CWAS
CENTER FOR WATER
AND SANITATION

CEPT
UNIVERSITY

LOCALISING

SDG 6 INDICATORS FOR WaSH

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This Directed Research Project on "**Localization of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6 indicators for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WaSH)**" was supported by the Center for Water and Sanitation. Guidance was provided by the CWAS team at CEPT Research and Development Foundation, CEPT University.

It was carried out towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of a Master's Degree at the Faculty of Planning, CEPT University, Ahmedabad, India.

CWAS CENTER FOR WATER AND SANITATION | CRDF CEPT RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION | CEPT UNIVERSITY | FP FACULTY OF PLANNING CEPT UNIVERSITY

CONTENTS

SDGs: GLOBAL AGENDA

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

- The MDGs were furthered to SDGs in 2015, by the UN.
- September 2015: Agreement by all 193 UN member nations
- January 2016: Enforcement of SDGs

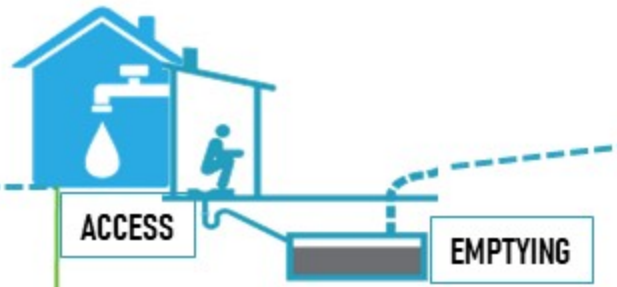
Source: United Nations

FROM MDG 7 TO SDG 6

RESOURCES

By 2020, protect and **restore water-related ecosystems,** including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

By 2030, implement **integrated water resources management** at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate



ACCESS

EMPTYING

To halve the proportion of population without sustainable **access** to clean and safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

By 2030, achieve **universal and equitable access** to safe and affordable drinking water for all

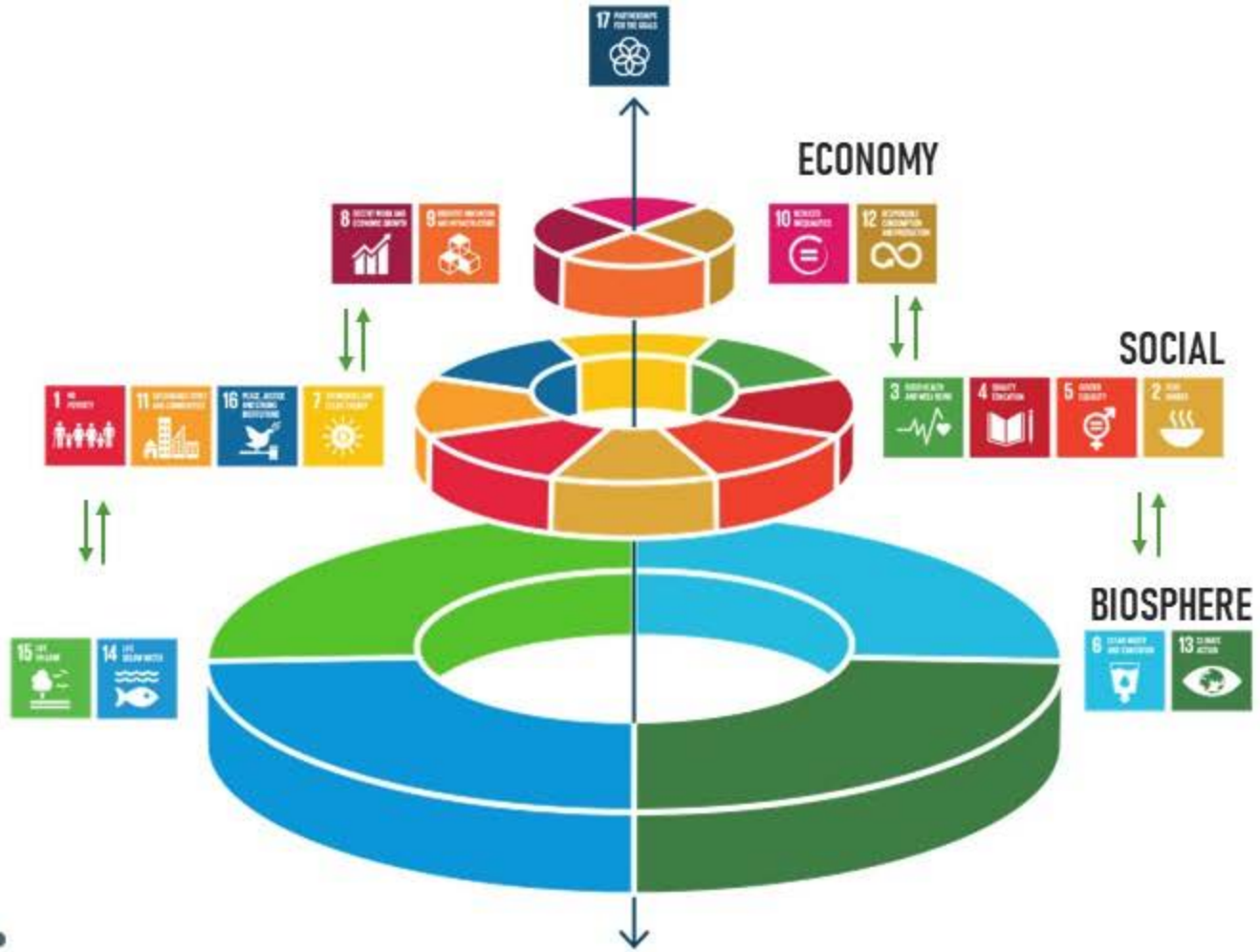
By 2030, achieve access to **adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene** for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

TREATMENT

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**

By 2030, substantially **increase water-use efficiency** across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to **address water scarcity** and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

FOCUS ON SDG 6



SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- Basic infrastructure need.
- First step to achieve development in any other sphere.
- Related to human health, productivity and ability to do anything else.
- Has overlapping dependencies on other SDGs

FOCUS ON SDG 6

CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

NO POVERTY
Equal rights and access to basic services

ZERO HUNGER
Sustainable food production systems

GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING
Saving lives from water pollution

QUALITY EDUCATION
Awareness on safe-hygienic practices

GENDER EQUALITY
Improved water-sanitation access, especially to women and girls

INDUSTRY, INFRASTRUCTURE AND INNOVATION
Emphasis on resource use efficiency

REDUCED INEQUALITIES
Universal and equitable access to clean water and sanitation

SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITIES
Sustainable urbanization with attention to municipal waste

RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION
Sound management of waste produced by the cities

CLIMATE ACTION
Include measures on climate action in strategies, policies and planning

LIFE ON LAND
Sustainable use of inland freshwater ecosystems

SDG 6: CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

- Basic infrastructure need.
- First step to achieve development in any other sphere.
- Related to human health, productivity and ability to do anything else.
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LOCALIZATION IS...

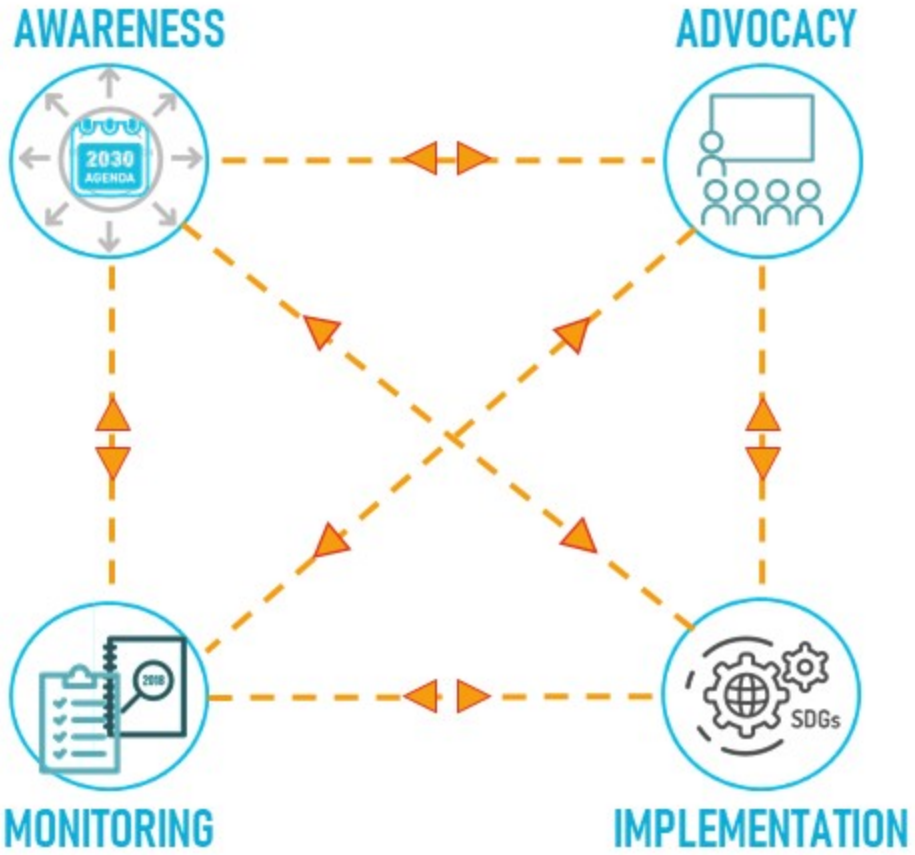
> Taking into account **subnational contexts** in the achievement of the 2030 Agenda, from the setting of goals and targets, to determining the means of implementation and **using local indicators** to measure and monitor progress.
>
> *- United Nations*

> Localization refers to defining, **implementing and monitoring actions** taken to achieve national, sub-national goals – in tandem with the global goals – **at the local level** (Lucci, 2015)

Source: United Nations; Localizing SDGs: What it means to the local governments?;

4-STEP ROADMAP TO LOCALIZATION

As per the roadmap for localizing the SDGs drawn up by the Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments, UNDP and UN Habitat.



To raise awareness and **promote** their **sense of ownership** of the Agenda and participation in the achievement of the SDGs at local level.

An **enabling environment** for the localization of the SDGs

Schemes and programs and **facilitating** resources to the local governments.

The establishment of **data collection systems** at local and regional level.

Taking actions based on the priorities identified through monitored **report.**

Conducting a needs assessment to **define priorities** and localize the SDGs

The implementation of the SDGs through identifying synergies and **strengthening capacities** to mobilize local resources

Source: ULCG Roadmap for localizing SDGs

LOCALIZATION FRAMEWORK

- A simultaneous top-down and bottom-up approaches.
- Linking administrative enforcement and local actions.

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

AIM

To localize the water, sanitation and hygiene indicators of SDG 6 for two scales - state and a city.

OBJECTIVES

SDG 6 and India

Importance of SDG 6 to Indian context;

Identification of:
- Overlaps
- Enabling environment
- Institutional engagement

Data audit

Review of:
- Literature
- Reports
- Cases

Possible data sources for additional indicators

Disaggregation

Estimating the 'safely managed' data for the state, through:
- categories of administrative areas
- regional analyses.

SDG Status Survey

Site interactions and analyses.

Identifying potentials and challenges.

Towards SDG 6

Amalgamation of learnings and inferences.

Recommendations for a pathway towards SDG 6.

LIMITATON

- The study focuses only on the urban areas and does not cover the rural areas.

SCOPE

- The study covers the indicators 6.1.1, 6.2.1 & 6.3.1

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

To understand the need of India to align towards SDGs

SDG 6 and India

Importance of SDG 6 to Indian context;

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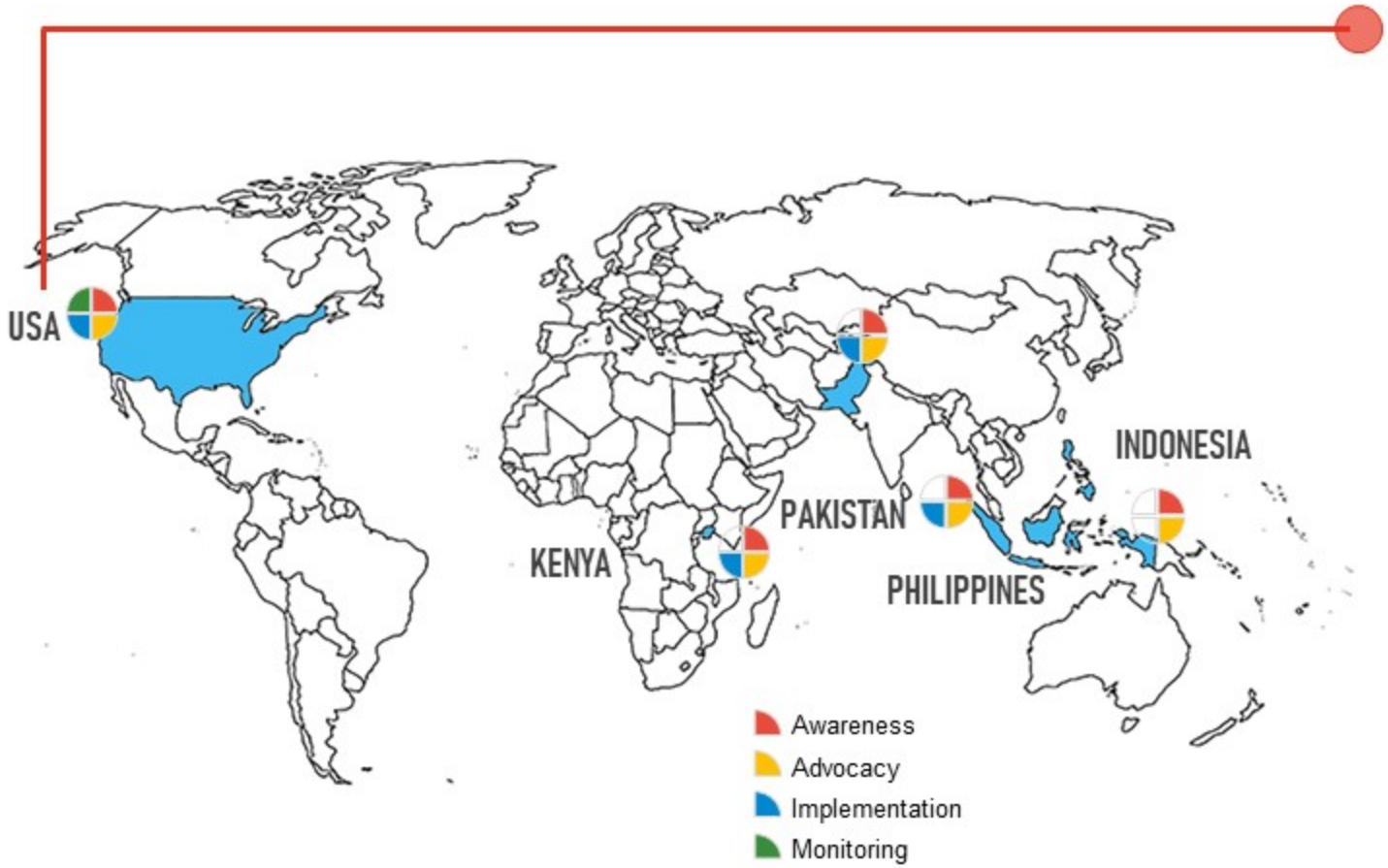
LOCALISATION: GLOBAL CASES



AWARENESS

Spreading of word about **SDGs to all** - national and state governments, local authorities and citizens.

