

HR2W VNR REVIEW - VNR COUNTRY REPORT – 2022

Country	Link to Report	Language	SDG 6.1 - Target & Indicators - Included in Report? Y/N	SDG 6.1 - Space Devoted - Separate Section? Y/N - # of paragraphs & page citation	SDG 6.2 - Target & Indicators - Included in Report? Y/N	SDG 6.2 - Space Devoted - Separate Section? Y/N - # of paragraphs and page citation	Comments
1. Andorra	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/ods2030_ANDORRA_fr_FINAL.pdf	French	Yes	Yes Summary in pages 280 to 282 in the table. 100% achieved for 6.1 target (from 2015 to 2021). Further details as to clean water access in pages 105 to 112.	Yes	Yes Summary in pages 280 to 282 in the table. 100% achieved for 6.2 target (from 2015 to 2021). Further details as to sanitation in pages 105 to 112.	Andorra includes a summary table of each of the indicators including 6.1 and 6.2 which have been met at 100% since 2015 (noting the report only goes to 2021, not 2022). See pages 280 to 282 for further details on each indicators.
2. Argentina	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Argentina%20Report_0.pdf	Spanish	Yes	Yes Approx 7 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)	Yes	Yes Approx 7 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)	Argentina made changes to the indicators for measuring SDG 6.1 and SDG 6.2. Argentina argues that the change was in response to the fact that in order to measure universal access to water and sanitation, solutions suitable for both urban and rural areas of the country should be considered, and not only solutions specific to urban areas, such as connections to drinking water and sewerage networks.
3. Belarus	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Belarus%20Report%20English.pdf	English	Yes	Yes Approx 2 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2) Summary p 9 (one paragraph) SDG 6 (water and sanitation combined) on p 33-34	Yes	Yes Approx 2 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2) Summary p 9 (one paragraph) SDG 6 (water and sanitation combined) on p 33-34	Belarus contains a summary of its progress on SDG6 in the summary (p 9): noting it will be implementing the State Programme “Comfortable Housing and Favourable Environment” for 2021-2025, which includes the subprogram of “Pure Water” The Pure Water program is focused on supplying consumers with quality drinking water (currently coverage is 95.9%). The share of household and industrial wastewater undergoing safe treatment is more than 99%. See page 33-34 of report for details.
4. Botswana	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Botswana%20Report_0.pdf	English	Yes	No	No	No	Botswana includes a section on the management of its inland waterways, and fisheries in particular but does not touch on water sanitation or general sanitation and hygiene.
5. Cameroon	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/Rapport%20VNR%202022%20du%20Cameroun.pdf	French	Yes	Yes Approximately 1 page and a half total for SDG 6.1. Pp. 52-3 (four paragraphs, one	Yes	Yes Pp. 17 (one paragraph), 69-70 (three paragraphs).	- Cameroon has expressed they have introduced measures of feminine hygiene for students in schools, particularly building gender-specific latrines (p. 17, textbox 4, first paragraph).

				graph); 69-70 (three paragraphs).			<p>- Pp. 52-3 (particularly graph 17) indicate that the proportion of households with access to drinking water is 79.4% for 2020, having increased from 61% for 2014.</p> <p>However, only 34% of households have immediate access to drinking water; 55% of them need around 30 minutes or less to collect and bring water to the household, and 11% of them need more time.</p>
6. Côte d'Ivoire	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Cote%20Ivoire%20Report_0.pdf	French	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Introductory Summary RE: SDG 6 (3 paragraphs) on p 78</p> <p>SDG 6.1 (3 paragraphs) on p 78-79</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Introductory Summary RE: SDG 6 (3 paragraphs) on p 78</p> <p>SDG 6.2 (2 paragraphs) on p 79-80</p>	<p>SGD 6.1: The Côte d'Ivoire Government invested approx. 500 billion CFA francs in its Water for All program from 2019 to 2021. Drinking water coverage increased from 72% in 2019 to 76% in 2021. From 2019 to the end of 2020, 9,012 hand pumps were repaired/replaced and 20,073 hand pumps have been maintained.</p> <p>The number of hand pumps running on solar energy in rural areas as part of the Ecosystem Approach to Fisheries, practically non-existent before, is 152 in 2021.</p> <p>Compliance rates for physio-chemical and microbiological water analyses for drinking water have improved, increasing from 86% and 69%, respectively, in 2019 to 99% each in 2021.</p> <p>The drinking water distribution networks increased from 17,309km in 2019 to 18,144.9km in 2021, with a rate of access to drinking water within 30 min in rural areas of 77.98% in 2021 compared to 76.45% in 2019.</p> <p>SGD 6.2: From 2015-2018, Government efforts to end open defecation resulted in 2,200 villages corresponding to 610,000 people adopting good hygiene practices. Also, 8,410 latrines were constructed for rural populations, including 1,338 in schools and 7,072 built by the villagers themselves near their place of residence, following awareness programs initiated by the Government.</p>
7. Djibouti	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Djibouti%20Report.pdf	French	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx half a page on SDG 6.1</p> <p>Summary p 10 (one sentence)</p> <p>SDG 6.1 and 6.2 on pp. 83-84 and on p. 116 (table on statistics)</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Two paragraphs total on SDG 6.2</p> <p>No summary</p> <p>SDG 6.1 and 6.2 on pp. 83-84 and on p. 116 (Annex)</p>	<p>The report notes that the SDG 6 targets are aligned at 87% with the objectives of the National Development Plan “Djibouti ICI (Inclusion, Connectivity and Institutions)” 2020-2024. It adds that three operational targets and one implementation target are prioritized. However, the global trend is stagnating and is coupled with major challenges.</p>

