

6 CLEAN WATER
AND SANITATION

**The SDG PSS
General User Guidelines**

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Introduction: Water in the World We Want 2016 - 2018

The Sustainable Development Goals Policy Support System (SDG PSS) was developed as a part of the 2016-2018 phase of the *Water in the World We Want* project, which is managed in partnership by the United Nations University Institute for Water, Environment and Health (UNU-INWEH), the Korean Environment Corporation (KECO), the Ministry of Environment Republic of Korea, and the United Nations Office for Sustainable Development.

The SDG PSS is currently available in Excel. In 2018 it will be placed online and be freely and securely available for Government actors and their partners in any country to use.

The SDG PSS is designed to enable Government actors to better collaborate to create one authoritative, national-level evidence base. The evidence base will comprise all evidence that is critically needed to define policy on the water-related issues as defined by the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development and, more specifically, by Sustainable Development Goal 6 – to ensure access to water and sanitation for all.

Having one agreed, fit-for-policy water-related evidence base will allow more comprehensive and integrated evidence-based policy, and more effective and informed decision-making around water-related Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which can lead to accelerated SDG success.

The aim of this document is to describe the components and elements of the SDG PSS in detail. It will then also describe how countries may contextualise the SDG PSS for their own needs.

The SDG PSS

This version of the SDG PSS is "generic" or "global". That is, it draws on tools, processes and practices that are commonly used for water-related management at national and international levels. It is anticipated that over the two years of the project, participating countries will take the resources offered and adapt and contextualise, as and if required, the SDG PSS for their own country.

The generic version of the SDG PSS consists of 7 **components**. The components found in this framework are:

1. Status
2. Capacity Assessment
3. Finance
4. Policy & Institutional Assessment
5. Gender Mainstreaming
6. DRR/Resilience Mainstreaming
7. Transparency

Each **component** comprises 4 **elements**:

1. Resources
2. Questionnaire
3. Data
4. Visualization and Reporting

The SDG PSS: How it works

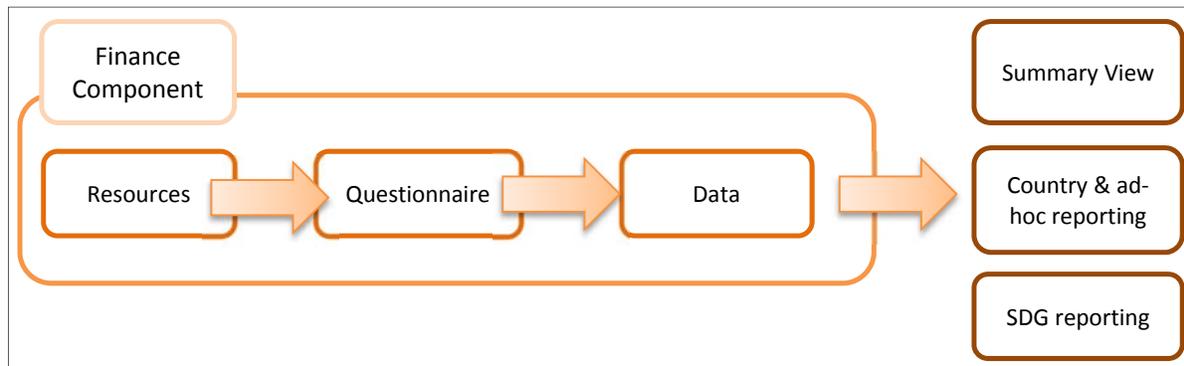


Figure 1: SDG PSS workflow

Figure 1 illustrates how the components and elements of the SDG PSS fit together.

- The user travels through a home page to get to a start page – where the name of all the components are displayed. The user clicks on the component of interest – for example, the Finance component.
- Each component is made up of four elements: resources, questionnaire, data and reporting. When you select a component, you will be taken to the resource element of that component to start.
- To get to the data or the questionnaire elements from the resource element, you click on those buttons which show at the top of the page.
- There is a reporting view that is also selectable from the resource element. On this page, there are a series of graphs that represent the data in the component in more detail than is presented in the summary view. The reporting element will be more fully developed in consultation with trial countries, who will specify how they wish to report to national and international bodies around SDG policy.

Resources Element

- The resources element is the first element that appears after selecting a component.
- This element lists existing tools that can be used to build evidence for that component. There were specific criteria used to choose whether a tool would be included or not:
 - All tools included were developed at an international level, or were developed at a national level and have been adapted to enable their use in different countries. This means that Government actors from many countries could use this component of the Framework and gain useful evidence.
 - All tools were developed by experts from an authoritative organisation – a national Government agency, a UN agency, or an international NGO, for example.

- The name of the tool, each indicator or measure in the tool, and a link to the tool online (if available) are all listed.
- The *Resources* element also marks, which indicators have been used in this generic version of the Framework, and which have not. There were specific criteria used to choose whether an indicator or measure would be included:
 - Many of the tools developed for water-related work focus on water and sanitation supply services. The indicator was only included if it could address ALL SDG 6 targets, and potentially targets from other water-related goals.
 - Only indicators that could be used for national-level understanding were adopted. This Framework does not address, in general, sub-national or local processes, though it can be adapted for sub-national use.
 - If a tool had draft indicators, or indicators that had not been fully agreed on, these indicators were not included. This occurred most often when the developers of the tool did not have any guidelines on how data for the indicator could be collected.
- Users are welcome to browse the resources sheet to see if the tools and the indicators chosen for the SDG PSS suit their context. *Contextualising the SDG PSS* is discussed more later in this document.
- More information on the tools in the Framework, and descriptions of tools that are available but were not included in the Framework, can be found in a document titled 'Water in the World We Want: An inventory water-related databases and tools for evidence'.
- After the *resources* element and the inventory have been understood, the *questionnaire* element should be viewed.

Questionnaire Element

- A key aim of the SDG PSS is to bring together data that are collected from many different tools, national processes, and local and national mechanisms. However, data entry can be prone to error, time consuming and difficult for people not used to the task. Therefore, the SDG PSS uses questionnaires to make data entry easier and more accurate.
- It is anticipated that some questions might be easily answered, and some may take years to monitor and report on accurately. It is possible to use the Framework with answers left blank.
- The questionnaires are quite repetitive as the same questions are asked for each SDG 6 target or indicator. However, because the SDG 6 targets cover many different water management fields, it is anticipated that different people from different agencies and institutions will answer different questions; or that one person, tasked with filling in the questionnaire for a particular component, will need to collaborate with many different people in order to find and enter the answers needed. These work processes need to be discussed and decided on between all partners who are interested in using the SDG PSS at a national level.
- All answers from the questionnaire will automatically update the data element.
- A copy of each questionnaire in the SDG PSS is included in Annex 1. For five components: *Capacity, Finance, Policy & Institution, Gender, and DRR/Resilience*, only one set of questions can be found, since the same questions are repeated for each target.

