

	목 표	6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
U N	세부목표	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
	Indicator	6.4.2 Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

## I. Global indicator

⟨Type 2⟩

Indicator	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
Definition	The ratio between total freshwater withdrawn by all major sectors and total renewable freshwater resources, after taking into account environmental flow requirements, or freshwater withdrawn as a percentage of total freshwater resources save for environmental flow, also known as water withdrawal intensity. Main sectors as defined by ISIC standards: agriculture; forestry and fishing; manufacturing; electricity industry; and services.

## II. Data description

[Data] Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources

	Stress(%)= $\frac{\text{TFWW}}{(\text{TRWR - EFR})} \times 100$
Calculation method	where, TFWW: the total freshwater withdrawn, TRWR: the total renewable freshwater resources, EFR: the environmental flow requirements (EFR)
	- No stress : <25% - Low : 25%-50% - Medium : 50%-75% - High : 75%-100% - Critical : >100%
Unit	Percentage(%)
Data sources	Quality data are collected by the water resources ministry and national statistic office.
Calendar	Time series: 2000-2017(Data for Korea included in 2000-2014) Data release: Annually
Data compilers	FAO(Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations)
Global indicator link	<ul> <li>Metadata: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-06-04-02.pdf</li> <li>Data: https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/</li> </ul>