							<p>As regards SDG 6.1, the report states that whereas 90% of the overall population and 97,3% of the Djiboutian people living in urban areas had access to drinking water in 2017, half of the Djiboutian people (50,3%) living in rural areas do not have access to drinking water.</p> <p>As regards SDG 6.2, the report indicates that whereas the percentage of the population using safely managed sanitation services has increased from 67.3% to 77.6% between 2012 and 2017, only 51.7% of households had hand-washing facilities with soap and water in 2017.</p>
8. Dominica	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Dominica%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx 7 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)</p> <p>Progress summary chart on p 180 – 181</p> <p>SDG 6 (water and sanitation combined) on p 84 – 89</p> <p>One sentence re drinking water statistics on p 45</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx 7 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)</p> <p>Progress summary chart on p 180 – 181</p> <p>SDG 6 (water and sanitation combined) on p 84 – 89</p> <p>One sentence re sanitation statistics on p 45</p>	<p>The vast majority of Dominica’s population has access to drinking water and basic sanitation services; 95 percent of the population uses safely managed drinking water, while 84 percent uses safely managed sanitation services. See pages 84 – 89 of the report for details.</p> <p>Further, one of the government’s 2030 “climate resilience targets” includes ensuring that 60% of the population has access to water and sanitation within 7 days of an extreme weather event.</p>
9. El Salvador	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20El%20Salvador%20Report_0.pdf	Spanish	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx. 0.5 pages total.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 13, reference to SDG 6.1 within the chart of SDG that were prioritized by El Salvador government during 2022. Page 60, reference to the progress on SDG 6.1 within the chart II.12. <p>Page 106, within the list of institutions in charge of calculating the data of each SDG.</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx. 0.5 pages total.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Page 13, reference to SDG 6.2 within the chart of SDG that were prioritized by El Salvador government during 2022. Page 61, reference to the progress on SDG 6.2 within the chart II.12. <p>Page 106, within the list of institutions in charge of calculating the data of each SDG.</p>	<p>According to the executive summary (Page 8, paragraph 4) the 2022 VNR Country Report of El Salvador contain the review and update of 100% of the SGDs (including 6.1 and 6.2).</p> <p>In the chapter corresponding to the SDG number 6 (page 58, 1st paragraph), El Salvador states that the gap of universal access to drinking water reduced by 16.7% (from 23 to 19.4 percent) between 2016 and 2020. Furthermore, the gap of access to sanitation services reduced by 19.3% (from 11.40 to 9.2 percent) during the same period.</p> <p>In particular, regarding SDG 6.1 and 6.2, the report indicate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of the end of 2021, the proportion of the population that had access to sources of drinking water at their homes is 80.6%. As of the end of 2021, the proportion of the population that

							<p>had access to sources of drinking water safely managed (but outside home) is 88.9%.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As of the end of 2021, the proportion of the population that used improved sanitation services is 90.81%. <p>According to El Salvador government, one of the cornerstones regarding water and sanitation was the enactment of the General Law of Water Resources (Ley General de Recursos Hídricos) on 2021, which recognized water and sanitation as human rights (page 60). However, the COVID-19 pandemic has slowed down the progress on the SDG.</p> <p>Lastly, in page 106 of the report El Salvador states that the entity in charge of calculating the abovementioned values was the DIGESTYC (General Direction of Statistics and Census)</p>
10. Equatorial Guinea	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Equatorial%20Guinea%20Report.pdf	Spanish	No	No	No	No	<p>Information seems to be outdated.</p> <p>Bare mention to indicator 6.2.1, percentage of population defecating in open spaces.</p>
11. Eritrea	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Eritrea%20Report.pdf	English	No However a general SDG 6 section is provided on p 52.	No 5 paragraphs contain the general SDG 6 section.	No However a general SDG 6 section is provided on p 52.	No 5 paragraphs contain the general SDG 6 section.	<p>The report focuses on SDG 3 (on health and well-being) and SDG13 (on climate action) but does also generally comment on SDG 6 – water.</p> <p>The report notes that “[t]he proportion of rural population with access to safe drinking water has significantly increased from almost none (7 percent) in 1991 to 70 percent in 2021, while in urban areas access stands at 92 percent, up from 30 percent.” (p 52)</p> <p>Further, in discussing SDG 3, the report also notes that “notable improvements are being made in expanding access to safe, clean water and basic sanitation ... nationwide access to clean water is approximately 85 percent ... To consolidate improvement and build upon progress, the country has ... the One WASH Strategy and One WASH Investment Plan for 2019-2030,</p>

