

‘What progress looks like’ Summary presentation

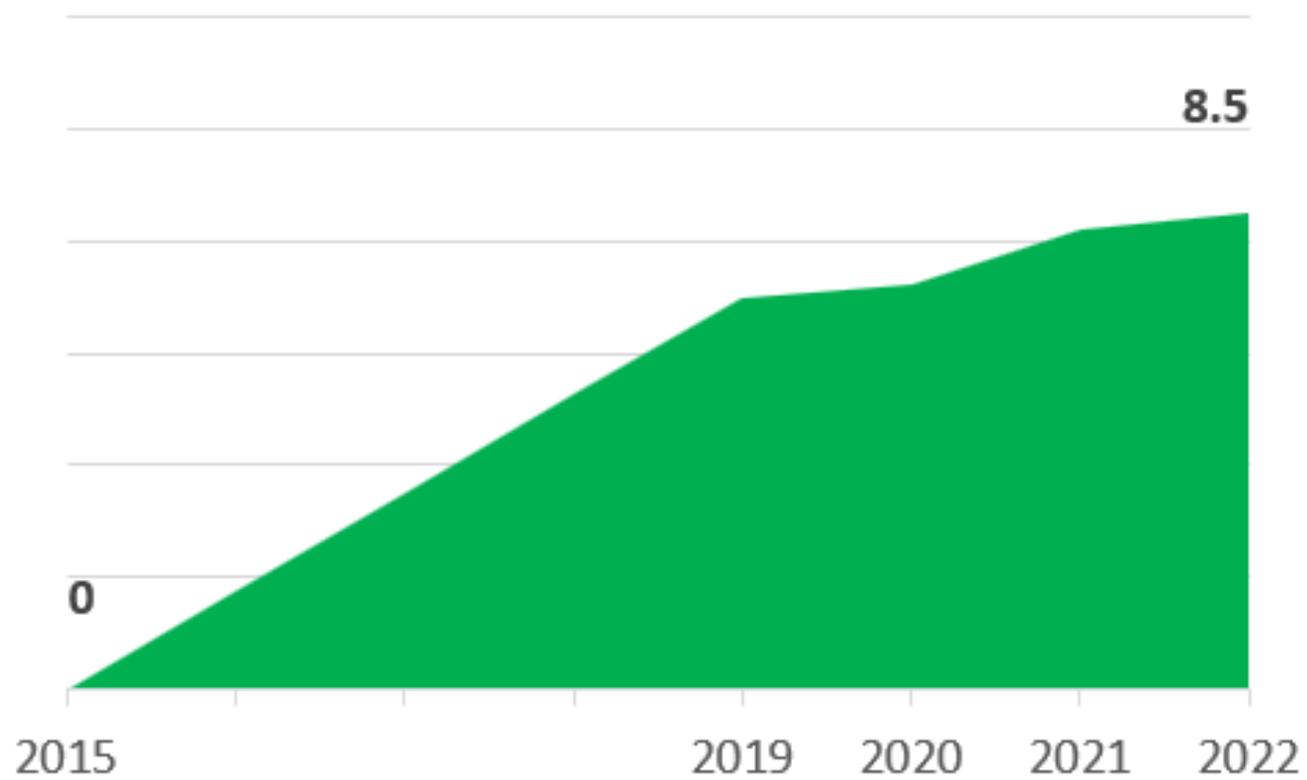
SDG 6 Acceleration Snapshots launch webinar

