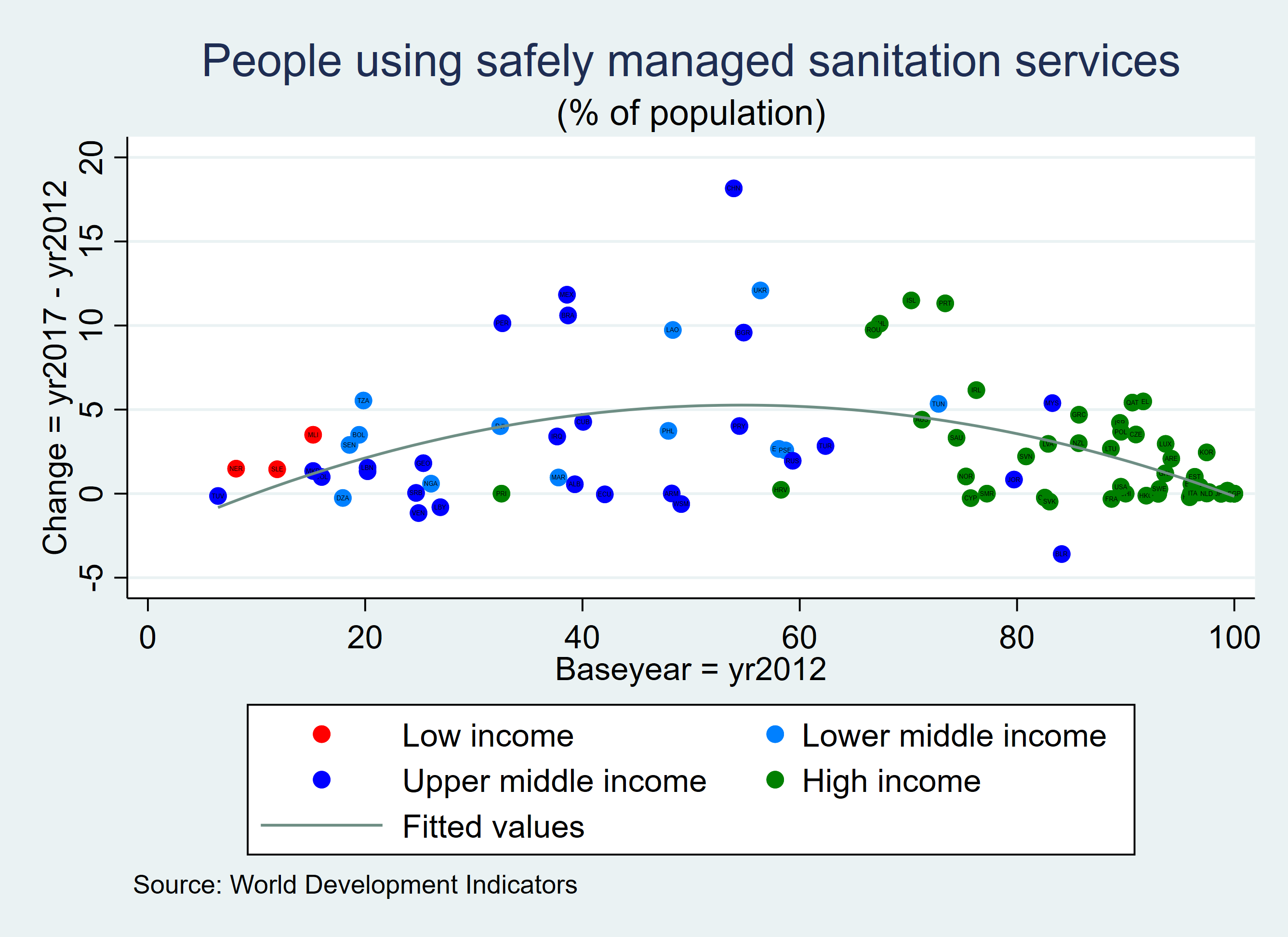
Part 1

Javier Parada



**Figure 1:** One of the indicators used to measure progress towards Sustainable Development Goal 6 is the share of population with access to safely managed sanitation services (facilities that are uniquely used by the household where excreta are treated and disposed of separated from human contact). Even though access to safely managed sanitation services has increased over time in most countries, it is not doing so uniformly. Countries with the least access are not increasing access as rapidly, which leads to the inverted-U shape in the quadratic relationship between initial access and the increase in access achieved over time measured as change between 2017 and 2012. Low-income countries with low access to safely managed sanitation services, i.e., Niger (8%), Sierra Leone (12%), Mali (15%), are among the countries that have achieved the least progress during this five-year period. High income countries, such as Monaco, Kuwait, and Singapore, have achieved universal access to safely managed sanitation services. Therefore, their progress over time is also limited. It is the lower and upper middle-income countries that have achieved the most progress, with China being the leader by increasing access from 53.93% in 2012 to 72.08% in 2017.