							monitoring and improving water safety and quality at different levels, public education campaigns, and investment in expanding infrastructure.” (p 38)
12. Eswatini	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Eswatini%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	Yes Targets under SDG 6 laid out under page 88 (approx. 1 page) and SDG 6.1 (1 page) and 6.2 (1 page) further broken down on page 89-90. This is followed by approx. 1 page of key achievements, key challenges and recommendations regarding SDG 6, generally.	Yes	Yes Targets under SDG 6 laid out under page 88 (approx. 1 page) and SDG 6.1 (1 page) and 6.2 (1 page) further broken down on page 89-90. This is followed by approx. 1 page of key achievements, key challenges and recommendations regarding SDG 6, generally.	Clean water and sanitation is a prioritized goal for Eswatini for 2030. Access to improved water increased since 2017, but despite the improvement, rural areas still have lower access rates compared to urban areas. About 62.2% of women versus 21.2 % of men, 6% of girls below 15 years, as compared to 3.3% boys of the same age collects water which shows the disparity in terms of exposure to contracting waterborne diseases. In 2019, about 25% had access to handwashing facilities in home and schools with soap and water. The practice of open defecation is still a challenge in the country and about 11% of the population used open bushes in 2019.
13. Ethiopia	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Ethiopia%20Report_1.pdf	English	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 86-89. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2. 4 paragraphs (plus accompanying tables) relevant to SDG 6.1, 5.26-5.28, 5.31. The same data is also set out at pp 140.	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 86-89. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2. 5 paragraphs (plus accompanying tables) relevant to SDG 6.2, 5.26, 5.29-5.32. The same data is also set out at pp 140.	Although Ethiopia has prioritized the water sector in its development agenda, access to clean water and sanitation and hygiene is still relatively low. Between 2015/16 and 2020/21, the government allocated on average 6.3% of its budget to water and other natural resources. Overall, Ethiopia has made progress, with the proportion of households with access to an improved source of drinking water increasing from 64.8% to 68.8%, and the proportion of households with improved sanitation services increased from 6.3% to 19.5%.
14. Gabon	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Gabon%20Report.pdf	French	Yes	No (included in section “II.1 Dimension Peuples” with other SDGs) Approx. 1 page (6.1 and 6.2 combined) See pp. 26 and 27. One-sentence references made in: - P. 22 (access to drinking	Yes	No (included in section “II.1 Dimension Peuples” with other SDGs) Approx. 1 page (6.1 and 6.2 combined) See pp. 26 and 27. One-sentence references made in: - P. 22 (access to drinking	SDG 6 was only briefly developed as the 2022 VNR focuses on the SDGs 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17. It shows the evolution (% of population) between 2000 and 2020 and, on that basis, it is noted that Gabon will likely not be able to reach this SDG by 2030. It says that Gabon can however get closer to this SDG by addressing the challenges of increasing urbanization, which requires important investments to provide water and

				<p>water and sanitation services have begun to be universalized); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P. 85 (Gabon benefits from “Aide Publique au Développement (APD)” for expenditures targeting, notably, drinking water services). 		<p>water and sanitation services have begun to be universalized); and</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - P. 85 (Gabon benefits from “Aide Publique au Développement (APD)” for expenditures targeting, notably, drinking water services). 	sanitation services.
15. Gambia	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/Gambia%20VNR%20Report%20%28Advance%20Copy%29.pdf	English	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>SDG 6 on pages 44-46. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2. The section is approximately three paragraphs.</p> <p>Two graphs regarding access to improved water sources and E.coli levels re SDG 6 on pages 45 and 46.</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>SDG 6 on pages 44-46. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2. The section is approximately three paragraphs.</p> <p>Two graphs regarding access to improved water sources and E.coli levels re SDG 6 on pages 45 and 46.</p>	<p>The large part of the population does not have access to improved water sources with only 33.8% of the country having access. Water resources that are available are unequally distributed with 49.8% of urban having access to improved water sources as opposed to only 1.9% of rural residents having such access.</p> <p>Levels of E-coli were higher at the premises than at the source of water pointing to contamination during transportation from the source or during storage of water. There were also socioeconomic disparities with wealthy households only having a rate of 44% contamination at the premises as opposed to 93.3% for households in the poorest quintiles.</p> <p>The VNR does not allocate a significant amount of space to SDG 6 only allocating approximately three paragraphs for the entire issue.</p>
16. Ghana	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Ghana%20Report_0.pdf	English	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Separate section for Indicator 6.1.1 on p. 53 (one full page) and p. 54 (one paragraph – “Box 10” at the top).</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Separate section for Indicator 6.2.1 on p. 54 (nearly one full page) and p. 55 (one paragraph – “Box 11” at the top).</p>	<p>Approximately 92.2% of households have access to improved drinking water sources in 2021, with six regions having almost achieved universal access. Ghana is on track to achieve Target 6.1 by 2025. Access to toilets is higher in urban households compared to rural households. The number of households using public toilets and occurrence of open defecation both decreased in 2021 by 12% and 2.3%, respectively. Approximately 47% of urban populations and 35% of rural populations have access to handwashing facilities with soap and water.</p>
17. Greece	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Greece%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx 4 paragraphs total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)</p> <p>SDG 6 (water and sanitation</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx 4 paragraphs total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)</p> <p>SDG 6 (water and sanitation</p>	<p>Information seems to be outdated. Charts in relevant section include information until 2018. Main conclusions are:</p> <p>The percentage of people in Greece not having a bath, shower and indoor flushing</p>

