

Hungary



Location

- Geographical region: Europe
- SDG region: Europe and Northern America

Area^[1]

- Total area: 90,530 km²
- Land use by sector: 58 % agriculture, 23 % forest and 19 % other

Population^[2]

- Total: 9,769,949 people
- Population density: 108 people per km²
- Geographical distribution: 72 % lives in urban areas and 28 % lives in rural areas

Economy^[3]

- GDP: 318,925,237,733 USD per year
- GDP per capita: 32,643 USD per year
- Value added by sector: 3 % from agriculture, 56 % from services and 25 % from industry

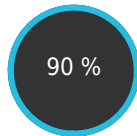
Data provider: World Bank

The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or

concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Greater Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

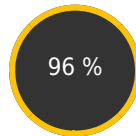
SDG 6 snapshot in Hungary

Drinking water



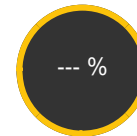
of the population in Hungary use a safely managed drinking water service (SDG indicator 6.1.1, 2017)

Sanitation



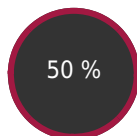
of the population in Hungary use a safely managed sanitation service (SDG indicator 6.2.1a, 2017)

Hygiene



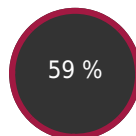
of the population in Hungary have access to a basic handwashing facility (SDG indicator 6.2.1b, 2017)

Wastewater



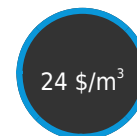
of the household wastewater in Hungary are safely treated (SDG indicator 6.3.1, 2015)

Water quality



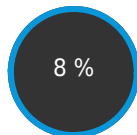
of water bodies covered by reporting in Hungary have a good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2, 2020)

Efficiency



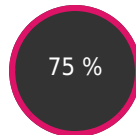
is the value added from the use of water by people and the economy in Hungary (SDG indicator 6.4.1 on water-use efficiency, 2017)

Water stress



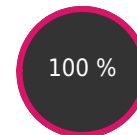
of the renewable water resources in Hungary are being withdrawn, after taking into account environmental flow requirements (SDG indicator 6.4.2 on level of water stress, 2017)

Water management



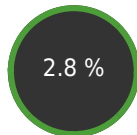
is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management (IWRM) in Hungary (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2020)

Transboundary



of transboundary basin area in Hungary have an operational agreement for water cooperation (SDG indicator 6.5.2, 2020)

Ecosystems



is the change in spatial extent of water-related ecosystems in Hungary in 2016 (compared to the baseline year period of 2001–2005), based on earth observation data (SDG indicator 6.6.1)

Cooperation



is the amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursed to Hungary in 2019 (SDG indicator 6.a.1)

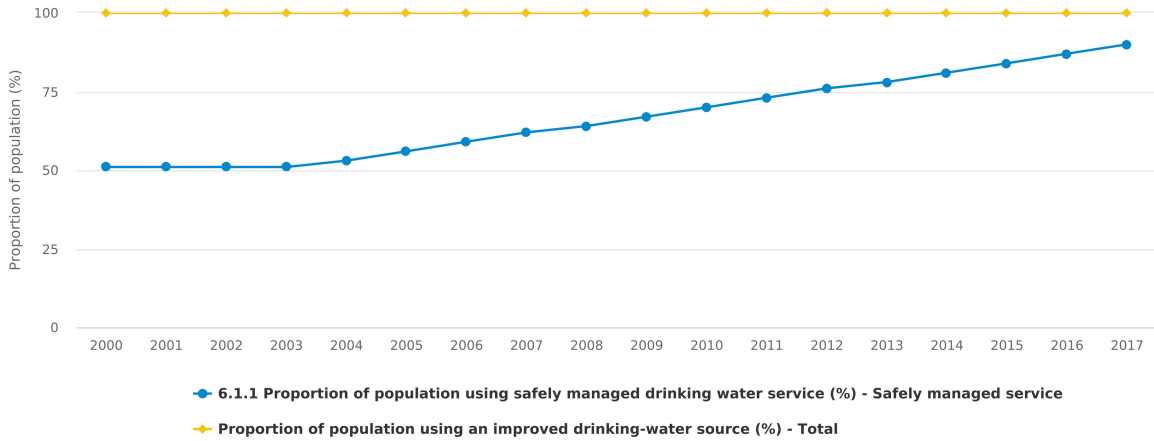
Participation



Stakeholder participation is measured through multiple indicators which are not aggregated into one overall value (SDG indicator 6.b.1)

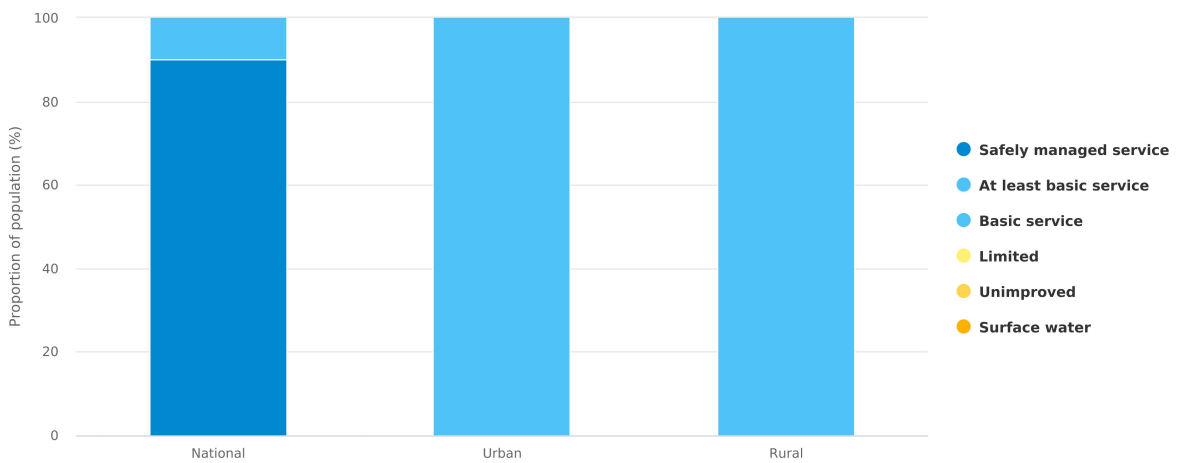
Drinking Water

6.1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water services in Hungary, progress over time^[4]