ADVOCACY

Facilitating inclusion of a sub-national perspective with the **Master Plan aligned with SDGs**.

IMPLEMENTATION

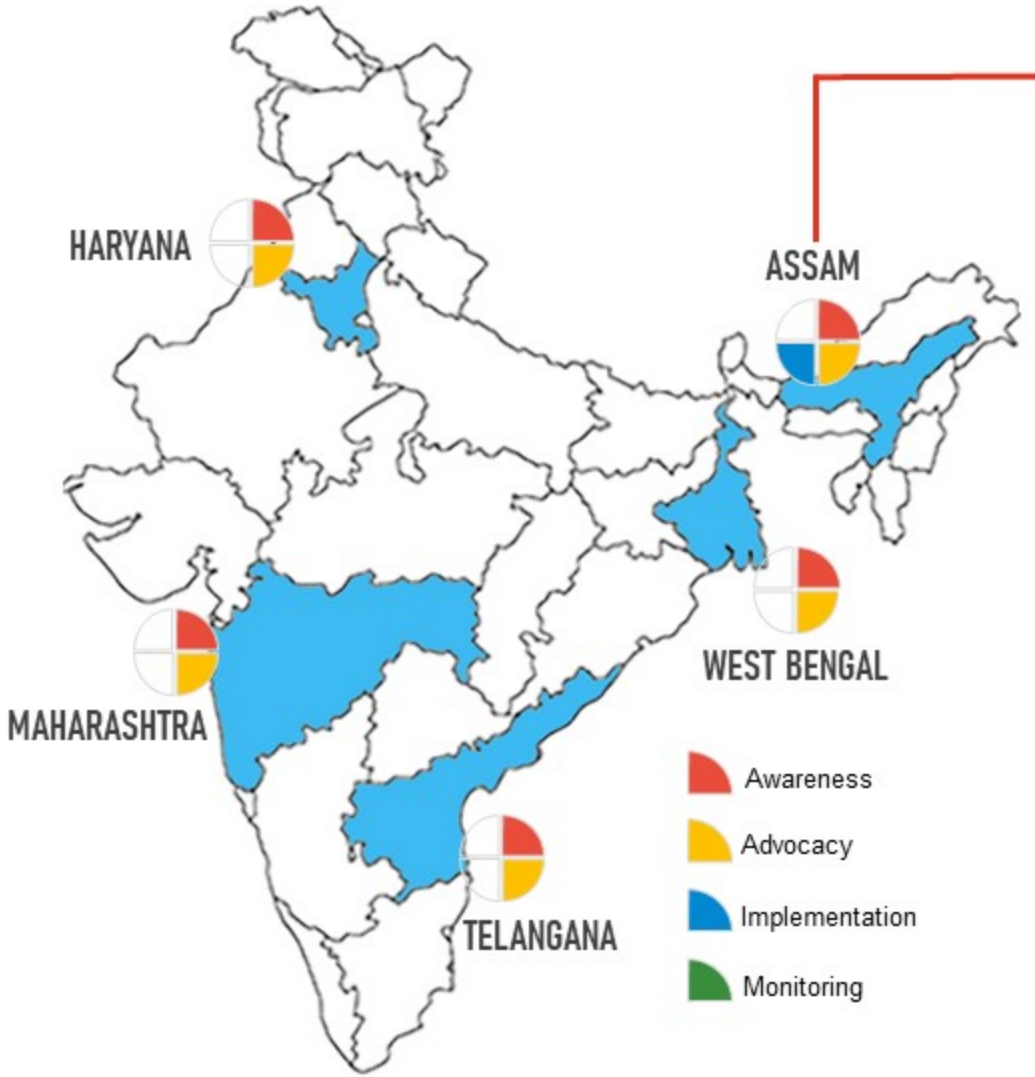
Identification of **5-year targets for each priority indicator** along with action plans to achieve those targets.

MONITORING

Extensive **documentation of the efforts towards SDGs**

Spreading of the report to all states to take stock of the status achieved.

LOCALISATION: INDIAN CASES



Source: Assam 2030: Our dream, our commitment

AWARENESS

- Initiation from the state govt., and workshops arranged for officials and decision-makers.

ADVOCACY

- Prioritizing state goals with the SDGs.
- **Districts** of Assam to **prepare** individual Strategy Programs and Action Plans **(SPAPs)**.

IMPLEMENTATION

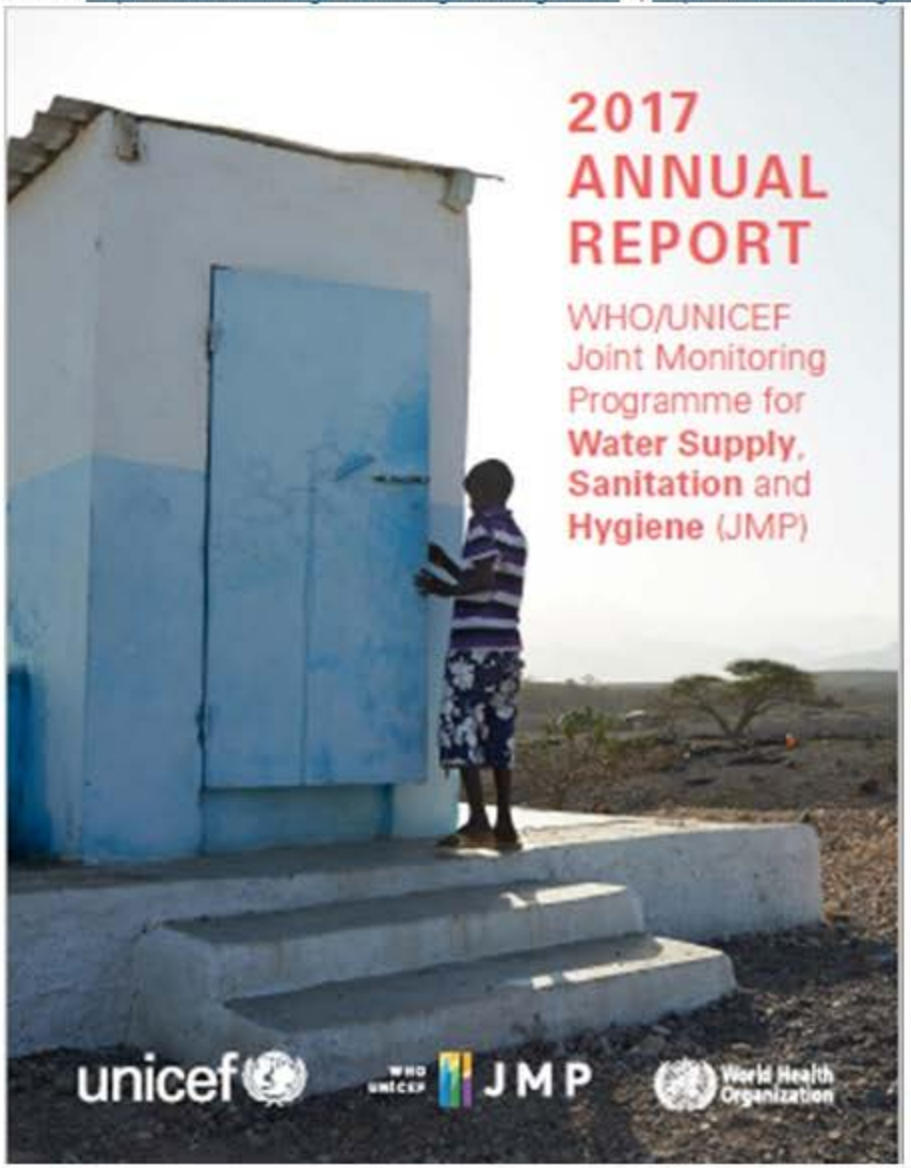
- **First** state in India to prepare a **vision document**.
- Accordingly, all districts have been instructed to formulate local indicators and local short terms goals.

MONITORING

- No efforts towards this step yet

DATA ON SDG 6: JMP AND INDIA

Source: https://washdata.org/monitoring/drinking-water ; https://washdata.org/monitoring/sanitation ;



- JMP Joint Monitoring Programme is the international agency responsible for monitoring data related to indicators 6.1 and 6.2
- **No data for safely managed services for urban India**
- HH survey for quality at consumer end and treatment data by service provider need to be collated at national level for JMP to be able to arrive at near-accurate estimates.
- The datasets available at national level were not collected, like the Census 2011
- Translates into major data gaps for efforts towards achieving SDG 6.

DATA ON SDG 6: SDG INDIA INDEX

- Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation **(MoSPI)** is the central ministry responsible in India.
- A premier policy think tank – National Institution for Transforming India **(NITI Aayog)** – helps monitor SDGs in India.
- An **SDG Baseline Report 2018** by NITI Aayog is a first attempt by the country to assess current status with respect to each goal.

- **Data** for a few States /UTs from official statistical systems was **not available** for some indicators.
- This resulted in insufficient data coverage across at least 50 percent of the States/UTs.
- Hence only **62 out of 169 indicators** have been selected and computed for this report. This methodology may have a bearing on the Index Score.

Source: NITI Aayog SDG Baseline Report 2018

SDG 6: SDG INDIA INDEX

SDG GLOBAL TARGET	INDICATOR SELECTED FOR SDG INDIA INDEX
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	1. Percentage of population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas
6.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	2. Percentage of rural households with individual household toilets
	3. Percentage of districts verified to be open defecation free
	4. Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas

- Only **rural areas** taken into consideration.
- Although the same data set exists for urban areas, it has not been collated at the national level to be included.

- **No data on hygiene**

- Indicator for 6.3 wrongly placed under 6.2
- Misprint target stated for 6.2

Source: NITI Aayog SDG Baseline Report 2018

INDIA'S COMMITMENT TO SDGs

February 2018

We are committed to SDG says Dr. Rajiv Kumar, Vice Chairman, NITI Aayog

April 2019

Building future India with SDGs

June 2018

Why localising SDGs is crucial to meet targets

By: FE Bureau | Published: June 15, 2018 2:32 AM

The NITI Aayog is likely to soon release its first annual ranking of districts currently struggling in terms of their performance in specific development parameters, but aspiring to transform rapidly.

Further reinforcing India's commitment towards SDGs

WATER AND SANITATION TIMELINE: URBAN INDIA

2001

Total Sanitation Campaign

Demand side awareness building.

2005

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

SLBs were introduced

Urban Infrastructure and Governance.

2005

National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Water conservation and groundwater recharge.

2007

Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan

Sanitation beyond households.