				combined) on p 87-89		combined) on p 87-89	toilet in their homes is extremely low, at 0.1%, ranking in the 2nd best cluster of countries in the EU and well below the Union's average (1.5%). The proportion of population connected to at least secondary wastewater treatment presents a mild but steady increase, approaching a percentage of around 95% in 2018.
18. Grenada	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Grenada%20Report.pdf	English	No	No	No	No	Grenada's VNR is only focused on seven of the SDGs: Goal 4-Quality Education; Goal 5-Gender Equality; Goal 8- Decent Work and Economic Growth; Goal 13- Climate Action; Goal 14. Life below Water; Goal 15- Life on Land and Goal 17- Partnerships to achieve the Goals. See p. 5 (Highlights) of the VNR. However, National Goals identified in the National Sustainable Plan include SDG 6. See p. 23.
19. Guinea Bissau	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Guinea%20Bissau%20Report.pdf	French	Yes	Yes Approx. 3 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2) Summary p 95-96 and table of statistics on p 158 (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)	Yes	Yes Approx. 3 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2) Summary p 95-96 and table of statistics on p 158 (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)	The data on p 95-96 is from 2018-2019, whereas the data on p 158 appears to be from 2020. Approx. 24% of the population had access to safely managed drinking water services in 2020. The challenges include (i) insufficient sources of water and pipelines (particularly in rural settings), (ii) absence of adequate water treatment facilities, and (iii) government focus on providing drinking water in the capital (Bissau), whereas rural settings depend on initiatives by NGOs. About 12% of the population had access to safely managed sanitation services in 2020. Approx. 18% of the population had access to hand washing facilities with soap and water in their homes in 2020. Open defecation was practiced by approx. 10% of the population in 2020, primarily in rural settings, as it was only practiced by approx. 1% of the urban population in 2020.
20. Italy	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Italy%20Report.pdf	English	No	No	No	No	Water is mentioned in other contexts (e.g., efficiency of urban water supply within the scope of SDG 6.4.1, right to food and water as a fundamental right, redevelopment of coastline waterfronts) but not SDGs 6.1 and 6.2.

							Sanitation is not mentioned at all in the report.
21. Jamaica	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Jamaica%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 137-145. SDG 6.1 has an specific section (pp 139-140, 4 paragraphs)	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 137-145. SDG 6.2 has an specific section (pp 141, 2 paragraphs)	In general terms and according to information from 2019, 76.6% of households in Jamaica have access to drinking water sources. An analysis of this information by urban and rural areas shows that in the urban area of Jamaica 98.4% of households have access to drinking water sources, while in the rural area these numbers decrease up to 56%. Regarding sanitation services Jamaica has the lowest level of hygiene services in the Caribbean region with 67% of the population having access to basic hygiene services, 16% with limited service (without water or soap) and 17 % having no hygiene facility.
22. Jordan	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Jordan%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 82-84. No separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2. Table on statistics re. SDG 6 on pp. 173-174. SDG 6.1 covers less than half of a page of the table.	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 82-84. No separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2. Table on statistics re. SDG 6 on pp. 173-174. SDG 6.2 covers less than half of a page of the table.	The average per capita consumption of water is approx. 65 liters per day. However, WHO's recommendation is a minimum 100 liters per day. The per capita share per year for all uses of water is less than 100m ³ , which is less than 10% of the global water poverty line. The proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services has increased from 94.3% in 2016 to 94.6% in 2020. The proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services and a handwashing facility with soap and water have increased from 84% in 2015 to 88.5% in 2020. The year for measuring the progress in VNR 2022 was 2020.
23. Kazakhstan	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Kazakhstan%20Report%20English.pdf	English	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 93-100. There is no separate section for SDG 6.1, but the contents of SDG 6.1 are discussed. Table on statistics re. SDG 6 on pp. 235-238. SDG 6.1 covers only one row of less than one page of the table.	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 93-100. There is no separate section for 6.2, but the contents of SDG 6.2 are discussed. Table on statistics re. SDG 6 on pp. 235-238. SDG 6.2 covers only one row of less than one page of the table.	Water resources are distributed unevenly across the country with water supply services available to approx. 96% of the population by the end of 2021, which fluctuates between 93% in villages and goes up to 98.1% in cities. Approx. 75.7% of the population in cities have access to wastewater treatment as of 2021 but there is no data on villages for the same since 2018. In 2018, only 8.6% of the population had access to wastewater treatment.
24. Latvia	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Latvia%20Report%201.pdf	English	Yes	Yes Separate section for SDG 6.1 (one paragraph) on p 57 6 pages on SDG 6 (combined SDG 6.1 to 6.6) on pp 56-61	Yes	Yes Separate section for SDG 6.2 (one paragraph) on p 57 6 pages on SDG 6 (combined SDG 6.1 to 6.6) on pp 56-61	Virtually all residents of Latvia have access to clean drinking water; a centralized water supply is available to approx. 84% of the population (the share of the population receiving quality drinking water increased from 75% in 2006 or 87% in 2019). Adequate sanitation and hygiene facilities are available

