Annual Report of the Commission on the implementation of the July 2008 Assembly Declaration on the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments for Accelerating the Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/ Decl.1 (XI))

2024

Africa Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring Report

AFRICA WATER VISION 2025 SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

AFRICAN UNION

Department of Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, and Sustainable Environment (ARBE)

Acknowledgement

This report was prepared by the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), which serves as the sectoral Ministerial Committee on Water and Sanitation of the African Union Specialised Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, Water and Environment (STC on ARBWE).

AMCOW sincerely appreciates the efforts made by all the 45 Member States that submitted data and all the partners that supported the process of developing this report. Particular thanks are given to the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) for the Earth Observation and Remote-Sensing data for the water resource management-related theme; and the UNEP-DHI Centre on Water and Environment for the analysis on integrated water resource management targets for SDG 6.5.1. AMCOW also extends its gratitude to the Partners Coordination Platform cluster members for their contribution to the report.

Front cover image: The banks of the Lower Zambezi River, iStock

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The African Union's Specialised Technical Committee on Agriculture, Rural Development Water and Environment

The African Union (AU) Specialised Technical Committee (STC) on Agriculture, Rural Development, Blue Economy, Water, and Environment (STC on ARBWE) is a committee of the AU that promotes sustainable development and management of natural resources in Africa. The STC on ARBWE works to develop and implement policies and programs related to agriculture, rural development, the blue economy, water, and the environment. It has a mandate to coordinate and harmonise the efforts of Member States, regional economic communities, and other stakeholders in these areas to achieve the goals of the African Union's Agenda 2063.

The African Union Commission Directorate of Sustainable Environment and the Blue Economy

The African Union Commission (AUC) Directorate of Sustainable Environment and the Blue Economy (AUC–SEBE) within the AUC promotes sustainable development and management of the environment and the blue economy in Africa. The AUC – SEBE works to develop and implement policies, programs, and initiatives that support the sustainable use of natural resources, protect the environment, and promote economic growth on the African continent. The AUC – SEBE plays a key role in supporting the implementation of the African Union's Agenda 2063, which is a long-term vision for the development of the African continent.

The African Ministers' Council on Water

The African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) was established in 2002 and is an autonomous intergovernmental body coordinating Africa's water policy dialogue and cooperation. It promotes sustainable water resource management and development, focusing on expanding access to safe water supply and sanitation services across Africa.

The organisation and structure of AMCOW serve as the Sectoral Committee on Water and Sanitation of the STC on ARBWE of the AU.

At the July 2008 AU Heads of State and Government (HoSG) Summit, AMCOW was mandated to report annually on the progress in implementing the Sharm El Sheikh water and sanitation commitments. In fulfilling this mandate, AMCOW aligns this report with several international agreements, including with Africa Water Vision 2025, Agenda 2063, and the global Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-6.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
ARDWE	Agriculture, Rural Development, Water and Environment
AU	African Union
AUDA-NEPAD	African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development
AUC	African Union Commission
AWF	Africa Water Facility
AWV2025	Africa Water Vision 2025
AWVP 2063	Africa Water Vision 2063 and Policy
CIWA	Cooperation in International Waters in Africa
CSO	Civil Society Organization
ECCAS	Economic Community of Central African States
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African State
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation
GWP	Global Water Partnership
HoSG	Heads of State and Government
IMI-SDG	UN Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6
IWMI	International Water Management Institute
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
NEPAD	New Partnership For Africa's Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
PANAFCON-1	African Implementation and Partnership Conference
RECs	Regional Economic Communities
RS-EO	Remote Sensing and Earth Observation
SADC	Southern African Development Community (SADC)
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
STC	Specialized Technical Committee
UN	United Nations
UNECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
UNEP-DHI	United Nations Environment Programme – DHI Centre on Water and Environement
WASH	Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASSMO	(African) Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSD	World Summit on Sustainable Development

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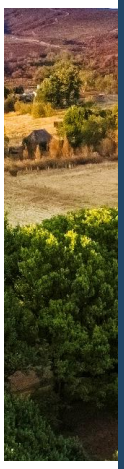

Foreword

H. E. Dr Cheikh Tidiane DIEYE

Minister for Hydraulic and Sanitation,
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AMCOW President, 2025–2027

H. E. Moses Vilakati

Commissioner, Agriculture, Rural Development,
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African Union Commission

Water is the lifeblood of Africa's development. It underpins our health, food security, energy access, and resilience in the face of climate change. As we approach the final milestone of the Africa Water Vision 2025, this report provides a timely assessment of our collective journey toward what we envisioned in 2000:

> *[an] "Africa where there is an equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional cooperation and the environment."*

The information in this report reveals both progress and persistent challenges.

On one hand, we celebrate the dedication of 45 Member States that contributed to this assessment – a testament to political commitment to achieve the goals of Africa Water Vision 2025. Notable strides have been made by some Member States: Malawi reduced untreated wastewater by 80%, Senegal allocated over 10% of its national budget to water and sanitation, and countries like Egypt and Tunisia have virtually eliminated open defecation. These successes demonstrate that change is possible when governance, investment, and innovation converge.

Yet significant gaps remain. Half of our population is underserved for access to safely managed drinking water, and 1 in 7 people practice open defecation. Financing remains precarious, with sanitation and hygiene allocations averaging just 0.25% of gross domestic product (GDP) – far below the 0.5% target. Our heavy reliance on external funding (78% of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) budgets) threatens

sustainability, while climate disasters erode economic gains, costing some nations more than 15% of GDP in losses.

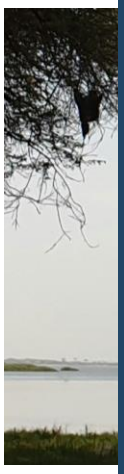
These challenges are not merely technical; they represent a pivotal choice for our continent. With populations growing and climate impacts accelerating, water insecurity could widen inequality and stall development. But it does not need to be this way. Water can be our unifying catalyst – for health, jobs, and peace – if we act boldly in three areas:

1. **Own our solutions** by diversifying financing beyond aid. Let us leverage domestic resources, blended finance, and private sector partnerships to close the $50 billion annual funding gap.
2. **Value our data** by strengthening national monitoring systems. Reliable information is the compass for effective policies.
3. **Scale our successes** through regional cooperation. Shared river basins demand shared infrastructure; cross-border learning can fast-track water and sanitation access and disaster resilience.

The Africa Water Vision 2063 and Policy is taking shape, building on lessons from our efforts to actualise the Africa Water Vision 2025 (AWV2025). Its success hinges not on grand declarations alone, but on practical steps: integrating water into national development plans, empowering basin organisations, and prioritising the vulnerable.

This report is more than a scorecard – it is a call for solidarity.

By investing in water, we invest in Africa's stability, prosperity, and dignity. Let us move forward with urgency, guided not by what separates us, but by the shared future we seek: an Africa where every child drinks safely; every community thrives; and every nation harnesses water as a force for unity.

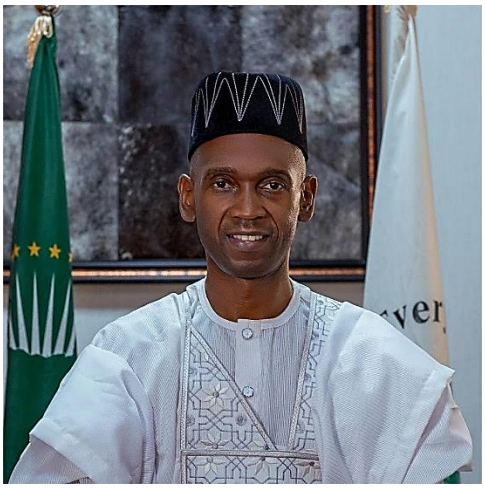


Executive Summary

Nyambe Harsen Nyambe

Director for Sustainable Environment and the Blue Economy

African Union Commission



Rashid Mbaziira

Executive Secretary

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Africa's water journey: building on progress and charting a resilient future

The report of the Commission on implementing the July 2008 Sharm El Sheikh Declaration (Assembly/AU/Decl.1 (XI)) captures Africa's progress towards water and sanitation goals under the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments (2008), Africa Water Vision 2025 (AWV2025), and Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG-6). This 2024 edition of the report focuses on Africa's 25-year efforts to actualise the vision of:

> [an] *"Africa where there is an equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socio-economic development, regional cooperation and the environment."*

Contributions from 45 Member States of the African Union show measurable progress, the analysis of which draws critical lessons to inform the transition to the Africa Water Vision 2063 and Policy.

Progress amid challenges

Member States have reported tangible results that demonstrate the impact of targeted investment and governance reforms.

Eleven countries – including Egypt, Botswana, and Uganda – are on-track to achieve universal access to safe drinking water by 2030.

Nine Member States have met or exceeded irrigation development targets, unlocking agricultural potential. Iinfrastructure investments are seeing results – Ghana, Kenya, and Namibia have developed more than 30% of their irrigation potential to bolster food security.

Governance reforms are gaining traction, with continent-wide Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) implementation reaching 54%, and 15 countries strengthening institutional coordination.

Malawi reduced untreated wastewater by 80%, while Rwanda, Tunisia, and South Africa have virtually eliminated open defecation.

Critical gaps requiring urgent action

Despite progress, significant hurdles remain:

1. **Financing shortfalls threaten sustainability**: only three countries – Senegal, Togo, Zimbabwe – met the 0.5% GDP allocation for sanitation and hygiene. The overall average of the percent of national budgets allocated to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene is 2.9%, which is far below the 5% target. Overreliance on external aid – reported at 84.3%, well above the 25% target for sector financing – risks long-term resilience.
2. **Equitable access lags behind**: services to deliver safely managed drinking water are accessible to only 48.5% of the population, and open defecation persists at 14.5% continent-wide. Wastewater treatment remains largely unmonitored, with just one country, Malawi, reporting comprehensive data.
3. **Climate vulnerability is acute**: data gaps in adaptation planning – only 10 countries reporting – hinder proactive responses, especially to reduce direct economic losses from water-related disasters in relation to national GDP.
4. Data scarcity impedes progress: general insufficiency of information on key parameters for analysis under the themes of water infrastructure for growth (theme 3); managing and protecting water resources (theme 4); and climate change and disaster risk management (theme 5). This constrains evidence-based decision-making.

Practical pathways forward

Building on the lessons learnt from the AWV2025, we propose focused interventions for the Africa Water Vision 2063 and Policy:

Mobilise domestic resources: elevate the profile of water and sanitation in national development plans; institutionalise innovative financing mechanism – green bonds, blended finance, public-private partnerships; and reduce aid dependency.

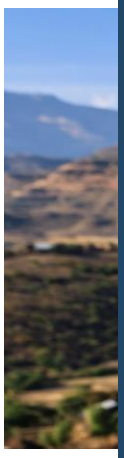
Close the sanitation gap: scale-up community-led solutions to end open defecation; align policies with the Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines; and invest in faecal waste management.

Harness digital transformation: expand tools like remote sensing for real-time water accounting; climate risk forecasting; and infrastructure planning.

Foster peer learning: create regional platforms for sharing best practices – like Senegal's pro-poor tariff models or Botswana's wastewater treatment innovations.

Embed water in climate resilience: mainstream water security in National Adaptation Plans and leverage climate funds for basin-level interventions.

Africa's water challenges are profound but not insurmountable. By consolidating the reported success; embracing innovation; and uniting behind a shared vision, we can assure a future where water security and safe sanitation are a foundation for health, dignity, and prosperity for all in Africa.



SECTION 1
MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS REPORT

About this report

The information presented in this report is based on the data provided by 45[1,2] Member States in Africa. It is presented in 7 themes:

Theme 1: Financing

Theme 2: Water supply, sanitation, hygiene and wastewater

Theme 3: Water infrastructure for growth

Theme 4: Managing and protecting water resources

Theme 5: Climate change and disaster risk management

Theme 6: Governance and institutions

Theme 7: Information management and capacity development.

The analysis of reported data is presented with the context of highlighting if Member States are on-track to achieve the targets. The model used for the analysis is a formula for calculating the time required to reach a target level of output (Y*) given an initial output level (Y_{Lst}), the latest year in which data is available (t_{Lst}), and the average rate of growth (r-bar). The approach follows the lead of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Nation Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) joint study.[3]

The methodology used in this report does not involve normalising data; rather it involves direct use of data for estimating the exact year of attaining the target of an indicator if the growth rate continues. Two different estimation procedures or models are used depending on whether an indicator is decreasing or increasing.

[1] The 45 Member States are: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principes, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, The Gambia, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

[2] Algeria participated for the first time in the 2024 reporting cycle. Data was provided in the African Water and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO) platform; however, no baseline data was established to conduct the analysis. Therefore, this information is not incorporated in this report.

[3] United National Development Programme, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Asian Development Bank. 2007. The Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2007. Bangkok and Manila. https://www.unescap.org/resources/asia-pacific-regional-mdg-report-2007-mdg-progress-asia-and-pacific

For decreasing indicators	For increasing indicators
$t^* = t_{Lst} + \{LOG(Y^*/Y_{Lst})\} / \{LOG(1+r_{-bar})$	$t^* = t_{Lst} + \{Y^* - Y_{Lst}\} / q_{-bar}$

The inputs required for the model are:

i. t* is the year by which a country is expected to reach its target (AWV2025, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene (2015) (Ngor Declaration) etc.) if the trend continued
ii. t_{Lst} is the last year with data available
iii. Y* is the target value of the indicator
iv. Y_{Lst} is the latest value available
v. r_{-bar} is the average rate of growth
vi. q_{-bar} is the average unit increase per period between t_{Fst} and $t_{Lst.}$

Additional information on the model is available in the technical note (Annex 1).

Based on the rate of progress between the baseline year and the reporting year, and factoring in the benchmark for the reporting year, an estimate is provided on the year a Member State is expected to achieve a given target.

For each theme, the results of the analysis are grouped into four categories namely:

i. **Early achiever:** when the target is met ahead of the target year. In essence, before 2025 for the AWV2025; before 2030 for the SDG-related targets
ii. **On-track:** when the estimated year of meeting the target is equal to or less than the target year, which is 2030 for SDGs; 2025 for AWV2025
iii. **Off-track:** if the projected year of achieving a given target is beyond the target year.
iv. **Progress indeterminate:** if:
    a. Member States' information not accessed
    b. baseline is yet to be established.

In addition, maps and country scorecards (Annex 5) show the status of each country's progress on each indicator. The maps show the progress of each Member State as of the current campaign. A summary of key messages and synthesis for each indicator are also provided.

This report is organised into 2 sections:

i. Section 1 presents the analysis and trends emerging from the information collected from the 45 Member States
ii. Section 2 presents conclusions and recommendations.

The report also contains annexes comprising a technical note and tables of key data.

SECTION 1

MEMBER STATES' PROGRESS REPORT

This section presents the progress reported by Member States in Africa's pursuit of the targets in the AWV2025; the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration; the Ngor Declaration; SDG-6 and other continent-wide commitments

1 THEME 1
Financing

1.1 Key findings

The takeaways from the analysis of the information provided by the Member States that reported on this theme are:

1. Only three Member States – Togo, Zimbabwe and Senegal – that provided information allocated at least 0.5% of their GDP to sanitation and hygiene in 2022.[4] This is consistent with the target[5] in the Ngor Declaration, which requires Member States to have reached this threshold by 2020. With only three Member States having achieved this key financing target, the implications are dire for related goals on human and environmental health to accelerate socio-economic growth.
2. Seventeen Member States that provided information allocated an average of 2.9% of their national budgets to water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH). The target – agreed at PANAFCON-1 – was to by 2020 institutionalised the allocation of 5% of national budgets to water and sanitation.[6] This commitment was only achieved by Namibia (6.1%), Senegal (10.4%), Togo (12.06%), and Zimbabwe (9.5%).
3. Official Development Assistance (ODA) accounts for an average of 84.3% of WASH financing[7] in the 17 Member States that provided information, which is far higher that the target of 25%[8] expected to be attained by 2030 to ensure sustainability of the sector's financing.
4. Financial contributions from non-governmental sources, reported by 14 Member States, account for 12.4% of WASH, while private sector contributions to financing WASH is at 11.5% – both are below the sustainability target of a minimum of 30%[9] by 2025.
5. On average, only 21 Member States provided 75% or more of the information required for the analysis under this theme. This highlights the need to improve monitoring mechanisms for sector financing, and all the themes of the African Water Sector and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO) system.

[4] For the 2024 report, the cut-off date for the data and information used for analysis was 31 December 2022.

[5] T-1.1a: By 2020, allocate at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene.

[6] Outcomes and recommendations of the 1st Pan-African Implementation and Partnership Conference on Water (PANAFCON-1): https://repository.uneca.org/handle/10855/14953

[7] Based on the analysis of information provided by 15 Member States.

[8] T-1.1c: By 2030, establish sustainable financing systems for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene with not more than 25% of the national budget for the sector coming from Official Development Assistance.

[9] T-1.4: By 2025, expand non-governmental financing to cover at least 30% of water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies.

THEME 1
Financing

3 Member States allocated at least **0.5% of their GDP** to sanitation and hygiene in 2022

5 Member States allocated an average of **5% of their national budgets** to water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

17 Member States allocated an average of **2.9% of their national budgets** to water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH)

Official Development Assistance (ODA) accounts for an average of

84.3%

of WASH financing

far higher that the target 25%

12.4%

of WASH financing is from **non-governmental sources**

11.5%

of WASH financing is from **private sector contributions**

21 Member States provided **≥75% of the information required for the analysis**

below that the sustainability target 30%

1.2 Introduction

The financing elements of the continent-wide policy initiatives that comprise the enabling environment for pursuing water and sanitation goals in Africa include:

- AWV2025
- the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments for Accelerating the achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa (2008)
- eThekwini Declaration (2008)
- Ngor Declaration (2015)
- 2008 Ministerial Declaration on Accelerating Water Security for Africa's Socio-Economic Development
- Pan-Africa implementation and partnership conference on water (PANAFCON-1) in 2003 for prioritising transboundary water cooperation to enhance water security
- 2004 Sirte Declaration on the challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Water in Africa at the AU Extraordinary Summit on Agriculture and Water.

The Africa Water Vision 2025 (AWV2025), which set the targets summarised as follows:

Table 1
Summary of Africa Water Vision 2025 targets

Actions		Targets for 2025
1.	**Financing**	
1.1	Sustainable financing for information generation and management	• Implemented in 90% of reporting Member States • Implemented in three established river/lake/aquifer basins
1.2	Integrated Financial Resource Management	• Capacity building completed in 100% of reporting Member States • Partnerships for strategic assistance formed in 60% of reporting Member States
1.3	Pricing and full cost recovery of water investments	• Implementation in 100% of reporting Member States • There should be increasing participation of the private sector in water and sanitation financing • The financing required for urgent water needs should be secured from national and international measures
2.	**Proportion of people without access**	
2.1	To safe and adequate water supply	Reduce by 95%
2.2	To safe and adequate sanitation	Reduce by 95%
3.	**Water for achieving food security**	
3.1	Water productivity of rain-fed agriculture and irrigation	Increase by 60%
3.2	Size of irrigated area	Increase by 100%
4.	**Development of water for agriculture, hydropower, industry, tourism & transportation at national level**	Increase by 25%
5.	**Conservation and restoration of environment, in biodiversity, and life-supporting ecosystems**	
5.1	Allocation of sufficient water for environmental sustainability	Implemented in 100% of river basins
5.2	Conserving and restoring watershed ecosystem	

1. In the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments for Accelerating the achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa 2008, the HoSG of the African Union Member States undertook to:
    a. **significantly increase** domestic financial resources allocated for implementing national and regional water and sanitation development activities and [tasked] ministers of water and finance to develop appropriate investment plans – commitment (i)
    b. **develop** local financial instruments and markets for investments in the water and sanitation sectors – commitment (j)
    c. **mobilise** increased donor and other financing for the water and sanitation initiatives – commitment (k)
    d. **strengthen** partnerships at all levels in our countries and … promote public–private partnerships with the view to fast tracking actions – commitment (p).

2. In the eThekwini Declaration (2008) to:
    a. **establish** specific public sector budget allocations for sanitation and hygiene programs, with an aspiration to allocate a minimum of 0.5% of GDP – commitment (6)
    b. **increase** the profile of sanitation and hygiene in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers and other relevant strategy-related processes – commitment (4)
    c. **develop** and implement sanitation information, monitoring systems and tools to track progress at local and national levels – commitment (8)
    d. **call on** development banks, external support agencies and the private sector to increase their support and provide financial and technical assistance for sanitation and hygiene promotion – commitment in section titled “We further call on”
    e. **improve** aid coordination in Africa related to sanitation and hygiene efforts – commitment in section titled “We further call on”
    f. **use** effective and sustainable approaches, which implicitly include sustainable financing mechanisms – commitment (7).

3. The Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene 2015 agreed to:
    a. **establish** and track sanitation and hygiene budget lines in national budgets that consistently increase annually to reach a minimum of 0.5% GDP by 2020 – commitment (3)
    b. **mobilise** support and resources at the highest political level for sanitation and hygiene to disproportionately prioritise sanitation and hygiene in national development plans – commitment (2)
    c. **enable** and engage the private sector in developing innovative sanitation and hygiene products and services, especially for the marginalised and unserved – commitment (8)
    d. **develop** and fund strategies to bridge the sanitation and hygiene human resource capacity gap at all levels – commitment (5)
    e. **call on** AMCOW to prioritise and facilitate adequate resources for sanitation and hygiene by mobilising dedicated, substantive new sources of financing – from the “”We further call on” section
    f. **call on** development banks, donors and partners to increase their support to government led efforts for universal access to sanitation and hygiene and to match this financial support with responsible and accountable engagement –from the “We further call on” section.

4. The 2008 Ministerial Declaration on Accelerating Water Security for Africa’s Socio-Economic Development:
    a. prioritise and increase water and sanitation expenditures in national budgets – commitment (8b)
    b. increase, systematically, resources allocated to local governments for the implementation of water and sanitation projects – commitment (8b)
    c. mobilise financial and technical resources, from the public and private sectors and users, for water and sanitation infrastructure – commitment (8b)
    d. strengthen the case for water use and sanitation infrastructure in national development plans and public expenditure – commitment (8c)

e. direct an increasing proportion of multilateral finance into infrastructure – commitment (8c)

f. direct more financial resources to local governments for water-use infrastructure delivery – commitment (8c)

g. appeal to the international community to meet their commitments to increase investment for water resources development – commitment (9)

h. request the AU HoSG prioritise and increase the allocation of resources to water and sanitation in national budgets through national plans – commitment (10f)

i. call on the G8 to honour their commitments and assist in mobilising substantial resources for the African Water Facility – commitment (11d).

5. The Pan-Africa implementation and partnership conference on water (PANAFCON-1 in 2003 called for prioritising transboundary water cooperation to enhance water security. Other key outcomes were to:

   a. **establish** the African Water Facility with targeted funding of over $600 million for medium-term projects on water and sanitation – commitment (b)

   b. **allocate** at least 5% of national budgets for water and sanitation within five years – commitment (e)

   c. **increase** billing and revenue collection, and ensure that institutions under ministries cover the costs of water services rendered – commitment (e)

   d. **enlist** support from donor countries for incremental funding for services benefiting local communities – commitment (e)

   e. **promote** decentralisation policies aimed at leveraging local private capital, supporting local governments, and being responsive to local needs – commitment (e)

   f. **undertake** comprehensive reviews of policy and regulatory frameworks prior to expansion of privatisation of water and sanitation services – commitment (e)

   g. **Develop** comprehensive systems for valuing and allocating water resources, taking into account economic, social and environmental values – commitment (g).

6. In 2004, the Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development in Agriculture and Water in Africa at the AU Extraordinary Summit on Agriculture and Water called for strengthening institutional and human capacity in the water sector. It also called to:

   a. **expedite** the implementation of New Partnership For Africa's Development (NEPAD programs in agriculture and water, and the Maputo Declaration commitment to allocate 10% of national budgets to boost agricultural production – commitment (23)

   b. **adopt** the African Water Facility and acknowledge the AWV2025 for comprehensive integrated development of the water sector – commitment (12)

   c. **expedite** action on establishing the African Investment Bank to ensure financing of development projects in agriculture and water – commitment (21)

   d. **mandate** the AU Commission Chairperson to undertake a feasibility study for the expeditious establishment of an African Agricultural Development Fund – commitment (22)

   e. **develop** a common and coherent policy framework for public–private cooperation to attract increased private capital into the agriculture and water sectors – commitment (18)

   f. **promote** intra-African trade in agricultural and fishery products and explore new methods to settle payments for trade – commitment (14)

   g. **develop** clear strategies for export-oriented industries and promote regional cooperation in establishing industries required by agricultural development programs — commitment (15)

   h. **further** develop infrastructure, particularly in energy, transport, roads, communication and information, communications and technology to increase productivity and promote local and foreign investments – commitment (16)

   i. **ensure** coordination of African positions at World Trade Organization (WTO) and other international trade negotiations to secure better terms of trade – commitment (17)

   j. **expedite** the establishment of the African Common Market for agricultural products – commitment (13).

1.3 Sector financing targets and reported progress

The water and sanitation sector targets used to track Member States' progress to achieve the commitments outlined are shown in Table 2.

Table 2
Water and sanitation sector financing targets

	Target
T-1.1a	By 2020, allocate at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene.
T-1.1b	By 2020, allocate at least 5% of national budget for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene (former T-6.1b).
T-1.1c	By 2030, establish sustainable financing systems for water supply, sanitation and hygiene with not more than 25% of the national budget for the sector coming from Official Development Assistance (former T-6.1c).
T-1.2	By 2030, implement water supply and wastewater tariffs that address cross-subsidies and the needs of the poor (90–100%) (former T-6.2).
T-1.3	By 2030, implement financing for water resources development and management (90–100%) (formerly T-6.3).
T-1.4:	By 2025, expand non-governmental financing to cover at least 30% of water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies (former T-6.4).

The targets outlined in Table 2 represent the specific sector financing goals that each Member State has committed to achieving, including the allocation of 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene by 2020, and a reduction in reliance on ODA to below 25% by 2030. These targets serve as a benchmark for assessing the progress of each Member State across various dimensions of water and sanitation sector financing.

Table 3 shows the overall progress of Member States on targets relevant to the agreed sector financing. The heatmap shows the performance of each Member State across all six targets, by providing a clear categorisation of whether they are on-track or off-track in meeting the thematic goals. The performance index displayed in

is derived from an assessment of each Member State's status against the targets in Table 2, offering a holistic view of the progress made towards achieving sustainable water and sanitation financing across the continent.

Table 3
Heat map of reported progress against financing theme targets

Member State	T-1.1a: By 2020, allocate at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene	T-1.1b: By 2020, allocate at least 5% of national budget for water supply, sanitation and hygiene	T-1.1c: By 2030, establish sustainable financing systems for water supply, sanitation and hygiene with not more than 25% of the national budget for the sector coming from Official Development Assistance	T-1.2: By 2030, implement water supply and wastewater tariffs that address cross-subsidy and the needs of the poor (90–100%)	T-1.3: By 2030, implement financing for water resources development and management (90–100%)	T-1.4: By 2025, expand non-governmental financing to cover at least 30% of water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies
Angola						
Benin					Early achiever	
Botswana				Early achiever	Early achiever	
Burkina Faso	Off-track	Off-track		Off-track	On-track	
Cameroon	Off-track				Off-track	
Central African Republic	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track
Chad					Off-track	
Comoros						
Côte d'Ivoire	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Early achiever	Off-track
Djibouti	Off-track					
Republic of the Congo	On-track	On-track	Off-track	Off-track	On-track	Off-track
Egypt				Early achiever	Off-track	
Eswatini	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Early achiever	Off-track	Off-track
Gabon				Off-track	Off-track	
The Gambia						
Ghana				Early achiever		
Guinea				Early achiever		
Guinea Bisau						
Kenya	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	On-track	Off-track
Lesotho						
Liberia		Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track
Libya						
Madagascar	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track		Off-track	Off-track
Malawi				Off-track	Off-track	
Mali					Off-track	
Mauritania	Off-track	On-track	Off-track		Off-track	Off-track
Mozambique				Off-track		
Namibia		Early achiever	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track
Niger	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	On-track	Off-track
Nigeria	On-track		Early achiever	Off-track	Off-track	Early achiever
Rwanda	Off-track	Off-track		Off-track		
Sao Tome and Principes					Off-track	
Senegal	Early achiever	Early achiever	Early achiever	Early achiever	Off-track	Off-track
Seychelles					Off-track	
Sierra Leone	Off-track	On-track	Off-track	Off-track		Off-track
Somalia						
South Africa	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track	On-track	Off-track
South Sudan						
Sudan					Off-track	
Tanzania	Off-track	Off-track	On-track	Off-track	Off-track	Off-track
Togo	Early achiever	Early achiever	Early achiever	Early achiever	Off-track	Off-track
Tunisia	On-track	On-track	On-track	Off-track	Off-track	Early achiever
Uganda				On-track	Off-track	
Zambia				Early achiever		
Zimbabwe	Early achiever	Early achiever	Early achiever	Early achiever	Early achiever	Off-track

Legend: Early achiever; Off-track; On-track; Information not accessed

1.3.1 Percentage of GDP allocated and disbursed to sanitation and hygiene

While the expectation was that by 2020 Member States would have consistently increased and maintained allocations to the sanitation and hygiene sub-sectors to 0.5% of GDP, the information provided indicates that:

i. the target was achieved by Togo, Zimbabwe, and Senegal

ii. in 2022, which is the data cut-off for this report, indicates that across all countries, 0.25% of GDP was allocated to sanitation and hygiene (see Table 5)

iii. the actual disbursements, however, were 0.11% of GDP, which makes the actual sub-sector funding gap even wider.

Table 4
Progress on GDP allocations to sanitation and hygiene

Indicator	I-1.1c: Percentage of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene I-1.1f: Percentage of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene
Target	T-1.1a: By 2020, allocate at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene[10]
Number of countries that reported	17
Achieved by 2020[11]	Togo (2019); Senegal (2019); Zimbabwe (2020),
Did not achieve target (as of 2022)[12]	Nigeria, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, , Eswatini, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
Progress indeterminate: information did not access and baseline yet to be established	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Mauritius, Morocco, Sudan.

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report

About this report

section.

[10] AMCOW 2008; Sharm El Sheikh 2008; Ngor Declaration 2015

[11] **Achieved by 2020**: This category includes countries that met the target of allocating at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene by the original deadline of 2020. These countries successfully fulfilled the commitment within the specified timeframe.

[12] **Did not achieve target (as of 2022)**: This category includes all countries that had not met the 0.5% GDP allocation target as of 2022. This encompasses countries at various levels of progress, from those close to the target to those far below it. The key point is that they did not meet the target by 2020, and still had not met it by 2022.

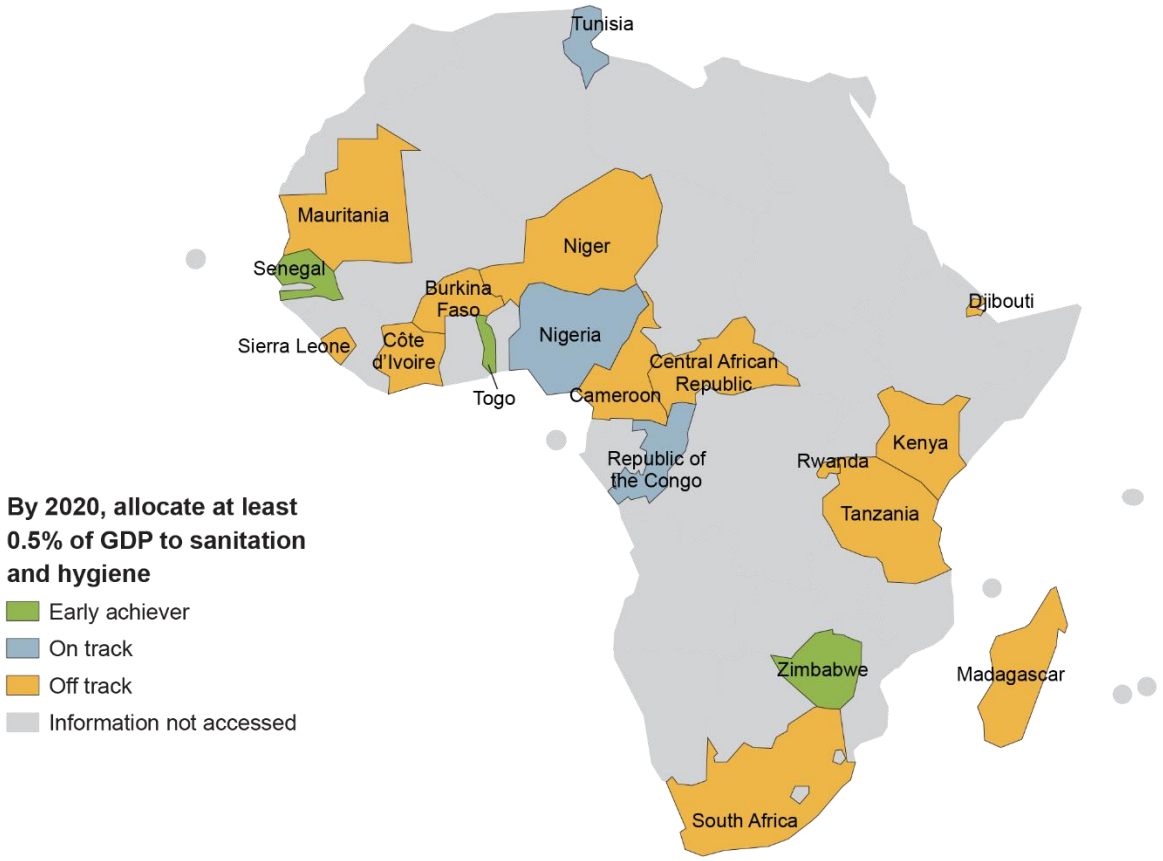


Figure 1
Progress on T-1.1a: By 2020, allocate at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene

The data shows a significant gap in the threshold determined as critical to have been achieved in 2020 for a realistic chance to meet water and sanitation goals in Africa. And given this is the sub-sector financing two years after the target year, it represents a key constraint to service delivery to match socio-economic development ambitions.

Table 5
Sanitation and hygiene financing in 2022

Member State	GDP in 2022 ($US m)	2022 budgetary allocation ($US m)	Disbursed ($US m)	Disbursed as % of allocation	Allocation as % of GDP	Disbursed as % of GDP
Burkina Faso	19,222.58	5.31	4.54	85.51	0.03	0.02
Cameroon	39,800.00	4.38	..	..	0.01	..
Central African Republic	2,521.82	0.89	0.75	84.94	0.04	0.03
Republic of the Congo	49.60	0.19	0.03	14.97	0.39	0.06
Côte d'Ivoire	61,438.95	117.35	96.46	82.20	0.19	0.16
Eswatini	4,673.70	0.07	0.07	100.00	0.00	0.00
Kenya	100,670.00	66.74	42.18	63.20	0.07	0.04
Madagascar	14,637.00	11.17	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00
Mauritania	7,790.00	2.30	3.40	147.80	0.03	0.04
Niger	12,757.00	8.65	10.59	122.42	0.07	0.08
Nigeria	429,743.08	1,185.23	1,185.23	100.00	0.28	0.28

Member State	GDP in 2022 ($US m)	2022 budgetary allocation ($US m)	Disbursed ($US m)	Disbursed as % of allocation	Allocation as % of GDP	Disbursed as % of GDP
Rwanda	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.02
Senegal	26,064.00	382.36	94.04	24.59	1.47	0.36
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	0.04	0.01
South Africa	335,442.00	262.65	202.27	77.01	0.08	0.06
Togo	7,444.22	69.83	47.26	67.69	0.94	0.63
Zimbabwe	18,050.00	298.01	..	..	1.65	..
Total/average	**1,117,673**	**2,782.37**	**1,258.85**	**45.24**	**0.25**	**0.11**

1.3.2 National budget allocated to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene

A key sector financing proposal adopted at PANAFCON-1 was for all Member States to allocate at least 5% of national budgets to WASH by 2020. Table 6 summarises the extent to which the target was achieved, while Table 7 provides information on budgetary allocations to the sector in 2022.

Table 6
Progress on the allocation of at least 5% of national budget for water supply, sanitation and hygiene by 2020

Indicator	I-1.2d: Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation, and hygiene
Target	T-1.1b: By 2020, allocate at least 5% of national budget for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene[13]
Number of countries that reported	17
Achieved by 2020	Namibia (2021); Senegal (2019); Togo (2019); Zimbabwe (2021)
Did not achieve target (as of 2022)	Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Tunisia, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Eswatini, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia
Progress indeterminate: information did not access and baseline yet to be established	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo , Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bisau, Lesotho, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principes, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Tunisia

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report
section.

