

## Progress on International Water Cooperation (SDG target 6.a)

**8.7b\$**

is the global amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received in 2020 (SDG indicator 6.a.1)

- Data provider: WHO and OECD through [UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water \(GLAAS\)](#) and [OECD International Development Statistics \(IDS\)](#) online databases
- Available time series: 1995-2021
- Number of countries (and areas) eligible to receive ODA according to the DAC List of ODA Recipients: 143 (2019)
- [Learn more about the indicator here](#)  
[Read the latest progress report here](#)

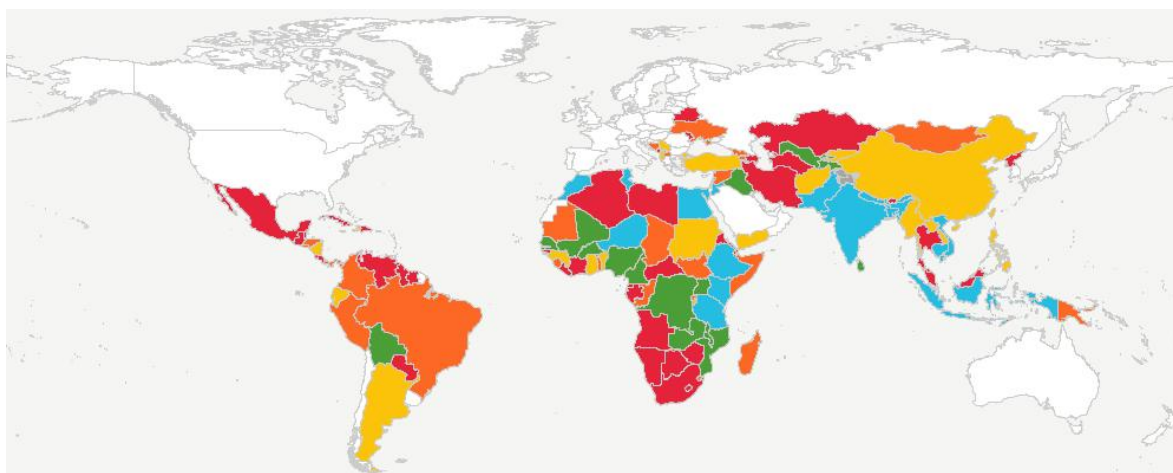


ODA is a means for implementing all aspects of SDG 6, including through investments in other sectors such as agriculture and energy and education.

SDG target 6.a is: 'By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.'

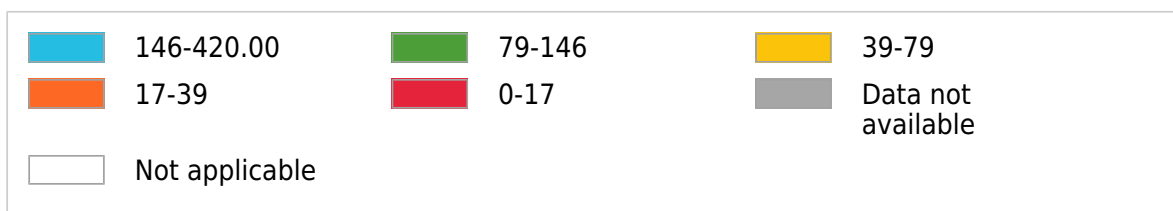
To track progress towards the target, indicator 6.a.1 tracks the amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance (ODA) that is included in a government-coordinated spending plan. Currently, data are only available on the amount of ODA disbursed and committed to water and sanitation-related sectors.