Data provider: WHO, UNICEF

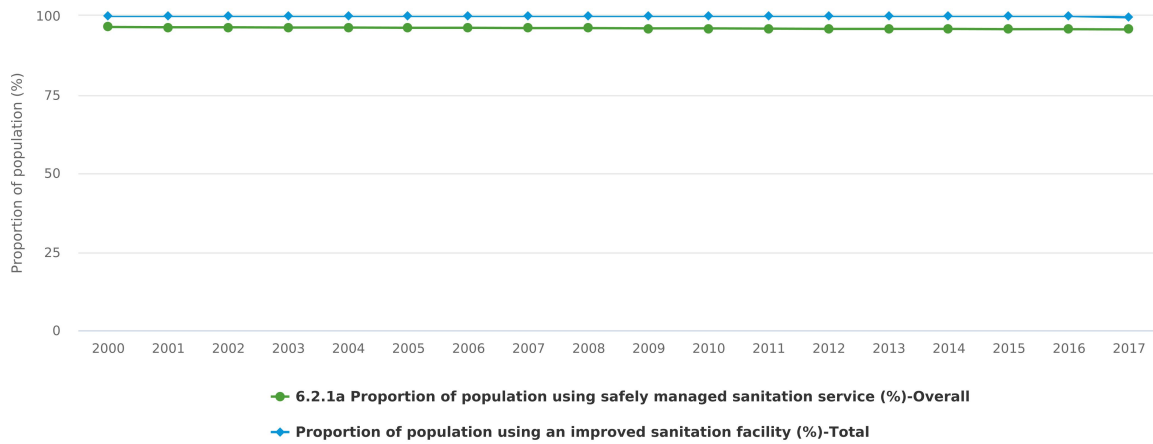
6.1.1 Proportion of population using drinking water services in Hungary, by service level and by location(2017)^[5]



Data provider: WHO, UNICEF

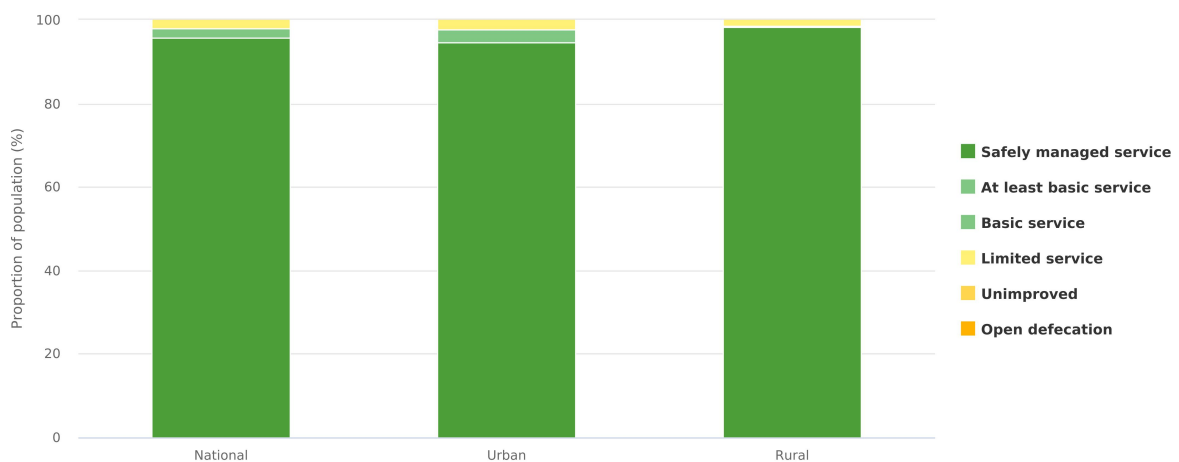
Sanitation and Hygiene

6.2.1a Proportion of population using sanitation services in Hungary, progress over time^[6]



Data provider: WHO, UNICEF

6.2.1a Proportion of population using sanitation services in Hungary, by service level and by location (2017)^[7]



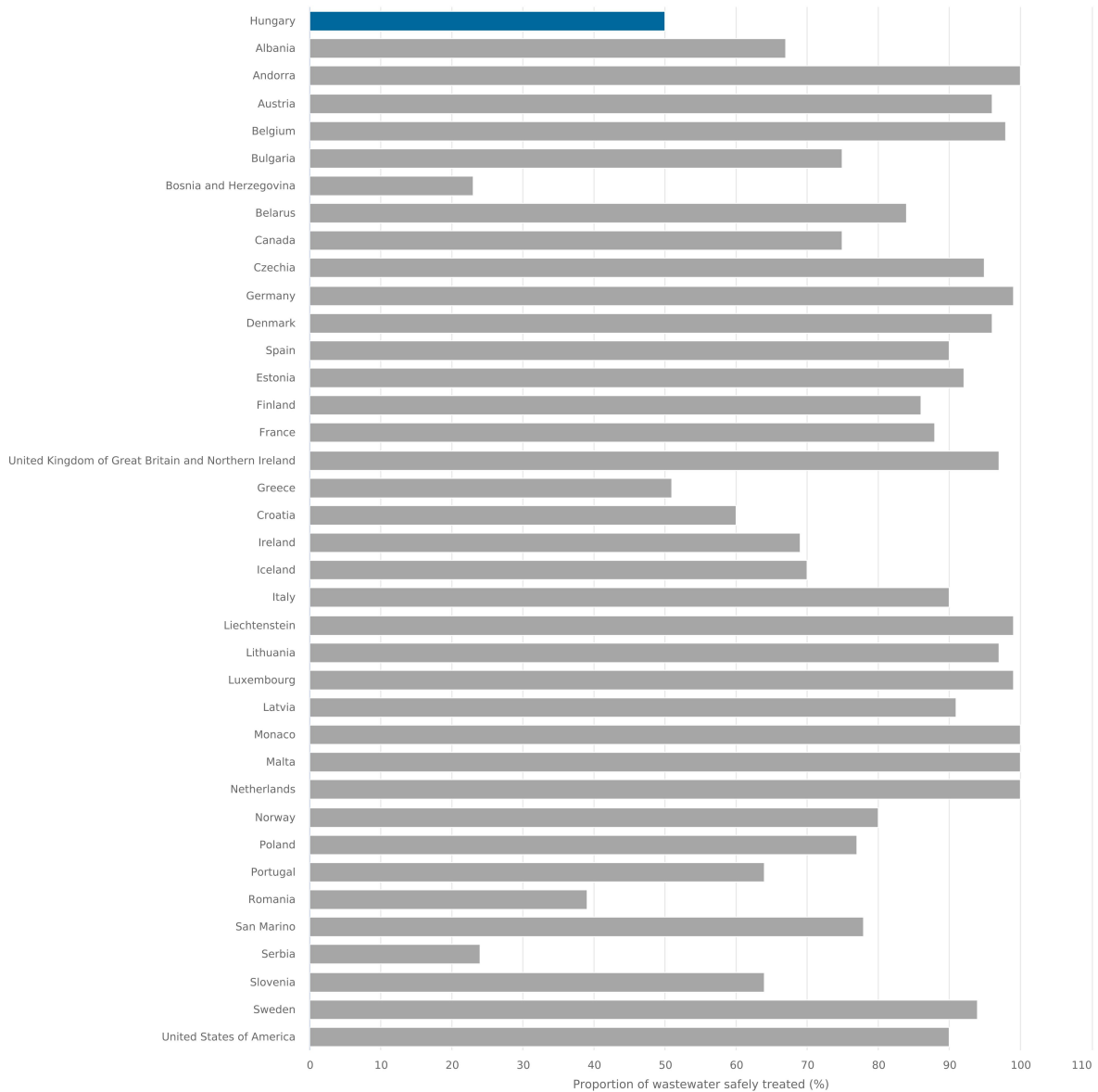
Data provider: WHO, UNICEF

6.2.1b Proportion of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home in Hungary, by service level and by location (2017)^[8]

