



Summary Brief

Mid-term status of SDG 6 global indicators and acceleration needs

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At a glance: mid-term status of the SDG 6 global indicators

In the pursuit of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) – ensuring availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all by 2030 – we are still facing significant challenges. Data coverage for the corresponding global indicators has improved overall, but, as we approach the midpoint of the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), the world is not on track to achieve the SDG 6 targets by 2030.

The UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (IMI-SDG6) has published the 2024 series of indicator reports. They are founded on the most recent SDG 6 data compiled and verified by the custodian United Nations agencies during the 2023 Data Drive. Through these reports, our aim is to significantly enhance data quality, accessibility and use, offering decision-makers dependable and current evidence to pinpoint areas requiring acceleration. Despite dedicated efforts and global commitments, we must face the harsh truth that our advancements are falling short of achieving all eight targets of SDG 6. In certain regions and for specific indicators, progress is not only lacking but also regressing.



Making water accessible in a remote village of India.
Photo: Adobe stock

Billions of people worldwide continue to grapple with a lack of access to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services, and basic hygiene services. Gender inequalities also impede realization of the SDG 6 targets on WASH.

Since 2015, coverage of **safely managed drinking water services** (SDG 6.1.1) has increased from 69 per cent to 73 per cent, rising from 56 per cent to 62 per cent in rural areas and from 80 per cent to 81 per cent in urban areas. However, 2.2 billion people (i.e. 1 in 4 people around the world) still lacked safely managed drinking water in 2022, including 1.5 billion with basic services, 292 million with limited services, 296 million with unimproved and 115 million drinking surface water. Disaggregated data reveal huge disparities in service between and within countries. In almost all countries with comparable data, the burden of water carriage remains significantly heavier for women and girls. Around the world, 77 per cent of schools had a basic drinking water service in 2023, while 447 million children lacked a basic drinking water service at their school.

Coverage of **safely managed sanitation services** (SDG 6.2.1a) has increased from 49 per cent in 2015 to 57 per cent in 2022, rising from 36 per cent to 46 per cent in rural areas and from 60 per cent to 65 per cent in urban areas. However, 3.5 billion people (i.e. 2 out of 5 people around the world) still lacked safely managed sanitation in 2022, including 1.9 billion with basic services, 570 million with limited services, 545 million with unimproved services and 419 million practising open defecation. Around the world, 78 per cent of schools had a basic sanitation service in 2023, while 427 million children lacked a basic sanitation service at their school.

Since 2015, coverage of **basic hygiene services** (SDG 6.2.1b) has increased from 67 per cent to 75 per cent, rising from 53 per cent to 65 per cent in rural areas but remaining largely unchanged, at 83 per cent, in urban areas. Data from 2022 reveal that 2 billion people (i.e. 1 in 4 people around the world) still lacked basic hygiene services, including 1.3 billion with limited services and 653 million with no facility. Adolescent girls and women in most countries have access to materials and a private place to wash and change, but often don't participate in school, work and social activities during menstruation. Around the world, 67 per cent of schools had a basic hygiene service in 2023, while 646 million children lacked a basic hygiene service at their school.

Knowledge of the total wastewater generated for all sources and how much is being safely treated is inconclusive, hindering informed decision-making in investment and policy development.

Significant strides have been made in the **reporting of wastewater statistics**, although much work remains. The number of countries reporting some wastewater statistics has increased by more than 50 per cent, from 69 countries in 2015 to 107 countries in 2022, now covering 73 per cent of the global population. We are still unable to make a comprehensive global estimate of **wastewater treatment** (SDG 6.3.1) from all sources due to under-reporting. There are, however, notable improvements in the level of reporting of wastewater treatment data since 2021, with 73 countries now able to report this metric compared to 42 in 2015 (which corresponds to a 42 per cent global population coverage in this reporting compared to 18 per cent in the 2021 reporting).

Reporting on **industrial wastewater treatment** remains limited, with data only reported from 22 countries representing 8 per cent of the global population. In these countries, only 38 per cent of industrial wastewater was reported as treated, and only 27 per cent was safely treated. In many industrializing countries, this under-reporting is a cause for concern. Many of the industries use large volumes of water and discharge high-strength

wastewater, often directly to the environment. For those that discharge to municipal sewers, there are better opportunities to ensure the polluter pays.

Regarding **domestic wastewater treatment**, data are available from 129 countries representing 89 per cent of the global population. Households generated an estimated 268 billion m³ of wastewater globally in 2022, of which 155 billion m³ (58 per cent) was safely treated. This proportion of safely treated domestic wastewater represents a marginal increase (2 percentage points) compared to the previously published estimates for 2020. Regional disparities in the proportion of domestic wastewater safely treated are found to be broad, while flows not safely treated are mostly explained by households that lack sewer or septic tank connections, the use of inadequately functioning or emptied septic tanks, and insufficient treatment of sewered flows at urban wastewater treatment plants.

A lack of water quality monitoring, especially in low-income countries, and for lakes and groundwaters means that the health and livelihoods of billions of people is at risk.

As of 2023, significant progress has been made in monitoring **ambient water quality** (SDG 6.3.2), with 120 countries reporting on the water quality of their water bodies. This represents a notable increase from 89 countries in 2020. Despite this progress, there are still significant regional gaps, particularly in North Africa, West Asia, Central Asia, and Southeast Asia. There is also a pressing need for many low- and middle-income countries to strengthen their monitoring capacity so progress on this indicator can be tracked; of the two million data records used for reporting in 2023, only around 60,000 came from the lowest income half of the world. By 2030, the health and livelihoods of 4.8 billion people could be at risk if the water quality and monitoring of water bodies is not improved. This indicator also suggests that while some countries show improvements in water quality, where significant amounts of data are available, water quality is generally degrading. Looking

at the global picture, the proportion of water bodies classified as “good” dropped from 57 per cent in 2017 to 56 per cent in 2023.

Water use efficiency gains are observed, especially in agriculture, but, inefficient water use practices still persist across sectors.