## Global status of indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements in 2020 <sup>[1]</sup>

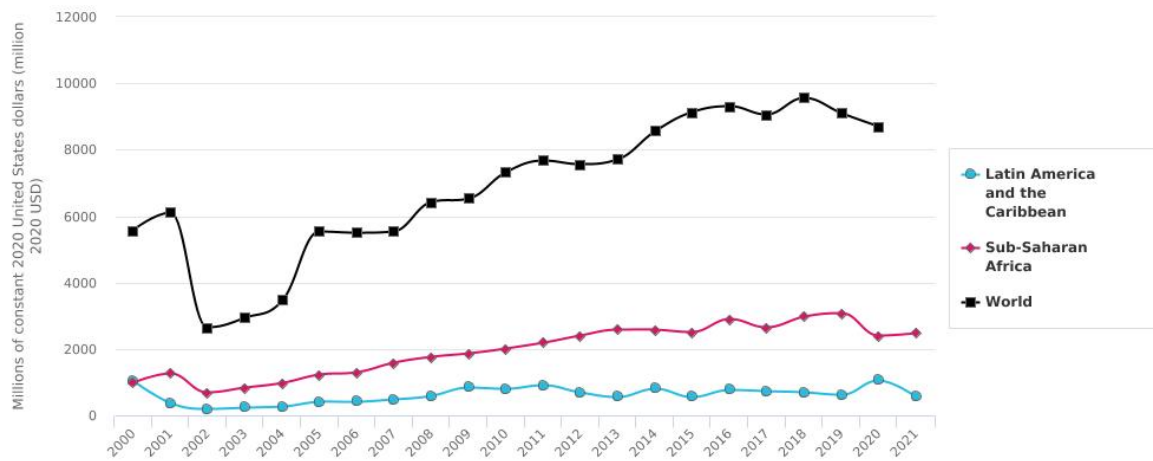


The designations employed and the presentation of material on this map do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted lines represents approximately the Line of Control in Jammu and Kashmir agreed upon by India and Pakistan. The final status of Jammu and Kashmir has not been agreed upon by the parties. Final boundary between the Republic of Sudan and the Republic of South Sudan has not yet been determined. Final status of the Abyei area is not yet determined. A dispute exists between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom of Greater Britain and Northern Ireland concerning the sovereignty over the Falkland Islands (Malvinas).

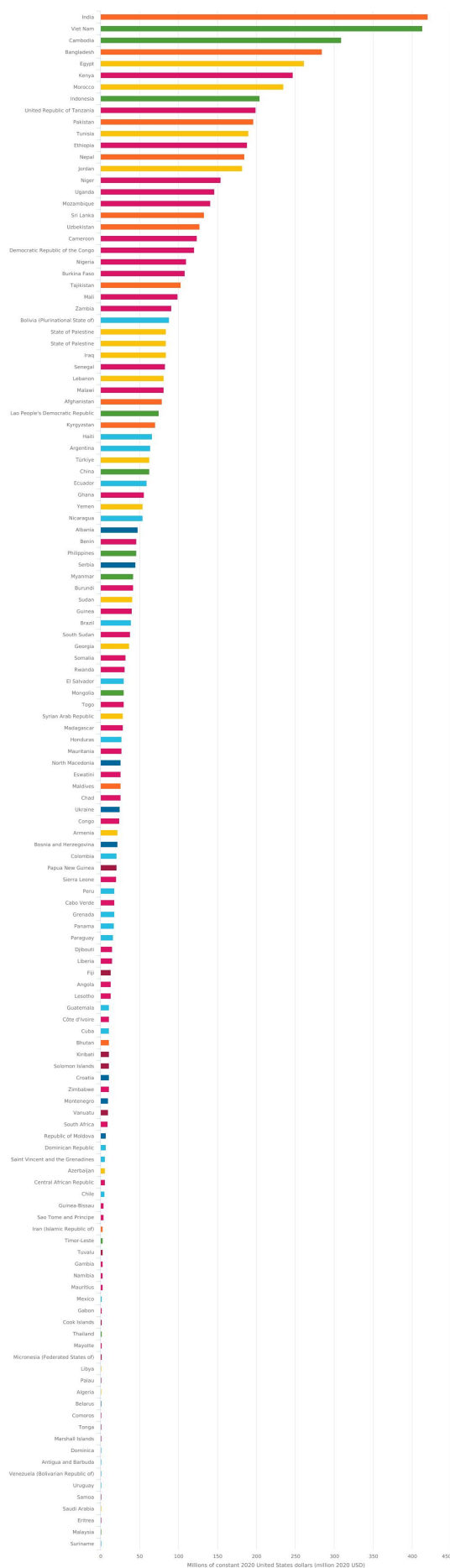
### Millions of constant 2020 United States dollars (million 2020 USD)



