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Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development**

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Parallel panel meetings on the subthemes**of the session: (a) Clean water and sanitation****Background paper on the subtheme “Clean water and sanitation”**

1. **Context:** Access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene and the management of water resources are essential to human health, environmental sustainability and economic prosperity. In recognition of this, Sustainable Development Goal 6, on ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, was endorsed by the General Assembly in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Goal 6 consists of six targets and nine major indicators, in which drinking water, sanitation and hygiene take centre stage. Specifically, countries are called upon to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water; achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene; improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe reuse; increase water-use efficiency; implement integrated water resources management; and protect and restore water-related ecosystems. These targets must be reviewed annually in order to track the progress made towards achieving them. As part of the related follow-up and review mechanisms, in paragraph 79 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Member States were encouraged to conduct their own regular and inclusive reviews of progress at the national and subnational levels. These monitoring, reporting and accountability processes can serve as a basis for regular reviews by the high-level political forum on sustainable development. In paragraph 84 of the 2030 Agenda, it was stipulated that regular reviews by the high-level political forum were to be voluntary, State-led and provide a platform for partnerships, including through the participation of major groups and other relevant stakeholders.

2. **Purpose:** The present paper has been written to provide participants in the Africa Regional Forum on Sustainable Development with background information on Goal 6 in the context of Africa. Regional Forum participants will discuss the status of water management and use, in particular progress towards achieving universal access to safe water and sanitation. They will also deliberate on existing national monitoring and reporting systems with a view to devising options for harmonization. It is expected that Regional Forum participants will prepare a regional report that sets out recommendations and key messages for discussion at the high-level political forum on sustainable development, which is to be held from 9 to 18 July 2018 in New York. The theme of the high-level political forum in 2018 is “Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies”. The outcome report of the high-level

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political forum will then be presented to the General Assembly, which will take decisions relating to the technical cooperation, financial and capacity-building support needed by Africa to achieve the targets set out under Goal 6.

3. **Water resources in Africa:** Africa has about 9 per cent of the world's fresh water resources. Although average rainfall for the continent is approximately 670 mm per year, only about 20 per cent of total rainfall contributes to renewable water resources, owing to losses through runoff and high rates of evaporation.¹ The continent is a home to 17 major rivers, 160 lakes (>27 km²) and roughly one third of the world's major international water basins (>100,000km²) (see fig. 1). There are approximately 80 river and lake basins and over 38 transboundary aquifers. The total of renewable freshwater resources on the continent is estimated at between 4,050 and 4,590 km³ per year.² Studies indicate that groundwater accounts for between 15 and 51 per cent of the continent's renewable water resources. However, their hidden presence underground has left them largely under-valued and under-utilized, with the exception of the provision of potable water. The total runoff of African rivers is approximately $2,500 \times 10^9$ m³/year, which is equivalent to more than 2000 m³ per capita.

4. **Water resource distribution:** The distribution of water resources on the continent varies considerably across space and time and ranges from water-scarce, water-stressed areas in the Horn, North and Northwestern Africa, to central parts of Southern Africa and to water abundant areas in Central and West Africa. For instance, the Central Africa subregion alone accounted for 48 per cent of total water resources found in Africa.³ Some countries are forced to meet their water needs almost entirely by using major rivers that flow across their borders. That situation makes water access, usage and management complex, reflecting the numerous boundaries and multiple jurisdictions involved, rising demand, changing political circumstances and ecological conditions, along with changing climatic conditions that increase water stress on the continent. For example, countries such as Egypt, Mauritania and the Niger obtain the majority of their freshwater from the Nile, Senegal and Niger rivers, respectively, which flow from much wetter areas of upstream riparian countries.

5. **Water resource potential:** Water is critical to achieving the desire of the African people for rapid economic growth that leads to an Africa free of poverty and hunger, as reflected in Agenda 2063 of the African Union and the 2030 Agenda. Most major river basins in Africa are shared by five or more countries and have a huge potential for energy production through hydropower, estimated at 1.4 million GWh per year.⁴ However, Africa produces only about 3 per cent of global hydropower and exploits only about 10 per cent of its technical potential. With regard to irrigation potential, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations reported that more than 70 per cent of Africa's irrigation takes place in the five major basins, namely the Congo, Niger, Nile, Senegal and Zambezi river basins.⁵ For Africa to achieve the equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socioeconomic development, regional cooperation and environmental sustainability, all responsible and concerned parties need to determine: (a) To what extent and through which mechanisms can such transboundary water resources be cooperatively developed to meet rising

¹ African Development Bank, African Union and Economic Commission for Africa, "African water vision for 2025: equitable and sustainable use of water for socioeconomic development" (Addis Ababa, 2000).