[13] PANAFCON-1 2003; AMCOW 2008; Sharm El Sheikh 2008

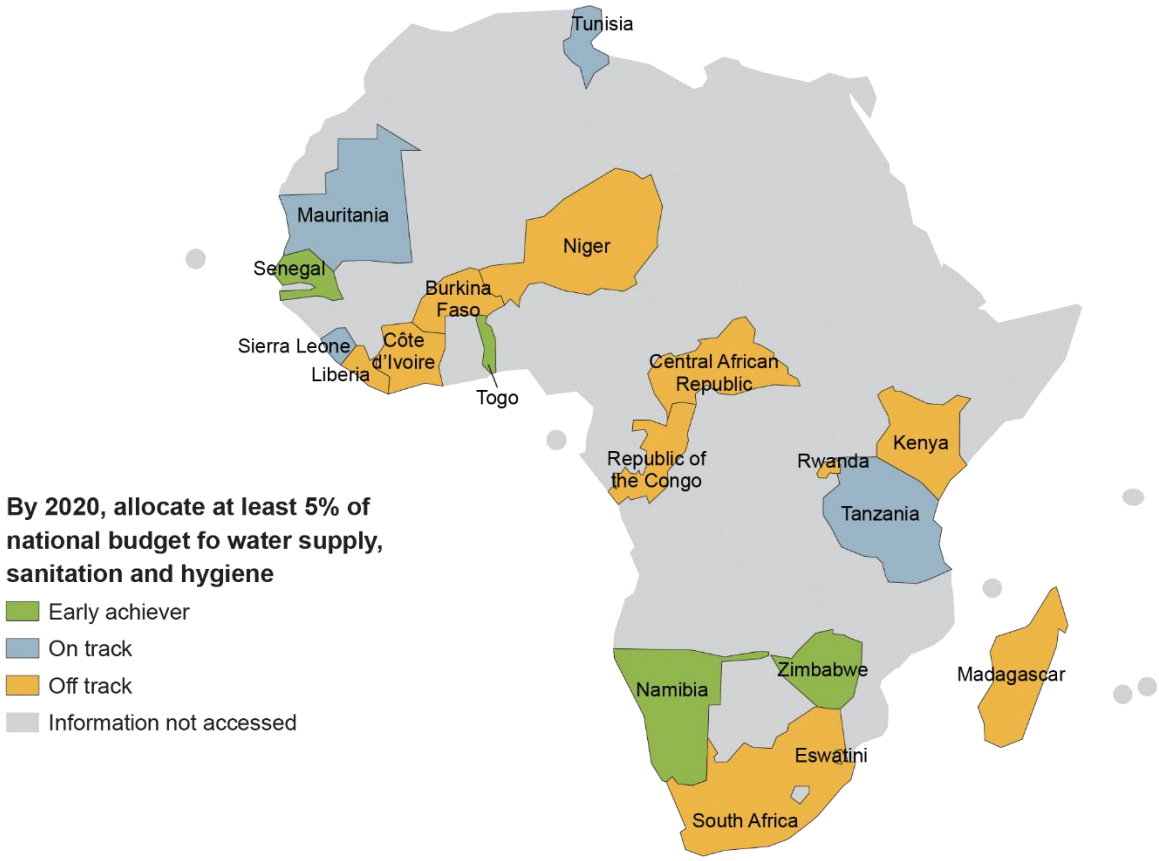


Figure 2
Progress on T-1.1b: By 2020, allocate at least 5% of national budget for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene

Table 7
Budgetary allocations to the WASH sub-sector in 2022

Member State	National budget in 2022 ($US m)	WASH sector budgetary allocation ($US m)				Disbursed ($US m)				Total Disbursed as % of total allocation	Total allocation as % of national budget
		Water supply	Sanitation	Hygiene	Total WASH Allocation	Water supply	Sanitation	Hygiene	Total WASH Disbursed		
Burkina Faso	3,853	25.81	5.19	0.11	31.11	20.23	4.44	0.09	24.76	79.59	0.81
Botswana	4,474.82	313.65	69.44	-	383.09	311.42	69.27	-	380.69	99.37	8.56
Cameroon	7,530	3.7	0.68		4.38		-	-	-	-	0.06
Central African Republic	534	5.03	0.59	0.29	5.91	5.03	0.5	0.25	5.78	97.8	1.11
Republic of the Congo	46,663	6	1.2	56.17	63.37	0.94	0.165	8.42	9.52	15.03	0.14
Côte d'Ivoire	16,448.53	165.65	137.68	1.3	304.63	130.04	112.93	1.3	244.27	80.19	1.85
Eswatini	1,516	2.5	0.07	0	2.57	2.5	0.07	-	2.57	100	0.17
Egypt	156,256	1128.4	5114	-	6242	1112.5	4852	-	5964.5	95.55	3.99
Kenya	25,444	404.02	71.58	1.17	476.77	384.68	45.4	0.6	430.68	90.33	1.87
Liberia	700	1.6	0.03	0.05	1.68	0.7	0.02	-	0.72	42.86	0.24
Madagascar	3,439	38.31	11.17	0	49.48	1.58	-	-	1.58	3.19	1.44
Malawi	2,628	81.56	9.84		91.4	-	-	-	-	-	3.48
Mauritania	2,000	48	2	0.3	50.3	25.8	3.2	0.2	29.2	58.05	2.52
Namibia	3,606	56	84.93	79.14	220.07	57	69	79	205	93.15	6.1
Niger	3,655	66.82	7.86	0.79	75.47	81.48	9.59	1	92.02	122	2.06
Nigeria	35,571		10.4	93.7	104.1	-	-		-	-	0.29
Senegal	6,000	143.86	111.73	55.63	311.22	93.17	81.8	47.58	222.55	71.51	5.19
South Africa	177,000	893	251	77	1221	352	213	40	605	49.55	0.69
Togo	775	23.63	41.92	27.91	93.46	19.73	19.36	27.91	67	71.69	12.06
Tunisia	17,455.45	131.37	84.63	-	216	97.27	83.22	-	180.49	83.56	1.24
Uganda	12,295	291.84	3.9		295.74	165.9	0.00054	0.00056	165.9	56.1	2.41
Zimbabwe	4,708	149			149	-	-	-	-	-	3.16
									Average	**61.56**	**1.94**

Table 8
Percentage of national budget allocation and disbursement to WASH

Member State	2022 budget allocation %	% allocation disbursed
Burkina Faso	0.81	79.61
Central African Republic	1.11	97.75
Republic of the Congo	1.36	15.04
Côte d'Ivoire	1.85	80.18
Eswatini	0.17	100.00
Kenya	1.19	142.27
Liberia	0.24	N/A
Madagascar	1.44	3.19
Mauritania	2.52	58.05
Namibia	6.10	N/A
Niger	2.06	121.99
Rwanda	1.46	49.58
Senegal	10.44	34.36
Sierra Leone	3.76	80.32
South Africa	0.69	49.51
Tanzania	4.52	
Zimbabwe	9.49	

Against this background of this information:

1. The commitment to allocate 5% of national budgets to WASH by 2020 was only achieved by Namibia, Senegal, Togo, and Zimbabwe.
2. In 2022, two years after the deadline, only Namibia's budgetary allocations (6.1%) met the minimum threshold as highlighted in Table 7.
3. The average allocation to the sub-sector was 1.94% (Table 7) of national budgets. This figure indicates that the majority of Member States are still far below the desired 5% target set for 2020.
4. Actual disbursements (Table 7) averaged **61.56%** of the total WASH budget allocation, which echoes the funding gap. In terms of budget allocations information indicated both decreasing and increasing allocations to the WASH sector as a percentage of the national budgets over the three years 2019, 2021 and 2022 as summarised in Table 9.

Table 9
WASH sector financing: 2019, 2021, and 2022

	Budgetary allocation to the WASH sectors as % of national budgets		
Member State	2019	2021	2022
Botswana		0.71	
Burkina Faso	0.47	0.81	
Cameroon		0.06	
Central African Republic		1.11	
Republic of the Congo			1.36
Côte d'Ivoire	2.52	1.96	1.85
Egypt	1.90	4	4.00
Gabon	0.39	1.03	1.02

Member State	Budgetary allocation to the WASH sectors as % of national budgets		
	2019	2021	2022
Kenya		1.74	1.19
Liberia		0.24	
Madagascar	1.44	1.44	
Malawi	0.09	3.98	3.48
Mali		2.21	
Mauritania		2.52	
Mozambique		0.00	
Namibia	9.11	6.10	
Niger	2.95	2.07	
Nigeria	3.75	6.66	
Rwanda	1.47		
Senegal	6.16	10.44	
Sierra Leone	3.76		
Somalia	4.26		
South Africa	3.60	7.30	0.69
Tanzania	2.53		4.52
Togo	8.04	12.06	
Tunisia	2.81		
Uganda	3.50	2.41	
Zimbabwe		9.49	0.65

Categorising countries by budget disbursement efficiency

Efficiency in budget disbursement is crucial to ensure that allocated funds translate into tangible improvements in WASH infrastructure and services. This categorisation highlights disparities in how effectively countries utilise allocated budgets. The categorisation in Table **10** provides insights into the efficiency levels across different countries.

Table 10
Efficiency categories based on disbursement rates

Average allocation % of national budget by efficiency category	Countries
Countries in Very High (≥90%)	Botswana, Central African Republic, Eswatini, Egypt, Gabon, Kenya, Namibia, Niger
Countries in High (70–89.9%)	Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia
Countries in Low (<50%)	Republic of the Congo, Liberia, Madagascar, South Africa
Countries in Moderate (50–69.9%)	Mauritania, Uganda
Countries in No disbursement (0%)	Cameroon, Malawi, Nigeria, Zimbabwe

1.3.3 Expenditure tracking and monitoring

To report on disbursed funds as percentage of GDP and budgetary allocations to sanitation and hygiene and WASH respectively: only 16 Member States out of the 45 have provided information on the targets. To report

on the actual disbursement – 9 Member states on GDP, and 10 on budgetary allocations. Hence, the need to address the challenge of getting more countries to report cannot be overemphasised.

The *2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report* provides information on the extent Member States track budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across government bodies on an annual basis, as illustrated in Figure 3.

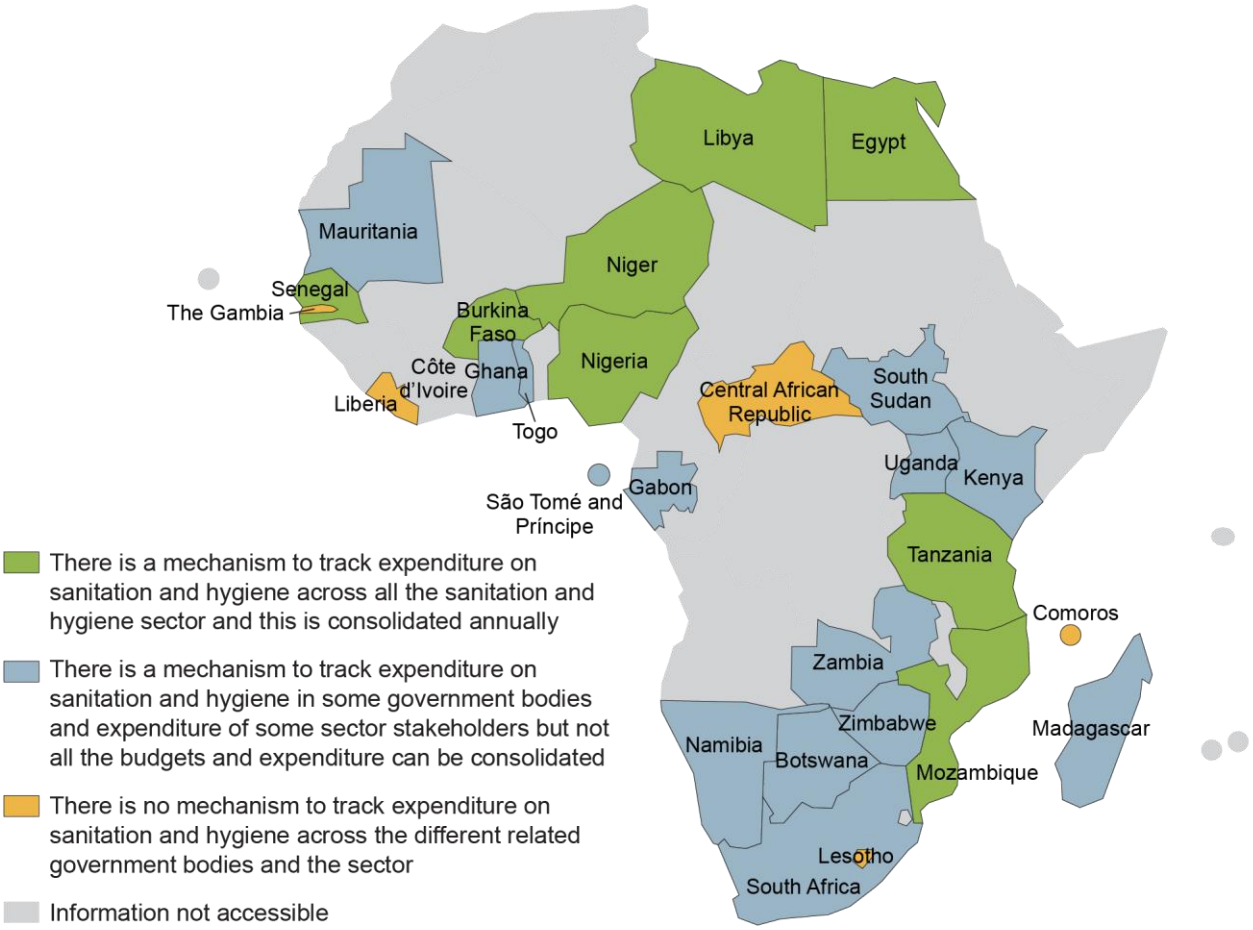


Figure 3
Tracking budgets and expenditure on sanitation and hygiene across government bodies annually
Source: 2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report

As shown in Figure 3, having a clear status of Members States' sanitation and hygiene expenditure tracking is challenging, with the nearly half (24) of Member States not providing information.

In 2023, of the 28 countries reporting for the for the *2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report*, only 8 Member States indicated expenditure tracking sanitation and hygiene sector. This implies less than 50% of the reporting countries track WASH-sector expenditure. Therefore, in addition to the lack of data by nearly half the Members States, more than half of those reporting lack expenditure tracking systems. The assessment of continent-wide level of sanitation and hygiene sector expenditure tracking mechanism cannot be conclusive.

1.3.4 Implementation of fair pricing strategies

This target measures how much public water utilities apply fair pricing strategies that support both the low-income category and the overall population. Specifically, it looked at:

1. Cross-subsidies: This is when higher-income users pay slightly more to help subsidise lower rates for low-income users.
2. Consideration for the needs of the poor: This involves implementing strategies to ensure that low-income households can access water and sanitation services at affordable rates.

The goal is to have water pricing that is both sustainable for the utility and is also accessible and affordable for all income levels. The objective is for public utilities to apply tariff structures that take into consideration cross-subsidies and the needs of the poor.

A total of 26 Member States submitted information on implementing water supply and wastewater tariffs that address cross-subsidies and the needs of the poor. A snapshot of 2022 is presented in Table 11.

Table 11
Proportion of the utility-served population benefiting from fair-pricing strategies of public water utilities

Member State	Proportion of population with tariff consideration	Population served by water utilities (in thousands)	Population served by water utilities that apply fair- pricing strategies (in thousands)	% of the utility-served population benefiting from fair pricing strategies (fair-pricing ratio)
Botswana	100	2,169	2,169	92%
Burkina Faso	35.52	16,031	6,694	28%
Central African Republic	64.94	1,759	1,142	21%
Côte d'Ivoire	100	7,851	7,851	30%
Egypt	100	100,852	100,852	100%
Eswatini	2.99	254	8	1%
Gabon	4.9	10,782	10,782	35%
Ghana	100	6,962	6,962	55%
Guinea	100	6,962	6,962	55%
Kenya	85.23	14,667	12,500	26%
Liberia	16.6	120	20	0.40%
Malawi	47.08			
Namibia	56.52	2,300	1,300	52%
Niger	84.24	11,499	9,687	43%
Nigeria	58.01	61,972	35,952	17%
Mozambique	47.51	19,115	9,081	29%
Rwanda	11.6			
Senegal	1.3	8,350	7,800	47%
Sierra Leone	55.13			
South Africa	93.38	53,553	26,151	44%
Tanzania	51.22	14,251	7,300	13%
Togo	45.15	5,386	2,432	31%
Tunisia	47.46	11,589	5,500	47%
Uganda	77.16	19,113	14,747	35%
Zambia	100	6,627	6,627	37%
Zimbabwe	100	13,061	4,008	31%
Total		**395,225**	**286,527**	
Average				**72%**

The target is for all public utilities to implement fair-pricing tariff structures and to make the benefits of such tariff systems universally accessible to the entire utility-served population by 2030. Progress towards this target is summarised in Table 12.

Table 12
Progress towards fair-pricing tariff structures

Indicator	I-1.4 The proportion of the utility-served population that obtains water and sanitation services from public water utilities that apply tariffs embracing cross-subsidies and considerations for needs of the poor.
Target	T-1.2 By 2030, implement water supply and wastewater tariffs that address cross-subsidy and the needs of the poor.[14]
Number of countries that reported	26
Early achiever	Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
On-track	Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Niger, South Africa, and Uganda
Off-track	Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Eswatini, Gabon, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Tanzania, Togo, and Tunisia
Progress indeterminate: information did not access and baseline yet to be established	Angola, Benin, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, and Togo

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report section.

The information received from 7 Members States (Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, Guinea, Zambia, and Zimbabwe) categorises them as early achievers of the target, reaching 100% of the proportion of population served by water utilities with tariff considerations before the target year 2030. Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Niger, South Africa, and Uganda are on-track to implement the desired tariff structures for the entirety of the serviced population by 2030. The average coverage among 26 Member States reporting on the indicator is 72% fair pricing strategies structure.

[14] AWV2025

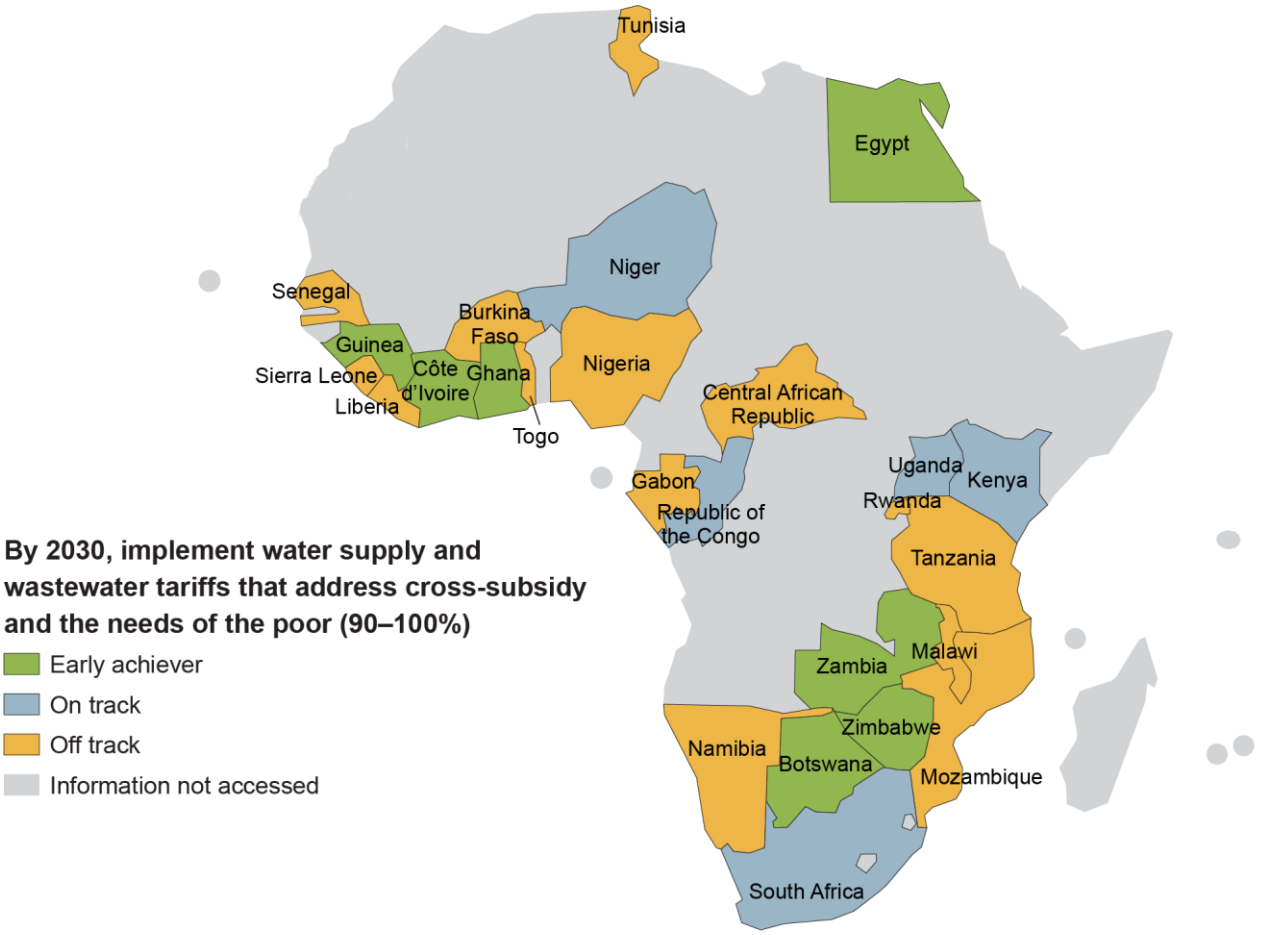


Figure 4
Progress on T-1.4 By 2030, implement water supply and wastewater tariffs that address cross-subsidy and the needs of the poor (90–100%)

1.3.5 Financing water resources development and management

Twenty-nine Member States provided data for this indicator with an average level of financing water resources development and management at 36.97%. The overall trend in the data indicates that most of the Member States are investing moderate to low amounts of funding in the development and management of water resources. While Tunisia with 100% indicated a very high degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management. Three Member States – Burkina Faso, Egypt, Nigeria – are investing a substantial amount of funding to develop and manage water resources with positive implications for improving water access and quality of service (ratings within the range of 60–70%).

The majority of Member States have ratings of 0–50%, indicating a need for increased investment in water resources development and management.

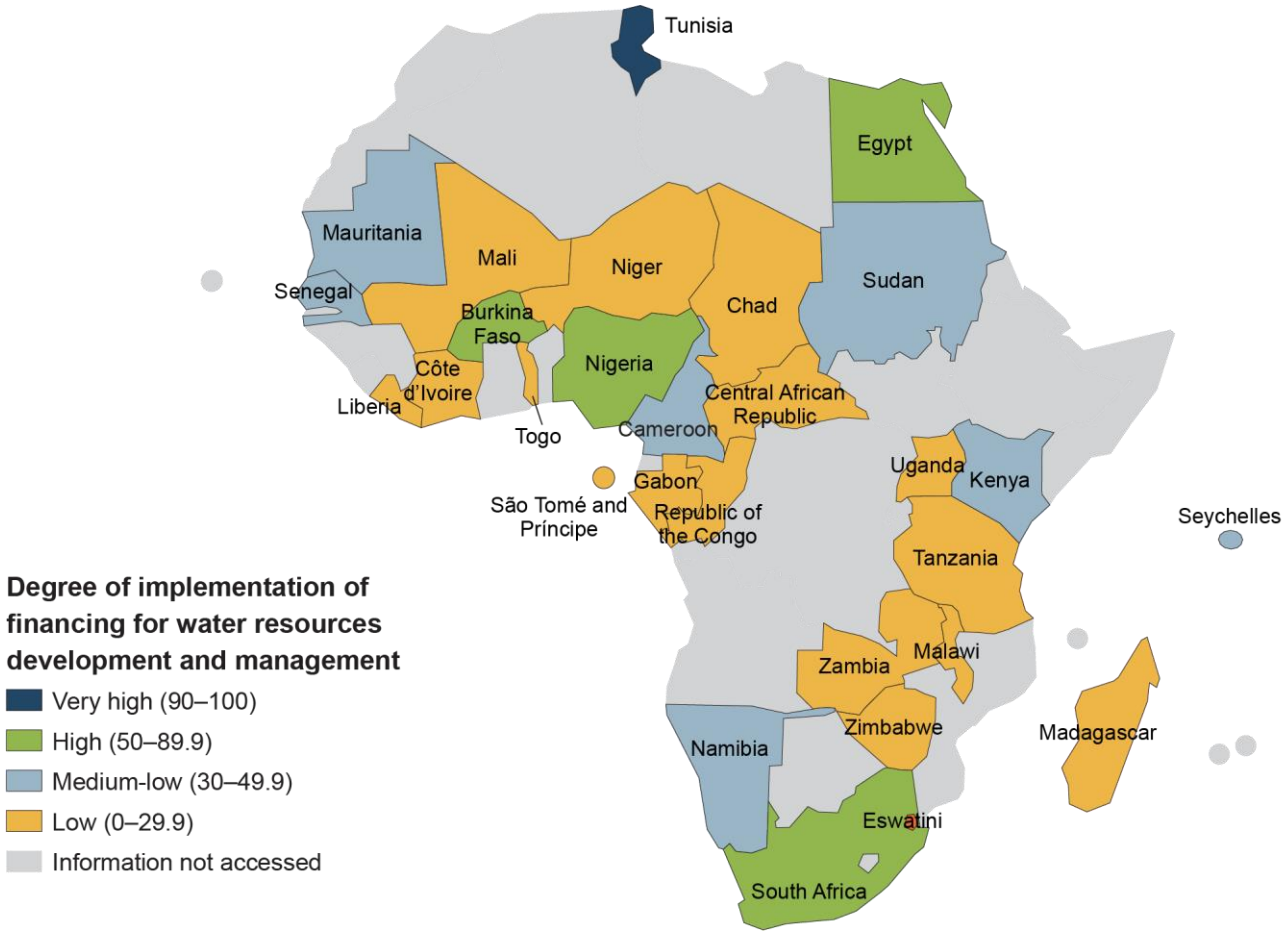


Figure 5
Progress on implementation of financing for water resources development and management

Legend

Progress measurement and interpretation	Range (%)	Interpretation
Very high	90–100	The Member State is investing a large amount of funding in the development and management of water resources, and that access and quality are likely to be greatly improved.
High	50–89.9	The Member State is investing a substantial amount of funding in developing and managing water resources, and that access and quality are likely to be improved.
Medium–low	30–49.9	The Member State is investing a moderate amount of funding in the development and management of water resources, but not enough to significantly improve water access and quality.
Low	0–29.9	The level of Member States' sector investment and funding for water resources development and management, as well as investments to improve water access and water quality is inadequate to register progress.

WASH financing targets to expand non-government financing to cover water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, and to establish sustainable financing systems for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene at the national budget progress is assessment is summarised in

Table **13**.

Table 13
Progress towards target of non-government financing of WASH

Indicator	I-1.6a: Percentage of water and sanitation sector budget that is financed from private sector for-profit corporations and businesses and is part of a government-coordinated spending plan (SDG-6a.1)	I-1.6c: Percentage of water and sanitation sector budget that is financed from non-governmental sources and is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	1-1.3: Percentage of total financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene that comes through Official Development Assistance
Target	T-1.4 By 2025, expand non-governmental financing to cover at least 30% of water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies[15]		T-1.1c: By 2030, establish sustainable financing systems for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene with not more than 25% of the national budget for the sector coming from Official Development Assistance
Number of countries that reported	14		15
Early achiever			Eswatini, Togo, Zimbabwe, Senegal
On-track	Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Niger and Tunisia		
Off-track	Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa, Togo and Uganda		Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia
Information not accessed	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bisau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principes, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.		Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Egypt, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, and Zambia

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report section.

[15] PANAFCON-2 2008; AMCOW 2008; Sharm El Sheikh, 2008

The target that non-governmental financing should cover at least 30% of water- and sanitation-related activities and program, by 2025, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies aims to reduce dependency on external aid and strengthen domestic financial systems for water and sanitation services.

This target shows the average non-governmental financing's contribution to water- and sanitation-related activities and programs in the 14 reporting Member States, is 12.46%, which is below the 30% target. Country-specific analysis reveals:

- Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Niger, and Tunisia are making progress toward achieving the target of 30% non-governmental financing by 2025. Their current financing levels indicate they are on the right path but still require additional efforts to meet the goal.
- Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Mozambique, Nigeria, South Africa, Togo, and Uganda are off-track to meet the 2025 target. Their non-governmental financing contributions remain significantly below the 30% threshold.

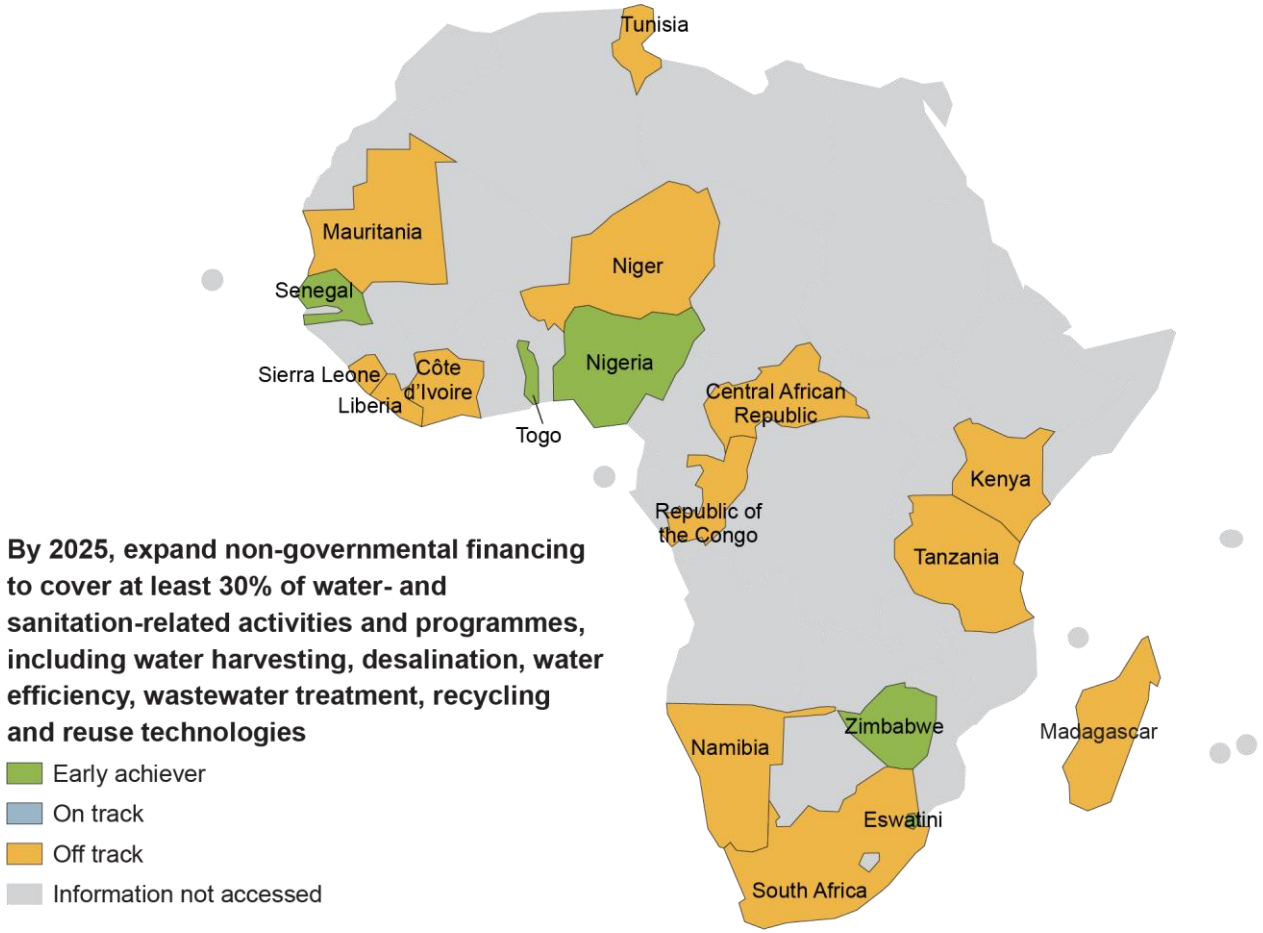


Figure 6
Progress on T-1.4: By 2025, expand non-governmental financing to cover at least 30% of water- and sanitation-related activities and programs, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling, and reuse technologies

The average ODA contribution to sustainable financing systems for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene in the 15 reporting Member States is 84.3%, well above the 25% target.

- Eswatini (21.82%), Senegal (16.1%), Togo (8.90%), and Zimbabwe (2.99%): have already met the target of reducing their reliance on ODA to below 25%.
- Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Kenya, Liberia, Madagascar, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Sierra Leone, and Tunisia: are off-track and remain dependent on ODA, far exceeding the 25% target.

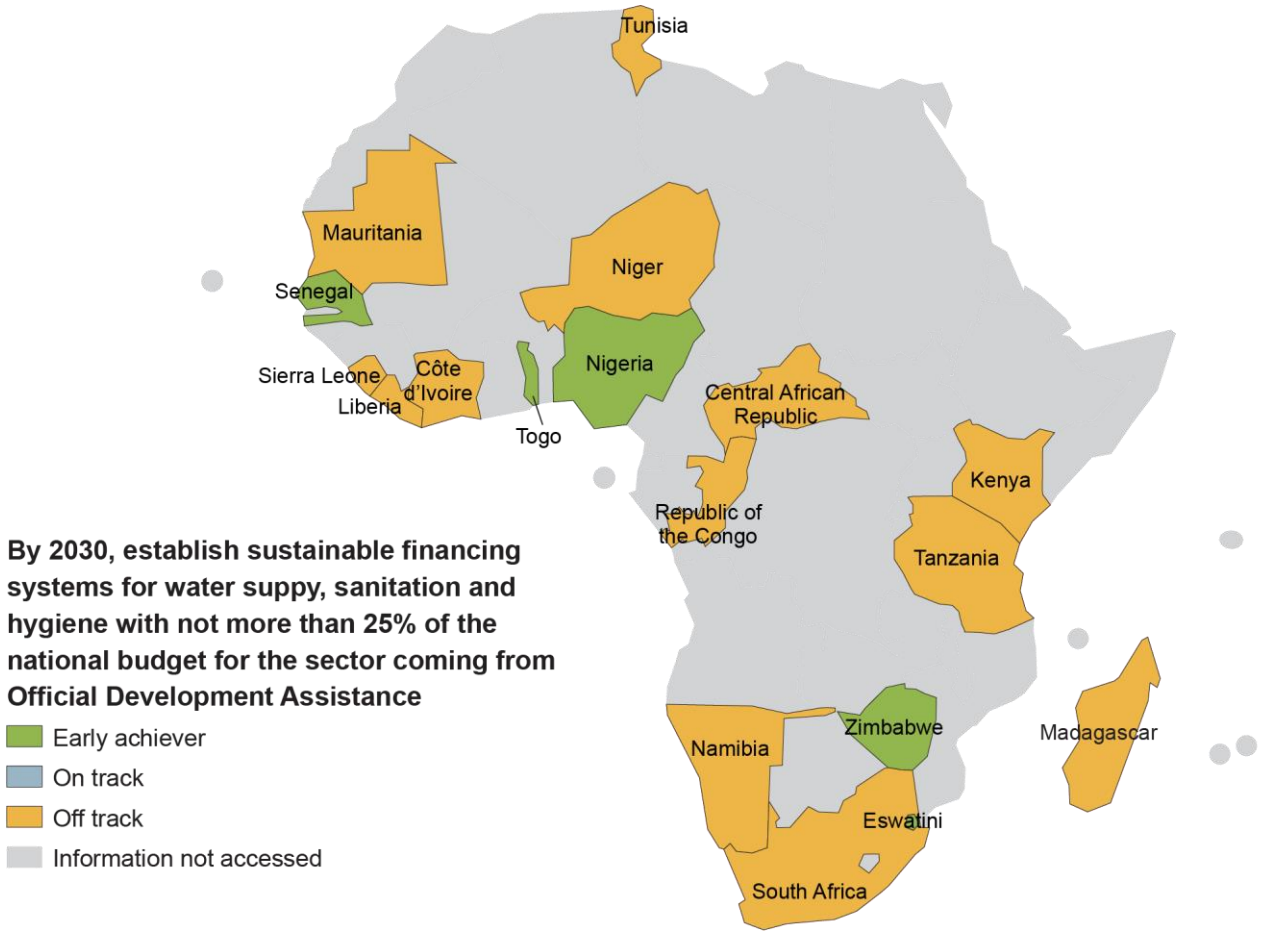


Figure 7
Progress on T-1.1c: By 2030, establish sustainable financing systems for water supply, sanitation, and hygiene with not more than 25% of the national budget for the sector coming from Official Development Assistance

1.4 Key recommendations

Africa's progress towards sustainable WASH financing faces several interconnected challenges that require coordinated action at national, regional, and continent-wide levels. To address these challenges and accelerate progress, the following key areas of intervention are proposed:

1. The Ngor Declaration commitment of allocating at least 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene by 2020 has passed its target date. As we are now in 2024, there is an opportunity to revisit and update this target to align with current realities and future aspirations. AMCOW Secretariat, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, could consider facilitating a dialogue to review progress made towards this target, assess its ongoing relevance, and potentially establish a new, time-bound commitment that reflects the current context and challenges in the WASH sector. This process could consider varied progress among Member States, with some having surpassed the original target while others continue to work towards it. The updated target could be designed to encourage continued progress and investment in sanitation and hygiene across the continent, while acknowledging the diverse economic situations and development priorities of different countries. Lessons learnt from the early achievers could be documented as best practices and used for direct peering learning for Member States who are off-track. This revised commitment could serve as a renewed rallying point for political will and resource mobilisation in the critical areas of sanitation and hygiene.
2. The variations in progress across Africa and the prevalence of data gaps suggest an opportunity for enhancing continent-wide data management in the water and sanitation sector. Accurate and comprehensive data could contribute to informed policymaking, effective resource allocation, and comprehensive progress tracking. To address this challenge, AMCOW and its partners should focus on strengthening national coordination platforms for coordinated and transparent information gathering and

documentation, providing tailored technical assistance to Member States, and supporting them in improving their WASH data/information management systems.