Data Element

- This element is the worksheet (sheet) that holds all of the data – the measures, values, and responses that have been entered into the questionnaire.

- The data element is automatically updated from the questionnaire. The user does not have to enter data into the data element by hand.
- At this stage, the data element can be viewed by country champions. However, access to view, or even edit, the details in the data sheet is a decision to be made at national level.



This element is locked; users will not normally be able to change anything on this sheet.

- This element often contains calculations and formulas, therefore this element is locked. To change a value in the data sheet, the user must go back to the questionnaire.
- The data element contains all the detail, but it will not necessarily need to be viewed by all users. This is because all the information in the data sheet is transferred to three visualisation options: a summary visualisation, which is another sheet in the excel version of the SDG PSS; an SDG-focused report (to international partners); and a national report (for government partners). These three reporting options are shown in Figure 1.

Visualisation and reporting: the Summary View

- In the SDG PSS, data from all components are automatically assessed and evaluated, and brought together onto the Summary View. The Summary View is the key screen or page where evidence from all components can be easily viewed and understood together.
- Each piece of evidence on the Summary View is assessed against the National Aspiration – that is, the value that the country has chosen to aspire to, for each SDG indicator. This assessment results in one of four values:
 - No evidence (coloured light blue)
 - Inadequate progress (coloured red)
 - Adequate progress (coloured white)
 - Significant progress (coloured green)
- The results, and the colours, will change automatically if data are changed. In this way, users can experiment with different data values in different components, and see what the changes will mean in the Summary View.
- The reporting summary visualisation can be viewed, printed and copied into other software – for example, PowerPoint or word- to be shared as needed.

Visualisation and reporting: Country and ad-hoc reporting

- Every component has a reporting element. This shows graphs, diagrams, and summary tables that may be useful for country-level and ad-hoc reports.
- The graphs etc. available here can be cut and pasted into other software – for example, PowerPoint or Word- to be shared as needed.



This element is never locked; users will be able to change anything on this sheet, and add as many graphs as they like.

Visualisation and reporting: SDG Reporting

- At this stage of development, it is not clear how countries will be reporting to different national and international platforms. Therefore, the SDG reporting element will be developed as needed in collaboration with users.

Components of the SDG PSS

The six components of the Framework have been chosen as the most critical areas of evidence needed in order to create more informed, integrated and comprehensive policy for SDG success.

Different countries may choose to add more components when contextualising the SDG PSS for their own use. Contextualising the SDG PSS is discussed more later in this document.

This section will introduce each component, describing why it is important for the SDG PSS and for evidence-based policy making.

Component 1: Status

As UN-Water [describes](#), SDG 6 contains eight targets: six on outcomes in regard to water and sanitation, and two on the means of implementing the outcome targets. There are, as of April 2016, an agreed set of nine indicators for the global monitoring of SDG 6.

At an international level, SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 are being monitored by the [WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation \(JMP\)](#).

For SDG targets 6.3 to 6.6, a new global monitoring initiative, [GEMI – Integrated monitoring of water and sanitation related SDG targets](#) is currently being finalised.

Finally, the monitoring of the means of implementation (SDG targets 6.a and 6.b) can build on the [UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water \(GLAAS\)](#) and the GEMI reporting towards target 6.5 on integrated water resources management (IWRM), which is based on the existing [UN-Water IWRM status reporting](#).

Key to this project is the fact that these initiatives operate at an international level; they are based on Member States being able to develop, enhance or adapt their own monitoring capacities to report on SDG 6 indicators at a national level. National Governments may be redesigning and in some cases, expanding their monitoring capacities in order to be able to track and report on progress made against SDG 6 targets and indicators.

In summary, the actual monitoring of SDG 6 will happen under ongoing and emerging national and international mechanisms and processes. The *status* component can then become the place where data from many different monitoring approaches are brought together.

There are several reasons why this will be useful.

First, the *status* component requires not only current data, but also baseline data (set at 2015 or 2016) and aspirational values to be entered. In this way, the SDG PSS can be a collaboration tool, allowing different government partners to visualise all of these data together; and then to run simple scenarios, and visualise different indicator-level options and different aspirational outcomes. By bringing all monitoring data together, it will also become easier to see where monitoring data is missing or inadequate in relation to SDG 6 reporting needs. In this way, the SDG PSS could be useful in the setting of national targets for SDG 6, on prioritising any monitoring improvements that need to be made, and in influencing International monitoring mechanisms and processes.

In addition, the *status* component must be completed, in order to make sense of the following two components: *capacity* and *finance*. Unless baseline data are understood and national SDG 6 aspirations are agreed on, it is difficult to know what levels and kinds of capacity and how much money will be needed to achieve SDG 6 by 2030. The SDG PSS allows all components to be viewed alongside each other, such that links between, for example, the status of indicators, the capacity to improve and the resources to implement improvements can be discussed between Government actors across different agencies and institutions and captured in integrated policy initiatives.

Critical documents used to develop the status component include:

- i. 1 April 2016 *Metadata on Suggested Indicators for Global Monitoring of SDG 6 on Water and Sanitation* Compiled for the Inter-agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal Indicators: <http://www.unwater.org/publications/publications-detail/en/c/296330/>

Component 2: Capacity Assessment

UNDP defines capacity development as ‘the process through which individuals, organisations and societies obtain, strengthen and maintain the capabilities to set and achieve their own development objectives over time’ (see document ii below).

The achievement of the SDGs depends on capacities of individuals, organisations and societies. While financial resources are vital, they are not enough to promote sustainable development. Without supportive laws, policies, strategies and procedures, well-functioning organisations, and educated and skilled people, national government agencies and institutions lack the foundation to plan, implement and review evidence-based development policy.

To support this process effectively, Governments must identify what key capacities they have and what additional capacities may be needed to reach targets under SDG 6. This is the purpose of a capacity assessment. A capacity assessment is an analysis of desired capacities against existing capacities, which generates an understanding of capacity assets, needs and gaps. This understanding can then inform capacity development policies, strategies and plans that will guide lead agencies towards capacitating for the success of SDG 6 and other water-related goals to 2030.

Critical documents used to develop the capacity assessment component include:

- ii. November 2008 Capacity Assessment Methodology User’s Guide
Capacity Development Group - Bureau for Development Policy, UNDP:
<http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/capacity-development/undp-capacity-assessment-methodology/UNDP%20Capacity%20Assessment%20Users%20Guide.pdf>
- iii. 2014 UN-water global analysis and assessment of sanitation and drinking-water (GLAAS) 2014 report: investing in water and sanitation: increasing access, reducing inequalities (GLAAS):
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/139735/1/9789241508087_eng.pdf
- iv. Toolkit for Capacity Development 2010: Reference Document No 6
European Commission
https://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/sites/devco/files/guidelines-toolkit-capacity-development-2010_en.pdf

Component 3: Finance

Financial estimates suggest that achieving universal access to basic water, sanitation and hygiene (targets 6.1 and 6.2) could cost roughly US \$50 billion per year. However, this figure will differ dramatically between countries. The GLAAS report in 2014 (see document *vi* below) emphasises that though international aid for the WASH sector has increased, national funding needs continue to outweigh available resources. Most countries report that current funding levels are insufficient to meet their targets for drinking-water and sanitation.