From 2015 to 2021, global **water use efficiency** (SDG 6.4.1) rose from 17.4 USD/m³ to 20.8 USD/m³ (value added in US dollars per volume of water used in cubic metres, from all economic activities over time). This marks a 19.3 per cent efficiency increase. Globally, less water is needed to generate economic output than back in 2015, however, no region is definitively on the trajectory to fully decouple economic growth from water use in recent years. A country's economic structure is closely linked to its overall water use efficiency levels. Approximately 58 per cent of the countries still exhibit low water use efficiency (less than 20 USD/m³), representing mainly economies that depend largely on agriculture. Regional disparities on water use efficiency remain, with Oceania, Northern America and Europe exhibiting higher water use efficiency levels compared to Central and Southern Asia, which recorded the lowest



Photo: Adobe Stock

levels. Water use efficiency has increased across all economic sectors since 2015, with the irrigated agriculture sector demonstrating the most substantial increase (35.6 per cent between 2015 and 2021).

Many regions are increasingly facing the challenge of water scarcity, with conflicts and climate change exacerbating the issue.

Approximately 10 per cent of the global population lives in areas with high or critical **water stress**. The monitoring results of water level stress (SDG 6.4.2) show that although the global value remains at a safe level, there is an overall upward trend. Since 2015, global water stress has increased by 2.7 per cent, reaching 18.6 per cent in 2021. This trend is attributed to factors such as global population growth, urbanization, improved living standards, changes in dietary habits, and the intensifying impacts of climate change. Significant regional variations exist, with Western Asia (63 per cent), Central Asia (70 per cent), Southern Asia (83 per cent) and Northern Africa (120 per cent) experiencing the highest levels of water stress. An increasing trend is especially pronounced in the Western Asia and Northern Africa SDG region, where in addition to already high levels of water stress, there has been a significant rise in the indicator value by nearly 12 per cent since 2015. By contrast, low levels of water stress are observed in Oceania (3 per cent), Latin America and the Caribbean (6 per cent), Sub-Saharan Africa (6 per cent), and Europe (8 per cent). At the sectoral level, agriculture is both a significant contributor to (accounting for 72 per cent of withdrawals) and a victim of rising water stress levels.

At the current rate, the world will not achieve sustainable water management until at least 2049, jeopardizing sustainable development objectives across the board, including water supply, food, and energy security.

Global level political commitments for **integrated water resources management (IWRM)** to achieve sustainable water management

have never been higher. However, progress in implementing IWRM (SDG 6.5.1) remains slow – the global average score increased from 49 per cent in 2017 to 57 per cent in 2023 (where a score above 90 per cent constitutes a “very high” IWRM implementation level, and the target is considered met). Country commitment to reporting on the indicator remains very high, with 191 countries reporting in the SDG period, putting it in the top 12 per cent for data coverage across all SDG indicators. However, significant disparities prevail across the world in implementing IWRM. While 26 per cent of countries are close to, or have reached the target of “very high” IWRM implementation (having a score above 90), 40 per cent of countries are being left behind (they have a score below 50). These countries have limited capacity to balance competing demands across sectors and cope with increasing pressures, including from climate change.

Transboundary water cooperation is key to furthering sustainable development and addressing climate change, but more effort is needed to realize its full potential.

On **transboundary water cooperation**, only 43 out of 153 UN Member States sharing transboundary waters have operational arrangements covering 90 per cent or more of their shared rivers, lakes and aquifers (SDG 6.5.2), while at least 20 countries lack any such arrangements. Only eight countries have increased their indicator value from 2020 to 2023 by improving cooperation, and in two



Aerial, west view of Zambezi river, mountains and african wilderness. Photo: Adobe stock.

countries, due to reduced cooperation, the indicator value has decreased. Significant regional disparities remain. Europe, North America, and Sub-Saharan Africa show higher levels of cooperation, whereas Asia, Latin America, and North Africa lag behind.

Degraded water-related ecosystems, such as wetlands, rivers and lakes, deserve our utmost attention in protection and restoration policies.

A global aggregated analysis of **water-related ecosystem** data reveals that in 50 per cent of countries, currently, one or more water-related ecosystem types are in a state of degradation. This equates to more than 90 of the 185 countries reporting on SDG 6.6.1. Transposed to a regional picture, four of the eight SDG regions have 50 per cent of their countries with a national indicator status score reflecting degraded freshwater ecosystems. River flow has significantly decreased in 402 river basins worldwide, where approximately 107.5 million people live. This is a fivefold increase from 15 years ago. Surface

water bodies, such as lakes, are shrinking or being lost entirely in 364 basins worldwide, while many of the world's large lakes continue to have high to extreme levels of turbidity and eutrophication. These freshwater bodies support millions of livelihoods and are critical for freshwater biodiversity.

Decreasing aid for water supply and sanitation and poor alignment of donor funds with national water sector plans hamper infrastructure development and threaten reliability.

Official development assistance (ODA) disbursements to the water sector (SDG 6.a.1) decreased by 5 per cent between 2015 and 2022. As a percentage of sector-allocable ODA across all sectors, water sector ODA disbursements have decreased to 5 per cent in 2022, a historical low, continuing a declining trend accelerated since 2020 and the COVID pandemic. In actual terms, ODA disbursements decreased by 15 per cent between 2015 and 2021, followed by an increase by 10 per cent between 2021 and 2022. The increase in water sector disbursements between 2021 and 2022 are due to increases in support to large and basic water supply and sanitation projects (increase of 489 million USD), sector policy (increase of 284 million USD), and hydro-electric power plants (increase of 142 million USD), and were due primarily to increases in ODA loans (by 12 per cent) rather than grants (increase by 7 per cent). The region receiving the largest amount of water sector ODA is consistently Sub-Saharan Africa, which received near 30 per cent or more of water sector ODA disbursements every year since 2015. Of the ODA specifically allocated to water supply or to sanitation, more is disbursed to water supply (about 60 per cent) than to sanitation (about 40 per cent). Overall, nearly one third of countries reported that donor funds are poorly aligned with national water sector plans. Low-income countries overwhelmingly reported less alignment to national plans than lower-middle- or upper-middle-income countries that receive donor funds.



Photo: Adobe stock.

Lack of financial and human resources constrains participation of users and local communities in water and sanitation management.

Over 90 per cent of countries reported having procedures, defined in law or policy, for the **participation of users and local communities** in rural drinking water and water resources management (SDG 6.b.1). However, high or very high participation was reported in less than one third of countries. Participation of users and local communities is constrained by a lack of financial and human resources. Only 17 per cent of 106 responding countries indicated that they have over 75 per cent of the financial resources needed to support participation of users and communities in rural drinking water and sanitation planning and management. Results for water resources management are similar. The lower the income level, the less likely that countries have sufficient financial resources in place. In fact, none of the countries in the lower-income group have 75 per cent of the needed financial resources in place to support participation.