2014

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Clean India: toilets, waste management, streets etc

2015

AMRUT Mission

Focus on quality of infrastructure

2016

Smart Cities Mission

Incorporating technology in sustainable development

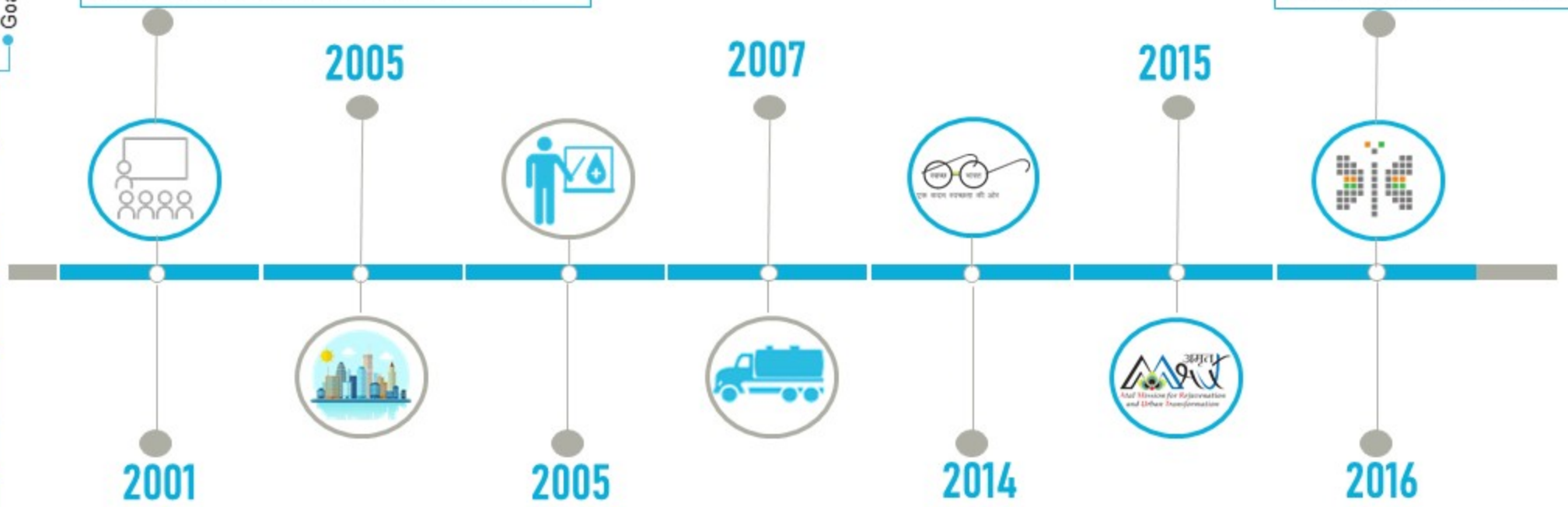
- Progress of India's schemes and programs on water and sanitation towards the **global agenda's core principles.**
- **Enabling environment** in India to progress towards SDG 6.

Source: UMC 2016

WATER AND SANITATION TIMELINE: URBAN INDIA

Urban population drinking **water** from protected sources in 2015 was **92%**.

% of urban population using **basic sanitation** services in 2015 was **65%**



% of urban population using **basic drinking water** services in 2015 was **93%**

% of urban population using **basic sanitation** services in 2015 was **80%**

Source: JMP Database

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

To identify the data required to achieve SDG 6.

SDG 6 and India

Importance of SDG 6 to Indian context;

Identification of:
- Overlaps
- Enabling environment
- Institutional engagement

Data audit

Review of:
- Literature
- Reports
- Cases

Possible data sources for **additional indicators**

NATIONAL

Disaggregation

Estimating the 'safely managed' data for the state, through:
- categories of administrative areas
- regional analyses.

SDG Status Survey

Site interactions and analyses.

Identifying potentials and challenges.

Towards SDG 6

Amalgamation of learnings and inferences.

Recommendations for a pathway towards SDG 6.

SDG 6: INDICATORS AND TIERS

Data is conceptually clear

There is nationally established methodology

Data produced is not regular or not in a verifiable condition.

Source: SDG Metadata and Indicators

SDG 6: INDICATORS AND TIERS

Data is conceptually clear

There is nationally established methodology

Data produced is not regular or not in a verifiable condition.

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services.

6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water.

6.3.1a.Proportion of municipal wastewater safely treated.

These indicators will be further studied and reviewed, which respect the broader aspect of goal 6 i.e., water and sanitation and hygiene.

6.3.1 b. deals with treatment and safe disposal of industrial wastewater. The study is limited to only 6.3.1.a

Source: SDG Metadata and Indicators

6.1.1 INDICATOR MATRIX

DATA USED

Population having safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas (%) from Census 2011

DATA REQUIRED

Population having safely managed drinking water in urban areas (%)

WHERE TO LOOK FOR

Census

1. Piped facility in households
2. Accessibility (either through piped or well) on premises

SLB data

1. SLB 2.1.1: Coverage of water supply connections
2. SLB 2.1.2: Per capita supply of water
3. SLB 2.1.5: Continuity of water supply
4. SLB 2.1.6: Quality of water supplied

"Data used" refers to the data made us of in the SDG Baseline Report 2018 by NITI Aayog

6.2.1 INDICATOR MATRIX

DATA USED

Rural HHs with IHHLs (%) from Census 2011; and Districts verified to be ODF (%) from SBM Gramin Dashboard

DATA REQUIRED

Population having safely managed sanitation services in urban areas (%)

WHERE TO LOOK FOR

SLB Data

1. SLB 2.2.1: Coverage of toilets
2. SLB 2.2.2: Coverage of sewerage networks
3. SLB 2.1.5: Collection efficiency of sewage

Swacch Survekshan

1. 3.1: ODF status
2. 3.5: Toilets constructed out of verified applications
3. 3.6: Toilets having water connections
4. 5.2: Number of ULB staff sent for exposure visits/attending workshops in other cities
5. 5.3: Number of certifications undergone by ULB staff on the e-courses platform on SBM portal (Sanitary Inspector and Above)

6.3.1 INDICATOR MATRIX

DATA USED

Installed sewage treatment capacity as a proportion of sewage generated in urban areas

DATA REQUIRED

Quantity of sewage safely treated and disposed or reused (%)

WHERE TO LOOK FOR

SLB data

1. SLB 2.2.4: Adequacy of sewage treatment capacity

Swacch Survekshan

1. 3.3: Desludging operators registered and monitored
2. 3.4: City having FSTP or STP

LEARNINGS

- **True picture of localization** i.e., possible ways of classifying and obtaining contextual data.
- **Promising picture** of better and accurate data can be arrived at to assess SDG 6.

- SDG 6 deals with both urban and rural data which are managed by two different **departments** in India, hence **co ordination** is very important.
- Lack of a **commonly accepted channel** which could act as an anchor department.

The indicators need **additional data** to be acquired before being mainstreamed for localization:

- Data besides municipal connections.
- Data on **on-site sanitation (greywater and fecal sludge)** to capture the full picture of municipal wastewater.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

To assess the status of SDG 6 in Maharashtra.

SDG 6 and India

Importance of SDG 6 to Indian context;

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Possible data sources for **additional indicators**

Disaggregation

Estimating the '**safely managed**' data for the state, through:
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STATE

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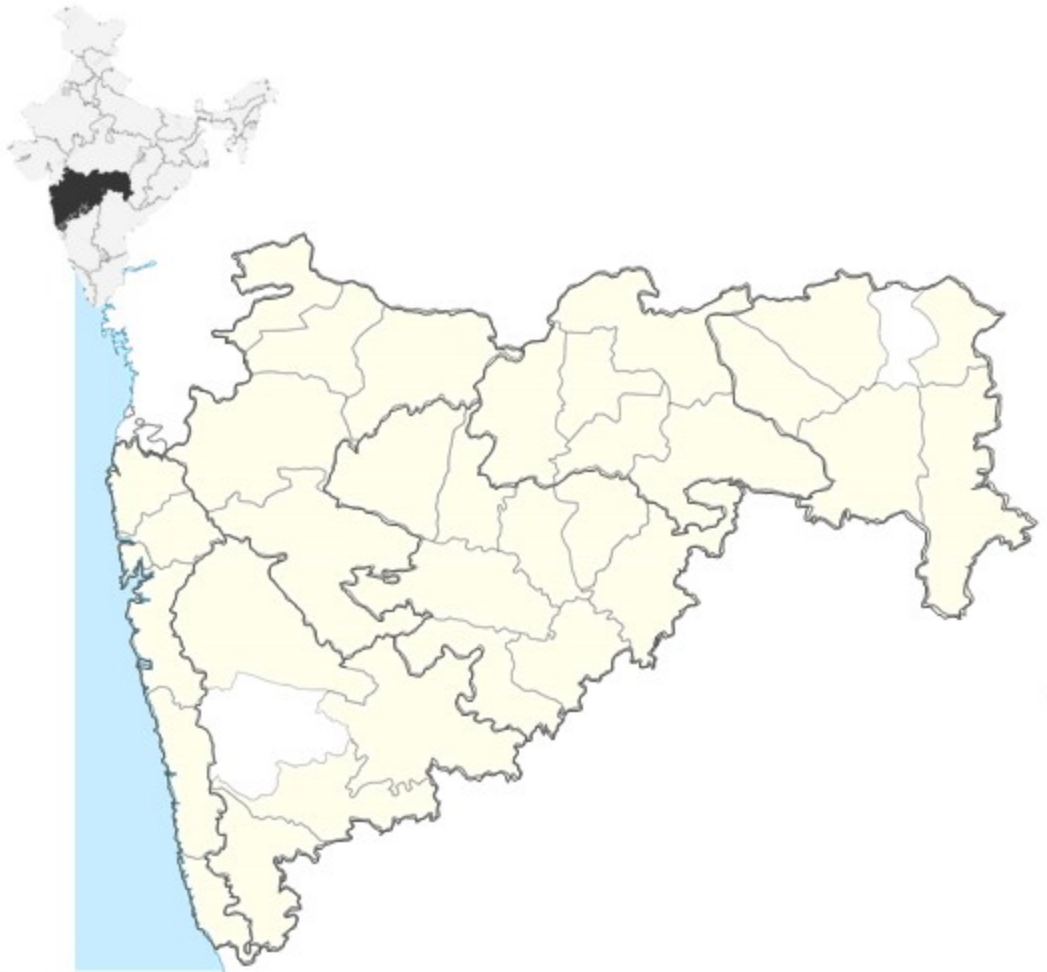
SDG 6 LOCALISATION: MAHARASHTRA



The site selected for the study is the western state of **Maharashtra**, India.

The state is home to 11.42 crore people (Census, 2011)

The state is divided into **6 geographical divisions.**

Nodal department for state for SDG 6 is **Water supply and sanitation**.

Directorate of Economics and Statistics,
Planning Department, is the department assigned to look at SDGs in Maharashtra.

Concerned departments in the state for SDG 6 is Water Supply and Sanitation, Rural and Panchayat Raj, Urban Development Department, Water Resources.

Source: Maharashtra Vision 2030;

URBAN MAHARASHTRA: WATSAN TIMELINE

2004

Water supply in wards with >50% SC population.

Nagri Dalit Vasti Water Supply Schemes in Urban Areas

2005

Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan

Urban infrastructure provision in tandem with JnNURM.

2008

To bring about reforms in water and sanitation.

Maharashtra Sujal Nirmal Abhiyan (MSNA)

2010

Scheme for SCs and Nav Boudhas

Private water connections and group toilets.

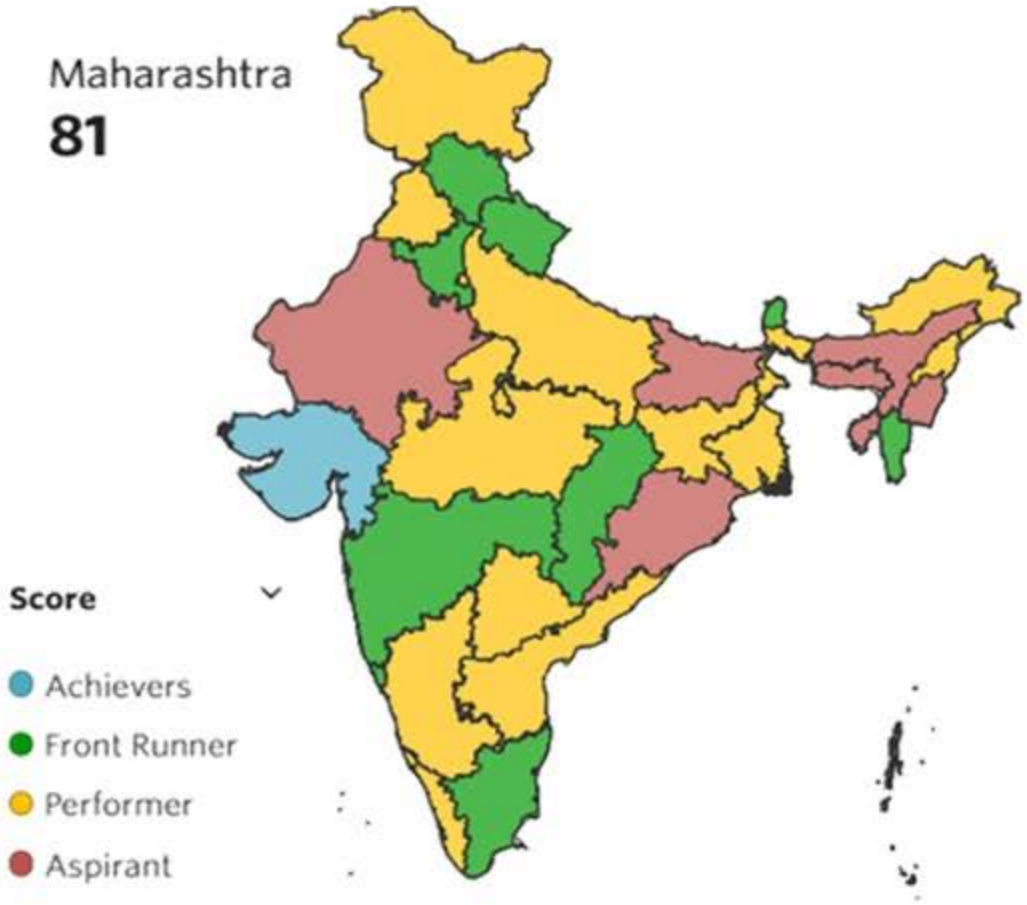
2015

Clean Maharashtra, in tandem with SBM.

