



2026

GLOBAL WATER POLICY REPORT

LISTENING TO NATIONAL WATER LEADERS



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ABOUT WATER POLICY GROUP

The Water Policy Group is comprised of people who have been decision-makers and trusted advisers within governments and international bodies handling complex water policy and strategy.

Water Policy Group members have the common goal that their knowledge, networks and practical experience can help achieve the sustainable development of water resources.

For more, see waterpolicygroup.com

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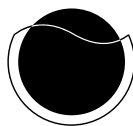
Suggested citation: Water Policy Group, 2026. 2026 Global Water Policy Report

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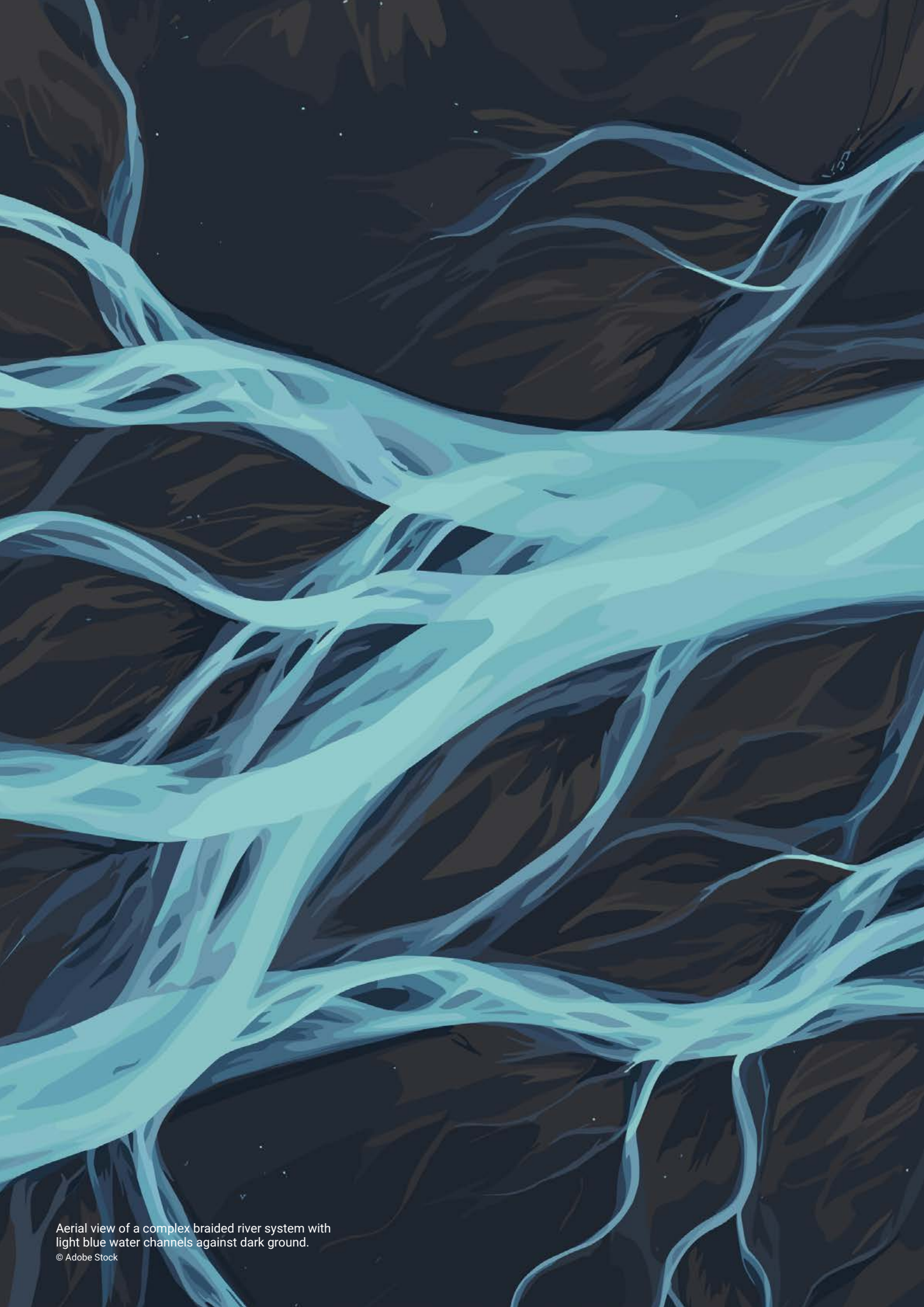
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ISBN: 978-0-7334-4126-4

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Aerial view of a complex braided river system with light blue water channels against dark ground.

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PREFACE

Water Policy Group is committed to supporting efforts to improve water outcomes everywhere.

Given the responsibility of national governments for the wellbeing of all citizens, we are deeply interested in understanding the collective experience, perspectives and opinions of the Ministers and the senior officials who have responsibility for water policy and management at the national level. Water Policy Group believes that listening to the concerns and views of water leadership is especially important before major global water events, so that global efforts can be grounded in—and responsive to—what is most needed at the national level. Through this report, we can all listen to the voices of national water leaders.

This 2026 Global Water Policy Report is the third of our Listening to National Water Leaders series¹, with national water leaders of 151 United Nations (UN) countries participating in at least one of these, and national water leaders of 34 countries participating in all three projects. Prepared in partnership with the UNSW, these reports have placed ethical consideration, protection of respondents identity and statistical rigor at the forefront of a method that has evolved with subsequent surveys to provide the best possible reflection of the attitudes of the individuals responsible for achieving SDG 6.

We are indebted to national water leaders from 102 UN countries for participating in this third report, and generously sharing their experience, perspectives and opinions. Water Policy Group believes that knowing the collective ‘lived experience’ of national water leaders can help achieve the most useful outcomes from global processes such as the 2026 UN Water Conference—ultimately to support improved water outcomes everywhere.

PABLO BERECIARTUA
ANNE CASTLE
MERCEDES CASTRO
CHARAFAT AFAILAL
DR JANE DOOLAN
PROF KENZO HIROKI
FELICIA MARCUS
DHESIGEN NAIDOO
TONY SLATYER
TOM SOO
PROF DR KHIN NI NI THEIN
DR OLCAY ÜNVER
WATER POLICY GROUP

PROFESSOR GREG LESLIE
DR NICOLE MALINCONICO
GLOBAL WATER INSTITUTE,
UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

1. <http://waterpolicygroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2021-Global-Water-Policy-Report-4-Feb-2022.pdf>

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Water Policy Group is deeply grateful for the contributions of water ministers and senior government officials who generously gave their time, experience and opinions to make this report possible.

We acknowledge and thank the senior officials of the United Arab Emirates and of the Republic of Senegal as co-host countries of 2026 United Nations Water Conference for their guidance and support.

Realising this project globally also required the assistance of several global and regional organisations including the African Council of Ministers (AMCOW), Global Water Partnership (GWP), International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD), International Water Management Institute (IWMI) and Sanitation and Water for All (SWA).

Many national government officials also assisted us to ensure the invitations were sent to Ministers and Agency heads.

OUR PARTNERSHIP WITH THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW SOUTH WALES

This report has been prepared as a partnership between Water Policy Group and the University of New South Wales (UNSW). The Director of the UNSW Global Water Institute Professor Greg Leslie has been a member of the Steering Committee for this project since its inception and he is a co-author of this report.

UNSW has also provided professional expertise to ensure that the survey and analysis stages of this project complied with the highest professional and ethical standards. In particular we are indebted to Dr Nicole Malinconico for her tireless and expert advice and support on survey methods and design and for data compilation, and Ms Patricia Dalby for communications and report preparation.

Lake Nokoue, Benin.
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AT A GLANCE

In the opinion of national water leaders of 102 United Nations countries across all regions and national income categories...

Climate change, flood and droughts, and increasing demand for water are the major water-related **risks** they face in their work.

Infrastructure, institutional fragmentation and the accessibility of **data and information** to support water management are their major **challenges**.

SDG 6 is **useful** in **almost all countries** mainly because it can **incentivise priority setting** and help governments to **drive action** in-country.

Most of the eight **SDG 6 targets** are considered to be **achievable** by at least **50%** of countries. The major exception is the **ecosystem** target which only 11% of countries consider to be possible and the **water quality** target which is believed to be achievable by **40%**.

The **major reasons** for **not** being able to **achieve** an **SDG 6 target** are **lack of financing** and in-country **governance** problems.

UN and other **international processes** can be **most helpful** by providing **guidance on policy and practice** and promoting the **importance of water across sectors**. Processes resulting in **agreement on principles, standards and procedures** are also **highly rated** as making it easier to implement good practice in-country.

There is **overwhelming support** for **enhanced coordination** of **UN Water funds** and programs which can help secure external funding and internal support.

Most think **water is sufficiently integrated** into other areas of public policy in their country, indicating that this may be **less of a problem** at the **national level** than is assumed at the global level.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Water Policy Group has long advocated that the primary role of international processes in water should be to help individual governments to achieve improved water outcomes at the national level. This is because national governments bear ultimate responsibility for the welfare of their citizens and for their country's environmental conditions, and hence for the wise management of water resources within their territory. It is therefore necessary that the agendas and initiatives of international bodies are well informed by experience at the national level.

That is why Water Policy Group has set out to learn what Ministers and officials responsible for national water outcomes think about the risks and challenges they face, the relevance of international processes to their work, and other topical matters on the international water agenda. In short, Water Policy Group is listening to national water leaders about their experiences and opinions and is sharing their perspectives globally.