It may be difficult for some Governments to estimate the funds needed to achieve other targets that are more difficult to cost, using the financial evidence they currently have. It may also be difficult for some Governments to track key financial indicators for different SDG 6 targets using current tools and processes. However, unless financial resources are estimated, planned for and managed for sustainability within a comprehensive policy framework, achieving the SDGs will not be possible.

At the same time, the economic benefits of investing in water and sanitation can be considerable: they include an overall estimated gain of 1.5% of global GDP and a US\$ 4.3 return for every dollar invested in water and sanitation services, due to reduced health care costs for individuals and society, and greater productivity and involvement in the workplace through better access to facilities. Better managed water-related ecosystems can provide tourist dollars as well as, in some contexts, protection against water-related disasters and the costs associated with that.

In summary, financing is a key component of water-related SDGs and integrating financial evidence into water policy will be a key to achieving SDG targets at national levels.

Critical documents used to develop the capacity assessment component include:

- v. Toolkit for Integrity
OECD
<http://www.oecd.org/cleangovbiz/CGB-Toolkit-2014.pdf>
- vi. Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS) 2014 report: investing in water and sanitation: increasing access, reducing inequalities.
UN-water
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/139735/1/9789241508087_eng.pdf

Component 4: Policy and Institutional Assessment

The *User's Guide to Assessing Water Governance* writes that in recent years, the international water community has focused on governance as the most important challenge to improve service provision and broader water management. In particular, most low and middle income countries (LMICs) have renewed water laws and policies, but many face significant challenges in implementing them.

Many modern water policies that have been adopted contain similar features and goals, such as decentralisation, an increased role for the private sector, basin-wide or integrated water resource management planning, better coordination of decision-making (both horizontal and vertical) and multi-stakeholder participation. But while sound policies have been created on paper, many encounter problems that prevent the formation and proper functioning of governance structures.

In general, insufficient attention has been paid to ensure that the sector adheres to principles of good governance, including transparency, accountability, and participation and the types of incentives and disincentives that drive behaviour.

Comprehensive assessments of the governance of water resources can guide the design of effective policy interventions by helping to identify where changes are needed and what actions can make them happen. In order to understand how to assess governance issues including institutional capacity, transparency and accountability, the user is encouraged to refer to:

- vii. 2013 *User's Guide to Assessing Water Governance*
UNDP, SIWI, WIN: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/democratic-governance/oslo_governance_centre/user-s-guide-on-assessing-water-governance.html

Critical documents used to develop the policy and institutional assessment component include:

- viii. 2011 *Water Governance in OECD Countries: A multi-level approach*
OECD: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264119284-en>
- ix. Documentation from the GLAAS 2016/17 cycle
WHO: http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/glaas/glaas-2016-2017-cycle/en/

Component 5: Gender Mainstreaming

UNESCO has emphasised that although many Governments and development agencies are committed to promoting equity and non-discrimination, this commitment must be enshrined and codified in policy and in plans.

Gender must be considered when making all water-related policy at national and international levels because it is now widely understood that women are primary stakeholders in the water and sanitation sectors and that men and women typically express different priorities, uses, and needs for water and sanitation, water-related ecosystem use and water security, for example.

Furthermore, there is general acknowledgement that the gendered dynamics of water and sanitation both reflect and reinforce the inter-linkages between poverty, gender and sustainable development. Overall, gender analysis is an essential lens for understanding the provision, management, and conservation of the world's water resources.

Gendered analysis in the water sector means developing sex-disaggregated data. The absence of disaggregated data is a major obstacle to the production of evidence on gender related issues and inequalities. A lack of disaggregated data means that policy-oriented information cannot be corroborated, that comparative analysis among countries and regions cannot be performed and that policy and strategy for tackling gender and water cannot be formulated on solid foundations.

Critical documents used to develop the gender mainstreaming component include:

- x. 2015 *Sex-disaggregated indicators for water assessment, monitoring and reporting*
United Nations World Water Assessment Programme
http://www.unesco.org/new/fileadmin/MULTIMEDIA/HQ/SC/pdf/Sex_disaggregated_indicators_for_water_assessment_monito.pdf
- xi. 2010 *Gender in Water and Sanitation*
Water and Sanitation Program
<https://www.wsp.org/sites/wsp.org/files/publications/WSP-gender-water-sanitation.pdf>

Component 6: Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Resilience Mainstreaming

It is urgent and critical to anticipate, plan for, and reduce disaster risk in order to more effectively protect persons, communities and countries, and thus strengthen their resilience. It is also critical to protect investments in water-related infrastructure, ecosystems and developments. In terms of water-related policy, disaster risk reduction and resilience building may incorporate the protection of critical infrastructure; ensuring adequate budgets for risk assessments and resilience building priorities; and building the skills and knowledge of key staff in terms of disaster risk reduction and mitigation.

In order to reduce disaster risk, there is a need to address existing challenges and prepare for future ones by focusing on assessing and understanding water-related disaster risk, and sharing such understanding across Governments; strengthening disaster risk governance and coordination across relevant institutions and sectors and the full and meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders at appropriate levels; and investing in the resilience of persons, communities and countries and the environment, as well as in technology and research.

The Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 was adopted at the Third UN World Conference in Sendai, Japan, in 2015. The Sendai Framework is the successor instrument to the Hyogo Framework for Action (HFA) 2005-2015.

The SDG PSS primarily engages with the planning, policy and preparedness (in terms of infrastructure protection) objectives of Sendai.

Critical documents used to develop the DRR/resilience mainstreaming component include:

xii. 2015 *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030*

UNISDR, http://www.unisdr.org/files/43291_sendaiframeworkfordrren.pdf

Component 7: Transparency

The OECD write that governments and companies can no longer afford to waste resources through corruption, and that the time has come to reinforce international efforts to improve integrity. This is not only a moral obligation, but an economic and political necessity. Corruption is today recognised as being one of the main obstacles to sustainable economic, political and social advance, for developing, emerging and developed economies alike. Acts of bribery, embezzlement, nepotism and soon impose costs on business and undermines clean government.

International and national efforts to improve water governance are needed to eliminate the multiple facets of corruption in the water sector. Water governance is the set of rules, practices, and processes through which decisions for the management of water resources and services are taken and implemented, and decision-makers are held accountable.