				Table on statistics re SDG 6 (one page) p 164		Table on statistics re SDG 6 (one page) p 164	in Latvia; most dwellings are connected to centralized sewerage, and other households use proper local collection or treatment of wastewater.
25. Lesotho	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Lesotho%20Report.pdf	English	Yes Effect of Covid-19 on need for government investment on access to water mentioned briefly on page 16, 26, and 32. (Less than one sentence on each page) Gender-based violence and violence against children fueled by the lack of access to water discussed on page 44. (One paragraph)	No No separate section for SDG 6, SDG 6.1 or SDG 6.2.	Yes Effect of Covid-19 on need for government investment on access to sanitation services mentioned briefly on page 16 and 32. Gender-based violence and violence against children fueled by the lack of access to sanitation discussed on page 44. (One paragraph)	No No separate section for SDG 6, SDG 6.1 or SDG 6.2.	Prior to the Covid-19 pandemic, there was some progress on access to clean water, but such progress was eroded with the pandemic. Covid-19 also revealed need for the government to invest further in quality access to clean water and sanitation. Lack of water services is more harmful to women and children who face risk of harassment, threats, assault, and sexual violence when they leave to fetch water or use the sanitation resources outside. Lack of access to water fuels gender-based violence, particularly in rural communities, and by extension is connected to a chain of events, including child marriages, as part of coping strategies in the face of drought.
26. Liberia	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Liberia%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	Yes Approx. half a page is devoted to SDG 6.1.1 at pp 51-52.	Yes	Yes Approx. half a page is devoted to SDG 6.2.1 at pp 52-53.	Most households have access to an improved water source (95 percent in urban areas and 69 percent in rural areas) and most households use improved toilet facilities (66 percent in urban areas and 21 percent in rural areas) although 63 percent of rural households and 16 percent of urban households have no toilet facility.
27. Luxembourg	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/Luxembourg%20-%20Revue%20Nationale%20Volontaire%202022.pdf	French	Yes	No SDG 6.1. (3 lines) pp. 12, 13 SDG 6: graphic on progress of SDG 6 p.14; assessment of SDG 6 (1 paragraph) p.16, (1 line) p.35	Yes	No SDG 6.2: (1 line) p.17, (1 line) p. 22 SDG 6: graphic on progress of SDG 6 p.14; assessment of SDG 6 (1 paragraph) p.16, (1 line) p.35	No report of number of people with access to clean drinking water or access to proper sanitation and hygiene facilities. The report indicates Luxembourg has not made as much progress as it wishes on SDG 6 and highlights the threat of climate change on access to clean water. The report also sets out a goal of 40% of emissions reduction in the area of waste and water sanitation. Indicators for water sanitation are positive, while several indicators are still in development with regard to water quality, notably improvement of the state of surface and underground bodies of water.
28. Malawi	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/Malawi%202022%20Voluntary%20National%20Review%20%28VNR%29%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 34-36. 3 specific paragraphs on SDG 6.1 on pp 34-35 (plus accompanying	Yes	Yes SDG 6 on pp 34-36. 2 specific paragraphs on SDG 6.2 on pp 35 (plus accompanying table).	Malawi's total disease burden is dominated by sanitation related factors (52%). 87.9% of the population has access to improved sources of drinking water, which is a slight increase from 2016. 80% of the population uses improved sanitation facilities. Urban and rural households rely on different sources of