Thursday 16 March 2023



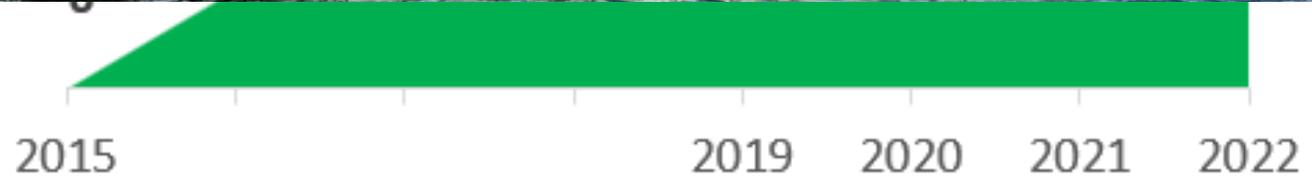
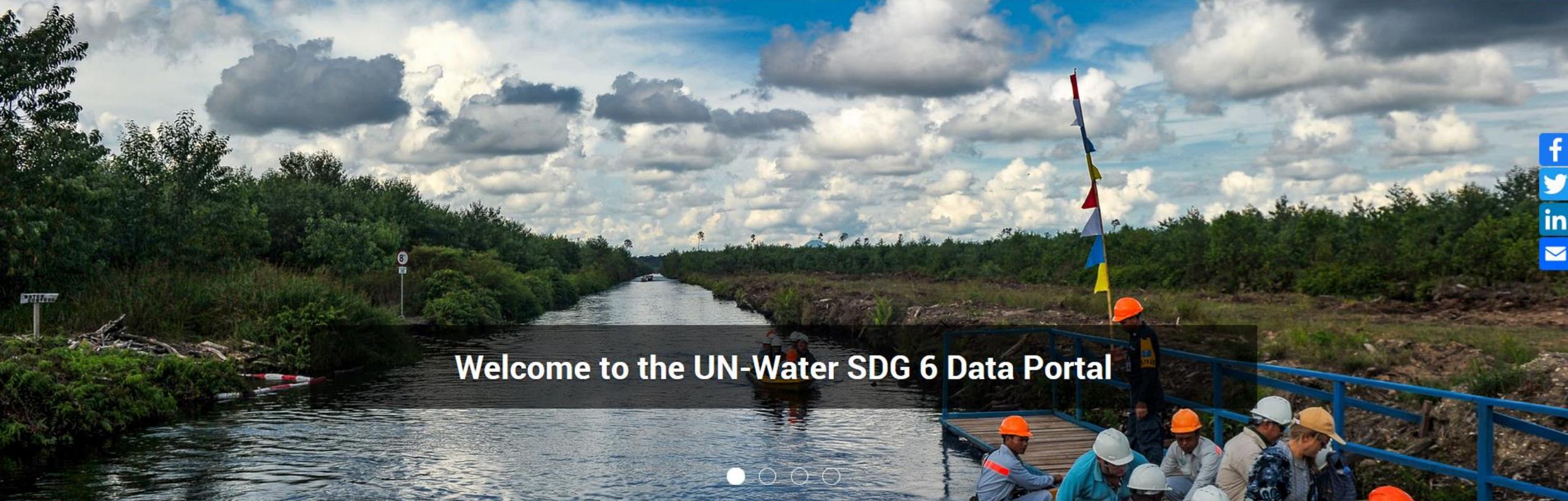
INDICATORS	CUSTODIANS
6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	WHO, UNICEF
6.2.1 Proportion of population using (a) safely managed sanitation services and (b) a hand-washing facility with soap and water	WHO, UNICEF
6.3.1 Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated	WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD
6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	UNEP
6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time	FAO
6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	FAO
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management	UNEP
6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	UNECE, UNESCO
6.6.1 Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	UNEP, Ramsar
6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	WHO, OECD
6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	WHO, OECD

Average number of SDG 6 global indicators
reported on by UN Member States
(out of 12)





- Home
- Snapshots
- Maps
- Charts
- Tables
- Data lab
- About
- How to use





6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

2018

Progress on Transboundary Water Cooperation

Progress on Ambient Water Quality

Progress on Water-related Ecosystems

Progress on Wastewater Treatment

Summary Progress Update 2021: SDG 6 – water and sanitation for all

JULY 2021

PROGRESS ON HOUSEHOLD DRINKING WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE

2000-2020 FIVE YEARS INTO THE SDGs

Progress on Wastewater Treatment

GLOBAL STATUS AND ACCELERATION NEEDS FOR SDG INDICATOR 6.3.1

2021

Progress on Ambient Water Quality

GLOBAL INDICATOR 6.3.2 UPDATES AND ACCELERATION NEEDS

2021

Progress on change in water-use efficiency

GLOBAL STATUS AND ACCELERATION NEEDS FOR SDG INDICATOR 6.4.1

2021

Progress on level of water stress

GLOBAL STATUS AND ACCELERATION NEEDS FOR SDG INDICATOR 6.4.2

2021

Progress on Integrated Water Resources Management

GLOBAL INDICATOR 6.5.1 UPDATES AND ACCELERATION NEEDS

2021

STRONG SYSTEMS AND SOUND INVESTMENTS

EVIDENCE ON AND KEY INSIGHTS INTO ACCELERATING PROGRESS ON SANITATION, DRINKING-WATER AND HYGIENE

UN WATER GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLY (GLAAS 2020 REPORT)