## Progress over time of indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements in 2000 - 2021 <sup>[2]</sup>

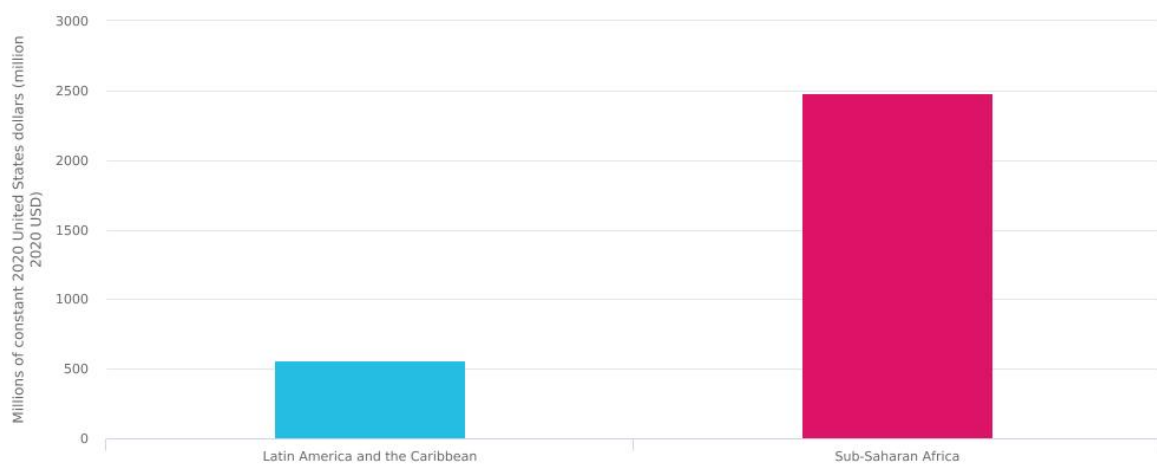


**Status in different countries (or areas) of indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements in 2020 <sup>[4]</sup>**



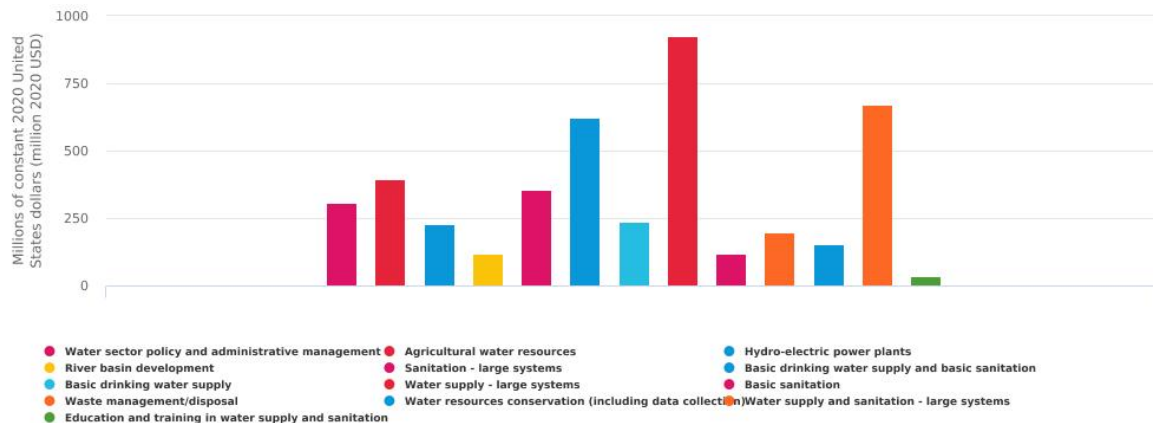


## Status in different SDG regions of indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements in 2021 <sup>[5]</sup>



