

Insight into water quality monitoring capacity through the lens of the SDGs... and a novel way to fill data gaps



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Indicator 6.3.2 - Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

In addition to the indicator score, countries report the:

SDG indicator 6.3.2 on Ambient Water Quality

- Type of water bodies monitored (rivers, lakes or groundwaters)
- Number of water bodies assessed
- Number of monitoring stations
- Number of monitoring values
- Target threshold values used in the assessment

This is like a giant scoping study!









Capacity gaps globally linked to GDP per capita





• Groundwater • Rivers • Lakes • Total waterbodies monitored







Analysis of number of water bodies reported on

















Citizen Science



Key messages

- Citizen science data can be valuable source of reliable in-situ data
- Provides a pathway for community-level engagement
- Six projects in Africa including Mara Transboundary project
- Sierra Leone project most advanced
- Led by the National Water Resource Management Agency of Sierra Leone
 - Supported by Earthwatch and UNEP GEMS/Water
- Objective test how best to integrate citizen-derived data into the national monitoring and assessment programmes









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Summary

- Quality of water in our rivers, lakes and groundwaters is under pressure
- Monitoring and assessment capacity is limited
- Data gaps > information gaps > inadequate management
- Reporting on SDG indicator 6.3.2 can be used to track monitoring capacity...as well as water quality trends
- Opportunities to help fill data gaps exist, especially around citizen science





