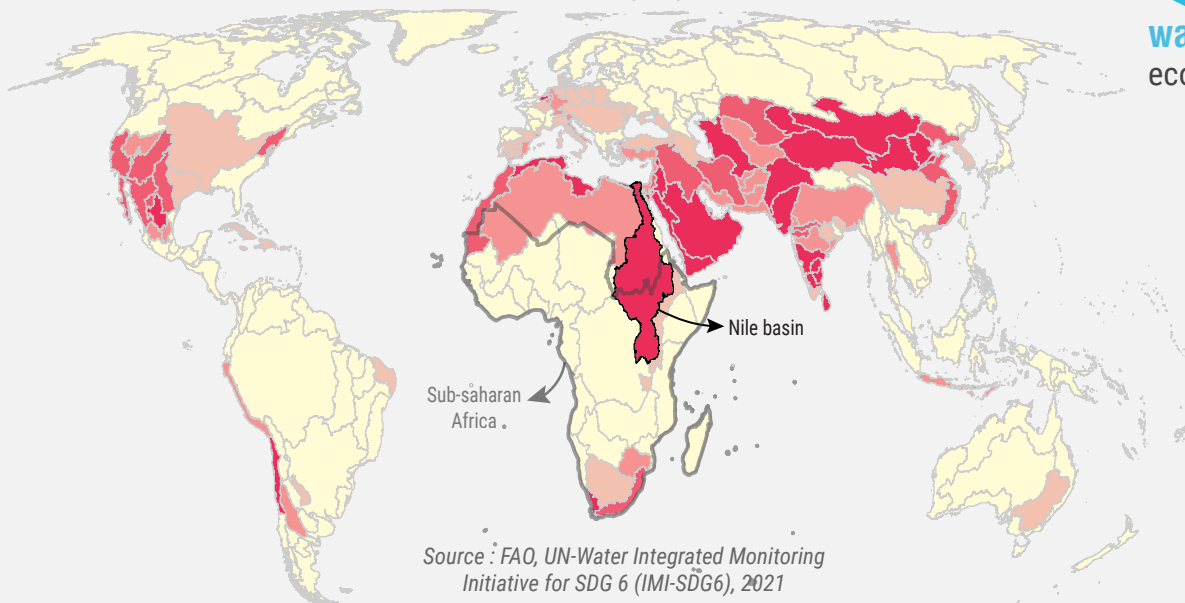# ENSURE ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

By 2030, ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
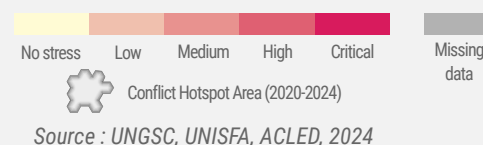
Global level of water stress in 2021 and disaggregation study for Nile Basin

Global water stress by major river basins

Nile basin

Sub-saharan Africa

Source : FAO, UN-Water Integrated Monitoring Initiative for SDG 6 (IMI-SDG6), 2021