3. Member States with lower allocations might find value in exploring strategies to increase their investment in WASH. These strategies could include seeking additional funding from international partners, considering reallocation of domestic resources, or exploring innovative financing mechanisms. The experiences of countries that have shown changes in allocations, such as South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, and Niger, could offer valuable insights.
4. The potential of public–private partnerships in the water and sanitation sector could be further explored. AMCOW Secretariat, in collaboration with Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and national governments (ministers of finance), might consider supporting the establishment of public–private partners. This initiative could be enriched by facilitating regional workshops to share experiences and insights, particularly drawing from countries like Kenya that have engaged successfully with the private sector.
5. Diversifying the financing sources for the water and sanitation sector is crucial considering the "earthquake" shaking the traditional develop aid paradigm and its foreseeable impact on for progressing towards SDG-6 targets and drastic changes ODA relationships. This diversification must include immediate changes around GDP allocations, national budget commitments, and engagement with non-government and private sector investments. African Development Bank, African Union Commission (AUC), AMCOW, and United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA) should explore developing a continent-wide strategy to support transitions towards sustainable domestic financing models, considering the current average ODA contribution of 50.36%.
6. Given the wide disparities in progress across Member States, tailored, country-specific approaches are essential and must be developed by the Members States themselves. A peer-learning platform, potentially established with regional and global partners, could facilitate valuable knowledge exchange between Member States. This could be complemented by efforts to improve data collection, reporting, and monitoring systems across the continent.
7. Innovative financing mechanisms present opportunities for attracting more private sector and non-governmental investments. The concept of an "African WASH Innovation Hub" that supports and scales-up innovative financing models could be explored, with potential partnerships with International Finance Institutions and private sector actors. Such a hub could focus on strategies to increase both private sector contributions and overall non-government financing, which currently average 11.5% and 12.46% respectively.
8. Raising the profile of water and sanitation sector financing at the highest levels of government remains a valuable goal. AUC and AMCOW should continue to advocate the inclusion of water and sanitation financing as a permanent item on the agenda at African Union Heads of State summits. This approach could potentially enhance the sector's consideration in national development plans and budgets, with a view to building on the current average allocation of 2.73% of national budgets to WASH.
9. Enhanced regional cooperation offers opportunities for addressing shared challenges. AMCOW will collaborate with the Regional Economic Communities to develop region-specific water and sanitation financing strategies. Regional collaboration could include facilitating national water and sanitation financing dialogues to address shared challenges and opportunities, with a focus on implementing fair-pricing strategies and building on the current average of 66.54% coverage for fair-pricing strategies.

2 THEME 2
Water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and wastewater

2.1 Key findings

1. Only 48.54% of the population in reporting Member States are using safely managed drinking water services. Eleven Member States, including Botswana, Central African Republic, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Libya, Malawi, Senegal, Tanzania, Tunisia, and Uganda are on-track to meet the 2030 target of universal use, while 24 countries are off-track.
2. Progress on basic drinking water services shows promise but remains uneven. The average percentage of the population using basic drinking water services across reporting Member States is 71.5%. Fifteen Member States, including Benin, Eswatini, Gabon, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, São Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, and Tunisia are on-track to achieve universal use of basic drinking water services (>99%) by 2030. Twenty Member States are off-track in their progress towards universal use of basic drinking water services by 2030.
3. Member States' progress on delivery of basic sanitation services shows varied progress, with an average of 45% of the population using these services across reporting Member States. Only six countries – Botswana, Libya, Mali, Senegal, South Africa, and Zimbabwe – are on-track to meet the 2030 target of adequate and equitable sanitation for all by 2030.
4. Open defecation remains a pressing issue, with an average 14.52% of the population still practising open defecation across reporting Member States. Four Member States – Egypt, Libya, Seychelles, and Tunisia – report having likely achieved the target of less than 0.5% of the population practising open defecation.
5. Handwashing facilities with soap and water are available in only 44.5% of households across the reporting Member States. Four countries – Egypt (98.82%), Sao Tome and Principe (81.82%), South Africa (71.2%) and Tanzania (82.4%) – are on-track to meet the target by 2030, and 26 countries are off-track.
6. Significant data gaps persist, particularly in wastewater treatment, constraining comprehensive assessment of progress across the continent.

THEME 2

Water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and wastewater

48.5%

of the population in Member States are **using safely managed drinking water services**

11 Member States on-track to meet the 2030 target of universal use of safely managed drinking water services

71.5%

of the population in Member States are **using basic drinking water services**

15 Member States on-track to achieve universal use of basic drinking water services by 2030

45%

of the population in Member States are **using basic sanitation services**

6 Member States on-track to meet the 2030 target of adequate and equitable sanitation for all

14.5%

of the population in Member States are **practicing open defecation**

4 Member States likely achieved the target of <0.5% of the population practicing open defecation

44.5%

of the households in Member States have **handwashing facilities with soap and water**

4 Member States on-track to meet the 2030 target

Significant data gaps persist, particularly in wastewater treatment, constraining comprehensive assessment of progress across the continent

2.2 Introduction

The agreed targets to track Member States' progress on water supply, sanitation, hygiene and wastewater services provision are summarised in Table 14.

Table 14
Water supply, sanitation, hygiene and wastewater services provision targets

	Target
T-2.1:	By 2030, achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (SDG-6.1).
T-2.2a:	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (SDG-6.2).
T-2.2b:	By 2030, end open defecation.
T-2.6	By 2030, halve the proportion of untreated wastewater.

The heatmap in Table 15 provides a general overview of the progress reported by Member States against these targets.

Table 15
Progress against the target on water supply, sanitation, and hygiene

Member State	T-2.1: By 2030, achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (SDG-6.1)	T-2.2a: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (SDG-6.2)
Angola		
Benin		
Botswana		
Burkina Faso		
Cameroon		
Central African Republic		
Chad		
Comoros		
Côte d'Ivoire		
Djibouti		
Republic of the Congo		
Egypt		
Eswatini		
Gabon		
The Gambia		
Ghana		
Guinea		
Guinea Bisau		
Kenya		
Lesotho		
Liberia		
Libya		
Madagascar		
Malawi		

Member State	T-2.1: By 2030, achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (SDG-6.1)	T-2.2a: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations (SDG-6.2)
Mali		
Mauritania		
Mozambique		
Namibia		
Niger		
Nigeria		
Rwanda		
Sao Tome and Principes		
Senegal		
Seychelles		
Sierra Leone		
Somalia		
South Africa		
South Sudan		
Sudan		
Tanzania		
Togo		
Tunisia		
Uganda		
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

Legend: Early Achiever; Off Track; On Track; Information not accessed

2.3 Providing equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Information on providing equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030 was contributed by 43 members states.

Four Member States are reported as early achievers to meet the target. While twenty-two Member States indicated to be on-track to achieve the target by 2030 if continued at the current rate of progress: Benin, Botswana, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda. Seventeen Member States are categorised as off-track, meaning their current progress suggests they may not reach 100% coverage by 2030 without accelerated efforts.

Table 16
Reported progress towards achieving equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

Indicators	1-2.1d Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (rural)
	1-2.1e Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (urban)
	I-2.1f Percentage of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)
Target	T-2.1: By 2030, achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (SDG-6.1).
Number of Member States that reported	43
Early achievers	Comoros, Guinea, Namibia, Mozambique
On-track	Benin, Botswana, Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Malawi, Mauritania, Rwanda, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia and Uganda.
Off-track	Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, Djibouti, Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principe, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Togo, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
Progress indeterminate	Baseline yet to be established: Angola, Seychelles
	Information not accessed

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report

section.

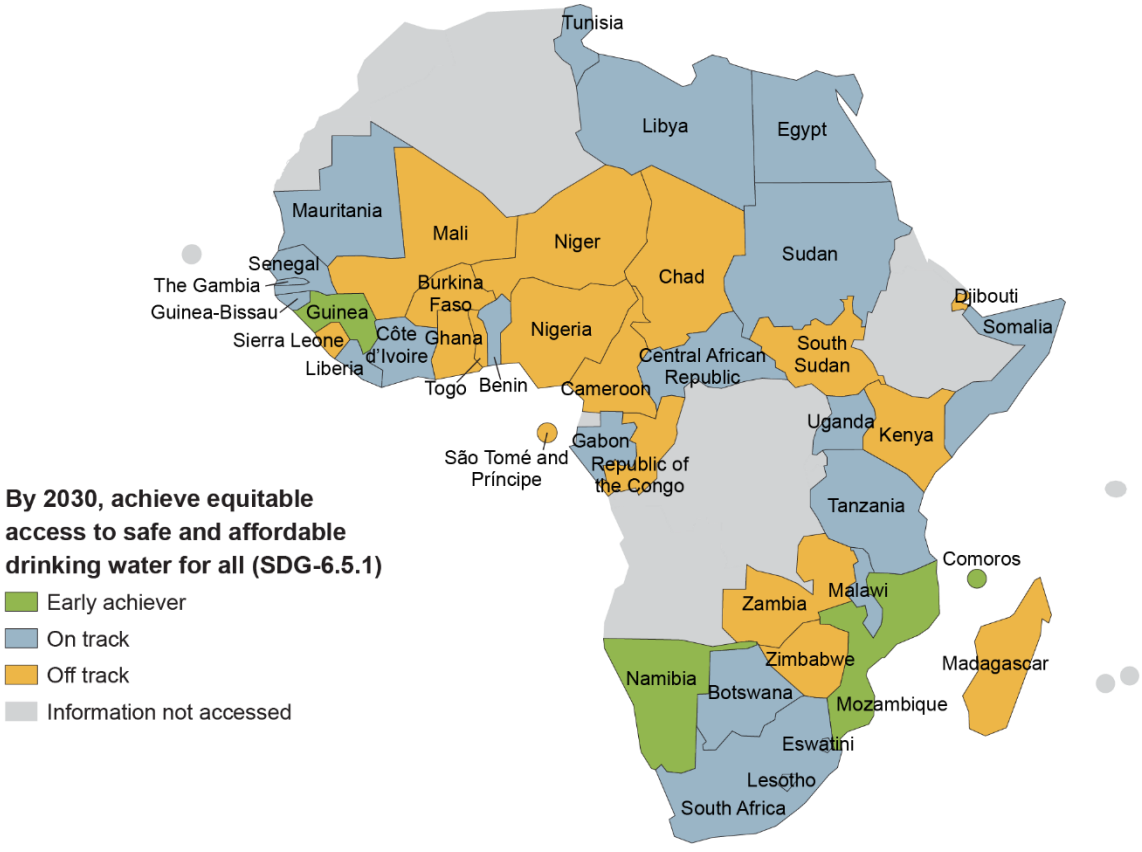


Figure 8
Progress on T-2.1: By 2030, achieve equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all (SDG-6.1)

2.4 Providing access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all

The progress towards achieving, by 2030 access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, paying special attention to the needs of girls and those in vulnerable situation is reported by 44 Member States. Of these Member States, only Mali is an early achiever while Botswana, Libya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zimbabwe indicated being on-track to meet the target while the remaining Member States are off-track to achieve the target by 2030.

Table 17
Progress towards access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all

Indicator	2.2a Percentage of population of population with access to basic sanitation services I-2.2f Percentage of population using safely managed sanitation services (total) I-2.2c Percentage of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls I-2.3 Percentage of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)
Target	T-2.2a: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
Number of Member States that reported	44
Early achiever	Mali
On-track	Botswana, Libya, Rwanda, Seychelles, South Africa, and Zimbabwe
Off-track	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eswatini, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bisau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, , Sao Tome and Principes, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia.
Progress indeterminate	Baseline yet to be established: Angola

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report section.

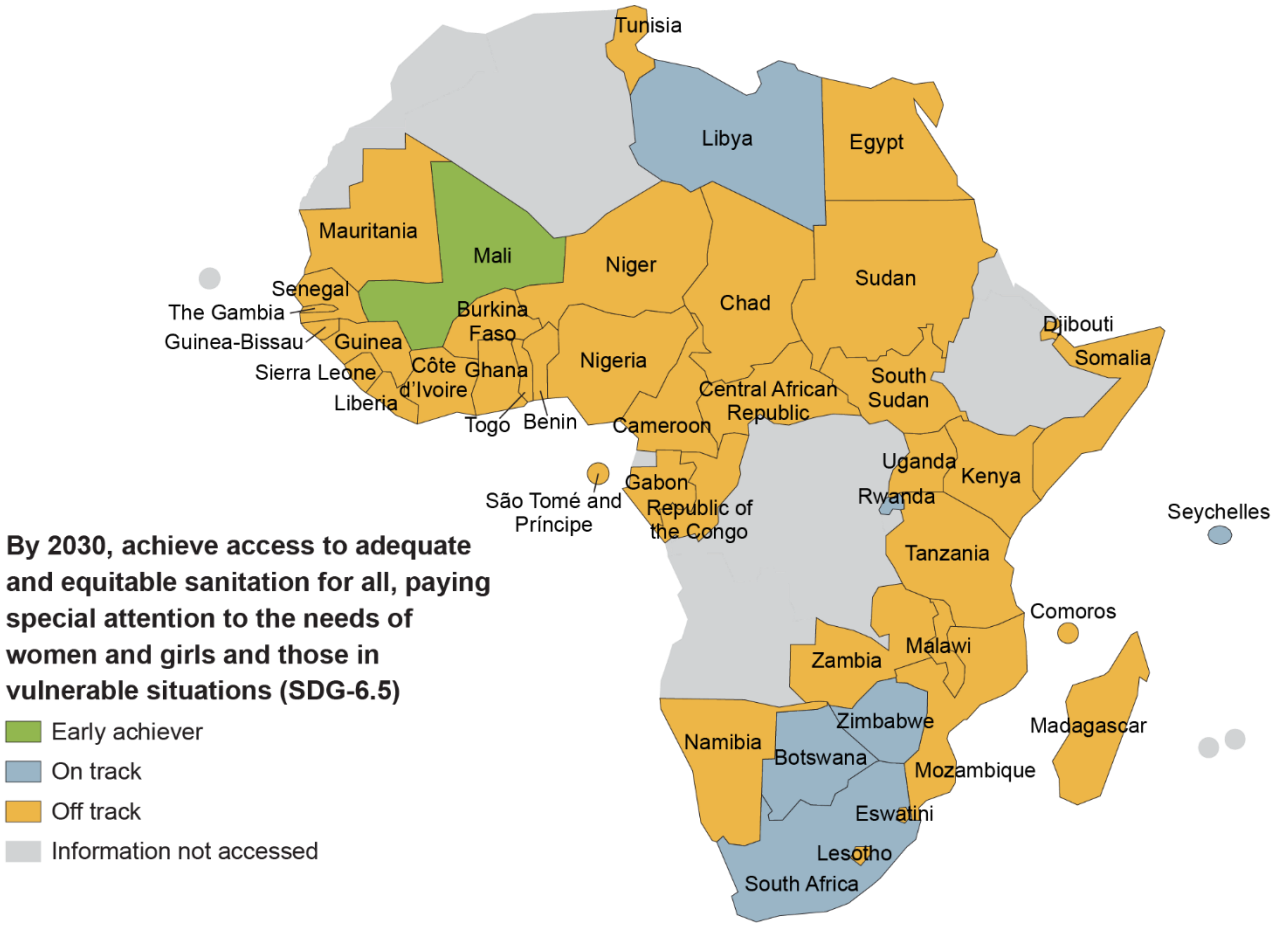


Figure 9
Progress on T-2.2a: By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation for all, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations

The *2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report* provides valuable context to the progress reported by Member States. This report, which tracks the implementation of the Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene, offers insights into the policy landscape and institutional frameworks that underpin sanitation efforts across the continent. *The 2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report's* findings complement the data on safely managed sanitation services, providing a more comprehensive picture of the sanitation landscape in Africa.

A key finding from the *2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report* is the critical role of robust policies in achieving sanitation goals.

illustrates the progress made by Member States in formulating policies for inclusive and safety in sanitation services.

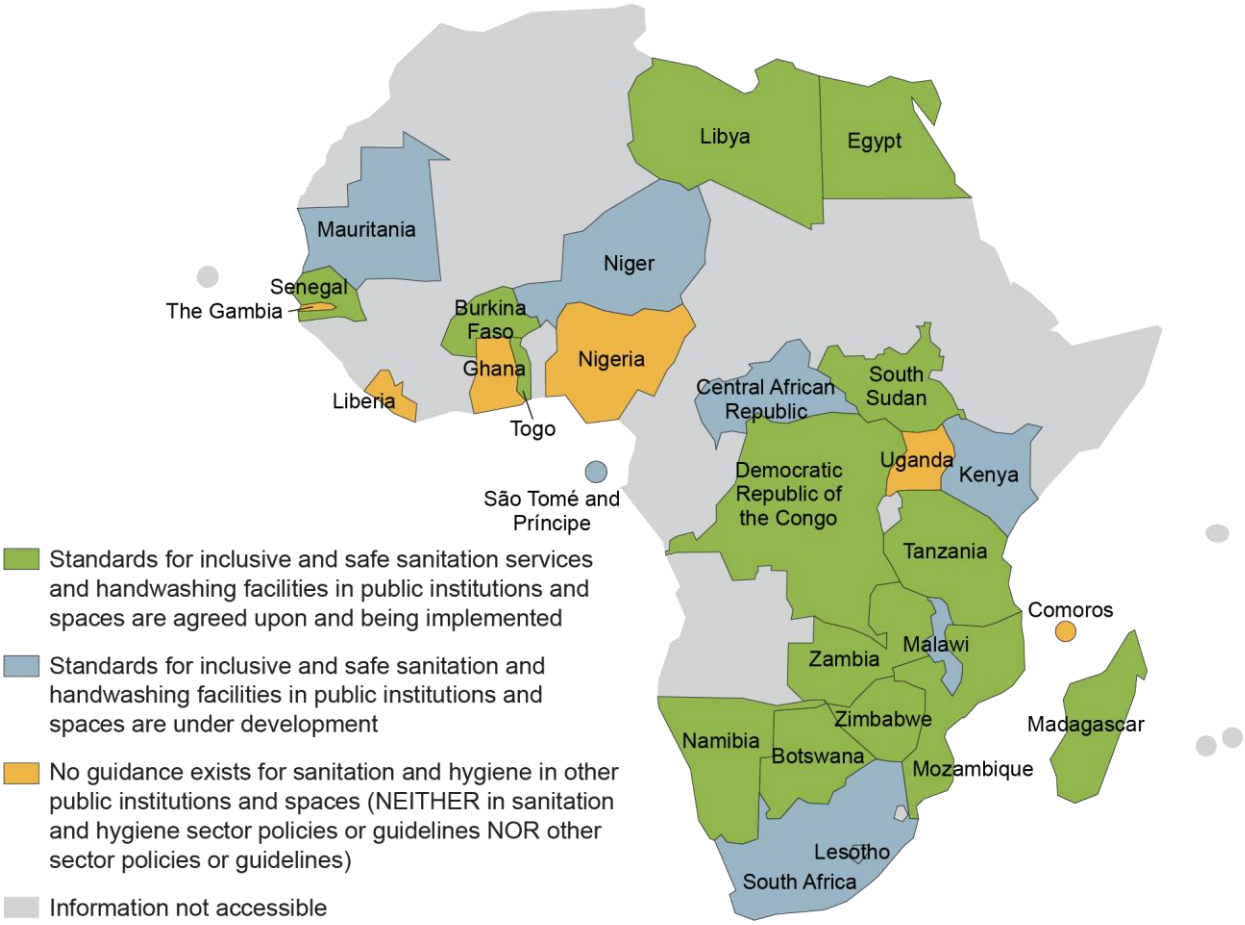


Figure 10
Progress on developing policies and guidelines for inclusive and safely managed sanitation services

2.5 Ending open defecation

As summarised in Table **18**, only Egypt, Libya, Seychelles, and Tunisia reported having achieved the target of less than 0.5% open defecation in the 2022. Therefore, these countries are categorised as early achievers. Four Member States – Rwanda (2.81%), South Africa (0.8%), Tanzania (2.6 %), and Zambia (2.1%) – are categorised as on-track towards meeting the target by 2030 (Figure 11).

Table 18
Progress on percentage of population practising open defecation

Indicator	I-2.4c: Percentage of population practising open defecation
Target	T-2.2b: By 2030, end open defecation
Number of Member States that reported	40
Early achiever	Egypt, Libya, Seychelles, Tunisia
On-track	Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Zambia
Off-track	Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Eswatini, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, , Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Somalia, Sao Tome and Principes, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Togo, Uganda, Zimbabwe
Progress indeterminate	Baseline yet to be established: Angola, Burkina Faso, Comoros, The Gambia

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report

section.

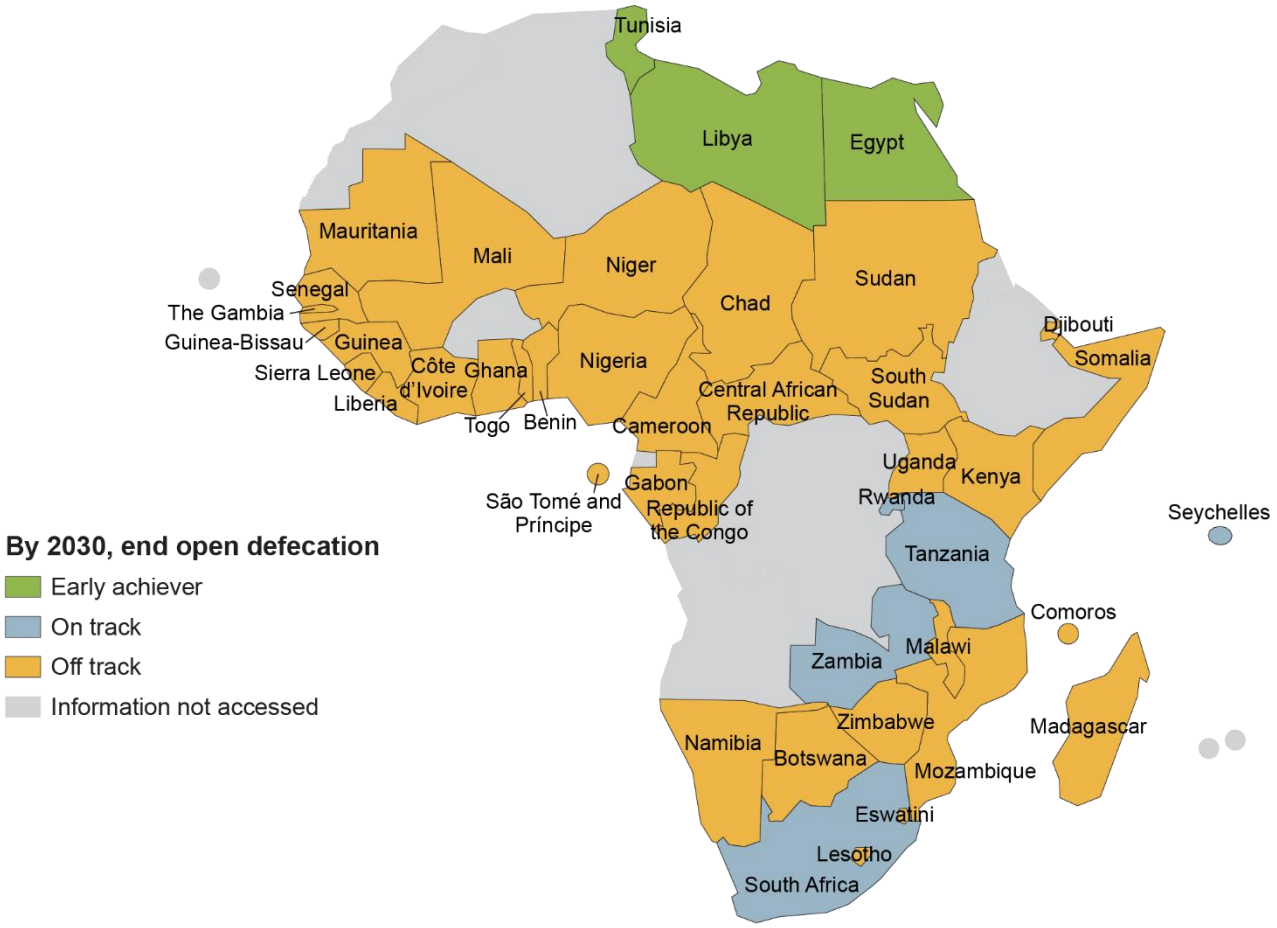


Figure 11
Progress on T-2.2b: By 2030, end open defecation

Other Members States achieved notable progress against the target (Table 19) by reducing the population practising open defecation such as Botswana from 9.88% to 5.82%, Nigeria from 39% to 8.54%, and Senegal from 17.27% to 6.17% (WASSMO reports 2021–2024). Generally, the continent-wide average population practising open defection based on the 40 reporting Members States stands at 14.52%. This indicates that approximately 1 in 7 people in Africa practise open defecation. Some Member States indicated a decline in their progress in meeting the target. For example, Cameroon's achievement indicated a decline from 5.53% in 2021 to 15.45% 2024 and Guinea from 4.61% 2021 to 15.09% in 2024 The remaining Members States are reported to be off-track. Regardless of the few Members States that achieved the target or on-track towards meeting the target, the continent-wide progress is far behind to meet the target by 2030 indicating more efforts are needed to address the gap.

Table 19
Percentage of population practising open defecation trend

Member State	% of population practising open defecation	
	2021 WASSMO Report	2024 WASSMO Report
Benin	51.75	50.16
Botswana	9.88	5.83
Cameroon	5.56	15.45
Central African Republic	..	19.1
Chad	..	65.42
Republic of the Congo	0.014	8.54
Côte d'Ivoire	19.90	20.16
Djibouti	..	4.33
Egypt	0	0
Eswatini	..	6
Gabon	..	2.66
Ghana	17.78	17.35
Guinea	4.61	15.09
Kenya	..	7.48
Lesotho	..	18.63
Liberia	79.19	79.11
Libya	0	0
Madagascar	46.89	0.16
Malawi	..	6.68
Mali	..	5.99
Mauritania	..	28.88
Mozambique	..	65.33
Namibia	47.36	46.49
Niger	79.19	72.98
Nigeria	39.00	8.55
Rwanda	2.81	2.81
Sao Tome and Principes	..	30

Member State	% of population practising open defecation	
	2021 WASSMO Report	2024 WASSMO Report
Senegal	17.27	6.72
Sierra Leone	16.41	16.41
Somalia	58.78	58.78
South Africa	1.50	0.80
South Sudan	..	87.00
Seychelles	0	0
Sudan	..	30.27
Tanzania	0.02	2.56
Tunisia		0
Togo	44.14	45.63
Uganda	19.48	18.28
Zambia	..	2.06
Zimbabwe	..	21.1
Average		**14.52**

2.6 Wastewater treatment

The management and treatment of wastewater is a critical component for success and in planning of water supply and recovery of used water. Improving water supply can have externalities if the used water from what was supplied is not safely collected and treated before returning it to the environment. However, the current data on wastewater treatment across Member States presents a concerning picture, characterised by significant data gaps and varied progress.

Table 20
Member progress on wastewater treatment

Indicator	I-2.6: Percentage of wastewater not safely treated.
Target	T-2.6: By 2030, halve the proportion of untreated wastewater. (Ngor 2015; SDG-6.3.1)
Number of Member States that reported	1
Early achiever	Malawi
On-track	
Off-track	
Progress indeterminate	Baseline yet to be established: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bisau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principes, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan ,Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Information not accessed: Nigeria, Uganda

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report section.

The analysis of wastewater treatment is significantly limited by the low reporting rate, with only one Member State (Nigeria) providing data for the reporting year of 2024. While Nigeria and Uganda provided data for 2019 campaign, yet no data was reported for the latest campaign. This data gap presents a major challenge in assessing continent-wide progress towards the 2030 target of halving the proportion of untreated wastewater. Based on the available information, some insights are provided:

- Based on the 2019 data, Nigeria and Uganda are categorised as off-track with 83.88% and 58% untreated wastewater, respectively.
- Malawi, the only Member State reporting for the latest campaign is indicated as an early achiever in reducing the percentage of untreated wastewater from 90.16% in 2019 to 18.80% in 2024 reporting year.

Table 21
Member States' status in wastewater treatment

Sn	Member State	2019 (% of untreated wastewater)	2022 (% of untreated wastewater)
1	Malawi	90.16	18.80
2	Nigeria	83.88	..
3	Uganda	58.00	..

The *2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report* provides additional context by examining the mechanisms in place to monitor untreated faecal waste disposal into the environment.

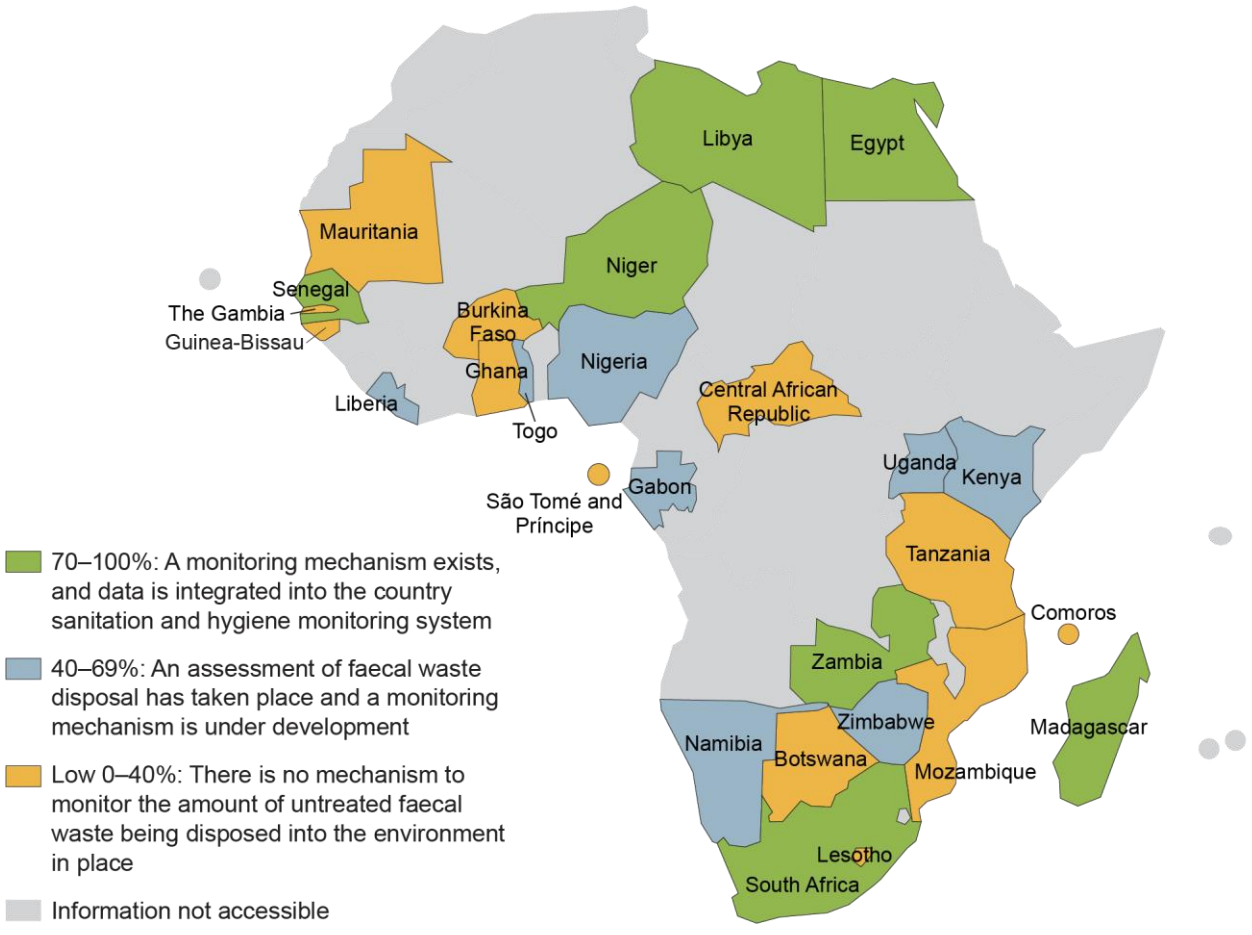


Figure 12
Progress on mechanisms to track untreated faecal waste disposed into the environment
Source: 2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report

Figure 12 illustrates the varying degrees of progress in establishing monitoring systems across Member States as per the *2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report*. Highlights include:

1. Nigeria is categorised as an early achiever in wastewater treatment, and is also making progress in developing its monitoring mechanism, reaching in the 40–69% category.
2. Uganda, while on-track in wastewater treatment, is in the same category as Nigeria for monitoring mechanisms, suggesting efforts to improve oversight despite challenges in treatment.
3. Several Member States, including Egypt, Libya, South Africa, Niger, and Senegal, have robust monitoring mechanisms (70–100% category), potentially serving as models for other Member States.

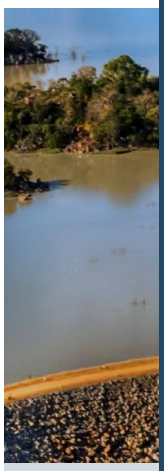
This additional information from the *2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report* highlights the importance of monitoring mechanisms in ensuring a safe environment and managing wastewater effectively. It suggests that some Member States are making progress in establishing oversight systems, even if data on actual wastewater treatment is limited.

2.7 Key recommendations

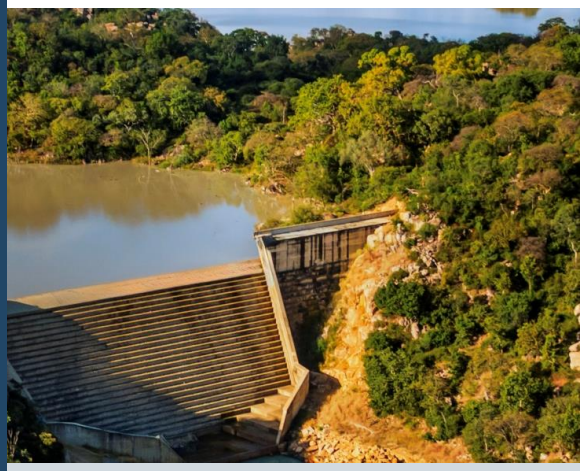
1. The progress in achieving equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all implies almost 50% (21 Members States) are behind in meeting the target in 2030. In addition, significant variation in the number of populations with lack of access are highlighted among the members states that are off-track. AMCOW's partnership with the AfDB to enhance the Africa Water Facility (AWF) could play a vital role in developing targeted interventions.
2. Progress report from the 2023 AfricaSan Ngor Monitoring Report shows the majority of (60%) of reporting Members States have indicated more than 40% monitoring mechanisms for untreated faecal waste disposal into the environment. Regardless of the availability of data within the WASSMO platform, a low reporting rate for wastewater treatment was implied, with only three Members States providing data. This highlights the urgent need for improved data collection and reporting mechanisms within the WASSMO platform. To address this issue, AMCOW will collaborate with key stakeholders such as the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Joint Monitoring Programme to adapt global monitoring tools to the African context, providing technical assistance to Member States for strengthening their WASH data management systems for comprehensive assessment of progress across the continent.
3. The average open defecation of 14.52% is a significant concern. Implementation of a continent-wide awareness campaign, sharing best practices and providing culturally appropriate education on ending open defecation is recommended. This approach will underscore the importance of experience-sharing and potentially adapting successful strategies from countries that managed to reduce open defecation. AMCOW will facilitate knowledge exchange between on-track and off-track countries, focusing on applicable, effective interventions.
4. Inadequate monitoring of untreated faecal waste disposal in many Member States poses serious health and environmental risks. AMCOW will explore the potential to work with stakeholders such as the UN-Habitat to expand the implementation of robust monitoring mechanisms, organising national workshops to train local officials on establishing and maintaining these systems.
5. To promote a more integrated approach to WASH management, AMCOW should explore the opportunity to collaborate with the African Union Commission and UNECA to develop a comprehensive continent-wide WASH strategy. A strategy that should emphasise balanced improvements across all aspects of WASH, from basic services to safely managed facilities.
6. Uneven progress across Member States, with some countries lagging others, hinders continent-wide improvement towards SDG-6. AMCOW will establish a peer-learning platform in partnership with the Sanitation and Water for All partnership, facilitating regular exchanges between Member States to accelerate progress through regional cooperation and knowledge sharing.
7. Inadequate policy development and implementation, particularly for sanitation services, impedes progress in many Member States. To address this critical issue, AMCOW has developed the Africa

Sanitation Policy Guidelines (Moving forward, AMCOW in collaboration with UNICEF, the African Population and Health Research Center, and the African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation) will strengthen efforts to promote the alignment of national policies with the Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines. This will involve working closely with Member States to review and adapt their existing sanitation policies, providing targeted technical assistance for policy revision, and organising regional workshops to facilitate the exchange of best practices in policy implementation. By promoting the alignment of the national policy to the Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines, AMCOW aims to establish a more cohesive and effective policy framework for sanitation across the continent, ultimately accelerating progress towards achieving universal access to adequate and equitable sanitation.

These collaborative efforts aim to address the identified challenges comprehensively, leveraging the expertise and resources of various partners to accelerate progress towards achieving SDG-6 across Africa. By focusing on data improvement, efficient resource use, knowledge sharing, and policy development, these initiatives will contribute to strengthening water security and improving water and sanitation sector services throughout the continent.



3 THEME 3
Water infrastructure for growth

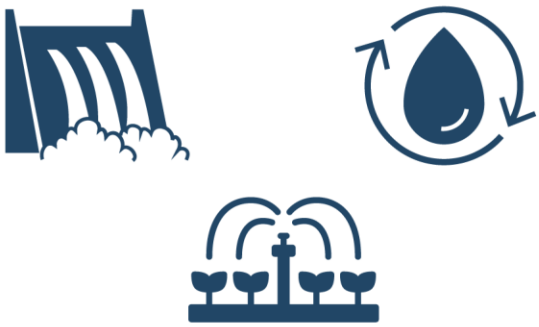


3.1 Key findings

1. Africa's water infrastructure development presents a complex landscape of progress and challenges across the continent. Advancement in key areas such as hydropower, irrigation, and water productivity varies among Member States, reflecting diverse national priorities and capacities.
2. The attempt to provide up-to-date information on the parameters required to carry out analysis on this theme is varied across Member States. This situation underlines the need for continent-wide collaboration in data sharing and analysis. Collaboration should improve reporting on the targets agreed to ensure adequacy of multi-purpose infrastructure of transboundary importance to catalyse economic growth.
3. For this report, the empirical data provided by Member States is juxtaposed with information generated from remote sensing and Earth Observation methods. The approach permits representative, albeit qualified, analyses of Member States' progress to guide related decisions on required interventions beyond 2025.