There is now an urgent need to take stock of recent experiences, identify good practices and develop practical tools to assist different levels of governments and other stakeholders in engaging effective, fair and sustainable water policies.

Critical documents used to develop the DRR/resilience mainstreaming component include:

xiii. 2014 *Toolkit for Integrity*

OECD, <http://www.oecd.org/cleangovbiz/CGB-Toolkit-2014.pdf>

Contextualising the SDG PSS

The 'generic' SDG PSS was based on international tools, as described previously.

During 2017, five countries will trial the SDG PSS and adapt it to their own use. This adaptation and contextualisation might occur in two primary ways.

First, elements within each component can be contextualised for an individual country's needs. For example, government actors may review the *resources* element and choose additional measures or indicators to add to their *questionnaire*, resulting in additional *data* being collated, further analyses that could be undertaken, and additional evidence that can be reported on and shown in summary. Alternatively, a component may address a theme that is little represented in policy in a particular country. In this case the generic SDG PSS may outstrip the capacity to build evidence at national level. In this case, Government participants may reduce the number of measures included, or simplify the indicators used. This would lead to fewer or reduced questions asked, and fewer data collated. In this case, the needs of the country will dictate the quality and quantity of the evidence, and how this evidence may be improved over time.

Changing elements may also occur when Member States are using tools and processes that have not been captured in the generic SDG PSS. For example, if a country has a sophisticated and well-managed finance system in place, participants may change the measures and indicators used to reflect the data that are generated by their current systems.

Another key contextualisation may be the addition or removal of whole components. For example, if *accountability and transparency* in the water sector are critical policy issues in one country, Government participants may choose to add this to the SDG PSS. In another country, focus on marginalised ethnic groups might be a current policy priority in the water sector, leading to a need for a *diversity and equity* component.

After participating countries have adapted, contextualised and used the SDG PSS over 2017 and 2018, lessons learned and changes made, will be captured in the online version of the SDG PSS that will be live in 2018.

Using the Contextualised SDG PSS

The SDG PSS is intended to be more than an online data holder. It is meant to be a collaboration and policy making focus. The way in which the Framework could be used in-country is shown in Figure 2.

Summary: Water in the World We Want

This project aims to enable Government staff and stakeholders to make better, evidence-based policy to achieve water-related SDGs.

If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the project team at contact.inweh@unu.edu

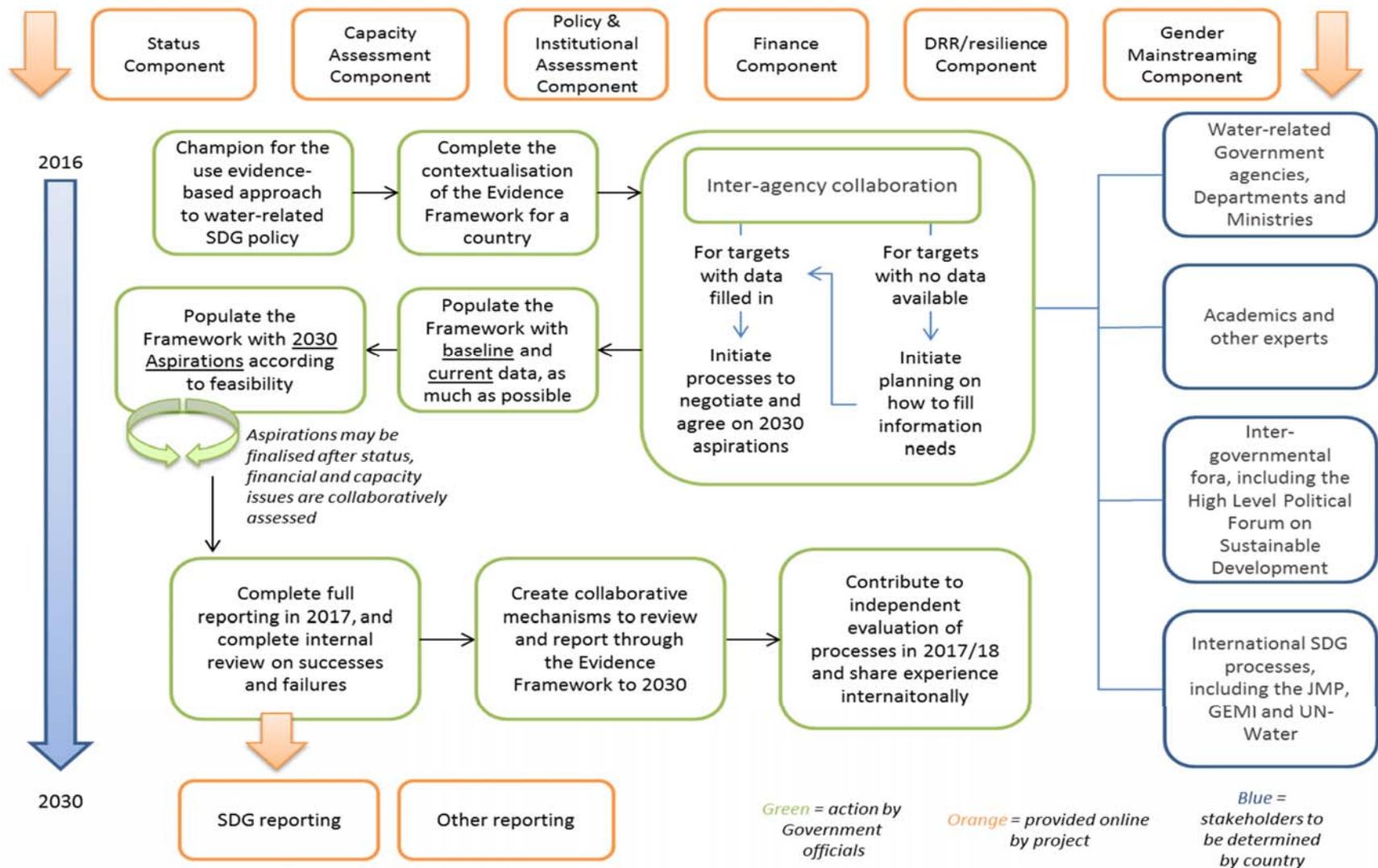


Figure 2: In-country use.

Annex 1: Questionnaires

Status

Water-related Sustainable Development Goals 1: Status 2017

Guidelines on what this questionnaire is for, why it is useful and how to fill it in are available [here](#).

Questionnaires should be answered annually to create an increasing evidence base to 2030.

This questionnaire is for collecting all the information that will allow effective reporting against Sustainable Development Goal 6 in 2030. Some questions may be answered easily, and some make take years to answer fully.

This questionnaire feeds automatically into the SDG PSS. The Framework puts all targets, indicators and practical measures together in one place. The Framework can be used by decision makers across all Government Departments. The Framework should be used to display SDG data every year, so it can track changes and show progress up to 2030.