Swachh Maharashtra Mission

Source: Water Supply and Sanitation department, Government of Maharashtra

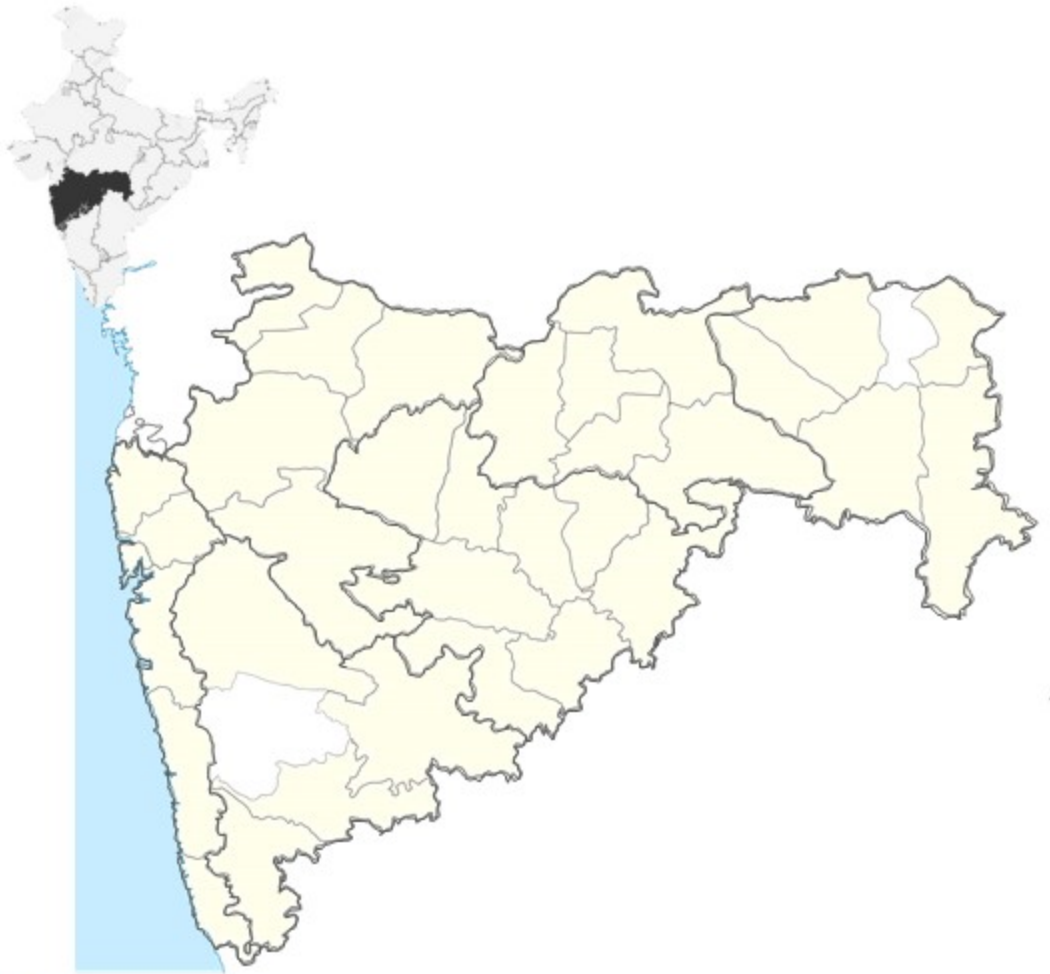
MAHARASHTRA: SDG INDEX SCORE



Source: SDG India Index Dashboard

The state falls under the category of a **Front Runner** as per the Index Score. One of the reasons for this maybe the good performance of the ongoing **Swacch Maharashtra Mission**. Also, one of the performance of the state in one of the chosen indicators **'installed sewage capacity'** is good **(63 out of 69).**

MAHARASHTRA: EFFORTS SO FAR..



Implementation

'Action Room to Reduce Poverty' (ARRP) has been setup in collaboration with UN, under the Planning Department.

SDG Mapping

Maharashtra Vision 2030 has been prepared to map the state schemes to the SDGs.

SDG Framework

State Indicator Framework is being prepared, along with an Action Plan.

SDG Financing

Funds are being earmarked from the District Annual Plan exclusively for sensitization and capacity building.

Source: Maharashtra Vision 2030;

MAHARASHTRA: VISION DOCUMENT

In the presentation made to NITI Aayog in March 2018:

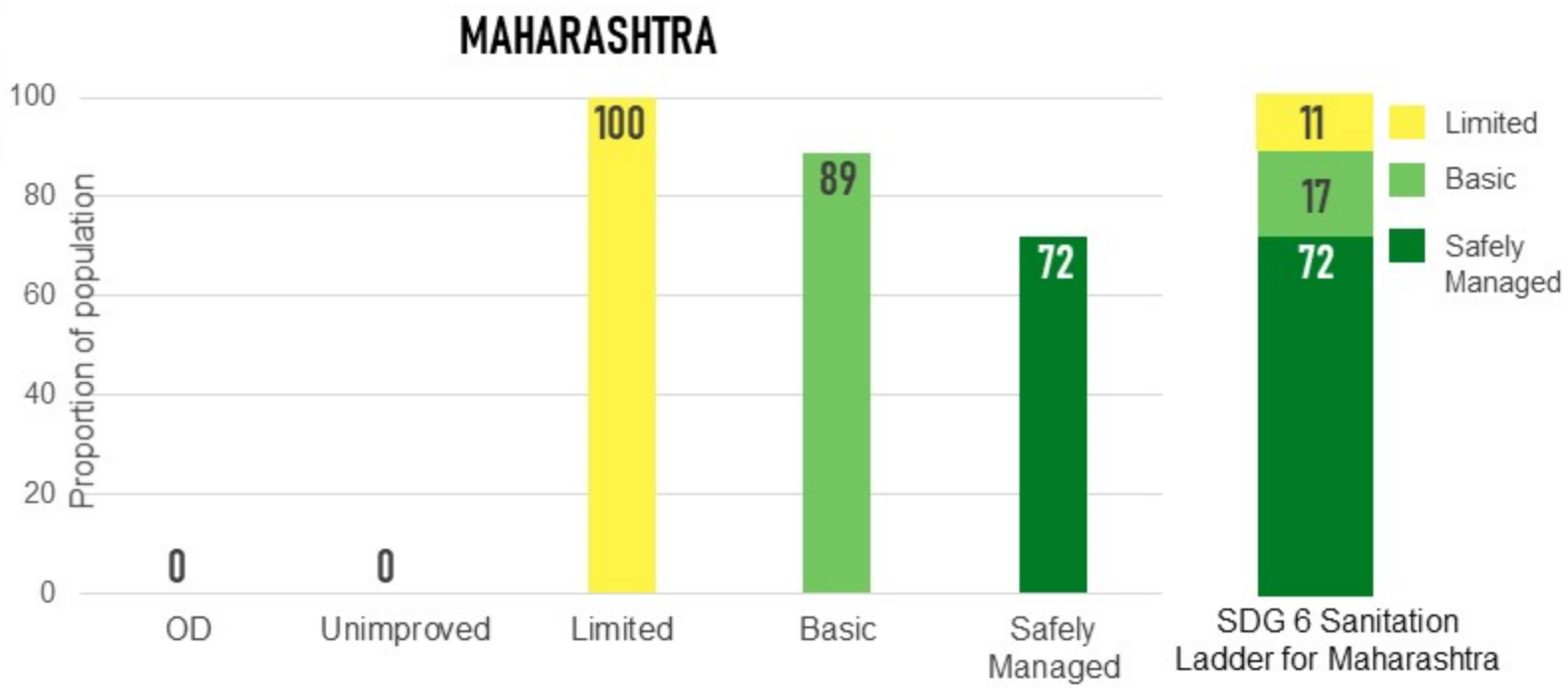
- **6.6** is a priority to be achieved by 2020
- Goal 6 forms a **part of the vision component**
- In goal 6, **water is a priority** and takes precedence

Plans and strategies for water and sanitation infrastructure are:

- Improved & sustainable **access**
- Bring in liquid waste management to move from **ODF to ODF+**
- Achieve Service Level Benchmarks **(SLBs)**

Source: Maharashtra Vision 2030;

URBAN MAHARASHTRA: SANITATION LADDER



Safely managed data for water requires data on water quality data of individual sources, which is currently unavailable, and hence the SDG 6 Water Ladder is difficult to arrive at.

However, **SDG 6 Sanitation Ladder for Maharashtra** state has been computed as represented.

The fact that the state is **nil on the lowest two rungs** of the ladder provides a hopeful picture. The ongoing Swacch Maharashtra Mission is performing well and might be the reason behind the improvement of sanitation condition in the state. There is still presence of score in the rung 'Limited' on the ladder due to the community toilets which are still used by some proportion of population.

The ladder is a crucial indicator representation of the status of SDG 6 and gives a **complete depiction of how much more is left to be achieved** to fully provide safely managed services.

MAHARASHTRA: SAFELY MANAGED DATA

Safely Managed data missing for Urban India, because of which the JMP ladder was not prepared.

In tandem with the state indicator matrices prepared, relevant data has been chosen.

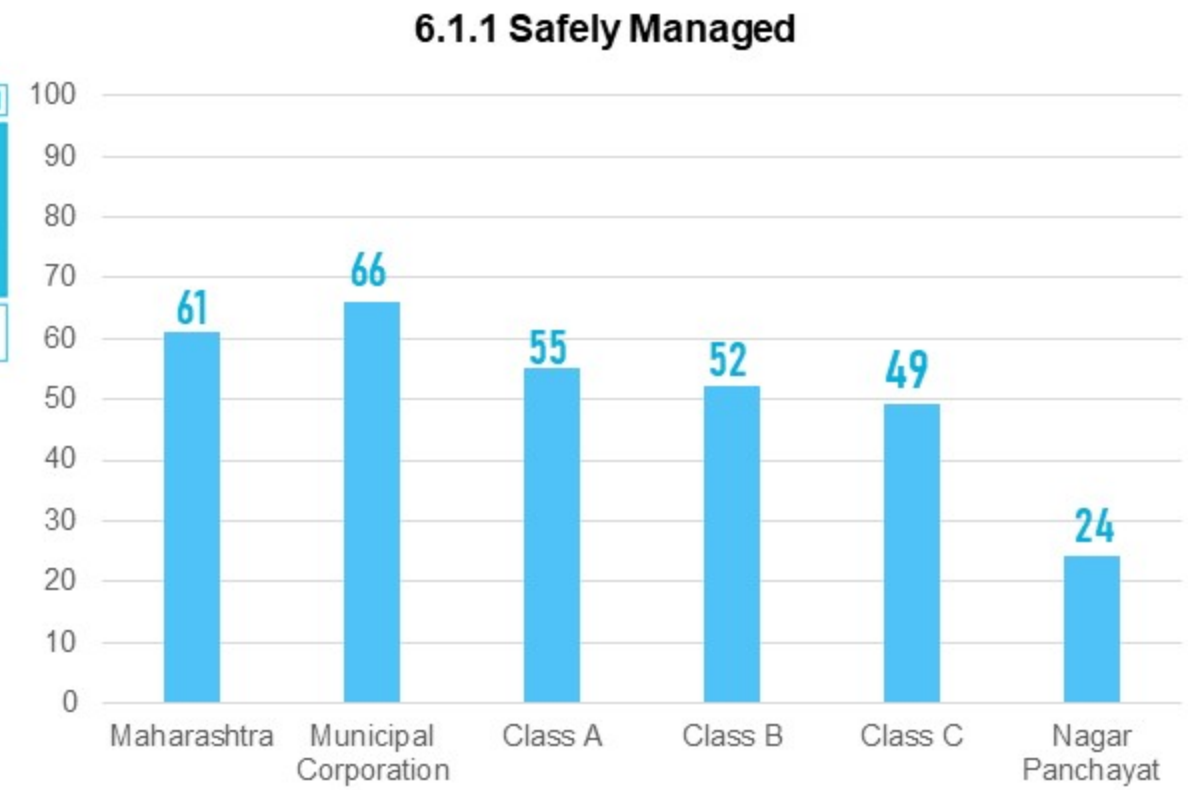
Parameters as per the indicator definition have been chosen, and calculated using weighted average method.

Categorization of cities has been done to understand the statistical variation between the categories.

The dual approach of geographic analysis and visualization has been done division-wise.