NO DATA TO DISPLAY

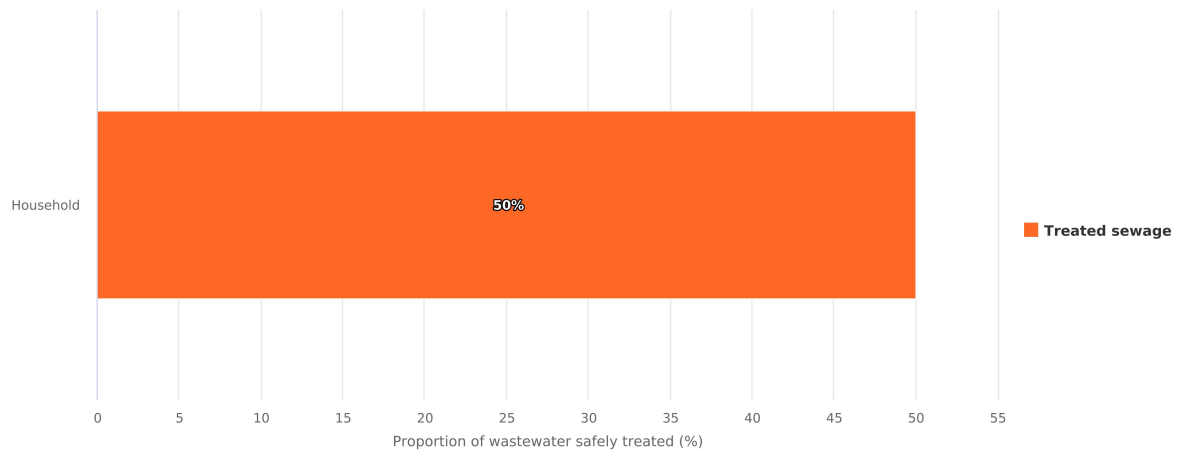
Water quality and wastewater

6.3.1 Proportion of household wastewater treated in Hungary (2015), compared to other countries in the region^[9]



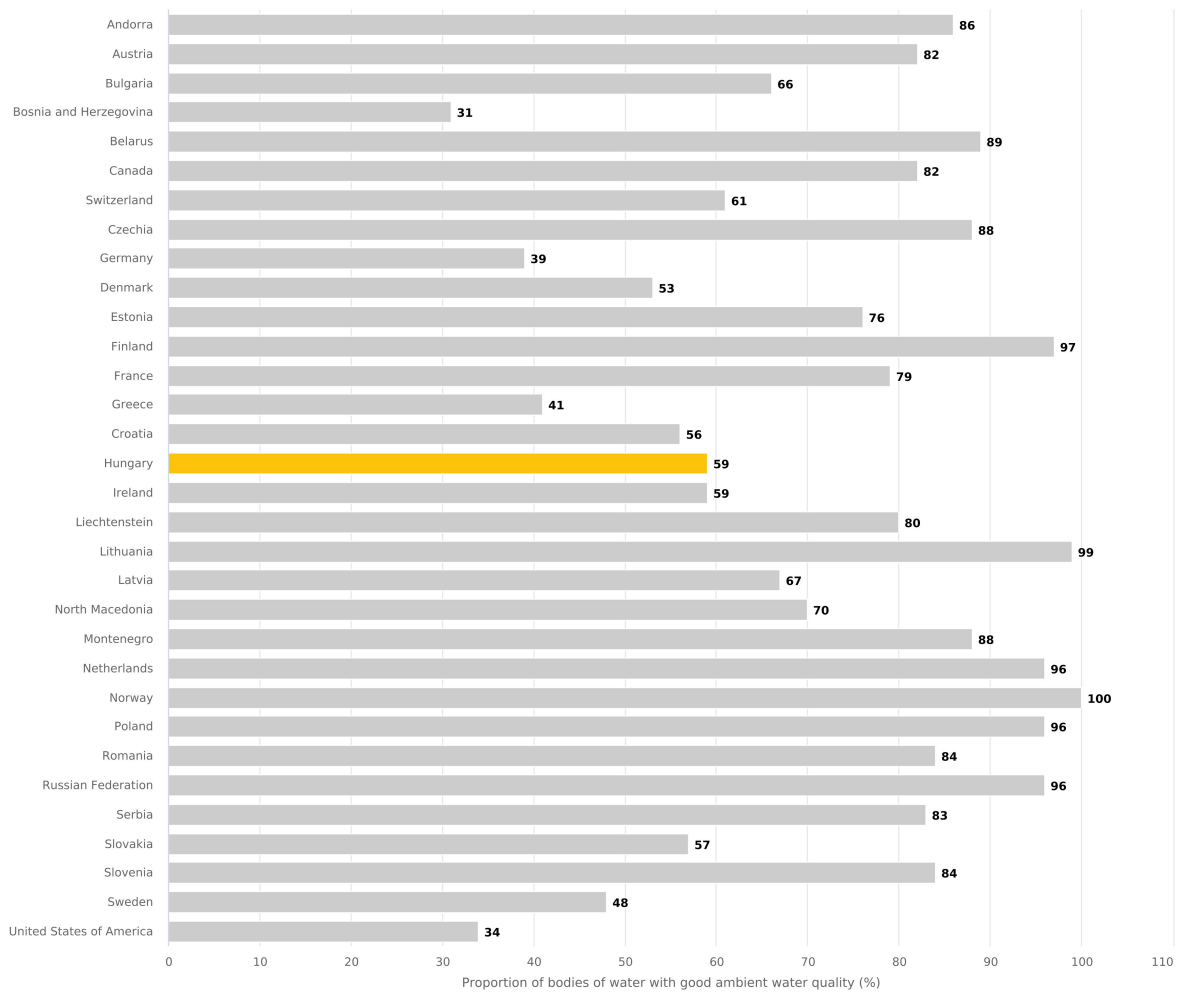
Data provider: WHO

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater treated in Hungary, by stream (2015)^[10]



Data provider: WHO

6.3.2 Proportion of water bodies with good water quality in Hungary (2017-2020), compared to other countries in the region^[11]