Progress on Transboundary Water Cooperation

GLOBAL STATUS AND ACCELERATION NEEDS FOR SDG INDICATOR 6.5.2

2021

Progress on Freshwater Ecosystems

GLOBAL INDICATOR 6.6.1 UPDATES AND ACCELERATION NEEDS

2021

NATIONAL SYSTEMS TO SUPPORT DRINKING-WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE: GLOBAL STATUS REPORT 2019

2015

2019

2020

2021



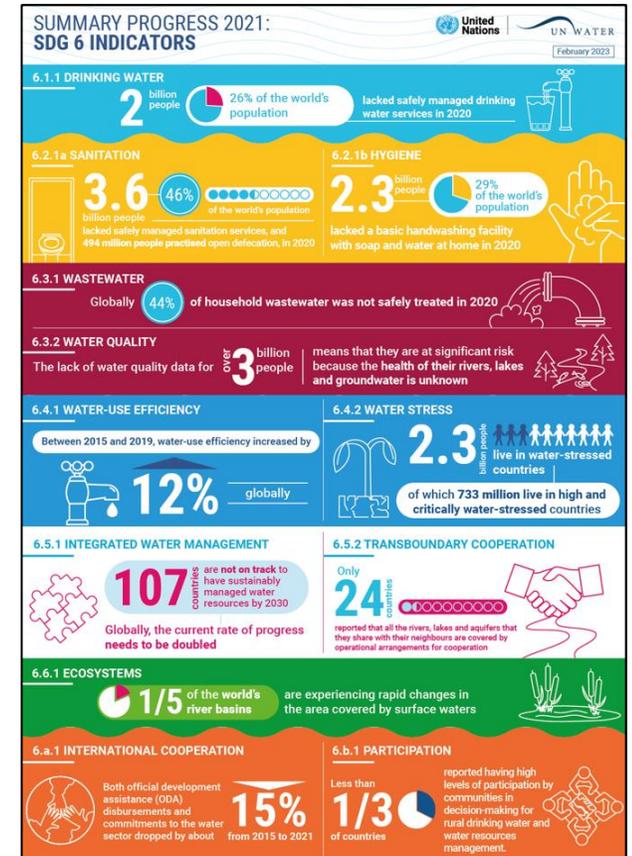
glas

Look, progress is possible!

2018: “The world is off-track to achieve SDG 6 on water and sanitation by 2030” (SDG 6 Synthesis Report 2018)

2021: “The world must – on average – quadruple current efforts to have a chance to achieve SDG 6 by 2030” (SDG 6 Summary Progress Update 2021)

2023: Share successful examples to inspire voluntary commitments, enable cross-country learning, highlight how data drives progress → **“Look, progress is possible”**



Selection based on SDG 6 data

The snapshots should...

- Highlight measurable and verifiable progress at a significant scale towards the SDG 6 targets.
- Be based on data on the SDG 6 global indicators or other complementary indicators with trend data.
- Cover a whole country, a water basin or a sub-national unit of significant size.

The production process included...

- Selection by UN custodian agencies based on officially reported data.
- Collaboration with country monitoring focal points to describe context and success factors.
- Joint production of snapshots and associate communication materials by UN-Water secretariat

Launching the SDG 6 Acceleration Snapshots



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 6a1 World_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 6b1 World_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 611 Ghana_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 621a Pakistan_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 621b Bangladesh_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 621b Indonesia_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 631 Brazil_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 631 Ghana_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 632 Brazil_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 642 Bahrain_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 651 Kenya_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 652 Albania Greece North Macedonia_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 652 Botswana Namibia South Africa_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 652 Mozambique Zimbabwe_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 661 Argentina_Feb 2023



SDG6 Acceleration Snapshot 661 China_Feb 2023

All snapshots now available on <https://www.unwater.org/publications/sdg-6-acceleration-snapshots-what-progress-looks>

Progress on drinking water and sanitation

WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

GHANA – DRINKING WATER

(SDG TARGET 6.1)

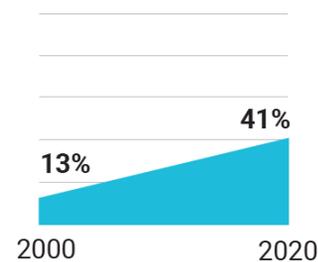
Progress indicator: SDG 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Level of impact: National (32 million people and \$169 billion in gross domestic product)

Result: Coverage of safely managed drinking water services increased by 28 percentage points, totalling 41% of the population. In the same period, coverage of at least basic drinking water services increased by 22 percentage points from 64% in 2000 to 86% in 2020.