This questionnaire will require significant amounts of knowledge to fill in, so collaboration, discussion and agreement between different agencies, Ministries and Departments is critical. There is a guidance note for the whole process, including detailed information on this questionnaire [here](#).

At an international level, the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation (JMP) and the new Integrated Monitoring initiative (GEMI) will coordinate monitoring of SDG 6 - see <http://www.unwater.org/sdgs/indicators-and-monitoring/en/>. To understand the indicators listed here, it will be necessary to refer to the document 'Metadata on Suggested Indicators for Global Monitoring of the Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Water and Sanitation' at: www.unwater.org/fileadmin/user_upload/unwater_new/docs/Goal%206_Metadata%20Compilation%20for%20Suggested%20Indicators_UN-Water_v2015-12-16.pdf

However, all international efforts depend on national level information and decision-making. The SDG PSS can be used to create better policy and plan more effectively for this to 2030.

Supporting Information

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Aspiration 2030
National population (number of people)	37.5	0	0

Access, Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicator 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Access to drinking water is an indicator in most national household surveys, but the SDG goal on access requires more data than ever. "Improved" water is defined as piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tubewells; protected dug wells; protected springs; and rainwater, though the last is controversial in some countries. In the future, information on availability and faecal and chemical quality of drinking water will be collected by JMP [from a date unknown] through future consultation with the government departments responsible for drinking water supply and regulation in each country.

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Aspiration 2030
SUPPORT Question: Proportion of population covered by improved water in 2015 as reported under MDGs (% population)			
1. Population using improved water sources that are located on premises, are available when needed and are free of faecal and priority contaminants (number of people - '000,000)			

Target 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

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

Access to sanitation is an indicator in most household surveys, but the SDG goal requires more data than ever. "Improved" sanitation is defined as flush or pour flush toilets to sewer systems, septic tanks or pit latrines, ventilated improved pit latrines, pit latrines with a slab, and composting toilets.

Hygiene information is often difficult to find and to validate. The most reliable measurement of hygiene facilities is direct observation of an enumerator of the presence of a hand-washing station, soap and water at a household.

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Aspiration 2030
SUPPORT Question - proportion of population covered by improved sanitation in 2015 as reported under MDGs (% population)			
2. Population covered by improved sanitation which is not shared with other households, and where excreta is safely disposed of in-situ or treated off-site (number of people - '000,000)			
3. Population that has a hygiene facility [a device			

to contain, transport or regulate the flow of water to facilitate handwashing] with soap and water at home (number of people - '000,000)

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Water Quality, Target 6.3: Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising 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 wastewater safely treated

The household wastewater referred to here will relate to calculations made for 6.2.1. The UN-Water metadata document refers to six different references that can be used to determine how best to measure this indicator (UNICEF/WHO 2015; WSSInfo 2015; World Bank 2014; SEEA 2012; UNStats; and UN-Water 2015). The household wastewater sub-indicator has been based conceptually on a framework for measuring faecal waste flows and safety factors that has been piloted by the World Bank, but is not globally available yet.

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Aspiration 2030
4. Total volume of wastewater that is produced from hazardous industries [includes oil from shipment or garages, bio-hazardous waste, used batteries and waste from transfer stations] (10 ⁹ m ³)			
5. Volume of wastewater from hazardous industries that is safely treated [includes oil from shipment or garages, bio-hazardous waste, used batteries and waste from transfer stations] (10 ⁹ m ³)			
6. Total volume of wastewater that is produced from households [sewerage and faecal sludge] (10 ⁹ m ³)			
7. Volume of wastewater from households [sewerage and faecal sludge] that is safely treated (10 ⁹ m ³)			

Indicator 6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good ambient water quality

Internationally, some existing data (monitored and modelled values) are available from UNEP's GEMS/Water (GEMStat) and the OECD. These data vary in quality between countries.

At a country level, it is proposed that information on optical water properties from remote sensing can be used as proxies for sediments and eutrophication and nutrient loading. Measurements would be completed at national laboratories and/or achieved through field monitoring using appropriate protocols for sample collection and analysis.

In the future, the monitoring of this indicator will be coordinated by GEMI. Guidance is available from the 'Water Quality Index for Biodiversity Technical Development Document' at www.unep.org/gemswater/Portals/24154/pdfs/new/2008%20Water%20Quality%20Index%20for%20Biodiversity%20TechDoc%20July%2028%202008.pdf.

For now, monitoring capacities and coverage vary between countries, so a monitoring ladder is proposed. On the first rung, the number of determinants not meeting national water quality guidelines based on the existing monitoring sites are used to estimate water quality. On the second rung, a water quality index is used to combine the determinant values in a statistically more robust manner. On higher rungs, monitoring can be increased and more determinants can be included, enabling better water quality estimates. Guidance on choosing rungs are shown in UN-Water metadata and described in the UNEP document referenced above. This section will have to be adjusted depending on which rung a country aims to use. The below questions can be used for the middle rung approach.

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Aspiration 2030
8. Total number of monitoring stations at which total dissolved solids [TDS] are measured			
9. Number of monitoring stations at which total dissolved solids [TDS] measurements failed to meet national water quality standards in 2015			
10. Total number of monitoring stations at which percentage dissolved oxygen [% DO] is measured			
11. Number of monitoring stations at which percentage dissolved oxygen [% DO] measurements failed to meet national water quality standards			
12. Total number of monitoring stations at which dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) is measured			
13. Number of monitoring stations at which dissolved inorganic nitrogen (DIN) measurements failed to meet national water quality standard			
14. Total number of monitoring stations at which dissolved inorganic phosphorus (DIP) is measured			
15. Number of monitoring stations at which dissolved inorganic phosphorus (DIP) measurements failed to meet national water quality standards			
16. Total number of monitoring stations at which Escherichia coli (E. coli) is measured			
17. Number of monitoring stations at which Escherichia coli (E. coli) measurements failed to meet national water quality standards			

Water management and sustainable use/re-use, Target 6.4: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors to ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity

Indicator 6.4.1 Change in water use efficiency over time

The components of the indicator can be calculated using new data to be collected [date unknown] from FAO-AQUASTAT (FAO) on water withdrawals in different sectors (including new data on return flows), together with datasets on value generation from National Accounts Main Aggregates (UNSD), World Energy Outlook (International Energy Agency), UN Population Division demographic datasets, FAOSTAT, World Bank, WaterStat database (Water Footprint Network) and IBNET (the International Benchmarking Network for water and sanitation utilities). UNSD Environment Statistics Section collects data from official national sources for water abstraction by ISIC activity through its biennial UNSD/UNEP Water Questionnaire from non OECD/Eurostat countries. Modelled data can be used to fill in possible gaps while the international capacity in data collection is being developed, so that the indicator can be calculated for all countries immediately.