The challenges we face and the acceleration we need

Progress towards achieving SDG 6 has been too slow, too fragmented and too under-resourced. The **significant challenges**, as outlined in the 2023 UN-Water SDG 6 Synthesis Report,¹ are as follows. Monitoring and reporting gaps hinder the ability to make informed decisions and track progress effectively. Insufficient investment in water infrastructure and lack of sustainable financing models make it difficult to scale up efforts to improve water and sanitation services. Weak institutional frameworks, fragmented coordination among sectors, and poor regulation and accountability are major barriers to effective water governance. The water and sanitation workforce is facing shortages due to limited capacity development access and weak support systems, particularly affecting women. From planning to execution, innovation is advancing too slowly to satisfy the need for swift, transformative change.

To meet the targets of SDG 6 by 2030, several areas require **acceleration through coordinated efforts**. There is an urgent need to concurrently address all five accelerators of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework:² optimize financing, improve data and information, inclusively develop human and institutional capacities, leverage innovative practices and technologies, and improve governance. In this direction, the United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation³ aims to fully operationalize inter-agency coordination for SDG 6 acceleration, capitalize on reforms of the United Nations Development System, and leverage upscaled water and sanitation action of United Nations entities to provide more strategic, effective, coherent and efficient support to Member States.



Photo: Adobe Stock

- 1 UN-Water, *Blueprint for Acceleration: Sustainable Development Goal 6 Synthesis Report on Water and Sanitation 2023* (Geneva, United Nations, 2023)
- 2 *The Sustainable Development Goal 6 Global Acceleration Framework* (Geneva, United Nations, 2020)
- 3 *United Nations System-wide Strategy for Water and Sanitation, Advance version - May 2024* (Geneva, United Nations, 2024)

6.1.1 DRINKING WATER

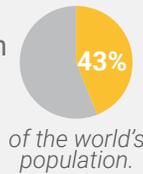


2.2 billion people (nearly 1 in 4 people around the world) lacked safely managed drinking water in 2022.

6.2.1a SANITATION



3.5 billion people lacked safely managed sanitation services, and **419 million people** practised open defecation, in 2022.



6.2.1b HYGIENE



2 billion people lacked a basic handwashing facility with soap and water at home in 2022.



6.3.1 WASTEWATER



Only **27%** of industrial wastewater is safely treated (based on limited data from 22 countries).

42% of household wastewater is not safely treated.

6.3.2 WATER QUALITY

56% of monitored water bodies in **120 countries** were classified as having 'good ambient water quality'.



By 2030, the health and livelihoods of **4.8 billion people** could be at risk if current water quality monitoring is not improved.

6.4.1 WATER-USE EFFICIENCY



From 2015 to 2021 water-use efficiency has increased by **19.3%** globally.

Approximately **58%** of the countries still exhibit low water-use efficiency, with less than 20 USD added value for each m3 of water used from all economic activities over time.

6.4.2 WATER STRESS

Approximately **10%** of the global population lived in countries with high and critical water stress levels in 2021.



6.5.1 INTEGRATED WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

The world will not achieve sustainable water management until 2049.



40% of countries are being left behind, having limited capacity to balance competing demands across sectors and cope with increasing pressures.

6.5.2 TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

Only **43** out of 153 UN Member States sharing transboundary waters have operational arrangements

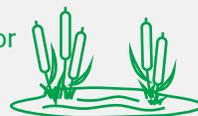
covering **90% or more** of their shared rivers, lakes and aquifers.



At least 20 countries **lack any arrangements** for sharing transboundary waters.

6.6.1 ECOSYSTEMS

More than **90** out of 185 countries have one or more water-related ecosystem types in a state of degradation.



River flow has significantly decreased in **402** river basins worldwide, where approximately **107.5 million people** live

6.a.1 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

Aid disbursements to the water sector **decreased by 5%** between 2015 and 2022.



1/3 of countries reported that donor funds are poorly aligned with national water sector plans, overwhelmingly in low-income countries.

6.b.1 PARTICIPATION

Less than **1/3** of 106 responding countries indicated having high levels of participation by local communities in water and sanitation decision-making.





Photo: Adobe Stock

LEARN MORE

SDG 6 monitoring and reporting: This report has been produced by the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (IMI-SDG6), which brings together the United Nations organizations that are formally mandated to compile country data on the SDG 6 global indicators. Through IMI-SDG6, the United Nations seeks to support countries in monitoring water- and sanitation related issues within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in compiling country data to report on global progress towards SDG 6. An important part of this work is to provide standardized methodologies for monitoring the different indicators, to ensure that data are comparable across countries and over time. Learn more about SDG 6 monitoring and reporting here: www.sdg6monitoring.org

Indicator reports: This report provides a brief summary of the 2024 status of SDG 6, assessed through official country data on the global indicators for SDG 6. Each indicator covers a specific aspect of SDG 6, and to learn more about the status and progress on each of these aspects, we invite you to read the full indicator-specific reports. Most of the indicators are based on country data compiled in 2023. Read all reports here: https://www.unwater.org/publication_categories/sdg6-progress-reports/

Latest data: The SDG 6 Data Portal brings together data on all the SDG 6 global indicators and offers tailored options for visualization and analysis. Track overall progress towards SDG 6 at the global, regional and national levels here: www.sdg6data.org



Annex:

World, region and country
data on SDG 6 global
indicators

This table presents the latest available data on the 12 global indicators for SDG 6, for all countries, areas and territories as well as for the SDG regions and the world. Region and world data are aggregates based on country data, and can only be made if sufficient country data are available.

The table presents both the current status as well as the trend. The current status is the latest available data for a specific country and indicator; due to different data collection cycles across the indicators, the year of the latest available data differs.

The trend is the change in status over time, where (+) signifies a positive change with regard to the global target, (-) signifies a negative change and (=) no change. To indicate a trend it is necessary to have at least two data points from two different years.

An empty cell means that a specific country has not reported any data on a specific indicator to the United Nations, or that the validation process has not yet been concluded. A cell marked (n/a) means that a specific indicator is not applicable for a specific country.

Additional information about specific indicators:

6.1.1: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2015 and 2022 (or an earlier year in cases of missing 2022 data); changes of less than one percentage point are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target (100 per cent).