Progress 2000–2020:



WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

PAKISTAN – SANITATION

(SDG TARGET 6.2)

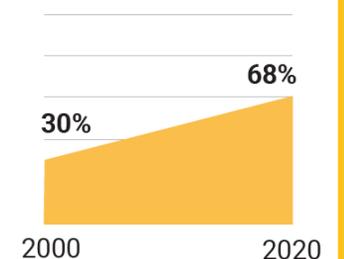
Progress indicator: Proportion of population using basic sanitation services

Level of impact: (227.2 million people and \$1,137 billion in gross domestic product)

Result: Coverage of basic sanitation services increased by 39 percentage points, now totalling 68% of the population, while the number of people who practise open defecation fell by 32 percentage points, to 7% of the population. Pakistan is on track to eliminate open defecation by 2030.



Progress 2000–2020:



Progress on hygiene

WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

BANGLADESH – HANDWASHING

(SDG TARGET 6.2)

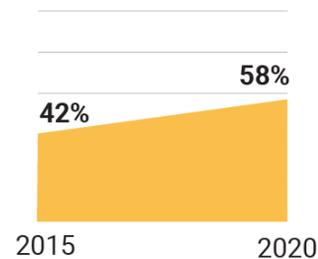
Progress indicator: SDG 6.2.1b Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (referred to as 'basic hygiene services')

Level of impact: National (167 million people and \$936 billion in gross domestic product)

Result: 58% of the population has access to basic hygiene services, representing an increase of 16 percentage points compared to 2015, and 38 percentage points compared to 2005.



Progress 2015–2020:



WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

INDONESIA – HANDWASHING

(SDG TARGET 6.2)

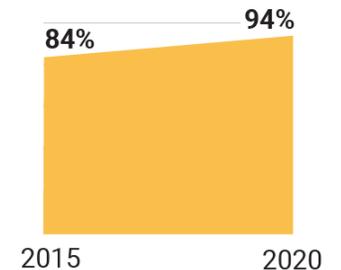
Progress indicator: SDG 6.2.1b Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (referred to as 'basic hygiene services')

Level of impact: National (271.9 million people and 3,131 billion international dollars in gross domestic product)

Result: Coverage of basic hygiene services increased by 10 percentage points, now totalling 94% of the population. With an annual improvement rate of 2 percentage points, Indonesia is on track to achieve universal access by 2030.



Progress 2015–2020:



Progress on wastewater and monitoring

WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

BRAZIL – WASTEWATER TREATMENT

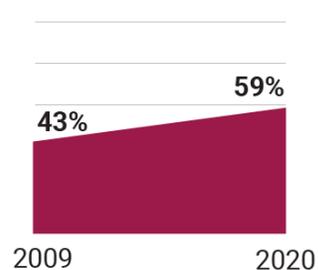
(SDG TARGET 6.3)

Progress indicator: Proportion of wastewater flow treated

Level of impact: National (213 million people and \$2,989 billion in gross domestic product)

Result: Wastewater treatment improved by 16 percentage points, thanks to large-scale investments including the construction of 900 new treatment plants.

Progress 2009–2020:



WHAT MONITORING

PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

GHANA – WASTEWATER TREATMENT

(SDG TARGET 6.3)

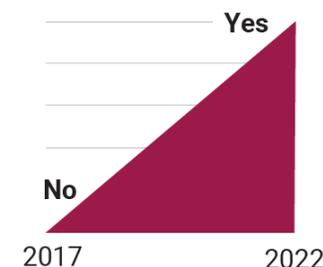
Progress indicator: Reporting of data on SDG indicator 6.3.1

Proportion of wastewater flow treated

Level of impact: Capital area, Greater Accra (5.5 million people)

Result: In 2022, Ghana had sufficient information and capacity to – for the first time – calculate the volumes of wastewater generated and treated, so it is now known that 40% of the country's wastewater flows undergoes treatment.