Data provider: UNEP

Water use and scarcity

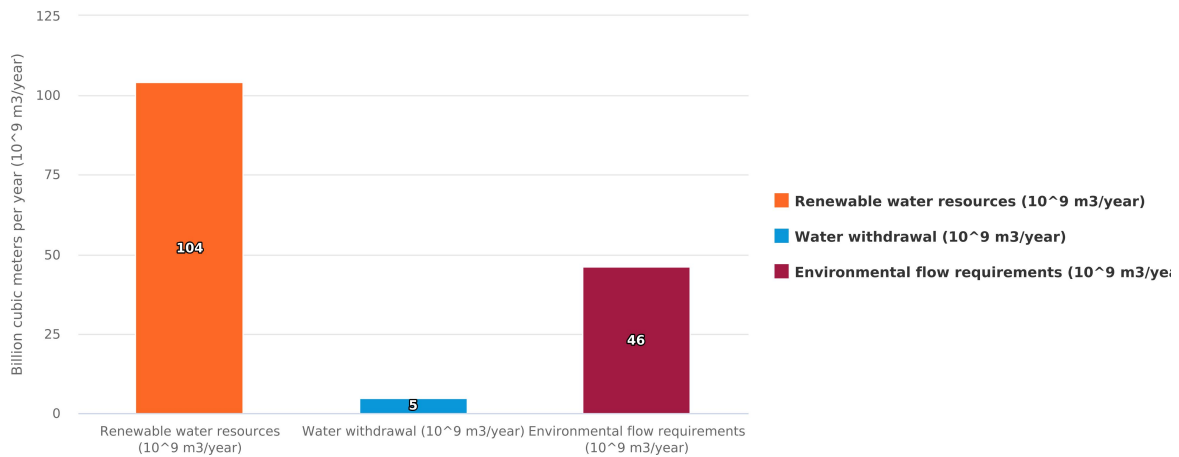
Water resources and withdrawal in Hungary, per capita and by source^[12]

Long-term average annual precipitation in depth: 589 (mm/year) (2017)

Renewable water resources: 10,697 m³ per capita (2017)

Water withdrawal: 512 m³ per capita (2012)

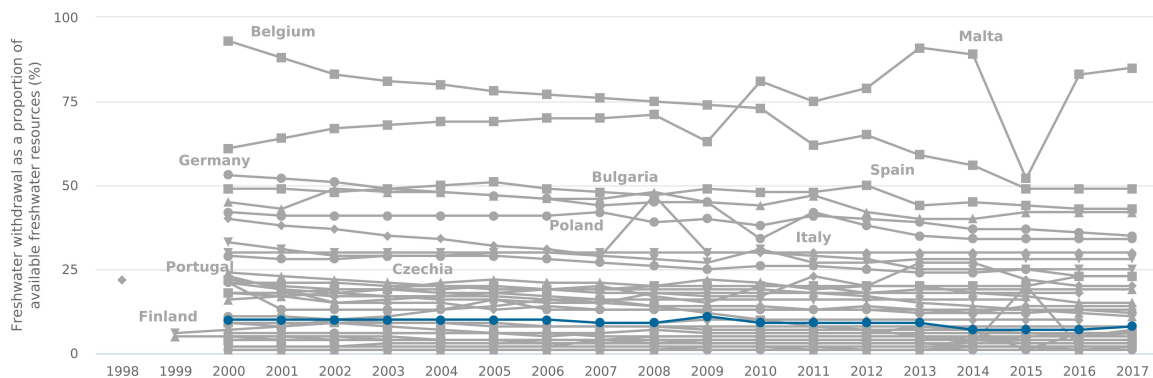
Environmental flow requirements: 44 % of the renewable water resources (2017)



Data provider: FAO

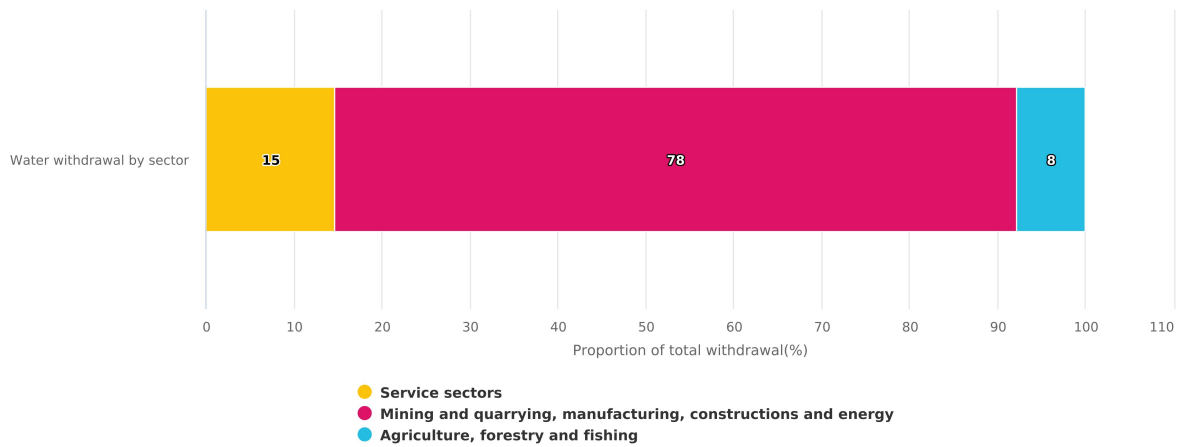
6.4.2 Level of water stress in Hungary, change over time, compared to countries in the same region^[13]

In the below chart, the value of Hungary is displayed in accent colour. The values of the following countries (or areas) in the same region are displayed in grey: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Bermuda, Canada, Switzerland, Czechia, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Croatia, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United States of America



Data provider: FAO

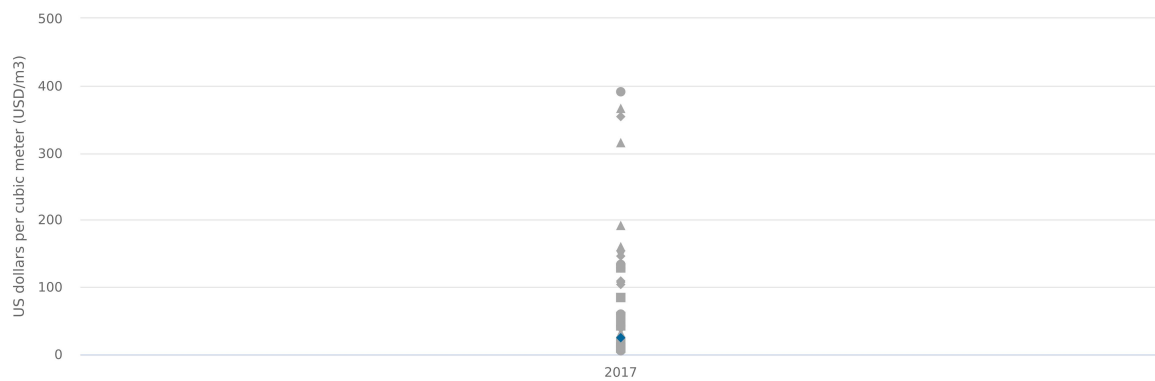
Water withdrawal by sector in Hungary, as a percentage of total water withdrawal (2012,2016)^[14]