² P. Doll and K. Fiedler, "Global-scale modeling of groundwater recharge" *Hydrology and Earth System Sciences*, vol. 12, No. 3 (2008).

³ United Nations Environment Programme, *Status Report on the Application of Integrated Approaches to Water Resources Management in Africa* (Nairobi, 2012).

⁴ African Development Bank, "African water vision for 2025" (see footnote 1).

⁵ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Irrigation in Africa in Figures. Aquastat Survey–2005* (Rome, 2005).

demand; (b) To what extent can water resources be efficiently, equitably and sustainably allocated and used; and (c) What are the possible ways and means by which water scarcity can be alleviated or mitigated in order to achieve economic development in the context of climate change.

6. **Water withdrawal by sector:** Withdrawals of water in Africa are estimated at around 3.8 per cent of total annual renewable water resources, with agriculture accounting for 85 per cent of the total, community water supply 9 per cent and industry 6 per cent.⁶ The share of agricultural water withdrawal in Africa is considerably higher than the worldwide average share of 70 per cent.⁷ Similarly, the global shares for domestic use and industrial use amount to 3 and 20 per cent, respectively. Most of the domestic use share goes towards meal preparation, personal hygiene and sanitation. According to the World Health Organization, approximately 50 litres of water is needed per person per day to avoid diseases. However, on average, a person in Africa uses only 20 litres of water per day, and with as few as 4 litres being used in the most remote arid areas.⁸

7. **State of water resources:** There is evidence that many vital water resources in Africa such as lakes, rivers and snow cover on high mountains are showing persistent signs of decreasing.⁹ With an increasing population and greater demand arising from increased economic activity, water resources in Africa are projected to become a source of tension, conflict, environmental degradation and vulnerability. Such threats will pose challenges to the management of water resources and to the ability to satisfy competing demands for safe water and sanitation and for achieving food security and economic development, all while protecting the environment. Consequently, it is predicted that more African countries will face the problem of water scarcity and dwindling clean water supplies in the foreseeable future. For example, North Africa experiences water stress levels (the ratio of total freshwater withdrawn to total renewable freshwater resources, above a threshold of 25 per cent) that exceed 60 per cent, which indicate a strong probability of future water scarcity. Researchers continue to be challenged, however, by insufficient access to accurate and relevant data to determine the level of progress on the continent towards the goal of universal access to water and sanitation and to determine disparities between countries. To address those challenges, a UN-Water task force, composed of representatives of United Nations system entities and chaired by the World Water Assessment Programme of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, is producing a report on Goal 6 that synthesizes data and information provided by Member States. The report will be published in June 2018 and will feed into discussions taking place at the high-level political forum on sustainable development in July 2018. The report will support discussions at the high-level political forum, at which the Goals will be reviewed. The report will include the latest data for all indicators under Goal 6. It will also address the interlinkages between Goal 6 and other Goals and propose ways to accelerate progress on achieving Goal 6. An advance briefing on the content of the report highlighted five emerging messages: (a) the universality of water as a concern for all countries; (b) the interconnected nature of various Goals and targets; (c) the need for better water governance, including in respect of cross-sectoral cooperation, accessibility of information and the safeguarding of human rights; (d) the importance of financing, capacity

⁶ United Nations Environment Programme, “*Status Report*” (see footnote 3).

⁷ Christopher Ward, Raphael Torquebiau and Hua Xie, *Improved Agricultural Water Management for Africa’s Drylands* (Washington, DC, World Bank Group, 2016).

⁸ World Health Organization, *Financing Universal Water, Sanitation and Hygiene under the Sustainable Development Goals: UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water—(GLAAS) 2017 Report* (2017).

⁹ United Nations Environment Programme, “*Status Report*” (see footnote 3).

development and technology; and (e) the need to strengthen data and monitoring systems.

