

A Study on Water & Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) in Korea and Developing Countries



Induk University Changsam Jeong
(jeongchangsam@gmail.com)

Water & SDGs



Water & SDGs

- Implications of SDGs
 - Inclusive growth, SD, peace & security as core agendas
 - Useful and necessary for both developed & developing countries
- *Economic growth*-related goals
 - No.1 No Poverty, No.2 End Hunger, No.8 Economic Growth, No.9 Infrastructure, No.10 Reduced Inequality, No.12 Sustainable Consumption, No.17 Partnerships for the Goals, total 7
- *Social development*-related goals
 - No.2 End Hunger, No.3 Good Health, No.4 Education, No.5 Gender Equality, No.11 Sustainable Cities, total 5
- *Environment*-related goals
 - No.6 Water, No.7 Energy, No.13 CC, No.14 Life below Water, No.15 Life on Land, total 5

Water & SDGs

- Direct connectivity of water for other SDGs
 - No.3 Good Health, No.11 Sustainable Cities, No.12 Sustainable Consumption, No.1 Life on Land → mentioning water, confirmation of connectivity of water to other SDGs
 - 3.3 reduction of water-borne diseases, 3.9 reduction of water pollution & decrease of relevant diseases and death, 11.5 reduction of water-related disasters, i.e., typhoons, flashflood, and tsunami
 - 12.4 reduction of chemical pollution from various water bodies, i.e. rivers and lakes, 15.1 protection from the intrusion of alien species in freshwater ecosystems, 15.8 conservation and rehabilitation of freshwater ecosystem services
- Water, connected to every sector of development
 - No.2 End Hunger: water and food
 - No.3 Gender Equality: water & women
 - No.7 Energy: water & energy
 - No.13 CC & 14 Life below Water: water & CC, marine ecosystems



- SDG 6 is central to sustainable development
- Water affects more than 40% of the world's population, which causes concern as there are dwindling supplies of safe drinking water.

Water Sub-goals & Indicators

- No.6 Water Sub-goals
 - Clean water, sanitation, water quality control, water use efficiency, IWRM & transboundary water, water & ecosystems
 - 6.a expansion of international cooperation, 6.b local communities' participation encouraged for institutional support
- Contents of water sub-goals
 - Clean water & sanitation, fundamental & core issues
 - The other four sub-goals to facilitate achieving sub-goals for water & sanitation services
 - 6.a, 6.b providing institutional platforms

The Water Cycle in the Sustainable Development Goals

11.5
Water-related disasters

6.4
Water use
and scarcity

6.3
Water quality
and wastewater

6.5
Water resources
management

6.a-6.b
Cooperation
& participation

6.2
Sanitation
and hygiene

6.6
Ecosystems

6.1
Drinking water

Water Sub-goals & Indicators

- No.6 Water & Sanitation Indicators
 - Selection of adequate indicators for achieving water sub-goals & the need to elaborate based on regions, sectors, and levels
 - Opening Working Group's work on 11 indicators in 2016 (a total of 241 indicators in SDGs) → 10 indicators confirmed in 2019
 - MDGs (2000-2015): lack of related information & data & distorted, lack of adequate analyses by sector & little consideration of water quality, inequality & sustainability
 - Improvement: Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Realistic, Timely → SMART principles

Target	Description
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all
6.2	By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations
6.3	By 2030, improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
6.4	By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management (IWRM) at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate
6.6	By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems , including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
6.a	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
6.b	Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

No.6 Water & Sanitation Goal Targets

Source:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg6>

Target	Description
6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water service
6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation service including a hand-washing facility with soap and water
6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated
6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time
6.4.2	Freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)
6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation
6.a.1	Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan
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

No.6 Water & Sanitation Goal Indicators

Source:

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/sdg6>

Table 1-1
Projected distance from reaching selected targets by 2030 (at current trends)

GOAL	WITHIN 5%	5-10%	>10%	NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND
Goal 1		1.1. Eradicating extreme poverty	1.3. Social protection for all	
Goal 2		2.1. Ending hunger (undernourishment)	2.2. Ending malnutrition (stunting) 2.5. Maintaining genetic diversity 2.a. Investment in agriculture*	2.2. Ending malnutrition (overweight)
Goal 3	3.2. Under-5 mortality 3.2. Neonatal mortality		3.1. Maternal mortality 3.4. Premature deaths from non-communicable diseases	
Goal 4	4.1. Enrolment in primary education	4.6. Literacy among youth and adults	4.2. Early childhood development 4.1. Enrolment in secondary education 4.3. Enrolment in tertiary education	
Goal 5			5.5. Women political participation	
Goal 6		6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices)	6.1. Access to safely managed drinking water 6.2. Access to safely managed sanitation services	
Goal 7		7.1. Access to electricity	7.2. Share of renewable energy* 7.3. Energy intensity	
Goal 8			8.7. Use of child labour	
Goal 9		9.5. Enhancing scientific research (R&D expenditure)	9.5. Enhancing scientific research (number of researchers)	
Goal 10			10.c. Remittance costs	Inequality in income*
Goal 11			11.1. Urban population living in slums*	
Goal 12				12.2. Absolute material footprint, and DMC*
Goal 13				Global GHG emissions relative to Paris targets*
Goal 14				14.1. Continued deterioration of coastal waters* 14.4. Overfishing*
Goal 15				15.5. Biodiversity loss* 15.7. Wildlife poaching and trafficking*
Goal 16			16.9. Universal birth registration**	