6.2.1a: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2015 and 2022 (or an earlier year in cases of missing 2022 data); changes of less than one percentage point are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target (100 per cent).

6.2.1b: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2015 and 2022 (or an earlier year in cases of missing 2022 data); changes of less than one percentage point are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target (100 per cent).

6.3.1 Household: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2015 and 2022 (or an earlier year in cases of missing 2022 data); changes of less than one per cent are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target.

6.3.1 Industrial: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2015 and 2021-2022; changes of less than one per cent are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target.

6.3.2: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2017 and 2023 (or 2020 in few cases missing 2023 data); changes of less than one per cent are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target. Regional figures are the proportions of water bodies with good ambient water quality per region. These are not calculated averages of national indicator scores.

6.4.1: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2015 and 2021; changes of less than one per cent are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target.

6.4.2: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2015 and 2021; changes of less than one per cent are displayed as no change. The indicator value should remain stable or decrease to reach the global target.

6.5.1: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2017 and 2023. In few cases where 2017 or 2023 data are missing, the trend is measured as change between 2017 and 2020, or 2020 and 2023; changes of less than 5 points in the indicator value are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target (91-100%).

6.5.2: Latest data available are from 2023. The indicator is applicable for countries with transboundary water basins; (n/a) signifies that the indicator is not applicable. Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2017 and 2023 (or 2020 in case of missing 2023 data); changes of less than one per cent are displayed as no change. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target (100 per cent).

6.6.1: Trend is measured as per cent change of permanent surface water area (rivers and lakes) between the current 5-year period (2017-2021) and the baseline 2000-2019. Status is presented as the total number (absolute numbers) of degraded ecosystem types of the current 5-year observation period 2017-2021

6.a.1: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2015 and 2022; changes of less than one per cent are displayed as no change. The indicator is shown for countries and territories eligible to receive ODA (as per the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) List of ODA Recipients); (n/a) signifies that the indicator is not applicable.

6.b.1: Trend is measured as change in indicator value (status) between 2017 (or 2014 in the case 2017 are missing) and 2021. There are six subsectors in total: urban sanitation, rural sanitation, urban drinking water, rural drinking water, hygiene, and water resources management. The indicator value should increase to reach the global target.

Legend:

#	Global target achieved
+	Positive trend
-	Negative trend
=	No change
X	No trend data

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with and operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
World	73	+	57	+	75	+	58	+			56	-	21	+	19	-	57	+	59	-	129	53	8496	-	2	+		
Sub-Saharan Africa	31	+	24	+	23	=	20	-			79	+	13	+	6	-	49	+	74	+	34	65	2547	=	2	+		
Northern Africa and Western Asia	77	+	64	+	84	+	64	+			67	-	13	+	80	-	64	+	26	+	15	60	1821	-	3	+		
Central and Southern Asia	68	+	51	+	76	+	24	=			33	-	3	+	75	-	55	+	44		6	64	1322	-	3	+		
Eastern and South-Eastern Asia	79	+	64	+	93	=	63	-			82	+	23	+	30	+	66	+	35	+	11	61	962	-	1	+		
Latin America and the Caribbean	75	=	49	+			46	+			57	-	13	-	6	-	39	=	29	+	30	59	769	+	1	+		
Oceania (excluding Australia and New Zealand)					39	+	15	x			97	-	78	+	0	=	42	=			5	23	84	+	1	-		
Australia and New Zealand			96	=			92	+			81	-	69	+	6	-	74	=	n/a	n/a	2	33	0	=	6	x		
Europe and Northern America	94	=	84	+			86	+			51	-	53	+	12	-	75	+	76	-	23	41	130	-	3	+		
Land Locked Developing Countries	37	+	32	+	36	=	21	x			73	-	4	+			53	+					1854	+				
Least Developed Countries	37	+	27	+	34	+	17	-			78	-	5	+			46	+					2806	=				
Small Island Developing States	56	+	40	-	53	=	41	x			81	-	27	+			42	=					223	-				

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Afghanistan	30	+			48	+						0.6	-	55	=	12	=			-0.7	1	68	-	5	+			
Åland Islands																		n/a	n/a	-0.4	0							
Albania	71	=	56	+			19	+			39	x	13	+	5	+	47	=	54	-	5.1	1	30	-	6	+		
Algeria	71	-	62	=	85	=	76	=					15	-	138	-	60	+	58	x	1.3	1	1	-				
American Samoa	90	=	37	-			77	+										n/a	n/a	9.2	0							
Andorra	91	=	100	#			100	#			68	-					36	=	4	x	-17.4	1						
Angola					27	=					75	x	119	-	2	=	62	+	79	=	2.8	3	17	-	0	-		
Anguilla																		n/a	n/a	-3.1	0	n/a	n/a					
Antigua and Barbuda											0	x	99	-	8	=	38	+	n/a	n/a	2.3	0			0	x		
Argentina			46				36	=			62	x	13	-	10	=	50	+	60	x	-4.8	2	74	+	0	=		
Armenia	82	=	11	=	94	+	1	-	22	x			3.5	+	60	+	46	+	10	+	0.7	1	22	-				
Aruba					99	=												n/a	n/a	-1.6	0							
Australia			96	=			96	+			84	x	78	+	5	-	85	=	n/a	n/a	-3.3	1						
Austria	99	=	100	=			98	=			82	+	114	+	9	+	91	#	100	#	0.7	0			5	x		
Azerbaijan	72	+	69	=	89		41	-			57	x	3.7	-	57	-	55	-	22	x	14.2	2	1	-	6	+		
Bahamas											65	+					40	+	n/a	n/a	16.3	1						
Bahrain	99	=	92	+	100	#	93	-	105	+	5	x	76	+	134	=	59	+	0	x	-6.4	1			6	x		
Bangladesh	59	+	31	+	62	+	18	+					8.9	+	6	=	64	+			0.4	0	237	+	3	+		
Barbados					88								44	-	88	=	51	+	n/a	n/a	-0.1	0	n/a	n/a	0	=		
Belarus	93	=	75	=			80	+	42	x	69	x	34	+	5	+	64	+	30	x	-1.4	1	0	-	1	+		
Belgium	100	=	95	+			85	-	100	x	26	+	99	-	52	=	82	=	100	#	4.2	0						
Belize					90	+					79	x	18	+	1	=	32	+	0	x	-0.5	1	0	-	3	x		