				tables).			drinking water – urban is predominantly piped and public tap, whereas rural is predominantly reliant on boreholes. Approx. 27% of the population still have to walk for over an hour to access safe water.
29. Mali*	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/Rapport%20National%20Volontaire%20RNV.pdf	French	Yes	Yes 2 pages (pp. 63, 65-6).	Yes	Yes 2 pages (pp. 64-5).	Mali dedicates a whole section regarding the SDG 6. There, the country indicates some administrative actions it has undertaken in order to provide 5% of its national budget to water and hygiene. Generally speaking, the national proportion of population with access to drinking water has increased from 68.8% in 2018 to 70.9% in 2021. There is also an analysis on the challenges related to the sustainable exploitation of the Niger River, which provides a high degree of hydric resources to Mali.
30. Montenegro	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Montenegro%20Report.pdf	English	No On page 95 the VNR states that “no data was provided on indicators for SDG 6 except for indicator 6.3.1.”	Yes SDG 6 is on two pages 95, 96. There is a box on page 96 which devotes one line to 6.1 specifically.	No On page 95 the VNR states that “no data was provided on indicators for SDG 6 except for indicator 6.3.1.”	Yes SDG 6 is on two pages 95, 96. There is a box on page 96 which devotes one line to 6.2 specifically	The VNR does not include indicators for SDG 6 but devotes two pages to discuss the known progress and status of the clean water initiatives in Montenegro. 90% of the population has access to a basic supply of water.
31. Netherlands	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Netherlands%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	Yes (only for Curaçao) Netherlands: approx. 5 paragraphs briefly reference SDG 6 on pp. 27-28, 32, 42 and 45; approx. 1.5 pages reference SDG 6 on pp. 33-35. Aruba: SDG 6 referenced in Tables on pp. 50, 53, 57 and 64. Curaçao: separate section for SDG 6 on pp. 91-92 (approx. 1 full page); SDG 6 mentioned in tables on pp. 72-73 and 91 (including specific reference to 6.1.1). SDG 6 is not mentioned for Sint Maarten. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2.	Yes Netherlands: approx. 5 paragraphs briefly reference SDG 6 on pp. 27-28, 32, 42 and 45; approx. 1.5 pages reference SDG 6 on pp. 33-35. Aruba: SDG 6 referenced in Tables on pp. 50, 53, 57 and 64. Curaçao: separate section for SDG 6 on pp. 91-92 (approx. 1 full page); SDG 6 mentioned in tables on pp. 72-73 and 91 (including specific reference to 6.1.1). SDG 6 is not mentioned for Sint Maarten. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2.	Yes (only for Curaçao) Netherlands: approx. 5 paragraphs briefly reference SDG 6 on pp. 27-28, 32, 42 and 45; approx. 1.5 pages reference SDG 6 on pp. 33-35. Aruba: SDG 6 referenced in Tables on pp. 50, 53, 57 and 64. Curaçao: separate section for SDG 6 on pp. 91-92 (approx. 1 full page); SDG 6 mentioned in tables on pp. 72-73 and 91 (including specific reference to 6.1.1). SDG 6 is not mentioned for Sint Maarten. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2.	For the Netherlands, there are many positive trends and few negative trends with respect to SDG 6, including high water efficiency of individuals and businesses, excellent water quality and improving water stress. However, while water quality is improving, the Netherlands may nonetheless fail to meet its targets related to sustainability of water use. In Aruba, 98.8% of the population had access to basic water services and 99.8% of the population had access to basic sanitation services in 2020. In Curaçao, the percentage of treated wastewater is only at 16%. The government has installed a commission for integrated water resource management.
32. Pakistan	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Pakistan%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	Yes Approx. 3 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2) on page 29.	Yes	Yes Approx. 3 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2) on page 29.	Pakistan is inherently a water-dependent country. The country's water security and lack of proper sanitation have been augmented by multiple challenges including