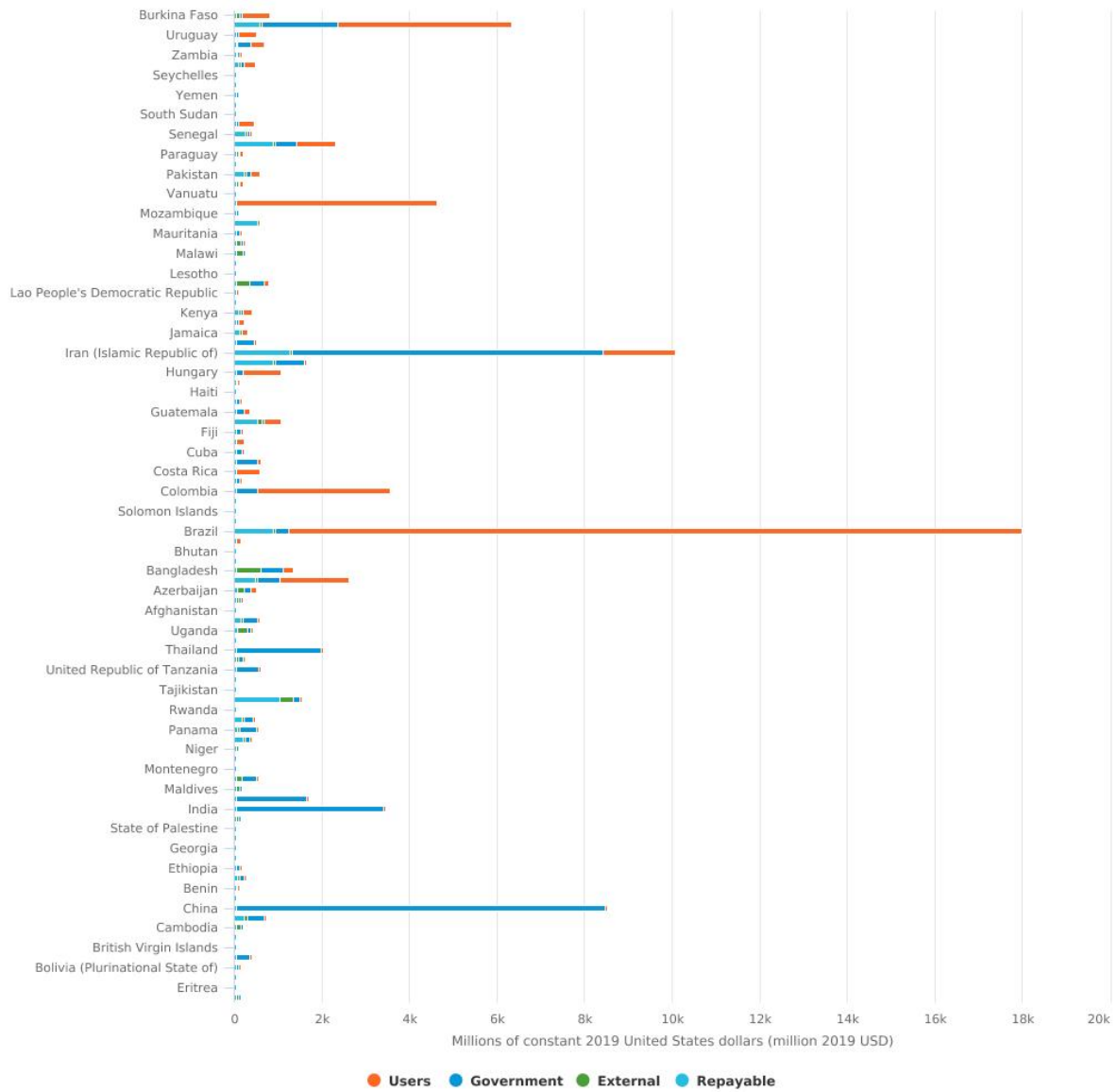
## Status of different components of indicator Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements in 2021 <sup>[6]</sup>

Water and sanitation-related official development assistance includes water sector policy and governance, water supply, sanitation, water sector policy, water resources conservation, river basins development, waste management/disposal, education and training, agricultural water resources and hydroelectric power.



## Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, by country (or area) and source, in 2013 - 2021 <sup>[7]</sup>





Source data indicator 6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan<sup>[8]</sup>

Country (or area), regional and world data for the latest year of reporting: 2013 - 2021

Country (or area), SDG region, world	Year	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements	Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene			
			Users	Government	External	Repayable
Afghanistan	2013-2021	79.48	0	76	2.5	
Albania	2018-2021	47.53	58.44	64.7	52.75	37.83
Algeria	2021	1.28				
Angola	2021	12.73				
Antigua and Barbuda	2021	0.97				
Azerbaijan	2016-2021	6.29	117.53	156.59	154.21	79.71
Argentina	2018-2021	64.21	1592.5	563.78		472.4
Bahrain	2004	0.02				
Bangladesh	2016-2021	283.92	235.36	505.3	615.34	0
Armenia	2021	22.46				
Barbados	2010-2021	0.37	65.93	13.67		3
Bhutan	2016-2021	11.38	3.08	2.7	13.57	0.22
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	2021	88.28		105.86		
Bosnia and Herzegovina	2016-2021	21.56	99.56	0.13	41.26	2.65
Botswana	2018-2021	0.04		678.19		28.06
Brazil	2018-2021	38.64	16743.24	363.12	0.32	887.13
Belize	2021	0.07	22.72	9.75	0.13	0.2
Solomon Islands	2018-2021	10.88	24.04	0.38	14.46	17.74
Myanmar	2013-2021	42.44		10.73		
Burundi	2021	41.94				
Belarus	2021	1.24				
Cambodia	2016-2021	309.41		4	150	