These graphs help decide priority areas and priority indicators

ESTIMATING 6.1.1 FOR MAHARASHTRA



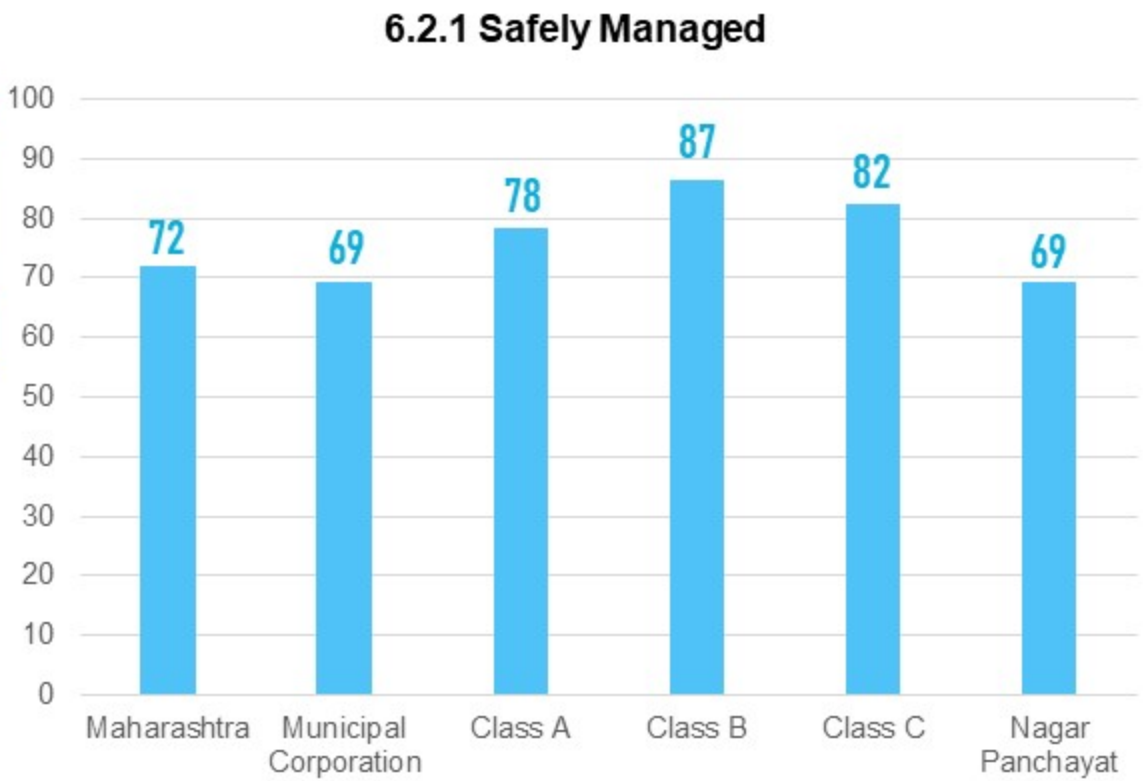
DATA USED

- Coverage of water supply connections
- Quality of water supplied (with availability of sewerage network)

- **Municipal Corporations** fare well because the quality is >90% and **>65% water connections.**
- There is a gradual decrease in Classes A, B and C because of the reduction in the % of water connections.
- **Nagar Panchayats** exhibit very low score because of the sharp decrease in the HHs connected to the water supply connections **(< 50%).**
- Despite schemes and programs on water, much is to be done to achieve clean water for all. This may be due to the perceived high charges eventually low coverage of water supply connections.
- CPHEEO guidelines exist on water quality testing but **awareness and capacity building** is to be done.
- This data is exclusive of borewells and other own sources of water, which could not be captured. There is a dire need to formulate ways to incorporate this data as well.

Source: PAS database; Urban Water and Sanitation in Maharashtra - AIILSG, 2011

ESTIMATING 6.2.1 FOR MAHARASHTRA



- Overall, it is a good score because the % of HHs safely managed through sewerage is high.
- Notably, **Class B** cities exhibit highest score for 6.2.1, since it **has the highest number of septic tanks not emptied.**
- **Only 2 Nagar Panchayats have safe disposal system for their sewerage.**
- Also, the performance of M.Corp lags behind due to the lower % of sewerage safely managed.

DATA USED

- Safely managed sanitation through sewerage system
- % of septic tank or single pits not emptied
- % of septage safely treated
- % of HHs connected to twin pit / other safe system

Source: PAS database;

ESTIMATING 6.3.1 FOR MAHARASHTRA

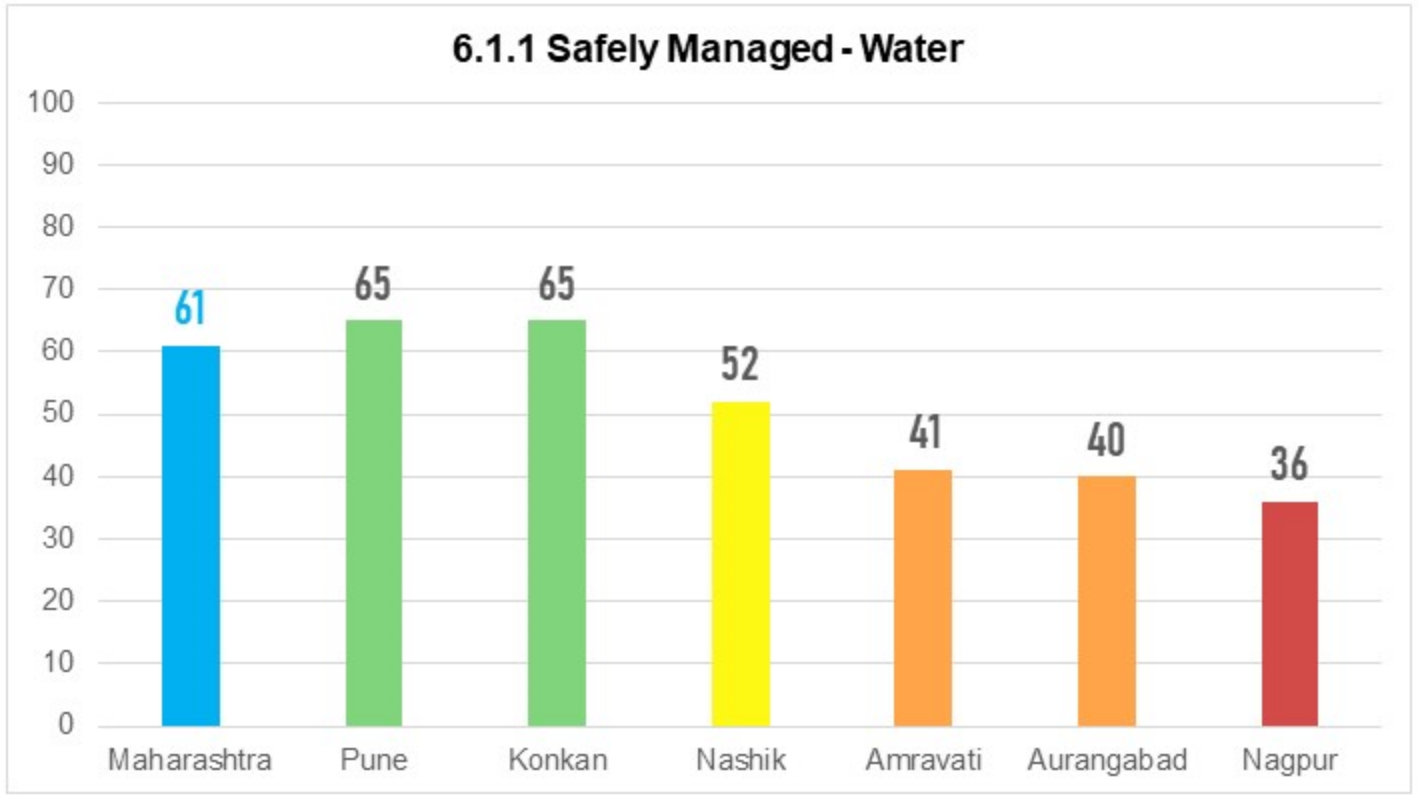
DATA USED

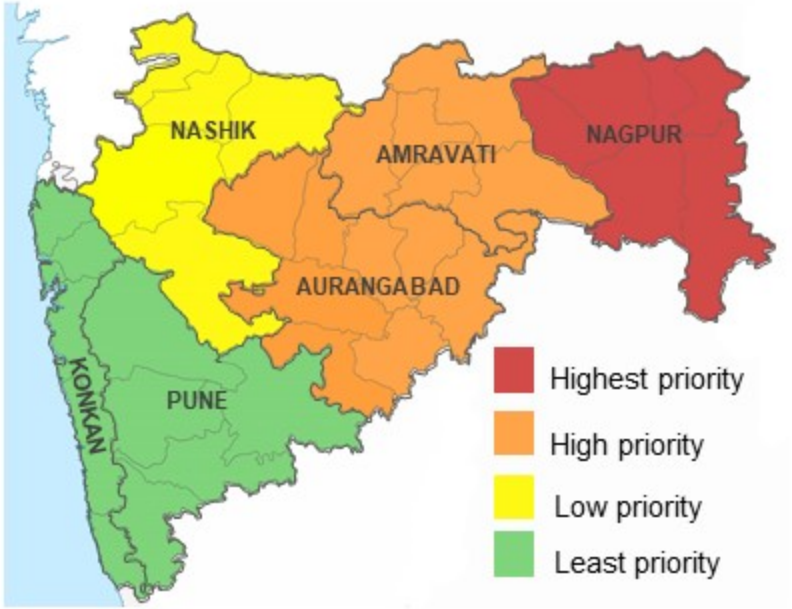
- WW generated treated at secondary
- quality of wastewater treatment
- wastewater treated through soakpit

- There is very little fluctuation of the overall score between the various categories but the % of sewer network drastically reduces from 25% in M.Corps to nil in Nagar Panchayat.
- This is mainly due to presence of treatment facilities and their capacities.
- Class C has negligible facilities for treat wastewater and is nil in Nagar Panchayats.
- This shows the **need of higher capacity to safely treat the wastewater generated or to encourage on-site sanitation systems** in order to save the water resources at the larger scale.

Source: PAS database

6.1.1: DIVISION-WISE



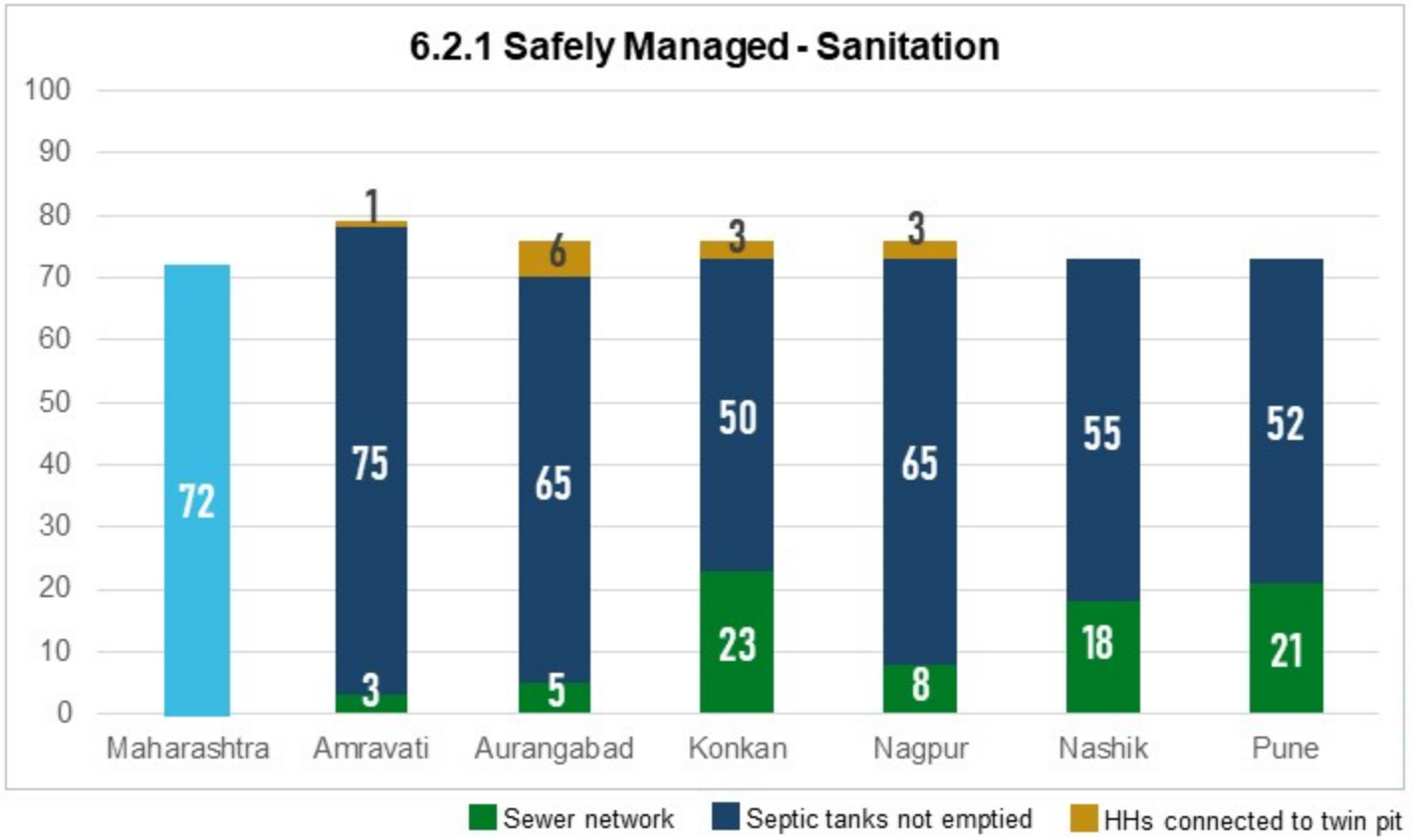


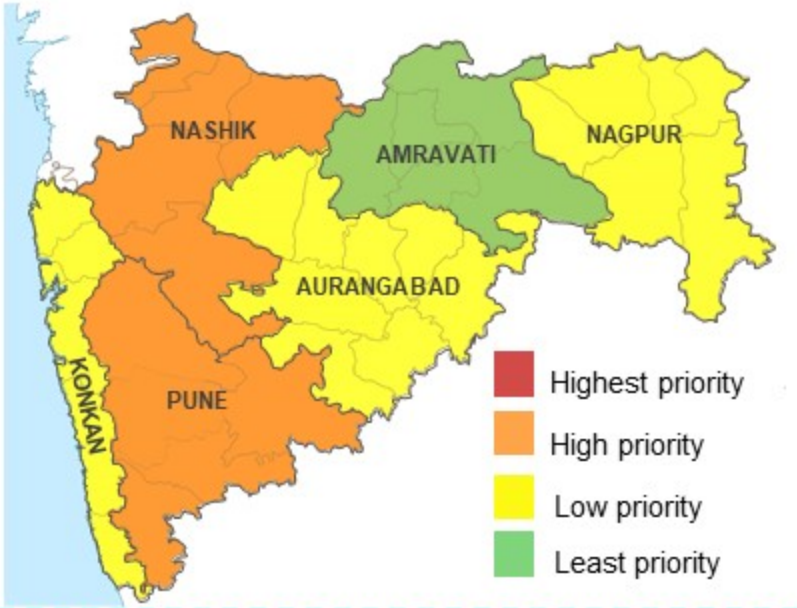
- **Nagpur division** forms the priority to be addressed for safely managed drinking water services. It might be so because of the lesser proportion of population residing in the division **(9%) and thus lower water supply connections.**

- Konkan and Pune divisions perform well, with their cumulative proportion of population amounting to 63%. These divisions have more and better resources and are not drought prone. Such data may also help in groundwater data i.e., water scarcity.