8. **Climate change and water resources:** The assessment reports of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change present evidence of considerably increased warming across Africa, which is consistent with human-induced climate change. By 2025, water availability in nine countries, mainly in Eastern and Southern Africa, is projected to be less than 1,000 m³ per person per year. Twelve countries could be limited to 1,000–1,700 m³ per person per year, and the population at risk of water stress (<1000m³) could reach 460 million, mainly in West Africa.¹⁰

9. **Urbanization and water resources:** Access to improved water and sanitation is typically greater in urban areas than in rural areas, and such services cost less per unit to provide in urban settings because of economies of scale. Urban areas already contribute more than 55 per cent of gross domestic product (GDP) in Africa, and social indicators are also consistently higher in urban areas. In some African countries, the shift from rural to urban employment accounts for 20–50 per cent of productivity growth.¹¹ In 2015, North Africa had 92 per cent water coverage and was on track to meet its 94 per cent target pursuant to the Millennium Development Goals, while sub-Saharan Africa attained only 61 per cent water coverage, which is far below its 75 per cent target. In respect of access to sanitation, North Africa had 90 per cent coverage, while sub-Saharan Africa had a startling 30 per cent coverage, an increase of only 4 percentage points since 1990. This is a serious concern because of the associated massive health burden created when people who lack safe water and sanitation engage in unsanitary activities like open defecation and the unsafe management of solid waste and waste water. Although significant progress has been made in some areas since 2000 in providing people with access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation, more needs to be done to extend those essential services to those who are still unserved in slum areas. The urban population of Africa has been growing since the 1950s, reaching 40 per cent of the continent's total population of 1.186 billion in 2015 and projected to reach 56 per cent of an estimated total population of 2.478 billion by 2050.¹² According to information on the website of the Mo Ibrahim Foundation, in 2010 approximately 240 million Africans lived in city slums with no access to basic services.

10. **Pollution and water resources:** Water pollution due to the poor planning of urban sewage systems and the irresponsible disposal of industrial waste and effluent from various domestic and commercial sources has also been increasing in many parts of Africa, which has had a profound impact on the quality of surface and ground water resources. Runoff from intensive agriculture and manure from livestock could also introduce salts and minerals into water bodies and cause degradation of water quality (eutrophication).¹³

11. **Gender and water resources:** A report of the African Ministerial Council on Water indicated that approximately 300 water agencies and associations are found across the African continent. However, no systematic review has been conducted to assess whether and how women's participation in water management is ensured in State legislation, policies and practices and whether or how women's participation in water management ensures gender-

¹⁰ Bryson Bates and others, eds., *Climate Change and Water: Technical Paper of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change* (Geneva, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, 2008).

¹¹ Economic Commission for Africa, "The imperative of urbanization for Africa's structural transformation: a new narrative on urbanization towards Agenda 2063" (2015). Available at https://www.uneca.org/sites/default/files/PublicationFiles/urbanization_en.pdf.

¹² United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division, *World Population Prospects: the 2015 Revision–Key Findings and Advance Tables* (New York, 2015).

¹³ African Development Bank, "African water vision for 2025" (see footnote 1).

equitable access to water for ordinary citizens.¹⁴ The Ministerial Council developed a policy and strategy for mainstreaming gender in Africa's water sector in the context of the African Union efforts to support gender mainstreaming in various development sectors, including the water sector. The policy and strategy serve as a guiding framework for the Ministerial Council, States members of the African Union and other stakeholders to mainstream gender into their sector policies, programmes, activities and investments. The following seven mutually reinforcing objectives in the policy and strategy have been recommended to all member States, partners and water authorities: (1) Policy positions on gender in the water sector in Africa should be supported and strengthened through policy formulation and implementation; (2) Adequate human and financial resources should be allocated to gender mainstreaming through strategic resource mobilization activities; (3) A gender approach to implementing project interventions should be adopted at all levels in the water sector and should include economic empowerment through equal access to water for productive purposes; (4) Strategic research and collection of operational information on gender should be undertaken, produced, shared and used by stakeholders to inform evidence-based responses; (5) Human and institutional capacity should be developed to support gender equality interventions at all levels; (6) Mechanisms to promote cooperation and coordination to mainstream gender in the water sector should be strengthened; and (7) Monitoring and evaluation systems and indicators to support gender equality interventions in the water sector should be developed and implemented.