				<p>Table comparing the baseline values from 2014-15 and 2019-20 for access to clean water as per SDG 6.1.1, at the national level and certain regions on page 126. (Approx. half page)</p> <p>Negative impact of Covid-19 on access to clean water briefly mentioned on page 78.</p>		<p>Table comparing the baseline values from 2014-15 and 2019-20 for access to sanitation as per SDG 6.2.1, at the national level and certain regions on page 126. (Approx. half page)</p> <p>Negative impact of Covid-19 on access to sanitation briefly mentioned on page 78.</p>	<p>weak governance mechanism. In Pakistan, only 36 percent of the population has access to safely managed drinking water, and 79 percent to safely managed sanitation. The country's rising urban demand for water for hygiene and sanitation facilities has not been addressed due to increasing water scarcity.</p> <p>While access to clean water and sanitation has overall improved between 2014 and 2020 both in urban and rural regions, there is still much room for improvement. Also, the Covid-19 pandemic increased the need for access to clean water and sanitation.</p>
33. Philippines	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/06222022%20VNR%20of%20the%20Philippines.pdf	English	No	No	No	No	The report does not refer to SDG 6. Water security in the Cagayan River Basin is discussed but not in the context of SDG 6.
34. Sao Tome and Principe	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Sao%20Tome%20and%20Principe%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx 4 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)</p> <p>Summary bullet p 15 (one bullet point for water and sanitation combined)</p> <p>SDG 6 (water and sanitation combined) on p 70 – 72</p> <p>Charts re drinking water statistics on p 110 – 111</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx 4 pages total (combined SDG 6.1 and 6.2)</p> <p>Summary bullet p 15 (one bullet point for water and sanitation combined)</p> <p>SDG 6 (water and sanitation combined) on p 70 – 72</p> <p>Sanitation summary p 47 (2 paragraphs)</p> <p>Charts re sanitation and toilet facilities on p 101 & 111</p>	<p>In 2020, about 85% of the population had access to improved water sources and 62.5% had access to basic sanitation. In 2019, about 98 percent of household members used an improved drinking water source located on-premises, which is a 4 percent improvement from 2014.</p> <p>Only half of the country's population uses an improved sanitation facility, and open defecation is an issue. Further, in 2019, only about half of household members had hand washing facilities where water and soap are present. Between 2014 and 2019, less than half of the population used improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households. See pages 70 – 72 of the report for details.</p>
35. Senegal	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Senegal%20Report.pdf	French	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Summary in page 88 (2 rows) in the table. 97.6% achieved for 6.1 target (in 2020, missing 2021).</p> <p>Further details as to clean water access in pages 41 and 42 (limited analysis).</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Summary in page 88 (2 rows) in the table. 61.8% achieved for 6.2 target (in 2020, missing 2021).</p> <p>Further details as to clean sanitation access in pages 41 and 42 (limited analysis).</p>	<p>Senegal includes a summary table of each of the indicators including 6.1 and 6.2 (but not the other indicators under Section 6) for the past few years noting 2021 is missing. The targets have not been achieved and are indicated to be a work in progress, both with respect to access to clean waters and to access to sanitation structures. See pages 41, 42 and 88 for further details on each indicators.</p>
36. Somalia	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Somalia%20Report_0.pdf	English	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx. 2.5 pages total for SDG 6.</p> <p>Sanitation and clean water</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Approx. 2.5 pages total for SDG 6.</p> <p>Sanitation and clean water</p>	<p>There is more improvement in access to clean water than there is with access to sanitation.</p> <p>67% of the households use improved source</p>

				mentioned separately, without having separate subtitles.		mentioned separately, without having separate subtitles.	that provides safe drinking water. There is significant progress in the proportion of people practicing open defecation, which decreased from 35% in 2015 to 18% in 2019. The likelihood of poor households having access to improved sanitation is low and less than half of the schools and health clinics have access to clean water and sanitation.
37. Sri Lanka	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Sri%20Lanka%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	No Figures 4.1 and 4.2 on pages 52, 53, 55 (a single line in each table) Single lines on each of pages 93, 108, 114, 155.	Yes	No Figures 4.1 and 4.2 on pages 52, 53, 55 (a single line in each table). Single lines on each of pages 103 and 108.	Although the VNR technically includes some general references to SDG 6, it seems that from a substantive perspective, each of Columns E and G should be marked with “No.” The VNR provides no statistics, indicators or meaningful reporting on SDG6 where the VNR refers to the SDG targets in passing and/or without responsive content, e.g., a high-level chart showing how government programs are aligned with SDG 6 but without describing how (pgs. 52-53, 55) or including passing references to drinking water or sanitation while discussing other topics such as economic diversification (p 93), COVID-19 response (p 103), schools (p 108), poverty and hunger (pp 114, 155). [To facilitate second-round review, below are the few relevant references in the VNR: Pp. 52-53,55, Figures 4.1 and 4.2 – showing alignment of SDGs to key thematic themes of Public Investment Programme 2021-2024, but without describing how P 93 – “legislations and policies . . . will . . . ensure basic services such as energy and water are secure and available at affordable prices while protecting the environment” P 103 – “the MoE also provided 175 schools in the South and North with WASH stations. (WASH refers to water, sanitation and hygiene)” P 108 – “Most of the public schools have access to drinking water and sanitation” P 114 – “Further, shortages in access to health facilities, cooking fuel, drinking water and basic facilities have the highest levels of disparities across different parts of the country” P 155 – “Access to basic needs such as