To gain this information from national water leaders, Water Policy Group approached them directly, as well as through regional and other bodies, and invited them to complete a survey of their opinions, perspectives and experiences. Their responses have been collated at the global level, thereby protecting the identities of the respondents and their countries, allowing them to express their views freely. To facilitate access and participation, the survey questionnaire was provided in the six UN languages.

This is the third project in this 'Listening to National Water Leaders' series, with all undertaken in partnership with UNSW and using similar methods. The results have been published as Global Water Policy Reports of 2021, 2023 and now 2026.

The 2021 Global Policy Report¹ demonstrated the value of this approach, being prepared at a time when global attention was focused on sustaining water services during the COVID-19 pandemic and the role of clean water and sanitation in managing the crisis. The report provided rich information on the effect of the pandemic, as well as the potential of the newly launched United Nations Global Acceleration Framework for Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6)². This report also covered groundwater issues in the lead up to the UN-Water Summit on Groundwater 2022. National water leaders of 88 countries participated in this project.

1. <http://waterpolicygroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/02/2021-Global-Water-Policy-Report-4-Feb-2022.pdf>

2. <https://www.unwater.org/our-work/sdg-6-global-acceleration-framework>

The 2023 Global Water Policy Report³ was prepared to inform discussions at the 2023 UN Water Conference. The report explored how international processes can best support improved water outcomes at the national level. It also sought views on issues of integration with other sectors to align with the focus of the Conference's Interactive Dialogues. For this report, we had the benefit of the experience and perspectives of national water leaders of 92 UN countries.

This 2026 Report, available to support preparations for the 2026 UN Water Conference, is the most ambitious so far with national water leaders of 102 UN Member States⁴ participating with representation of around 50% of countries of all SDG regions⁵.

TABLE 1: COVERAGE BY REGION

SDG Region ¹	Countries in survey	Countries in region	% of countries in region
Central and South Asia (CSA)	7	14	50
Europe and North America (ENA)	22	47	47
East and Southeast Asia (ESEA)	9	16	56
Latin America and the Caribbean (LAC)	18	33	55
North Africa and West Asia (NAWA)	12	24	50
Oceania (OCE)	10	14	71
Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA)	24	48	50
TOTALS	102	196	52

Participants are from all national income categories, with lower-middle income countries having the greatest proportional representation.

TABLE 2: COVERAGE BY NATIONAL INCOME

National income category ²	# responses	Total in world	% of category
Low income	11	26	42
Lower-middle income	29	51	57
Upper-middle income	28	53	53
High income	31	65	48

Countries with both lower and higher levels of water stress are well represented in the survey. Around half of the countries in each water-stress category participated, although most participating countries are in the no- or low-water-stress categories⁶.

3. <http://waterpolicygroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Water-Policy-Report-28-June-2023.pdf>

4. Including Permanent Observers of Palestine and the Holy See

5. 'SDG regions' are the country groupings that are used by the UN for reporting progress towards the SDGs worldwide. The geographic regions are defined under the [Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use \(known as M49\)](#) of the United Nations Statistics Division report and statistical annex.

6. See Annex 1 for water stress derivation and sources

TABLE 3: COVERAGE BY WATER STRESS

Water stress level	# of participating countries	# in world	% of category
No water stress	57		
Low water stress	15		
Subtotal: 'Lower water stress'	72	140	51
Medium water stress	8		
High water stress	6		
Critical water stress	5		
Subtotal: 'Higher water stress'	19	37	51
Not rated	11	29	
Total	102	196	52

Over 60 percent of the participants are the national Minister or head of the national water department or agency of the country—or they had served in one of these roles in the past 5 years. Other qualifying respondents are senior officials or other people assessed to have significant national water policy influence and responsibility.

TABLE 4: COVERAGE BY LEVEL OF RESPONDENT

Category	N
Minister (current + recent)	7 + 7 = 14
Agency head (current + recent)	35 + 13 = 48
Senior official	27
Other national water leader	13
Total	102

In this report, national water leaders share their opinions, perspective and experience on four categories of issues:

- risks and challenges they face;
- SDG 6 targets;
- how international processes can best assist them;
- integration of water with other areas of public policy.

Where these issues correspond with the subject of previous reports, this report discusses how opinions and perspectives have shifted in the intervening years.

The results of this report may not reflect the official opinions of any countries, as this report aggregates only the opinions, perspectives and experiences of the participating individuals. Because it is not possible to identify any individual respondent or country from this report, Water Policy Group is confident we are receiving authentic inputs and we deeply respect the willingness of the participating national water leaders to share their experience with each other and us all through this project.

CHAPTER 2

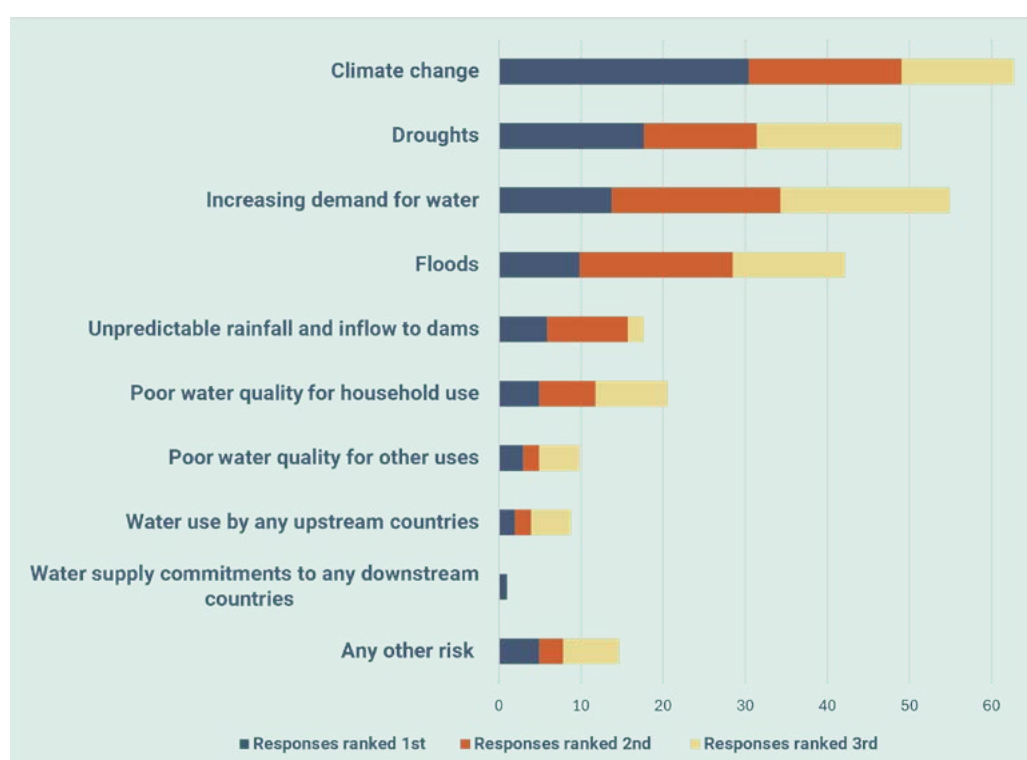
RISKS AND CHALLENGES

■ WATER MANAGEMENT RISKS

From nine listed risks, national water leaders were asked to identify the top three that they believe are the greatest risks to maintaining or achieving good water management in their country—ranked in order of importance. ‘Risks’ are defined in the question as matters that cannot be directly controlled by the government. National water leaders are, however, generally responsible for the water management policies and practices required to mitigate and manage these risks.

Overall, ‘climate change’ is most often perceived as the greatest risk and most often ranked in the ‘top three’. Climate-related risks of ‘droughts’ and ‘floods’, and ‘increasing demand for water’, are the next most often ranked as ‘top three’ risks.

FIG 2.1: RISKS TO ACHIEVING GOOD WATER MANAGEMENT FOR ALL SURVEYED COUNTRIES



THE QUESTION

In your opinion, what are the three greatest risks to achieving or maintaining good water management in your country?

MINISTER
PERSPECTIVES

In response to an open question about other risks to maintaining or achieving good water management in their country, a recently serving Minister of a country in the North Africa and West Asia region said “low water efficiency in agriculture” was a high risk for their country.

This result is highly aligned with the 2021 and 2023 findings, where the same risk factors (climate, demand, droughts, and floods) dominated the responses.

Both then and now, these risks rate much more strongly than any of the others, including ‘transboundary’ and ‘water quality’ issues.

These results generally hold for countries of all income and water stress categories. Details of these breakdowns are at Annex 2.

On risks overall, Water Policy Group hears from national water leaders that their greatest concern continues to be climate change.

These results reveal the importance of identifying and addressing climate change risks to good water outcomes (including risks of worsening flood and drought disasters) in planning, policies and practices for both water and for climate adaptation. Anticipating and addressing future demand is also very important in mitigating future water risks. In some countries this may include new water demand from climate response policies and measures¹.

■ WATER MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES

From nine listed challenges, national water leaders were also asked to identify the top three greatest challenges to maintaining or achieving good water management in their country, ranked in order of importance. These ‘challenges’ are mostly issues of a policy and administrative nature which are within the control of governments and proving to be most difficult to address. If respondents believed another challenge outside of the nine listed should be ranked in the top three, they were provided space to define and rank this challenge.