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Benin			3	=	12	+	1	x			89	x	42	+	1	=	68	+	87	+	-0.8	1	26	+	5	+		
Bermuda							2	=							4	=			n/a	n/a	13.7	0						
Bhutan	73	+	51	+	93	+	40	-					5.3	+	1	=	33	=			-3.6	0	11	+	2	-		
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)					27	=	58	x			56	x	13	+	1	-	55	+	95	x	-16	3	116	+	0	=		
Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba	100	#																	n/a	n/a								
Bosnia and Herzegovina	87	-	55	+	97		65	+	100	x	31	+			2	+	65	=	93	=	0.7	1	7	-	6	+		
Botswana											84	+	66	-	2	-	56	+	100	#	100.9	2	1	+	3	+		
Brazil	87	+	50	+			43	x			68	+	22	-	1	+	51	=	56	-	-1.2	2	60	-	0	=		
British Indian Ocean Territory																			n/a	n/a								
British Virgin Islands																			n/a	n/a	4.6	0			0	x		
Brunei Darussalam															3	=	70	=	0	x	17.3	0						
Bulgaria	96	-	73	+			72	-	51	x	33	-	10	+	38	+	68	+	100	#	-0.4	0						
Burkina Faso			10	+	9	=	3	x			9	x	15	+	8	=	70	+	95	x	32.9	1	63	-	4	+		
Burundi					6	=					100	x	6.9	+	10	=	48	+			0.1	0	70	+	1	+		
Cabo Verde											89	x	5.6	-	57	-	62	=	n/a	n/a	-25.9	0	6	-	0	x		
Cambodia	29	+	37	+	83	+	47	x					8	+	1	=	62	+	98	x	0.1	2	173	+	0	=		
Cameroon					37	+					40	x	27	+	2	=	49	+	73	-	-10.3	0	109	+	1	=		
Canada	99	=	84	+			69	-	70	x	88	x	46	+	4	=	73	x	70	-	0.2	1						
Cayman Islands																			n/a	n/a	32.1	0						
Central African Republic	6	=	13	-	22	+	1	x					18	+	0	=	44	+			1.8	1	9	+	0	=		
Chad	6	=	11	+	26	+	2	+					8.4	-	4	=	38	+	44	-	18.5	1	28	-	0	=		
Channel Islands	92		90				94	+											n/a	n/a								

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Chile	99	=	95	+			89	-			73	-	7.5	+	9	=	26	=	79	+	1.1	2			0	=		
China			67	+	97	=	62	-			89	+	31	+	42	+	81	+			7.4	1	60	-	0	=		
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	100	#	97	+			91	+	47	x									n/a	n/a	-4.7	0						
China, Macao Special Administrative Region	100	#	68	+			65	-											n/a	n/a	-9.9	0						
Christmas Island																			n/a	n/a	87935.2	0						
Cocos (Keeling) Islands																			n/a	n/a	0	0						
Colombia	74	+	18	=	70	+	19	-	34	x	53	x	10	+	4	-	41	-			-2.7	3	14	+	0	=		
Comoros					16								71	+	1	=	25	=	n/a	n/a	29.1	0	2	-	6	x		
Congo	46	+			48	=							89	-	0	=	48	+	96	x	-1.3	1	35	+	0	x		
Cook Islands																			n/a	n/a	82.6	0			0	x		
Costa Rica	81	=	25	+	86	+	25	+	64	x	64	x	17	+	6	-	51	+	14	x	2.9	1	11	-	0	-		
Côte d'Ivoire	44	+	17	+	22	+	17	x			77	x	41	+	5	=	49	+	25	x	-5.1	2	24	-	0	=		
Croatia			78	=			34	-	100	+	91	-	47	+	1	-	90	=	100	x	1.2	0	n/a	n/a	0	x		
Cuba			41	=	93	+	34	+	152	x			13	+	24	=	82	=	n/a	n/a	16.2	1	21	+	0	-		
Curaçao																			n/a	n/a	-4.1	0						
Cyprus	100	=	77	=			73	+			75	+	77	+	32	-	93	#	n/a	n/a	33.9	0						
Czechia	98	=	90	+			91	+	37	+	16	-	139	+	21	+	80	=	100	#	5.6	1						
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	67	=											1.6	-	28	=	63	+			0	0	0	-	0	x		
Democratic Republic of the Congo	12	=	13	-	19	=	16	+			66	x	54	+	0	=	40	+	66	x	0.7	1	95	-	0	=		
Denmark	100	+	99	+			99	+			29	-	302	-	26	-	95	#	100	x	2.9	1						

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with and operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Djibouti			40	+			11	+						6	=	24	x			-15.4	2	20	+					
Dominica														10	=	53	+	n/a	n/a	-44.9	0	0	-					
Dominican Republic	45	=	43	-	48	-	40	x			88	x	9.2	+	40	=	39	=	0	-	-0.6	2	23	-	0	=		
Ecuador	67	+	42	=	87	=	31	x					8.9	=	7	=	26	-	100	#	7.3	1	57	+	0	-		
Egypt			67	+	90	+	74	+					5.3	+	141	-	63	+			-18.5	1	427	+	0	x		
El Salvador					91	=	13	x			51	+	20	+	13	=	38	+	0	+	0.7	2	57	+	0	=		
Equatorial Guinea					24											0	=	23	=	0	-	-14.8	0	0	-			
Eritrea													3.3	+	11	=	37	x			49.1	1	0	+	2	+		
Estonia	97	=	90	=			92	+	73	x	19	-	25	+	11	+	89	+	100	#	0.1	0			6	+		
Eswatini					24	=	17	-			70	x	3.9	+	78	=	58	+	92	x	-34.6	1	8	-	6	x		
Ethiopia	13	+	7	+	8	=	3	x	43	x	73	x	5.5	+	32	=	41	+			0.7	1	254	+	1	-		
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)																			n/a	n/a	1.3	0						
Faroe Islands							0	x											n/a	n/a	98061306.3	0						
Fiji	42	=	49	=	87	=	40	x			100	#	34	-	0	=	56	=	n/a	n/a	25	0	11	+	4	+		
Finland	100	=	90	+			90	-			60	-	62	-	7	-	80	+	100	#	1.4	1						
France	100	=	90	=			88	-	91	x	85	+	91	+	22	+	100	#	53	x	4.8	0						
French Guiana	91	=	75	+			72	+											n/a	n/a	17.8	1						
French Polynesia	82	-																	n/a	n/a	516.8	0						
French Southern Territories																			n/a	n/a	7.5	0						
Gabon											94	x	99	+	1	=	33	+			6.4	1	0	-	0	=		
Gambia	48	+	28	-	13	=	11	-			58	x	12	+	2	=	37	+	95	+	7.7	0	7	+	1	-		
Georgia	69	+	24	-	92	=	49	+			92	x	9.4	+	5	-	54	+	0	-	3.1	1	55	+	1	+		