Data provider: FAO

6.4.1 Water use efficiency (USD/m³) in Hungary, progress over time, compared to other countries in the region^[15]

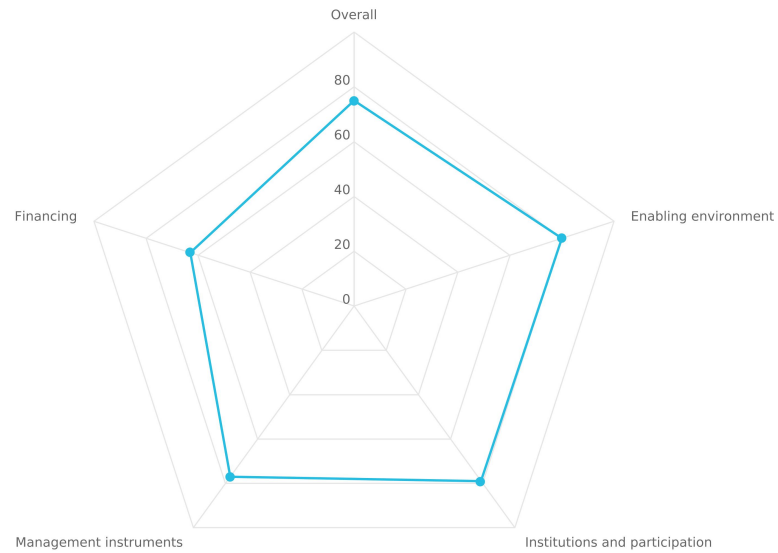
In the below chart, the regional value is displayed in accent colour. The values of the following countries (or areas) in the region are displayed in grey: [Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Belarus, Bermuda, Canada, Switzerland, Czechia, Germany, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Finland, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Greece, Croatia, Ireland, Iceland, Italy, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Latvia, Republic of Moldova, North Macedonia, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sweden, Ukraine, United States of America]



Data provider: FAO

Water resource management

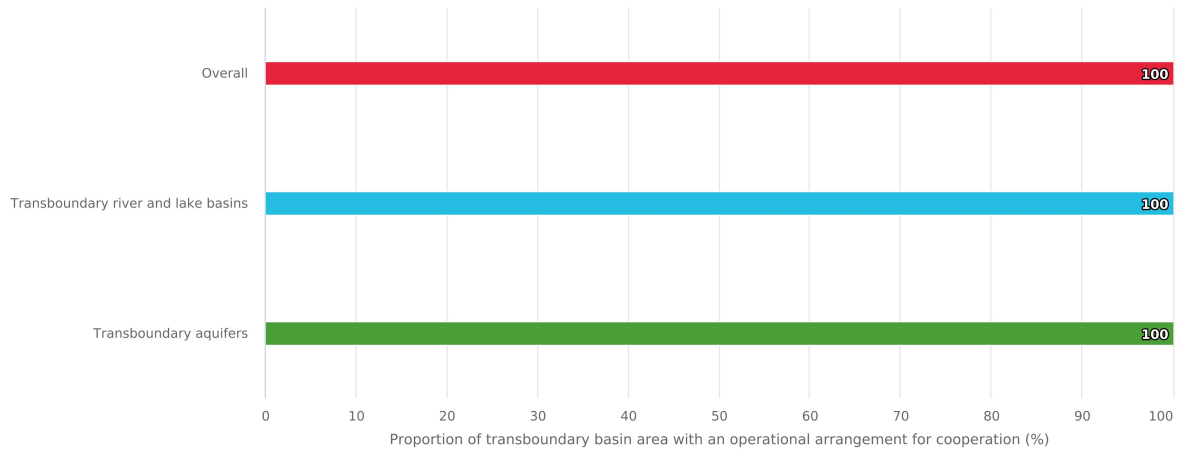
6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100) in Hungary, score by dimension (2020)^[16]



Data provider: UNEP

6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation (%) in Hungary, by component (2020)^[17]

The “overall” SDG 6.5.2 indicator value represents the values for river and lake basins and transboundary aquifers combined. The SDG 6.5.2 indicator value can also be disaggregated into values for transboundary river and lake basins, and transboundary aquifers.



Data provider: UNESCO, UNECE

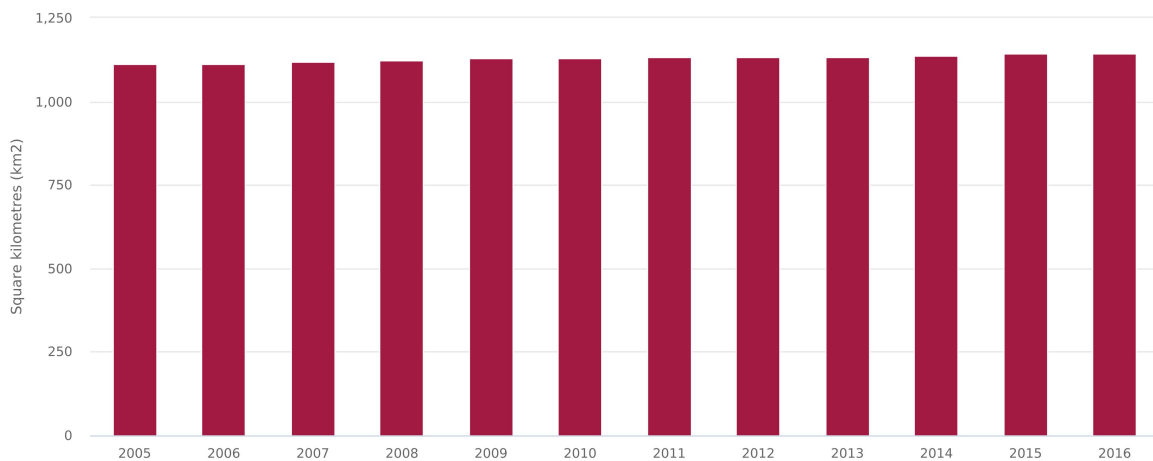
Water-related ecosystems

6.6.1 Spatial extent of water-related ecosystems in Hungary, progress over time, from earth observation data^[18]

Data on the spatial extent of water-related ecosystems includes all open water bodies, such as lakes, rivers, estuaries and artificial water bodies. For the purpose of SDG 6 monitoring, the period 2001-2005 has been defined as the baseline, from which change are measured.