THEME 3

Water infrastructure for growth



Africa's water infrastructure development presents a complex landscape of progress and challenges across the continent

Variable information across the continent underlines the need for collaboration in data sharing and analysis

Data provided by Member States is juxtaposed with information generated from remote sensing and Earth Observation methods permitting representative analyses of Member States' progress to guide related decisions on required interventions beyond 2025

3.2 Introduction

Member States' progress to develop water infrastructure for growth is monitored against the targets summarised in Table 22.

Table 22
Targets for developing water infrastructure for growth

#	Target
T-3.1a	By 2025, develop 25% of hydropower potential
T-3.1b:	By 2030, substantially increase energy water productivity.
T-3.2a:	Increase water productivity from irrigation and rainfed agriculture by 60% from 2000 to 2025.
T-3.2b:	By 2025, develop 30% of the national irrigation potential
T-3.2c:	Substantially increase agricultural water productivity.
T-3.3:	By 2030, substantially increase industrial water productivity.
T-3.4a:	By 2030, substantially increase municipal water efficiency.
T-3.4b:	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency in the services sector.
T-3.5:	By 2025, develop 50% of planned infrastructure of regional importance to the benefit of all riparian states.
T-3.6:	By 2030 increase the capacity of water infrastructure to at least 70% of the capacity required to effectively support growth

The outcomes of Member States' self-assessments are summarised in the sections that follow.

3.3 Hydropower development

Available information indicates that, on the whole, the potential for hydropower development is about 283,000 MW across all Member States. Of this potential, 215,309 MW has been determined as technically and economically feasible to develop to contribute to Africa's energy security ambitions. The development of hydropower is crucial for improving energy access, enhancing industrialisation, and supporting climate change mitigation efforts.

For this report, only 18 Member States provided empirical information on hydropower used. This low level of Member States' self-assessment and reporting is noted for nearly all parameters of:

- Theme 3: Water infrastructure for economic growth
- Theme 4: Managing and protecting water resources
- Theme 5: Climate change and disaster risk management.

The information provided is, therefore, insufficient to carry out authoritative analyses of whether or not, at a continent-wide level, reported progress is adequate to achieve related targets.

To address these data gaps, the Digital Innovations for Water Secure Africa project, implemented by the International Water Management Institute (IWMI), employed Remote Sensing and Earth Observation (RS-EO) methods to provide a more representative picture.

3.3.1 Use of Digital Innovations' and Earth Observation data

The Digital Innovations for Water Secure Africa project integrates comprehensive digital technologies to enhance data quality for the WASSMO system, including:

i. remote sensing and satellite imagery
ii. geographic information systems (GIS)

iii. artificial intelligence and machine learning
iv. big data analytics and cloud computing
v. mobile applications and platforms
vi. decision-support systems.

The project uses tools such as the IWMI GeoPortal, Access to Water in Africa (ACWA Tool), Ag Water Information and Security (AgWISE Tool), Sustainable Water Resources Development (SWaRD), and the Vegetable Irrigation and Climate Resilience Tool (VICT). These tools provide consistent methodologies and independent assessments for water-resource monitoring across Africa, facilitated through the Scale-Invariant Water Accounting Plus (SIWA+) framework. The framework allows for water accounting at multiple levels: continent-wide, river basin, national, and administrative.

The activity was conducted as part of a wider WASSMO data gap filling campaign carried out during the 2024 reporting cycle. IWMI's approach offers several advantages:

i. consistent methodology across countries
ii. independent assessments
iii. possibility for intercomparison
iv. reduced human error
v. rapid annual assessments
vi. cost-effective data collection
vii. scalable methodologies.

3.3.2 Data gap filling and methodology

The approach taken involved:

i. using remote sensing data to estimate seven WASSMO indicators
ii. modelling approaches to estimate three additional indicators using Water4Energy data.

In July 2024, AMCOW, with the support of IWMI, convened a meeting with Member States' focal points to present the potential of using remote sensing and satellite imagery for hydropower data estimation. The meeting aimed to demonstrate the capabilities of RS-EO data and methodologies, showcasing how these tools can enhance data quality and address existing gaps in reporting.

The empirical information provided by the Member States is juxtaposed against that generated by RS-EO methods on hydropower development in Table 23. There is a high level of convergence between empirical information and that generated using Earth Observation methods. Overall, about 85% similarity is noted.

Table 23
Installed hydropower generation capacity in megawatts: national values year 2020, differentiation between reservoir hydropower and run-of-river hydropower

	Indicator number 47: Installed hydropower generation capacity in MW				
Member States	**Reservoir hydropower**	**Run-of-river hydropower**	**Total hydropower**	**Input from Member States**	**Remarks**
Algeria	217	15	232	..	
Angola	4,168	52	4,220	..	
Benin	0	0	0	..	
Botswana	0	0	0	..	
Burkina Faso	32	1	33	..	
Burundi	18	20	38	..	
Cameroon	996	0	996	..	
Cape Verde	0	0	0	..	
Central African Republic	39	2	41	..	
Chad	0	0	0	..	
Comoros	0	1	1	..	
Republic of the Congo	140	74	214	..	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1,436	397	1,833	..	
Côte d'Ivoire	883	0	883	879.00	Minor discrepancy of 4 MW, relatively small given the total capacity
Djibouti	0	0	0	..	
Egypt	2,874	1	2,874	2832.00	Minor discrepancy. Discrepancy of 42 MW, which could be due to recent updates or methodological differences in measurement
Equatorial Guinea	120	7	127	..	
Eritrea	0	7	7	..	
Eswatini	41	23	64	..	
Ethiopia	3,502	577	4,078	..	
Gabon	266	65	331	330.00	Minor discrepancy
Gambia	0	0	0	..	

Indicator number 47: Installed hydropower generation capacity in MW					
Member States	Reservoir hydropower	Run-of-river hydropower	Total hydropower	Input from Member States	Remarks
Ghana	1,606	0	1,606	1584.00	Minor discrepancy. Difference of 22 MW, possibly due to different data sources or updates
Guinea	362	15	377	..	
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	..	
Kenya	711	147	858	838.00	Minor discrepancy. Discrepancy of 20 MW, could reflect recent developments or errors in data reporting
Lesotho	74	2	76	..	
Liberia	93	0	93	..	
Libya	0	0	0	..	
Madagascar	29	131	160	..	
Malawi	340	37	376	401.21	The input from MS is higher by 25.21 MW, indicating potential overestimation or recent capacity additions
Mali	253	68	321	..	
Mauritania	0	0	0	..	
Mauritius	58	3	61	..	
Morocco	1,521	142	1,663	..	
Mozambique	2,229	2	2,231	347.00	This is a major difference that requires further investigation. This large difference suggests a major error or misunderstanding in the data provided by Mozambique or its interpretation
Namibia	0	0	0	..	
Niger	0	0	0	..	
Nigeria	2,019	23	2,041	..	
Reunion	2	135	137	..	
Rwanda	12	97	108	..	
Sao tome & Principe	0	6	6	..	

Indicator number 47: Installed hydropower generation capacity in MW					
Member States	**Reservoir hydropower**	**Run-of-river hydropower**	**Total hydropower**	**Input from Member States**	**Remarks**
Senegal	0	0	0	400.00	Major discrepancy. The “Total hydropower” shows no capacity, while “Input from MS” indicates 400 MW. It indicates either a complete oversight in the reported data or new developments not reflected in the “Total Hydropower” figure
Seychelles	0	0	0	..	
Sierra Leone	58	11	70	..	
Somalia	0	0	0	..	
South Africa	3,530	93	3,623	3484.00	Minor discrepancy. Discrepancy of 139 MW, possibly due to updates or different calculation methods
South Sudan	1	5	6	..	
Sudan	1,905	0	1,905	..	
Tanzania	536	44	580	574.60	Minor discrepancy of 5.4 MW, relatively small given the total capacity
Togo	66	2	67	..	
Tunisia	36	19	55	..	
Uganda	813	206	1,019	..	
Zambia	2,278	111	2,389	..	The data discrepancy possibly attributed to different data reporting periods and calculation methods
Zimbabwe	1,062	30	1,092	1050.00	Minor discrepancy. The difference of 42 MW, could be attributed to different data reporting periods or updates
Grand total	30,933	2,569	36,892		The remaining Member States show relatively minor differences that could be due to rounding, different reporting periods, or small measurement variations

3.4 Irrigation development

The analysis of irrigation development across Member States provides insights into the progress towards achieving the target of developing 30% of national irrigation potential by 2025. The data, summarised in Table **24**, highlights the status of irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential.

Table 24
Progress on development of national irrigation potential

Indicator	I-3.2b: Irrigation area as a percentage of National Irrigation Potential.
Target	T-3.2b: By 2025, develop 30% of the national irrigation potential
Number of Member States that reported	27
Early achiever	Comoros, Ghana, Kenya, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Somalia, and South Africa
On-track	Libya, Niger
Off-track	Botswana, Cameroon, Congo Republic, Eswatini, Guinea, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe
Progress indeterminate	Baseline yet to be established: Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Egypt, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sudan, and Tunisia.

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report section.

Continent-wide, the median of the level of development of irrigation as a fraction of existing potential is approximately 10.05%.

The report on the target was contributed by 27 Member States of which 9 Member States are early achievers and two more members states are on-track to meet the target by 2025. However, the remaining majority (16 Members States) are off-track (

).

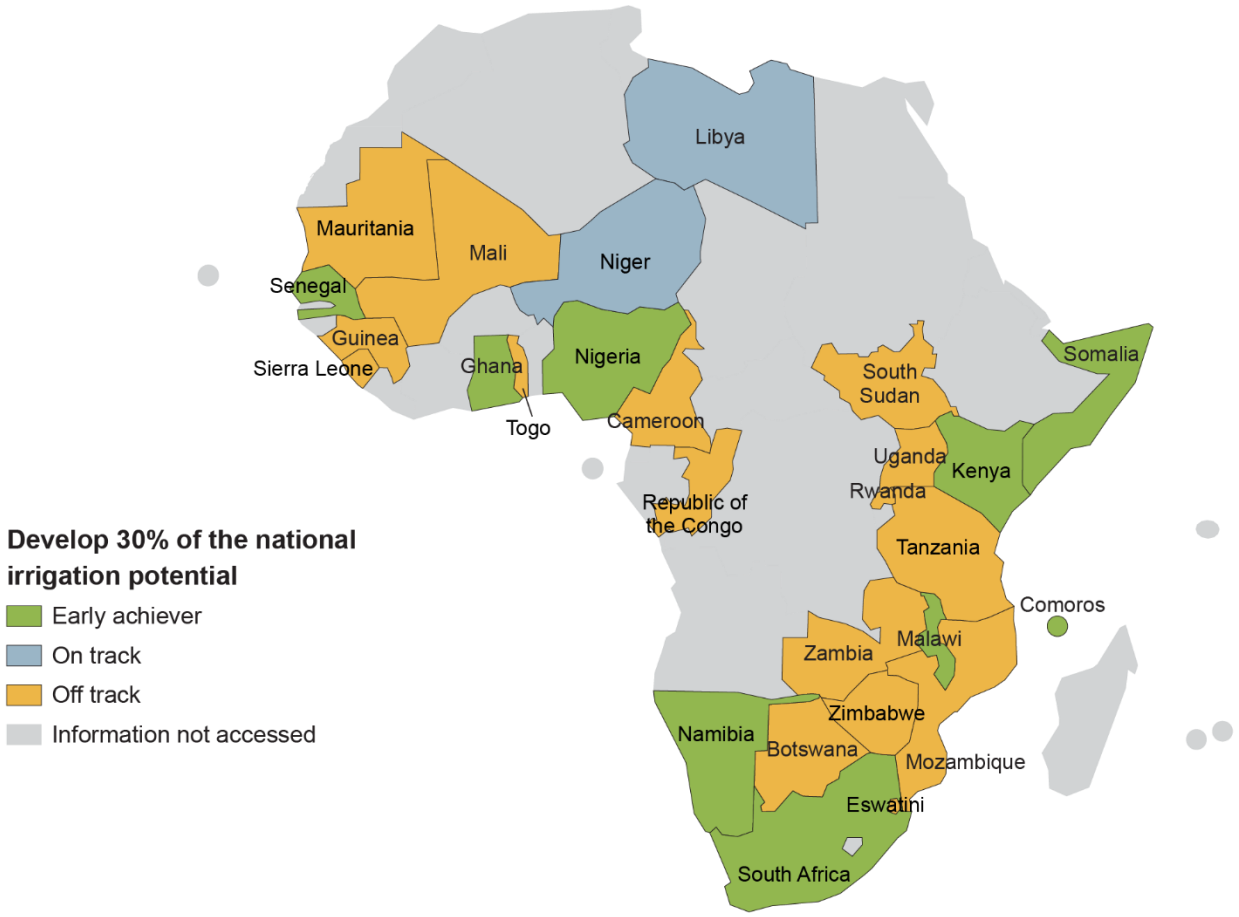


Figure 13
Progress on T-3.2b: By 2025, develop 30% of the national irrigation potential

3.5 Agricultural water productivity

In line with SDG-6.4 to ensure sustainable water management, the continent-wide objective is to substantially increase agricultural water productivity by 2030.

The progress of Member States towards meeting the target is summarised in Table 25.

Table 25
Reported progress towards agricultural water productivity

Indicators 1.3.2c: Agricultural water productivity				
Target T-3.2c: By 2030, substantially increase agricultural water productivity				
Member State	**2019 (Baseline year)**	**2022**	**Change (%)**	**Progress**
Côte d'Ivoire	2.24%	2.1%	-0.2%	Decline
Congo Republic	0.01%	0.0%	0.0%	No change
Egypt	0.43%	0.8%	0.3%	Slight improvement
Niger	0.58%	1.1%	0.5%	Slight improvement
Senegal	0.72%	0.8%	0.1%	Slight improvement
Sierra Leone	15.6%	15.6%	0.0%	No change
South Africa	0.66%	0.1%	-0.5%	Decline
Tunisia	0.58%	0.6%	0.1%	Slight improvement
Baseline yet to be established	Central African Republic, Lesotho, Malawi, Sudan, Zambia, and Zimbabwe			

Legend

Progress	Range (%)
Significant improvement	>50% increase
Moderate improvement	20–50% increase
Slight improvement	0–20% increase
No change	0% change
Decline	< 0% change

The target to substantially increase agricultural water productivity by 2030 was sufficiently reported on by 8 Members States, while 6 more Members States do not have baseline data established. The progress among reporting members states – Egypt, Niger, Senegal, and Tunisia – indicated slight improvement to substantially increase agriculture water productivity by 2030. While two members states – Republic of Congo and Sierra Leone – reported no change. Côte d'Ivoire and South Africa declined in progress from the baseline year. For the remaining 31 Member States, the information was not accessible for trend analysis. As such, it was not possible to provide a comprehensive continent-wide overview.

3.6 Industrial water productivity

The analysis of the target to substantially increase industrial water productivity by 2030, focuses on ensuring sustainable water management. To provide a clear overview of progress across the continent against the target, countries have been categorised based on their percentage change in industrial water productivity between 2019 and 2022.

Table 26
Reported progress with respect to industrial water productivity

Indicators 1-3.3: Industrial water productivity (USD/m^3)				
Target T-3.3: By 2030, substantially increase industrial water productivity				
Member State	**2019 (Baseline year)**	**2022**	**Change (%)**	**Progress**
Republic of the Congo	0.00	1.09	1.09	Slight improvement
Côte d'Ivoire	54.30	66.45	12.15	Slight improvement
Egypt	6.99	16.22	9.23	Slight improvement
The Gambia	15.90	15.40	-0.50	Decline
Ghana	44.92	46.42	1.50	Slight improvement
Senegal	24.82	27.98	3.16	Slight improvement
South Africa	33.84	220.80	186.96	Significant improvement
Baseline yet to be established	Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Eswatini, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Namibia, Niger, Sudan, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.			

Legend

Progress	Range (%)
Significant improvement	>50% increase
Moderate improvement	20–50% increase
Slight improvement	0–20% increase
No change	0% change
Decline	<0% change

A key challenge in assessing IWP across the continent is data availability. Out of the 45 Member States reporting, 7 reported fully which enables to conduct the progress analysis, while 15 Members states do have established baseline data to measure the change in productivities the rest 23 Members Stats were not able to avail information for the assessment. Among the 7 fully reported Members States, – Republic of Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Ghana, and Senegal and slight improvement while South Africa – indicated a significant improvement to substantially increase industrial water productivity, aligning with SDG-6.4. This limited data set significantly constrains the ability to present a comprehensive continent-wide overview.

3.7 Key recommendations

1. AMCOW, in partnership with the IWMI Nigeria's National Space Research & Development Agency, has agreed to facilitate an innovative initiative to enhance water-related data collection and reporting. This approach will use remote sensing, modelling, and satellite imagery to address existing data gaps. The initiative will have the potential to improve availability and reliability of continent-wide water resource data to evidence-based decision-making to inform policy formulation. Additionally, the collaboration will facilitate more precise tracking of progress towards continent-wide water goals.
2. AMCOW will collaborate with African Union Development Agency – New Partnership for Africa's Development (AUDA-NEPAD), Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA) from the World Bank, the Africa Water Facility and shared watercourse institutions to encourage the development of transboundary multipurpose infrastructure.
3. AMCOW, working alongside academia and research institutes, will strengthen the support to Members States to improve agricultural and industrial water productivity by encouraging the adoption of water-efficient technologies and practices.
4. Public–private partnerships present opportunities to accelerate water infrastructure development. AMCOW working with AUDA-NEPAD and AfDB will support Member States to provide needed assurances to boost investors' confidence in overcoming the political and other non-commercial risks with which investments in the water sector in Africa are perceived and associated. Similarly, with sound business cases for the water and sanitation sector, encouraging Member States' participation in forums that connect governments with the private sector such as the Continental Business Network and the Programme for Infrastructure Development in Africa Week can unlock private-sector investments.

4 THEME 4
Managing and protecting water resources

4.1 Key findings

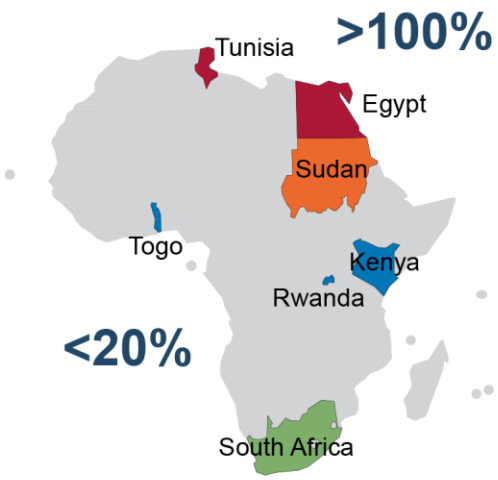
1. There is general insufficiency of information on key parameters required for analysis under the theme.
2. Among the reporting countries, water stress levels vary widely. Egypt and Tunisia face very high-water stress (>100%). Kenya, Rwanda, and Togo report very low stress levels (<20%).
3. Most reporting countries show low to very low water-use efficiency.
4. Water quality:
    a. Available data suggests groundwater aquifers generally show better water quality compared to surface-water bodies in reporting countries.
    b. Limited reporting on water-quality parameters indicates gaps in monitoring capacity and resources across Member States.

THEME 4

Managing and protecting water resources

Insufficiency of information on key parameters required for analysis under the theme

Water stress levels vary widely across Member States



Most reporting countries show low to very low water-use efficiency

Groundwater aquifers generally show better water quality compared to surface-water bodies

Limited reporting on water-quality parameters indicates gaps in monitoring capacity and resources

4.2 Introduction

The theme Managing and protecting water resources focuses on the sustainable utilisation of water resources. It has 10 indicators covering water stress, water use efficiency, wastewater recycling, rainwater use, ambient water quality, groundwater abstractions, and ecosystem conservation. Of the 45 Member States, few provided data for the indicators under this theme. The indicators Member States provided data on are:

1. level of water stress (7 Member States)
2. water use efficiency across all sectors (12 Member States)
3. proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality (26 Member States)
4. proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality (20 Member States)
5. proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality (23 Member States)
6. proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality (15 Member States).

Table 27
Managing and protecting water resources targets

#	Target
T-4.1a	By 2030, ensure sustainable freshwater withdrawals.
T-4.1b	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors.
T-4.2a	By 2030, substantially increase safe reuse of water.
T-4.2b	By 2030, substantially increase the share of rainwater use in total water use.
T-4.3	By 2030, 80% of tested water bodies should have good quality as a result of reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials.
T-4.4	By 2030, ensure sustainable groundwater use.
T-4.5	By 2025, protect water-related ecosystems.

4.3 Level of water stress

Water stress measures the amount of available freshwater that is being used. It is an important indicator because it helps understand how sustainably a country is managing its water resources. High levels of water stress mean that a significant portion of a country's freshwater is being used, which can lead to shortages and impact on both people and the environment.

provides an overview of water stress levels as reported by Member States based on information from 2022.

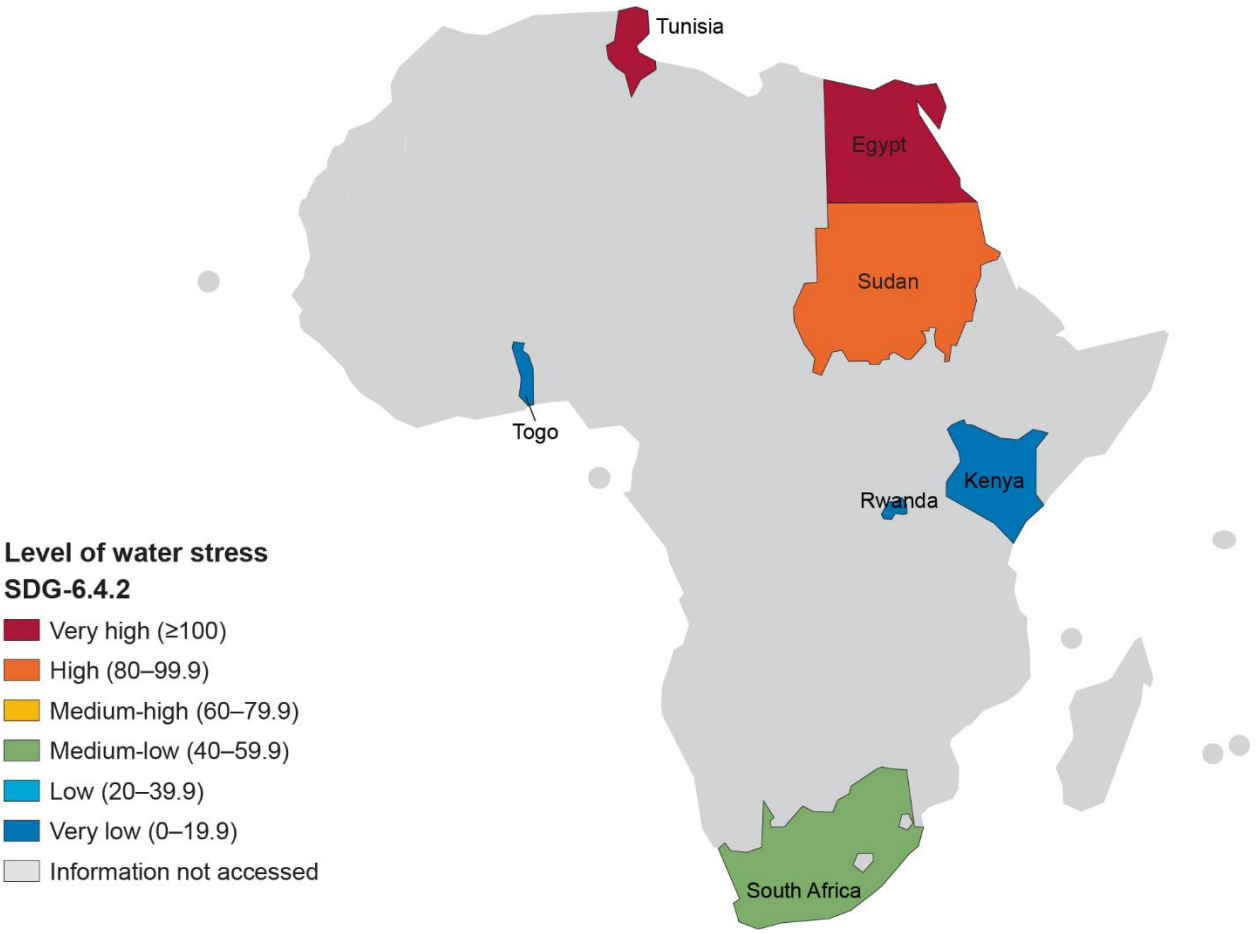


Figure 14
Level of water stress

Out of the 7 Member States that reported, Kenya (15.78%), Rwanda (11.35%), Togo (3.183%), and South Africa (40.92%) are between very low and medium–low level of water stress, which is considered the maximum acceptable for a country to be safe to avoid serious water scarcity. Sudan (80.98%), Tunisia (102.1%), and Egypt (105.4%) reported high and very-high levels above 80%.

4.4 Water-use efficiency across all sectors

Water-use efficiency measures how effectively a country uses its water resources to generate economic value. Water-use efficiency is calculated by dividing the economic output of a country by the volume of water used across all sectors. The rationale behind the target is to encourage countries to maximise the benefits derived from their water resources, while minimising waste.

Table 28
Water-use efficiency across all sectors

Indicator: I-4.1b: Water-use efficiency across all sectors				
Target: T-4.1b: By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors				
Member State	**2019 (Baseline Year)**	**2022**	**Change (%)**	**Progress**
Côte d'Ivoire	35.48	42.35	19.4%	Low
Egypt	0.8	4.8	471%	Very high
Kenya	-	25.46		
Malawi	-	7.30		
Niger	7.17	15.96	122%	Very high
Senegal	7.39	7.18	-2.84%	Very low
South Africa	25.40	7.38	-70.94%	Very high
Sudan		4.01	0.04	
Tunisia	8.96	11.31	26.23%	Medium low
Zambia		0.03		
Information not accessed	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe			

Legend

Progress	**Range (%)**	**IWRM interpretations**
Very low	0–9.9	The country has made very little improvement or might even be using water less efficiently than before.
Low	10–19.9	The country has improved a little bit in how it uses water, but not by much.
Medium–low	20–29.9	The country has made some progress, but there's still a lot of room to get better.
Medium–high	30–39.9	The country has made good progress in using water more efficiently.
High	40–49.9	The country has made big improvements, but not quite as much as the "Very high" group.
Very high	> = 50	This indicates a substantial improvement in how efficiently water is being used to generate economic value.

The low level of reporting on this indicator (10 of 45 Members States) significantly limits the comprehensiveness of the analysis and makes it challenging to draw conclusions about water use efficiency across Africa as a whole.

According to the available information Egypt, Niger, and South Africa reported very high indicating a substantial improvement in how efficiently water is being used to generate economic value. While Tunisia's improvement is reported as medium–low showing some progresses made, but with room for improvement. Côte d'Ivoire and Senegal reported low and very low signifying that the country has improved a little in how it uses water, but not by much and the country has made very little improvement or might even be using water less efficiently than before respectively. it is important to note that every country has unique circumstances that can affect their ability to improve WUE. Factors such as climate, economic structure, and existing water infrastructure are able to play a role.

4.5 Water quality assessment

This section analyses the progress against target T-4.3, which aims for 80% of tested water bodies to be of good quality by 2030. The analysis covers streams and rivers, lakes and reservoirs, groundwater aquifers, and a composite indicator of surface and groundwater bodies. Progress against the target is presented in the heatmap in Figure 15.

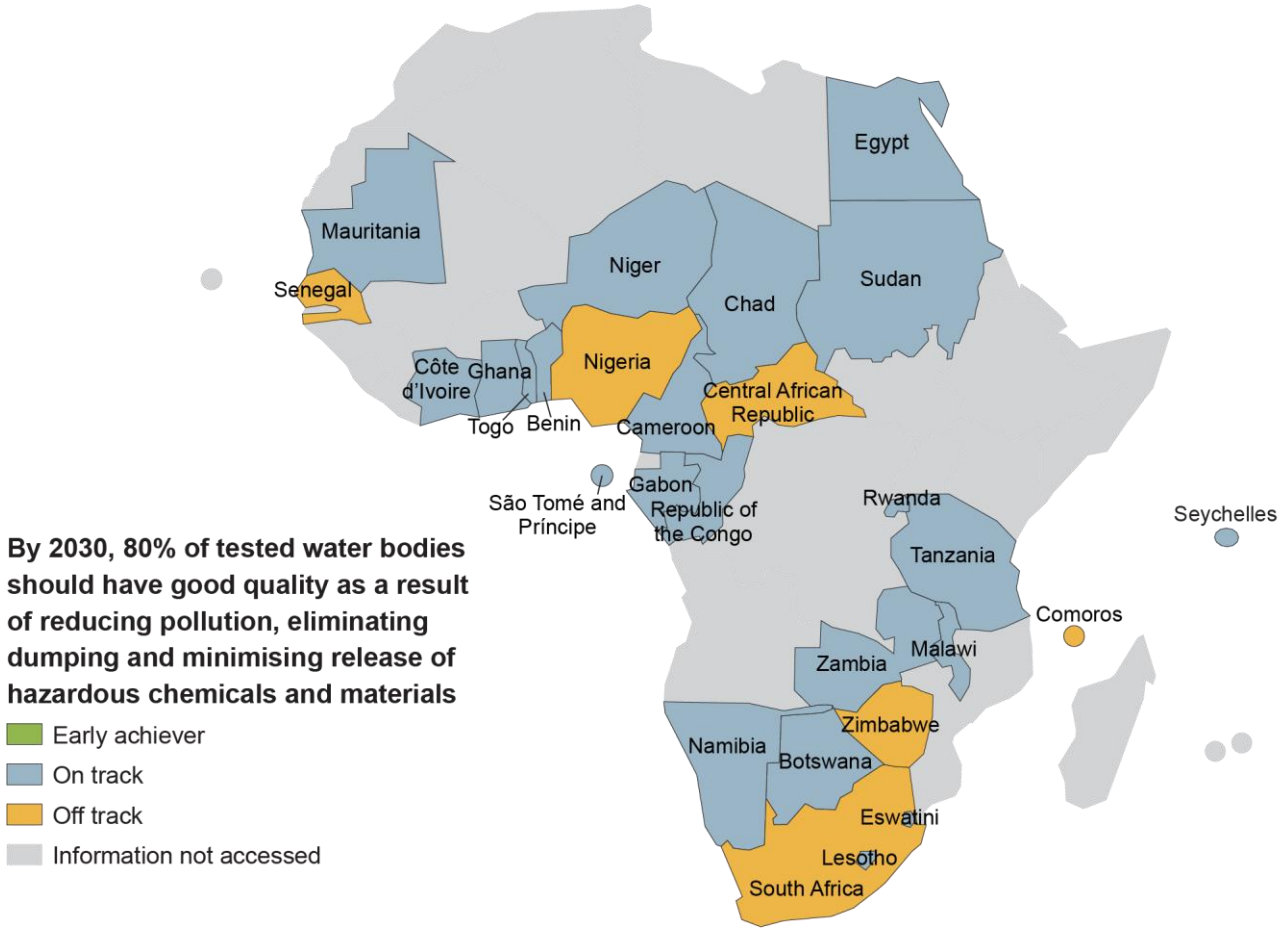


Figure 15
Progress on T-4.3: By 2030, 80% of tested water bodies should have good quality as a result of reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimising release of hazardous chemicals and materials

The progress of Member States against the target T-4.3: as indicated in Table 30 shows, of the 28 reporting countries 22 are on-track to meet the target by 2030 while the remaining 6 are off-track. For the 17 remaining Members States baseline data has not been established.

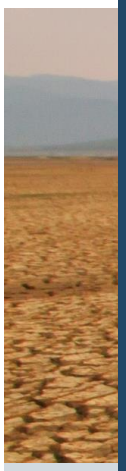
The most reported water type across Member States for this target for the 2024 reporting year is rivers and streams followed by groundwater aquifers and the least reported is the proportion of surface and groundwater bodies.

4.6 Key recommendations

To address the key issues identified in the analysis and leverage positive results, AMCOW will pursue the following actions in collaboration with its stakeholder partners:

1. **Strengthen data collection and reporting through the National Coordination Platform:**
    - AMCOW will work with partners to support Member States in enhancing data collection on water stress, water use efficiency, and water quality. Establishing standardised methodologies and capacity-strengthening programs will help improve the availability of reliable data.
    - **Engage with regional bodies:** AMCOW will leverage Regional Economic Communities and lake and river basin organisations to facilitate cross-border cooperation on data reporting and water resource management.
2. **Promote sustainable water management:**
    - Target high-stress countries: For countries with high water stress, such as Egypt, Tunisia, and Sudan, AMCOW will facilitate partnerships that prioritise sustainable water management strategies. Projects aimed at water conservation, efficiency improvements, and technology transfer (e.g. desalination, wastewater recycling) will be scaled up.
    - Encourage efficient water use: AMCOW will collaborate with AUDA-NEPAD to promote investments in infrastructure and technologies that enhance water use efficiency in agriculture, industry, and domestic sectors. For instance, supporting water-efficient irrigation methods will be vital for improving water-use efficiency in agriculture-dominant countries.
3. **Focus on water quality improvements:**
    - Strengthen pollution control and regulation: Countries with poor water quality, will be supported to prioritise reducing pollution and hazardous chemical release. AMCOW, in collaboration with partners, will help develop regulatory frameworks and compliance mechanisms in cooperation with environmental agencies and the private sector.
    - The need for development of tailored water-management strategies that consider local conditions and challenges is key. It also highlights the importance of continued monitoring and reporting to track progress towards the 2030 target.
4. **Leverage success stories:**
    - Share best practices: Countries that have shown good progress in water-use efficiency and water quality will serve as models. The AMCOW Secretariat will facilitate knowledge-sharing platforms, workshops, and case studies to disseminate successful strategies across Africa.
    - Public–private partnerships: By improving partnerships with the private sector, AMCOW will encourage innovation in water management technologies and service delivery, particularly in improving water use efficiency across sectors such as agriculture, industry, and urban water management.
5. **Capacity building and technical assistance:**
    - Training and education: Investing in training programs for water professionals across Africa is crucial. AMCOW will develop and implement capacity development programs for national water agencies to better manage water resources, optimise water use, and improve monitoring and reporting systems. AMCOW will partner with educational institutions, NGOs, and international organisations for technical assistance to further enhance capacities.

By implementing these strategies, AMCOW will effectively address the challenges identified in the water resource management analysis while building on the successes already achieved by Member States.



5 THEME 5
Climate change and disaster risk management

5.1 Key findings

The following conclusions can be drawn from the information provided by Member States:

1. There are significant data gaps in reporting on climate change and disaster risk reduction. Only 22 out 45 reporting Member States provided data on the impacts of water-related disasters, which creates constraints on conducting comprehensive continent-wide analysis.
2. The data on water-related disaster progress between 2019 (baseline year) to 2022 shows diverse experiences among Member States, highlighting both progress and ongoing challenges. For example, Côte d'Ivoire demonstrated progress of a 98.3% reduction in impacts from water-related disasters, with the number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disasters decreasing from 50.03 per 100,000 people in 2019 to 0.8473 per 100,000 in 2022. Ghana, however, faced challenges with a 594.6% increase in impacts from water-related disasters, in from 442.29 per 100,000 people to 3072.00 per 100,000 during the same period.
3. The data on direct economic losses from water-related disasters, as reported by 10 Member States, reveals a diverse range of experiences across the continent. Eight Member States, including Botswana, Burkina Faso, Comoros, Ghana, Malawi, Niger, Rwanda, and South Africa, reported economic impacts below 0.5% of GDP, reflecting their ongoing efforts in disaster risk management. Benin and Eswatini face more pronounced challenges, with reported losses of 15.34% and 5.20% of GDP respectively. However, average direct economic loss from water-related disasters show a few countries achieving significant reductions while several others show minimal or negative progress and many lack baseline data.
4. The average number of deaths, missing persons, and affected individuals per 100,000 people stands at 389.78 among reporting Member States.
5. Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi and Rwanda demonstrated notable improvements in reducing disaster impacts and economic losses between 2019 and 2022, indicating successful risk-reduction strategies.

THEME 5
Climate change and disaster risk management

Significant data gaps in reporting on climate change and disaster risk reduction

22 Member States provided data on the **impacts of water-related disasters**

Diverse experiences among Member States in economic losses from water-related disasters. Notable improvements in **reducing disaster impacts and economic losses** between 2019 and 2022, indicating successful risk-reduction strategies

Diverse experiences among Member States in water-related disaster progress from 2019 to 2022, highlighting both **progress and ongoing challenges**

Côte d'Ivoire

↓98.3%

in impacts from water-related disasters, with the number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disasters

Ghana

↑594.6%

in impacts from water-related disasters, with the number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disasters

389.78

deaths, missing persons, and affected individuals per 100,000 people on average

5.2 Introduction

Theme 5 covers climate change and disaster risk management. The progress towards the targets is discussed in this section.

Table 29
Targets of climate change and disaster risk

#	Target
T-5.1	By 2030, implement 90% of planned water-related aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures
T-5.2	By 2030, reduce by 25% the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to national gross domestic product caused by water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations (SDG-11.5)

5.3 Water-related aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

The progress reported for implementation of water related aspects of climate change and adaptation and mitigation measures are summarised in this section.

The challenge of information access to comprehensive analysis is highlighted by the fact that only 10 Member States provided self-assessments of the target. Their reported progress is categorised as presented in Table 30.