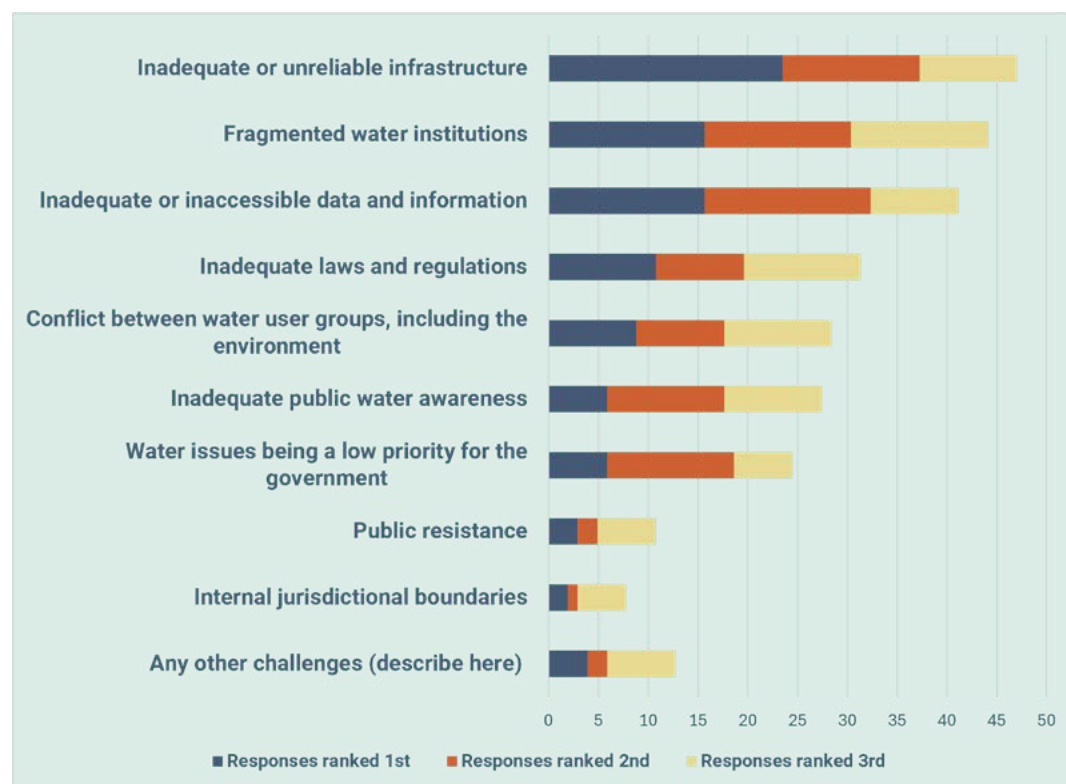
The greatest challenge (i.e. most often ranked in the ‘top three’) is ‘inadequate infrastructure,’ while issues of control (‘fragmentation of institutions’) and ‘inadequate or inaccessible data’.



Dry, cracked earth in the Kazakh steppe, linked to severe global droughts.
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1. See for example <https://www.unwater.org/publications/un-water-analytical-brief-water-climate-mitigation>

FIG 2.2: CHALLENGES TO ACHIEVING GOOD WATER MANAGEMENT FOR ALL SURVEYED COUNTRIES



THE QUESTION

In your opinion, what are the three greatest challenges to achieving or maintaining good water management in your country?

These were also the top three challenges in 2023, with similar results in 2021 when 'fragmentation of institutions' was most often ranked as the top challenge.

As in the previous surveys, very few national water leaders see the 'political' challenges of 'public resistance' and 'internal boundaries' as a 'top three' challenge.

These results largely hold for all country income categories, except that for low-income countries, the most often cited 'top three' challenge is 'inadequate public water awareness.' Details of these breakdowns are at Annex 2.

On risks and challenges overall, Water Policy Group hears from national water leaders that their greatest concern over matters beyond their direct control is 'climate change', and on matters within their control is 'inadequate infrastructure'. Water Policy Group concludes:

■ governments need to be able to identify and address climate change risks to good water outcomes in planning, policies and practices for both water and for climate adaptation;

■ achieving adequate infrastructure and information (including public awareness) and addressing fragmentation of institutions can be very difficult to resolve at the national level and may benefit from experience sharing between countries in like situations.

CHAPTER 3

SUSTAINABLE

DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

Since the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, countries have been endeavouring to achieve Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6), 'to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all'. Within this goal, there are eight targets:

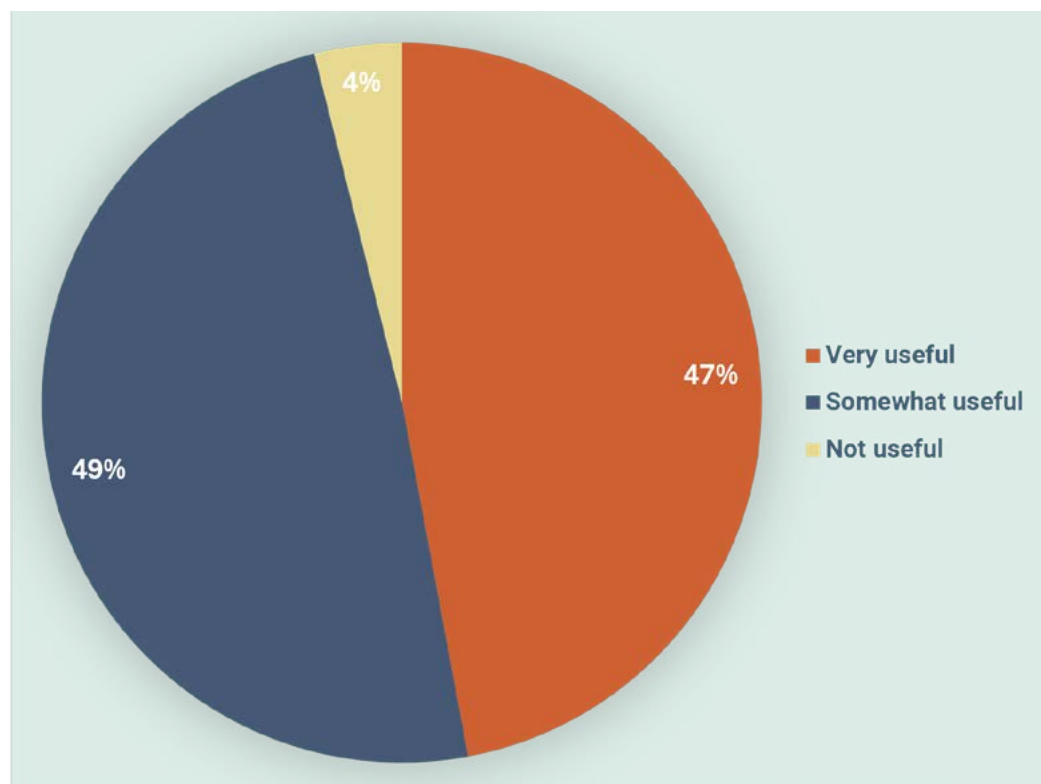
- 6.1** By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all.
- 6.2** By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.
- 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 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.

To better understand national experience with SDG 6, to gain insight as to the value of SDG 6 for water policy-making and management, and to identify how to unlock faster progress, the Water Policy Group asked national water leaders how useful SDG 6 has been for the achievement of better water outcomes in their countries. They were also asked why they thought this, and how achievable they thought the targets were, and, when relevant, why some targets may not be achievable.

USEFULNESS OF SDG 6

On the basic question of the usefulness of SDG 6, national water leaders are overwhelmingly positive about SDG 6, with almost all saying SDG6 has been either very useful or somewhat useful for achieving better water outcomes in their country.

FIG 3.1: USEFULNESS OF SDG 6



THE QUESTION

How useful has SDG6 been for the achievement of better water outcomes in your country?

When considered by national income category and water stress level, all participating national water leaders think SDG 6 is useful for achieving better water outcomes in their country, except for water leaders of high-income countries, where 10% say SDG 6 is not useful in their countries

TABLE 5: USEFULNESS OF SDG 6 BY COUNTRY INCOME AND WATER STRESS CATEGORY

SDG 6 is...	National income				Water stress level	
	Low (%)	Lower-middle (%)	Upper-middle (%)	High (%)	Lower (%)	Higher (%)
Very useful	64	48	68	19	43	58
Somewhat useful	36	52	32	71	53	42
Not useful	0	0	0	10	4	0

MINISTER
PERSPECTIVES

A former Minister of a Latin America and Caribbean country also said “promoting private investment” was a key benefit of SDG 6.

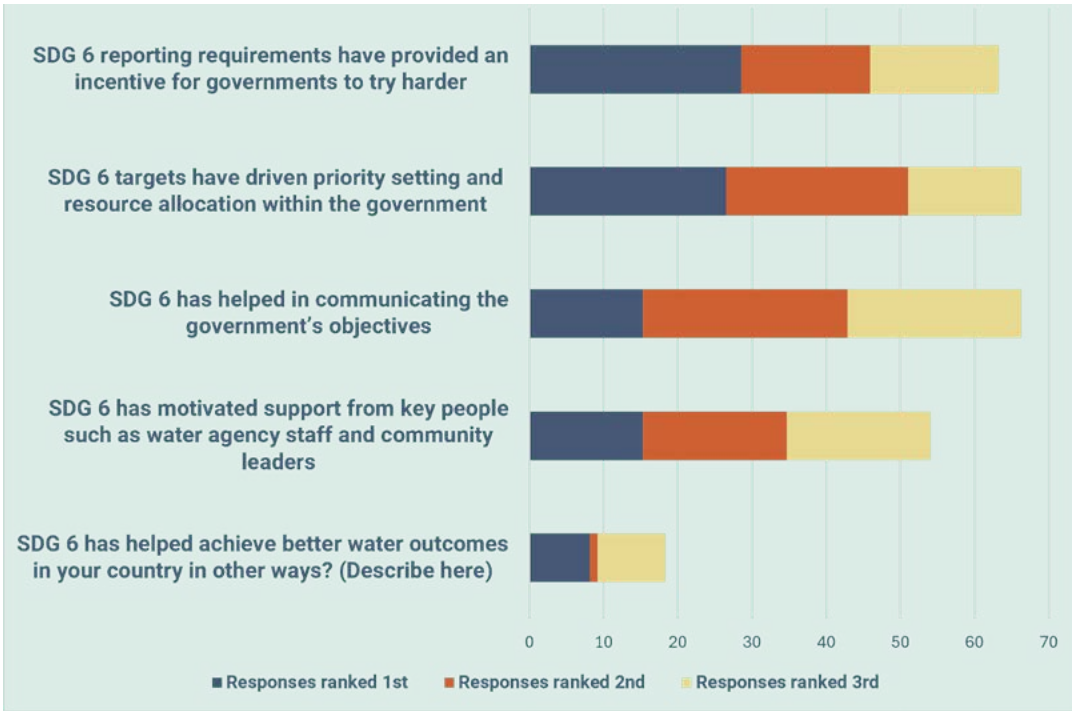
THE QUESTION

Why has SDG 6 helped to achieve better water outcomes in your country?