Progress 2017–2022:



Progress on water quality and water use

WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

BRAZIL – AMBIENT WATER QUALITY

(SDG TARGET 6.3)

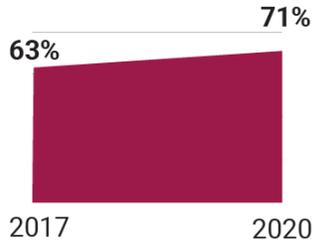
Progress indicator: SDG 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

Level of impact: National (213.1 million people and 8,358,140 km² land area)

Result: The area of water bodies assessed with good ambient water quality increased by 8 percentage points and the data provided evidence that investment decisions to improve water quality (e.g. the construction of 900 new wastewater treatment plants since 2013) are effective.



Progress 2017–2020:



WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

BAHRAIN – SUSTAINABLE WATER USE

(SDG TARGET 6.4)

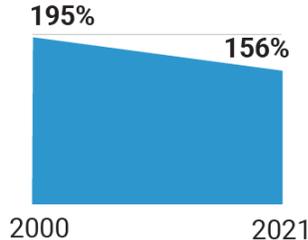
Progress indicator: SDG 6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

Level of impact: : National (1.46 million people, 785 km² land area and \$72 billion in gross domestic product)

Result: Water stress levels were reduced by a fifth and the reliance on non-renewable freshwater resources fell accordingly, while the use of non-conventional water sources such as desalinated seawater and treated wastewater increased, especially in agriculture.



Progress 2000–2021:



Progress on resources management and transboundary aquifer cooperation

WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

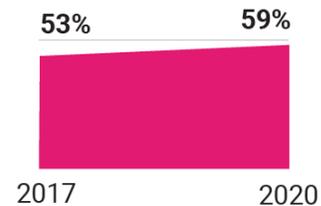
KENYA – INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (SDG TARGET 6.5)

Progress indicator: SDG 6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management (IWRM)

Level of impact: National (569,140 km² land area, \$233.9 billion in gross domestic product and 53 million people)

Result: IWRM implementation increased by 6 percentage points and six concrete actions were identified and budgeted for, including ecosystem restoration in the Athi watershed.

Progress 2017–2020:



WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

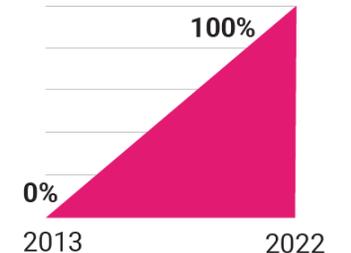
BOTSWANA, NAMIBIA AND SOUTH AFRICA (STAMPRIET AQUIFER SYSTEM) – TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION (SDG TARGET 6.5)

Progress indicator: SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary aquifer area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Level of impact: Stampriet Transboundary Aquifer System (86,647 km² land area and 50,000 people), shared by Botswana, Namibia and South Africa

Result: Establishment and operationalization of the Multi-Country Cooperation Mechanism for the Stampriet Transboundary Aquifer, the first arrangement specifically for a transboundary aquifer located within a river basin organization.

Progress 2013–2022:



Progress on transboundary rivers and lakes cooperation

WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

MOZAMBIQUE AND ZIMBABWE (PUNGWE, BUZI AND SAVE RIVER BASINS) – TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION (SDG TARGET 6.5)

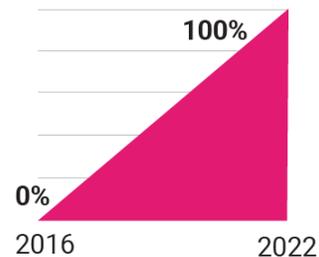
Progress indicator: SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary river and lake basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Level of impact: Three transboundary river and lake basins, Pungwe, Buzi and Save (31,000 km² land area), shared by Mozambique and Zimbabwe

Result: Agreement to establish the Pungwe, Buzi and Save Tri-basin Institution, a joint body for implementing existing cooperation agreements for all three basins, and ongoing work to harmonize national water laws, policies and strategies in both countries.



Progress 2016–2022:



WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

ALBANIA, GREECE AND NORTH MACEDONIA (PRESPA LAKES) – TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION (SDG TARGET 6.5)

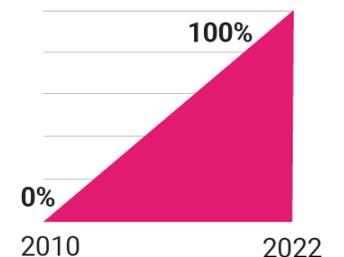
Progress indicator: SDG 6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary river and lake basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Level of impact: Transboundary river and lake basin, Prespa Lakes (330 km² land area and 24,100 people), shared by Albania, Greece and North Macedonia

Result: Operationalization of the 2010 International Agreement on the Protection and Sustainable Development of the Prespa Park Area, including through the adoption of a road map for implementing the agreement over a two-year period.