Spatial extent of lakes, rivers, estuaries and artificial water bodies

- Baseline (2001-2005): 1,113 km²
- Latest five year period (2011-2015): 1,145 km²
- Change in extent compared to baseline: gain of 3%



Data provider: UNEP

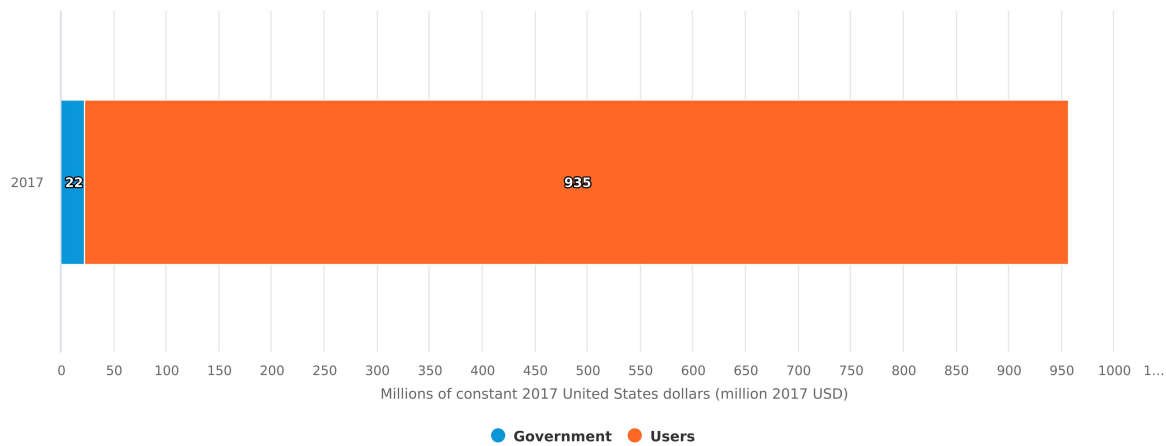
6.6.1 Spatial extent of wetlands, rivers and open water bodies in Hungary, from national data (2016)^[19]

NO DATA TO DISPLAY

6.6.1 Water quantity in rivers, open water bodies and aquifers in Hungary, from national data (2016)^[20]

NO DATA TO DISPLAY

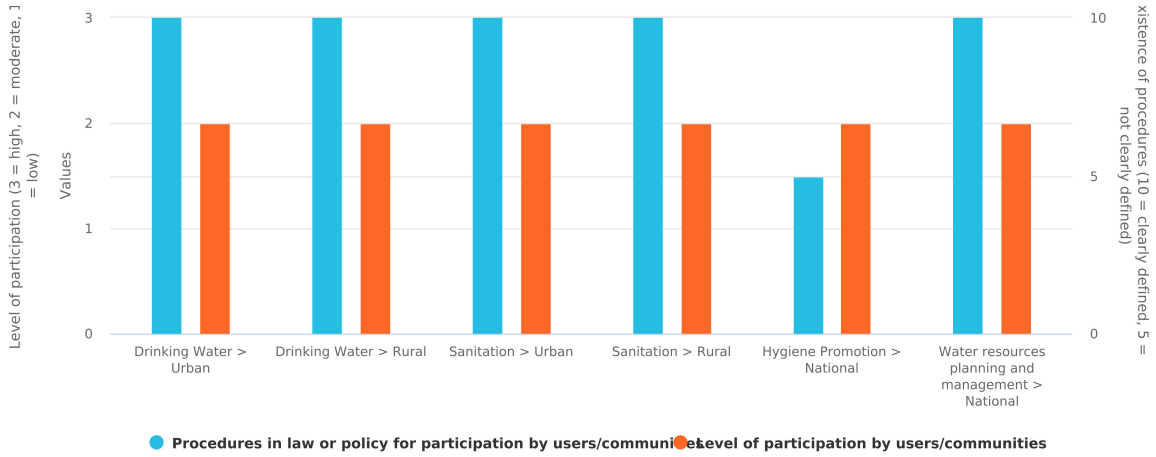
Annual expenditure for drinking water and basic sanitation (million USD), by source (2017)^[21]



Data provider: WHO, OECD

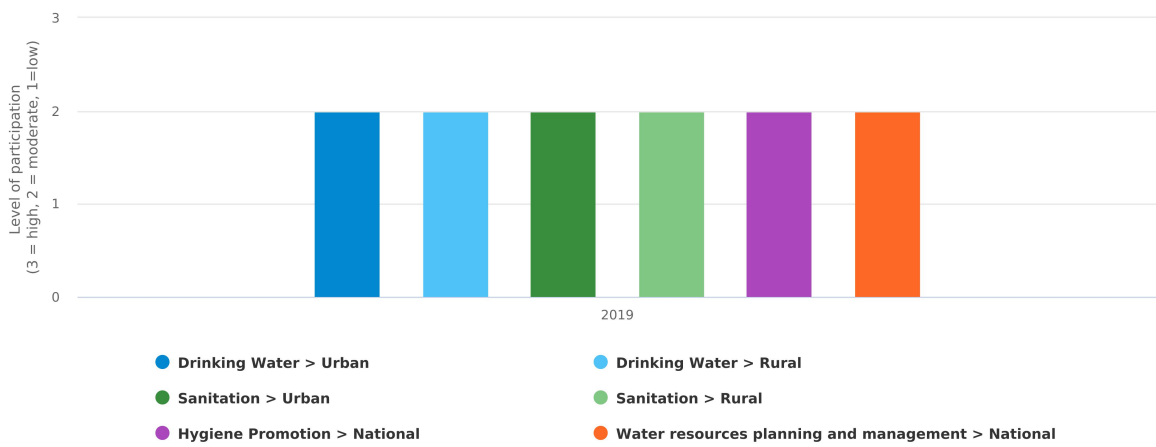
Stakeholder participation

6.b.1 Level of participation by users/communities in Hungary, progress over time^[22]



Data provider: WHO

6.b.1 Level of participation by users/communities in Hungary, progress over time^[23]



Data provider: WHO

Description of indicators

Area, Population and Economy

[1]

Land area (sq. km)

Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Agricultural land (% of land area)

Agricultural land refers to the share of land area that is arable, under permanent crops, and under permanent pastures. Arable land includes land defined by the FAO as land under temporary crops (double-cropped areas are counted once), temporary meadows for mowing or for pasture, land under market or kitchen gardens, and land temporarily fallow. Land abandoned as a result of shifting cultivation is excluded. Land under permanent crops is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber. Permanent pasture is land used for five or more years for forage, including natural and cultivated crops.

Forest area (% of land area)

Forest area is land under natural or planted stands of trees of at least 5 meters in situ, whether productive or not, and excludes tree stands in agricultural production systems (for example, in fruit plantations and agroforestry systems) and trees in urban parks and gardens.

[2]

Population, total

Total population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship. The values shown are midyear estimates.

Population density (people per sq. km of land area)

Population density is midyear population divided by land area in square kilometers. Population is based on the de facto definition of population, which counts all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship-- except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Land area is a country's total area, excluding area under inland water bodies, national claims to continental shelf, and exclusive economic zones. In most cases the definition of inland water bodies includes major rivers and lakes.

Rural population

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.