When asked why SDG 6 is useful for achieving better water outcomes in their country, the most frequently cited reasons concerned the incentivising effects of the reporting on SDG 6 progress and its role in driving priority setting and resource allocation within the government. No clear differences were observed across country income category or water stress level.

Other suggested benefits, such as generating public awareness of the government’s water objectives, and motivating support from staff and community leaders are also cited as ‘top three reasons’ for many countries.

FIG 3.2: WHY SDG 6 HAS BEEN USEFUL



For the small number (4% overall) that say SDG 6 is not useful for achieving better water outcomes in their country, the main reason given is simply that SDG 6 has not been a priority for them.

ACHIEVABILITY OF SDG 6 TARGETS

The 2021 Global Policy Report assessed whether national water leaders believed it was or was not ‘impossible or challenging’ to achieve each of the eight SDG 6 targets. The only targets thought to be achievable without being ‘challenging’ by most respondents were target 6.a on ‘international cooperation’ and target 6.b on ‘strengthening participation’. The target considered the most difficult to achieve was 6.6 on ‘the protection and restoration of water-related ecosystems’, which national water leaders of 73% of the participating countries considered to be ‘impossible or challenging’.

This report provides more insight by framing the choices more clearly, asking whether each target would be ‘possible’ or ‘not possible’.

With the question put this way, national water leaders of around 50% of countries think that all the targets, except target 6.6 on 'ecosystems', are possible to achieve and about a quarter think they are not possible to achieve. Another quarter are not sure. This confirms the 2021 result that target 6.6 on 'ecosystems' is seen as the most difficult to achieve. This may partly reflect that this was the only SDG 6 target set to be achieved by 2020—although it also has the highest level of 'not sure' responses. The next most difficult target to achieve, and the one with the next highest degree of 'not sure' responses, is target 6.3 on 'improving water quality'.

Judging from these results, the easiest target to achieve in aggregate globally is 6.b on 'local participation', followed by 6.a on international cooperation and 6.5 on IWRM and transboundary cooperation'.

TABLE 6: NATIONAL WATER LEADER VIEWS OF THE POSSIBILITY OF ACHIEVING EACH SDG 6 TARGET (GLOBAL RESPONSES OF 102 COUNTRIES)

SDG 6 target	% possible	% not sure	% not possible
6.1 Drinking water	56	21	23
6.2 Sanitation and hygiene	54	21	25
6.3 Water quality	40	36	24
6.4 Efficiency and scarcity	57	20	23
6.5 IWRM and transboundary	58	22	20
6.6 Ecosystems (by 2020)	11	40	49
6.a International cooperation	67	25	8
6.b Local participation	85	13	2

Further details of the responses for each target, broken down by national income category and water stress categories, are set out in Annex 2. This breakdown shows that national water leaders of most of the participating lower income countries say the most difficult target for them is 6.2 on 'access to sanitation and hygiene', whereas for higher income countries this target is much more possible than many of the others, particularly 6.6 on 'ecosystems'.

National water leaders who think a target cannot be achieved in their country also shared their reasons for this, referencing the five 'accelerators' of the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework: financing, data and information, capacity development, innovation and governance.

As was the case in 2021, the most frequently cited reasons for finding any of the targets 'not possible' to achieve in a country are the inter-related reasons of 'lack of financing' and 'governance'. For the 'means of implementation' (MOI) targets 6a on 'international cooperation' and 6b on 'local participation', other highly ranked reasons were 'lack of capacity' and 'lack of innovation'.

TABLE 7: REASONS FOR SDG 6 TARGETS BEING RATED ‘NOT POSSIBLE’

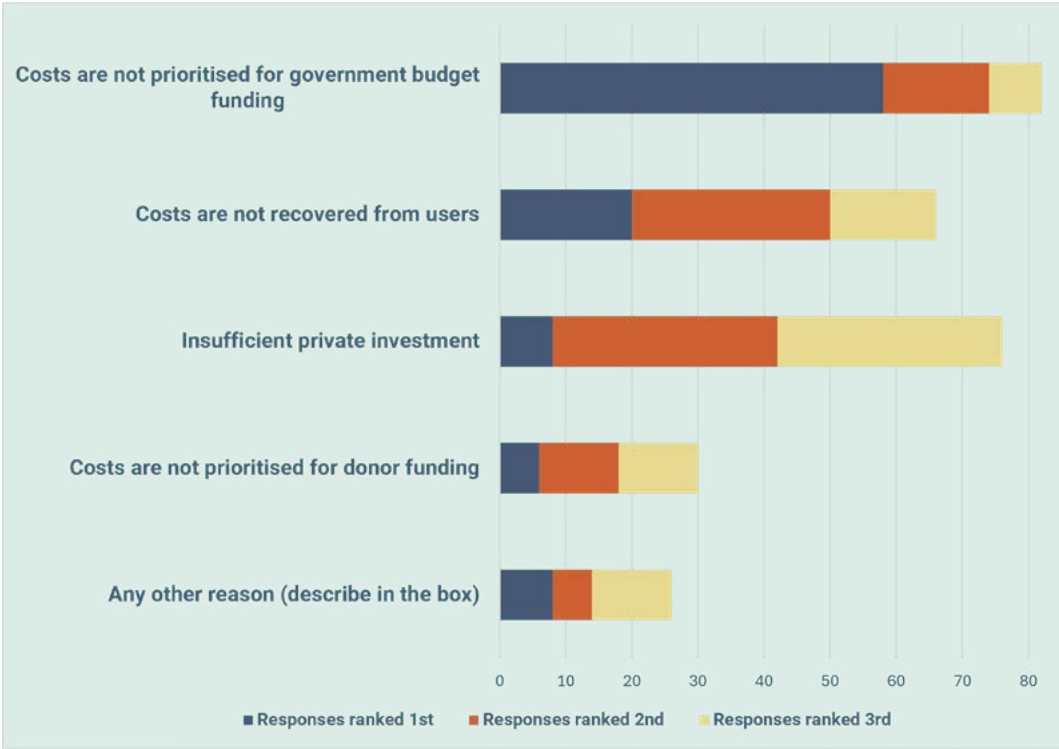
SDG 6 target	Why not possible? 1 st ranked reason	Why not possible? 2 nd ranked reason
6.1 Drinking water	Lack of financing	Governance problems
6.2 Sanitation and hygiene	Lack of financing	Governance problems
6.3 Water quality	Lack of financing	Governance problems
6.4 Efficiency and scarcity	Lack of financing	Governance problems
6.5 IWRM and transboundary	= Lack of financing = Governance problems	
6.6 Ecosystems (by 2020)	Governance problems	Lack of financing
6.a International cooperation	Lack of financing	= Governance problems = Lack of capacity = Lack of innovation
6.b Local participation	Lack of financing	Lack of capacity

National water leaders who identified ‘lack of financing’ as one of the main barriers to achieving any SDG 6 target also outlined the key drivers behind their assessment.

FIG 3.3. WHY ‘LACK OF FINANCING’ IS PREVENTING ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 6 TARGETS

THE QUESTION

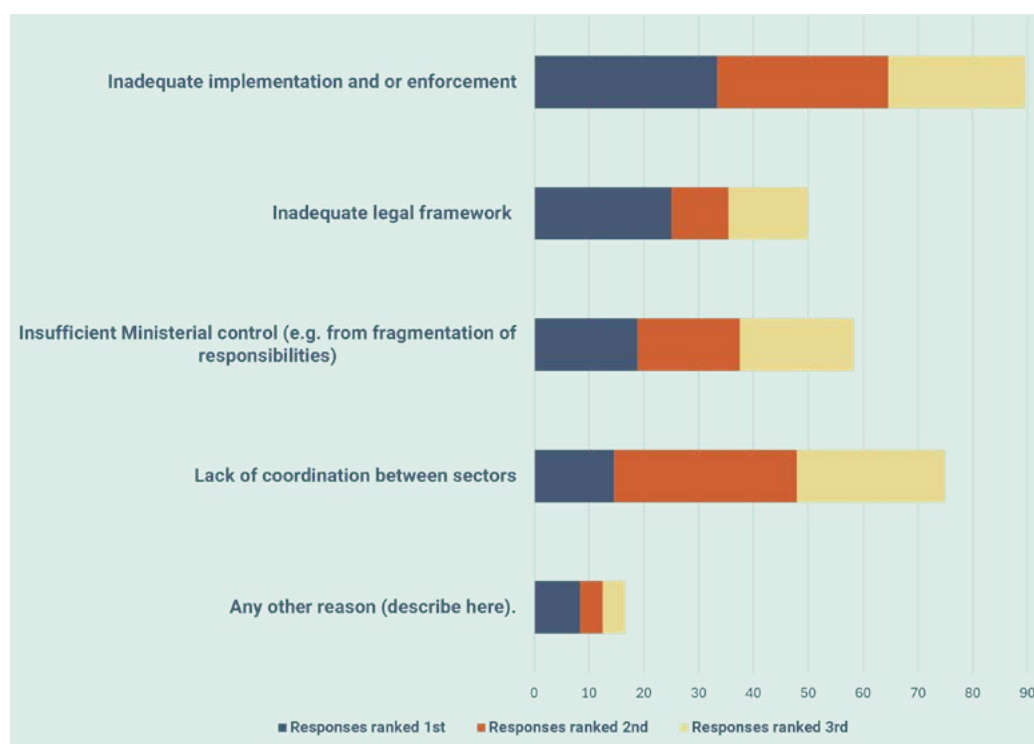
Why is ‘lack of financing’ one of the main reasons for any of the SDG 6 targets being ‘not possible’?