Table 30
Progress on the degree of implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

Indicator	I-5.1: Degree of implementation of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures
Target	T-5.1: By 2030, implement 90% of planned water-related aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures [PANAFCON-1 2003; AMCOW Tunis, 2008; Johannesburg 2009; SDG-13.2]
Number of Member States that reported	10
Early achiever	Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Malawi, South Africa, Uganda
On-track	Nigeria, Namibia
Off-track	Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania
Progress indeterminate	Baseline yet to be established: Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Niger, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report

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About this report

section.

Commenting on the continent-wide progress on this target is constrained by the limited number of Member States reporting. However, among the reporting countries the information indicates that Cameroon (116%), Côte d'Ivoire (249%), Malawi (101%), South Africa (101%), and Uganda (109%) are categorised as an early achievers in the implementation of planned water-related aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures. While Namibia (92%) and Nigeria (84%), are on-track, Rwanda, Senegal, and Tanzania are off-track to meet the target by 2030.

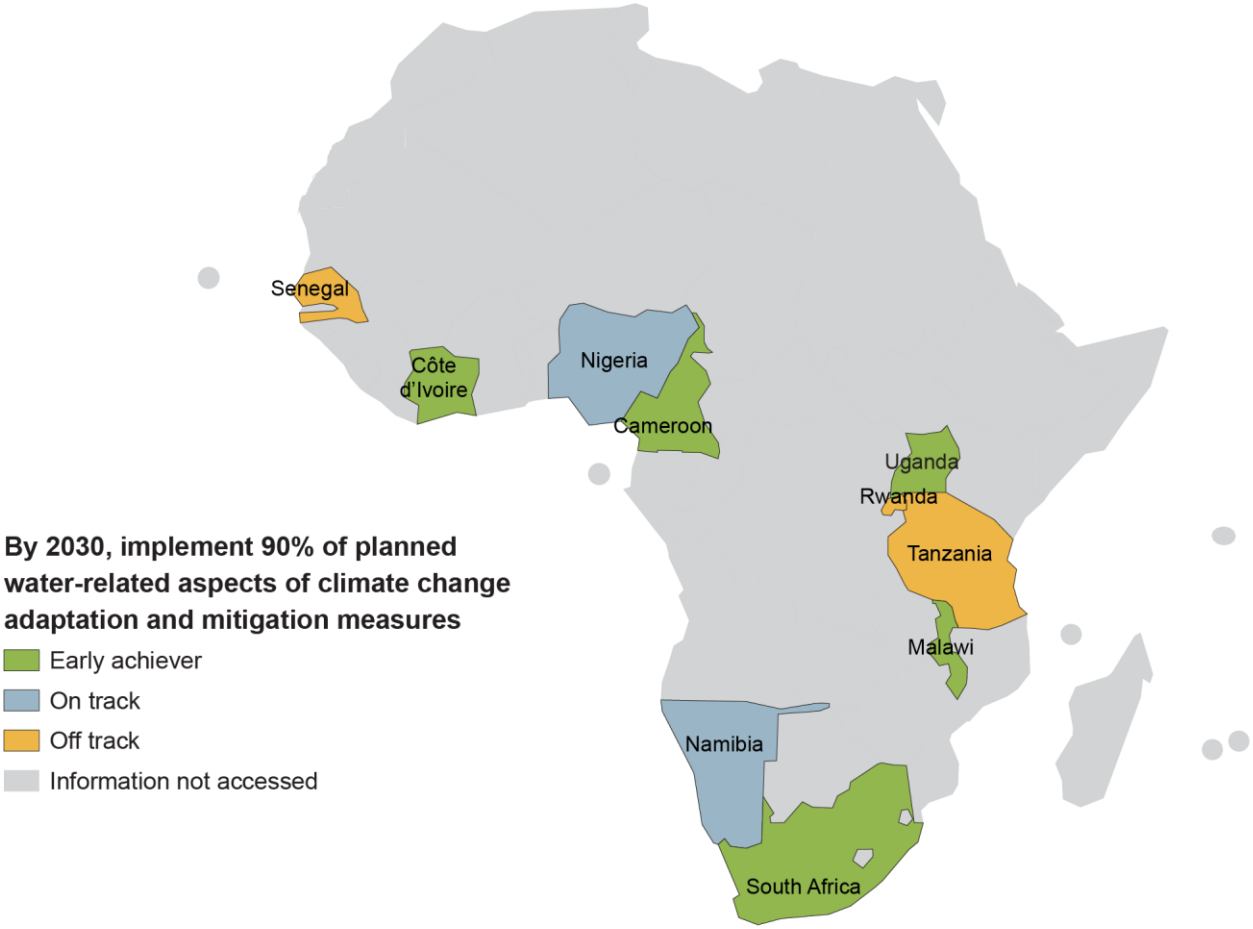


Figure 16
Progress on T-5.1: By 2030, implement 90% of planned water-related aspects of climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

5.4 Water-related loss and damage

By 2030, the target to reduce by 25% the number of deaths, number of people affected, and the value of direct economic losses caused by water-related disasters, relative to national GDP, with a focus on

protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situation[16] consists of two indicators. The number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disasters per 100,000 people and direct economic losses from water-related disasters in relation to national GDP, including water-related disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services is shown in

[16] AWV 2025; PANAFCON-1 2003; Sirte 2004; SDG-1.5.1, SDG-11.5.1, SDG-11.5.2, SDG-13.1.1

Table **31**.

Table 31
Progress for loss and damage due to water-related disasters

Indicator	I-5.2a: Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disasters per 100,000 people. (SDG-11.5.1)	I-5.2b: Direct economic loss from water-related disasters in relation to national GDP, including water-related disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services.
Target	By 2030, reduce by 205% the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to national gross domestic product caused by water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations (SDG-11.5)	
Number of Member States that reported	17	12
Early achiever	Côte d'Ivoire, Rwanda	
On-track		
Off-track	Republic of the Congo, Ghana, Malawi, Togo	Ghana, Malawi, Niger, Sierra Leone, Uganda
Progress indeterminate	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bisau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Niger, Nigeria, Sao Tome and Principes, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Tunisia, Uganda, Zambia, Zimbabwe.	Angola, Benin, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, Egypt, Eswatini, Gabon, The Gambia, Guinea, Guinea Bisau, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principes, Senegal, Seychelles, Somalia, South Africa, South Sudan, Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Note: The methodology used to group Member States as early achievers; on-track; off-track; and progress indeterminate is illustrated in the About this report section.

The progress of Member States was reported by 17 Member States. Among the reporting Member States reported Côte d'Ivoire are Rwanda categorised as early achievers. While the Republic of Congo, Ghana, Malawi, and Togo are off-track and for the remaining 11 Member States either the information is not accessed, or the baseline is yet to be established. The comparison from the baseline year to the most recent reporting year is summarised in Table **32**.

Table 32

Progress on I-5.2a: Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disasters per 100,000 people (SDG-11.5.1)

	Member States	2019 (Baseline year)	2022	% change	Status
1	Benin	..	412.70	..	..
2	Botswana	..	28.32	.	..
3	Burkina Faso	..	518.3	..	..
4	Central African Republic	..	92.48	..	..
5	Republic of the Congo	95.69	95.69	0.00	Off-track
6	Côte d'Ivoire	50.03	0.8473	-98.31	Early achiever
7	Ghana	442.29	3072.00	594.56	Off-track
8	Guinea	..	90.37	..	..
9	Kenya	..	378.1	..	..
10	Madagascar	..	22.52	..	..
11	Malawi	780.37	768.50	-1.52	Off-track
12	Mali	..	393.4	..	..
13	Namibia	..	23.92	..	..
14	Niger	1,006.78	..	..	..
15	Nigeria	9.39	..	..	..
16	Rwanda	3.27	3.27	0.00	Early achiever
17	Sierra Leone	428.73	..	..	..
18	South Africa	..	0.75	..	..
19	Tanzania	..	222.8	..	..
20	Togo	276.78	502.3	81.48	Off-track
21	Uganda	820.46	..	..	..
	Average	**391.38**	**389.78**		

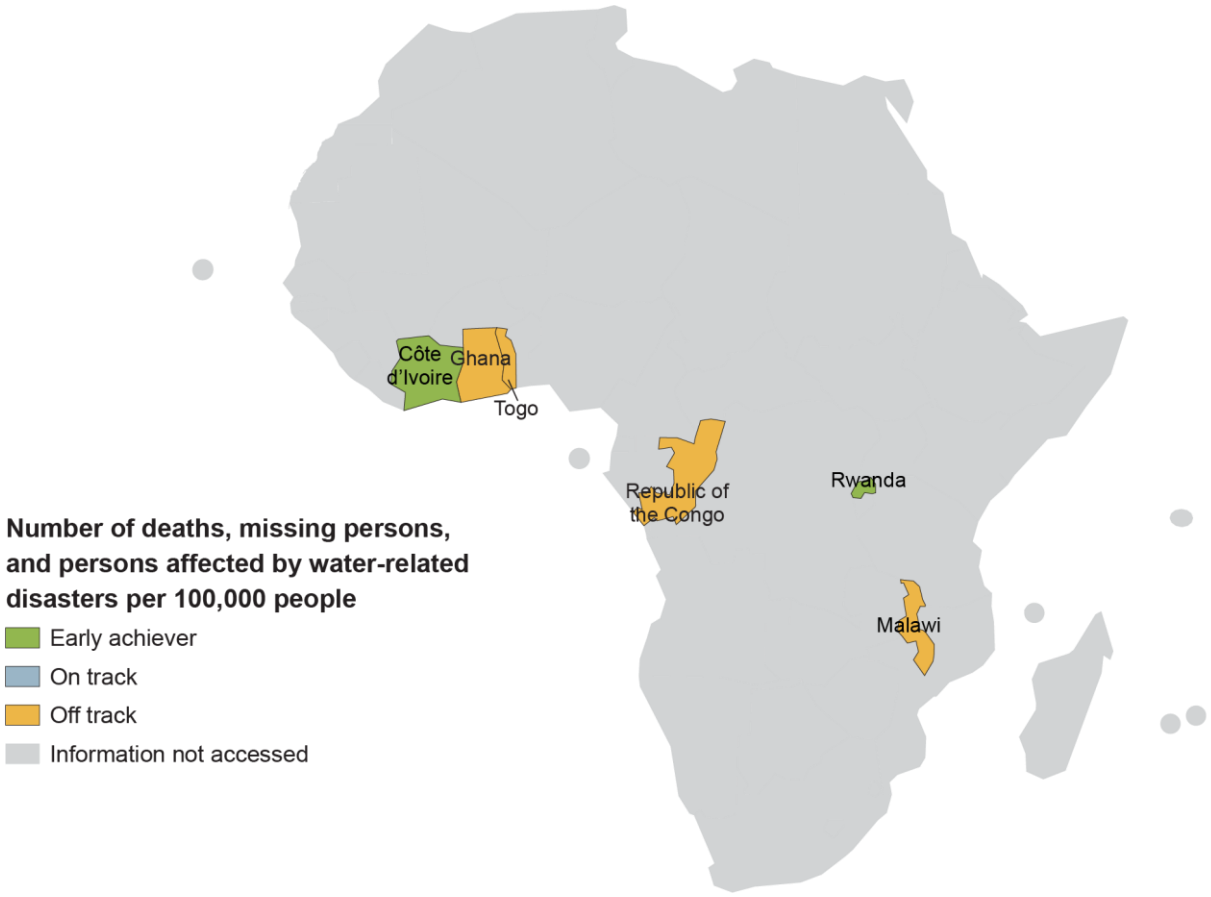


Figure 17
Progress on I-5.2a: Number of deaths, missing persons, and persons affected by water-related disasters per 100,000 people (SDG-11.5.1)

On the other hand, within the same target, the indicator on direct economic losses from water-related disasters on national GDP, including water-related disasters, damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services was reported by 12 members states as indicated in Table 33. The report shows only 6 Member States have baseline data to measure progress. According to the data reported, Malawi demonstrates very high progress, achieving a reduction of over 75% in water-related disaster losses and far exceeding the target. Ghana shows medium–low progress. Niger, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, and Uganda exhibit very low progress. For Benin, Burkina Faso, Eswatini, Kenya, Nigeria, and South Africa progress cannot be assessed due to missing baseline data. The significant data gap limits the ability to assess the continent-wide progress towards the target.

Table 33
Progress on I-5.2b: Direct economic losses from water-related disasters in relation to national GDP, including water-related disaster damage to critical infrastructure and disruption of basic services

Country	2019 (%)	2022 (%)	% Change	Progress
Benin	-	15.34	-	Baseline missing
Burkina Faso	-	0.0955	-	Baseline missing
Eswatini	-	5.204	-	Baseline missing
Ghana	0.15762	0.15	-4.90%	Medium–low
Kenya	-	240.2	-	Baseline missing
Malawi	1.84114	0.28	-84.80%	Very high
Niger	0.11441	0.2587	126.10%	Very low
Nigeria	-	0.9308	-	Baseline missing
Sierra Leone	0.00816	0.01	22.50%	Very low

Country	2019 (%)	2022 (%)	% Change	Progress
South Africa	-	0.37	-	Baseline missing
South Sudan	0.14402	286	198754%	Very low
Uganda	0.38318	0.4185	9.20%	Very low

Legend

Progress	% Change
Not applicable	
Insufficient data	
Very low	>= 25
Low	0 – 24.9
Medium–low	-24.9 – 0
Medium–high	-49.9 – -25
High	-74.9 – -50
Very high	<= -75

5.5 Key recommendations

1. The data provided by Member States on their progress under this theme, while valuable, highlights opportunities for more comprehensive reporting. To address the challenges in data collection and reporting, peer-to-peer exchange mechanisms are recommended to be facilitated by AMCOW and the REC level. This approach would allow Member States to share “best practices”, particularly those that have made significant progress or achieved targets, fostering knowledge transfer and capacity building across the continent.
2. Among the indicators, “direct economic loss resulting from water-related disasters” was the least reported, with only 10 of 55 Member States providing data. This result underscores the need for enhanced support in economic impact assessment and reporting of water-related disasters.
3. The indicators on loss and damage align with the four priorities of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)[17]: (a) understanding disaster risk; (b) strengthening disaster risk governance; (c) investing in disaster risk reduction; and (d) enhancing disaster preparedness. The varying levels of progress reported by Member States in these areas suggest an opportunity for targeted interventions and support as well as peer learning.
4. The lack of baseline data for many countries, particularly for economic losses, presents a challenge in accurately assessing progress towards the 2030 targets. Establishing robust baseline data and improving regular reporting mechanisms within countries should be prioritised to enable more effective tracking of progress and informed decision-making.
5. Under the leadership of the African Union Commission Directorate of Sustainable Environment and the Blue Economy, engagement with the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) and UN Statistics Division via African Center for Statistics (UNECA) could be strengthened to support the implementation of Member States’ action plans related to disaster risk reduction and climate-change adaptation.
6. The diverse experiences reported by Member States in both human and economic impacts of water-related disasters highlight the need for tailored approaches to disaster risk management and climate change adaptation, considering each country’s unique context and challenges.

[17] United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction. 2015. Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015–2030. https://www.undrr.org/implementing-sendai-framework/what-sendai-framework

6 THEME 6
Governance and institutions

6.1 Key findings

1. There is some progress on all the indicators in the governance and institutions theme. However, at the continent-wide level, none of the indicators are on-track to meet the targets.
2. The implementation of instruments for sustainable water resources management (47%), lag behind the implementation of the enabling environment (laws, policies, and plans), and institutions and participation (both at 56%).
3. The overall degree of implementing integrated water resources management (IWRM) has increased from 41% in 2017, to 47% in 2020, to 50% in 2023. While the progress is positive, the rate of implementation appears to be slowing; it needs to be accelerated in most countries to increase resilience to threats from climate change and unsustainable development.
4. Africa is relatively advanced on transboundary cooperation, with 22 countries reporting that 90% or more of their transboundary river and lake basins are covered by an operational arrangement (of 60 countries globally), and 14 countries reporting that at least 90% of their transboundary aquifer area is covered by an operational arrangement (of 37 countries globally). However, gaps still remain, with varying progress in the sub-regions.
5. A number of positive improvements have been made in gender mainstreaming in the water governance on the continent. However, gaps remain in implementation.

THEME 6
Governance and institutions

Some progress in governance and institutions, however **none of the indicators are on-track to meet the targets**

41% 2017 **47%** 2020 **50%** 2023

implementation of **integrated water resources management** (IWRM). Progress is positive but rate of implementation is slowing

Positive improvements have been made in gender mainstreaming in the water governance on the continent, however, gaps remain in implementation

47%

implementation of instruments for **sustainable water resources management**

56%

implementation of the **enabling environment** (laws, policies, and plans), and **institutions and participation**

22

Member States reporting **≥90% of transboundary river and lake basins are covered by an operational arrangement**

14

Member States reporting **≥90% of transboundary aquifer area is covered by an operational arrangement**

6.2 Introduction

Effective governance arrangements and strong institutions are paramount to achieving water and sanitation for all. This theme covers water and sanitation laws, policies and plans, institutions, the implementation of management instruments, ethics, and gender mainstreaming. Furthermore, management arrangements are considered sub-national and regional, and transboundary.

For the 2024 report, only 8 Member States provided empirical information on IWRM implementation and the latest available information for the remaining Member States is 2022 data. Moving toward the post-2025 Africa Water Vision, the information provided is, therefore, insufficient to carry out authoritative analyses of whether or not, at a continent-wide level, reported progress is adequate to achieve related targets.

To address the challenge and carry out the latest IWRM implementation to track progress and inform policy at this transitioning time, AMCOW collaborated with UNEP-DHI to assess Members States' progress based on the available SDG-6.5.1 data.

SDG indicators and data were intended to be used in WASSMO to ensure alignment and reduce the reporting burden on countries. As most of the indicators in this theme directly relate to various parts of SDG-6.5.1 on IWRM implementation, and this indicator has excellent coverage in Africa across three data collection rounds (2017, 2020, and 2023), the data is used where available (WASSMO indicators 6.1, 6.2a, 6.3, and 6.6).

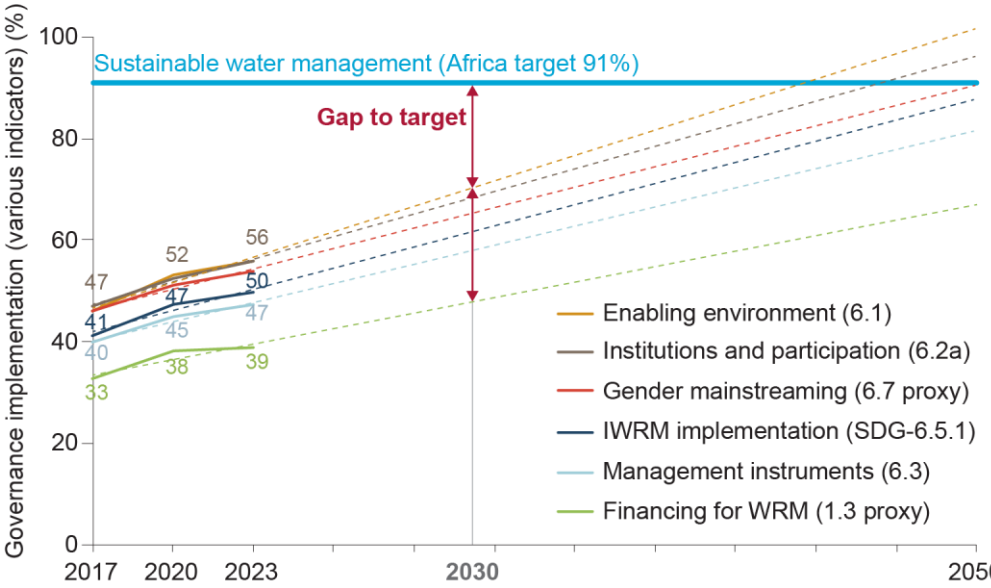
Theme 6: Governance and institutions covers six sub-themes, with seven targets and indicators, as shown in Table 34.

Table 34
Theme 6 indicators, related SDG indicators, and overall status and progress

WASSMO indicator	SDG-6.5.1 element	Status/progress
6.1: Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	Dimension 1 average: Enabling environment	Some progress, off-track
6.2a: Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	Dimension 2 average: Institutions and participation	Some progress, off-track
6.2b: Proportion of drinking water points having actively functioning water and sanitation committees	No direct equivalent, though some similarities to SDG-6.1b[18]	Insufficient data
6.3 Degree of implementation of management instruments	Dimension 3 average: Management instruments	Some progress, off-track
Not formally included	Overall SDG-6.5.1 score (average of the 4 dimensions)	Some progress, off-track
6.4: National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	SDG-6.5.2	Some progress, off-track
6.5: Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	No direct equivalent	Insufficient data
6.6: Percentage of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	Similar to question 2.2d in the 6.5.1 survey. Gender mainstreaming in water resources management	Some progress, off-track
Other relevant governance indicators included in other themes		
1.3: Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	Dimension 4 average: Financing	Some progress, off-track

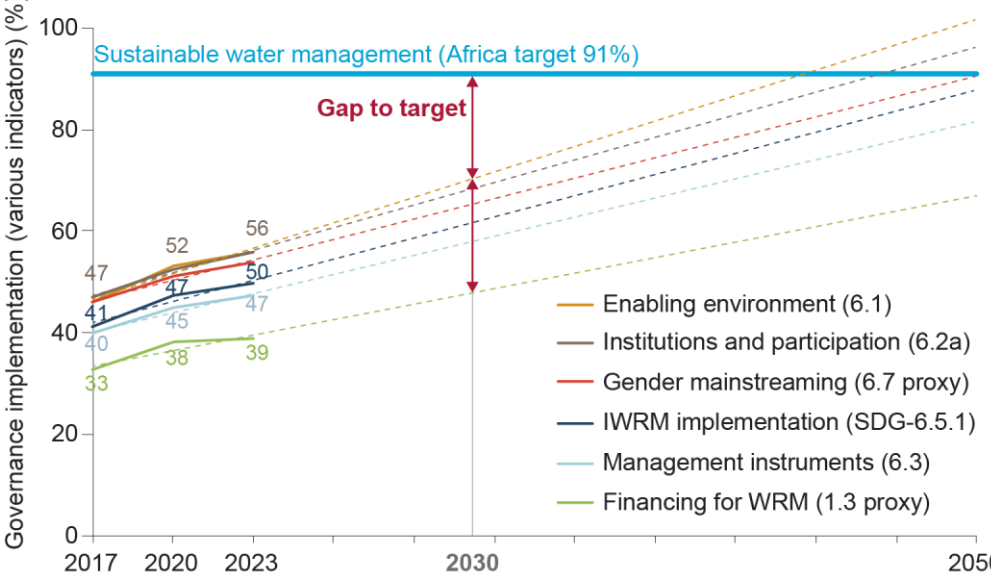
[18] Indicator 6.b.1: Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management.

6.3 Overall IWRM implementation: continent-wide progress



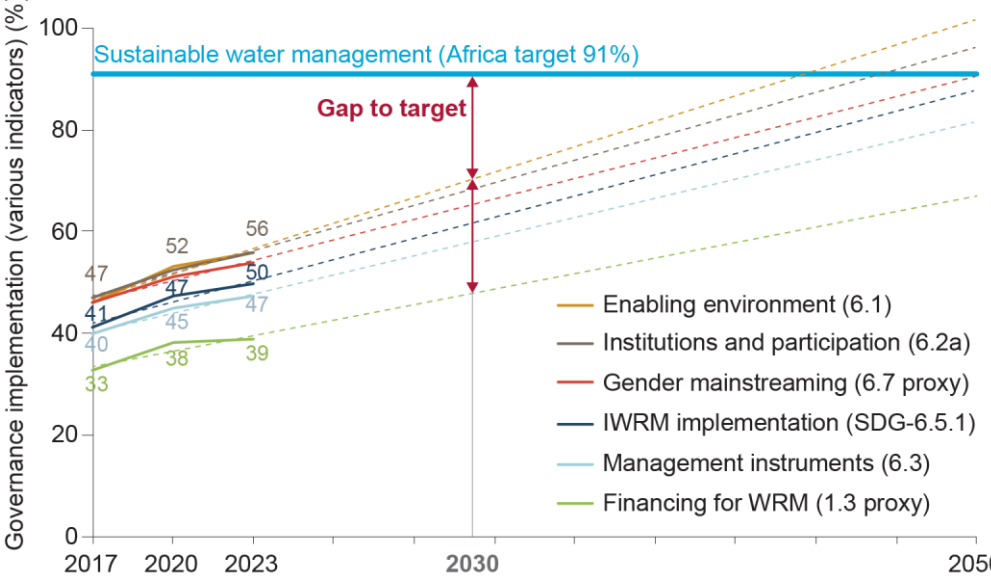
shows the average African progress on key indicators on governance and institutions. Across the board, there has been some progress on each indicator, but progress is insufficient to meet African targets (by 2025 or 2030) and ensure sustainable water management.

Overall, the enabling environment (target 6.1) and institutions and participation (target 6.2a) are progressing relatively well (56% implementation for each), compared to the implementation of management instruments (6.3, 47% implementation). Financing (1.3) lags further still (39% implementation) (



).

For each indicator, progress appears to have slowed from 2020 to 2023, compared to 2017 to 2020 (



). Thus, projected averages are likely to be lower than shown, as achieving higher levels of implementation becomes incrementally harder. For example, in terms of policies based on IWRM approaches: having a policy in place receives a score of 40, if that policy is being used by the majority of authorities to guide their work, the score is 60, but for a score of 80, policy objectives need to be consistently achieved.

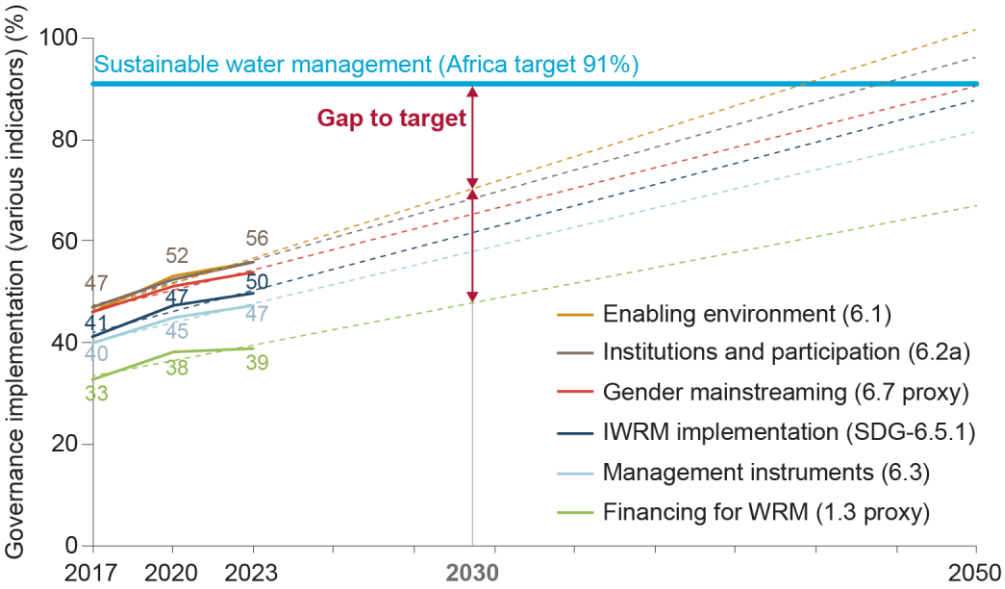


Figure 18
Average African progress on key indicators on governance and institutions*

* All projections shown are simple linear projections, based on the three data points for 2017, 2020, and 2023. While three data points cannot provide a statistically robust projection, they give some indication of general levels of progress.

6.3.1 Integrated water resources management implementation

Between 2017 and 2023, a significant number of countries have progressed from “low” or “medium–low” levels of IWRM implementation, where arrangements are generally institutionalised, to “medium–high” levels, where implementation of the arrangements is generally underway, but objectives are not achieved. However, it is likely that progress will “slow” as operationalising aspects of IWRM is likely to be restricted by barriers such as financing and institutional capacity.

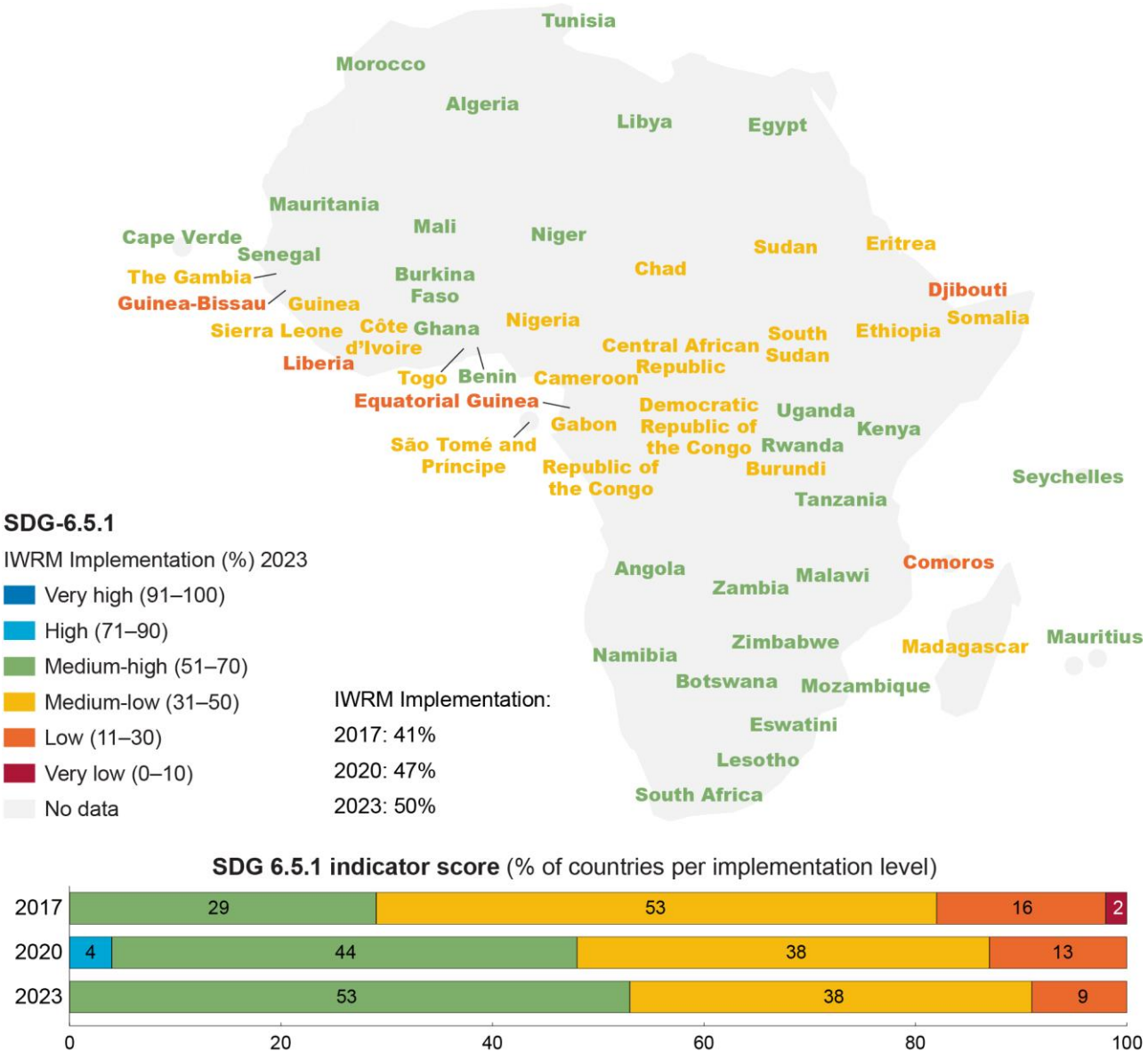


Figure 19
Progress on integrated water resources management implementation level (%) 2023 (SDG-6.5.1)

Legend

IWRM level (scores (%))	% (no.) countries	General interpretation	Resilience to pressures
Very low (0–10)	0	Little to no sustainable water management arrangements	Low
Low (11–30)	9% (5)	Arrangements being developed (Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia)	
Medium–low (31–50)	38% (20)	Arrangements are generally approved and institutionalised, but limited implementation	
Medium–high (51–70)	53% (28)	Implementation started, but not always effective	Medium
High (71–90)	0	Some sustainable water management objectives met (close to target)	High
Very high (91–100)	0	Global and African target. Sustainable water resources management	

Despite the progress, 48% of countries (25) with low and medium-low IWRM implementation are unlikely to advance sufficiently on the required governance frameworks to balance demands and be sustainably developing and managing their water resources by 2030 (see individual country scores in Annex 4). These countries typically have lower levels of socioeconomic development and are likely to experience rapidly increasing pressures – such as increased water demand and pollution – as they strive to meet development objectives. Such pressures are likely to be exacerbated by increasing climate change impacts. Developing and implementing the frameworks for sustainable water management, involving cross-sector coordination, becomes more critical than ever in these contexts. These are the highest priority for action.

Box 1
Target-setting on IWRM in African countries

Many countries report they do not expect to reach the global target, but most do not have official targets or sufficient budgeted plans for advancing on IWRM. Despite this, almost no countries have set formal national targets, and many countries do not have adequate plans, with clear pathways to secure financing, for how to advance on the different dimensions of IWRM. Some 35 African countries have informally set lower national targets, through the SDG-6.5.1 reporting process:

i. 2 countries have set informal targets in the "'medium–low" range (31–50%)
ii. 11 countries have set informal targets in the "medium-high' range (51–70%)
iii. 17 countries have set informal targets in the "high range" (71–90%)
iv. 5 countries have set informal targets in the "very high range" (91–100%)
v. 17 countries did not provide any information on target setting, and 1 country did not report in 2023.

The SDG-6 IWRM Support Programme can support countries to develop targets and plans. This process has been facilitated in 19 countries so far through the programme's Stage 2, with support to another 20 countries expected in 2024-2026.

Source: National reporting on SDG-6.5.1, Annex B, 2023. All country 6.5.1 surveys available here: https://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/country-reports. All free-text responses to Annex B are consolidated in a single results file here: https://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/publications/results.

A total of 54 African countries have reported on SDG-6.5.1 across 3 data rounds: 2017, 2020, and 2023. In 2023, 48 countries submitted updated reports, 5 chose to reuse their 2020 data (primarily due to lack of capacity or national conflict situations), and 1 did not report (Libya, due to significant flooding caused by dam breach). SDG indicator 6.5.1 is not formally captured in the WASSMO portal (although the data to calculate it is captured).

6.3.2 Enabling environment

Table 35
Target on degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels

Sub-theme objective	Encourage African countries to establish policy, legal and strategic planning tools to support an enabling environment for good water governance at all levels.
Target	T-6.1: By 2030, establish an enabling environment for good water governance at all levels.
Reference in political commitments	AWV 2025, Sharm El Sheikh 2008, AMCOW 2008, SDG-6.5
Indicator	I-6.1: Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels (SDG-6.5.1, dimension 1 average)

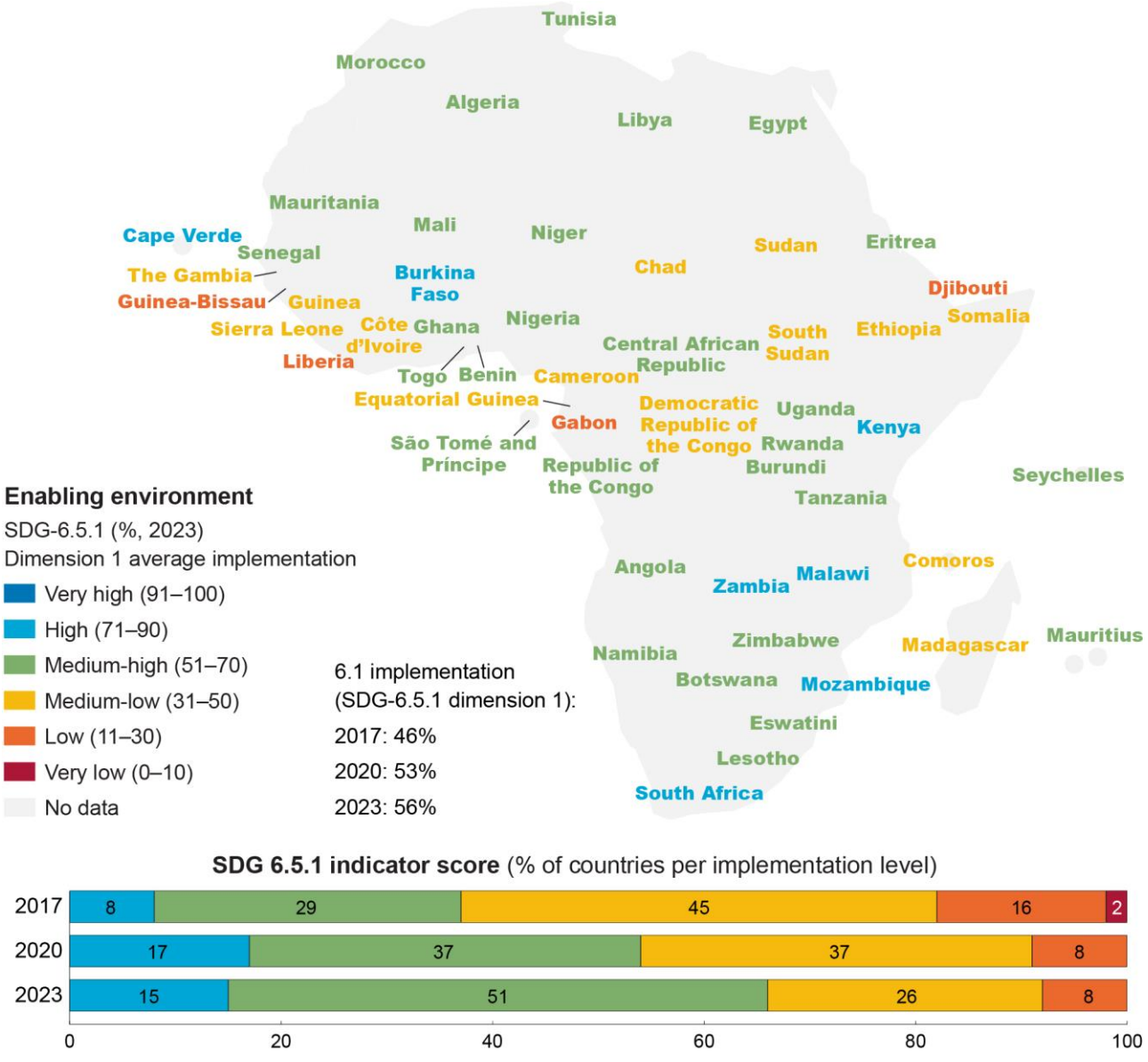


Figure 20
Progress on SDG-6.5.1 Dimension 1 average (%) 2023

Legend

6.1 level (scores (%))	% (no.) of countries	General interpretation
Very low (0–10)	0	Little to no sustainable water management arrangements
Low (11–30)	8% (4)	Arrangements being developed (Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, and Liberia)
Medium–low (31–50)	26% (14)	Arrangements generally approved and institutionalised, but limited implementation
Medium–high (51–70)	51% (27)	Being used by majority of authorities to guide work
High (71–90)	15% (8)	Objectives consistently achieved; laws applied (Cabo Verde, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, South Africa, and Zambia)
Very high (91–100)	(0)	Objectives consistently achieved. Reviewed and revised

From 2017 to 2023, a significant number of countries have progressed in the development of their laws, policies, and plans at various levels (enabling environment). Some 92% (49) of countries report now having generally approved and institutionalised most of their enabling environment (at least medium–low implementation). In around 50% of countries, these arrangements are generally based on IWRM and are being used by the majority of institutions to carry out their work (medium-high and above). However, only 15% (8) of countries report that objectives are consistently being achieved (high and above).