Source: PAS database

6.2.1: DIVISION-WISE





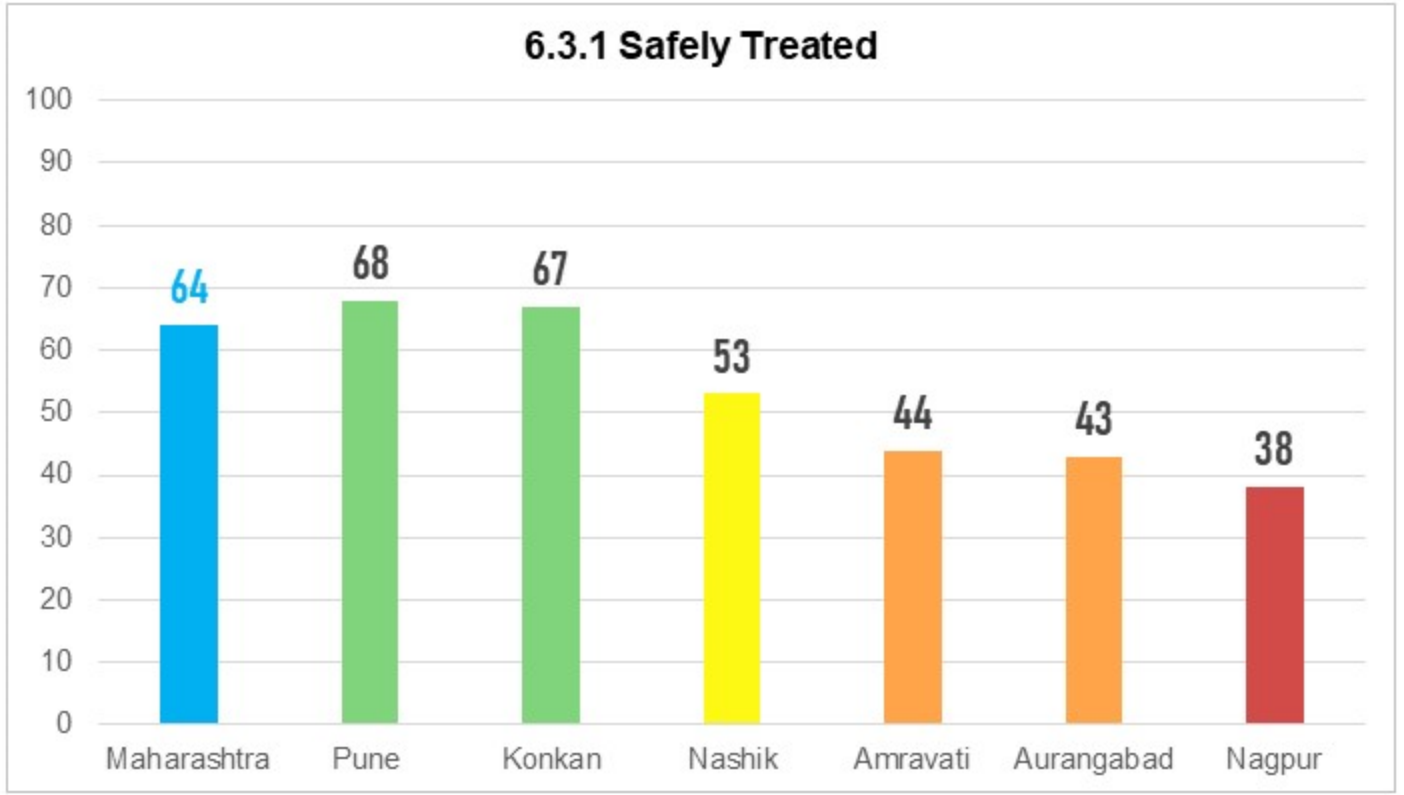
- **Nashik and Pune divisions** forms the priority to be addressed for safely managed sanitation services because the share of HHs connected to twin pit/other safe disposal systems is quite lower than that of the rest of the divisions. It maybe that although there is good presence of sewerage connection, treatment facilities are in lower concentration here.

- Presence of higher number of municipal corporations shows presence of sewer network, while it is the exact other way round with the septic tanks.

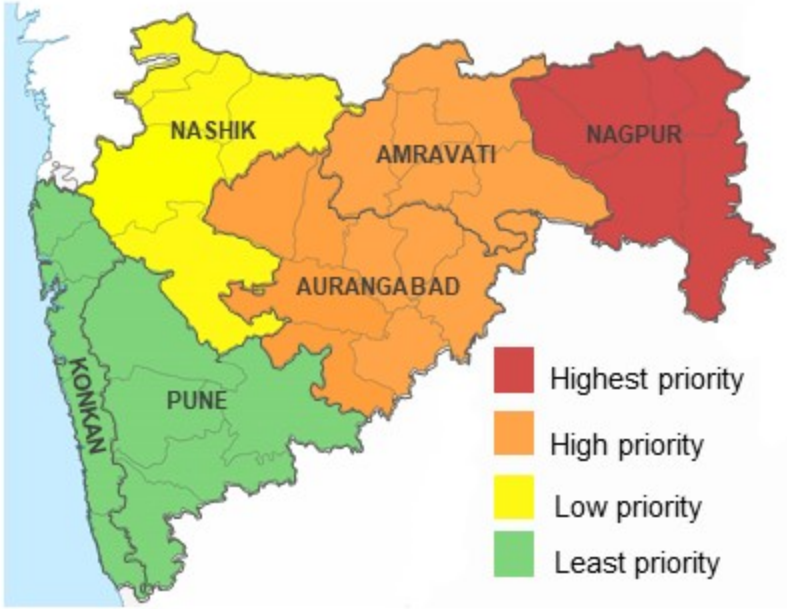
- Maharashtra state has been performing well in the construction of IHHLs in SMM, and claims of 82% of IHHL overall.

Source: PAS database

6.3.1: DIVISION-WISE



Source: PAS database



- **Nagpur division** forms the priority to be addressed for safely treated services in the state, being the division with the least wastewater treatment facilities.

- In the same light, owing to formal presence of treatment units and higher sewer network connections, Konkan and Pune divisions perform better.

- On-site sanitation systems have not captured in these analyses, which may significantly affect the decision of the priority divisions for the state.

INFERENCES

Nagpur is the priority division for working towards achieving safely managed water services.

Nashik and Pune are the priority divisions for working towards achieving safely managed sanitation services.

Water and wastewater treatment i.e., **6.1.1 and 6.3.1 shows similar results** for both analyses. This may imply that in Maharashtra, water supply connections have a direct relation with the connections to the treatment.

Shows that this **SDG 6** is highly **dependent** on the **physical geography** and groundwater depth.

The variations and ranges are similar to the results when compared with different categories in classes of the cities. This suggests that in general **the performance** of 6.1.1 and 6.3.1 is lower than that of 6.2.1 i.e., **independent of the categorisation done**.

There are several interdependencies between water and sanitation:
- Sustaining ODF status in water-scarce regions
- Absence of water connection affecting the status of an IHHL.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

To assess the readiness of Wai achieving SDG 6.

SDG 6 and India

Importance of SDG 6 to Indian context;

Identification of:
- Overlaps
- Enabling environment
- Institutional engagement

Data audit

Review of:
- Literature
- Reports
- Cases

Possible data sources for **additional indicators**

Disaggregation

Estimating the 'safely managed' data for the state, through:
- categories of administrative areas
- regional analyses.

SDG Status Survey

Site interaction and analyses.

Identifying potentials and challenges.

CITY

Towards SDG 6

Amalgamation of learnings and inferences.

Recommendations for a pathway towards SDG 6.

"Our struggle for global sustainability will be won or lost in cities"
- Ban Ki Moon, Former UN Secretary General

SDG 6 LOCALISATION: WAI

Satara District

C- Class Municipal Council

36,000 Population (2011 Census)
47,268 Population (2018)

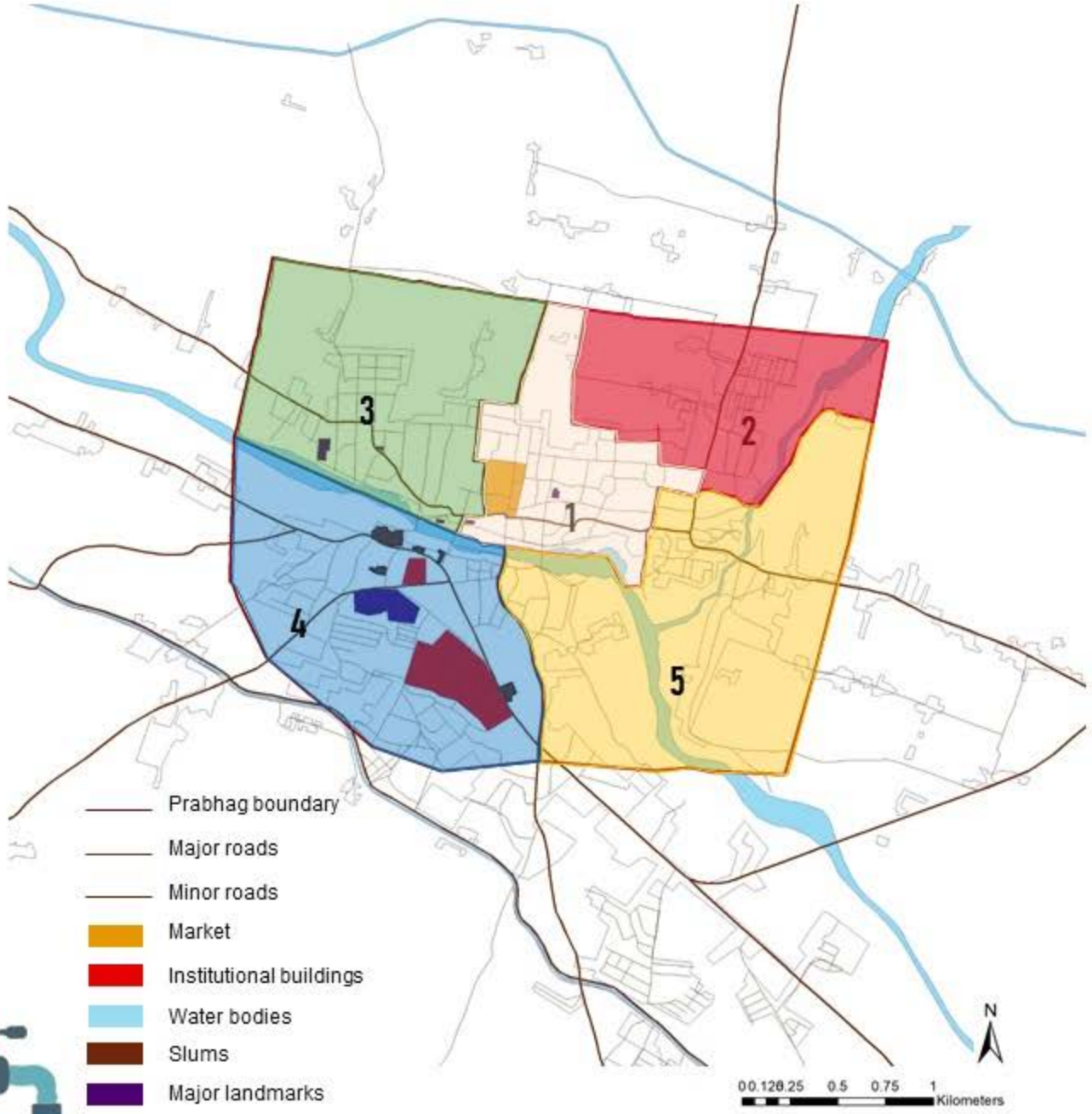
2.6 sq. km area

19 wards divided into 5 *prabhags*

2140 slum population (6% of the total population)