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with and operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Germany	100	=	97	=			99	=	59	x	77	+	124	+	35	-	88	=	100	#	3.6	0						
Ghana	44	+	16	+	42	=	12	-	84	x	83	x	34	+	6	=	60	+	91	=	7.3	2	50	-	4	+		
Gibraltar	100	#					100	x			?	xx							n/a	n/a	-11.9	0						
Greece	99	=	92	+			90	-			20	+	17	=	21	=	85	=	53	+	12	0			6	x		
Greenland			0	=			0	-											n/a	n/a	-20.7	1						
Grenada	90														7	=	35	+	n/a	n/a	31.7	1	0	+				
Guadeloupe	96	-																	n/a	n/a	-6.2	0						
Guam	99	=																	n/a	n/a	82.7	0						
Guatemala	56	+			77	=							20	+	6	=	33	+			1.3	1	10	+	6	x		
Guernsey																			n/a	n/a	33.6	0						
Guinea					21	=					81	=	9.6	+	1	-	40	+	79	x	38.3	3	29	+	2	+		
Guinea - Bissau	24	+	15	+	20	+	19	-					4.9	+	1	=	23	=	100	x	25.6	1	5	+				
Guyana			44	-	83	+	32	x			68	x	5.4	+	3	=	28	+	6	x	10.2	1	0	-	0	=		
Haiti					23	=							7.7	-	13	=	30	=			-0.9	2	51	+	0	=		
Heard Island and McDonald Islands																			n/a	n/a	0	0						
Holy See																			n/a	n/a	0	0						
Honduras	65	+	53	+	85	=							13	+	5	=	34	+	0	-	9.6	1	22	-	3	+		
Hungary	100	#	88	+			82	-			13	-	26	+	8	-	76	=	100	#	3.7	1			0	x		
Iceland	100	#					3	-			50	-	62	+	0	-	75	+	n/a	n/a	10.2	1						
India			52	+	76	+	21	-			10	-	3.1	+	66	=	75	+			5.2	1	357	-	0	x		
Indonesia	30	+			79	+					5	x	4.2	+	30	=	70	+	1	x	7.5	3	181	+	5	+		

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with and operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94	+					25	+				4.6	+	81	=	40	-			1.7	2	5	+	0	x			
Iraq	60	+	53	+	97	+	42	+				4.2	-	60	-	44	+	18	+	65.2	0	103	-	0	x			
Ireland	96	=	80	+			52	-			58	-	264	+	22	-	87	+	0	-	2.4	2						
Isle of Man	100	+	85	=			85	x										n/a	n/a	19.2	0							
Israel	99	=	96	+			97	+			40	x	129	+	132	-	89	=			-0.5	0						
Italy	93	-	79	=			70	-			51	x	49	+	30	=	78	+	97	-	2.7	1						
Jamaica					67						63	-	25	+	12	=	51	+	n/a	n/a	9	1	0	-	1	=		
Japan	99	=	99	=			92	-			57	+	56	+	36	+	95	#	n/a	n/a	-2.2	1						
Jersey																		n/a	n/a	26.4	0							
Jordan	86	+	82	=			77	-			100	#	33	=	103	-	64	=	26	+	-1.7	1	348	-	0	=		
Kazakhstan	89	+			99	=	36	+	2	+	49	x	8	+	34	-	51	+	63	-	-0.4	0	0	-	6	+		
Kenya			31	+	38	=	11	x			37	+	16	-	33	=	62	+	36	+	2.6	1	247	+	0	-		
Kiribati	14	+	25	+	56	=	33	+										n/a	n/a	4353.5	0	7	+					
Kuwait	100	#	100	#			100	#					96	-	3851	-	95	#	0	x	65.6	0			4	x		
Kyrgyzstan	76	+	93	+	100	+	19	=					0.88	+	50	=	38	+	39	x	0	0	36	+	6	+		
Lao People's Democratic Republic	18	+	61	+	56	+	10	+			80	x	2.1	+	5	+	68	x			13.1	0	90	-	1	-		
Latvia	97	+	85	+			87	-	33	-	84	+	144	+	1	+	62	=	97	=	0.7	1						
Lebanon	48	=	26	+							29	-	17	-	59	=	33	=			-7.2	0	35	-	0	=		
Lesotho	28	+	48	+	6	=					65	+	42	-	3	=	53	+			-20.8	0	13	-	6	+		
Liberia					3	+					50	x	4.2	-	0	=	22	+	29	x	-6	1	13	-	0	-		
Libya			24	=			14	-					10	+	817	=	60	+	98	x	-3.1	1	0	+				

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Liechtenstein	100	#	96	=			98	x			80	=					73	=	100	x	7.3	0						
Lithuania	95	+	95	+			97	+	16	-	22	-	173	+	2	+	61	=	34	-	1.1	0			6	+		
Luxembourg	100	=	96	+			99	+			0	x	1190	-	4	-	92	#	100	#	-2.8	0						
Madagascar	22	+	12	+	23	=	11	+			91	=	0.78	+	11	=	39	=	n/a	n/a	-9.5	2	40	+	0	=		
Malawi	18	+	46	+	15	=	6	-			75	x	5.6	+	18	=	58	+	61	x	-3	1	98	+	0	x		
Malaysia	94	=	86	+			89	+					58	+	3	-	73	+	0	x	2.1	1	0	-	1	x		
Maldives					96	=									16	=	50	+	n/a	n/a	-83.7	1	14	+	1	+		
Mali			16	+	17	=	6	x			70	x	2	+	8	=	53	=			5.1	1	66	-	3	+		
Malta	100	=	88	=			1	-			7	x	215	+	78	+	89	+	n/a	n/a	-59.5	1						
Marshall Islands					85	=					87	-					36	=	n/a	n/a	110.6	0	6	+	0	x		
Martinique	99	=																	n/a	n/a	-3.5	1						
Mauritania					42	-							4.3	+	13	=	53	+	27	x	55.8	2	31	-	6	x		
Mauritius							19	+					17	+	22	+	68	=	n/a	n/a	1.1	1	3	-	0	x		
Mayotte	92	+																	n/a	n/a	-4.2	0	n/a	n/a				
Mexico	43	=	63	+	94	+	64	+	25	-	57	x	12	-	45	-	41	-	33	+	2.6	2	84	+	6	+		
Micronesia (Federated States of)																	49	+	n/a	n/a	50	1	2	-	0	x		
Monaco	100	#	100	#			97	=									99	#	n/a	n/a	5	0						
Mongolia	39	+	66	+	86	+	26	+					23	+	3	=	57	+	100	x	-0.6	0	52	+	0	=		
Montenegro	85	=	57	+	99	=	55	+			95	+	21	+			35	=	67	-	-0.3	0	15	-	0	x		
Montserrat																			n/a	n/a	-96.2	1						
Morocco	75	+	61	+			45	+			79	=	7.3	-	51	=	70	+	0	-	6	1	200	-	5	+		