SDG Progress and Current Status 2019 (SDG6)

GOAL	WITHIN 5%	5-10%	>10%	NEGATIVE LONG-TERM TREND
Goal 6		6.2. Access to safe sanitation (open defecation practices)	6.1. Access to safely managed drinking water 6.2. Access to safely managed sanitation services	

6.1 Access to Safely Managed Drinking Water
6.2 Access to Safely Managed Sanitation Services (Open defecation practices)

6.1.1 DRINKING WATER

2.2 billion people



lacked safely managed drinking water services in 2017



6.2.1a SANITATION



4.2 billion people



lacked safely managed sanitation services, and 673 million people practised open defecation, in 2017

6.2.1b HYGIENE

3 billion people



lacked a basic handwashing facility with soap and water at home in 2017



6.3.1 WASTEWATER

Less than



of domestic wastewater is safely treated in 24 out of the 75 reporting countries (most of the 75 are high-income countries)



6.3.2 WATER QUALITY

Lack of water quality data means

over 3 billion people

are at risk because the health of their rivers, lakes and groundwater is unknown



6.4.1 WATER-USE EFFICIENCY

Since 2015 water-use efficiency has increased by



4%

globally

6.4.2 WATER STRESS



2.3 billion people

live in water-stressed countries

of which 721 million live in high and critically water-stressed countries

6.5.1 INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT



129 countries

are not on track to have sustainably managed water resources by 2030

Globally, the current rate of progress needs to be doubled

6.5.2 TRANSBOUNDARY COOPERATION

Only

22 countries



reported that all the rivers, lakes and aquifers that they share with their neighbours are covered by operational arrangements for cooperation



6.6.1 ECOSYSTEMS



are experiencing rapid changes in the area covered by surface waters



6.a.1 INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



Official development assistance (ODA) commitments to the water sector increased

11%

from 2015 to 2019, but disbursements only rose by 3%

6.b.1 PARTICIPATION

Only

14 countries

out of 109

report having high levels of participation by communities in water and sanitation decision-making

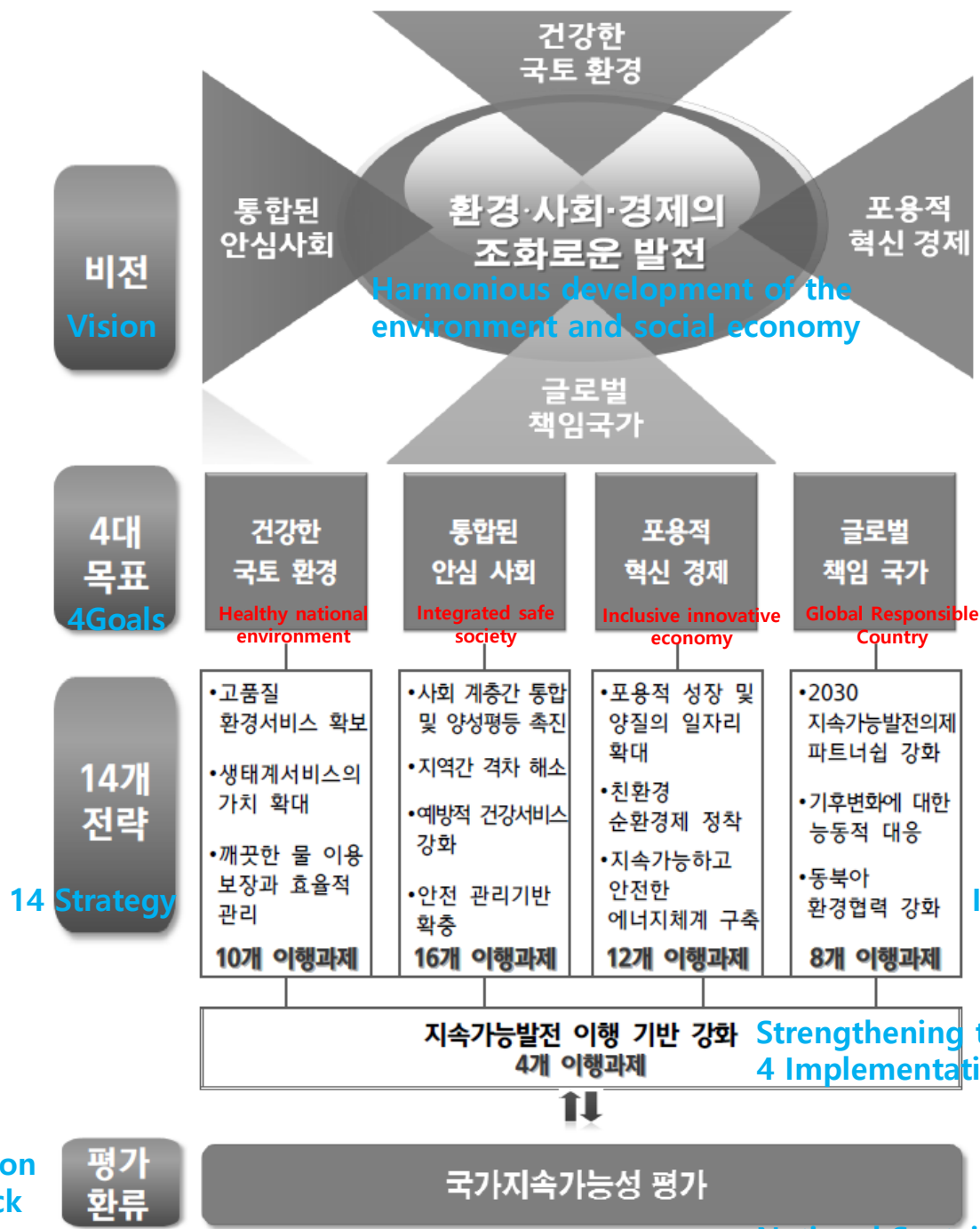


SDG 6 Progress Report (March 2021)

Source: UN-Water (2021) Summary Progress Update 2021: SDG 6- water and sanitation for all. March 2021.