							drinking water show the highest levels of disparities”]
38. Sudan	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Sudan%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	Yes 1.5 pages on SDG 6, on pp 34-35. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2.	Yes	Yes 1.5 pages on SDG 6, on pp 34-35. There are no separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2.	Approx. 70% of households had access to improved drinking water resources as of 2020, which used to be 65% in 2015. About 12 million people have no access to safe drinking water sources. Sudan has the highest prevalence of open defecation in the MENA region and only 13.4% of the population has access to hand-washing facilities due to lack of running water or soap.
39. Suriname	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Suriname%20Report.pdf	English	No	No	No	No	The 2022 report focuses on SDG Nos. 4, 8, 13 and 17. As part of SDG 4 (Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all), the report indicates that sanitation facilities in approximately 45 schools have been rehabilitated and a specific program on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) in schools aimed at improving water access, rehabilitating existing hand-washing facilities, improving sanitation facilities in selected schools and hygiene and handwashing promotion, has been executed.
40. Switzerland	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/LB_2022_EN_090620_Link_final.pdf	English	Yes	Yes 2 pages on SDG 6, on pp 26-27. There are no distinct separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2 although there are 4 or so paragraphs on drinking water (nationally and internationally). There is also a link to a dedicated Switzerland SDG website with dedicated pages to the SDG 6, including dedicated pages and tiles on SDG 6.1.	Yes	Yes 2 pages on SDG 6, on pp 26-27. There are no distinct separate sections for SDG 6.1 and 6.2 although there are 2 or so paragraphs on sanitation efforts, mostly internationally. There is also a link to a dedicated Switzerland SDG website with dedicated pages to the SDG 6, including dedicated pages and tiles on SDG 6.2.	The Swiss population has access to safe drinking water, and more than 97% of households are connected to an efficient central waste water treatment facility. Most of the waste water produced by the remaining three per cent, who live in remote areas, is treated in local systems. In addition to access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, Switzerland is focused on SDG targets to protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including water quality (elimination of micropollutants, impacts of climate change, and preservation of natural habitats). Indicators Switzerland is monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drinking water use 296 litres per person/day in 2019 -26.9% since 2000 • Nitrate in groundwater 13.9% of monitoring sites with exceeding values in 2019 No significant

							<p>evolution since 2002</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structure of watercourses ¼ in an unsatisfactory ecomorphological state (1998-2006) <p>Switzerland has taken global action to support access to clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right, as well as initiatives to manage water resources sustainably, especially in cross-border areas.</p>
41. Togo	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Togo%20Report_0.pdf	French	Yes	<p>Yes (point 6.6)</p> <p>Approx. 1.5 pages on SDG 6 (SDG 6.1 and 6.2 combined)</p> <p>See pp. 40-42.</p>	Yes	<p>Yes (point 6.6)</p> <p>Approx. 1.5 pages on SDG 6 (SDG 6.1 and 6.2 combined)</p> <p>See pp. 40-42.</p>	<p>The Togo's VNR especially focuses on SDG 4, 5, 14, 15 and 17.</p> <p>On SDG6, it states that one of the priority of the government is to increase the proportion of households with access to drinking water and sanitation, in collaboration with the private sector. It states the goals they want to achieve by 2025 (access to drinking water services to 75% of households in urbanistic area, 85% in semi-urban area and 95% in rural area).</p> <p>The VNR summaries several projects that were achieved until now, the results of these projects, and the further steps.</p>
42. Tuvalu	[REPORT MISSING FROM UN SITE]						
43. United Arab Emirates	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20UAE%20Report.pdf	English	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>P.19-152; and P. 255 of the Report (combined 6.1 and 6.2 in the Report)</p> <p>19 paragraphs</p> <p>4 pages total</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>P.19-152; and P. 255 of the Report (combined 6.1 and 6.2 in the Report)</p> <p>19 paragraphs</p> <p>4 pages total</p>	<p>UAE details that its Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure developed the Water Security Strategy of 2036 in order to achieve the 6.1 and 6.2 goals through the national water risk register, an integrated hydraulic network model and an emergency impact simulator, water desalination networks, . Overarching goal is identify clean water sources and improve sanitation (specifically campaigns against open-air defecation). P. 150 includes a detailed table showing the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water, which has been 100% from 2015-2021 (2022 data was not shown). The hydrologic map will be used to support dam construction and develop groundwater resources. Same page shows proportion of population using "safely managed sanitation services" ranged from 99.50%to 100% from 2015-2021.</p>
44. Uruguay	https://hlpf.un.org/sites/default/files/vnrs/2022/VNR%202022%20Uruguay%20Report.pdf	Spanish	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Separate section for SDG 6.1 (one page – 3 tables with statistics and 1</p>	Yes	<p>Yes</p> <p>Separate section for SDG 6.2 (1.5 pages – 3 tables with statistics) on</p>	<p>Drinking water resources are distributed unevenly across the country, with drinking water supply services available to approx.</p>

				paragraph) on p 168.		pp 169-70.	<p>95% of the population by the end of 2019, which fluctuated between 91.2% in villages and goes up to 99.8% in the capital city.</p> <p>Safely managed sanitation services and a hand-washing facility with soap and water are also distributed unevenly across the country, with safely managed sanitation services and a hand-washing facility with soap and water available to approx. 45% of the population by the end of 2019, which fluctuated between 39.6% in villages and goes up to 52.5% in the capital city.</p> <p>* * * Given the COVID-19 pandemic, data for 2020 is not available for most indicators.</p>
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