Country (or area), SDG region, world	Year	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements	Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene			
			Users	Government	External	Repayable
Cameroon	2021	124.01				
Cabo Verde	2021	18.05	4.17			44.08
Central African Republic	2018-2021	5.75			135.8	74.05
Sri Lanka	2018-2021	133.03		763.77	179.87	446.03
Chad	2021	25.51				
Chile	2017	5.42				
China	2018-2021	63.22		9601.56		
Colombia	2018-2021	21.47	6054.45	657.68	53.84	
Comoros	2021	1.21		9.62	34.35	
Mayotte	2009	1.61				
Congo	2013-2021	24.2	3.51	80.5	26.53	21.36
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2021	119.52				
Cook Islands	2019	1.98				
Costa Rica	2021	0.28	531.62	8.05	7.99	39.01
Croatia	2010-2021	10.88	65.83	539.48		
Cuba	2021	11.44	23.93	127.11		63.48
Benin	2016-2021	46.07		34.03	32.86	1.36
Dominica	2021	0.99				
Dominican Republic	2016-2021	6.86		151.43	11.17	65.78
Ecuador	2021	59.11				
El Salvador	2018-2021	30.18	181.66	29.21	0.82	12.13
Equatorial Guinea	2021	0.09				
Ethiopia	2021	187.69		84.87	7.47	37.1
Eritrea	2013-2021	0.6			0.57	
Fiji	2016-2021	12.77	16.06	157.34	5.88	

Country (or area), SDG region, world	Year	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements	Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene			
			Users	Government	External	Repayable
Djibouti	2021	15.13				
Gabon	2018-2021	2.04		37.77		10.52
Georgia	2021	37.06		23.57	0.01	22.35
Gambia	2021	3.18		0.12	7.16	
State of Palestine	2021	168.8		21.32	38.64	
Ghana	2021	55.8	421.86	1.12	111.7	535.17
Kiribati	2021	10.92				
Grenada	2021	17.74				
Guatemala	2021	11.47	121.28	216.31	13.26	2.54
Guinea	2018-2021	39.58		21.73	66.33	44.23
Guyana	2021	0.33	25	79	1.2	53.8
Haiti	2018-2021	65.65	5.57	0.77	39.49	
Honduras	2021	27.19	44.55	49.44	19.33	0
India	2016-2021	420.23		3406.49		
Indonesia	2013-2021	204.17	4.11	704.11		886.27
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	2021	3.49	1660.69	7147.81		1262.71
Iraq	2021	83.8	46.34	396.69	35.03	17.59
Côte d'Ivoire	2021	11.45				
Jamaica	2018-2021	0.05	156.83	2.37	1.66	133
Kazakhstan	2021	0.38				
Jordan	2021	182.04	145.77	23.52	14.79	40.27
Kenya	2018-2021	247.1	197.65	92.89	18.31	103.2
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	2021	0.4				
Kyrgyzstan	2018-2021	70.46	45.16	1.11	7.32	3.48

Country (or area), SDG region, world	Year	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements	Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene			
			Users	Government	External	Repayable
Lao People's Democratic Republic	2021	75.45	46.28	0.79	19.22	19.05
Lebanon	2018-2021	81.44	105.47	336.32	710	
Lesotho	2018-2021	12.55	8.71	66.36	2.37	11.83
Liberia	2021	14.87				
Libya	2021	1.43				
Madagascar	2018-2021	28.5	0.76	3.63	8.46	
Malawi	2018-2021	80.63	42.69	15.94	183.47	25.59
Malaysia	2021	0.58				
Maldives	2018-2021	25.75		39.09	123.65	
Mali	2018-2021	98.99	70.94	29.21	142.33	1.12
Mauritania	2021	26.97	34.98	83.36	9.63	30.73
Mauritius	2021	2.65				
Mexico	2016-2021	2.35		353.43	167.28	
Mongolia	2021	29.88				
Republic of Moldova	2021	6.87				
Montenegro	2018-2021	9.88		15.4		
Montserrat	2019	0.01				
Morocco	2013-2021	234.94	47.17	3.48		544.27
Mozambique	2021	140.77	41.13	18.38	38.04	21.36
Oman	2010	0.25				
Namibia	2021	2.8		20.17	0.14	0.33
Nauru	2021	0.01				
Nepal	2019-2021	185.19	46	346	49	141
Vanuatu	2016-2021	9.79	0	0.12	1.84	0
Nicaragua	2021	53.99	104.99	17.62	17.93	52.97
Niger	2018-2021	153.7		20.85	26.06	82.23