In countries of all national income categories, the most often cited reason for lack of financing impeding the achievement of SDG 6 targets is that the 'costs are not prioritised for government budget funding'. In countries with higher level of water stress, the most often cited reason is that 'costs are not recovered from users'. Other suggested reasons, such as 'costs not being prioritised for donor funding' and 'insufficient private investment' are mostly ranked as less important, even in low income countries. Breakdowns of these results according to national income and water stress categories may be found in Annex 2.

National water leaders who think that 'governance problems' are a significant reason for an SDG 6 target being impossible to achieve most often say that this is due to 'inadequate implementation and or enforcement', though 'lack of coordination' is also highly ranked as a top three reason.

FIG 3.4 WHY 'GOVERNANCE PROBLEMS' IS PREVENTING ACHIEVEMENT OF SDG 6 TARGETS



THE QUESTION

Why is 'governance problems' one of the main reasons for any of the SDG 6 targets being 'not possible'?

CONCLUSIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

Water Policy Group hears from national water leaders overwhelmingly that SDG 6 is useful for achieving better water outcomes in their countries, mainly due to how it incentivises action and sets priorities within the government. However, only around half of participating national water leaders say that their country can achieve SDG 6 targets.

The perceived 'degree of difficulty' of each SDG 6 target varies considerably according to the national income and water stress category of their country. For many low-income countries, achieving the 'sanitation and hygiene' target is more difficult than any of the 'water' targets.

Of the national water leaders who say their country cannot achieve SDG 6 targets, the main reasons they give are 'lack of financing' (especially from government budgets) and 'governance problems'.

Other highly relevant data about the achievability of SDG6 targets may be found from the results of progress monitoring by the UN . This includes the headline message that SDG 6 is off track globally, with even those indicators showing that progress is not improving fast enough to achieve the targets:

"While global access to essential services steadily improved between 2015 and 2025, billions of people still lacked safely managed drinking water, sanitation and hygiene. The share of safely treated household wastewater has shown no significant progress since 2020. Water use efficiency showed considerable regional variation, and similar disparities are evident with respect to water stress. Implementation of integrated water resources management has improved since 2017, but the pace remains too slow to meet the 2030 ambition. Minimum river flows remain close to the long-term reference period, but regional disparities are increasing".

After listening to national water leaders, Water Policy Group concludes:

- SDG 6 can definitely be useful at the national level, mainly for influencing government action and priorities.
- SDG 6 targets have different 'degrees of difficulty' globally, which are affected by national income and water stress. The main impediments to the achievement of SDG 6 targets are the inter-related issues of financing and governance.
- National water leaders overall have a more positive outlook as to the possibility of achieving most SDG 6 targets than is suggested by the indicators of global progress with SDGs. It would be useful to better understand the reasons for this disparity, and for the significant proportion of national water leaders who are not sure whether their country will achieve the target. Possible reasons such as lack of accurate available data, inadequate advice to decision makers or decision makers' political optimism may reveal the underlying reasons for slower than expected actual progress.

Dudh koshi gorge between
Namche bazaar and Tengboche
on sunny autumn day. Khumbu,
Nepal.

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CHAPTER 4

GLOBAL PROCESSES FOR WATER

There is no current global forum where water ministers and other responsible officials can discuss water policy matters on a regular and ongoing basis. While governments may participate in the periodic global forums of water service providers and water professionals, notably the quadrennial World Water Forums and triennial World Water Congresses of the International Water Resources Association and the International Water Association, the only current United Nations processes focused on water are the successive United Nations conferences on water that have been authorised for 2026 and 2028, which resulted from a one-off United Nations General Assembly resolution¹. There have been only two previous such events; in 1977 (Mar del Plata) and 2023 (New York). As a result, there is no ongoing, global scale inter-governmental process on water that would allow for countries to discuss issues as they arise and to authorise an ongoing work programme.

To assist countries to prepare for discussions on possible future multilateral processes on water at the upcoming United Nations Water Conferences, Water Policy Group has sought to better understand the underlying value of such activities for achieving better water outcomes at the country level, where Ministers have policy responsibility and accountability.

Water Policy Group's 2023 Global Water Policy Report² showed that international processes are considered to be useful in assisting with the achievement of good water outcomes at the national scale. The provision of country-relevant scientific information and data, a platform to make planned water actions public (the 'Water Action Agenda') and guidance on water policy and practice (advocated by Water Policy Group as 'water policy scaffolding') were ranked as the most helpful types of international processes.

For this report, Water Policy Group explored this question in more depth to understand how and why multilateral processes can be most useful at the country level, and to explore the potential benefits of a more coordinated United Nations program in water.

1. [A/RES/78/327](#).

2. <http://waterpolicygroup.com/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/Water-Policy-Report-28-June-2023.pdf>

USEFULNESS OF INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES

To explore this question, national water leaders were asked to rank the top three most useful ways, out of ten options, that international processes, such as those of the United Nations, could help achieve good water outcomes in their country. ‘Good water outcomes’ were defined as meaning the same as for SDG 6, i.e. that there is availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

FIG 4.1 MOST USEFUL WAYS THAT INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES CAN HELP TO ACHIEVE GOOD WATER OUTCOMES



THE QUESTION

How can international processes best help to achieve good water outcomes in your country?

National water leaders most often rank ‘providing guidance on water policy and practice’ as the most useful way that international processes can assist them. Many also identify other outcomes from international processes as being most useful, including ‘promoting the importance of water across sectors’, and ‘sharing of case studies and ‘best practice’ examples’. There is also strong support for such processes to agree on water principles, standards and procedures.

This ranking differs considerably from the responses to the same question in 2023, where ‘providing a platform for countries to make public their intended future actions in relation to water’ was most often ranked as the most useful, and ‘country-relevant scientific information’ was most often ranked in the top three. This may be due to the high priority given to the Water Action Agenda³ and science interface matters in the 2023 UN Water Conference.

These current results are quite consistent across the different national income categories and water stress levels⁴.

3. <https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/action-networks/water>

4. Income group classifications are explained in Annex 2

TABLE 8: MOST USEFUL WAYS THAT INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES CAN ASSIST, BY INCOME CATEGORIES AND WATER

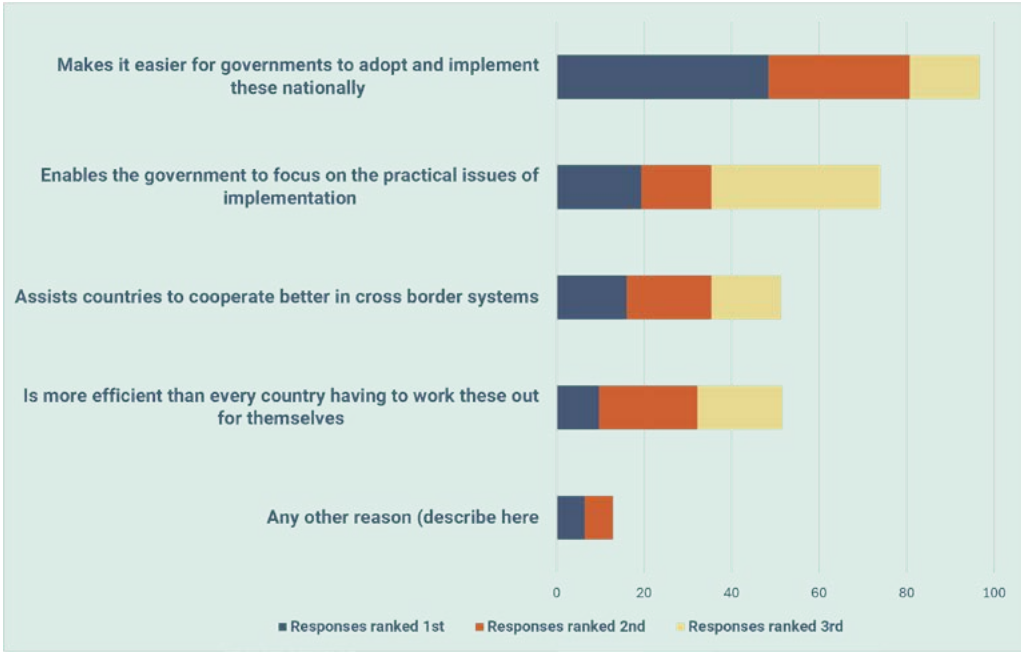
Category		Most often ranked as the most useful
Income	Low	Providing guidance on policy and practice
	Lower-middle	Providing guidance on policy and practice
	Upper-middle	Promoting the importance of water across sectors
	High	Providing guidance on policy and practice
Water stress	Lower	Providing guidance on policy and practice
	Higher	Providing guidance on policy and practice

Due to the emergence of proposals for a new global framework for water⁵, national water leaders who ranked ‘agreeing on principles, standards and procedures’ in their top three were also asked why they thought this would be a helpful function. Of four suggested reasons, national water leaders most often selected that having agreed principles, standards and procedures would make it easier for them to implement these principles, standards and procedures in-country.

