

Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in “Country”

Uzbekistan

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Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

- Overall status of SDG 6 achievement (Achievements, key water- and sanitation-related challenges). Potential impact (how many people may benefit) if SDG 6 targets and indicators are achieved in your country by 2030?

Drinking water

80 % of the population in Uzbekistan uses a safely managed drinking water service Sanitation

75 % of the population in Uzbekistan uses a safely managed sanitation service Hygiene

82 % of the population in Uzbekistan has a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home

Wastewater

32 % of domestic wastewater in Uzbekistan is safely treated Water quality

122 % of the renewable water resources in Uzbekistan is being withdrawn, after taking into account environmental flow requirements Water management

48 % is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management in Uzbekistan

Transboundary

70 % of transboundary basin area has an operational arrangement for water cooperation Ecosystems

26 % of the water basins in Uzbekistan is experiencing rapid changes in the area covered by surface waters Cooperation

127 m\$ is the amount of water- and sanitation-related official development assistance received by Uzbekistan Participation

National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement

- Names of the ministries, national institutions, any other relevant entity
- Ministry of Ecology, Environmental Protection and Climate Change
- Hydrometeorological service agency
- Hydrometeorological Research Institute
- Ministry of Water Resources
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Statistics

SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

- **Most important target(s) and indicator(s)**
- Water supply of settlements in desert regions.
- Water distribution of transboundary water resources.
- Water supply of settlements with tap water.
- Cities located in the lower reaches of rivers.
- **Least important target(s) and indicator(s)**

- **Other relevant contexts**
- Access to drinking water in rural areas.
- Shortage of water resources for irrigation of territories.
- Water quality in downstream rivers.

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?

The online course helped to understand the problem of lack of data when determining the main areas of work. Lack of data is the main problem when organizing management and choosing priority goals. The course is very useful for understanding the SDG challenges in the area of sanitation especially in rural and remote areas. To further improve the course, it is possible to provide examples of statistical processing of data when there is insufficient data. The ability to use EXEL calculation mechanisms for statistical processing of data in case of insufficient data or gaps in the data. To further improve the course, it is necessary to develop questionnaires for a broad understanding of the issues and problems being addressed. Questionnaires are best presented in multiple-choice form. This will provide expert assessment in the absence of digital data.

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

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

The most relevant are the components of capacity building, public awareness on water supply and sanitation issues.

The **most relevant** component for Uzbekistan is data management to provide knowledge in the field of sanitation, providing drinking water to the population in rural areas and desert areas. Scarcity of water resources, especially the provision of drinking water, has a significant impact on public health and reduces the risk of population migration.

Relevant. Providing drinking water to the rural population. Scarcity of water resources. The problem of the population in the lower reaches of transboundary rivers (changes in the natural hydrological regime of rivers, pollution of river water by discharges)

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

We find it difficult to answer, since all the components are relevant.

- **Least relevant.** Providing the population of rural areas with hygiene products and a sewerage network.

Summary Page of SDG-PSS

Potential help is to involve government agencies in the issue of sanitation and hygiene in rural areas. Involving the public in the system of sanitation and hygiene in rural areas. On the problem of water scarcity in the context of climate change and increasing scarcity of water resources.

A mechanism for cooperation in organizing and holding international conferences and seminars with the participation of representatives of international organizations. Conducting educational seminars and trainings in remote rural areas with the involvement of women and other representatives of rural communities.

SDG 6 is an important component of achieving the SDGs. The main problem is the development of systems to ensure public health. In rural areas, ensuring public health depends on the quality and availability of water resources, especially drinking water supply and sanitation. Insufficient supply of high-quality water to the population leads to an increase in population migration and a decrease in the environmental and economic sustainability of development.