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Predicted 2030
18. Volume of water withdrawn by industry [manufacturing, construction, mining and quarrying] (m ³) For data, see FAO Aquastat at www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en			
19. Volume of water returned to the hydrologic system [return flow] by industry (m ³)			
20. Gross value added by industry [excluding energy] (USD)			
21. Volume of water withdrawn by agriculture, forestry and fisheries (m ³) See FAO Aquastat www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en			
22. Volume of water returned to the hydrologic system [return flow] by agriculture (m ³)			
23. Gross value added by agriculture [excluding forestry and fisheries] (USD)			
24. Proportion of agriculture GVA [gross value added] produced by rain-fed agriculture (%)			
25. Total energy production (MWh)			
26. Volume of water withdrawn for energy production [the electrical industry] [including evaporation from reservoirs created behind dams for hydropower] (m ³)			

27. Volume of water returned to the hydrologic system [return flow] by energy production (m ³)			
28. Water distributed to municipal users (m ³)			
29. Volume of water withdrawn by municipal utilities (m ³ /year) See FAO Aquastat www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en			

Indicator 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal in percentage of available freshwater resources

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Predicted 2030
30. Total [internal and external] renewable freshwater resources (10 ⁹ m ³) See FAO Aquastat www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en			
31. Total freshwater withdrawn (10 ⁹ m ³) See FAO Aquastat www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en			
32. Environmental requirements in 2015 (10 ⁹ m ³)			

Water Governance, Target 6.5: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate

Data will be collected using national level surveys [from date unknown]. UN Environment Programme (UNEP) as part of GEMI will coordinate [from date unknown] support to countries to collect the data for this target. Periodic monitoring of the status of IWRM was done in 2008 and 2012 and past data are available for 134 countries (<http://www.unepdhi.org/rioplus20> (see data file zip link).

Indicator 6.5.1: Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM) implementation

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Aspiration 2030
33. Policy, strategic planning and legal framework (score between 0 and 100)			
34. Governance and institutional frameworks (score between 0 and 100)			
35. Management instruments (score between 0 and 100)			
36. Infrastructure development and financing (score between 0 and 100)			

Indicator 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Predicted 2030
37. Total surface area of transboundary basins that have an operational arrangement for water cooperation (km ²)			
38. Total surface area of transboundary basins (km ²)			

Water Resources, Goal 6.6: By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes

Indicator 6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time

The aim is to estimate the proportion of change in each major ecosystem present in a country using a mixture of existing data and earth observations. In time, data collection may be driven by a collaboration of international and national institutions (including UNEP GEMS Water; CBD; WCMC; Ramsar Convention on Biological Biodiversity; Convention on Combatting Desertification; GEO/GEOSS, NASA, GRDC). In the future, efforts will be integrated through the GEMI monitoring initiative.

	Baseline (2015)	Current (2016)	Aspiration 2030
39. Area of forest cover ('000 ha)			
40. Area of wetland coverage ('000 ha)			
41. Area of deserts and drylands ('000 ha)			
42. Fresh surface water [including dams] (10 ⁹ m ³) You can find surface water estimates [Total renewable surface water at: http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en			
43. Volume of flows (annual mean base flow mm) UN-Water suggest a data source that does not yet report statistics at national level: www.bafig.de/GRDC/EN/03_dtprdcts/33_CmpR/unh_grdc_node.html			
44. Volume of river discharge (mean km ³)			
45. Total renewable groundwater (km ³) See FAO Aquastat http://www.fao.org/nr/water/aquastat/data/query/index.html?lang=en			
46. Total renewable surface water (mean km ³)			

47. Proportion of total groundwater that is of good ambient quality (mean %)

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48. Proportion of total surface water that is of good ambient quality (mean %)

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Capacity

1. In which categories is it most critical to build capacity in the relevant national Government agencies, Departments or Ministries in order to reach the agreed 2030 aspiration for indicator 6.1.1?

	Not critical	Somewhat critical	Significantly critical	Very critical
• Skilled human resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Knowledge and data	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Coherent policy frameworks	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• High quality legal frameworks, regulation and enforcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Well-funded science, technology and innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Partnerships - donor, private and other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Inclusion, participation, equity and empowerment for all citizens	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<i>Specify:</i>				

2. What level of national Government capacity is available right now to achieve the agreed 2030 aspiration for indicator 6.1.1?

	Low capacity	Partial capacity	Significant capacity	Comp. capacity
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

3. Which mechanisms have been adopted to build capacity at national level and/or adjust it to new challenges under this indicator?

	Yes	No	Unknown	Not applicable
• Collaboration with the private sector (know-how transfer, concession contracts, BOTs etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Financial incentives (specify from whom and for what)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Performance indicators and targets holding local governments accountable	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- | | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| • Citizens' participation | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Involvement of civil society organisations | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Databases (sharing information) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Historical arrangements (water courts etc.) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Training – Workshops – Conferences | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Specific performance monitoring mechanism for staff (teams or individuals) | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • No mechanisms | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| • Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Specify:

4. Is there evidence that the national Government is on track to build critical capacity due to the existence of impartial and fair policy for capacity development and the enforcement of mechanisms that deliver in different categories:

	Yes	No	Unknown	In Development
• Long-term strategic policy options for human resource management	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Comprehensive, high quality enforcement of mechanisms that ensure improving human resources	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Long-term, strategic policy options for access to information and knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Comprehensive, high quality enforcement of mechanisms that ensure access to information and knowledge	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Long-term policy options for well-funded science, technology and innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Comprehensive, high quality enforcement of mechanisms that ensure well-funded science, technology and innovation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Long-term strategic policy options for inclusion, participation, equity and empowerment.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
• Comprehensive, high quality enforcement of mechanisms that ensure inclusion, participation,	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

equity and empowerment,
including existence of
special and/or provisional
measures to ensure
partnerships with all
excluded groups.

- Other

Specify:

Finance

1. What is the total expense estimate to reach this indicator by 2030 (USD)
2. What is the estimated amount available for this indicator in 2016? (USD)
3. What is the estimated amount needed for this indicator in 2016? (USD)

	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
4. Is there a publicly available and easily accessible financing plan/budget for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Are expenditure reports publically available and easily accessible for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Do expenditure reports allow actual spending on this indicator to be compared with committed funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Yes	No	Unknown
7. Is the percent utilization of official donor capital commitments for this indicator known AND above 75%?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Is the percent utilization of domestic capital commitments for this indicator known AND above 75%?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
9. Are there adequate guidance documents that ensure budgeting for this indicator is done through transparent processes grounded in clear assumptions and with sufficient understanding of data/evidence?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Does the lead Government Ministry/Institution have a pipeline of bankable projects to achieve this indicator already prepared?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Is there an ability to have multi-year budget allocation for this indicator, and is there a long term commitment to funds for this indicator (minimum of 3 years)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Are there are formalised mechanisms for including civil society or other institutions to represent the interests of citizens in the financial planning process including in budgeting and in expenditure review or report auditing as related to this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