FIG 4.2 WHY ‘AGREEING ON PRINCIPLES, STANDARDS AND PROCEDURES’ IS A HELPFUL FUNCTION OF INTERNATIONAL PROCESSES.

THE QUESTION

Why is ‘agreeing on principles, standards and processes’ a helpful function of international processes?



When asked why having ‘globally agreed principles, standards and procedures’ would make it easier for governments to adopt and implement them, national water leaders most often say it makes it easier to justify adopting national principles, standards and procedures.

5. For example, statements by Tajikistan (<https://www.unwater.org/news/dushanbe-declaration-promotes-high-level-engagement-water/>); the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (<https://iucn.org/resources/information-brief/global-framework-water-governance-and-action>) and Water Policy Group (<https://waterpolicygroup.com/index.php/2026/05/22/a-global-framework-for-water-policy-and-practice/>).

■ USEFULNESS OF UNITED NATIONS COORDINATION

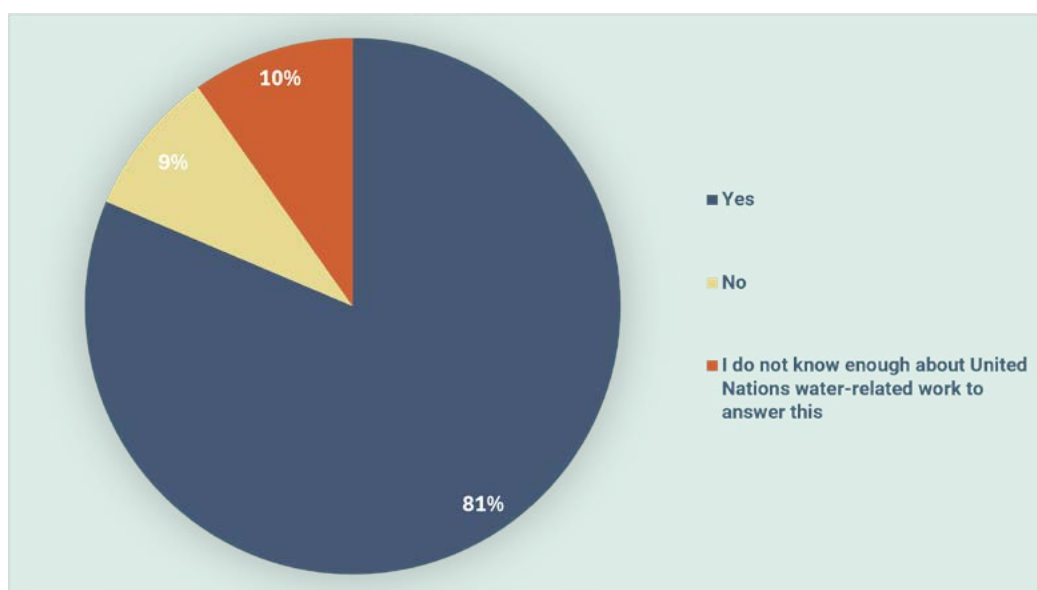
Within the United Nations, considerable change has been made to improve the coordination of water-related work across the United Nations system, particularly through the United Nations Systemwide Strategy for Water and Sanitation (UNSWWS)⁶.

The stated goal of the UNSWS is “to enhance the coordination and delivery of water and sanitation priorities in support of countries to accelerate progress on national plans and priorities, internationally agreed water-related goals and targets, the realization of human rights, and transformative solutions to current and future challenges for the benefit of people and planet. Its aim is to fully operationalize inter-agency coordination, capitalize on reforms of the United Nations development system, and leverage upscaled water and sanitation action of UN entities to provide more strategic, effective, coherent, and efficient support to Member States”.

Water Policy Group asked national water leaders whether, in their opinion, the enhanced coordination of water-related work of the United Nations system will help them get better water outcomes in their country. Note, for these questions, the ‘UN System’ was defined to mean all UN Funds and Programmes (such as the United Nations Development Programme) as well as UN Specialised agencies (such as Food and Agriculture Organisation, World Meteorological Organisation and World Bank Group).

Their response is overwhelmingly positive about the value of enhanced coordination of water-related work within the United Nations, with only 10 % being unsure, and 9 % disagreeing.

FIG 4.3 LIKELIHOOD OF ENHANCED COORDINATION OF WATER-RELATED WORK RESULTING IN BETTER WATER OUTCOMES



THE QUESTION

In your opinion, will enhanced coordination of water-related work of the United Nations system help you get better water outcomes in your country?

6. <https://www.unwater.org/publications/un-system-wide-strategy-for-water-and-sanitation>

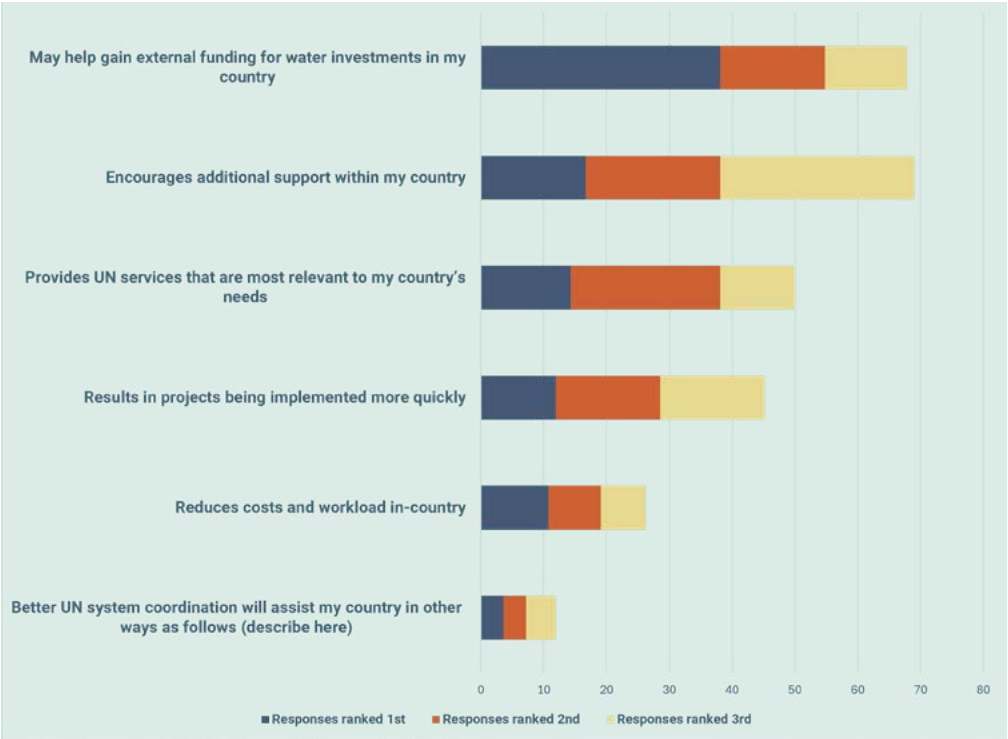
This result holds across all national income categories and water stress levels, as shown in the breakdown in Annex 2. For example, national water leaders of over 90 % of participating low- and lower-middle income countries and high water stress countries say that enhanced coordination of water-related work of the United Nations system will help them to achieve better water outcomes in their country. Even in high-income countries, 50 % say this.

When asked how better coordination of water-related work of the United Nations system can assist them to get better water outcomes in their country, national water leaders most often say it will help them gain external funding for water investments.

FIG 4.4: WHY ‘BETTER COORDINATION OF WATER-RELATED WORK’ WILL HELP ACHIEVE BETTER WATER OUTCOMES

THE QUESTION

What are the main reasons better coordination of water-related work of the United Nations system will help you get better outcomes in your country?



The breakdown of these results for country income and water stress level (Annex 2) shows that national water leaders of higher water stress countries more often say the main reason that improved UN water system coordination can assist them is through the provision of UN services that are most relevant to their country’s needs. National water leaders of high-income countries more often say the main reason that improved UN water system coordination can assist them is through projects being implemented more quickly.

National water leaders of 10 countries (all high-income) say that improved UN water system coordination will not benefit their country’s water outcomes. Their first reason for this is that their country is not influenced by, or does not use, the UN system on water issues.

■ CONCLUSIONS ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 6

Water Policy Group hears from national water leaders that the most useful way international processes can assist them is to provide them with guidance on water policy and practice. Many also identify other outcomes from international processes as being most useful, including ‘promoting the importance of water across sectors’, and ‘sharing of case studies and ‘best practice’ examples’. There is also strong support for such processes to agree on water principles, standards and procedures, as these would make it easier for national governments to implement them in-country. In the case of lower-income countries, having agreed water principles, standards and procedures would assist national water leaders to focus on the practical issues of implementation.

National water leaders from countries in all income categories are also strongly saying that they will gain value from the enhanced coordination of water-related work within the United Nations, mainly because they see this helping them gain external funding for water investments in their country. For countries with higher levels of water stress, the provision of UN services that are most relevant to their country’s needs is more often identified as a key benefit of enhanced coordination.