12. **Water and sustainable development:** Implicit in Goal 6 is the argument that there is sufficient fresh water on the planet to ensure access to clean water for all. Particular emphasis is placed on women and children, who spend millions of hours each year fetching water. A report on the Millennium Development Goals relating to water and sanitation revealed that Africa was off-track in meeting the improved sanitation facilities target, with stark disparities between urban and rural areas and subregions, with the exception of States in North Africa and a few others elsewhere. Hence, achieving the targets under Goal 6 will require sound and sustained interventions in the areas of institutional capacity-building, improved governance, cross-sectoral cooperation, investment and technology transfer. In addition, addressing challenges related to seasonal variability and climate change and ensuring ecological integrity and efficient water management and use will be crucial to the achievement of African aspirations for socioeconomic development.

13. **Water-related policy:** In an effort to address challenges related to water resources and to enhance cooperation and good neighbourliness among States, African countries have become signatories to several global and regional water policy frameworks aimed at the equitable and sustainable use of water resources for poverty alleviation, socioeconomic development, regional cooperation and environmental protection. These include, but are not limited to, African Water Vision 2025 and its Framework of Action, the Abuja Ministerial Declaration on Water, the Sirte Declaration on the Challenges of Implementing Integrated and Sustainable Development on Agriculture and Water in Africa, the Sharm El-Sheikh Commitments for Accelerating the Achievement of Water and Sanitation Goals, and, most importantly, Agenda 2063. All these water governance frameworks are generally designed to promote regional cooperation, partnership and management practices aimed at minimizing the risk of conflicts over water resources and ensuring their sustainability and equitable use. Strengthening cooperation among States is of critical importance, in particular

¹⁴ Elaine Salo, "Final report on the Gender and Water Policies in Africa project" (2014). Available at https://www.gwp.org/globalassets/global/events/www-2015/concept_2_gender-policies-in-africa-ek_v9.pdf.

in the face of climate change, which is likely to lead to increased water scarcity in the years to come.

14. **African Water Vision 2025:** Reflecting an aspiration for the equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for poverty alleviation, socioeconomic development, regional cooperation and the environment, African Water Vision 2025 seeks to circumvent the disastrous consequences brought on by natural and human-made threats to the sustainability of water resources in Africa. It sets forth solutions to a number of natural challenges, including the transboundary character of many water basins; extreme spatial and temporal variability in climate and rainfall, coupled with climate change; growing water scarcity; the shrinking of water bodies; and desertification. The challenges brought on by human activity that are addressed by Vision 2025 include inappropriate governance of and institutional arrangements in managing national and transboundary water basins; depletion of water resources through pollution, environmental degradation and deforestation; failure to invest adequately in resource assessment, protection and development; unsustainable financing of investment in water and sanitation systems; and rapid urbanization.

15. **Agenda 2063:** African Water Vision 2025 contributes to the vision of a prosperous Africa based on inclusive growth and sustainable development that is reflected in aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063 for an Africa in which there is equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for socioeconomic development, regional cooperation and the environment. However, the realization of that aspiration will require an integrated, cross-sectoral approach to river, lake and aquifer basins in Africa that involves both public and private sector participation in managing and developing water resources. This could involve building upon numerous existing achievements in Africa to identify, develop and use large water infrastructure (e.g., reservoirs and retention basins) to enhance African water capacity.

16. **Linkages between African Water Vision 2025, the Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2063:** Goal 6, African Water Vision 2025 and aspiration 1 of Agenda 2063 are linked by their focus on water and sanitation, even as they set out different timelines for implementation. As indicated above, Goal 6 recognizes water as a human right and calls upon States and societies to guarantee it. Among other things, it calls for ensuring universal access to safe and affordable drinking water for all by 2030. Doing so will require investing in adequate infrastructure, providing sanitation facilities and encouraging hygiene at all levels. Moreover, Goal 6 advocates the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems such as forests, mountains, wetlands and rivers to address water scarcity. Similarly, Agenda 2063 acknowledges water as a basic necessity of life for all Africans. It calls for investment in water infrastructure in cities and other settlements and aspires towards an Africa that realizes the equitable and sustainable use and management of water resources for socioeconomic development, regional cooperation and a sustainable environment. In a similar vein, African Water Vision 2025 emphasizes the role of water as a principal factor in socioeconomic development on the continent and rejects the business-as-usual approach to water resources management, while promoting a new way of thinking about the sustainable use and management of water resources. It also includes key milestones and targets in respect of meeting basic needs, providing water for food security and protecting ecosystems and livelihoods. It addresses the management of risks in a manner similar to that found in the 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063. It is imperative that the status of implementation of Vision 2025 be assessed with a view to using the results as a baseline for the monitoring of Goal 6.