	Yes	No	Unknown	
13. Is the accountability ensured through:				
a. A year-end fiscal report?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. An external audit by a designated and independent third party?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Scrutiny of audit reports by Parliament?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. Does Parliament have the opportunity and resources to effectively examine any fiscal report that it deems necessary?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
14. Are public allocations related to this indicator as a percentage of GDP known?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
15. Is the percentage of ODA (aid) that supports nationally defined policies, plans and activities for this indicator known?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
16. Is there a functioning domestic bond market which is involved in finance for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Are functional financial mechanisms and instruments (i.e. credit enhancement to less credit worthy) being used?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Are there adequate and suitable legal and institutional frameworks that allow the whole range of financial transactions to take place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No	Unknown	
19. Do incentives for environmentally sustainable, efficient technologies exist in key financial plans for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
20. Are there specific measures in the financing plan to target resources to reduce inequities, as related to the conditions or services linked to this indicator? Consider these following groups:				
a. Disparity between urban and rural	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Disparity between formal urban, peri-urban and slums	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Disparity between rich and poor	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Disparity between genders	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Disparity with populations living in remote and hard-to-reach areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Disparity with indigenous populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Disparity with displaced populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Disparity with ethnic populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Disparity with people living with	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

disabilities

- | | | | | | |
|----|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| j. | Disparity with populations with high burden of disease such as diarrhoea, undernutrition, neglected tropical diseases, and cholera | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| k. | Other | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
-

Policy and Institutional

1. At National level, how are water policy roles and responsibilities allocated for this indicator?

Strategy, priority setting and planning

Lead Ministry/Institution 1	
Lead Ministry/Institution 2	
Lead Ministry/Institution 3	

Policy making and implementation

Lead Ministry/Institution 1	
Lead Ministry/Institution 2	
Lead Ministry/Institution 3	

Information, monitoring and evaluation

Lead Ministry/Institution 1	
Lead Ministry/Institution 2	
Lead Ministry/Institution 3	

Stakeholder engagement

Lead Ministry/Institution 1	
Lead Ministry/Institution 2	
Lead Ministry/Institution 3	

2. What proportions of institutions are considering structural or other changes in order to better achieve this target? (0-100)

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3. How are the roles of all interested Ministries, agencies, institutions etc. co-ordinated at central government level for this indicator?

	Yes	No	Details
a. By a Ministry of Water	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. By a line Ministry	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. By a central Agency for water related issues	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. Through an ad-hoc high level structure (National Council etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. Through an inter-ministerial body (Committee, commission etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
f. By an inter-agency programme	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
g. No specific coordination mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
h. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

4. At National level, how are water policy roles and responsibilities defined for this indicator?

- By consultation
- By law (ad-hoc)
- By law (other)
- Policy role is not defined

Other:

5. Do National policies and implementation plans exist for this indicator, and to what is the level of implementation? Please choose only ONE.

	Yes	No	Details
a. No, National policy or policy is still under development	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Yes, partially: a national policy has been formally approved and gazetted through formal public announcement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Yes, partially: an implementation plan has been developed based on approved policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. Yes, partially: A policy and plan has been costed and is being partially implemented	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. Yes, fully: a plan is being fully implemented, with funding, and is regularly reviewed	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
f. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

6. Do National policies have specific measures to reach the following population groups?

	Yes	No	Details
a. Poor populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Populations living in slums or informal settlements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Populations living in remote or hard to reach areas	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. Indigenous populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. Internally displaced persons and/or refugees	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
f. Women and girls	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
g. Ethnic minorities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
h. People living with disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
i. Populations with high burden of disease such as diarrhea, undernutrition, neglected tropical diseases, and cholera	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
j. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

7. What are the existing mechanisms used for coordination between lead central and subnational Government bodies in policy-making for this indicator?

	Yes	No	Details
a. Catchment/basin organisations/agencies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
b. Regulations for sharing roles between actors	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
c. Co-ordination agency or commission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
d. Contractual arrangements	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
e. Intermediate bodies or actors (e.g. state territorial representatives)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
f. Financial transfers or incentives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
g. Performance indicators	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
h. Shared databases	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
i. Sectoral conferences between central and sub-national water players	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
j. Multi-sectoral conferences	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
k. Consultation of private stakeholders (profit and non-profit actors)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
l. No coordination mechanisms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
m. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

8. At National government level, what are the most frequent obstacles to effective coordination between different bodies for this target?

	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Unknown
a. Overlapping, unclear, non-existing allocation of responsibilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Intensive competition between different ministries (political rivalries etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Interference of lobbies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Absence of common information and frame of reference for policymakers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Lack of high political commitment and leadership in water policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Lack of staff and time	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Lack of institutional incentives for co-operation (objectives, indicators etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Lack of technical capacities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Difficult implementation of central government decisions at local and regional level	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Mismatch between ministerial funding and administrative responsibilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
k. Absence of strategic planning and decisions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
l. Absence of monitoring & evaluation of the outcomes of national water policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
m. Difficulties related to implementation/ adaptation to recent reforms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
n. Contradiction between national organisation and international recommendations/initiatives	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
o. Lack of citizens' concern on water policy	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
p. Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

9. At central Government level, what are the main governance challenges in water policy-making?

	Not important	Somewhat important	Very important	Unknown
a. Mismatch between hydrological and administrative boundaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Allocation of water resources across uses (residential, industrial, agriculture)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Local and regional governments' capacity to design/implement water policies	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Enforcement of environmental norms	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Economic regulation (tariffs, private sector participation etc.)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Limited citizen participation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Horizontal co-ordination across Ministries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Vertical co-ordination between levels	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

- of government
- i. Horizontal coordination between sub-national actors
 - j. Managing the specificity of rural areas
 - k. Managing the specificity of urban/metropolitan areas
 - l. Managing geographically specific areas (islands, mountains etc.)
 - m. Other

Yes No Unknown Other

10. Has the lead Government Ministry/Institution developed mechanisms for cooperation with private institutions or business entrepreneurs that could contribute to the achievement of this targets?

11. What level of cooperation between your country and other country/countries exists to exchange information and learn from each other's experiences in achieving this indicator?

Very high

Significant

Low

None

Informal only

Other:

12. How many development partners (donors, NGOs, International Organisations etc.) are participating in the National government-led sector coordination framework for this indicator?

13. How many planning events - for example, meetings, workshops, conferences, and/or stakeholder consultations - have been organised by the government for awareness and planning?