After listening to this, Water Policy Group concludes:

■ International processes in water will most likely be most useful at the national level by providing guidance on water policy and practice.

■ Any new global framework on water matters should allow for the preparation of guidance on water policy and practice and the negotiation of agreed principles, standards and procedures.

■ The United Nations system should continue to enhance the coordination of its water-related work.

CHAPTER 5

CROSS-SECTORAL INTEGRATION

The belief that water policy and management is isolated and not well integrated with other sectors is often expressed as water issues being ‘in the water box’ and calls for better ‘mainstreaming’ of water into the processes of other sectors. Such terms imply water is not considered to be a core public policy issue and the water sector should be more responsive to the interests of other areas of public policy.

Water Policy Group’s 2023 Global Water Policy Report showed that national water leaders have a more positive perspective. When asked for their view on the importance of water for achieving national government objectives in ‘climate change’, ‘the environment’, ‘disaster risk reduction’, ‘food security’, ‘energy security’, ‘public health’ and ‘economic development’, the overwhelming majority (ranging from 88 % for ‘energy security’ up to 99 % for ‘climate’ and ‘environment’) considered good water outcomes to be ‘essential’ or ‘very important’ for achieving those objectives. When asked whether they thought the ministers responsible for these other objectives considered good water outcomes to be important for their success, a clear majority thought there were not very different perceptions within the government about the importance of water.

This report shares the opinions of national water leaders on whether water is adequately considered in decisions and policies on each of the seven areas of public policy asked about in 2023, as well as on ‘national security and international relations’.

Those who consider water is **not** adequately considered in decisions and policies in any sector have also provided their opinion on the reasons for this (ranked from 1 to 3), from the following choices:

- ☐ Lack of established communication or coordination channels
- ☐ Differing priorities and conflicting objectives
- ☐ Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives
- ☐ Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for water management across sectors
- ☐ Political or institutional barriers
- ☐ Poor relations between relevant Ministers and officials
- ☐ Any other reason (to write in their own description).

This is what they say ...

TABLE 9: INTEGRATION WITH OTHER AREAS OF PUBLIC POLICY

In your opinion, is water adequately considered in decisions and policies on....	Yes %	No %	Most common top two reasons for saying 'no'
Public health	76	24	1. Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives. 2. Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for water management across sectors
Climate change	75	25	1. Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives. 2. Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for water management across sectors
Food security	75	25	1. Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives. 2. Differing priorities and conflicting objectives
Disaster risk reduction	74	26	1. Differing priorities and conflicting objectives 2. Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for water management across sectors
Environment	72	28	1. Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives. 2. Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for water management across sectors
Energy security	72	28	1. Differing priorities and conflicting objectives 2. Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives.
National security and international relations	71	29	1. Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives. 2. Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for water management across sectors
Economic development	67	33	1. Differing priorities and conflicting objectives 2. Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives.
Average	73	27	

These views broadly support the 2023 finding that national water leaders of most participating countries consider water to be reasonably integrated with other key areas of public policy in their country.

They are also saying that in countries where there is an integration problem, the primary reasons are usually:

- Insufficient awareness of the importance of water for their objectives.
- Differing priorities and conflicting objectives.
- Lack of clear roles and responsibilities for water management across sectors.

The breakdown of these results by country income and water stress level at Annex 2 shows that the findings are largely consistent in countries across these categories.

■ CONCLUSIONS ON CROSS-SECTORAL INTEGRATION

National water leaders have shared their opinions on the integration of water with other areas of public policy, and, from their responses, Water Policy Group considers that cross-sectoral integration may be less of a problem at the national level than is assumed and experienced at the global level.

In countries where there are integration problems, the most effective strategies may focus on awareness-raising, reconciliation of conflicting objectives and clarification of roles and responsibilities.



Farmers irrigate crops with wind turbines generating energy in the distance.

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CHAPTER 6

CONCLUSIONS

This project is a quest for better understanding of what will really help achieve better water and sanitation outcomes in the world. It draws on the personal experience and perspectives of the people who have, or have recently had, responsibility for water and sanitation policy and management at the national level, as Ministers, heads of water agencies or others in significant water leadership roles.

National water leaders of 102 United Nations member states have generously contributed their time to this pursuit. We have respectfully listened to them. These are Water Policy Group's conclusions from what they have said.

■ In trying to achieve better water outcomes, the greatest risks (seen as beyond their government's direct control), are climate change, floods, increasing water demand and droughts in that order. Governments need to be able to identify and address climate change risks to good water outcomes, as well as any increasing demand for water, in any planning, policies and practices for water and for climate action.

■ In trying to achieve better water outcomes, the greatest challenges are inadequate infrastructure, poor information (including low public awareness), and fragmentation of institutions. Handling these very different challenges at the national level may be assisted by having access to guidance on policy and practice and sharing of experiences between countries facing similar challenges.

■ Sustainable Development Goal 6 is useful in 96% of the participating countries. This is mainly because official commitment to the targets incentivises action and helps to set priorities within governments.

■ A majority of national water leaders think that most of the SDG 6 targets are achievable in their country, and around a quarter are unsure. This is a more positive outlook as to the possibility of achieving most SDG 6 targets than is suggested by the indicators of global progress with SDGs. It would be useful to better understand the reasons for this disparity, as this may reveal the underlying reasons for slower than expected actual progress.

■ The 'degree of difficulty' of each SDG 6 target varies considerably according to the national income and water stress level of each country. For many national water leaders of low-income countries, achieving the 'sanitation and hygiene' target is more difficult than any of the 'water' targets.

■ The main reasons for not being able to achieve SDG 6 targets are ‘lack of financing’ (especially from government budgets) and ‘governance problems’, much more so than factors such as lack of capacity, information and innovation.

■ Multilateral processes in water that prioritise the provision of guidance on water policy and practice are likely to be the most useful to national water leaders. Any new global framework on water should allow for the preparation of such guidance and the negotiation of agreed principles, standards and procedures. This would particularly assist national water leaders of lower-income countries to focus on the practical issues of implementation.

■ The United Nations system should continue to enhance the coordination of its water-related work, as this coordination is seen as highly beneficial at the country level, mainly for helping to gain funding. For countries with higher levels of water stress, it is also seen as helping tailor UN services to country needs.

■ Integrating water with other areas of public policy may be less of a problem at the national level than is assumed and experienced at the global level, with water seen as being adequately considered in the decision making of other sectors in most countries. In countries that do face integration problems, the most effective strategies may be to raise awareness, reconcile conflicting objectives and clarify roles and responsibilities.



Huacachina Oasis near Ica
Town, Peru
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■ CONCLUSIONS RELEVANT TO THEMES OF THE 2026 UN WATER CONFERENCE

The collective views of national water leaders as expressed in this Report and in the 2021 and 2023 Global Water Policy Reports should have direct relevance to the matters under discussion at the 2026 UN Water Conference.

For discussion on the theme of **‘water for people’**, covering the human right to water and sanitation, and healthy societies and economies, the experience of national water leaders on the drinking water and sanitation targets SDG 6.1 and SDG 6.2 is presented in Chapter 3. While water leaders of over 50 % of the participating countries overall are saying it should be possible to achieve these two targets by 2030, this is skewed by very high positive responses from high-income countries. For countries in all other income categories, the result is below 50 %, as shown in Annex 2.

Integration of water and sanitation with public health policies is also highly relevant to this theme, with national water leaders of around a quarter of the participating countries saying these sectors are not well integrated, mainly due to insufficient awareness of the importance of water for public health objectives, and lack of clear roles and responsibilities for water management across the water and public health sectors, as reported in Chapter 5.

For discussion on the theme of **‘water for prosperity’**, covering valuing water, water-energy-food nexus, advancing integrated and sustainable water resource management, wastewater and water-use efficiency across sectors, and economic and social development, the experience of national water leaders is also highly relevant.

SDG target 6.3 on ‘water quality’, a critical indicator of wastewater management, is seen as the second most difficult target to achieve overall, mainly due to financing and governance challenges (Chapter 3). SDG targets 6.4 on ‘efficiency’ and 6.5 on ‘IWRM’ are of average difficulty overall, with Annex 2 revealing different experiences with these targets, and the reasons for difficulties, according to country income and water stress categories. On the other hand, poor water quality is seen by national water leaders of most participating countries as a relatively low risk to their ability to achieve good water outcomes, even in low-income countries (Chapter 2).

Regarding how well water is integrated into public policy on economic development, this was where national water leaders thought there is the least success, mainly due to conflicting priorities and objectives, and lack of awareness of the importance of good water outcomes to economic development (Chapter 5).

For discussion on the theme of **‘water for planet’**, covering climate, biodiversity, desertification, environment, source to sea, resilience, and disaster risk reduction (DRR), national water leaders have provided substantial insights.

Climate and climate-related disasters such as droughts and floods are seen by national water leaders of most participating countries as the highest risks to good water outcomes that are outside their direct control (Chapter 2). SDG 6 target 6.6 on ‘ecosystems’ is also seen by most as the most difficult target (Chapter 3). More positively, national water leaders of around three quarters of participating countries say water is adequately considered in their government’s decisions and policies on climate change, disaster risk reduction and environment (Chapter 5).

For discussion on the theme of ‘water for cooperation’, covering transboundary and international water cooperation, including scientific cooperation and inclusive governance, national water leaders have shared much experience.