Country (or area), SDG region, world	Year	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements	Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene			
			Users	Government	External	Repayable
Nigeria	2021	110.35		114.04	40.09	210.46
Niue	2021	0.01				
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2021	1.55				
Marshall Islands	2021	1.07				
Palau	2021	1.35				
Pakistan	2021	195.98	188.34	138.12	21.48	230.19
Panama	2013-2021	17.5		395.6	40.2	82
Papua New Guinea	2021	21.44	2.85	3.39		16.77
Paraguay	2021	15.89	113	20	16.4	49.6
Peru	2018-2021	18.27	878.61	510.3	27.9	894.15
Philippines	2018-2021	45.94		249.41	6.14	181.83
Guinea-Bissau	2021	3.73				
Timor-Leste	2021	3.34				
Rwanda	2016-2021	31.02		57.45		
Saint Helena	2017	0.15				
Saint Kitts and Nevis	2011	0.02				
Anguilla	2013	0.01				
Saint Lucia	2021	0.41				
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2021	6.31				
Sao Tome and Principe	2021	3.69				
Saudi Arabia	2007	0.6				
Senegal	2018-2021	83.24	20.27	69.09	18.23	263.44
Serbia	2016-2021	44.97	356.92	77.6	27.15	0
Seychelles	2017-2021	0.21	2.32			2.27

Country (or area), SDG region, world	Year	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements	Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene			
			Users	Government	External	Repayable
Sierra Leone	2021	19.96				
Viet Nam	2016-2021	413.34		167.05	303.23	1040.02
Slovenia	2002	0				
Somalia	2021	31.86				
South Africa	2021	8.58	3965.17	1779.59		595.45
Zimbabwe	2018-2021	10.72	289.58	310.2	81.9	
South Sudan	2016-2021	38.17	1.68	1.02	57	
Sudan	2021	41.24	0.11	0.46		0.09
Suriname	2021	0.57				
Eswatini	2016-2021	25.75			2.25	
Syrian Arab Republic	2021	28.73				
Tajikistan	2013-2021	102.51		1.77	27.81	0.53
Thailand	2021	1.89		1982.77		
Togo	2021	29.57		14.57	21.98	21.98
Tokelau	2005	0.03				
Tonga	2021	1.2				
Trinidad and Tobago	2010-2018	0.01	0.22	0.6		0.04
Tunisia	2021	190.41	261.34	127.04	8.85	89.96
Türkiye	2021	63.23				
Turkmenistan	2021	0.01				
Turks and Caicos Islands	2003	0.07				
Tuvalu	2021	3.31				
Uganda	2018-2021	145.86		69	234.02	148.29
Ukraine	2018-2021	25.45		9.64		
North Macedonia	2021	26.23				
Egypt	2021	260.9				

Country (or area), SDG region, world	Year	Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements	Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene			
			Users	Government	External	Repayable
United Republic of Tanzania	2018-2021	198.64		839.79		
Burkina Faso	2021	108.3	668.74	12	116.17	9.9
Uruguay	2016-2021	0.77	445	0.41	3.14	60.2
Uzbekistan	2016-2021	126.76		114.51	94.12	
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	2021	0.84				
Wallis and Futuna Islands	2019	0.01				
Samoa	2021	0.75				
Yemen	2021	54.26	16.44	20.08	45.8	
Zambia	2021	91.21	57.09	36.76	73.13	
British Virgin Islands	2021			0.91		
Hungary	2021		850.01	172.08	42.53	
Kuwait	2021			1641.91		
Netherlands	2018		4638.27	3.32	0	0
World	2020	8695.58				
Sub-Saharan Africa	2021	2484.95				
Latin America and the Caribbean	2021	561.07				



## Description of indicators

[1]

### **6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan > Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received**