Source: PAS database

SDG 6 LOCALISATION: WAI



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36,000 Population (2011 Census)
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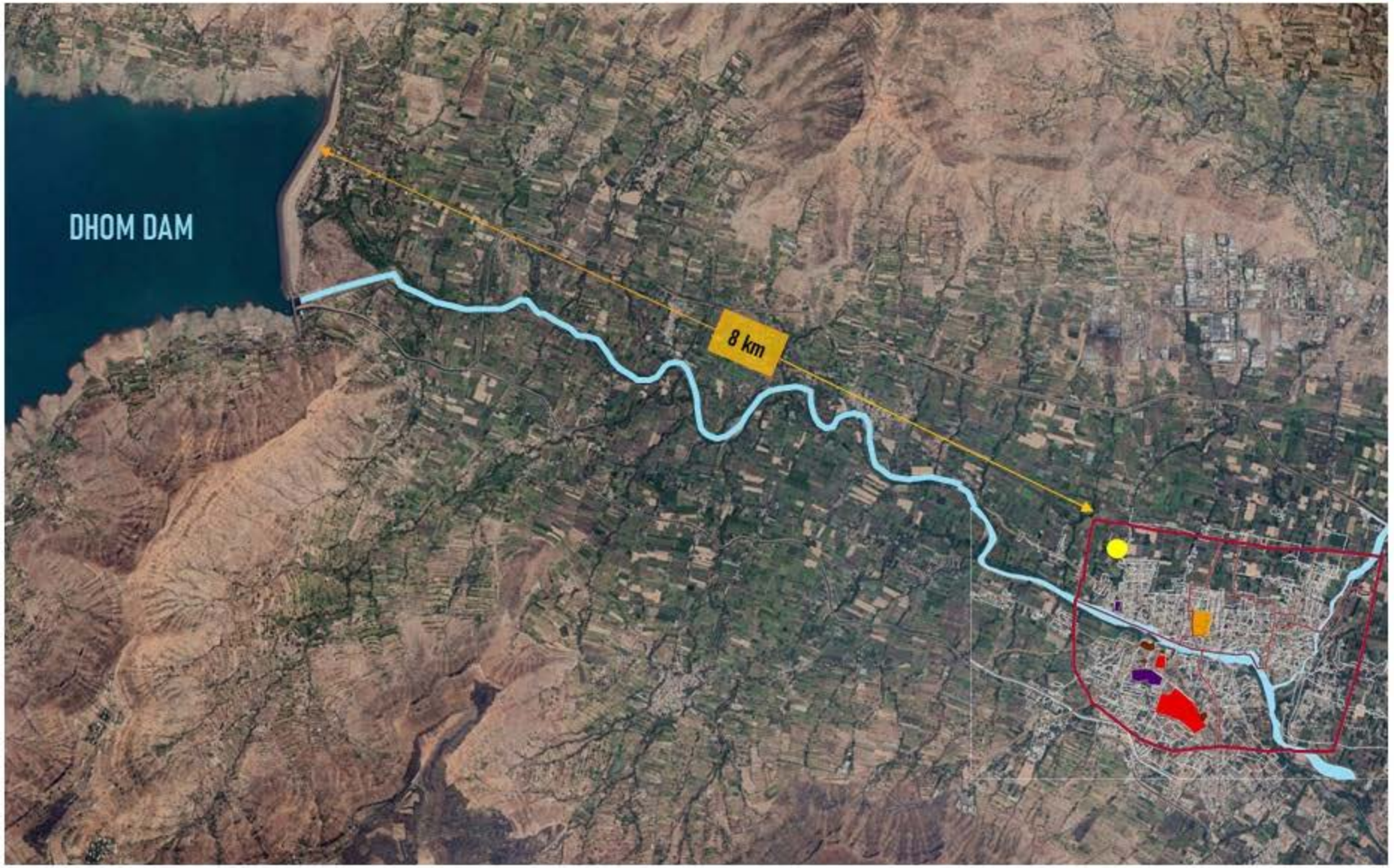
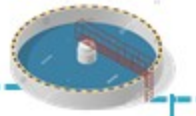
WAI: WATER



Source: Google Imagery 2019; Primary survey

WAI: WATER



Awareness to use water judiciously done by announcements in rickshaws

Around **75% HHs** have connections from WMC; **300** HHs have **borewells**; 100 HHs are dependent on **40 community taps**

2 hours/ day (morning and evening); *Prabhags* 4 and 5 have maximum community taps

Water of around **7.2 MLD** is supplied to Wai from the **Dhom Dam**, situated 8km away.

A **lab in Satara** is appointed by WMC to conduct checks on its water quality; A random **10 samples** are picked up **every week**, and a report of the same is sent to WMC. A recent report shows the quality of water to be very good and free of contamination.

However, there is no mechanism to assess the quality of water of individual sources and borewells.

Source: Primary survey

WAI: SANITATION

Awareness to not to OD and keep toilets clean is done by announcements in rickshaws.

Under SBM grant, **135 IHHLs** have been constructed so far.

82% of HHs are connected to septic tanks, of which **20%** are **cleaned annually** by Sumeet group.

There is a Fecal Sludge Treatment Plant **(FSTP),** 6km away from the centre, started in 2018.

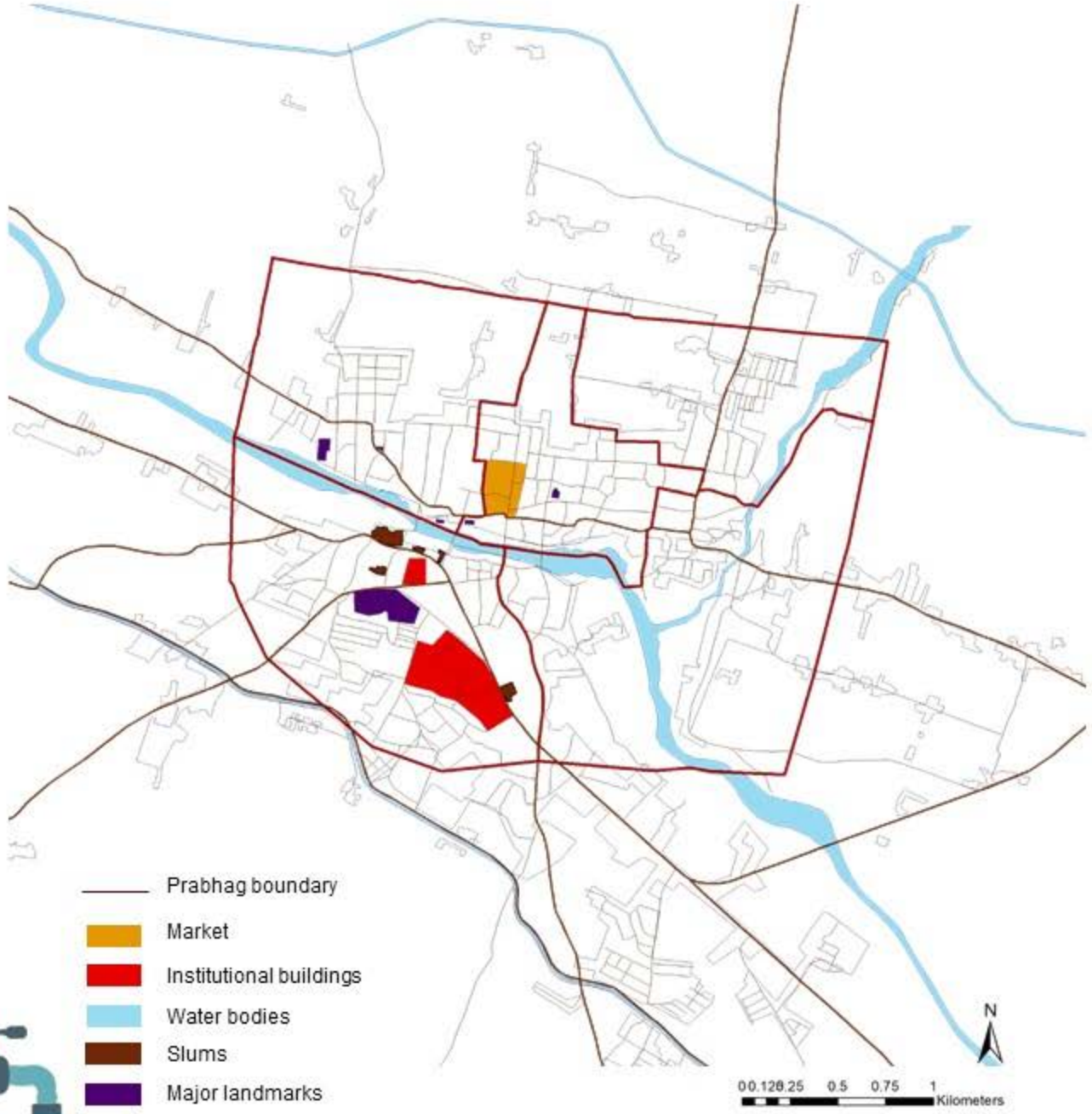
State Government has instructed to stop construction of CTs and encourage only IHHLs.

Wai generates 5.8 MLD of greywater and currently there is no treatment facility for the same. It is of importance to Wai especially because of the high depth to water level is 3.1 m (2011). More so, because of the holy Krishna river being polluted because of unhygienic practices.

18% of the population are dependent on **CTs.**

Source: Primary survey

SITE VISIT



Semi structured interviews:

- Chief Officer
- Sanitary Inspector
- Water Engineer
- Other stakeholders

Interaction with the Sanitation Department, WMC

Interaction with the Chief Officer, WMC

"We are **unaware of** the vision document and **SDGs**.

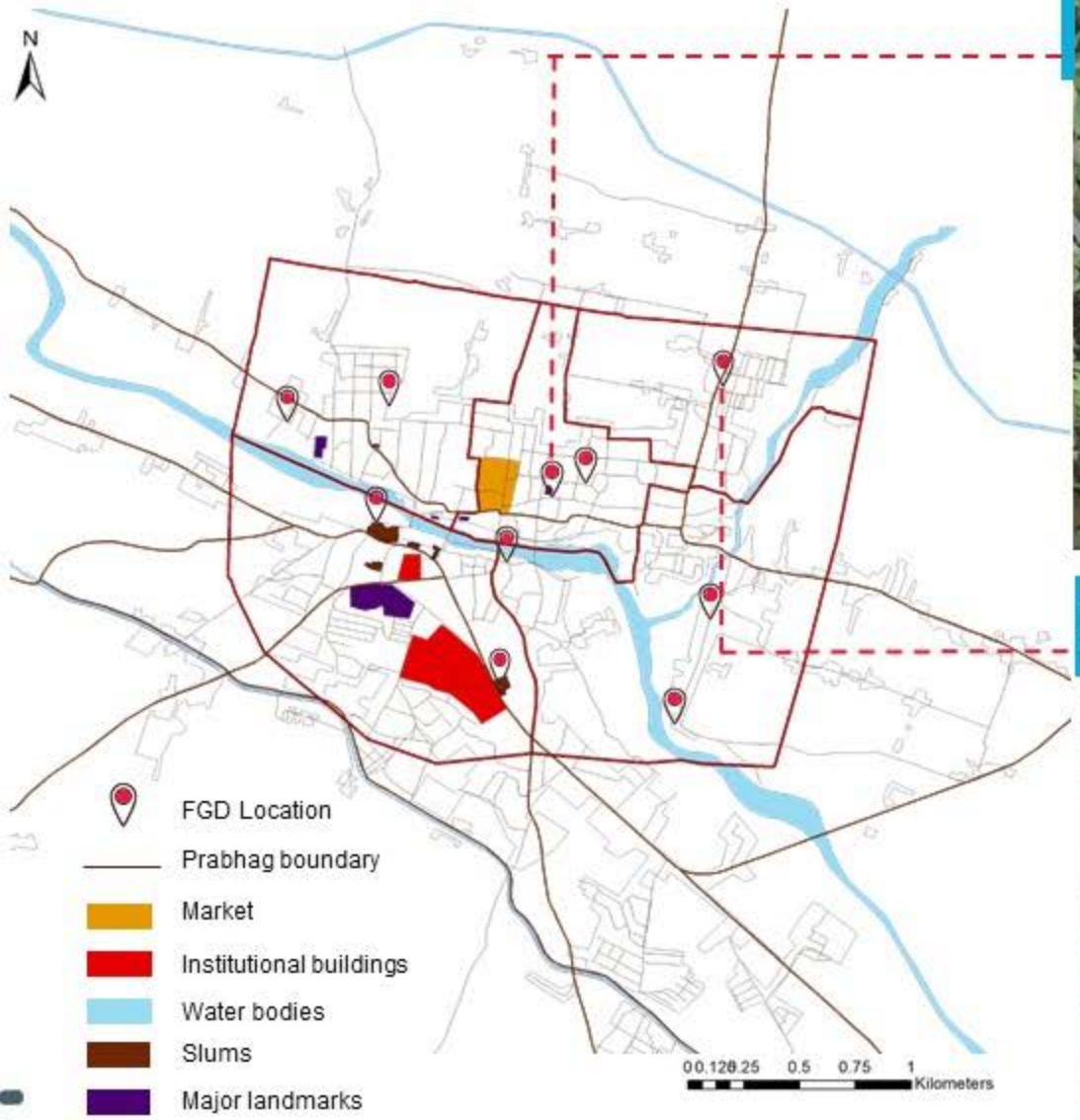
Water department is functioning smoothly. For sanitation, we are **encouraging IHHLs** and **not** promoting use of **CTs**."

"**Swatchata is the main agenda for Wai**, for which projects on SWM are being taken up at the moment.

Awareness programs on menstrual hygiene is currently undertaken during festivals where we find large gatherings of women.

We might not be aware of SDGs. The names and terminologies may differ. But even we have the **same vision as SDG 6 for Wai.** I believe we can achieve it by 2030."