Progress 2010–2022:



Progress on ecosystem protection and data use

WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

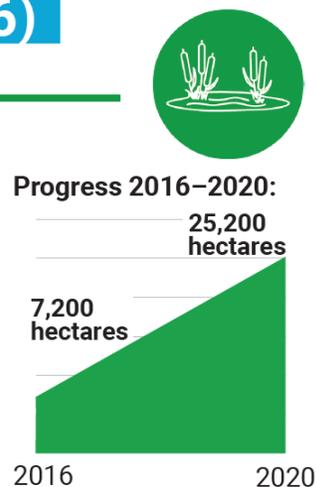
CHINA – ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION AND RESTORATION (SDG TARGET 6.6)

Progress indicator: SDG 6.6.1 Spatial extent of wetlands

Level of impact: Sub-national, Hubei Province

(2% of China's total land area)

Result: 25,200 hectares of wetland has been protected and restored through the restoration of degraded wetland areas (7,200 hectares), the reconversion of agricultural land (12,800 hectares), and the creation of new wetland areas (5,000 hectares); this represents a 250% increase in wetland areas.



WHAT DATA USE

PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

ARGENTINA – ECOSYSTEM PROTECTION AND RESTORATION (SDG TARGET 6.6)

Progress indicator: Use of data on SDG indicator 6.6.1 Change in permanent river and lake extent

Level of impact: Two water basins, Esquel-Percy System (2,447 km²) and Marapa – San Francisco River Basin (ca. 7,000 km²)

Result: Evidence-based action plans to improve the protection and restoration of the freshwater ecosystems in the Esquel-Percy System (where 8% of permanent rivers and lakes have been lost over the last 20 years), and in the Marapa – San Francisco River Basin.



Progress on international cooperation and women's participation

WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

WORLD – INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

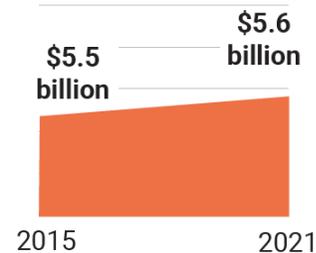
(SDG TARGET 6.A)

Progress indicator: SDG 6.a.1 Amount of water sector official development aid (ODA) channelled through the recipient government

Level of impact: Global

Result: The amount of water sector ODA channelled through recipient governments increased by \$100 million between 2015 and 2021, from 60% to 72% of total ODA. This indicates a higher level of cooperation and alignment between donors and recipient governments.

Progress 2000–2020:



WHAT PROGRESS LOOKS LIKE

WORLD – COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

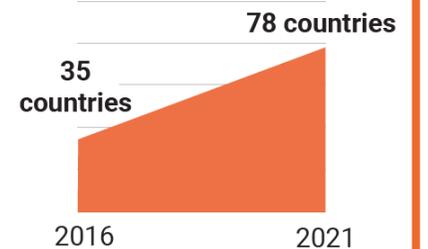
(SDG TARGET 6.B)

Progress indicator: Number of countries that mention women's participation in water and sanitation management in law or policy

Level of impact: Global

Result: The percentage of countries that report having laws or policies that mention women's participation has improved by at least 10% in all water and sanitation subsectors, and at least 25% of reporting countries saw an improvement in the extent to which women participate.

Progress 2016–2021:



Selection based on SDG 6 data

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- Cover a whole country, a water basin or a sub-national unit of significant size.

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- Collaboration with country monitoring focal points to describe context and success factors.
- Joint production of snapshots and associate communication materials by UN-Water secretariat

Question to all webinar participants

- *Do you have some good examples of progress towards the SDG 6 targets from your country?*
- *Is the progress measurable and verifiable? What is the scale of the progress?*
- *Please share these examples in the chat!*



First steps to identify success factors

- All snapshots include a box with “Key success factors”
- Looking across the snapshots, commonalities occurs →
- Need for a detailed assessment to understand why and how progress happened, and to identify the enabling conditions

- Political support and prioritization of issues
- Strong policy and regulatory frameworks
- Large investments by national governments as well as other actors
- Clear roles and responsibilities and broad involvement of and collaboration between stakeholders
- Increased awareness of issues and capacity to deal with them
- Piggybacking on innovations and developments in other sectors
- Data requests and evidence-based planning and resource allocation