Box 2 Country progress and challenges in design and implementation of policies, laws and plans

Several countries have developed or revised national water policies, strategies, and plans in the past 5 years (e.g. Angola, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Republic of the Congo). However, some are quite outdated and are urgently requiring revision and modernisation (e.g. Guinea-Bissau, Liberia).

Some countries reported challenges in implementing their arrangements, including lack of financing (e.g. Republic of the Congo), raising awareness and mainstreaming (e.g. Eswatini), and capacity constraints at various levels (e.g. Ethiopia), and lack of coordination among relevant institutions (e.g. Ethiopia). In a number of countries, the development of plans to implement policies and strategies generally lags (e.g. Mauritius, Mauritania, and Guinea).

Many countries identify their main priorities to move forward on the enabling environment, including mainstreaming sustainable and integrated water resources management in national and state development agendas (e.g. Somalia), the development or approval of bills before parliament (e.g. South Sudan), and the need to strengthen monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of policies and plans (e.g. Zambia).

Source: SDG-6.5.1 survey 2023, country responses to questions in dimension 1 (Enabling environment). All scores and narrative responses via https://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/publications/results

6.3.3 Institutions and participation

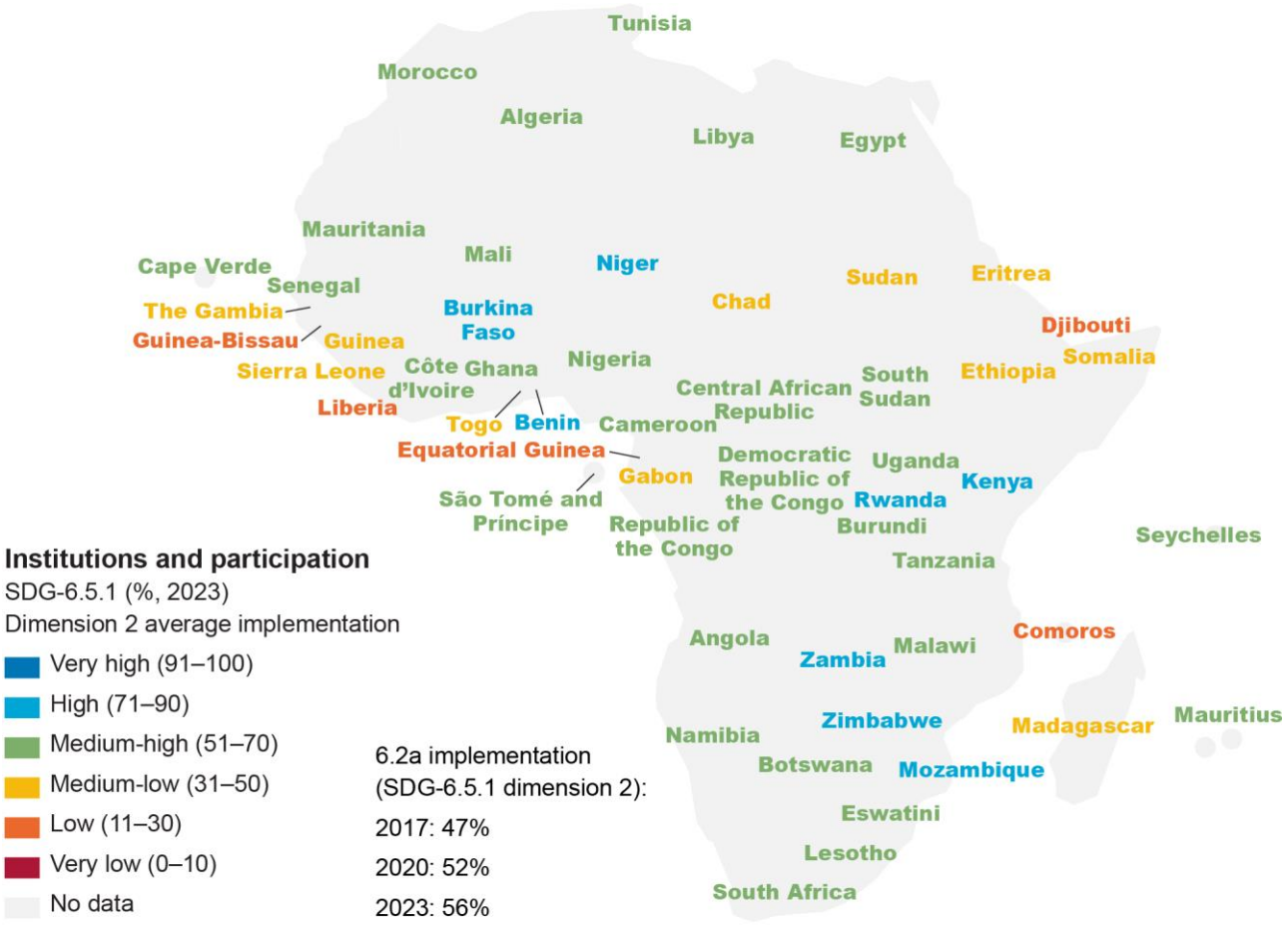
Member states' progress towards establishing institutions for IWRM implementation is summarised under two sub themes: Institutions and local participation.

Institutions

This indicator covers institutional capacity, and national, sub-national and basin/aquifer levels, cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, and appropriate stakeholder engagement, including with the private sector, and consideration of vulnerable groups and gender mainstreaming. Overall, while 68% of countries (36) report having institutional capacity for IWRM implementation, and consultation processes in place, even these countries report challenges in effective cross-sector coordination required for integrated water resources management.

Table 36
Target on degree of implementation of establishment and reform institutions at all levels

Sub-theme objective	Encourage countries to establish institutions with the capacity to implement good water governance at all levels, including adequate stakeholder participation
Target	T-6.2a: By 2030, establish institutions with the capacity to implement good water governance at all levels
Reference in political commitments	**AWV 2025**, PANAFCON-1 2003, Ngor 2015, **SDG-6.5**
Indicator	I-6.2a: Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels (SDG-6.5.1, dimension 2 average)



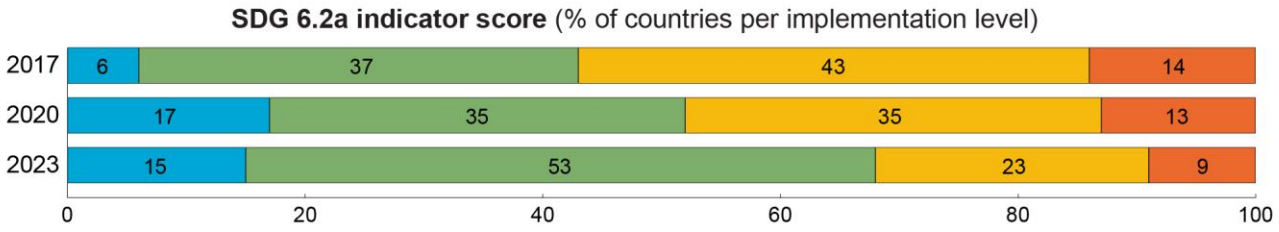


Figure 21
Progress on SDG-6.5. Dimension 1 average (%) 2023

Legend

6.2a level (scores (%))	% (no.) of countries	General interpretation
Very low (0–10)	0	Little to no sustainable water management institutions
Low (11–30)	9% (5)	Authorities exist, some information made available (Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia)
Medium–low (31–50)	23% (12)	Authorities have capacity for plan formulation, and more information sharing
Medium-high (51–70)	53% (28)	Authorities have capacity for plan implementation. Consultation processes
High (71–90)	15% (8)	Authorities have capacity for plan evaluation. Collaboration mechanisms in place (Benin, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe)
Very high (91–100)	(0)	Authorities have capacity for plan revision. Co-decisions and full representation in place

Box 6.3 Country progress and challenges in institutional capacity development

Countries that demonstrate high levels of IWRM capacity indicate higher levels of training taking place at various levels and on an annual basis (e.g. Cabo Verde), with human resource development and capacity building being integrated into national plans (e.g. National Water Resources Plan Egypt). The **Pan-African Centre for Water and Climate Adaptation** is a recent example of an initiative to develop a regional training centre for water resources. Even in countries with high levels of implementation, there is progress to be made to build capacity further in sub-national structures including catchment, sub-catchment and water-user board levels (e.g. Zimbabwe).

In the absence of national capacity development initiatives, the implementation of projects and programs, as well as trainings offered by sub-regional institutions, basin organisations and partners can often lead to short-term or ad-hoc capacity development opportunities, especially in countries where IWRM capacity is very low (Central African Republic, Chad, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Botswana, Eritrea, and Seychelles).

Dedicated budget lines are needed for capacity building and knowledge development, as financing remains the main barrier (e.g. Central African Republic). Conducting skills or gap analysis for the water sector, that consider future needs, can support appropriate capacity development responses (e.g. Eritrea). This is especially relevant when considering linkages with climate change (e.g. Liberia).

Source: SDG-6.5.1 survey 2023, country responses to question 2.1e (“developing IWRM capacity”). All scores and narrative responses via https://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/publications/results

Local participation

This indicator measures the percentage of drinking water points that are managed by water and sanitation committees. As can be seen from

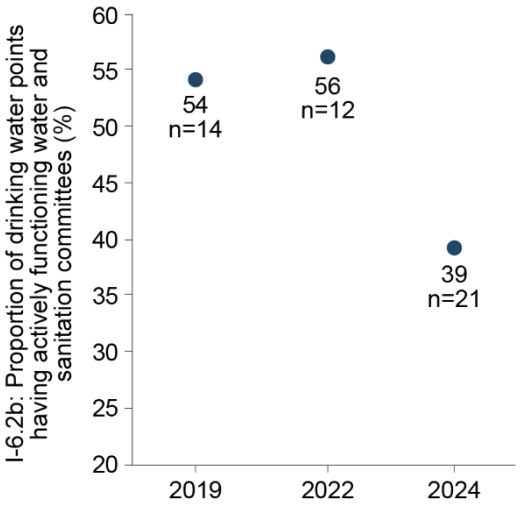


Figure **22**, there is insufficient data to adequately monitor trends over time. In 2024, 21 countries reported, with an average of 39% of drinking water points with actively functioning water and sanitation committees. Country scores range from 0–100%.

Table 37
Target on proportion of drinking water point having actively function water and sanitation committees

Sub-theme objective	Encourage countries to establish institutions with the capacity to implement good water governance at all levels, including adequate stakeholder participation.
Target	T-6.2b: By 2030, support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management at 90% of drinking water sources
Reference in political commitments	**AWV 2025**, PANAFCON-1 2003, Ngor 2015, **SDG-6.b.1**
Indicator	I-6.2b: Proportion of drinking water points having actively functioning water and sanitation committees

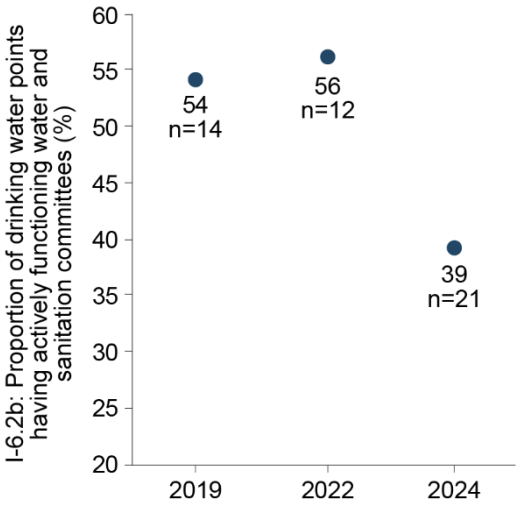


Figure 22
Progress on I-6.2b: Proportion of drinking water points having actively functioning water and sanitation committees

Legend

Implementation level (scores (%))	No. of countries	Countries
Very low (0–10)	8	Botswana, Togo, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Congo Republic, Burkina Faso, Guinea
Low (11–30)	3	Eswatini, Mali, Nigeria
Medium–low (31–50)	1	Central African Republic
Medium–high (51–70)	5	Namibia, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Senegal, Cameroon
High (71–90)	1	Kenya
Very high (91–100)	3	Mozambique, Côte d'Ivoire, Niger
No data	33	All other countries

6.3.4 Management instruments

In most countries, the implementation of monitoring networks, data and information management, and management arrangements to address critical issues such as water pollution, sustainable water use, protection of freshwater ecosystems and biodiversity, and disaster risk reduction, generally lags behind the implementation of the enabling environment (I-6.1) and institutions (I-6.2). Ineffective management frameworks and tools leave people and economies vulnerable to water insecurity and climate-related disasters. Approximately 60–65% of countries report either ad hoc, or generally inadequate implementation, of management instruments for these issues (medium–low and below).

Table 38
Target on degree of implementation of management instruments

Sub-theme objective	Encourage African countries to utilise effective management instruments to implement good water governance at all levels
Target	T-6.3: By 2030, establish management instruments to implement good water governance at all levels
Reference in political commitments	AWV 2025, **SDG-6.5**
Indicator	I-6.3: Degree of implementation of management instruments. (SDG-6.5.1, dimension 3 average)

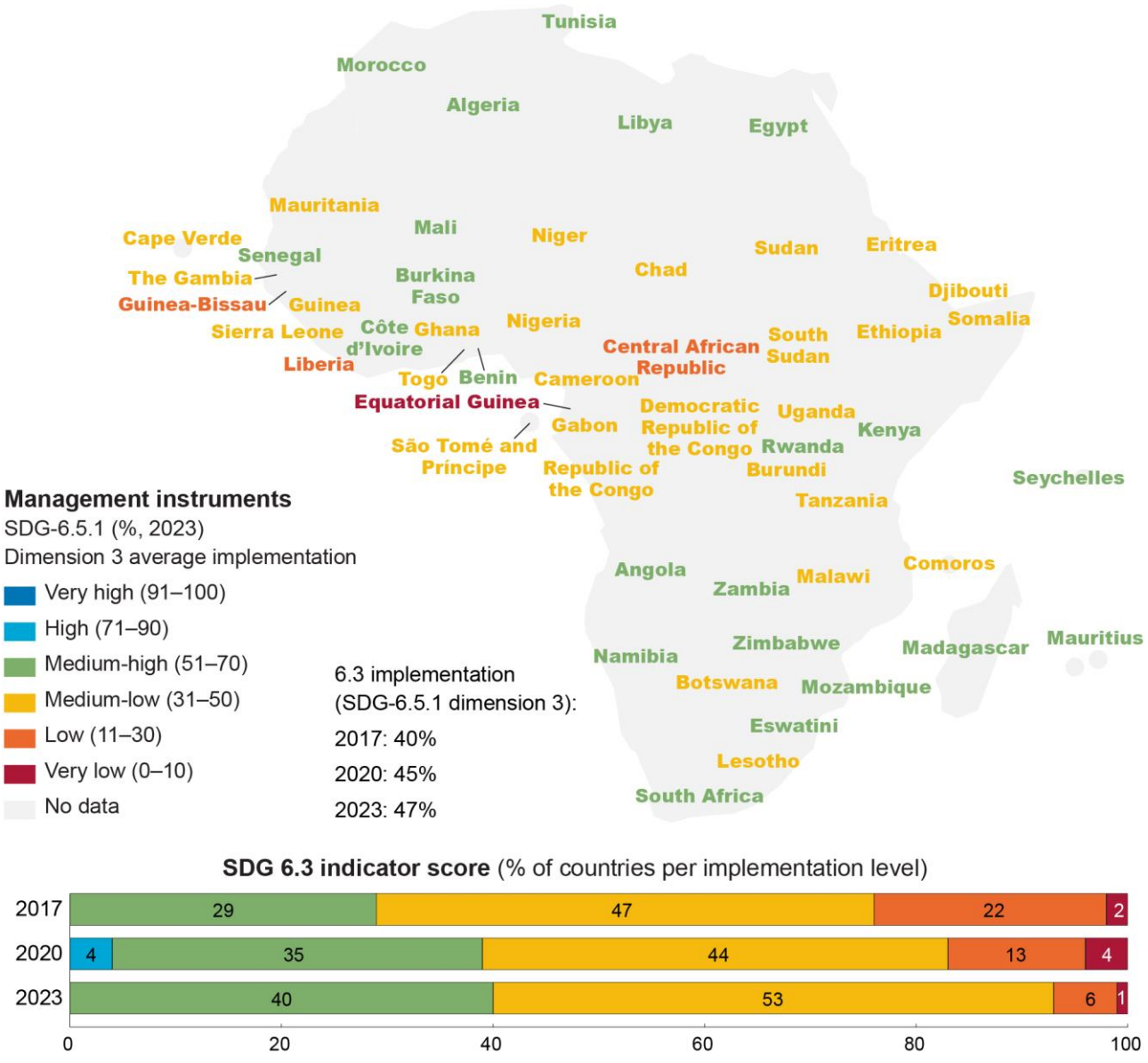


Figure 23
Progress on SDG-6.5.1 Dimension 3 average (%) 2023

Legend

6.3 level (scores (%))	% (no.) of countries	General interpretation
Very low (0–10)	2% (1)	Little to no sustainable water management arrangements (Equatorial Guinea)
Low (11–30)	6% (3)	Management instruments limited, short term, ad hoc (Central African Republic, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia)
Medium–low (31–50)	53% (28)	Some management instruments more long-term, but limited coverage
Medium–high (51–70)	40% (21)	Management instruments generally long-term, adequate coverage
High (71–90)	0% (0)	Very good coverage, and effective
Very high (91–100)	0% (0)	Excellent coverage, highly effective

6.3.5 Ethics

The establishment of mechanisms for integrity and transparency is critical for sustainable and equitable water-management practices. The calculation of this indicator considers: frameworks and control mechanisms for accountability, charters on integrity, drivers of corruption, and tools to identify and address water integrity gaps.

Box 6.4 Country progress and challenges in design and implementation of management instruments

Implementation of IWRM management instruments depends on data and information for informed decision making, but challenges remain, especially when it comes to implementation of monitoring networks and data. Six countries report old or outdated national monitoring surface and/or groundwater networks that require upgrading and maintenance (Central African Republic, Comoros, Republic of the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, and Liberia).

Climate change and its impacts pose additional challenges, as countries report a need to enhance early warning systems (Eritrea) and advance on preparedness for climate-related events including floods and droughts (Tanzania).

Data sharing among sectors and partners (Cabo Verde) remains a key constraint, but provides an opportunity for further progress when it comes to implementation.

Source: SDG 6.5.1 survey 2023, country responses to questions in dimension 3 (Management Instruments). All scores and narrative responses via https://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/publications/result

Sub-theme objective	Encourage countries to implement accountable and transparent governance frameworks for managing water resources.
Target	T-6.5: By 2030, mainstream integrity and transparency practices across water policies, water institutions and water governance frameworks for greater accountability and trust in decision-making
Reference in political commitments	AWV 2025, PANAFCON-1 2003

Indicator	I-6.5: Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency

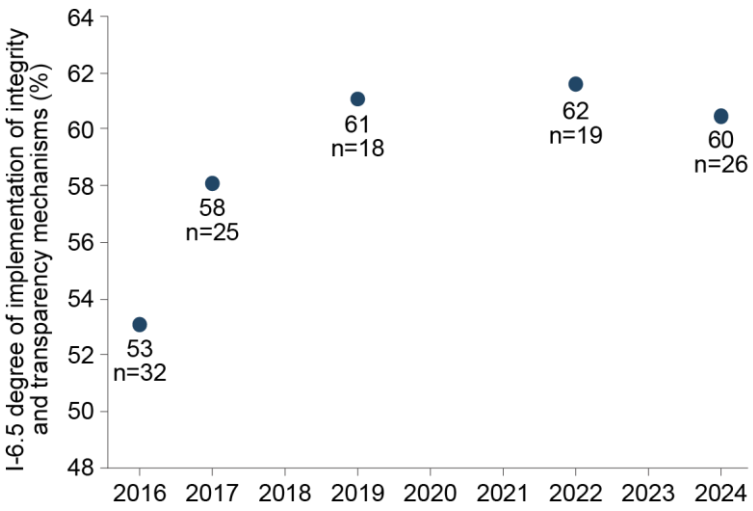


Figure **24**. Although the trend *appears* to be declining, it is suggested that the data is actually a reflection of the reporting getting more realistic, as understanding grows. This warrants further investigation. The 2024 average is reported at 60%, based on 26 country responses.

Countries report significant variability in implementation, with scores ranging from 14% to 100%.

Table 39
Target on degree of implementation governance mechanic for integrity and transparency

Sub-theme objective	Encourage countries to implement accountable and transparent governance frameworks for managing water resources.
Target	T-6.5: By 2030, mainstream integrity and transparency practices across water policies, water institutions and water governance frameworks for greater accountability and trust in decision-making
Reference in political commitments	AWV 2025, PANAFCON-1 2003
Indicator	I-6.5: Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency

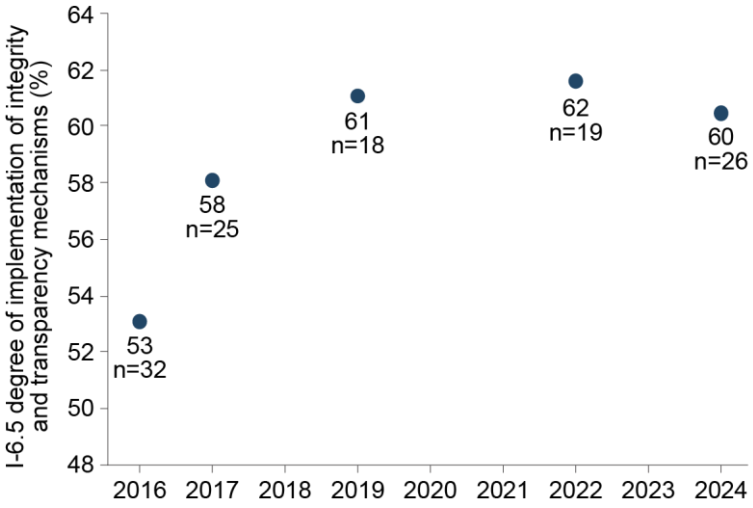


Figure 24
Progress on WASSMO 6.5 – degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency

Legend

Implementation level (scores (%))	No. of countries	General interpretation	Countries
Very low (0–10%)	0	No measures in place	-
Low (11–30%)	6	Some short-term/ad-hoc measures in place through projects or similar	Republic of the Congo, Guinea, South Sudan, South Africa, Côte d'Ivoire, Somalia
Medium–low (31–50%)	4	Some long-term measures in place but with limited implementation and/or impact	Gabon, Central African Republic, Madagascar, Sudan
Medium–high (51–70%)	6	Long-term measures being implemented with adequate coverage and impact	Mali, Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Zambia, Botswana, Nigeria
High (71–90%)	4	Long-term measures being implemented with very good coverage and impact	Malawi, Rwanda, Tanzania, Zimbabwe
Very high (91–100%)	6	Long-term measures being implemented with excellent coverage and impact, and periodically reviewed and revised	Uganda, Egypt, Namibia, Ghana, Kenya, Niger
No data	29		All other countries

6.3.6 Transboundary cooperation

All 48 mainland African countries share transboundary surface waters and/or aquifers, and 44 of these countries have successfully reported on SDG-6.5.2.[19]

Table 40
Targets on transboundary cooperation

Sub-theme objective	Encourage African countries to establish cooperation mechanisms for the management of all transboundary waters
Target	T-6.4: By 2030, establish operational arrangements for transboundary water cooperation, covering 100% of transboundary waters (SDG-6.5.2)
Reference in political commitments	**AWV 2025**, Sharm El Sheikh. 2008, Sirte 2004, PANAFCON-1 2003, **SDG-6.5**
Indicator	I-6.4: National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

[19] In WASSMO, 28 countries submitted data in 2022, and there are some significant differences with SDG data. Therefore SDG 6.5.2 data has been used in this report, and the main source for data and analysis is the 2024 Global Progress Report on SDG-6.5.2: UNECE, UNESCO and UN-Water (2024). Progress on Transboundary Water Cooperation: Mid-term status of SDG-6.5.2, with a special focus on Climate Change – 2024.

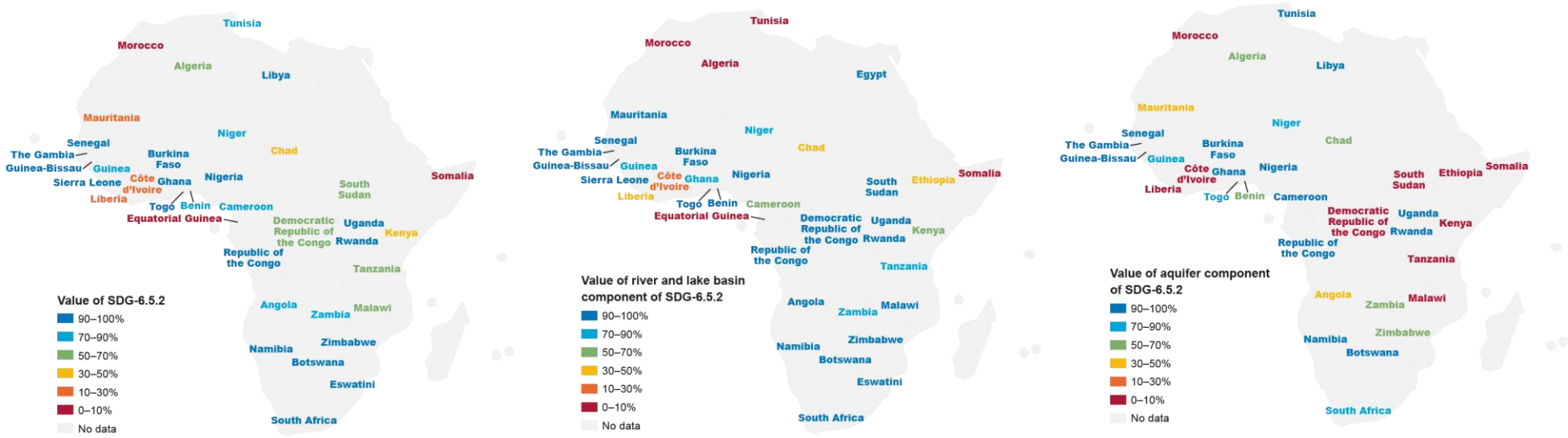


Figure 25
Mid-term status of SDG-6.5.2

In the global context, African countries show relatively high levels of coverage of operational management, particularly in relation to the major transboundary river and lake basins, and some of the major aquifers. For transboundary river and lake basins, 22 countries (of 60 countries globally) have 90% or more of their transboundary basin area covered by operational arrangements, compared to 19 in 2020. The comparatively high level of operational arrangements in this Africa is related to the long tradition of transboundary cooperation through basin organisations, such as the Senegal River Basin Development Organization, the Niger Basin Authority, the Okavango Watercourse Commission, the Orange-Senqu Watercourse Commission and the Lake Chad Basin Commission, as well as the work of regional organisations, including the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Economic Community of Central African States (ECCAS).[20]

Recent developments in the region include a 2021 Agreement among Mano River Union local platforms of Guinea, Liberia, and Côte d'Ivoire for the establishment of the Transboundary Water Resources Management Committee of the Cavally River basin. The Mono River basin between Benin and Togo also became operational with the implementation of the Mono Basin Authority in 2019, on the basis of the 2014 Convention establishing the Statutes of the Mono River and creation of the Mono Basin Authority. Also, in the case of earlier operational arrangements, new frameworks have been adopted to reinvigorate and update cooperation.

For transboundary aquifers, 14 countries (of 37 globally) have 90% or more of their area covered by operational arrangements. Recent advances include the adoption of new operational arrangements (Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, Togo, and Zimbabwe), and updated data, that is aquifers being considered within the scope of river basin agreements. Initiatives, such as SADC's Regional Strategic Action Plans for IWRM, have also proved effective in promoting sustainable groundwater management. Similarly, initiatives to focus attention on groundwater have taken place in the Volta, Niger and Lake Chad basins as well as within the related activities of the Nile Basin Initiative. A recent development has been the Memorandum of Agreement for data sharing in transboundary aquifers between Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somalia signed July 2023. In terms of aquifer specific arrangements, the 2021 Ministerial Declaration on the Senegalo-Mauritanian Aquifer System, and the 2023 Organization for the Development of the Senegal River and the Organization for the Development of the Gambia River Joint Protocol on the Secretariat for Senegalo-Mauritanian Aquifer System , represent major advancements for the Senegalo–Mauritanian Aquifer System, which is now considered as covered under the SDG-6.5.2 criteria, and explains the notable progress of the countries sharing this aquifer.

6.3.7 Gender

Madagascar and Ghana have shown improvements in gender inclusion in water policies, plans and laws during the period 2019–2024, increasing from 50% to 100%, and 15% to 23% respectively. A few countries show decreases in implementation levels. For example, Côte d'Ivoire recorded a decrease from 33% to 19%, and Namibia from 44% to 33%.

Table 41
Target on gender inclusion

Sub-theme objective	Encourage African countries to address gender concerns in water governance
Target	T-6.6: By 2030, ensure that gender concerns are taken into account in formulation of policy, law and plans in all sectors of water and sanitation to create equity and equality
Reference in political commitments	**AWV 2025,** Sharm El Sheikh 2008, Sirte 2004, **PANAFCON-1 2003,** eThekwini 2008, Johannesburg 2009, AMCOW Gender 2014
Indicator	I-6.6 Percentage of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration

[20] See for instance the 2000 revised SADC Protocol on Shared Watercourses, the 2008 ECOWAS Water Resources Policy, the 2017 Convention for the Prevention of Conflicts related to the Management of Shared Water Resources in Central Africa.

While Table 41 relates to the “consideration” of gender concerns in water-related policies, laws and plans, SDG- 6.5.1, question 2.2d, measures the degree of implementation of gender mainstreaming in water resources management.

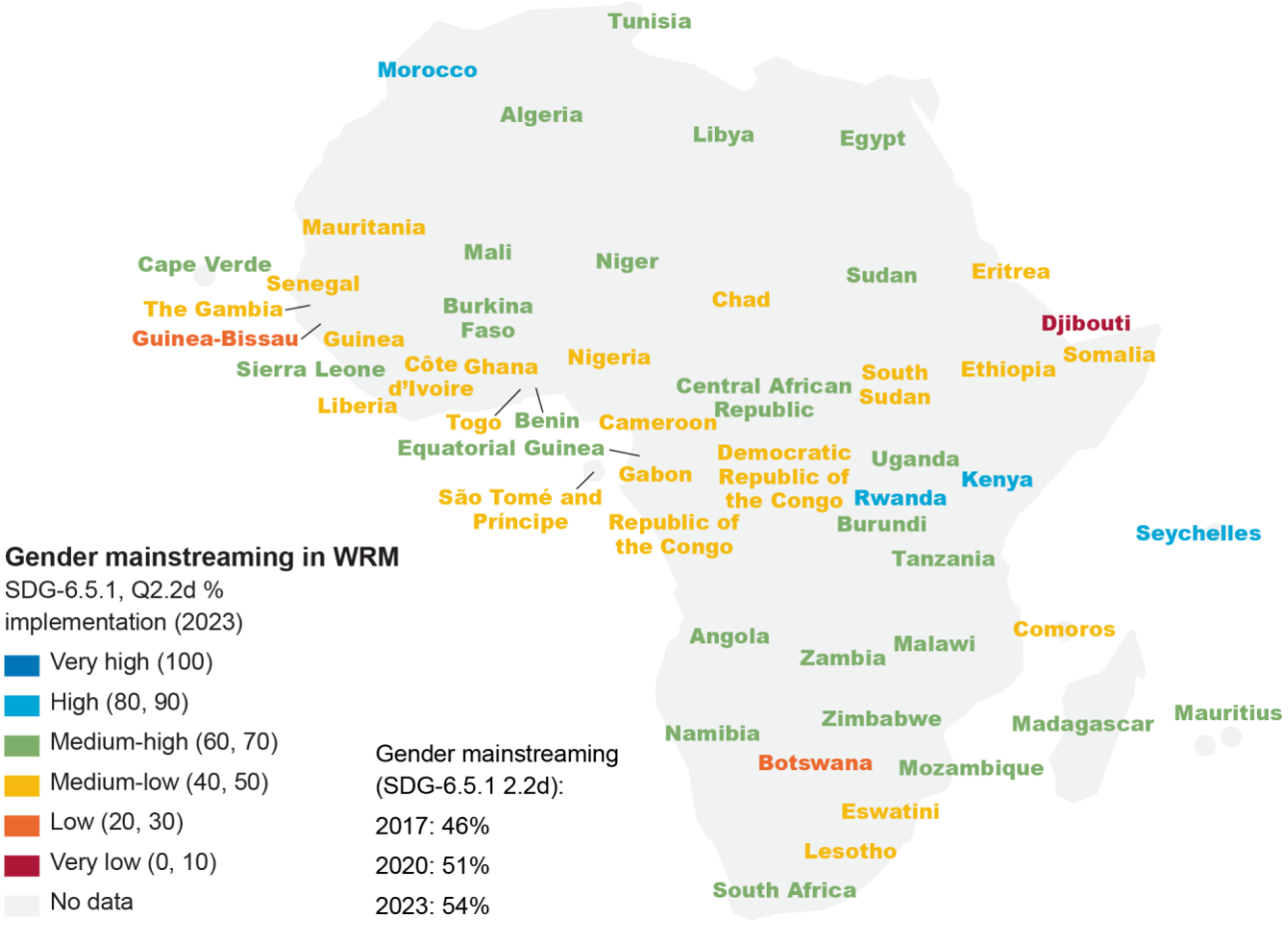


Figure 26
Progress on SDG-6.5.1: 2.2d Gender mainstreaming (%) 2023

Legend

The average score for this indicator is 61%.

Implementation level (scores (%))	% (no. of countries)	Countries
Very low (0–10%)	4% (2)	Cameroon, Mozambique
Low (20–30%)	16% (9)	Botswana, Comoros, Côte d’Ivoire, Ghana, Liberia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sudan
Medium–low (40–50%)	4% (2)	Namibia, Rwanda
Medium–high (60–70%)	4% (2)	Chad, Eswatini
High (80–90)	5% (3)	Central African Republic, Kenya, Togo
Very high (90–100%)	20% (11)	Burkina Faso, Republic of the Congo, Gabon, Madagascar, Malawi, Niger, Nigeria, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zimbabwe
No data	47% (26)	All other countries

Legend

Implementation level (scores (%))	% (no.) of countries	General interpretation
Very low (0–10%)	2% (1)	No gender mainstreaming in integrated water resource management (Djibouti)
Low (20–30%)	4% (2)	Gender mainstreaming mechanisms being developed (Botswana, Guinea-Bissau)
Medium–low (40–50%)	42% (22)	Gender mainstreaming mechanisms exist (but limited implementation, budget or monitoring)
Medium–high (60–70%)	45% (24)	Gender mainstreaming objectives partly achieved (activities implemented and partially monitored and funded)
High (80–90)	6% (3)	Gender mainstreaming objectives mostly achieved (activities adequately monitored and funded) (Kenya, Morocco, and Seychelles).
Very high (90–100%)	2% (1)	Gender mainstreaming objectives consistently achieved and effectively address gender issues (activities and outcomes reviewed and revised and based on relevant accountability mechanisms) (Rwanda)

Box 6.5 Country examples of gender mainstreaming.

In many countries, gender is well integrated into water policies, plans and laws.

For example, in Mali, the National IWRM Programme was approved in 2019 and updated in 2023 and includes cross-cutting measures for women's participation and empowerment. Similarly, in Kenya the 2016 Water Act recognises the different needs and experiences of women and men related to water and recommends increased women's participation in water governance, promoting parity of women in the development and implementation of policies.

However, implementation is often seen as lagging. In Liberia, mechanisms are in place and gender action plans are a requirement when planning for water resources management, but tokenism is considered an issue as implementation is still weak.

Several countries describe ways forward to boost implementation. In Burundi, capacity-building sessions are planned to raise awareness on gender in the water sector. In Burkina Faso, ensuring a more systematic collection of gender-disaggregated data to inform planning is seen as a next step to foster progress.