Excellent Adequate Inadequate None

14. How is public awareness rated, on a national level for this indicator?

Other:

Gender

1. Gender-specific objectives and commitments within national policies:

	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
a. Are specific gender objectives articulated within all key national policies and strategies for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Has gender analysis been undertaken to inform national policy responses to gender issues for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Has an institutional audit been done to identify gaps in lead Ministry/Institutions capacity and practice, in responding to gender issues?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Do policies address issues in women's participation and representation and target pockets of vulnerability to promote equity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Does the lead Ministry/Institution allocate adequate resources to implement all the gender objectives and commitments?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
2. Do national level stakeholders (government, donors, civil society, research agencies) always incorporate gender considerations in studies, reviews or research commissioned to progress this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The lead Ministry/ Institution(s) in this question have been identified in the Questionnaire - 'Policy & Institutional Assessment'				
a. Does the National lead Ministry/Institution have gender policies or strategies to align and inform their investment and do they support national government to fulfill mainstreaming policy goals?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Are adequate resources allocated to implement the gender strategies identified in a)?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always
4. How often are national gender agency specialists included in decision-making for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
5. Is there documented institutional commitment to promote equality in representation between women and men in the water agency; equal compensation for equal work, and equal opportunities for training?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. What are the proportions of female and male paid staff in the lead Ministry/Institution for this indicator, disaggregated by job category/level and decision-making capacity?

Male - number of paid positions

Female - number of paid positions

Junior	Senior	Director/ Executive

7. What was the intensity of male and female participation in at least three national-level meetings of Government and public bodies for this indicator this year?

Male - contributions to decision making

Female - contributions to decision making

Junior	Senior	Director/ Executive

	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
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8. Are there concrete mechanisms (for example, performance-based contracts) in place to compel staff to pursue gender mainstreaming objectives and incentives to reward them for doing so?

9. How many staff are responsible for gender issues in the lead Ministry/Institution for this indicator?

Male **Female**

10. What is the proportion of female and male representation on all national and international scientific or advisory boards that exist for this indicator?

	Yes	No	In development
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11. Is there gender sensitivity training within lead Ministries/Institutions at least once a year?

DRR/Resilience

	Yes	No	Unknown	In development
1. Have National DRR strategies been adopted and implemented in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR 2015-2030?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Has climate change adaption and/or DRR been integrated into national development planning relevant to this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Are there national financing mechanisms for DRR relevant for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Are lead agencies conducting (independent) periodic outcome reviews of the implementation of national and local DRR strategies relevant to this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Have sector specific DRR strategies been adopted and implemented in line with the Sendai Framework for DRR?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Have cross-sectoral bodies/forums been formed that have clear roles and responsibilities identified across state institutions, civil society, private sector and international actors, for the implementation and review of DRR measures for this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Do lead agencies have spatial and land use planning mechanisms for DRR?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Are multi-hazard national risk assessments or information available (with results) in an accessible, understandable and usable format for stakeholders and the public?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Do lead agencies for this indicator have open data policies and mechanisms to make hazard and risk data accessible and available to all users?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Does the lead agency for this indicator run programmes to enhance awareness, disaster risk information and risk assessment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. What proportion of state and private critical infrastructure are located in high hazard/disaster risk areas? (%)				
12. What proportion of state and private critical infrastructure have Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Analysis (or other risk assessments) completed? (%)				
13. Have lead agencies for this indicator adopted and implemented relevant critical infrastructure protection plans?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. What is the predicted economic loss, based on risk assessments completed, due to damage or destruction of critical infrastructure				

from disaster impact? ('000,000 USD)

15. Has funding been allocated towards post-disaster infrastructure reconstruction?

a. What amount of funding is allocated towards post-disaster infrastructure reconstruction for this target? ('000,000 USD)

Transparency

1. Does the lead agency for this indicator have organisational structures of accountability to clients and constituents?

1. Yes
2. No
3. In development
4. Unknown

2. If the answer to Question 1 was "yes", are these organisational structures of sufficient quality to ensure clear and transparent policy and strategies for this indicator?

1. Yes
2. No
3. In development
4. Unknown

3. Do all stakeholders have fair and equitable access to the development and implementation of public policies for this indicator?

1. Yes
2. No
3. In development
4. Unknown

4. Regulatory Policy: If this indicator incorporates a regulatory component, please answer these questions. If it does not, please move to Question 5.

	Yes	No	In development	Unknown
For the regulatory bodies charged with the implementation of regulation for this indicator, are regulatory processes transparent and accessibly?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Has the proposed regulation been analysed to identify that it is a necessary and effective means of achieving a legitimate policy goal?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are regulations kept simple and have unnecessary administrative burdens been eliminated?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is regulatory enforcement and inspection effectively set for fighting corruption?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5. Development Cooperation: If policy, planning or implementation of this indicator is fully or partly funded by an international donor, please answer these questions. If it does not, please more to Question 6.

	Yes	No	In development	Unknown
Is a shared government-donor vision for anti-corruption dialogue and action designed towards the implementation of international commitments, in particular the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC), in place?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Do donors use country systems (public financial management and procurement, for example) as the default option for aid programmes in support of activities managed by the public sector?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do donors support knowledge gathering to assess, measure and report progress on anti-corruption efforts and lessons learned with the purpose of informing policy and operational action, drawing where possible on local capacity?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do donor countries actively support efforts to control the supply side of corruption including addressing bribery of foreign officials, money laundering and efforts to track, freeze and recover illegally acquired assets originating from developing countries held in OECD countries?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Do donors have in place sufficient mechanisms to prevent and detect fraud and corruption in donor-financed projects and programmes in order to reduce the potential for the diversion of funds?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. Public Sector Integrity

	Yes	No	In development	Unknown
Does the lead agency for this indicator run integrity training for staff and contractors at least once a year?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
If the answer to question x was "yes", does the integrity training include all relevant integrity policies and procedures, both internal and external?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Can the lead agency demonstrate that their public officials know the fundamental values of the public service and standards of conduct and apply them in their daily work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the lead agency for this indicator have control mechanisms in place to ensure staff's compliance with anti-corruption commitments including codes of conduct?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Does the lead agency possess sufficient bargaining power to enforce the anti-corruption commitment vis-à-vis external partners?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Have risks to integrity been identified in key lead agency activities and have countermeasures been developed to manage these risks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are effective internal control mechanisms in place and are they closely coordinated with external controls to avoid loopholes?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are mechanisms in place to enable civil society organisations, media and the wider public to scrutinise the actions of the lead agency and their actions related to this indicator?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. Whistle-blower Protection

	Yes	No	In development	Unknown
Does the lead agency for this indicator have effective institutional frameworks and clear procedures and channels in place for facilitating the reporting of wrongdoing and corruption?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are protected disclosures and persons afforded protection clearly defined?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are retaliatory actions clearly defined and the protection afforded robust and comprehensive?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Are remedies and sanctions for retaliation clearly outlined by the lead agency?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Is awareness-raising regularly undertaken at the lead agency to encourage the reporting of wrongdoing and corruption and to disseminate existing information on the protection of whistleblowers?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>