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Mozambique					12							7.8	+	2	=	66	+			-1.3	3	116	-	2	+			
Myanmar	57	+	61	=	75	=	15	x				1.5	-	6	=	38	+	19	x	6.3	1	19	-	0	-			
Namibia					45						63	-	31	-	1	=	60	=	100	#	1.1	0	2	-	0	x		
Nauru																		n/a	n/a	448862.2	0	2	-					
Nepal	16	-	51	+	64	+	39	+				2.7	+	8	=	37	=	5	x	-1.8	0	130	+	0	-			
Netherlands	100	=	97	=			100	#			13	+	92	+	16	-	90	=	100	#	5.6	1			4	x		
New Caledonia	97	+																n/a	n/a	-10.7	0							
New Zealand	100	#	89	+			84	=			58	-	40	+	8	=	62	=	n/a	n/a	0.8	1			6	x		
Nicaragua	56	=					32	x				8.2	+	2	+	42	+	0	x	0.1	1	153	+	5	x			
Niger			8	+	25	+	9	+			80	+	2.9	-	11	-	52	=	86	-	8.4	0	163	+	0	-		
Nigeria	29	+	32	+	31	=	41	-			51	-	31	+	10	=	47	+	99	x	2	1	147	-	1	+		
Niue	94	-																n/a	n/a	1066541.6	0	0	+					
Norfolk Island																			n/a	n/a	7839.2	0						
North Macedonia	80	=	12	=	100	=	5	-			72	+	5.6	-	38	-	39	+	13	x	0	1		-				
Northern Mariana Islands	91	+																	n/a	n/a	97.3	0						
Norway	99	=	78	=			76	=			100	#	140	+	2	=	71	+	89	+	1.9	2			0	x		
Oceania					39	+													n/a	n/a								
Oman	91	+			97	=						45	+	117	=	80	+	0	x	3.5	1	n/a	n/a	6	+			
Pakistan	51	+			85	+	38	x				1.8	+	162	-	63	+			19.3	2	194	-	0	=			
Palau	90	+																x	n/a	n/a	18.6	0	5	+				
Panama											75	x	47	+	1	=	40	=	18	+	-0.2	1	3	+	1	-		
Papua New Guinea					30	=	5	x												6	2	31	+	0	x			

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Paraguay	64	+	55	+	80	=	25	x			72	x	15	+	2	=	35	=	51	=	6.1	1	6	+	0	=		
Peru	52	+	58	+			49	x			37	+	5	-	7	-	46	+			-4.1	2	12	-	5	+		
Philippines	48	+	63	+	82	=	67	+					4	+	27	-	62	+	n/a	n/a	-1.9	1	55	+	3	+		
Pitcairn																			n/a	n/a	0	0						
Poland	89	-	98	+			77	-	71	x	68	+	52	+	32	+	75	+	79	x	0.7	1						
Portugal	95	=	93	+			88	+			53	+	30	+	12	+	76	=	100	x	7.8	0						
Puerto Rico	100	+	33	=			33	=					28	-	20	=			n/a	n/a	22.4	0						
Qatar	97	=	100	+			100	#			50	x	184	-	431	=	90	+	n/a	n/a	27.7	0						
Republic of Korea	99	=	99	+			99	=			94	+	57	+	85	=	81	+	0	-	6.2	0						
Republic of Moldova	75	+			87		46	+					9.4	+	13	=	68	+	100	#	-1.1	0	22	-	0	x		
Réunion	96	=	77	+			74	=							4	-			n/a	n/a	23.7	0						
Romania	82	=	88	+			30	-	38	+	51	-	24	+	7	-	79	+	100	#	2.3	0			0	x		
Russian Federation	76	=	61	+			15	+			100	#	20	+	4	=	95	#			3	1						
Rwanda					18	+					78	+	14	+	20	-	68	+	100	x	1.2	1	53	+	2	x		
Saint Barthélemy	100	#																	n/a	n/a	-2.6	0						
Saint Helena	89	=																	n/a	n/a	1992372.6	0						
Saint Kitts and Nevis											82	=			51	=	23	=	n/a	n/a	-0.4	0	n/a	n/a				
Saint Lucia					87										14	=	41	=	n/a	n/a	11.3	1	0	-				
Saint Martin (French Part)	97	=																	n/a	n/a	2.5	0						
Saint Pierre and Miquelon	83	=																	n/a	n/a	0	0						
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines															8	=	25	=	n/a	n/a	-5.4	0	0	-				