Source: National reporting on SDG indicator 6.5.1, question 2.2d, 2023. All country 6.5.1 surveys available here: https://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/country-reports. All country scores and free-text responses are consolidated in a single results file here: https://iwrmdataportal.unepdhi.org/publications/results.

6.4 Key recommendations

1. AMCOW recognises that the implementation of management instruments for IWRM presents a particular challenge, with the average implementation level (47%) considerably below the enabling environment and institutions (each at 56%). To address this, AMCOW Secretariat, in collaboration with Global Water Partnership (GWP), AfDB, UNEP and other partners, should develop a targeted program focusing on enhancing the adoption and effective use of management instruments across Member States.
2. The variation in implementation levels across different aspects of IWRM presents an opportunity for knowledge sharing, capacity building, and peer learning. AMCOW should collaborate with ANBO, UNEP and others such as GWP and CIWA to establish a peer-learning platform, facilitating exchanges between Member States on successful IWRM practices, with a particular focus on management instruments and transboundary cooperation.

3. To improve understanding of effective IWRM practices, the AMCOW Secretariat should explore potential area of collaboration with academic institutions such as the AUDA-NEPAD Center of Excellence (CoE), the IHE Delft Institute for Water Education the UNESCO-IHE and African Universities at a national level to conduct a comprehensive study on the specific types of management instruments being successfully implemented across different Member States. Such a study would provide valuable insights for Member States looking to enhance their IWRM practices.
4. Recognising the importance of transboundary water cooperation, AMCOW should collaborate with ANBO, RECs, Cooperation in International Waters in Africa (CIWA), UNECE/UNECA and UNESCO, to provide targeted support to Member States in establishing and strengthening agreed operational arrangements between riparian's countries for shared water resources. This approach could include technical assistance for institutional strengthening, capacity building workshops, and guidance on best practices in transboundary water management.
5. Recognising that there are some discrepancies between country reporting in the WASSMO and SDG contexts, AMCOW should promote harmonisation in data collection, analysis and reporting between the two datasets. Where strong national SDG reporting mechanisms exist, these results may be used in the WASSMO system, to facilitate harmonisation and reduce the reporting burden on countries.

These initiatives aim to address the identified challenges in IWRM implementation, with a focus on management instruments and transboundary cooperation. By leveraging partnerships with inclusive regional and international organisations and programs, AMCOW seeks to enhance knowledge sharing, strengthen national institutional capacities, and promote regional approaches to support Member States in advancing their IWRM practises and achieving more effective water resource management across Africa.

7 THEME 7
Information management and capacity development

7.1 Key findings

1. A strong degree of establishment of the WASSMO system is reported at a national level by 6 Member States indicating more than 80% establishment levels. Burkina Faso and Senegal report 100% establishment of their national WASSMO monitoring and reporting systems. Tanzania reports 92% establishment, while Nigeria, Ghana, and Mauritania report 82%, 80%, and 80% respectively.
2. Member States levels of contribution to the African monitoring and reporting system is mostly above medium levels. South Africa reported a very high progress level with 91.78% of indicators, while Niger, Togo, Sudan, Uganda, and Senegal reported more than 70% progress. Other Member States reporting lower percentages, include Angola (2.74%), Sierra Leone (0.60%), and Seychelles (0.19%).
3. The degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management is reported by 11 Member States. South Africa shows a very high level (97%) implementation, while Burkina Faso reported low-level implementation below 20%. A very low implementation level (below 10%) is indicated in the remaining 9 Member States.

THEME 7

Information management and capacity development

6

Member States indicating

≥80% establishment of the WASSMO system

Above medium levels of contribution to the African monitoring and reporting system

97%

implementation of education and research on water resources management in **South Africa**

Low and very low implementation indicated in other reporting Member States

7.2 A commitment to improve water wisdom in Africa

Several commitments related to information management and capacity development are tracked across various African initiatives:

1. Africa Water Vision 2025:
    - Develop and implement comprehensive water monitoring and evaluation systems at national levels by 2025.
    - Strengthening human and institutional capacities in the water sector across all Member States by 2025.
2. eThekwini Declaration 2008:
    - Establish specific public sector budget allocations for sanitation and hygiene programs, including a component for education and research.
    - Develop and implement sanitation and hygiene information, monitoring systems and tools by 2025.
3. Ngor Declaration on Sanitation and Hygiene 2015:
    - Establish government-led monitoring, reporting, evaluation, learning and review systems by 2020.
    - Build and strengthen capacity for sanitation and hygiene implementation continuously.
    - Allocate at least 5% of the water and sanitation sector funding to support education and research activities by 2030.

7.2.1 Indicator framework for tracking Member States' commitments

The indicator framework to monitor commitment contains information management and capacity development subthemes. Under the information management subtheme, the target is that by 2025 to fully implement an effective African monitoring and reporting system including all countries. This target assesses two indicators: the degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for WASSMO and percentage of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country. Figure 27 and Figure **28** provide insights into the progress of establishing both sub-national, basin-wide and continent-wide WASSMO monitoring and reporting systems across Africa. The data demonstrates varied levels of progress in t establishing monitoring systems, highlighting opportunities for knowledge sharing and capacity building among Member States

Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting systems for WASSMO

Member States across Africa demonstrate varied levels of progress in establishing their national WASSMO monitoring and reporting systems. Burkina Faso and Senegal reported 100% establishment of monitoring and reporting systems, while Tanzania reported 92%. Nigeria, Ghana, Mauritania, and Kenya reported implementation rates of 82%, 80%, 80%, and 76% respectively implying a strong degree of establishment of the WASSMO system nationally.

Several Member States reported medium–high implementation rates between 50% and 70%, including Egypt (59.4%), Zimbabwe (56.8%), Malawi (54%), and Rwanda (62.4%). Other Member States report implementation levels below 50%, such as Botswana (44%), Namibia (20.4%), and Uganda (11.8%).

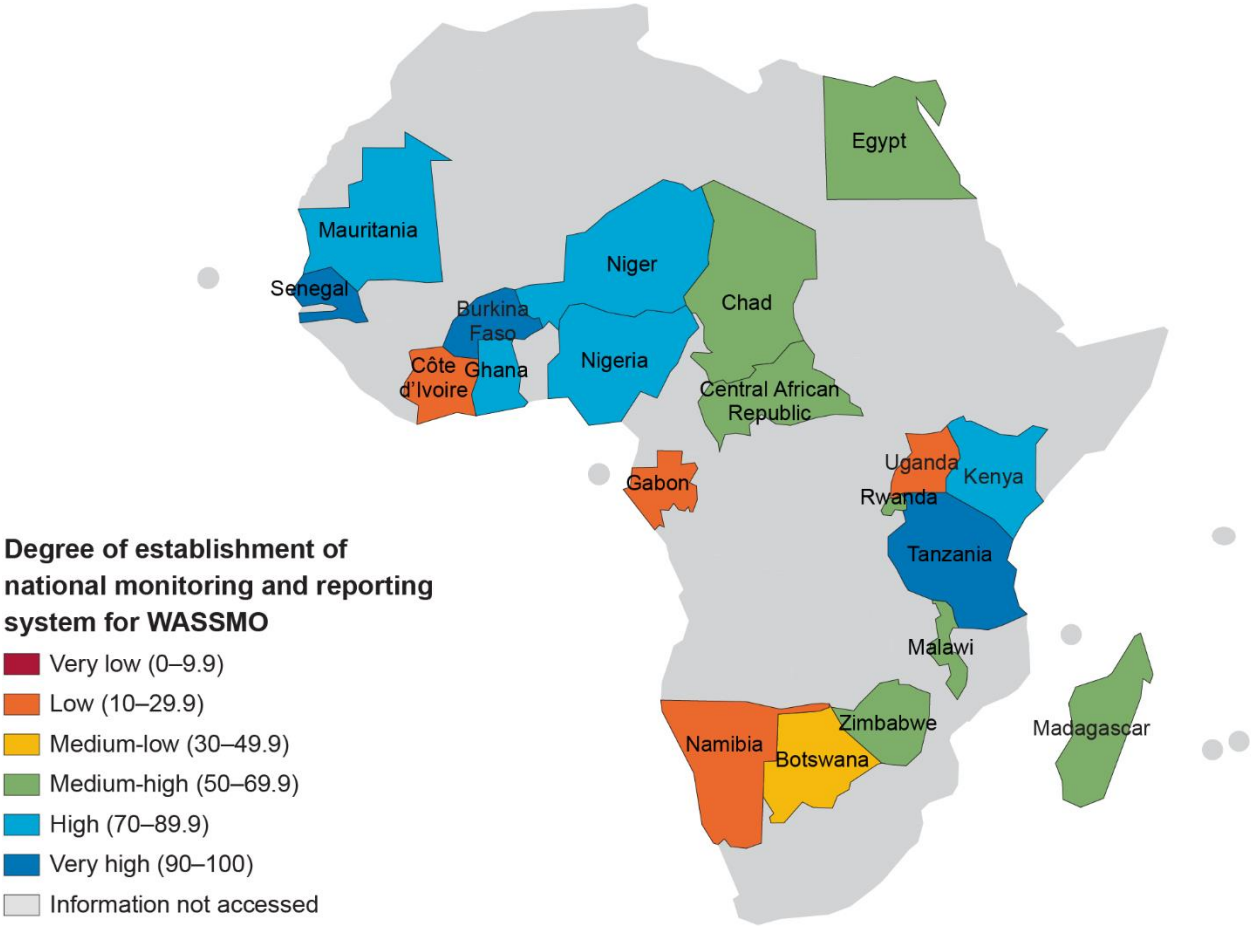


Figure 27
Progress towards establishing a national monitoring and reporting system for WASSMO

African monitoring and reporting system progress reported by country

Member States levels of contribution to the African monitoring and reporting system is mostly above medium levels. South Africa reported 91.78% of indicators, while Niger reported 87.67%. Togo, Sudan, Uganda, and Senegal reported 78.08%, 76.71%, 73.97%, and 73.97% respectively.

Seven Member States reported between 50% and 70% progress levels, including Malawi (65.75%), Mauritania (64.38%), Egypt (63.01%), and Cameroon (61.64%). Other Member States report percentages below 50%, such as Zimbabwe (49.32%), Ghana (46.58%), and South Sudan (42.47%) indicating medium–low progress levels.

Other Member States reporting lower percentages include Angola (2.74%), Sierra Leone (0.60%), and Seychelles (0.19%).

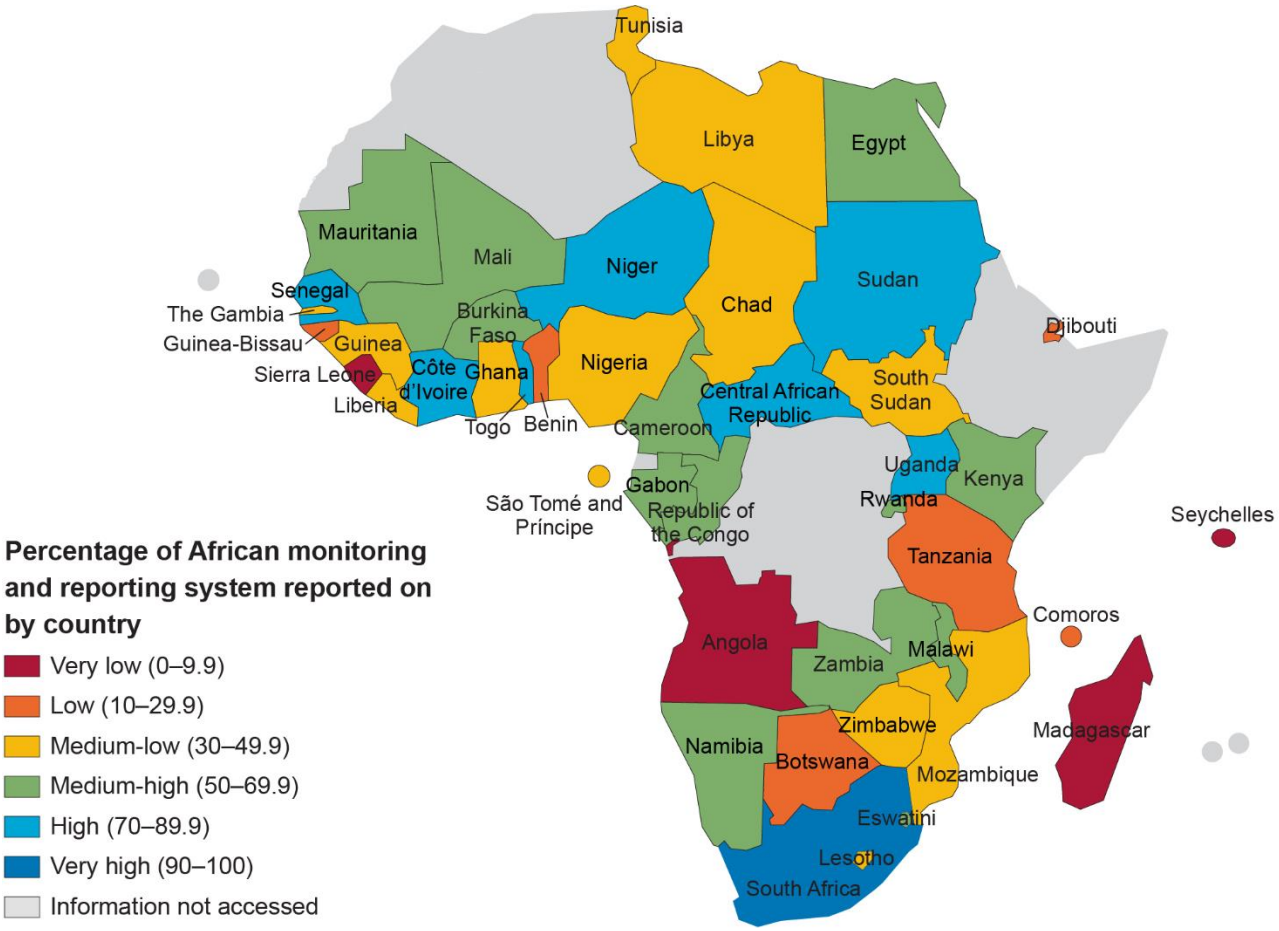


Figure 28
Progress in percentage of African monitoring and reporting systems reported by country

7.2.2 Implementation of education and research on water resources management

The target is to establish ongoing and effective capacity development programs for water resources management and development by 2030. The progress of Member States with respect to this target is illustrated in

.

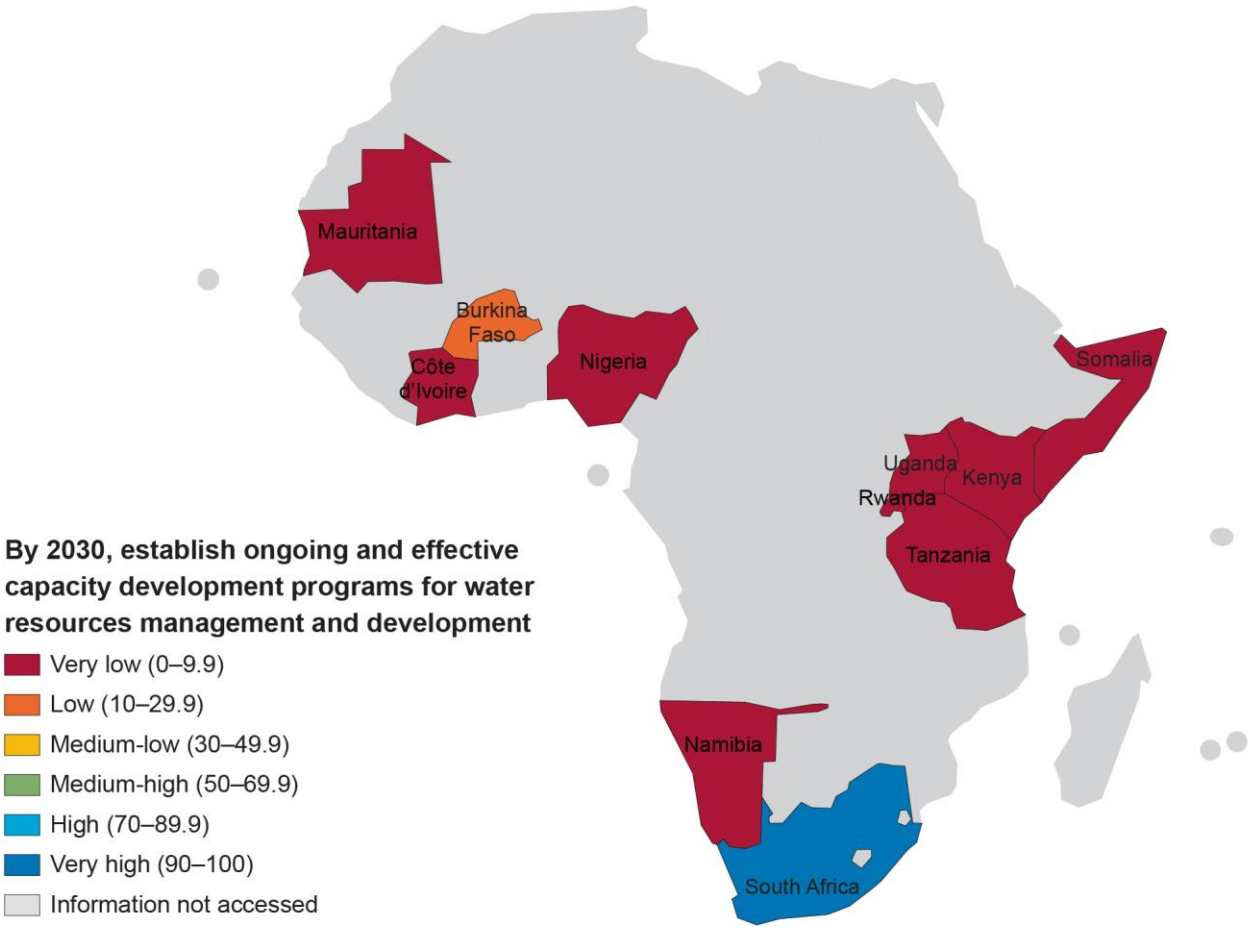


Figure 29
Progress on implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels

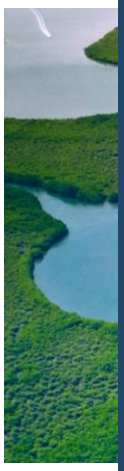
Legend

Progress	Range	Interpretation
Information not accessed		
Very low	0–9.9	Not included in education/research
Low	10–29.9	Occasionally included but limited to short-term, ad-hoc activities
Medium–low	30–49.9	Some long-term initiatives are being implemented, but geographic coverage and range of topics is limited
Medium–high	50–69.9	Long-term initiatives are being implemented, and geographic coverage and range of topics are adequate
High	70–89.9	Initiatives have effective outcomes, and geographic coverage range of topics are very good
Very high	90–100	Have highly effective outcomes, and geographic coverage and range of topics are excellent

Among the reporting Member States that reported (11), the degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management against the target is low and very low with the exception of South Africa indicating a 97% implementation level. For the remaining 35 Member States, information was not reported to allow the assessment to be conducted. The limited number of reporting countries constrains a comprehensive continent-wide overview.

7.3 Key recommendations

1. While some Member States have made significant progress in establishing a degree of national and continent-wide monitoring systems, there is considerable variation. AMCOW will facilitate knowledge exchange programs, enabling Member States with well-developed systems to share experiences and best practices. One option to facilitate this could be to open established capacity-building programs for water staff of neighbouring countries to gain economies of scale and foster common standards.
2. Generally, implementation of education and research on water resources management is at very low stage. AMCOW collaboration with stakeholders will help facilitate the development of policy and implementation frameworks for capacity building activities to bring the water issues into education programs within countries and across countries at the REC level.



SECTION 2
CONCLUSION & RECOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Conclusion

The 2024 Annual Report of the Commission on the Implementation of the July 2008 Assembly Declaration on the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments for Accelerating the Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals in Africa Assembly Decision (Assembly/AU/ Decl.1 (XI)) reflects the ongoing efforts of Member States in advancing water and sanitation priorities across Africa. As we approach the conclusion of AWV2025, the situational analysis provides a favorable opportunity to recognise progress, while acknowledging areas where the region has fallen short of targets for policy direction in the post-2025 framework. The collective commitment to achieving the goals in the Africa Water Vision, the Ngor Declaration, and the SDGs is evident. Still, this report also highlights the complex landscape that many countries navigate.

8.1.1 Sanitation and hygiene

The pursuit of universal access to safely managed sanitation services is progressing at different rates across the continent. While there is encouraging progress in some areas, sustained efforts are needed to address gaps in sanitation and hygiene. Open defecation and access to handwashing facilities remain significant issues that require continued focus in the post-2025 framework.

8.1.2 Financing shortfalls

Financing remains a crucial area of focus as Member States work toward sustainable water and sanitation solutions. Many countries have demonstrated significant efforts to allocate national resources to the WASH sector. However, challenges persist in meeting the financial targets necessary to achieve collective goals. It is crucial to put the value of water at the highest level in the post-2025 framework for focused domestic resource mobilisation, combined with continued collaboration with development partners whose commitments are significant. In addition, engaging with the private sector will be essential in addressing these gaps and ensuring long-term sustainability for sector financing progress.

8.1.3 Water stress and water-use efficiency

Water stress continues to be a significant concern in some regions, mainly where water resources are under pressure. For example, countries such as Egypt and Tunisia have made noteworthy efforts in managing water scarcity. At the same time, water-use efficiency remains an area where further improvements can enhance the sustainability of water resources, mainly as countries aim to meet growing demands across multiple sectors.

8.1.4 Data gaps and reporting challenges

Data availability and reliability are essential for making informed decisions and tracking progress. While many Member States have provided valuable information, data gaps persist in many areas, limiting the ability to assess progress across all indicators fully. These gaps underscore the importance of ongoing institutional capacity-building efforts to strengthen data systems and ensure comprehensive reporting.

CONCLUSIONS

WHAT TO FOCUS ON IN THE POST-2025 FRAMEWORK

AMCOW Member States are committed to achieving the goals of the Africa Water Vision, the Ngor Declaration, and the SDGs. However, many countries still navigate a complex landscape in achieving water and sanitation goals. **The 2024 Annual Report is an opportunity to recognise progress and also acknowledge where the region has fallen short.**

Sanitation and hygiene

Universal access to safely managed sanitation services is progressing at different rates. Sustained efforts are needed to address gaps. **Open defecation and access to handwashing facilities require continued focus** in the post-2025 framework.

Financing shortfalls

The value of water needs to be at the highest level in the post-2025 framework for focused domestic resource mobilisation, combined with continued collaboration with development partners. Engaging with the private sector will be essential to address financing gaps to ensure long-term sustainability for the sector.

Water stress and water-use efficiency

In some regions, water resources are under pressure. **Water-use efficiency is an area where further improvements can enhance the sustainability of water resources**, as countries aim to meet growing demands across multiple sectors.

Data gaps and reporting challenges

Data gaps persist in many areas, limiting the ability to assess progress across all indicators. **Ongoing institutional capacity-building efforts are needed to strengthen data systems and ensure comprehensive reporting**.

8.2 Recommendations

As we move towards the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and Policy, guided by the African Union's leadership and supported by the AMCOW Secretariat, it is important to emphasise a collaborative approach to addressing the challenges and seizing the opportunities presented to the water and sanitation sector.

8.2.1 Enhance financial commitments, domestic resource mobilisation and partnerships

Sustainable domestic financing is crucial for achieving water and sanitation goals. The AMCOW Secretariat, in partnership with development stakeholders, will support Member States in exploring domestic innovative financing mechanisms such as public-private partnerships, alongside national budget allocations. Collaboration with development partners will be key to mobilising the necessary resources for accelerating progress toward SDG-6 in the post- 2025 Africa Water Vision and Policy.

8.2.2 Monitor and optimise expenditure

It is important to strengthen water resource and WASH expenditure tracking systems to ensure that resources are used more efficiently, and that investments align with national priorities. By optimising the use of available resources, Member States can maximise the impact of their water resources development, management, use, and sanitation investments.

8.2.3 Strengthening data systems and reporting

Enhancing data collection and reporting capabilities across the continent will support informed decision-making and policy development. The AMCOW Secretariat and partners will continue to provide capacity-strengthening programs and technical assistance to Member States to establish robust, reliable data systems that can guide future policy directions. Collaboration within AU initiatives such as GMES and Africa (using satellite information), CAADP and other environmental monitoring programs will promote synergies in the use of resources as well as strengthening capacity at the national level.

8.2.4 Promote water-use efficiency and resource management

Increasing water-use efficiency is vital as water resources face greater pressures. The AMCOW Secretariat and partners will support Member States to adopt best practices for water management and conservation, particularly in agriculture, industry, and urban areas. These efforts will help mitigate current water stress and contribute to long-term sustainability.

8.2.5 Improve wastewater treatment and management

Wastewater management is critical for protecting public health and the environment. Development partners through the AMCOW Secretariat will support Member States to prioritise the development and implementation of effective wastewater treatment systems, supported by capacity-building programs and partnerships with organisations such as WHO and UN-Habitat.

8.2.6 Improve equitable access to water and sanitation

Addressing disparities in access to water and sanitation services remains a priority. Member States are encouraged to continue their efforts to ensure that no one is left behind, with a focus on rural and marginalised communities. By promoting inclusive policies that consider the needs of vulnerable populations and women, Member States can ensure equitable progress in water and sanitation services for all.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Emphasise a collaborative approach to addressing the challenges and seizing the opportunities for the water and sanitation sector.

Enhance financial commitments, domestic resource mobilisation and partnerships

Support Member States to explore **innovative domestic financing mechanisms** such as public–private partnerships, alongside national budget allocations. Collaborate with development partners to mobilise the necessary resources to accelerate progress.

Monitor and optimise expenditure

Strengthen water resource and WASH expenditure tracking systems to **ensure resources are used more efficiently, and investments align with national priorities** and to maximise the impact of water resources development, management, use, and sanitation investments.

Strengthen data systems and reporting

Continue capacity-strengthening programs and technical assistance to **establish robust, reliable data systems**. Promote synergies in the use of resources as well as strengthen capacities by collaborating with initiatives such as Global Monitoring for Environment and Security and Africa (using satellite information), Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme and other environmental monitoring programs.

Promote water-use efficiency and resource management

Adopt best practices for water management and conservation, particularly in agriculture, industry, and urban areas to help **mitigate water stress and contribute to long-term sustainability**.

Improve equitable access to water and sanitation

Continue their efforts to ensure that no one is left behind, with a focus on rural and marginalised communities. By promoting inclusive policies that consider the needs of vulnerable populations and women, Member States can **ensure equitable progress in water and sanitation services for all**.

Improve wastewater treatment and management

Prioritise the **development and implementation of effective wastewater treatment systems**, supported by capacity-building programs and partnerships with organisations such as WHO and UN-Habitat.

8.3 Next steps

As we transition toward the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and Policy, the development of a clear roadmap is essential to ensure continuity and focus. In alignment with the collaborative approach emphasised by the African Union and supported by the AMCOW Secretariat, the following next steps are proposed:

1. **Formulating the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and Policy:** Efforts will be strengthened to mobilise broad participation from Member States in the formulation of the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and policy. The AUC, in collaboration with AMCOW, will work closely with Member States, RECs, lake and river basin organisations, research institutes, and international partners to ensure that the new vision and policy realise the goal of providing a strategic framework for inclusive climate resilience and water security on the continent beyond 2025.
2. **Continued advocacy for enhanced financing:** AMCOW, in collaboration with the AU, will continue to advocate for increased national budget allocations to the WASH sector and explore innovative financing mechanisms. The focus will be putting the value of water at the highest level to mobilise resources from both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders to support long-term, sustainable investments in water and sanitation. The role of the AMCOW-governed Africa Water Facility within the AfDB will be crucial to this advocacy.
3. **Strengthening reporting and data systems:** A key priority will be enhancing the WASSMO system to ensure comprehensive and timely data collection, standardised analyses and reporting across all Member States. This approach will include strengthening data management and reporting capabilities at a sub-national level. The objective is to ensure that the technical framework for action for the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and Policy is informed by robust, accurate, and comprehensive data.
4. **Enhance data collection through advanced technologies:** Continue collaboration with research institutes such as the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and the National Space Research & Development Agency (NASRDA) and GMES and Africa of the AUC to support Member States in collecting WASSMO data, particularly for Theme 3: Water infrastructure for growth and Theme 4: Managing and protecting water resources. This approach will leverage remote sensing, satellite imagery, and modelling techniques to address data collection challenges faced by Member States. Using these advanced technologies offers several advantages:
    a. improved efficiency in data collection, reducing the time and resources required
    b. enhanced spatial and temporal coverage, providing more comprehensive insights
    c. ability to monitor hard-to-reach areas or regions with limited ground-based infrastructure
    d. consistent and comparable data across different regions and time periods.

    To ensure the relevance and accuracy of the data, AMCOW will facilitate a validation process with Member States. Additionally, AMCOW, in collaboration with GMES and Africa, IWMI, NASRDA and others, will strengthen the capacity of Member States in using and interpreting satellite data and remote sensing information. This will empower Member States to effectively use these advanced data collection methods and integrate them into their water resource management strategies.
5. **Operationalising national coordination platforms:** Building on existing progress, AMCOW will continue to support the establishment and operationalisation of national coordination platforms in Member States. These platforms will serve as key mechanisms for enhancing inter-sectoral collaboration, ensuring data quality, and facilitating the implementation of water and sanitation initiatives. The goal is to have national coordination platforms fully functional in at least 20 Member States by 2026, providing a foundation for strengthened sector policy development and coordination.
6. **Facilitating multi-level dialogue and peer learning:** AMCOW will facilitate a multi-level dialogue process aimed at improving peer learning among Member States. Reverse linkage programs will allow countries that have demonstrated significant progress to share their experiences and best practices with those facing challenges. This experiential learning will not only build capacity but also contribute to the development of context-specific solutions for water and sanitation issues across the continent.
7. **Incorporating climate resilience in water resource management:**
    With the increasing impact of climate change on water resources, it is essential to integrate climate resilience into water resource management strategies. AMCOW Secretariat and partners will support Member States in incorporating climate adaptation measures into water and sanitation planning, focusing on building infrastructure that is resilient to climate variability and extreme weather events. This

will help safeguard water security in the face of evolving climate challenges. AMCOW will also support the Member States both technically and politically in accessing financing resources from the Global Climate Funds. Peer learning with countries that have gained access these funds as models should be facilitated by AMCOW.

Through this roadmap, we can build on the progress made and ensure that the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and Policy addresses the evolving challenges facing the continent's water resources. This is the background for AU and AMCOW policy direction to realise the goal of providing a strategic framework for inclusive climate resilience and water security on the continent beyond 2025 within the AU Agenda 2063.

NEXT STEPS

Formulate the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and Policy

Strengthen efforts to mobilise participation from Member States in formulating the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and policy to provide a strategic framework for inclusive climate resilience and water security beyond 2025.

Advocacy for enhanced financing

Advocate for increased national budget allocations to the WASH sector and explore innovative financing mechanisms, putting the value of water at the highest level to mobilise resources from both government and non-government stakeholders for long-term, sustainable investments in water and sanitation.

Strengthen reporting and data systems

Enhance the WASSMO system for comprehensive and timely data collection, standardised analyses and reporting across all Member States. Strengthen data management and reporting capabilities at a sub-national level so the post-2025 Africa Water Vision and Policy is informed by robust, accurate, and comprehensive data.

Enhance data collection through advanced technologies

Continue collaboration with research institutes to leverage remote sensing, satellite imagery, and modelling techniques to address data collection challenges faced by Member States. AMCOW will facilitate a validation process with Member States and strengthen capacity in using and interpreting satellite data and remote sensing information.

Operationalise national coordination platforms

Support the establishment and operationalisation of national coordination platforms for enhancing inter-sectoral collaboration, ensuring data quality, and implementing water and sanitation initiatives, providing a foundation for strengthened sector policy development and coordination.

Facilitate multi-level dialogue and peer learning

Reverse linkage programs will allow countries that have demonstrated significant progress to **share their experiences and best practices with those facing challenges**. This experiential learning will build capacity and contribute to the development of context-specific solutions for water and sanitation issues.

Incorporating climate resilience in water resource management

Incorporate climate-adaptation measures into water and sanitation planning, focusing on infrastructure that is resilient to climate variability and extreme weather events. This will help safeguard water security in the face of evolving climate challenges. Support Member States both technically and politically in accessing financing resources from the Global Climate Funds and facilitate peer learning with countries that have gained access these funds.

9 Annexes

Annex 1: Technical note on model

Technical note

This technical note details the estimation procedures and techniques used in tracking the progress of Member States towards achieving the targets set in the Sharm El Sheikh declarations, Africa Water Vision 2025, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Ngor declarations. It also presents the classification rules. The approach follows the lead of UNDP–UNESCAP–ADB joint study.[21]

The model or approach is designed to estimate the actual year a Member State is expected to reach a target level on an indicator if growth progress continues. It is simple to use and interpret because the data used in the model is not normalised – that is it is not transformed or scaled within some range.

The targets of most indicators in the SDGs and Ngor declarations are expressed in either increasing or decreasing order or have no explicit target. The model provides a proper approach for each of these targets.

Following are the estimation procedures or models for estimating the year of attaining a target for an indicator that is expressed in an increasing or decreasing manner. And when an indicator has no explicit target, a classification rule is also explained.

Estimation model for attaining a target for decreasing indicators:

Our aim is to calculate **t*** which is expressed in the following formula

$$t^* = t_{Lst} + \{LOG(Y^*/Y_{Lst})\} / \{LOG(1+r_{-bar})\}$$

Where

t* is the year by which a country will reach its target (Africa Water Vision 2025 (AWV2025), SDGs, AfricaSan Ngor, etc.) if the trend continues

t_{Lst} is the last year with data available

Y* is the target value of the indicator

$t^* = t_{Lst} + \{Y^* - Y_{Lst}\} / q_{-bar}$ Y_{Lst} is the latest value available

r_{-bar} is the average growth rate between the first (t_{Fst}) and last (t_{Lst}) year data is available and is given as

$$r_{-bar} = [Y_{Lst} / Y_{Fst}]^{(1/(t_{Lst} - t_{Fst}))} - 1$$

where

Y_{Fst} is the earliest value available

t_{Fst} is the first year with data available

[21] United National Development Programme, United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific and the Asian Development Bank. 2007. *The Millennium Development Goals: Progress in Asia and the Pacific 2007*. Bangkok and Manila. https://www.unescap.org/resources/asia-pacific-regional-mdg-report-2007-mdg-progress-asia-and-pacific

Estimation model for attaining a target for increasing indicators:

In this model, our interest is to calculate **t*** expressed as follows:

where

$\mathbf{q_{-bar}} = \{Y_{Lst} - Y_{Fst}\} / \{t_{Lst} - t_{Fst}\}$

which is the average unit increase per period between t_{Fst} and t_{Lst}

t* is the year by which a country will reach its target (AWV2025, SDGs, AfricaSan Ngor, etc.) if the trend continues

t_{Lst} is the last year with data available

Y* is the target value of the indicator

Y_{Lst} is the latest value available

Based on t* calculated from the above formula, the following classification rule is applied.

When an indicator has an explicit target, the following classification rule is applied:

Classification	Condition
Early achiever: Already achieved the target for the 2025 Ngor indicator or SDG2030 indicator	$t^* < t_{Lst}$
On-track: Expected to meet the target for the 2025 Ngor indicator or SDG2030 indicator	$t_{Lst} < t^* <$ 2025 (AWV) or 2030 (SDG)
Off-track: Expected to meet the target, but after 2025 for the Ngor indicator or the SDG2030 indicator	2025 (AWV) or 2030 (SDG) < t*

If an indicator is without explicit target, the following classification rule is applied:

Classification	Condition
Early achiever: Already achieved the AWV25 or SDG2030 indicators	Indicators trending in the *right direction*
On-track: Expected to meet the target by the 2025 Ngor indicator or SDG2030 indicator	Indicators showing *no change* at all over the period
Off-track*:* Stagnating or slipping backwards	Indicators trending in the *wrong direction*

Annex 2: Glossary of political commitments

Several initiatives have been launched over time to address the issue of poor access to safe drinking water and improved sanitation facilities. Some of these initiatives have taken the form of political declarations and commitments with specific targets to be achieved. The major initiatives include:

1. *PANAFCON 2003*. The African Implementation and Partnership Conference (PANAFCON) was the groundbreaking platform held in Addis Ababa in December 2003, where 40 African ministers of water and hundreds of other stakeholders met to address the implication of the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development on regional water initiatives, and Africa's role in the implementation of the outcomes of the summit. Among other things, the conference called on African heads of state and governments to commit at least 5% of their national budgets to water and sanitation.
2. *eThekwini Declaration*: This declaration was issued by the African ministers of water in February 2008 to urge African Member States to allocate a minimum of 0.5% of GDP to sanitation and hygiene.
3. *Sharm El Sheikh Commitment*: This declaration was issued by African heads of state and governments in July 2008. The heads of state upheld the eThekwini Declaration on sanitation and committed their Member States to renew efforts to implement the eThekwini and other previous declarations on water and sanitation; increase domestic financial resource allocations to water and sanitation; increase resource mobilisation for the WASH sector; and strengthen national policy, regulatory and institutional frameworks for water governance. They tasked the Ministers of Water to report on progress towards these commitments on an annual basis.
4. *The Kigali Action Plan*: Launched by the African Union in 2014, this plan has as an overarching goal to mobilise catalytic funding of at least €50 million as a first step to bringing rural water supply and sanitation services to an additional 10 million people in 10 Member States. The program, which was agreed with the African Development Bank and spearheaded by the Government of Rwanda, was also designed to give priority to water and sanitation in national spending across the African continent.
5. *The Ngor Declaration on Water Security and Sanitation*: In this declaration issued in May 2016 by the African ministers of water, the Member States committed to implement past declarations on water and sanitation to prioritise the implementation of programs that extend access to water supply and sanitation such as the Kigali Action Plan; close the infrastructure gap through promoting the implementation of water projects under the Program for Infrastructure Development; and ensure that national targets on investment in water and sanitation are consistent with national sustainable development targets.