Learning from progress: UN-Water Country Acceleration Case Studies

Objectives:

- Explore countries' drivers and pathways to achieving progress towards SDG 6
- Understand why and how progress happened, identify the enabling conditions
- Document replicable good practices to support learning and sharing amongst countries

Process:

- Identification based on SDG 6 data
- Webinar and interviews with multiple country stakeholders
- Dedicated expert to support work
- Launch in July at High-Level Political Forum

Case studies in 2022:

- Costa Rica (6.5.1)
- Pakistan (6.2.1b)
- Senegal (6.5.2)

Case studies in 2023:

- Brazil (6.3.1-6.3.2)
- Ghana (6.1.1)
- Singapore (6.4.1-6.4.2)

Case studies in 2024:

- TBD
- TBD
- TBD

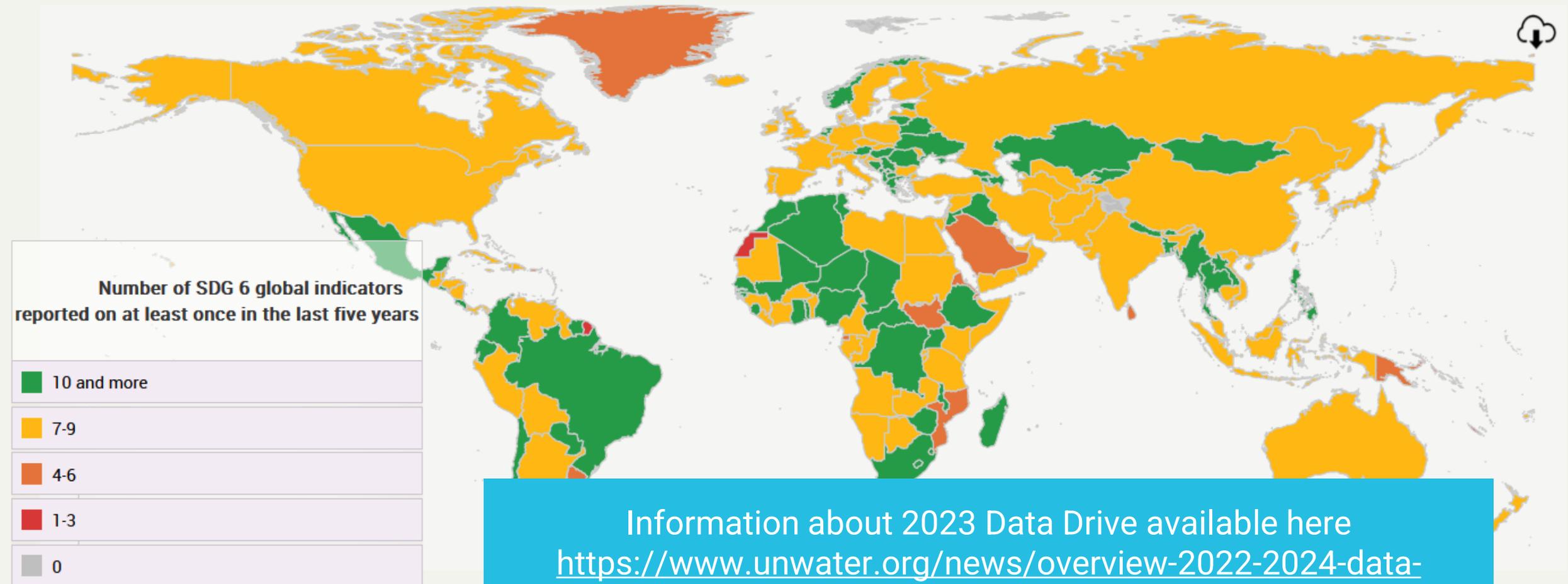
Wrap up and next steps

- Data supports the achievement of SDG 6 by identifying where progress have happened; need to improve quality and quantity of data
- There is a need to understand why and how the progress happened, to enable cross-country and cross-sectoral learning and replication
- Use learning to inform future SDG 6 action, including national target-setting and voluntary commitments

- Please help share these success examples
- Please share your own successful examples



2023 Data Drive to close data gaps and improve progress analysis



Information about 2023 Data Drive available here
<https://www.unwater.org/news/overview-2022-2024-data-compilation-process-and-timeline-sdg-6-global-indicators>