WAI: FGD RESPONSES

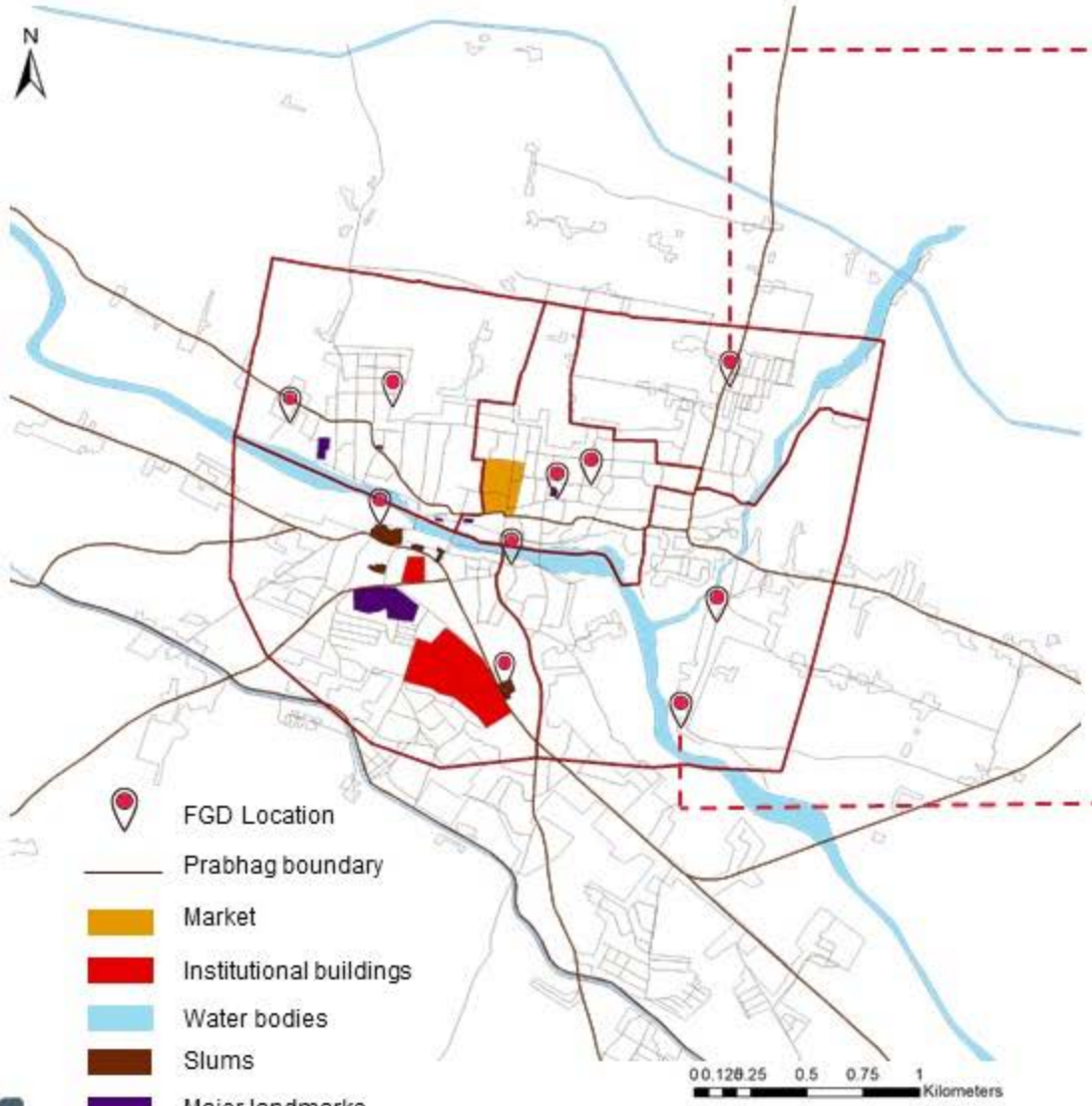


Source: Primary survey

" We use the **community tap** which is 50m away, and hence do not have to pay tariff "

" We have never filtered the water from the pipes. They have been **clean** enough **for drinking** "

WAI: FGD RESPONSES



Source: Primary survey

" There is **no handwash facility** in the CT, so it gets cumbersome for us to come home and wash, and may sometimes skip "

"**Space** constraint is **not an issue** for us." We live in a rented house and were **unaware** that we could claim the SBM grant too.

WAI: WATER INDICATORS

Proportion of HHs dependent on municipal drinking water supply connection = 75%

Quality of water supplied through municipal connections = Free from contamination

Proportion of HHs dependent on non-municipal drinking water facilities

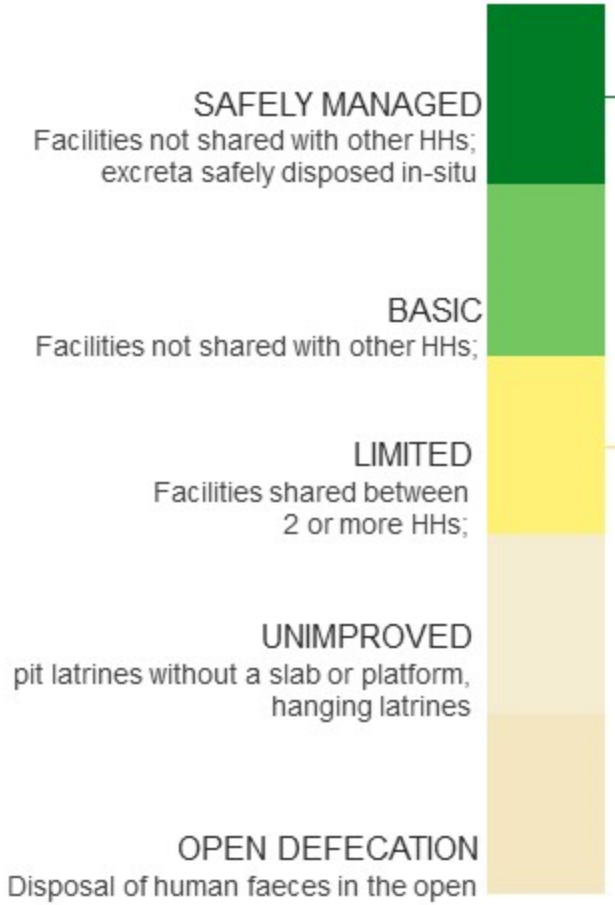
Quality of non-municipal water facilities

Proportion of HHs dependent on community taps within 400m = 1%

Quality of water of these community taps

- Non-municipal drinking water facilities to be made available on record through special water tax
- Quality check of these sources and community taps to be done regularly by the municipal council.

WAI: SANITATION INDICATORS



Proportion of HHs with IHHLs = 72%

Safely managed sanitation through sewerage system = 65%

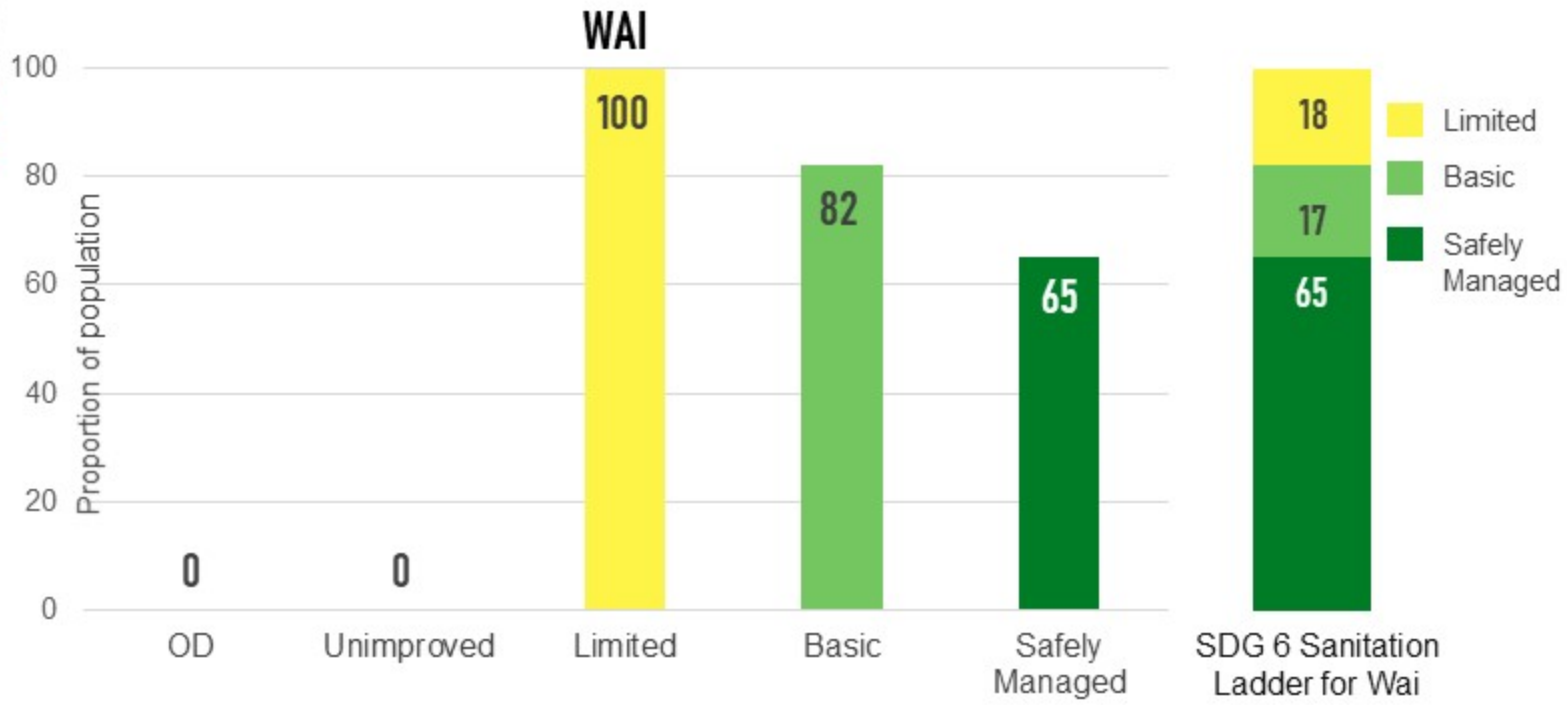
% of septic tank or single pits not emptied

Proportion of HHs with a handwash and soap facility

Proportion of HHs dependent on functional community toilets = 18%

- As seen earlier, not all CTs in Wai have a handwash facility present.
- Currently there is no data on hygiene. Metadata suggests that presence of used IHHLs can be explored for handwash practices.

SANITATION LADDER FOR WAI



Similar to the sanitation ladder of the state, **SDG 6 Sanitation Ladder for Wai** has been computed as represented.

Like the state, it is important to note that the city too is **nil on the lowest two rungs** of the ladder.

The ladder is a crucial indicator representation of the **status of SDG 6** and gives a complete depiction of how much more is left to be achieved to fully provide safely managed services.

This ladder may be instrumental in taking actions to further the score of safely managed services.

Goal 6: Clean Water and Sanitation

Way ahead for India to progress towards achieving SDG 6.

SDG 6 and India

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Recommendations for a pathway towards SDG 6.

CITY: RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Upscale **awareness** programs on SDGs
2. State **vision document** and SDG priority indicators to reach **all ULBs.**

1. **Collect data** related to SDG 6.
2. Special importance must be given to collecting data like
   - **Non-municipal drinking water sources**
   - **On-site sanitation** (fecal sludge + greywater)
   - **Hygiene data**
   - These can be collected when consumer comes to pay bill / property tax collection survey questions / stakeholders interaction; so that a separate HH survey for the same can be avoided.
3. Extensive Behavioral Change and Communication **(BCC)** on water quality, importance and use of IHHL and hygiene practices to be conducted regularly.

1. Prepare **SDG Status Report**.
2. **Send** the prepared reports **to** the assigned department in the **state.**

STATE: RECOMMENDATIONS

1. **Advocacy** efforts to all ULBs about SDGs and their importance.

1. Identification of **priority indicators** and priority geographical areas **and targets** for every 5 years.
2. Preparation of **SDG Vision Document** aligning State goals with that of the SDG indicators.
3. **Propagate** the prepared documents and the decided priorities **to all ULBs.**

1. Provide **incentives and** necessary **infrastructure** for data collection , as per the priority.

1. Collect all the **SDG Status Reports from all ULBs**.
2. **Send** the collected status reports **to the national authorities.**

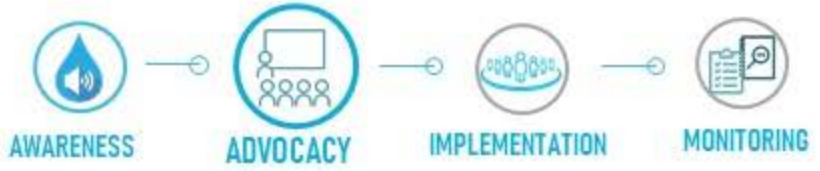
NATIONAL: RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Establishment of a dedicated **common channel** for smooth enforcement of SDG 6 related activities.
2. Advocacy on national policies and **priority goals** and targets to all the states.

1. Provision of **incentives through schemes.**
2. Directing states to prepare a state-specific **vision document** to achieving the Global Agenda.

1. Collect **data from all states** and include it in the Voluntary National Review **(VNR).**

1. Addition of schemes/ **modifications** in current schemes to incorporate the priorities **according to the VNR**.
2. **Advocate** the plans and goals to the states **and repeat.**



CONCLUSION

- All SDG status reports amalgamated and sent to the national authorities

STATE GOVERNMENTS

- Preparation of a **VNR**
- Modifications in the schemes and programs;
- Modifications in Census questionnaire to include septage collection and hygiene.

NATIONAL GOVERNMENTS

LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

- **Implementing** actions at local level
- Status survey of SDG 6
- **Report to** the **state** authorities

- **Creation of a common channel** for smooth enforcement of SDG 6 related activities.
- **Advocacy** to all states
- **Incentives** through schemes

- **Awareness** to all ULBs
- Preparing vision document
- Incentives for implementation

STATE GOVERNMENTS

"The world will not achieve many of its targets without India coming through"