Annex 3: AMCOW's water sector monitoring and reporting system

Overview

The 11th ordinary session of the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government that took place in July 2008 in Sharm El Sheikh, Egypt, tasked the African Minister's Council on Water (AMCOW) to monitor and report annual progress towards implementation of what has come to be known as the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments on water and sanitation.

AMCOW, in collaboration with the African Union Commission, and with financial support from the African Water Facility, developed an African Water and Sanitation Monitoring and Reporting System (WASSMO) in 2016. WASSMO is the first continent-wide, automated web-based system that exclusively captures data on water and sanitation across the 55 Member States of the African Union using harmonised progress indicators. The purpose of WASSMO is to help in decision-making by the African Union's heads of state and government through the creation of a continent-wide credible monitoring and reporting system that regularly provides information on the state of water development on the African continent, and on progress towards implementation of the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments and SDG targets.

WASSMO is an improvement on a preliminary African Water and Sanitation Monitoring and Evaluation System that was developed in 2011–2012 with technical and financial support from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). The present WASSMO comprises four key elements: (1) framework of targets and indicators; (2) water factsheet; (3) web-based data capture and reporting system; (4) annual reports.

Framework of targets and indicators

The framework of targets and indicators is the core of WASSMO. It comprises 7 themes, 28 sub-themes, 44 indicators and 156 parameters for computing indicator values. The 7 themes are (1) water infrastructure for growth; (2) managing and protecting water resources; (3) water supply, sanitation, hygiene, and wastewater; (4) climate change and disaster risk reduction; (5) governance and institutions; (6) financing; and (7) information management and capacity development.

Water factsheet

In addition to the system of themes, sub-themes, targets, and indicators, the WASSMO framework also includes a set of 36 data points (background water facts) used to provide a general overview of water-related issues in each country. Each country factsheet is organised under the following 7 themes: (1) socio-economic dimension; (2) water availability; (3) water use; (4) water sanitation and health; (5) water management and regulation; (6) transboundary dimension; and (7) extreme events.

Web-based data capture and reporting system

The web-based data capture and reporting system serves as a central data repository and information management system. It is used by Member States to input new data and to access data and information that is already in the system. The system displays data on indicators in tabular and graphical form and allows data to be exported. An operational manual has been prepared and national stakeholders have been trained in using the system. The system comprises three components: (1) an updating module that is used by country focal points and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) teams to upload national data; (2) a reporting module accessible to the general public and is used to view and download data and graphic outputs from the system; and (3) an administration module that is only accessible by the system administrator based at the AMCOW Secretariat.

Other important features of the WASSMO include (a) the ability to display data submitted under the previous monitoring rounds as a guide for data entry; (b) automatically computes indicator values based on input data to avoid errors in indicator value computation by country staff; (c) allows for offline use to overcome challenges of intermittent internet connectivity experienced by some Member States; (d) allows for designation of different levels of users, some who can create new temporary records, and others (‘super users’) who can add new records, and make changes, to the permanent database. This feature allows many people to enter data at country level, and one officer to be responsible for verifying the accuracy of entered data and its upload onto the permanent system.

Annual reports

The African Water and Sanitation Sector Report, also known as Annual Reports on the Implementation of the July 2008 Assembly Declaration on the Sharm El Sheikh Commitments, is a report jointly prepared by AMCOW and the African Union Commission for the African Union Summit of Heads of State and Government. Five annual reports (2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017) have been prepared since the initiation of the African WASSMO System around 2010. The current report is the sixth report to the African Union Summit in the water sector. Regional meetings are usually organised where country experts review the draft reports before they are presented to AMCOW.

Annex 4: SDG 6.5.1 scores

The scores in this annex measure the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management, on a scale of 0 to 100. Implementation categories and their general interpretation are used for global and regional reporting. However, the true value of the survey to countries lies within the scores "status", "progress" and "way forward" fields for each question, as this helps to identify actions needed to move towards a higher degree of implementation of integrated water resources management.

Scores (%)	Integrated water resources management implementation level	General interpretation	Resilience to pressures
0–10	Very low	Little to no sustainable water management arrangements	Low
11–30	Low	Arrangements being developed	
31–50	Medium–low	Arrangements generally approved and institutionalized, but limited implementation	
51–70	Medium–high	Implementation started, but not always effective	Medium
71–90	High	Some sustainable water management objectives met (close to target)	High
91–100	Very high	Global target. Sustainable water resources management	

		SDG 6.5.1 scores		
Countries	AMCOW regions	2017	2020	2023
Algeria	North	48	54	60
Angola	South	37	61	62
Benin	West	63	68	68
Botswana	South	41	48	56
Burkina Faso	West	63	66	70
Burundi	East	32	47	48
Cabo Verde	Central	64	62	62
Cameroon	West	34	40	49
Central African Republic	Central	31	37	44
Chad	Central	32	37	38
Comoros	East	26	20	25
Congo	Central	32	43	48
Côte d'Ivoire	West	32	40	49
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Central	31	32	40
Djibouti	East	N.D.	N.D.	24
Egypt	North	40	56	63
Equatorial Guinea*	Central	24	23	23
Eritrea	East	N.D.	N.D.	37
Eswatini	South	53	59	58
Ethiopia*	East	31	41	41
Gabon	Central	14	29	33
Gambia	West	30	31	37

Countries	AMCOW regions	SDG 6.5.1 scores		
		2017	2020	2023
Ghana	West	49	57	60
Guinea	West	24	25	40
Guinea-Bissau	West	N.D.	19	23
Kenya	East	53	59	62
Lesotho	South	33	45	53
Liberia	West	15	15	22
Libya	North	47	60	N.D.
Madagascar	South	36	38	39
Malawi	South	40	55	58
Mali	West	53	52	53
Mauritania	North	45	47	53
Mauritius	South	64	68	68
Morocco	North	64	71	70
Mozambique	South	55	62	66
Namibia	South	59	53	60
Niger	West	50	53	52
Nigeria	West	35	44	47
Rwanda	East	35	66	68
Sao Tome and Principe	Central	23	33	44
Senegal	West	53	50	55
Seychelles	South	45	55	53
Sierra Leone	West	19	36	37
Somalia	East	10	22	34
South Africa	South	65	71	60
South Sudan*	East	38	43	43
Sudan*	East	40	34	34
Tanzania*	East	50	54	54
Togo	West	32	34	46
Tunisia	North	55	60	60
Uganda	East	59	62	57
Zambia	South	46	58	66
Zimbabwe	South	61	63	63

*These countries re-used their 2020 data in 2023.

Annex 5: Member States' scorecards

Angola

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Angola

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.0	..	2.7	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Benin

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	100.0	90–100	..	Early achiever	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	73.0	70–100	84.4	On-track	2024
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	51.7	<0.5	50.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	85.3	On-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	64.6	Off-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	0.1	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Benin

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	412.7	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	15.3	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	70.1	On-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.1	..	23.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Botswana

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	100.0	90–100	..	Early achiever	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	33.3	70–100	44.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	80.6	100	81.2	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	78.6	70–100	88.1	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	75.5	On-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	9.9	<0.5	5.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	13.4	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	15.4	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	293.7	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	0.6	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	36.4	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Botswana

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	55.6	Off-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	91.7	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	76.9	On-track	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	28.3	On-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.0	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	100.0	..	64.8	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	37.2	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	49.7	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	66.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	11.8	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	44.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	28.8	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Burkina Faso

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	0.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	0.6	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	35.0	90–100	35.5	Off-track	2293
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	50.0	90–100	65.6	On-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	12.0	Off-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	56.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	21.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	25.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	1.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	200.4	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	0.1	Off-track	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	0.3	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Off-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	57.4	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	917.5	Early achiever	2019
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Burkina Faso

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	6.5	..	..	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	518.3	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.1	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	63.3	..	65.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	81.0	..	81.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	3.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	57.8	..	56.7	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100.0	..	5.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	73.3	..	60.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	202.4	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	61.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	21.7	Early achiever	..

Cameroon

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.0	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	30.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	50.8	70–100	56.4	Off-track	2036
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	50.8	100	56.4	Off-track	2036
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	38.7	70–100	39.9	Off-track	2125
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	44.9	70–100	44.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	5.6	<0.5	15.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	36.8	80–100	36.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	4.2	>=25	4.2	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	0.0	Off-track	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	2.9	>=30	2.9	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	43.9	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	100.0	Productivity above 95%	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	102.1	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	102.1	On-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Cameroon

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	36.4	80% of tested/good quality	36.4	Off-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	88.2	80% of tested/good quality	88.2	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	50.7	Off-track	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	115.5	Early achiever	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	48.2	..	48.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	33.0	..	33.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	66.5	90% by 2030	66.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	36.7	..	36.7	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	0.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.5	..	61.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Central African Republic

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	1.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	1.1	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	100.0	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	100.0	90–100	64.9	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	11.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	16.6	70–100	14.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	78.1	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	28.9	70–100	60.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	20.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	81.6	On-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	19.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	74.7	80–100	69.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	73.8	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	0.0	Off-track	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.0	Off-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Central African Republic

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	0.0	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	92.5	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	41.4	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	39.1	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	45.9	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	21.1	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	34.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	83.3	On-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	51.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	71.2	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Chad

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	20.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	43.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	1.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	13.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	65.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	38.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Chad

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	30.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	38.9	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	43.3	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	58.7	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	70.0	On-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	64.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	..	..	32.9	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Comoros

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	70.2	70–100	151.0	Early achiever	2020
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	42.2	100	31.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	30.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	43.0	80–100	43.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	100.0	>=30	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Comoros

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.0	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	31.0	..	29.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	28.6	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	28.6	..	28.6	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	23.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Côte d'Ivoire

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.4	>=0.5	0.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	0.3	>=0.5	0.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	2.5	5	1.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	1.5	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	55.6	<25	66.4	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	100.0	90–100	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	2.2	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	40.6	70–100	72.2	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	41.1	100	22.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	46.9	70–100	61.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	33.2	70–100	35.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	1.3	80–100	54.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	19.9	<0.5	20.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	41.9	80–100	28.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	32.2	>=25	32.3	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	7.5	>=30	10.1	Off-track	2037
	Agricultural water productivity	2.2	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	2.1	On-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	54.3	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	66.5	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	89.1	Productivity above 95%	89.9	Off-track	2034
	Services water-use efficiency	83.6	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	94.8	On-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Côte d'Ivoire

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	35.5	..	42.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	0.0	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	67.4	80% of tested/good quality	65.5	Off-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	4.2	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	2021
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	94.2	Early achiever	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	93.1	80–100	248.8	Early achiever	2019
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	50.0	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	0.8	Early achiever	2019
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	49.3	..	49.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	77.0	..	77.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	100.0	90% by 2030	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	53.3	..	57.9	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	17.6	..	20.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	17.6	..	28.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	17.6	..	18.8	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	17.6	..	24.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	17.6	..	82.2	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	17.6	..	0.5	Off-track	..

Djibouti

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	15.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	12.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	8.6	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	10.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	4.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	12.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Djibouti

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	..	..	26.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Egypt

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	100.0	90–100	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	66.0	90–100	58.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	0.0	at least 30%	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	1.3	70–100	1.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	98.9	100	98.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	38.6	70–100	37.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	61.4	70–100	62.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	214.0	Early achiever	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	0.0	<0.5	0.0	Early achiever	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	98.7	80–100	98.8	On-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	118.0	>=25	100.0	Early achiever	2029
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	0.4	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.8	On-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	7.0	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	16.2	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	100.0	Productivity above 95%	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	0.1	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	21.3	Off-track	2030
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Egypt

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	100.9	..	105.4	Early achiever	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	0.8	..	4.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	17.3	..	16.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of rainwater use	1.7	..	1.6	Off-track	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	60.0	..	58.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	59.0	..	53.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	64.4	..	54.4	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	95.0	..	95.0	On-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	59.6	..	59.4	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.6	..	63.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Eswatini

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	0.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	0.2	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	21.8	Early achiever	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	3.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	13.3	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	2.7	Off-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	76.6	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	11.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	54.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	6.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	64.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	4.8	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	0.0	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Eswatini

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	5.2	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	12.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	60.0	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	..	..	60.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..

Gabon

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	8.4	90–100	4.8	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	18.8	90–100	7.8	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	55.2	70–100	79.6	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	55.2	100	79.6	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	38.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	24.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	33.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	2.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	3.3	>=25	3.0	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	30.6	..	3.1	Off-track	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	0.1	Productivity above 95%	50.2	Off-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	34.4	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Gabon

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	212.0	Early achiever	2019
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	1.1	Off-track	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.6	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	81.6	Early achiever	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	28.6	..	22.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	18.1	..	29.1	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	21.6	..	28.0	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	0.5	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	32.0	..	32.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	22.0	..	22.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.3	..	52.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Ghana

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	100.0	90–100	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	44.3	70–100	43.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	41.4	100	43.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	10.4	70–100	12.1	Off-track	2124
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	13.3	70–100	15.3	Off-track	2110
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	17.8	<0.5	17.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	41.6	80–100	41.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	63.7	>=25	63.9	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	1.6	>=30	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	44.9	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	46.4	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	5.7	Off-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	93.8	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	103.9	On-track	2024
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Ghana

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	82.9	80% of tested/good quality	71.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	442.3	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	3072.0	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	0.2	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.1	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	88.4	..	88.4	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	15.4	..	23.1	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	76.0	..	80.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.4	..	46.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Guinea

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	10.8	70–100	100.0	Early achiever	2021
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	36.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	2.6	70–100	30.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	28.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	4.6	<0.5	15.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	2.0	80–100	17.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	5.8	>=25	9.8	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	4.0	>=30	5.8	Off-track	2048
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	42.7	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	27.8	Off-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	20.6	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Guinea

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	90.4	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	65.2	..	64.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	22.5	..	28.2	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	7.4	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	19.4	..	30.0	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	66.4	..	66.4	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	12.0	..	24.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.3	..	43.8	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Guinea-Bissau

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	72.6	70–100	78.1	On-track	2029
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	49.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	35.9	70–100	25.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	32.5	70–100	31.7	Off-track	1838
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	20.5	80–100	20.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	9.3	<0.5	400.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	19.6	80–100	40.5	Off-track	2027
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Guinea-Bissau

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	25.7	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	20.0	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	13.7	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Kenya

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	1.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	1.7	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	81.6	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	85.2	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	44.0	90–100	44.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	43.7	Early achiever	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	8.1	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	62.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	34.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	32.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	26.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	73.0	80–100	76.2	On-track	2036
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	7.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	26.7	80–100	34.3	Off-track	2038
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	13.8	>=25	14.0	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	15.1	>=30	72.1	Early achiever	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	7.2	On-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	62.1	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	122.2	Early achiever	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Kenya

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	20.1	..	15.8	Off-track	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	25.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	0.0	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	378.1	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	240.2	Early achiever	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	73.3	..	73.3	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	70.0	..	67.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	84.8	90% by 2030	79.2	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	48.9	..	48.9	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	26.8	..	21.4	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	80.0	On-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	76.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.3	..	68.5	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	1.1	Off-track	..

Lesotho

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	80.1	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	28.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	51.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	18.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	18.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	2.1	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.1	Off-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Lesotho

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.0	..	31.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Liberia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	0.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	100.0	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	100.0	90–100	16.7	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	0.2	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	71.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	4.8	100	4.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	34.0	70–100	17.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	22.1	70–100	4.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	25.1	80–100	27.6	Off-track	2079
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	79.2	<0.5	79.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	2.8	80–100	3.8	Off-track	2213
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	3.8	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Liberia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	64.0	90% by 2030	65.3	Off-track	2060
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	20.0	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	48.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Libya

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	98.6	70–100	97.9	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	85.0	100	92.0	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	85.0	70–100	99.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	15.0	70–100	91.7	On-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	68.9	80–100	81.0	On-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	0.0	<0.5	0.0	Early achiever	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	100.0	80–100	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	27.9	>=30	27.9	On-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	100.0	Productivity above 95%	111.7	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Libya

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.3	..	31.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Madagascar

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.1	>=0.5	0.1	Off-track	2088
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	0.0	>=0.5	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	1.4	5	1.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	0.0	5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	41.9	<25	133.8	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	1.8	90–100	1.8	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	2.0	Off-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	44.0	Early achiever	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	14.0	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	87.8	70–100	48.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	66.7	100	5.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	55.4	70–100	25.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	10.8	70–100	10.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	18.1	80–100	2.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	46.9	<0.5	—	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	1.1	80–100	0.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	2.1	>=25	8.3	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	5.9	Productivity above 95%	5.9	Off-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Madagascar

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	22.5	Early achiever	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	53.3	..	53.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	55.6	..	55.6	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	53.9	..	53.9	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	39.8	..	39.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	50.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	66.0	..	66.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.5	..	9.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Malawi

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	34.2	90–100	47.1	Off-track	2029
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	20.1	90–100	9.8	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	12.2	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	78.0	70–100	74.3	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	20.7	100	83.4	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	30.9	70–100	45.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	3.0	70–100	80.1	On-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	96.2	80–100	15.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	6.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	7.3	80–100	28.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	90.2	<=50	18.8	Off-track	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	21.4	>=25	37.2	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	30.9	>=30	30.9	Early achiever	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	2.6	On-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	52.0	On-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	80.9	Productivity above 95%	100.0	Early achiever	2020
	Services water-use efficiency	0.2	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	5.9	Off-track	2061
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Malawi

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	7.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	83.7	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	88.7	Early achiever	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	100.5	80–100	..	Early achiever	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	780.4	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	768.5	Off-track	2468
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	1.8	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.3	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	78.6	..	78.6	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	66.4	..	66.4	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	12.8	90% by 2030	21.7	Off-track	2036
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	63.9	..	63.9	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	0.1	..	0.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	80.0	..	80.0	On-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	100.0	..	120.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	60.0	..	54.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.6	..	65.8	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	8.7	..	..	Early achiever	..

Mali

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	0.3	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	35.3	Early achiever	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	62.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	15.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	71.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	1.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	6.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	29.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	26.8	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	5.5	Off-track	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	9.4	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	0.1	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	34.1	Off-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Mali

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	393.4	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	58.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	60.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	55.6	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	102.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	52.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.0	..	52.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Mauritania

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	2.5	On-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	1.5	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	65.6	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	49.9	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	73.1	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	48.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	28.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	30.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	31.4	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	0.0	Off-track	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	0.6	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	4.5	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	69.1	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Mauritania

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	70.7	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	68.1	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	56.9	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	53.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	80.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	..	..	64.4	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	8.8	Early achiever	..

Mozambique

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	47.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	1.3	Off-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	5.4	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	133.2	Early achiever	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	57.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	42.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	34.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	65.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	34.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	7.5	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Mozambique

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	63.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	66.3	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	98.6	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	68.3	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	6.7	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	..	..	48.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Namibia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	6.1	Early achiever	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	36.0	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	56.5	90–100	56.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	100.0	90–100	33.4	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	58.1	70–100	57.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	110.7	Early achiever	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	17.1	70–100	16.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	26.2	70–100	25.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	88.9	80–100	89.4	On-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	47.4	<0.5	46.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	119.8	Early achiever	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	13.2	>=25	11.9	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	43.1	>=30	51.7	Early achiever	2016
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	177.1	Early achiever	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	96.3	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	On-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Namibia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	75.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	2019
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	80.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	87.0	80% of tested/good quality	..	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	82.4	Early achiever	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	92.8	On-track	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	23.9	Early achiever	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	78.0	..	86.0	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	76.7	..	36.2	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	73.1	90% by 2030	58.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	57.6	..	60.9	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	97.0	On-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	44.4	..	33.3	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	20.4	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.4	..	54.8	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	0.0	Off-track	..

Niger

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.1	>=0.5	0.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	0.0	>=0.5	0.1	Off-track	2044
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	2.9	5	2.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	1.9	5	2.5	On-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	191.2	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	78.9	90–100	84.2	On-track	2027
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	32.0	90–100	24.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	34.5	Early achiever	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	21.5	at least 30%	34.5	Early achiever	2020
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	39.0	70–100	50.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	10.5	100	9.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	5.3	70–100	7.0	Off-track	2130
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	4.6	70–100	6.0	Off-track	2150
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	15.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	79.2	<0.5	73.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	25.2	80–100	26.7	Off-track	2114
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	2.5	>=60	3.9	Off-track	2100
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	24.6	>=30	24.6	On-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	0.6	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	1.1	On-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	0.1	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	97.2	Productivity above 95%	97.2	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	54.7	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	178.3	Early achiever	2020
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Niger

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	7.2	..	16.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	1006.8	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	0.1	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.3	Off-track	2364
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	60.0	..	60.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	72.7	..	70.9	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	100.0	90% by 2030	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	53.3	..	55.6	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	92.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	125.0	On-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	76.4	..	76.4	On-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.7	..	87.7	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	0.0	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..

Nigeria

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.3	On-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.3	On-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	3.6	<25	0.0	Early achiever	2018
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	58.0	90–100	58.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	61.8	90–100	64.7	Off-track	2046
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	0.0	Off-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	0.0	Off-track	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	0.0	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	38.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	35.9	100	49.3	Off-track	2029
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	92.6	70–100	43.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	44.1	70–100	6.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	2.9	80–100	8.0	Off-track	2057
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	39.0	<0.5	8.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	34.0	80–100	36.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	83.9	<=50	..	Early achiever	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	15.5	>=25	182.3	Early achiever	2019
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	0.0	>=60	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	0.0	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	7700.0	Early achiever	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	100.0	Productivity above 95%	..	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	0.0	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Nigeria

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	42.9	80% of tested/good quality	27.8	Off-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	56.7	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	2020
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	36.6	Off-track	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	29.7	..	36.3	Off-track	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	84.1	On-track	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	9.4	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Early achiever	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.9	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	62.1	..	70.0	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	63.2	..	67.5	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	32.1	90% by 2030	26.8	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	50.3	..	45.0	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	65.0	..	67.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	82.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.5	..	34.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	0.0	Off-track	..

Republic of the Congo

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.4	On-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	1.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	0.2	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	160.1	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	95.6	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	0.5	90–100	0.9	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	25.7	On-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	7.1	Off-track	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	4.7	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	59.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	45.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	46.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	14.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	30.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	0.0	<0.5	8.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	66.7	80–100	48.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	2.6	>=25	2.6	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	0.1	Off-track	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	4.4	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	0.0	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.0	Off-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	0.0	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	2.2	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	160.0	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Republic of the Congo

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	95.7	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	95.7	Off-track	–293387
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	52.2	..	52.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	76.8	..	76.8	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	3.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	38.9	..	38.9	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	124.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	13.8	..	13.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.3	..	63.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	5834.0	Early achiever	..

Rwanda

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.1	>=0.5	0.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	0.0	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	1.5	5	1.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	0.7	5	0.7	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	11.6	90–100	11.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	83.8	70–100	83.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	69.2	70–100	69.2	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	2.8	<0.5	2.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	85.5	>=25	85.5	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	11.2	>=30	11.2	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Rwanda

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	11.3	..	11.3	Off-track	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	0.0	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	8.6	..	8.6	Off-track	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	75.0	80% of tested/good quality	75.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	66.7	80% of tested/good quality	66.7	Off-track	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	0.3	..	0.3	Off-track	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	37.2	80–100	37.2	Off-track	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	3.3	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	3.3	Early achiever	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	67.5	..	67.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	72.5	..	72.5	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	1.6	90% by 2030	1.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	67.8	..	67.8	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	92.0	..	92.0	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	82.0	..	82.0	On-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	33.3	..	33.3	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	62.4	..	62.4	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.6	..	58.9	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	7.2	..	7.2	Early achiever	..

Sao Tome and Principe

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	20.0	90–100	20.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	78.2	70–100	76.7	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	38.3	100	37.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	48.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	0.0	70–100	6.2	Off-track	2051
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	34.4	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	30.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	81.8	On-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Sao Tome and Principe

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	447.1	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	75.0	80% of tested/good quality	75.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	39.0	..	39.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	30.0	..	30.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	35.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Senegal

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.7	>=0.5	1.5	Early achiever	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.4	On-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	6.2	5	10.4	Early achiever	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	3.6	On-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	16.1	Early achiever	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	1.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	34.0	90–100	34.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	1.1	at least 30%	0.8	Off-track	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	1.1	at least 30%	0.8	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	98.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	79.9	100	76.2	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	52.9	70–100	76.4	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	48.6	70–100	8.3	On-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	1.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	17.3	<0.5	6.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	0.0	80–100	11.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	100.0	>=25	20.0	On-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	60.4	Early achiever	..
	Agricultural water productivity	0.7	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.8	On-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	24.8	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	28.0	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	76.6	On-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	62.5	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	50.0	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Senegal

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	7.4	..	7.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	50.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	57.1	Off-track	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	71.4	On-track	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	62.5	Off-track	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	26.5	Off-track	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	58.3	..	58.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	54.3	..	52.4	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	66.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	55.6	..	56.3	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100.0	..	28.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	25.0	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.5	..	74.0	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Seychelles

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	0.0	90–100	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	40.0	90–100	40.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	0.0	80–100	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	0.0	<0.5	0.0	Early achiever	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	100.0	Productivity above 95%	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Seychelles

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	88.9	80% of tested/good quality	88.9	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	60.0	..	60.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	71.4	..	71.4	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	51.1	..	51.1	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	0.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Sierra Leone

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.0	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	0.0	>=0.5	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	3.8	5	3.8	On-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	3.0	5	3.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	82.5	<25	82.5	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	55.1	90–100	55.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	53.4	70–100	53.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	10.7	100	10.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	2.6	70–100	2.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	14.3	70–100	14.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	16.4	<0.5	16.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	42.4	80–100	42.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	5.6	>=25	5.6	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	0.0	..	0.0	Off-track	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	3.7	>=30	3.7	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	15.6	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	15.6	Early achiever	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Sierra Leone

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	428.7	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	0.0	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.0	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	60.7	..	60.7	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	51.4	..	51.4	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	61.1	90% by 2030	61.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	50.0	..	50.0	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.6	..	0.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Somalia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	70.7	70–100	70.7	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	20.1	70–100	20.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	58.8	<0.5	58.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	32.5	>=30	32.5	Early achiever	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Somalia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	44.3	..	44.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	31.8	..	31.8	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	30.0	..	30.0	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	28.0	..	28.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	25.0	..	25.0	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	0.0	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	0.2	Off-track	..

South Africa

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.3	>=0.5	0.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	0.2	>=0.5	0.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	3.6	5	0.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	3.1	5	0.3	Early achiever	2018
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	324.7	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	93.4	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	66.2	90–100	50.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	0.2	Off-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	0.0	Off-track	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	0.1	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	88.6	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	80.1	100	66.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	71.1	70–100	84.2	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	61.2	70–100	73.9	On-track	2025
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	1.5	<0.5	0.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	64.0	80–100	71.2	On-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	49.6	>=25	24.9	On-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	0.3	>=60	0.0	Off-track	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	84.4	Early achiever	..
	Agricultural water productivity	0.7	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.1	Off-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	33.8	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	220.8	Early achiever	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	92.5	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	0.0	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

South Africa

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	42.9	..	40.9	Off-track	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	25.4	..	7.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	3.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	34.8	Off-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	28.6	Off-track	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	66.2	Off-track	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	52.3	Off-track	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	20.8	..	20.7	Off-track	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	100.7	Early achiever	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	0.8	Early achiever	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.4	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	78.3	..	75.7	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	54.0	..	55.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	1.9	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	67.8	..	75.0	On-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	26.0	..	26.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	21.4	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.6	..	91.8	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	97.2	Early achiever	..

South Sudan

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	49.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	13.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	2.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	72.8	80–100	72.8	On-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	87.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	35.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	0.0	>=30	..	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	0.0	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	0.0	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

South Sudan

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	0.1	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	286.0	Early achiever	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	32.1	..	32.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	14.5	..	27.3	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	0.1	90% by 2030	..	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	22.2	..	23.6	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	324.2	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	24.0	..	24.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	42.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Sudan

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	11.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	32.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	36.6	Early achiever	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	36.6	Early achiever	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	70.0	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	66.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	30.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	0.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	60.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	30.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	25.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	468.9	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.7	Off-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	910.5	Early achiever	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	60.1	Off-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	21.8	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Sudan

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	81.0	On-track	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	4.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	114.3	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	66.7	Off-track	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	10.7	Off-track	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	31.4	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	36.8	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	38.4	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	89.6	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	46.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	17.4	Off-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	..	..	76.7	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Tanzania

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.0	>=0.5	..	Off-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	0.0	>=0.5	..	Off-track	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	2.5	5	4.5	On-track	2021
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	1.7	5	..	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	40.6	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	52.2	90–100	51.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	4.7	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	88.4	70–100	70.4	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	71.3	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	0.2	70–100	143.6	Early achiever	2020
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	0.1	70–100	42.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	0.0	<0.5	2.6	On-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	0.2	80–100	82.4	On-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	10.9	>=25	11.1	Off-track	2224
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	2.4	>=30	2.4	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	0.1	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	64.3	Productivity above 95%	85.5	On-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	57.3	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	54.2	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Tanzania

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	72.2	On-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	9.8	80% of tested/good quality	76.9	On-track	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	82.5	On-track	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	77.5	On-track	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	31.6	80–100	..	Off-track	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	222.8	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	92.3	..	98.8	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	75.6	..	85.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	67.6	90% by 2030	..	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	97.8	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	0.0	..	0.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	80.0	..	82.5	On-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	80.0	..	92.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.6	..	16.4	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	0.3	Off-track	..

The Gambia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	77.3	70–100	77.1	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	48.7	100	85.4	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	42.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	50.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	30.8	80–100	41.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	15.9	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	15.4	Off-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	24.9	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	24.7	Off-track	0
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

The Gambia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	38.0	..	38.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	36.7	..	37.8	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	33.3	..	32.2	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	3.2	..	3.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	34.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Togo

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.1	>=0.5	0.9	Early achiever	2020
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	0.1	>=0.5	0.6	Early achiever	2020
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	8.0	5	..	Early achiever	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	4.7	5	8.6	Early achiever	2019
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	77.4	<25	8.9	Early achiever	2020
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	45.2	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	26.0	90–100	26.0	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	4.7	Off-track	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	1.3	Off-track	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	34.8	70–100	64.5	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	19.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	46.3	70–100	18.8	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	28.1	70–100	9.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	43.5	80–100	63.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	44.1	<0.5	45.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	17.3	80–100	16.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	45.5	>=25	45.5	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	0.1	..	0.1	Off-track	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	0.1	>=30	0.2	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Services water-use efficiency	0.1	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	4.9	Off-track	2069
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Togo

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	3.0	..	3.2	Off-track	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	100.0	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	276.8	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	502.3	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	50.0	..	50.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	30.9	..	30.9	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	0.0	90% by 2030	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	31.3	..	31.3	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	52.0	..	52.1	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	87.5	..	88.9	On-track	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.6	..	78.1	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	0.0	Information not accessed	..

Tunisia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	0.4	>=0.5	..	On-track	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	2.8	5	..	On-track	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	30.6	<25	..	Off-track	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	47.5	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	62.1	90–100	115.8	Early achiever	2020
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	25.4	at least 30%	25.4	On-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	98.3	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	98.3	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	60.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	60.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	..	Early achiever	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	..	Information not accessed	..
	Agricultural water productivity	0.6	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.6	Off-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	173.6	Early achiever	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	100.1	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	28.4	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	34.7	Off-track	2048
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Tunisia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	102.1	Early achiever	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	9.0	..	11.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	54.3	Off-track	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	86.4	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	58.6	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	65.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	55.6	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.2	..	48.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	1.1	..	..	Off-track	..

Uganda

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	1.4	Off-track	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	5.5	90–100	77.2	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	25.1	90–100	14.1	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	0.4	at least 30%	0.5	Off-track	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	0.0	at least 30%	0.4	Off-track	2155
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	5.8	at least 30%	8.2	Off-track	2039
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	68.6	70–100	60.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	90.6	100	99.9	On-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	78.5	70–100	22.7	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	15.1	70–100	117.0	Early achiever	2021
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	41.1	80–100	19.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	19.5	<0.5	18.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	43.9	80–100	47.3	Off-track	2052
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	58.0	<=50	..	Early achiever	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	18.3	>=25	9.9	Off-track	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	1.5	>=30	0.7	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	..	Information not accessed	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	102.0	On-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	100.0	Productivity above 95%	201.5	Early achiever	2019
	Services water-use efficiency	128.7	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	989.4	Early achiever	2019
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Uganda

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	..	Information not accessed	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	108.6	Early achiever	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	820.5	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Off-track	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	0.4	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	0.4	Off-track	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	83.2	..	82.8	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	79.5	..	85.0	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	90.0	90% by 2030	1.9	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	73.1	..	72.1	On-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	100.0	..	100.0	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	80.0	..	92.0	On-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	100.0	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	11.8	..	11.8	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.6	..	74.0	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	0.1	..	0.1	Off-track	..

Zambia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	..	Information not accessed	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	65.3	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	35.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	116.9	Early achiever	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	35.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	2.1	On-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	46.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	..	>=25	31.2	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	..	>=30	6.5	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	10.8	Early achiever	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	105.8	On-track	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	91.0	On-track	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	0.0	Off-track	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Zambia

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	0.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	..	..	55.7	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	..	..	60.6	Off-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	..	..	46.1	Off-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	..	..	0.0	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	..	..	61.6	Off-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	..	..	50.7	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

Zimbabwe

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
1: FINANCING	Percent of GDP allocated to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	1.7	Early achiever	..
	Percent of GDP disbursed to sanitation and hygiene	..	>=0.5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of national budget allocated to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	9.5	Early achiever	..
	Percent of national budget disbursed to water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	5	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of Official Development Assistance in financing of water supply, sanitation and hygiene	..	<25	3.0	Early achiever	..
	Application of pro-poor financing by utilities	..	90–100	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Degree of implementation of financing for water resources development and management	..	90–100	1.6	Off-track	..
	Private sector contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	Non-profit stakeholder contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
	NGO contribution to water and sanitation	..	at least 30%	..	Information not accessed	..
2: WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION, HYGIENE AND WASTE WATER	Percent of population using basic drinking water services (total)	..	70–100	62.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed drinking water services (total)	..	100	30.2	Off-track	..
	Percent of population using basic sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	76.2	On-track	..
	Percent of population using safely managed sanitation services (total)	..	70–100	25.4	Off-track	..
	Percent of schools catering to sanitary needs of girls	..	80–100	59.0	Off-track	..
	Percent of population practicing open defecation (total)	..	<0.5	21.1	Off-track	..
	Percent of population with handwashing facilities with soap and water at home (total)	..	80–100	41.9	Off-track	..
	Percent of wastewater not safely treated	..	<=50	..	Information not accessed	..
3: WATER INFRASTRUCTURE FOR GROWTH	Hydropower utilisation	38.9	>=25	124.7	Early achiever	..
	Energy water productivity	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in crop water productivity	..	>=60	..	Information not accessed	..
	Irrigation area as a percentage of national irrigation potential	10.3	>=30	8.8	Off-track	..
	Agricultural water productivity	..	Global average: 0.65 USD/m^3	0.4	Off-track	..
	Industrial water productivity	..	Global average of industrial water use efficiency reported by UN Water: 18.5 USD/m^3 – 31 USD/m^3	1271.0	Early achiever	..
	Municipal water-supply efficiency	..	Productivity above 95%	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Services water-use efficiency	..	Global average: 120 USD/m^3	691.7	Early achiever	..
	Regional development of infrastructure to the benefit of all riparian states	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Required water infrastructure for growth	..	70	..	Information not accessed	..

Zimbabwe

Theme	Indicators	Baseline value: 2019–2021	Target	Value for 2022	Progress status	Projected year of achievement
4: MANAGING AND PROTECTING WATER RESOURCES	Level of water stress	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Water-use efficiency across all sectors	..	..	319.6	Early achiever	..
	Percent of water recycled and reused	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Percent of rainwater use	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Proportion of streams and rivers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	3.3	Off-track	..
	Proportion of lakes and reservoirs with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	25.0	Off-track	..
	Proportion of groundwater aquifers with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	100.0	Early achiever	..
	Proportion of surface and groundwater bodies with good ambient water quality	..	80% of tested/good quality	5.7	Off-track	..
	Sustainable groundwater abstraction	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
	Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..
5: CLIMATE CHANGE	Degree of implementation of climate-change adaptation and mitigation measures	..	80–100	..	Information not accessed	..
	Number of deaths, missing and persons affected by water-related disaster per 100,000 people	..	25% reduction in deaths/missing persons affected by 2030	0.0	Information not accessed	..
	Direct economic loss from water-related disasters	..	25% reduction in economic impacts by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
6: GOVERNANCE AND INSTITUTIONS	Degree of implementation of enabling environment at all levels	85.0	..	85.8	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of establishment and reform of institutions at all levels	71.3	..	86.1	On-track	..
	Proportion of drinking water points that have actively functioning water and sanitation committees	..	90% by 2030	..	Information not accessed	..
	Degree of implementation of management instruments	90.7	..	80.3	On-track	..
	National proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	72.8	..	72.8	On-track	..
	Degree of implementation of governance mechanisms for integrity and transparency	75.0	..	84.0	On-track	..
	Percent of water-related sectoral policies, laws and plans where gender concerns have been taken into consideration	..	..	100.0	Early achiever	..
7: INFORMATION AND CAPACITY	Degree of establishment of national monitoring and reporting system for the Water and Sanitation Sector Monitoring and Reporting System	54.1	..	56.8	Off-track	..
	Proportion of African monitoring and reporting system reported on by country (computed)	0.1	..	49.3	Off-track	..
	Degree of implementation of education and research on water resources management at all levels	..	..	..	Information not accessed	..

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