17. **Current reporting mechanisms relating to Goal 6:** Many countries are adapting their institutional frameworks that were established during the era of the Millennium Development Goals and expanding them in order to track progress in the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals. Those

monitoring and evaluation functions require horizontal coherence across ministries and vertical coherence across levels of government (i.e., national, subnational and local governments). The current state of monitoring, reporting and accountability processes and of the institutions that enable countries to adapt and improve over time show that Africans generally are in favor of partnerships and result-oriented projects. However, deficiencies in data acquisition and weak water and sanitation monitoring systems continue to pose major challenges to the development of the sector and lead to missed opportunities. National data acquisition and monitoring systems need to be strengthened in order to produce high-quality data that can be used in the decision-making process. Doing so will require strong and sustained coordination and collaboration within and between relevant sectors and innovative approaches that generate quality and relevant data. Spatial data technologies such as remote sensing and satellite imagery, which are being implemented under the aegis of the Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa initiative and the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security programme, can play a special role in that regard.

18. **Challenges in monitoring Goal 6 targets:** Water and sanitation are at the core of sustainable development and ensure the health of freshwater ecosystems and the resilience of the services they provide (including flood and drought mitigation) in the face of global environmental change. Water is a finite resource that is sensitive to seasonal variability, climate change, quality of management and extent of use, which require efficient monitoring and reporting systems to ensure sustainability. However, existing monitoring and reporting systems in some African countries remain weak, and further complications arise from the existence of multitude reporting requirements. The duplication of effort arising from reporting requirements at various levels and in multiple organs is both resource and time consuming. Hence, the harmonization of reporting mechanisms, processes and standards is essential for the efficient planning and use of limited resources. Since Goal 6 and its indicators are explicitly linked to 11 other Goals, it is feasible to have data from monitoring and analysis that could be used to evaluate progress in respect of multiple indicators. Establishing clear approaches that recognize the connections among indicators could help to reduce the cost and effort of monitoring and data analysis through the use of common data. For example, regarding target 3.2, which addresses neo-natal and under-5 mortality rates, data on child mortality attributed to unsafe water, unsafe sanitation and lack of hygiene rely in part on statistics on water, sanitation and hygiene services that fall under targets 6.1, 6.2 and 6.3. Target 12.2, on achieving the sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, requires input that can be obtained under targets 6.4 and 6.6. During the initial implementation of Goal monitoring, it is important for countries to map data sources to identify connections among indicators for efficient monitoring and reporting. According to UN-Water (2017), common challenges in monitoring Goal 6 are related to methodologies, monitoring networks, data management, technologies and capacity-building.¹⁵

Key messages

19. With a view to addressing development challenges relating to water and resources and ensuring universal and sustainable access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene and maintaining an African growth trajectory towards inclusive and sustainable development, the following key recommendations are proposed:

- (a) Invest more in settlement and urban planning, potable water access points in rural communities and improved sanitation facilities to eliminate open defecation and ensure appropriate waste management. In order to achieve universal access to safe water,

¹⁵ World Health Organization, “*Financing Universal Water*” (see footnote 8).

hygiene and sanitation, it is crucial to address the challenges posed by increasing water pollution resulting from an exponential rise in spontaneous settlements in cities and poor urban planning, open defecation owing to a lack of sanitation facilities, untreated sewage and the indiscriminate dumping of waste into bodies of water.