Official development assistance (ODA) are official financial flows with a primary objective of promoting economic development and welfare in developing countries. They are concessional by nature, with a grant element of at least 10 to 45 per cent, depending on country income category, or whether channeled to a multilateral institution. The indicator covers all water and sanitation-related sectors as per the OECD Creditor Reporting System purpose codes, including all sectors of the water supply and sanitation grouping, as well as some sectors under the agriculture grouping, and energy grouping. The indicator can be disaggregated by these sectors. Detailed list of sectors included: Water sector policy and administrative management; Water resources conservation (including data collection); Water supply and sanitation - large systems; Water supply - large systems; Sanitation - large systems; Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation; Basic drinking water supply; Basic sanitation; River basin development; Waste management/disposal; Education and training in water supply and sanitation; Agricultural water resources; Hydro-electric power plants.

[2]

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[3]

### **6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan > Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received**

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[4]

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[5]

#### **Water sector policy and administrative management**

ODA flows to water sector policy and governance, including legislation, regulation, planning and management as well as transboundary management of water; institutional capacity development; activities supporting the Integrated Water Resource Management approach (OECD purpose code 14010).

#### **Water resources conservation (including data collection)**

ODA flows to collection and usage of quantitative and qualitative data on water resources; creation and sharing of water knowledge; conservation and rehabilitation of inland surface waters (rivers, lakes etc.), ground water and coastal waters; prevention of water contamination (OECD purpose code 14015)

#### **Water supply and sanitation - large systems**

ODA flows to water supply and sanitation - large systems programmes where components cannot be identified (OECD purpose code 14020). When components are known, they should individually be reported

under their respective purpose codes: water supply (14021), sanitation (14022), and hygiene (12261).

### **Water supply - large systems**

ODA flows to potable water treatment plants; intake works; storage; water supply pumping stations; large scale transmission / conveyance and distribution systems (OECD purpose code 14021)

### **Sanitation - large systems**

ODA flows to large scale sewerage including trunk sewers and sewage pumping stations; domestic and industrial waste water treatment plants (OECD purpose code 14022)

### **Basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation**

ODA flows to basic drinking water supply and basic sanitation programmes where components according to 14031 and 14032 cannot be identified (OECD purpose code 14030). When components are known, they should individually be reported under their respective purpose codes: water supply (14031), sanitation (14032), and hygiene (12261).

### **Basic drinking water supply**

ODA flows to rural water supply schemes using handpumps, spring catchments, gravity-fed systems, rainwater collection and fog harvesting, storage tanks, small distribution systems typically with shared connections/points of use. Urban schemes using handpumps and local neighbourhood networks including those with shared connections (OECD purpose code 14031).

### **Basic sanitation**

ODA flows to latrines, on-site disposal and alternative sanitation systems, including the promotion of household and community investments in the construction of these facilities (OECD purpose code 14032). Use code 12261 for activities promoting improved personal hygiene practices.

### **River basin development**

ODA flows to infrastructure-focused integrated river basin projects and related institutional activities; river flow control; dams and reservoirs (OECD purpose code 14040). Excluding dams primarily for irrigation (31140) and hydropower (23220) and activities related to river transport (21040).

### **Waste management/disposal**

ODA flows to municipal and industrial solid waste management, including hazardous and toxic waste; collection, disposal and treatment; landfill areas; composting and reuse (OECD purpose code 14050)

### **Education and training in water supply and sanitation**

ODA flows to education and training for sector professionals and service providers (OECD purpose code 14081)

### **Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance disbursements >**

### **Agricultural water resources**

ODA flows to irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use (OECD purpose code 31140)

### **Hydro-electric power plants**

ODA flows to hydro-electric power plants, including energy generating river barges (OECD purpose code 23220)

[6]

#### **Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene > Users**

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

#### **Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene > Government**

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

#### **Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene > External**

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

#### **Annual expenditure for drinking water, sanitation and hygiene > Repayable**

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

[7]

#### **6.a.1 Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan > Amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received**

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## About

Through the UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6, the United Nations seeks to support countries in monitoring water- and sanitation-related issues within the framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in compiling country data to report on global progress towards SDG 6. The Initiative brings together the United Nations agencies who are formally mandated to compile country data for the purpose of global reporting on SDG 6.

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

[www.sdg6monitoring.org](http://www.sdg6monitoring.org)

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

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



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WMO

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