







Context

Huge voids in national scale knowledge of ambient water quality

Lack of information for management action

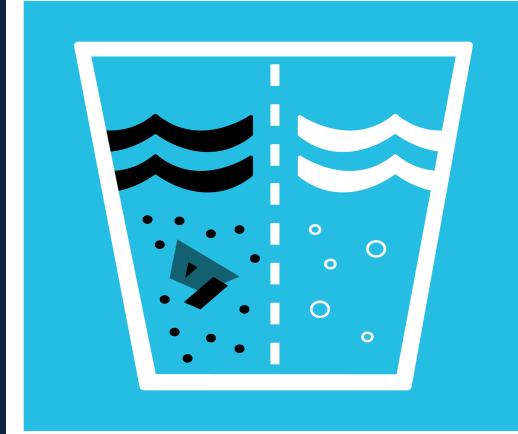
Citizen science offers potential to fill data gaps and involve local stakeholders

Lack of best practice case studies to guide implementation

- Focus on key water bodies, or a limited number of monitoring campaigns
- Learn from existing projects
- Develop best practice guidelines for monitoring programme design that integrate citizen and regulatory data



6.3



IMPROVE WATER QUALITY, WASTEWATER TREATMENT AND SAFE REUSE







Proposal aims and

- To explore and validate key components of a citizen scientist/regulatory water quality design process targeted at SDG indicator 6.3.2 reporting
- To enable citizen scientists to collect water quality data in Ethiopia using FreshWater Watch

Approach:

Monitoring programme



Training Workshop



Data Collection



Review, Report and Guidelines







Outputs

- A citizen/ministry monitoring programme codesigned
- Capacity building of citizens and ministry staff through a training workshop
- A water quality dataset
- Project summary report
- Best practice guidelines

Outcomes

- A potential paradigm shift in the routine method of water quality data collection
 - Away from relying wholly on regulatory resources
 - Towards a blended model
- Increased acceptance of citizen science data across other SDG indicators
- Development of a new data stream for SDG indicator
 6.3.2 reporting
- Increased public participation in water resource management (TARGET 6b)