◀ **10%** of the global population resides in countries facing **high or critical water stress**, impacting access to water for personal use and affecting economic activities, agricultural production, and food security.
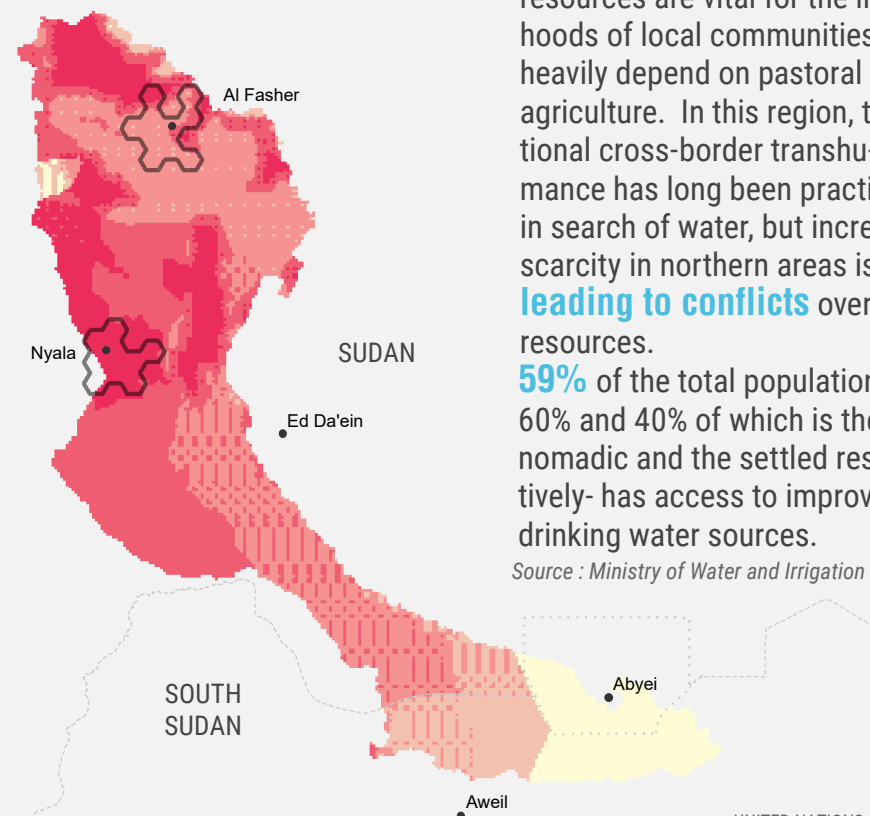
Average water stress in Gelha sub-basin of Nile basin in 2000-2024

No stress | Low | Medium | High | Critical | Missing data

Conflict Hotspot Area (2020-2024)

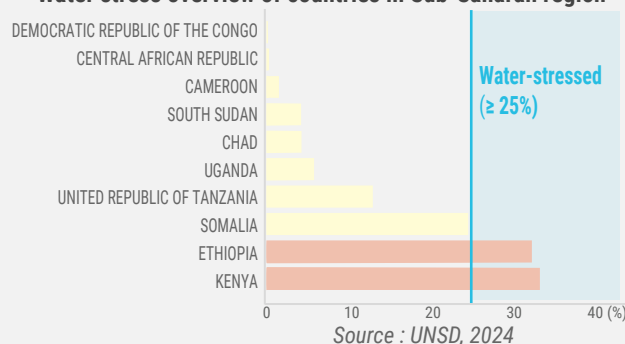*Source : UNGSC, UNISFA, ACLED, 2024*

◀ Disaggregating study of water stress at the river basin level improves the understanding of water resource availability: In the **Gelha sub-basin**, water resources are vital for the livelihoods of local communities that heavily depend on pastoral and agriculture. In this region, traditional cross-border transhumance has long been practiced in search of water, but increasing scarcity in northern areas is **leading to conflicts** over resources.

59% of the total population - 60% and 40% of which is the nomadic and the settled respectively- has access to improved drinking water sources.

Source : Ministry of Water and Irrigation Sudan

Al Fasher

Nyala

SUDAN

Ed Da'ein

SOUTH SUDAN

Abyei

Aweil

▼ In El Geneina, the newly constructed Jabal Sultan Pump Station is connected to 18 new public water posts in West Darfur – providing a community of more than 20,000 people with access to safe water. UNOPS - Atsushi Shibuya, 2017

Water stress overview of countries in Sub-Saharan region

Country	
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	
CAMEROON	
SOUTH SUDAN	
CHAD	
UGANDA	
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	
SOMALIA	
ETHIOPIA	
KENYA	

Water-stressed (≥ 25%)

0   10   20   30   40 (%)

Source : UNSD, 2024

▲ **Sub-Saharan Africa** will experience the most significant increase in water demand by 2050, with projections showing a rise of **163%**, despite currently low levels of water stress in most countries in the region.