On international water cooperation, national water leaders of most participating countries rank water use by upstream countries and water commitments to downstream neighbours as relatively low risks to their ability to achieve good water outcomes in their countries (Chapter 2). A clear majority also say the SDG 6.5 target on ‘IWRM and transboundary cooperation’ and the SDG 6.a target on ‘international cooperation’ are both possible to achieve (Chapter 3). A clear majority also think water issues are adequately considered in decisions on national security and international relations (Chapter 5).

For discussion on the theme of ‘water in multilateral processes’, SDG 6, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and beyond, and global water initiatives including those of the United Nations such as the convening of UN Water Conferences, this report provides perspectives on what may be the most useful outcomes from these processes.

National water leaders of almost all participating countries say that SDG 6 has been useful for achieving better water outcomes in their country (Chapter 3). They also say that what they most want from international processes in water is guidance on policy and practice, as that will make it easier for them to implement good practice in country. They also highly rank several other outcomes from international processes as being useful, including having agreed principles, standards and procedures (Chapter 4). They also clearly want improved coordination of water related work within the United Nations system to continue (Chapter 4).

For discussion on the theme of ‘investments for water’, financing, technology and innovation, and capacity building, national water leaders are clearly saying that lack of financing and governance problems are the main reasons their countries may not achieve SDG 6 targets. Most rank innovation and capacity building as less important factors, except in relation to target 6.a on ‘international cooperation’ where these are also seen as important (Chapter 3). Judging from the feedback of national water leaders, the most useful outcomes from the 2026 UN Water Conference would be support for global initiatives that will result in:

- support for countries to identify and manage the water effects of climate change (and responses to climate change), droughts and floods, and increasing demand;
- prioritisation of governance and finance as inter-related challenges at the country level, including institutional coordination, information, and cross-sectoral integration;
- an ongoing global water goal and targets that will incentivise action and guide prioritisation in-country, as SDG 6 does now;
- preparation of comprehensive global guidance on water policy and practice, accessible at the country level; and
- continuous improvements to the coordination of water-related work across the United Nations system, particularly where this can support country efforts to gain finance for water initiatives.

ANNEX 1

EXPLANATORY INFORMATION

OVERVIEW

Information presented in the Global Water Policy report was generated using qualitative and quantitative analysis of alphanumeric and text responses to the 2025 Water Leaders Survey.

Invitations to participate in the survey were distributed by the Water Policy Group and the UNSW Global Water Institute to United Nations Member States through direct contact and intermediary organisations (see Acknowledgements) to persons with current and/or recent senior leadership roles in water policy and management at the national level.

The survey information and questionnaire were originally developed in English and subsequently translated into five additional languages using AI -assisted translation, and subsequently reviewed by native speakers of the Water Policy Group and collaborators. The final survey information and questionnaire were made available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian, and Spanish.

Data collection was conducted online through the QualtricsXM platform. The survey opened in 26 August 2025 and closed on 4 May 2026. It consisted of 48 questions, including conditional follow-up questions, organised into five thematic groups: (1) respondent role and country profile; (2) perceptions of major water-related risks and governance challenges; (3) perceptions regarding the achievability of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG 6) targets and the main barriers to their implementation; (4) the role of international and multilateral processes in supporting improved national water outcomes; and (5) the integration of water considerations into decision-making across other policy sectors, including environment, climate change, disaster risk reduction, food security, energy, public health, economic development, and national security.

Survey responses were exported into Microsoft Excel for data cleaning, coding, and subsequent statistical analysis.

ETHICAL STANDARDS

To ensure the project complied with the highest standards in ethical research, an application was filed with the UNSW Sydney Human Research Ethics Committee (iRECS8183) which operates in accordance with, and applies the criteria specified in the Commonwealth of Australia's National Health and Medical Research Council's (NHMRC) National Statement on Ethical Conduct in Human Research. Approval to proceed with the research was received from the committee on 8 August 2025. This followed the same ethics procedure used for the 2021 and 2023 reports.

Participation in the survey was voluntary and respondents were not asked to supply any identifying information, such as their name or organisation. To maintain confidentiality and encourage candid responses, meta-data on the professional status of an individual national water leader and their country of affiliation cannot be identified from the data presented in this report. While respondent classifications were collected and used to determine the most senior response from each country, the leadership status of any respondents cannot be identified from data presented in this report. Respondents were asked to identify and select one of the 194 countries on the register of the United Nations Member States. Participants representing territories or other jurisdictions not part of the predefined list, as well as United Nations Non-Member Observer States, were asked to select “Other” and manually enter the name of their country or territory. However, the national affiliation of any respondent cannot be identified from data presented in this report. This is the same procedure as adopted in the 2021 and 2023 reports.

CATEGORIES OF COUNTRIES

By region: The countries of the respondents were grouped according to the geographic regions defined under the Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical Use (known as M49) of the United Nations Statistics Division (<https://unstats.un.org/unsd/methodology/m49/#geo-regions>) as shown in the map and country lists at unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/regional-groups, which combines some of the M49 regions.

By national income: The countries of the respondents were grouped according to income classification (GNI per capita) in accordance with the World Bank country 2026 classifications by income-level (<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/378834-how-does-the-world-bank-classify-countries>).

By water stress level: The countries of the respondents were grouped according to the level of water stress following UN Water 2024 classifications (<https://www.unwater.org/our-work/sdg-6-integrated-monitoring-initiative/indicator-642-level-water-stress-freshwater>). For analytical purposes, the UN-Water stress categories were further aggregated to facilitate data comparison and interpretation. Two broader categories were created: “Lower Stress” (combining countries originally classified as “No Stress” and “Low Stress”) and “Higher Stress” (combining countries classified as “Medium Stress”, “High Stress”, and “Critical Stress”). Countries with no stress rating at all were not counted in these breakdowns.

Important disclaimer: The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this survey do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of Water Policy Group or UNSW Sydney concerning the legal status of any place or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. All the results referenced in this report are available on www.waterpolicygroup.com. Results for some country groupings may be published separately.

DEFINING NATIONAL WATER LEADERS AND QUALIFYING RESPONSES

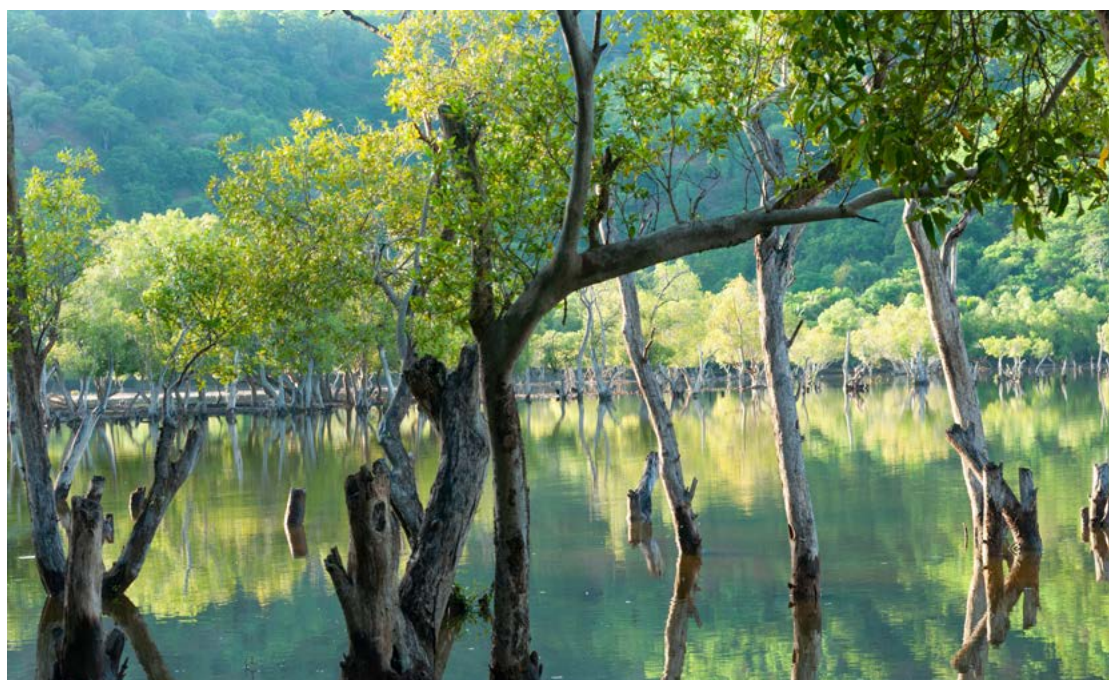
To ensure the integrity of the survey as a true reflection of the opinions of National Water Leaders, the seniority of each respondent was determined according to their self-description. Respondents advising they were 'National Government Ministers with responsibility for the water portfolio'; 'heads of national water departments or agencies'; 'former Minister responsible for water resources within the past five years' or 'former head of a national water department or agencies' within the past five years' and 'senior officials or Advisors responsible for water in a national government' were accepted as qualifying as 'national water leaders' without further assessment. Respondents advising they had other credentials were required to describe these in text. These 'other roles' were considered to qualify if their role as described was assessed to have: (1) responsibility for water policy, strategy, planning, or coordination in the national government; or (2) have a high degree of influence over water policy, planning, or coordination at the national level.

NORMALISING TO COUNTRIES

This report gives results by country. All countries have the same weight in the report, regardless of their population or any other factor. Where there was more than one qualifying response from a country, to avoid the complexity of weighting responses according to the status of respondents, only the response of the most senior category of respondent from each participating country was included in the analysis.

Where there were multiple responses from participants classified in the same category, the response included was the first received or the response that had the most complete data.

Where there were no qualifying respondents from a country, that country was not included in the analysis or counted in the report.



Nature scene in Liqueia,
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