Korea's Strategies for SDGs

- Korea's Sustainable Development plans
 - Sustainable Development Basic Law in August 2007 → Sustainable Development Law in 2010
 - SD Basic Plan established every 5 years → the 3rd SD Basic Plan established in 2016
- The 3rd Sustainable Development Basic Plan (2016-2035)
 - Balance between economy, society & the environment
 - Healthy land & environment, integrated safe society, inclusive innovative economy, global responsible country
 - 14 Strategies, 50 Agendas for Implementation



The 3rd Sustainable Development Basic Plan Vision 2016-2035

Source: Korean Ministries (2016)

Comparison between SDGs & the 3rd SD Basic Plan

번호	지속가능발전목표 (SDG) 17개	제3차 기본계획(Basic plan) 14개 전략 (Strategies)
1	빈곤 Poverty	2-1 사회 계층간 통합 및 양성평등 촉진 <i>Integration among social classes and promotion of gender equality</i>
2	식량/농업 Food / agriculture	2-2 지역간 격차해소 2-3 예방적 건강서비스 강화 2-2 Narrowing the regional gap 2-3 Strengthening Preventive Health Service
3	건강/웰빙 Health / Well-being	2-3 예방적 건강서비스 강화 Strengthening Preventive Health Service
4	교육 Education	2-1 사회 계층간 통합 및 양성평등 촉진 Integration among social classes and promotion of gender equality
5	양성평등 Equality of the sexes	
6	Water & Sanitation	1-3 Clean Water Use & Efficient Management (깨끗한 물 이용 보장과 효율적 관리)
7	에너지 Energy	3-3 지속가능하고 안전한 에너지체계 구축 Building a Sustainable and Safe Energy System
8	경제성장/일자리 Economic growth/job	3-1 포용적 성장 및 양질의 일자리 확대 Inclusive growth and quality job growth
9	산업화/혁신 Industrialization/innovation	
10	불평등 Inequality	2-1 사회 계층간 통합 및 양성평등 촉진 Integration among social classes and promotion of gender equality
11	도시/공간 city/space	1-1 고품질 환경서비스 확보 2-4 안전 관리 기반 확충 Securing High Quality Environmental Services Expanding the Safety Management Foundation
12	지속가능한 생산, 소비 Sustainable Production, Consumption	3-2 친환경 순환경제 정착 Establishment of eco-friendly environment system
13	기후변화 Climate Change	4-2 기후변화에 대한 능동적 대응 Active response to climate change
14	해양생태/자원 Marine ecology/resources	1-2 생태계 서비스의 가치확대 Expanding the Value of Ecosystem Services
15	육상생태/자원 Terrestrial ecology/resources	
16	정의 Justice	지속가능발전 이행기반 강화 Strengthening the Implementation Base of Sustainable Development
17	글로벌 파트너십 Global Partnership	4-1 2030 지속가능발전의제 파트너십 강화 4-1 Strengthening Partnership on the Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2030 4-3 동북아 환경협력 강화 4-3 Strengthening Environmental Cooperation in Northeast Asia

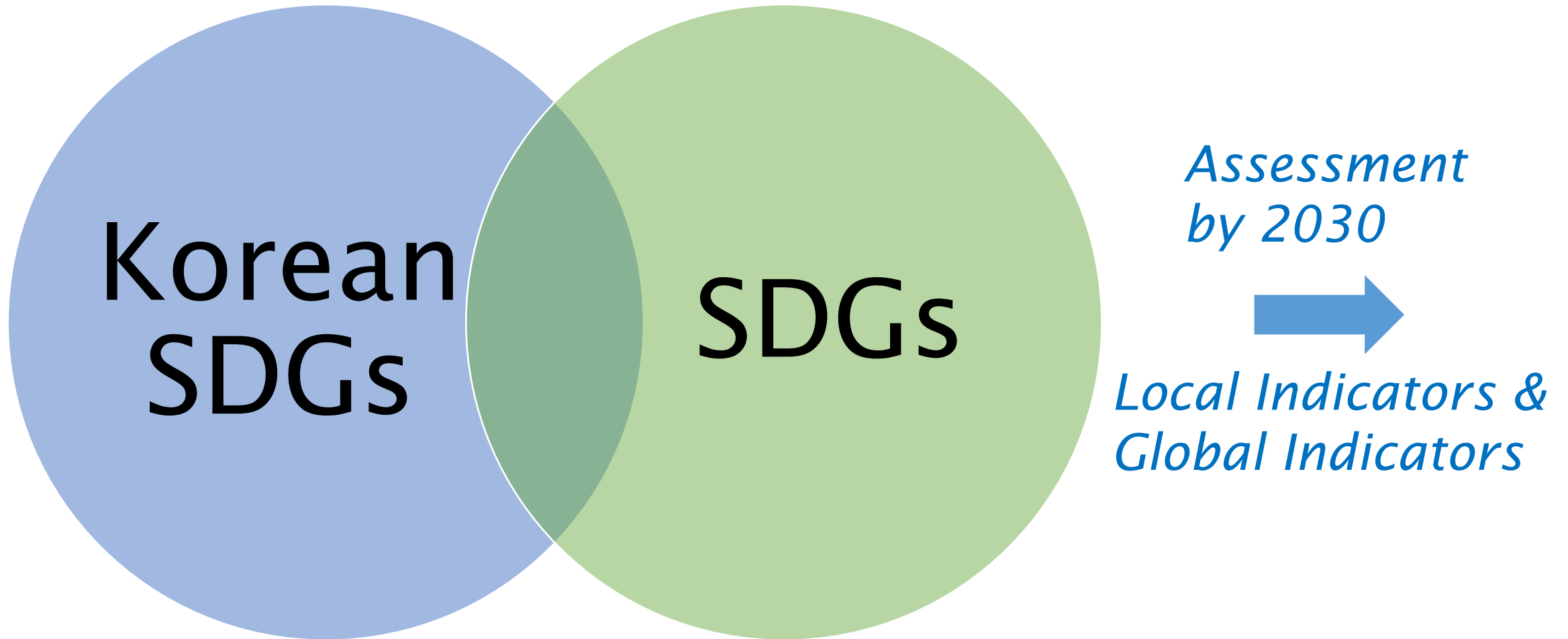
제3차 지속가능발전 기본계획 전략 1 건강한 국토환경 전략 및 이행과제

전략(3개)	이행과제(10개)
<p>1-1 고품질 환경서비스 확보</p> <p><i>Ensuring High Quality Environmental Services</i></p>	<p>1-1-1 깨끗한 대기질 확보 <i>Ensuring Clean Air Quality</i></p>
	<p>1-1-2 도시 생태공간 확충 <i>Urban Ecological Space Expansion</i></p>
	<p>1-1-3 사전예방적 국토환경 관리 <i>Proactive Land Environment Management</i></p>
	<p>1-1-4 오염배출 관리 체계 선진화 <i>Advancement of Pollution Emission Management System</i></p>
<p>1-2 생태계서비스의 가치 확대</p> <p><i>Expanding the Value of Ecosystem Services</i></p>	<p>1-2-1 육상 및 담수 생태계 보전 <i>Conservation of Land and Freshwater Ecosystems</i></p>
	<p>1-2-2 생물다양성의 보전 및 위협요인 저감 <i>Conservation of Biodiversity and Reduction of Threat Factor</i></p>
	<p>1-2-3 연안, 해양 생태계 보호와 지속가능한 이용 <i>Conservation and sustainable use of coastal and marine ecosystems</i></p>
<p>1-3 Clean Water Use & Efficient Management (깨끗한 물 이용 보장과 효율적 관리)</p>	<p>1-3-1 Access to safe drinking water (안전한 식수에 대한 접근성 보장)</p>
	<p>1-3-2 Enhancement of water quality in water intake points (상수원 수질개선 대책강화)</p>
	<p>1-3-3 Improvement of water cycle (물순환 체계 강화)</p>

Korea's Strategies for SDGs

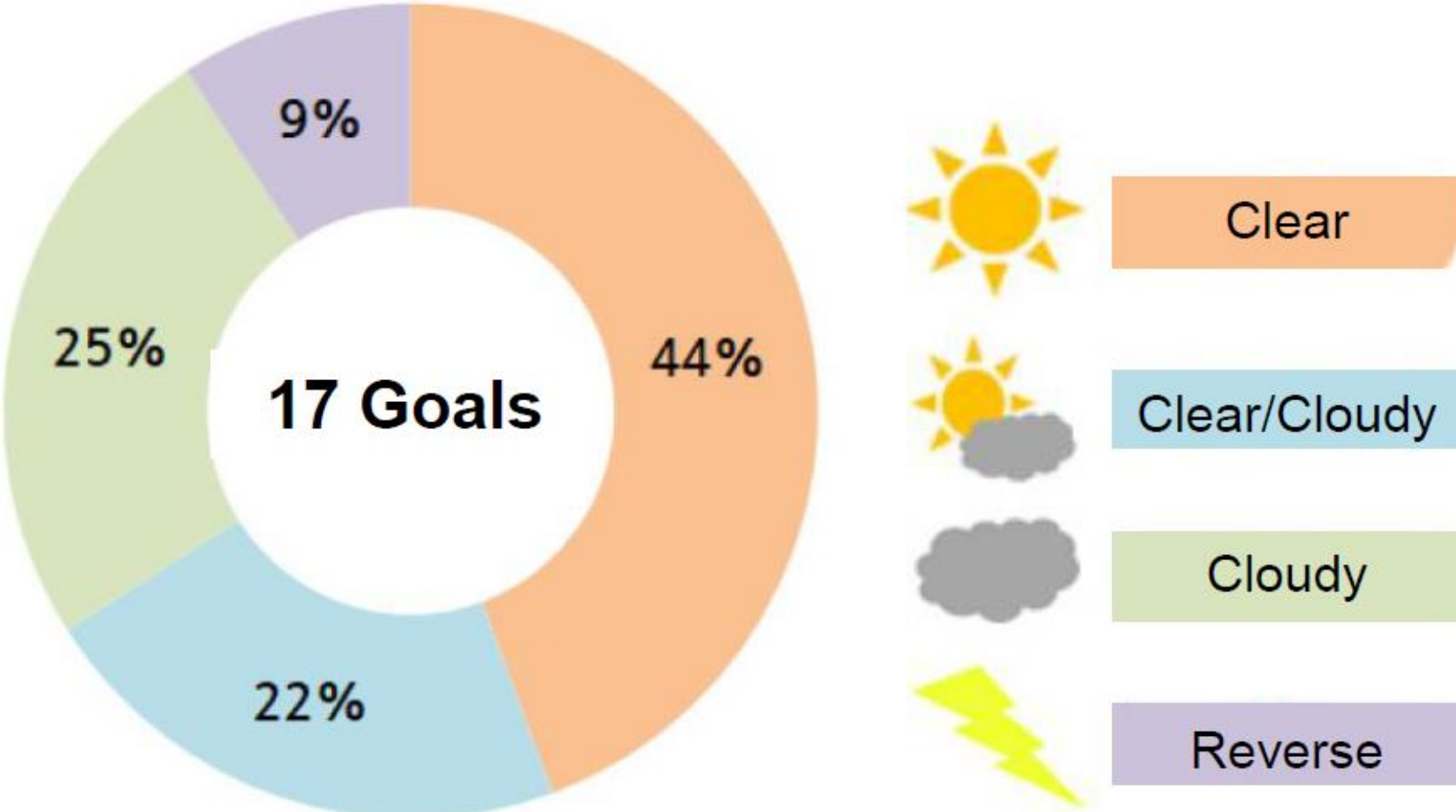
- 'Korean-Sustainable Development Goals' created in 2018
 - Reflecting Korea's unique circumstances on its economy, society and environment for achieving sustainable development
 - Following guidelines for mainstreaming the 2030 agenda for SD by the United Nations
 - Development of a monitoring & reporting system for the implementation of the SDGs according to Korea's indicator system
 - K-SDGs, a system to assess the implementation status of SD & the quality of life of the public in economic, social & environmental aspects
 - 5 Strategies, 17 Goals, 122 Targets & 214 Indicators → 14 new targets & 119 new indicators

Relationship between K-SDGs & SDGs



Source: Ministry of Environment (2019) *A Report on Korean-Sustainable Development Goals (K-SDGs)*.

Internal Review of SDGs Korea, 2020



Remarks: evaluation of 99 indexes

Source: Commission on SD (2020) *National Sustainable Development Report 2020*.

OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

Korea, Rep.

28 / 165

COUNTRY SCORE



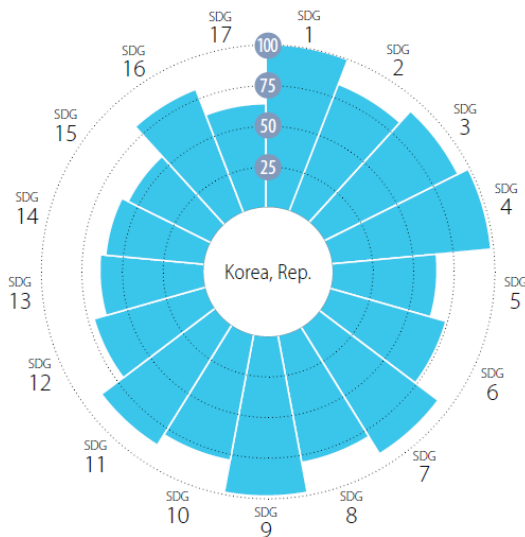
REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

STATISTICAL PERFORMANCE INDEX

0 (WORST) TO 100 (BEST)



AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



External Review of SDGs Korea, 2021

SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



- Major challenges
- Significant challenges
- Challenges remain
- SDG achieved
- Information unavailable
- ↓ Decreasing
- Stagnating
- ↗ Moderately improving
- ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
- Information unavailable

Notes: The full title of Goal 2 "Zero Hunger" is "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture".

The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Source: Sachs et al. (2021)
Sustainable Development Report 2021.

▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

KOREA, REPUBLIC OF

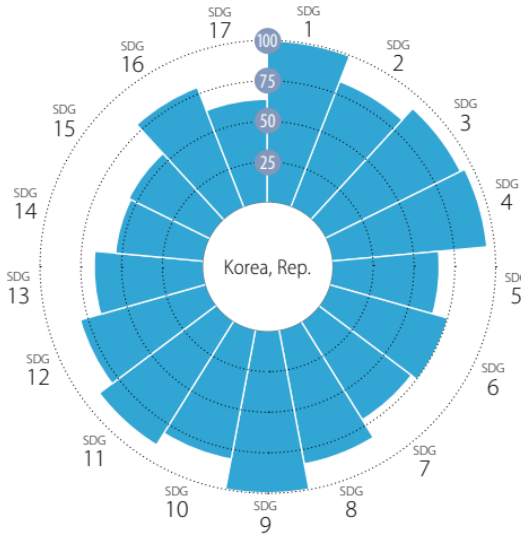
27 /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 77.2

▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



External Review of SDGs Korea, 2022

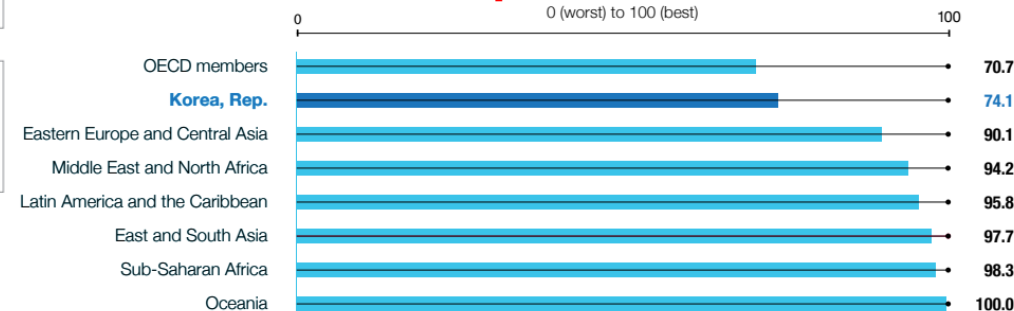
▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



■ Major challenges
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

• International spillover index



Source: Sachs et al. (2021)
Sustainable Development Report 2021.

External Review of SDG6 Korea, 2021, 2022

- **Performance by indicator (2021)**

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	99.8	2017	●	↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	100.0	2017	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	85.2	2014	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.8	2018	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ /capita)	17.7	2013	●	↑
Population using safely managed water services (%)	98.2	2017	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.9	2017	●	↑

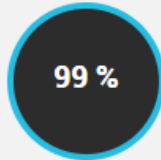
- **Performance by indicator (2022)**

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

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Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	85.2	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	76.8	2018	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2208.0	2018	●	●
Population using safely managed water services (%)	99.2	2020	●	↑
Population using safely managed sanitation services (%)	99.9	2020	●	↑

SDG 6 snapshot in Republic Of Korea

Drinking water



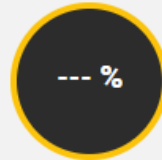
of the population in Republic Of Korea uses a safely managed drinking water service (SDG indicator 6.1.1, 2020)

Sanitation



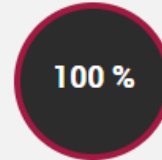
of the population in Republic Of Korea uses a safely managed sanitation service (SDG indicator 6.2.1a, 2020)

Hygiene



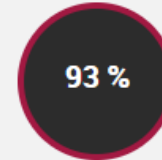
of the population in Republic Of Korea has a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (SDG indicator 6.2.1b, 2020)

Wastewater



of domestic wastewater in Republic Of Korea is safely treated (SDG indicator 6.3.1, 2020)

Water quality



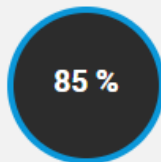
of monitored water bodies in Republic Of Korea has good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2, 2020)

Efficiency



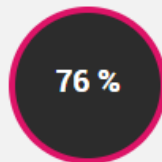
is the value added from the use of water by people and the economy in Republic Of Korea (SDG indicator 6.4.1, 2019)

Water stress



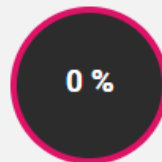
of the renewable water resources in Republic Of Korea is being withdrawn, after taking into account environmental flow requirements (SDG indicator 6.4.2, 2019)

Water management



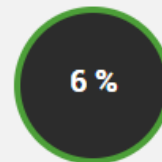
is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management in Republic Of Korea (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2020)

Transboundary



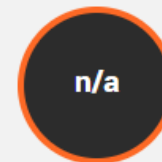
of transboundary basin area has an operational arrangement for water cooperation (SDG indicator 6.5.2, 2020)

Ecosystems



of the water basins in Republic Of Korea is experiencing rapid changes in the area covered by surface waters (SDG indicator 6.6.1, 2020)

Cooperation



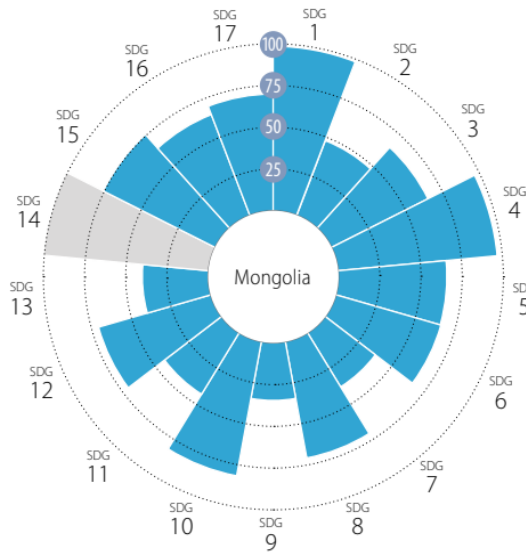
is the amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received by Republic Of Korea in 2020 (SDG indicator 6.a.1)

Participation



is the number of sub-sectors (out of 6) with a high level of participation by communities in Republic Of Korea (SDG indicator 6.b.1, 2019)

▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

MONGOLIA

109 /163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 65.9

▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



- Major challenges
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Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

External Review of SDGs Mongolia, 2022

Source: Sachs et al. (2022)
Sustainable Development Report 2022.

- **International spillover index**



- **Performance by indicator**

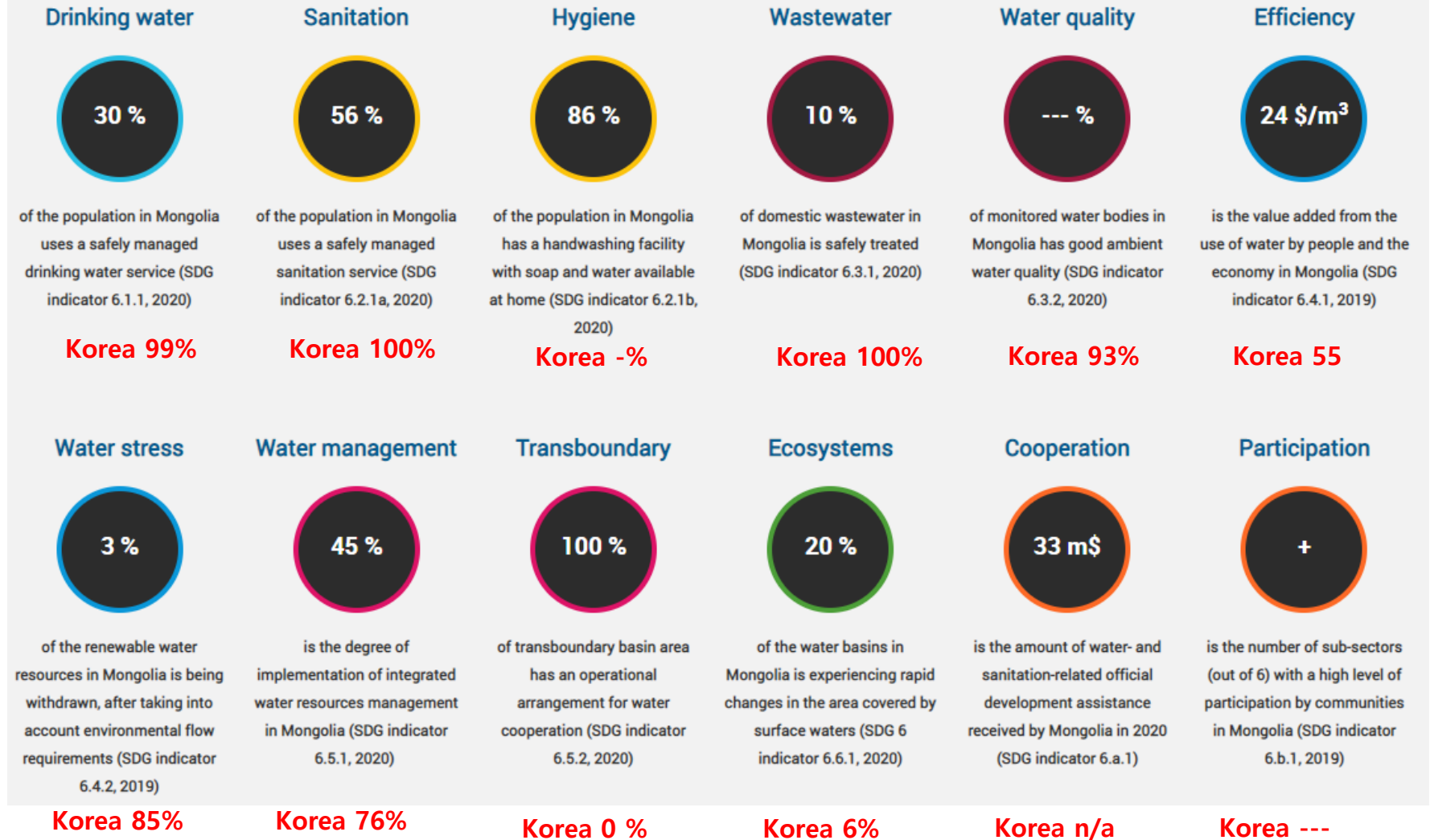
SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	85.5	2020	●	↗
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	67.7	2020	●	↗
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	3.4	2018	●	●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	3.3	2018	●	●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	1823.8	2018	●	●

- **Korea**

99.9	2020	●	↑
99.9	2020	●	↑
85.2	2018	●	●
76.8	2018	●	●
2208.0	2018	●	●

SDG 6 snapshot in Mongolia



▼ OVERALL PERFORMANCE

COUNTRY RANKING

KAZAKHSTAN

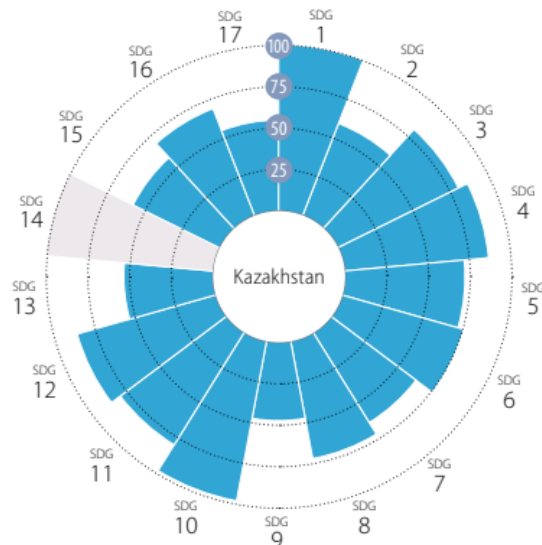
65 / 163

COUNTRY SCORE



REGIONAL AVERAGE: 71.6

▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG



External Review of SDGs Kazakhstan, 2022

▼ SDG DASHBOARDS AND TRENDS



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 ■ Significant challenges
 ■ Challenges remain
 ■ SDG achieved
 ■ Information unavailable
↓ Decreasing
 → Stagnating
 ↗ Moderately improving
 ↑ On track or maintaining SDG achievement
 ● Information unavailable

Note: The full title of each SDG is available here: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/sustainabledevelopmentgoals>

Source: Sachs et al. (2022)
Sustainable Development Report 2022.

- **International spillover index**



- **Performance by indicator**

SDG6 – Clean Water and Sanitation

Population using at least basic drinking water services (%)	95.4 2020	● →	99.9 2020	● ↑
Population using at least basic sanitation services (%)	97.9 2020	● ↑	99.9 2020	● ↑
Freshwater withdrawal (% of available freshwater resources)	32.7 2018	● ●	85.2 2018	● ●
Anthropogenic wastewater that receives treatment (%)	28.6 2018	● ●	76.8 2018	● ●
Scarce water consumption embodied in imports (m ³ H ₂ O eq/capita)	2267.8 2018	● ●	2208.0 2018	● ●

- **Korea**

SDG 6 snapshot in Kazakhstan

Drinking water

89 %

of the population in Kazakhstan uses a safely managed drinking water service (SDG indicator 6.1.1, 2020)

Korea 99%

Sanitation

--- %

of the population in Kazakhstan uses a safely managed sanitation service (SDG indicator 6.2.1 a, 2020)

Korea 100%

Hygiene

99 %

of the population in Kazakhstan has a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (SDG indicator 6.2.1 b, 2019)

Korea -%

Wastewater

36 %

of domestic wastewater in Kazakhstan is safely treated (SDG indicator 6.3.1, 2020)

Korea 100%

Water quality

64 %

of monitored water bodies in Kazakhstan has good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2, 2020)

Korea 93%

Efficiency

7 \$/m³

is the value added from the use of water by people and the economy in Kazakhstan (SDG indicator 6.4.1, 2019)

Korea 55

Water stress

33 %

of the renewable water resources in Kazakhstan is being withdrawn, after taking into account environmental flow requirements (SDG indicator 6.4.2, 2019)

Korea 85%

Water management

46 %

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

Korea 76%

Transboundary

63 %

of transboundary basin area has an operational arrangement for water cooperation (SDG indicator 6.5.2, 2020)

Korea 0 %

Ecosystems

33 %

of the water basins in Kazakhstan is experiencing rapid changes in the area covered by surface waters (SDG 6 indicator 6.6.1, 2020)

Korea 6%

Cooperation

1 m\$

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

Korea n/a

Participation

+

is the number of sub-sectors (out of 6) with a high level of participation by communities in Kazakhstan (SDG indicator 6.b.1, 2014)

Korea ---

SDG 6 snapshot in Kyrgyzstan

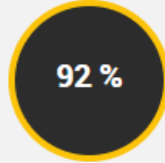
Drinking water



of the population in Kyrgyzstan uses a safely managed drinking water service (SDG indicator 6.1.1, 2020)

Korea 99%

Sanitation



of the population in Kyrgyzstan uses a safely managed sanitation service (SDG indicator 6.2.1a, 2020)

Korea 100%

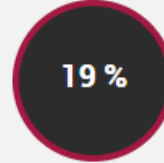
Hygiene



of the population in Kyrgyzstan has a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (SDG indicator 6.2.1b, 2020)

Korea -%

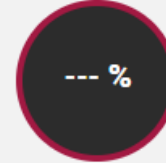
Wastewater



of domestic wastewater in Kyrgyzstan is safely treated (SDG indicator 6.3.1, 2020)

Korea 100%

Water quality



of monitored water bodies in Kyrgyzstan has good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2, 2020)

Korea 93%

Efficiency



is the value added from the use of water by people and the economy in Kyrgyzstan (SDG indicator 6.4.1, 2019)

Korea 55

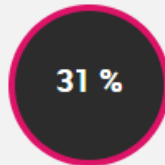
Water stress



of the renewable water resources in Kyrgyzstan is being withdrawn, after taking into account environmental flow requirements (SDG indicator 6.4.2, 2019)

Korea 85%

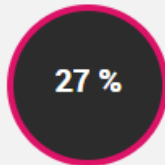
Water management



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

Korea 76%

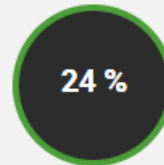
Transboundary



of transboundary basin area has an operational arrangement for water cooperation (SDG indicator 6.5.2, 2020)

Korea 0 %

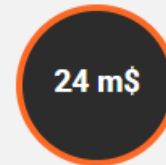
Ecosystems



of the water basins in Kyrgyzstan is experiencing rapid changes in the area covered by surface waters (SDG 6 indicator 6.6.1, 2020)

Korea 6%

Cooperation



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

Korea n/a

Participation



is the number of sub-sectors (out of 6) with a high level of participation by communities in Kyrgyzstan (SDG indicator 6.b.1, 2014)

Korea ---

Future Tasks

- Mission :
 - “ The goal is to establish a network with major developing countries by promoting sustainable development policy consulting to reconsider environmental sustainability of developing countries”
- Task details :
 - A Study on the Policy Status in the Domestic and Foreign Products and Sanitation
 - Policy Diagnosis and Research in Developing Countries
 - Analysis of SDG-PSS utilization results and derivation of improvement opinions