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with and operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Samoa	62	=	43	-	72	=	43	-			100	x					75	+	n/a	n/a	3.2	1	0	-				
San Marino	100	#	90	=			90	=									68	=	0	x	3252.1	0						
Sao Tome and Principe	36	+	34	+	58	+							8.2	+	2	=	44	+	n/a	n/a	0	0	7	=	0	x		
Saudi Arabia			80	=			85	+					24	-	974	-	83	+	71	x	39.2	1	n/a	n/a				
Senegal	27	+	14	-	22	=	8	-			44	=	6	+	16	-	55	=	100	#	13	1	92	-	6	+		
Serbia	75	=	25	-	98		36	+	23	x	51	+	7.4	+	6	-	39	+	90	=	0	0	21	-	6	=		
Seychelles	?												91	+			53	+	n/a	n/a	3.3	0			0	x		
Sierra Leone	10	+	15	+	18	+	15	+			70	x	10	+	0	=	37	+	100	#	1.3	1	21	-	0	-		
Singapore	100	#	100	#			100	#			100	#					83	+	100	#	n/a	n/a	-13.1	1				
Sint Maarten (Dutch part)																			n/a	n/a	-1.3	0						
Slovakia	99	=	82	=			82	+	100	x	61	-	153	+	2	-	57	-	82	-	2.3	0						
Slovenia	98	+	84	+			65	-			87	+	48	+	6	-	83	+	100	#	11.7	0	n/a	n/a				
Solomon Islands					39	=											29	=	n/a	n/a	396.1	0	10	+	0	-		
Somalia			33	+	25	=							0.87	+	25	=	34	+	0	-	83.6	2	29	+	0	x		
South Africa			72	+	44	=	41	-			71	+	16	-	67	-	60	-	96	x	-0.5	0	7	+	0	=		
South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands																			n/a	n/a	221.1	0						
South Sudan					6	=					100	#	8.8	-	4	=	43	+	56	x	-19.5	1	28	-	0	=		
Spain	100	=	90	=			80	-			22	-	38	+	43	-	92	#	100	x	7.9	0						
Sri Lanka	47	=			85	=							6.4	+	91	=	49	+	n/a	n/a	3.4	1	69	-	5	+		
State of Palestine	80	+	70	+	95	=	48	x					29	-	48	-	41	x					147	+	4	+		
Sudan					11	-					100	#	5	+	119	=	34	-			284.5	1	25	-	0	-		

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with and operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
Suriname	56	+	25	-	72	=	24	=					6.8	-	4	=	22	+	0	x	5.3	0	0	+				
Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands																			n/a	n/a	7103.5	0						
Sweden	100	=	96	=			97	+			48	+	239	+	4	-	86	=	100	#	0.4	2						
Switzerland	97	=	100	=			99	=			79	-	432	+	6	=	84	=	90	x	0.1	0						
Syrian Arab Republic					84	=							0.9	-	124	=	63	+			-8.4	0	70	+	1	x		
Tajikistan	55	+			73	=							1.1	+	70	-	54	+			1.5	1	96	+	0	=		
Thailand			26	+	85	=	25	=			37	x	7.3	+	23	=	70	+	62	x	4.9	1	3	-	0	=		
Timor-Leste					28	=							1.6	+	28	=	14	=			-31.9	1	5	-	0	-		
Togo	19	+	6	=	17	+	15	=			100	x	24	+	3	=	46	+	96	+	5	2	39	+	0	=		
Tokelau																			n/a	n/a	0.9	0						
Tonga	30	=	32	-	70	=	30	+									35	+	n/a	n/a	111	1	0	-	0	x		
Trinidad and Tobago					90						88	x	54	-	20	=	41	+	n/a	n/a	2.9	1	n/a	n/a	0	x		
Tunisia	74	-	81	+	84	-	73	+			85	x	12	+	98	-	60	+	80	=	11.7	1	222	+	3	+		
Türkiye			79	+			65	+			78	x	16	+	43	+	72	=			-1.7	0	55	-				
Turkmenistan	95	+			100	#							2	+	135	+	68	=			3	1			6	x		
Turks and Caicos Islands	47		34	=	95	=	31	x											n/a	n/a	1.8	0	n/a	n/a				
Tuvalu	9	=	37	-	94	=	43	+									48	=	n/a	n/a	50.2	0	2	-	0	x		
Uganda	19	+	18	+	31	+	4	x			84	-	41	+	6	=	57	=	99	+	-0.2	0	109	-	6	+		
Ukraine	88	-	72	+			50	+					7.8	+	12	-	39	=	27	x	-2.7	0	23	+	0	=		
United Arab Emirates			98	=			95	=			100	#	80	+	1533	+	83	+	0	x	23.3	1						
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	100	=	98	=			97	-			33	-	321	=	14	=	79	=	0	-	2	2						

World SDG regions Countries, areas and territories	6.1.1		6.2.1a		6.2.1b		6.3.1		6.3.1		6.3.2		6.4.1		6.4.2		6.5.1		6.5.2		6.6.1		6.a.1		6.b.1			
	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)		Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services (%)		Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (%)		Proportion of domestic wastewater flow safely treated (%)		Proportion of industrial wastewater flow treated (%)		Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%)		Water-use efficiency (USD/m ³)		Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources (%)		Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0–100)		Proportion of transboundary basin area with and operational arrangement for water cooperation (%)		Change in permanent surface water area (lakes and rivers) since 2000-2029 baseline (%)		Total number of degraded ecosystem types		Amount of water- and sanitation related official development assistance (ODA) received (million 2022 USD)		Number of sub-sectors with a high level of participation by users/communities	
	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021-2022)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status (2023)	Trend	Status 2017-2021)	Status (2017-2021)	Status (2022)	Trend	Status (2021)	Trend		
United Republic of Tanzania	11	+	25	+	29	=	8	x			89	+	9.1	+	13	=	54	=	61	x	1	3	239	+	6	+		
United States of America	97	+	97	=			98	+			42	x	46	+	28	=	77	=	83	x	0.6	1						
United States Virgin Islands	98	=																n/a	n/a	-3.4	0							
Uruguay										82	x	13	+	10	=	36	=	55	x	0.8	1			0	=			
Uzbekistan	80	+	75	=	82		32	x					2.5	+	122	+	52	+	70	x	-20.9	2	107	-	1	+		
Vanuatu					76	+											45	+	n/a	n/a	0.3	1	7	+	0	x		
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)			27	+									4	-	8	=					-0.8	1	0	+	6	+		
Viet Nam	58	+	44	+	89	+	40	x					3.6	+	18	=	56	+			-0.2	2	324	-	4	+		
Wallis and Futuna Islands	69	=																	n/a	n/a	854.2	0						
West Bank and Gaza Strip																					-3.6	1			5	x		
Western Sahara																			n/a	n/a	-1.4	0						
Yemen			19	+	49		28	-			38	x	4.8	-	170	=	36	=	0	x	27.7	1	79	+	0	=		
Zambia					18	=					86	+	14	+	3	=	66	+	78	+	-0.6	0	110	-	5	+		
Zimbabwe	27	=	32	=	42	=	55	+			81	+	3.7	-	46	-	63	=	90	x	3	1	13	-	3	+		