Urban population

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by national statistical offices. It is calculated using World Bank population estimates and urban ratios from the United Nations World

Urbanization Prospects. Aggregation of urban and rural population may not add up to total population because of different country coverages.

[3]

GDP, PPP (constant 2011 international \$)

PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

GDP per capita, PPP (constant 2011 international \$)

GDP per capita based on purchasing power parity (PPP). PPP GDP is gross domestic product converted to international dollars using purchasing power parity rates. An international dollar has the same purchasing power over GDP as the U.S. dollar has in the United States. GDP at purchaser's prices is the sum of gross value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes and minus any subsidies not included in the value of the products. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Data are in constant 2011 international dollars.

Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)

Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)

Industry corresponds to ISIC divisions 10-45 and includes manufacturing (ISIC divisions 15-37). It comprises value added in mining, manufacturing (also reported as a separate subgroup), construction, electricity, water, and gas. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3 or 4.

Services, etc., value added (% of GDP)

Services correspond to ISIC divisions 50-99 and they include value added in wholesale and retail trade (including hotels and restaurants), transport, and government, financial, professional, and personal services such as education, health care, and real estate services. Also included are imputed bank service charges, import duties, and any statistical discrepancies noted by national compilers as well as discrepancies arising from rescaling. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The industrial origin of value added is determined by the

International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Note: For VAB countries, gross value added at factor cost is used as the denominator.

Drinking water

[4]

Safely managed service > Overall

Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination

Total improved

Drinking water from an improved source. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water.

[5]

Safely managed service > Overall

Drinking water from an improved water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free from faecal and priority chemical contamination

At least basic service

Since safely managed services meet the criteria for basic services, the statistics on the population with basic services often include the population with safely managed services. The term at least basic services is used to be clear that the statistic refers to populations with either basic or safely managed services.

Basic service

Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing

Limited

Drinking water from an improved source for which collection time exceeds 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing

Unimproved

Drinking water from an unprotected dug well or unprotected spring

Surface water

Drinking water directly from a river, dam, lake, pond, stream, canal or irrigation canal

Sanitation and hygiene

[6]

Safely managed service > Overall

Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site

Total improved

Use of improved sanitation facilities. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or

pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs.

[7]

Safely managed service > Overall

Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households and where excreta are safely disposed in situ or transported and treated off-site

At least basic service

Since safely managed services meet the criteria for basic services, the statistics on the population with basic services often include the population with safely managed services. The term at least basic services is used to be clear that the statistic refers to populations with either basic or safely managed services.

Basic service

Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households

Limited service

Use of improved facilities shared between two or more households

Unimproved

Use of pit latrines without a slab or platform, hanging latrines or bucket latrines

Open defecation

Disposal of human faeces in fields, forests, bushes, open bodies of water, beaches and other open spaces or with solid waste

[8]

Basic service

Availability of a handwashing facility on premises with soap and water. Handwashing facilities may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent, and soapy water but does not include ash, soil, sand or other handwashing agents.

Limited service

Availability of a handwashing facility on premises without soap and water

No handwashing facility

No handwashing facility on premises

Water quality and wastewater

[9]

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%) > Household > Total

Wastewater flows from households that are either transferred through sewers to a wastewater treatment plant, where they are treated in compliance with national and local standards; released into an on-site treatment system that is compliant with national and local standards; or released into an on-site system that are emptied and transported to a treatment plant, where wastewater is treated in compliance with national or local standards

[10]

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%) > Household > Treated sewage

Wastewater flows from households that are transferred through sewers to a wastewater treatment plant, where they are treated in compliance with national and local standards

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%) > Household > Treated from onsite

Wastewater flows from households that are released into an on-site system that are emptied and transported to a treatment plant, where wastewater is treated in compliance with national or local standards

6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%) > Household > Treated in-situ

Wastewater flows from households that are released into an on-site treatment system that is compliant with national and local standards

[11]

6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality (%) > Overall

Percentage of designated and monitored water bodies in a country with good ambient water quality. The methodology uses a water quality index to assess water quality, which incorporates measurements for pH, dissolved oxygen, electrical conductivity, nitrogen and phosphorus for surface water (rivers and lakes), and pH, conductivity/salinity and nitrate for groundwater. Measured values are compared with target values that represent water quality that will not be harmful to either human or ecosystem health. If at least 80% of the monitoring values in a water body comply with their respective target values, the water body is classified as having a “good” water quality status. The overall national indicator score is based on river basins, which are then subdivided into smaller water body units, such as sections of a river, a lake (open water body) or an aquifer (groundwater).

Water use and scarcity

[12]

Total (10^9 m³/year)

Total Renewable Water Resources (TRWR): The sum of internal renewable water resources (IRWR) and external renewable water resources (ERWR). It corresponds to the maximum theoretical yearly amount of water available for a country at a given moment.

Total (10^9 m³/year)

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for agricultural, industrial and municipal purposes. It includes water from primary renewable freshwater resources and secondary sources of water, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water and (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. It does not include in stream uses, which are characterized by a very low net consumption rate, such as recreation, navigation, hydropower, inland capture fisheries, etc. Definitions of sectors follow the ISIC 4 coding: 1. Agriculture includes agriculture, forestry and fishing (ISIC A); 2. Industry includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, constructions and energy (ISIC B, C, D and F); 3. Municipal includes service sectors (ISIC 36-39 and ISIC 45-99), including water collection, treatment and supply industry (ISIC 36).

Environmental flow requirements (10^9 m³/year)

Quantities of water required to sustain freshwater and estuarine ecosystems. Water quality and also the

resulting ecosystem services are excluded from this formulation which is confined to water volumes. This does not imply that quality and the support to societies which are dependent on environmental flows are not important and should not be taken care of. They are indeed taken into account by other targets and indicators, such as 6.3.2, 6.5.1 and 6.6.1. Methods of computation of environmental flow requirements are extremely variable and range from global estimates to comprehensive assessments for river reaches. For the purpose of the SDG indicator, water volumes can be expressed in the same units as the Total Renewable Water Resources, and then as percentages of the available water resources.

Long-term average annual precipitation in depth (mm/year)

Long-term average (over space and time) of annual endogenous precipitation (produced in the country) in depth.

[13]

Overall (%)

The ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental flow requirements.

[14]

Agriculture, forestry and fishing

Annual quantity of self-supplied (own use and not for distribution, as opposed to supplied to other economic units) water withdrawn for irrigation, livestock and aquaculture purposes (ISIC A). It includes water from primary renewable freshwater resources and secondary sources of water, as well as water from over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater, direct use of agricultural drainage water and (treated) wastewater, and desalinated water. Water for the dairy and meat industries and industrial processing of harvested agricultural products is included under industrial water withdrawal.

Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, constructions and energy

Annual quantity of water withdrawn for industrial uses (ISIC B, C, D and F). It includes water from primary renewable freshwater resources and secondary sources of water, as well as over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and potential use of desalinated water or direct use of (treated) wastewater. This sector refers to self-supplied industries not connected to the public distribution network. The ratio between net consumption and withdrawal is estimated at less than 5 percent. It includes water for the cooling of thermoelectric plants, but it does not include hydropower.

