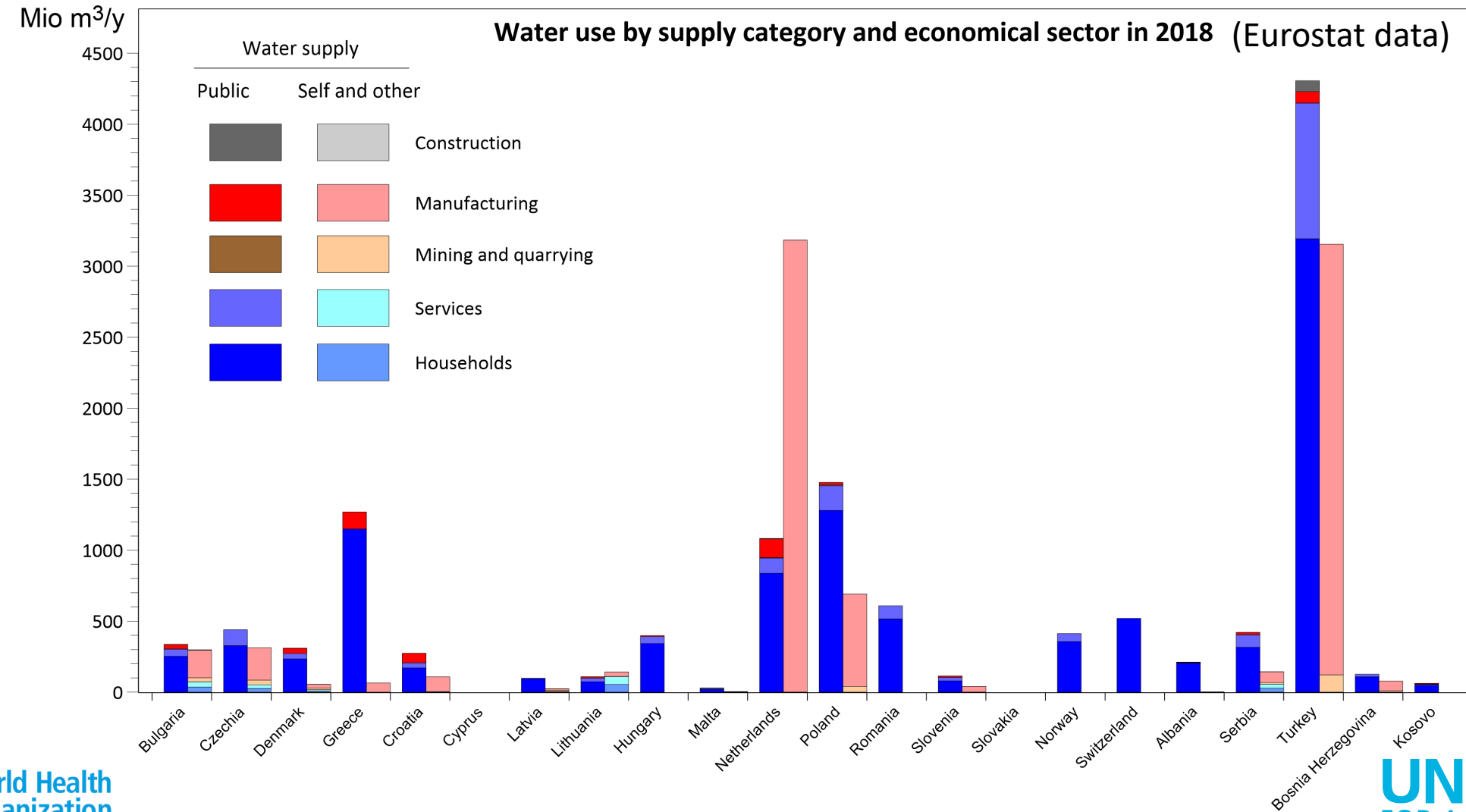
Level of treatment:

- Compliance with effluent standards (if available)
- Secondary or better

Water use > monitored than wastewater generated



Industrial = self water supply → Less/not reported



Data challenges

- Countries often need several years to compile and report statistics for recent years, whereas reporting for indicator 6.3.1 need to be more responsive
- Countries can modify their previously reported data (not 6.3.1)
- Most countries are not reporting on every years – and on most variables (including on the computation of the total) to UNSD and OECD/Eurostat (only 1 OECD country in 2015)
- Total and industrial data (official reported statistics from national authorities) are scarce, especially (industrial) self-supply water which is not reported in national stats
- UNSD and OECD/Eurostat definitions not totally aligned on generation/treatment
- WHO provide estimates, more realistic and needed but data can differ from line ministries different numbers for same variables (FAO, UNSD/OECD/Eurostat, WHO)

How to improve data collection?

- 631: Including water reuse (climate change and water scarcity/management) and pollutant loads (polluter pays principle and ambient water quality) discharged and eliminated..
- Harmonization of wastewater monitoring approaches, methodologies and terminology to support such improvements to global monitoring
- Advocacy on the importance of wastewater monitoring for water resources management
- How to support line ministries (including rich countries) to better report wastewater data to NSOs? bottom up and top down approaches, capacity building, pilot/good reporting
- How to better aggregate local/utilities data at national level?
- How to better capture non-public wastewater? Especially from industries



SDG 6.3.1 WASTEWATER



Only **42** countries

reported statistics on wastewater generation and treatment in **2015**

These **limited data** suggest that about a **1/3** of total or industrial wastewater **received treatment** before discharge



SDG 6.3.1 WASTEWATER

Estimates of household wastewater **generation and treatment** are available for representing **80%** of the global population



Approximately **1/2** of household wastewater was **collected and safely treated** in **2020**

