SDGs and SDG Monitoring
GROUP DISCUSSION
Reporting Guide

GROUP 1: Monitoring SDG 6: collecting and managing data
Moderator: Rick Johnston, WHO
Reporting:

1. Ideas on how current processes for collecting data can be improved

New Technologies
- RAMP- Rapid Assessment with mobile
  (KOBO Toolbox, magpie etc.
- Crowd sourcing
- Serious games
- ESA tool for water quality
- South-south exchange
- Water shed meeting

Challenges
- Quality of data- macro level quality due to local level quality

2. Ideas on how to monitor initiatives of private households in improving access and quality of services under the SDG 6 monitoring framework

Challenges:
Micro utility schemes without regulation
Gov. doesn't include in data collection

3. Ideas on how to support national/regional/local governments to manage data: storage, analysis, quality check (bad data or "massaged" ones)?

Good examples
- Peru-local government utilities managing data collection for WASH together
- Lebanon- water utility organisation interested in water data for income reasons – impact= data collection

Challenges:
- Quality of data collection

4. Ideas on how to communicate on the process and the results?

Communication needs:
-not judging with monitoring, but helping
- compared to MDG, SDG % will look lower

5. What are the implications of this discussion for SDC and its partners (to be reflected

within the group)

- Advocacy to use SDG standards
- Support provision of national guidelines on how to collect data
- Investing in water utility firms will provide data as impact
- Provision of tech. assistant and/or mentoring for data collection
- Training new technologies
- Training in Quality

By Lorenz Indermühle

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GROUP 2: Monitoring SDG with a HRWS lens
Moderators: Amanda Loeffen and Rose Alabaster, Waterlex
Reporting:

1. Ideas shared on how does the SDG monitoring framework take account of the Human Rights Monitoring Framework?

   - The SDG focus on "for all" reinforce the human right universality of access to all populations without discrimination.
   - SDG promises to "leave no one behind"
   - SDGs advances progressive monitoring (ladder approach) to reach basic level of service (progressive realization).

2. Ideas on how and by whom will human rights sensitive indicators be developed?

First of all states have the obligation to implement and monitor HRWS. Human rights sensitive indicators can be defined by international, regional and national human rights monitoring bodies(including national human rights institutions).
Working in cooperation with relevant government departments responsible for monitoring including national statistical offices.

3. Ideas on how will human rights sensitive indicators be monitored? Along with the overall SDG indicators or aside?

International level
UN Human Rights monitoring mechanism including Human Rights Council-social,..

Role of office of the UN High Commission for HR (OHCHR) and universal peer review –
Role of special Rapporteur.

Regional
e.g. Africa Commission of Human Rights (ACPHR)
European Court
Inta American Commission to Human Rights

National Level
Government M& E framework
Results based frameworks
National statistical offices

4. Ideas on how to communicate on the process and the results?

- Benchmarking- indicator sector reporting framework
- Existing monitoring mechanism
- Establish Baseline (country mapping)
- National plan & Action (time bound)
- Engagement with state actors- local government- transpose to guidelines for local action
- Through NHR Platforms

5. Other ideas shared during the discussion

How to access existing data from Human Rights monitoring bodies for SDG monitoring

Emphasize on integration of SDG 6 and how realization of HRWS may impact realization of other rights- same for SDG 6 targets (multiple- purpose indicators)

6. What are the implications of this discussion for SDC and its partners (to be reflected within the group)

- Articulate HRWDD in SDC Water Policy comprehensively- not just HRBA elements
- Mainstream HRWS in SDC programmes (institutionalize + capacity enhancement for country managers and the SDC)
- Government processes may not prioritize reaching the SDG6 but the programmatic mainstreaming of HRWD can be immediate.

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Sign-up sheet

GROUP 4: Engagement of the private sector
Moderator: Eileen Hofstetter,
Reporting: Noura Kayal

1. Ideas shared regarding the obstacles to private sector engagement in SDG monitoring and how to overcome them?

   - The private sector is generating a lot of data. There is not enough enforcement for them to share that data-
   - Lack of enabling legal environment
   - Lack of incentives
   - Not the same language and culture
   - Human Rights vs service delivery

2. Ideas shared on concrete successful experiences of private sector engagement to achieve MDG/SDG?

   - Paraguay with small scale service delivery (start-ups)
   - Jordan- Samsa treatment plants and creation of hydroelectricity through turbine . BOT contract.
   - Water kiosks- start-ups & low cost
   - Peru Water and sanitation with big company
   - Helped in the perception change

3. Ideas on mechanisms to involve the private sector?

   - Need to be transparent, competitive
   - Training of private sector
   - Financial incentives
   - Good contracts- to manage
   - Policies
   - PPPs- the price for entering (private sector) should not be to high
   - Investment for water infrastructures is needed.

4. Ideas on how these models can be replicated and scaled-up?

Two models

Armenia: Drinking water with a french company
Vietnam: water foot-print for coffee production

5. Other ideas shared during the discussion

There are some places where engagement with the private sector is easier, because the country is poor and there is a gap that the private sector can fill. (example of Armenia)

6. What are the implications of this discussion for SDC and its partners (to be reflected within the group)

We still need some good examples for means for scaling up.