Service sectors

Annual quantity of water withdrawn primarily for the direct use by the population (ISIC 36-39 and 45-99). It includes water from primary renewable freshwater resources and secondary sources of water, as well as potential over-abstraction of renewable groundwater or withdrawal of fossil groundwater and the potential use of desalinated water or direct use of treated wastewater. It is usually computed as the total water withdrawn by the public distribution network. It can include that part of the industries, which is connected to the municipal network. The ratio between the net consumption and the water withdrawn can vary from 5 to 15 percent in urban areas and from 10 to 50 percent in rural areas.

[15]

6.4.1 Change in water-use efficiency over time > Overall (USD/m3) > Overall

Change in water-use efficiency over time, formulated as the value added per unit of water used, expressed in USD/m³, by all major sectors.

Water resources management

[16]

Overall

The degree to which Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) is implemented, assessed by the four main dimensions of IWRM: enabling environment, institutions and participation, management instruments and financing. The degree of implementation is measured on a scale of zero to 100, using 33 questions in a self-assessed country questionnaire. The questionnaire contains questions at national, subnational, basin/aquifer, local and transboundary levels.

Enabling environment

Enabling environment is one of the main dimensions of IWRM. It refers to the conditions that help to support the implementation of IWRM, which includes the most typical policy, legal and strategic planning tools.

Institutions and participation

Institutions and participation is one of the main dimensions of IWRM. It refers to the range and roles of political, social, economic and administrative institutions and other stakeholder groups that help to support implementation.

Management instruments

Management instruments is one of the main dimensions of IWRM. It refers to the tools and activities that enable decision makers and users to make rational and informed choices between alternative actions.

Financing

Financing is one of the main dimensions of IWRM. It refers to the budgeting and financing made available and used for water resources development and management from various sources.

[17]

Overall

Proportion of total surface area of transboundary basins (river, lake or aquifer) within a country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation in place.

Transboundary river and lake basins

Proportion of total surface area of transboundary basins/sub-basins of rivers and lakes within the territory of the country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation in place.

Transboundary aquifers

Proportion of total surface area of transboundary aquifers within the territory of the country with an operational arrangement for water cooperation in place.

Water-related ecosystems

[18]

Lakes, rivers, estuaries and artificial water bodies (km²)

Spatial extent of open water bodies.

Lakes, rivers, estuaries and artificial water bodies, change in extent from baseline reference 2001-2005 (%)

Percentage change in the spatial extent of open water bodies, compared to the baseline year period of 2001-2005.

[19]

Wetlands

Spatial extent of wetlands. Vegetated wetlands includes swamps, fens, peatlands, marshes, paddies, and mangroves. This definition is closely related to the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands definition of wetlands, with the exception that salt waters are not included (as they are covered in SDG 14) and with the exception that vegetated wetlands are distinct from the other ecosystem categories of lakes, rivers and estuaries, aquifers, and artificial water bodies.

Rivers

Spatial extent of rivers and estuaries. A river is a large stream which serves as the natural drainage for a water basin.

Open water bodies

Spatial extent of open water bodies (lakes). A lake is an inland body of standing surface water of significant extent.

[20]

Rivers

Water quantity (discharge) in rivers and estuaries, i.e. the volume of water moving downstream per unit of time. A river is a large stream which serves as the natural drainage for a water basin.

Open water bodies

Water quantity (volume) in open water bodies (lakes). A lake is an inland body of standing surface water of significant extent.

Groundwater

Volume of groundwater stored in an aquifer. An aquifer is a geological formation capable of storing, transmitting and yielding exploitable quantities of water. Groundwater is subsurface water occupying the saturated zone.

International cooperation and capacity-building

[21]

Users

Tariffs and other household expenditures for services provided. Tariffs are payments made by users (domestic and non-domestic) to service providers for access to and use of the service. Other household expenditures are funding provided by users to invest in or provide the service themselves. Self-provided users pay an initial investment up-front (in a well, a private water production system, or a private latrine) for access to the service and then cover operating and maintenance costs themselves.

Government

Government expenditure i.e. funds originating from domestic taxes or other revenue sources that are

channelled to the sector via transfers from all levels of government – national, regional or local. Such funds would typically be provided as subsidies for capital investment or operations. “Hidden” forms of subsidy may include tax rebates, concessionary loans (i.e. at a subsidised interest rate) or subsidised services (such as subsidised electricity).

External

Voluntary donations (or grants) from international and national non-governmental donors including from charitable foundations, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations and individuals (remittances). Concessionary loans are excluded from this category and are entirely included in repayable financing category.

Repayable

Sources of finance from private or public sources and that ultimately have to be repaid, such as loans (including concessionary loans and guarantees), equity investments or other financial instruments such as bonds. This includes concessionary repayable financing and non-concessionary repayable financing.

Stakeholder participation

[22]

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Drinking water

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Sanitation

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for sanitation, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined). Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Procedures in law or policy for participation by users/communities > Water resources planning and management

Existence of procedures in law or policy for participation by service users/communities in planning and management of services for water resources management, by level of definition (clearly defined/not clearly defined).

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of

participation by users/communities > Drinking water

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of participation.

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Sanitation

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for sanitation, by level of participation.

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of participation. Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Water resources planning and management

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for water resources management, by level of participation.

[23]

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Drinking water

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for drinking water, by level of participation.

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Sanitation

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for sanitation, by level of participation.

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Hygiene promotion

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for hygiene promotion, by level of participation. Hygiene promotion can include programmes and activities designed to educate and advocate the use of safe hygiene practices that minimize the spread of diarrhoeal diseases, acute respiratory infections, and other related diseases. Such activities may include working with communities to identify risks, hand washing with soap campaigns, safe disposal of human excreta, including that of children and infants, food hygiene, etc.

6.b.1 Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management > Level of participation by users/communities > Water resources planning and management

Service users/communities participating in planning and management of services for water resources

About

Through the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, 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. The Initiative brings together the United Nations agencies who are formally mandated to compile country data for the purpose of global reporting on SDG 6.

To learn more about water and sanitation in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and the Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6, visit our website:

www.sdg6monitoring.org

Monitoring SDG 6 involves a wide range of stakeholders across different sectors and levels of government. To enable a comprehensive assessment and analysis of the state of water resources and possible development paths, one of the monitoring effort's key objectives is to collate all the information, in support of an integrated management approach that helps reduce institutional fragmentation. For this reason, the Integrated Monitoring Initiative has developed the SDG 6 Data Portal, which brings together data on all the SDG 6 global indicators, as well as other key social, economic and environmental data.

To explore the data and assess progress towards SDG 6, and generate snapshots such as this one, visit our portal: www.sdg6data.org.



With support from:

