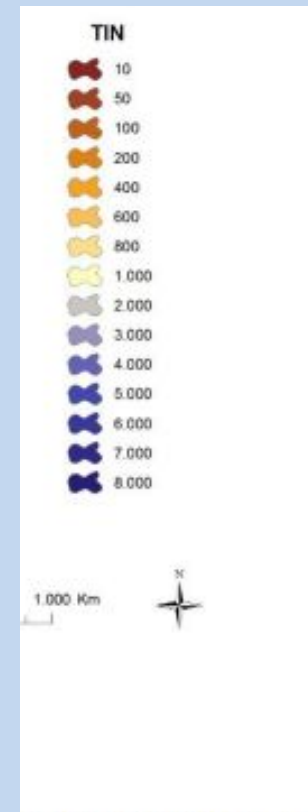
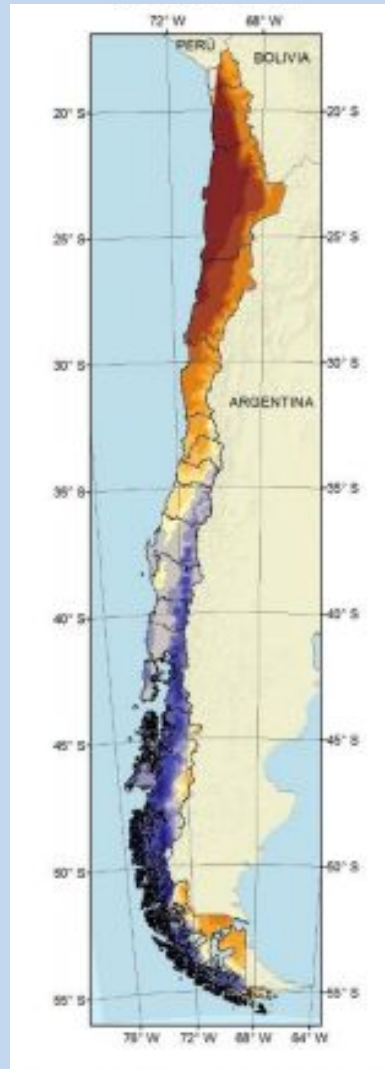


# Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in Chile

Andrea Osses and Diego San Miguel, Dirección General de Aguas

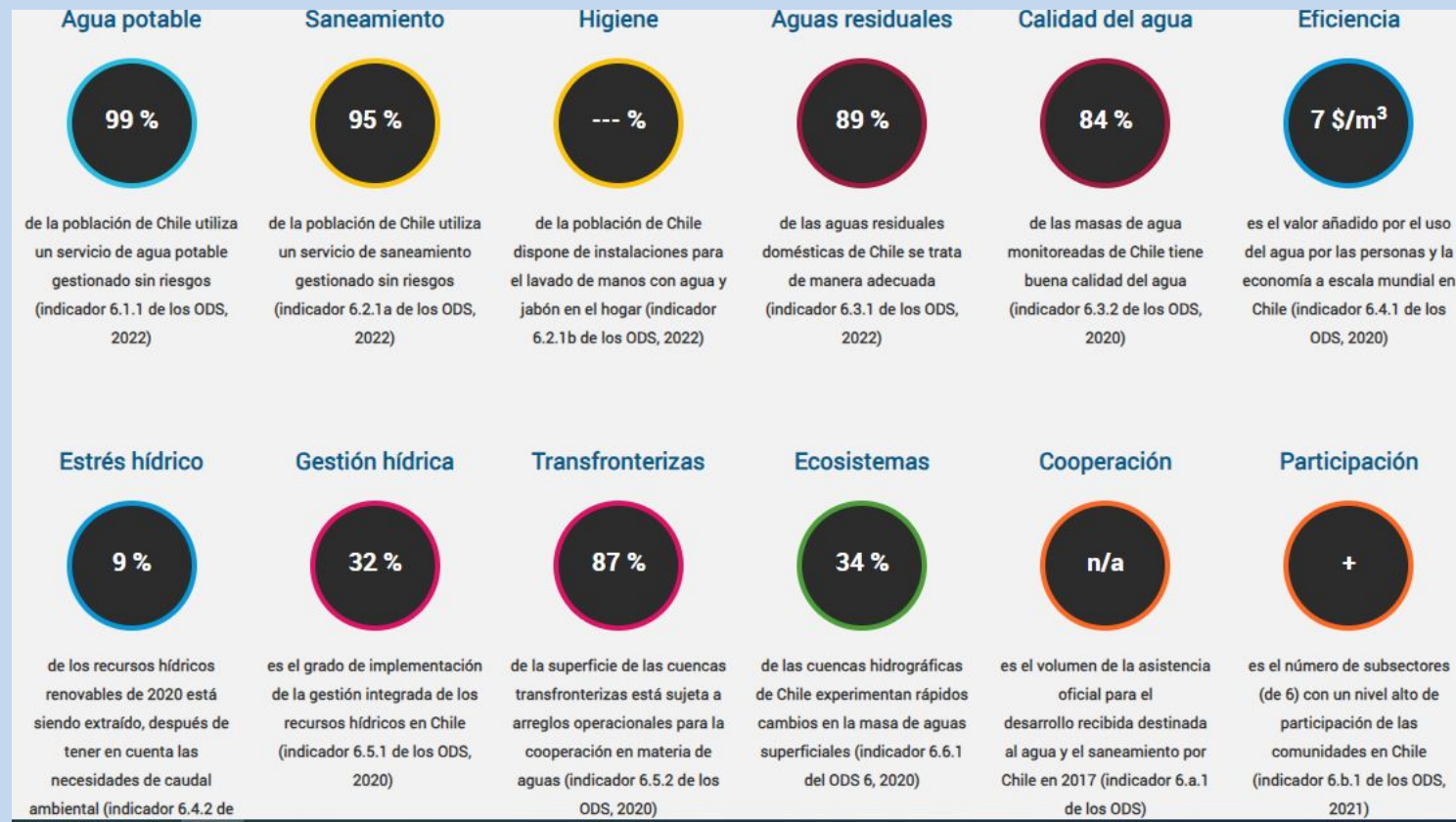


# Chile, Country of contrast



# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

In Chile we report 9 from 12 indicators, some of them are achieving a good status but in others are still a lack of information or we have to work faster to improve the score. In some indicators that are well evaluated it is necessary to include the information of rural areas. In the case of the stress indicator it is necessary to segregate for regions, which would change the results. In other cases it is necessary to adequate the methodology.



# National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement

- Focal Point: Dirección General de Aguas del Ministerio de Obras Públicas
- Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas (INE) del Ministerio de Economía, Fomento y Turismo.
- Dirección Nacional de Fronteras y Límites del Estado (DIFROL) del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- Superintendencia de Servicios Sanitarios (SISS) del Ministerio de Obras Públicas
- Dirección de Obras Hidráulicas (DOH) del Ministerio de Obras Públicas
- Oficina de Estudios y Políticas Agrarias (ODEPA) del Ministerio de Agricultura
- Ministerio de Medio Ambiente

## SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

- Most important target(s) and indicator(s)

It seems to me that indicator 6.5.1 related to water management is the most important. Just last year was there a legislative change in this regard and new instruments were created to improve water management in the basins, including climate change as well. Furthermore, it is an indicator whose value is still quite low, so moving forward in this regard will be a priority for the country.

- Least important target(s) and indicator(s)

It seems to me that the indicator 6.a.1 Cooperation it is the least important for Chile, there is no explicit policy for the development of this indicator

- Other relevant contexts

Although there is a high development of indicators related to drinking water and sanitation, there is still work to do to improve indicators at the rural level. Another indicator that deserves special attention is that related to water quality and ecosystems, where information must continue to be collected and continuous monitoring over time.

# Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- Contribution of SDG-PSS online course in using SDG-PSS and navigating its main features? Was the course helpful in using SDG-PSS or not? What is needed to improve the course further?

Yes, it was very helpful. I understood why it was difficult to start using it as National Team. Maybe it is possible to include some typical problems according the frequent questions from the users.

# Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

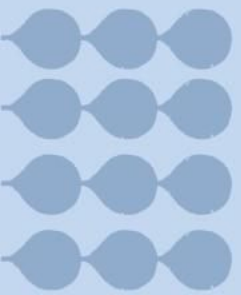


- Most relevant components of SDG-PSS in the national context and why?

I think it is DRR/resilience, because it is the most difficult. Chile is quite exposed to drought and floods and it is difficult to find the right measures and the right institutions to support them. Several of the measures have a solution in good territorial planning and it is one of the main deficiencies in the country's public policies.

- Least relevant components of SDG-PSS in the national context and why?

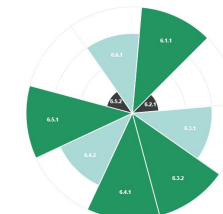
I think all of the components are relevant, if you take one of them off the equation it may lead to failure.



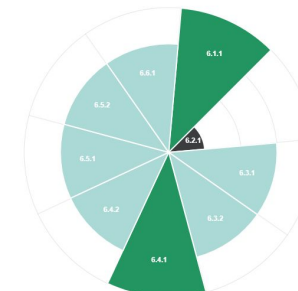
# Summary Page of SDG-PSS

Target	Indicator	Capacity			Finance			Policy Planning and Equity		
		Current capacity	Overall Progress	Strengthening mechanisms	Accountability	Financial Planning	Public Incentives			
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	
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	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	
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	6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	In progress	In progress	In progress	No evidence	In progress	Adequate	
		6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	In progress	In progress	Adequate	In progress	In progress	Adequate	
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	6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	
		6.4.2	Level of water stress - freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	In progress	Adequate	In progress	In progress	In progress	Adequate	
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	In progress	In progress	Adequate	In progress	In progress	Adequate	
		6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	In progress	In progress	No evidence	In progress	Inadequate	Adequate	
6.6	By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	Adequate	

Mechanisms addressing capacity building at the national level for SDG 6 indicators



Level of available capacity at the national level for achieving SDG 6 indicators



Lead Ministries/Institutions on track to build critical capacity to support action plans for SDG 6 indicators