- (b) Ensure the conservation and integrity of water catchment ecosystems, which are central to maintaining the stability of the hydrological cycle and crucial to guaranteeing the steady flow of transboundary water resources. It is essential to stabilize mountains and forest ecosystems, which are the water towers that provide a constant supply of water to both upstream and downstream countries, thereby minimizing potential conflict and insecurity over limited resources among riparian States.
- (c) Invest more in both soft and hard climate-proofed water infrastructure to ensure sustained water supply, enhance adaptation to seasonal variability in precipitation and build resilience to climate change-induced impacts, including slow-onset impacts. The sustainable management and use of water resources to satisfy competing demands in the face of climate change require significant amounts of investment in the climate proofing of water infrastructure and facilities. However, African Governments continue to face financial challenges that make them incapable of meeting the great need for clear and safe water access for all in the near term. Their inability to adapt to the impact of seasonal climate variability, and the impact of droughts and floods and ensuing health hazards, compound the ever-increasing challenge that countries face in fully achieving Goal 6. Therefore, international financial support and innovative options for the mobilization of domestic resources are required in order for Africa to address its water resource management challenges.
- (d) Improve access to appropriate technologies and enhance capacity in the water sector, which are the cornerstone of African efforts to reach a new frontier of development that includes the exploitation of the blue economy. Following the embracing of green growth and low carbon development, the signing of the Paris Agreement and the adoption of the blue economy model, the new development frontier of the African renaissance will require strengthened north-south and south-south cooperation in facilitating technology access, technology transfer and capacity-building.
- (e) It is of paramount importance that African countries have strengthened capacity to manage water resources and to monitor, evaluate and report on progress in gaining access to safe drinking water, hygiene and sanitation. It is essential to invest more in institutions that are responsible for data collection, analysis and the production of accurate and reliable information in order to ensure the effectiveness of policy, planning and programmes to address universal water access in Africa. The availability of reliable and timely information will facilitate monitoring and evaluation, with a view to ensuring that no one is left behind when it comes to water access. Spatial data technologies such as remote sensing and satellite imagery, which are being implemented under the aegis of the Monitoring for Environment and Security in Africa initiative and the Global Monitoring for Environment and Security programme, can play a special role in that regard.

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- (f) It is crucial to harmonize and streamline monitoring and reporting mechanisms and processes for better use of human resources, effective planning and the efficient use of limited financial resources. The link between water, sanitation and decentralization in Africa needs to be reinforced, given that success in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals will largely depend on the enhanced capacity of local communities to address various aspects of water quality management at the local level. In particular, there is a need to resolve the issue of unclear roles and responsibilities between central governments and local governments on the one hand and between local governments and user groups on the other hand. Public services such as sanitation, to which local governments seem to have few incentives for according high priority, should receive additional support through awareness-raising, the setting of guidelines, capacity-building and the provision of fiscal incentives.
- (g) In order to achieve the above, it is imperative that an enabling environment be created through better water governance regimes, with institutional arrangements in which there is recognition of the interdependence of water usage among various competing sectors and that make use of cross-sectoral planning. Doing so may require an urgent review of policy, institutional and legal frameworks to facilitate integrated water management, with a view to ensuring the sustainability of access, to addressing gender concerns through better resource planning and management and to increasing the efficient use and conservation of water resources. There is an urgent need to strengthen existing institutions such as the African Ministerial Council on Water, national-level institutional and inter-institutional mechanisms and regional inter-agency mechanisms such as UN-Water/Africa.

Figure 1
Major rivers and lakes in Africa



Table 1
Alignment of Goal 6 of the 2030 Agenda with the goals of Agenda 2063

<i>2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – Goal 6</i>	<i>Corresponding goals for the first ten years of Agenda 2063</i>
Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all	Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and well-being for all Goal 7: Environmentally sustainable climate resilient economies and communities
2030 Agenda targets	National targets for 2023
6.1. By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population without access to safe drinking water by 95 per cent
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	Reduce 2013 level of proportion of the population with poor sanitation facilities by 95 per cent
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	At least 10 per cent of waste water is recycled for agricultural and industrial use
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	Increase 2013 levels of water productivity from rain-fed agriculture and irrigation by 60 per cent
	At least 10 per cent of rain water is harvested for productive use
	At least 10 per cent of waste water is recycled for agricultural and industrial use
6.5. By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	Increase 2013 levels of water demand satisfaction by 25 per cent
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	At least 5 per cent of the budget is allocated to water and sanitation by 2016.

Source: African Union (2017) Agenda 2063 – Sustainable Development Goals.
 Copy of mapping exercise. Available at:
<https://au.int/en/ea/statistics/a2063sdgs>.