

Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) In Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C.)

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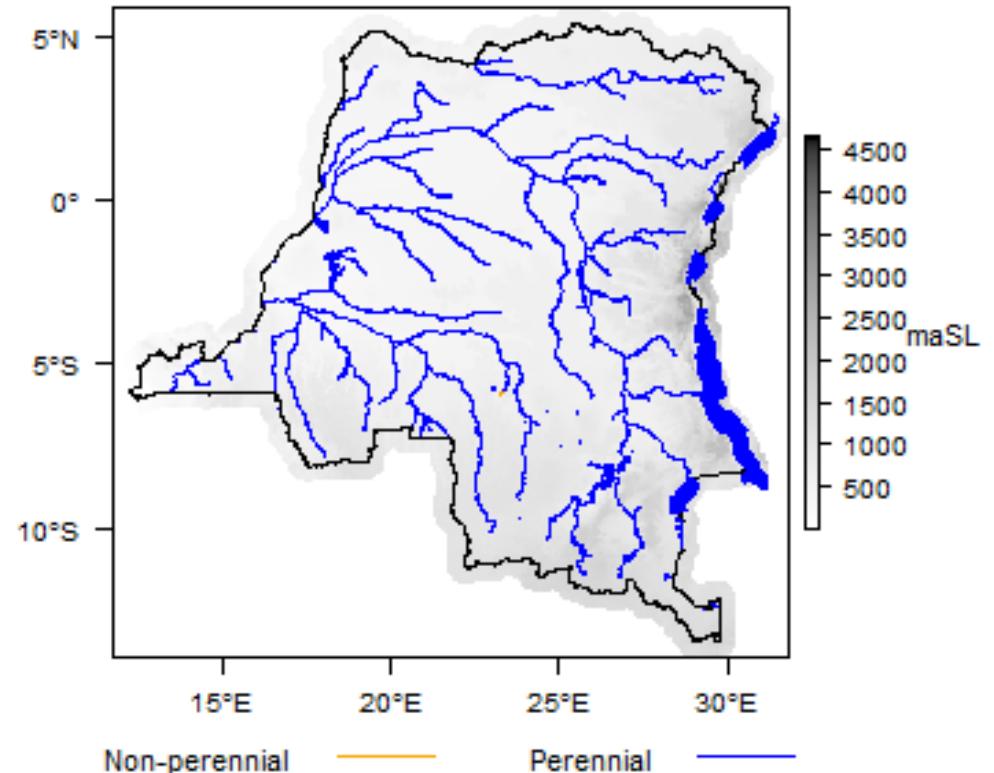
**Water Resources Directorate
*Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Democratic Republic of Congo (D.R.C.)***

Project "Water in the World We Want"
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Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

INTRODUCTION

- The Congo Basin is one of the world's major watersheds located in Central Africa and in terms of catchment area, it ranks second in the world (about 3.7 million km²) behind the Amazon basin.
- The Congo Basin is made up of several sub-basins including the Kwa Kasai, the Lualaba, the Middle Congo, the Oubangui, the Sangha, the Tanganika, and the Bas Congo.
- The Congo River, 4,700 km long, with average discharge of 41,000 m³/s at Kinshasa and Brazzaville due to the regularity of rainfall in this equatorial zone, and a depth of more or less 200 m in some places, is the main hydrological source of this basin



Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

- Achievements

- Implementation of the law relating to water (Loi N°15/026 du 31 décembre 2015): this law regulates water resources management and use, and provides guidelines for conventions in the sector.
- implementation of regional and international agreements and conventions for common management of transboundary water resources (CICOS, NBI, ABAKIR, ALT...)
- implementation of water, hygiene and sanitation national policy.

Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

- Achievements

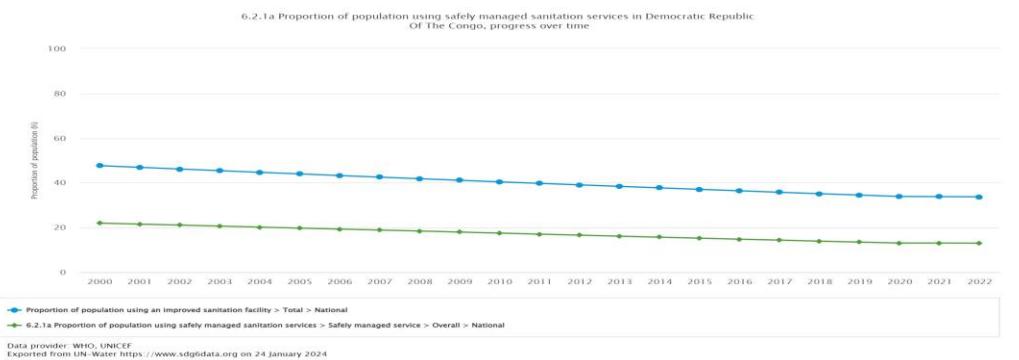
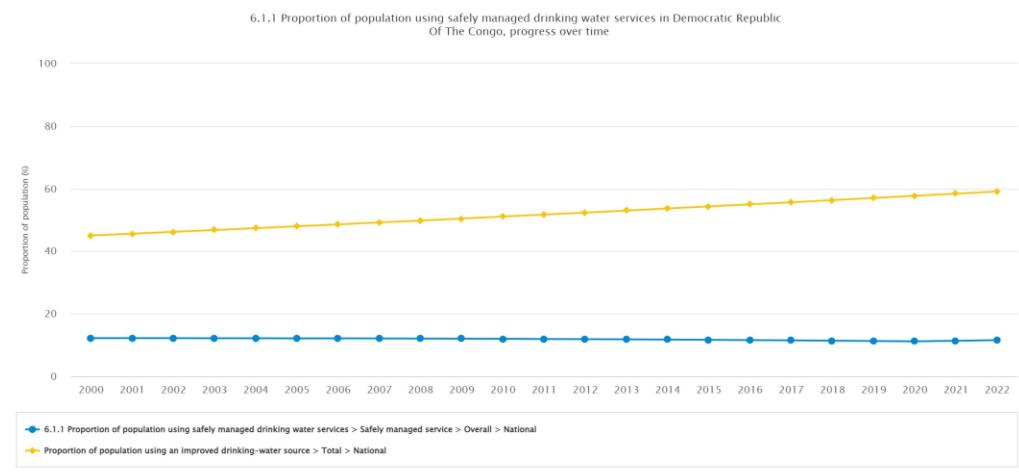
- The commissioning of drinking water supply plants and significantly improving the service rate.
- Reinforcement of drinking water supply networks,
- Construction of wells and boreholes throughout the Territory.

Achievement of targets and indicators by 2030

While DRC has more than 50% of the African continent's fresh water reserves, the population's access to drinking water and better sanitation remains a major challenge for our country. Although some progress have been recorded in this sector, but we are still far for achieving SDG's by 2030.

Some statistics

- 46% of population has access to drinking water in 2023 (coming from 10.3% in 2012 to 33% in 2018).
- 23% of population has access to improved sanitation (Nearly 80% of diseases are linked to water and sanitation services like Malaria, Cholera, etc.).



National Ministries involved in SDG 6 achievement in DRC

- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
- Ministry of Planning
- Ministry of Health
- Ministry of Energy and Hydrolic resources
- Ministry of Transport (Navigation)
- Ministry of Agriculture, fisheries and livelihood

- **Challenges**

- Lack of applications measures for the operationalization of these policies and strategies implemented in water and sanitation sectors,
- Armed conflicts resulting massive displacements of the population,
- Rapid population growth (around 3% per year),
- Lack of strong institutional and legal frameworks,
- Lack of capacity building in terms of infrastructures and experts training,
- lack of prevention mechanisms (Early Warning System), in case of natural disasters, resulting destruction of infrastructures, pollution and people death,
- Deterioration of water supply and networks in the cities and villages,

SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

For us, all SDG targets and indicators are important, but here we highlight some can be achievable in DRC.

TARGETS

- 6.3. : Improve water quality, wastewater treatment and safe Reuse
- 6.5.: Implement integrated water resources management

INDICATORS

- 6.3.2.: “proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality”
- 6.5.1. : “degree of integrated water resources management”
- 6.5.2. : “proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation

Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- The SDG-PSS is an important tool that allow us to collaborate with other experts in water sector and produce evidence in national level around SDG6, its targets and indicators. This tool allows us to compare our data with other institutions and identify gaps, weaknesses and strengths in national policies development to achieve SDG6. (As most of developing countries have many problems of data).
- This online course will be very useful for us because it's can allow us to correct some gaps and guide our decisions makers in the sustainable development way.
- Improvement may come with the change of some parameters in the future but for the moment the system is complex enough.

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

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

all these components are essential for decision-making in order to achieve real progress against indicators and targets

But for the DRC we can put forward these components:

- Status: this component allow different national institutions and partners to put and visualize all water relating data.
- Finances: Lack of financing in our countries is one of the big obstacle in the achievement of the SDGs
- Capacities: lack of adequate infrastructure and lack of training for professionals.

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components (suite)

- Policy and Institutional : lack of strong institutional framework
- DRR/Resilience: lack of prevention mechanisms against disaster risks and absence of encouraging policy of resilient practices
- Gender: low rate of female professionals in the sector and in decision-making,

Summary Page of SDG-PSS

The summary page gives us the conclusion of scenarios, after integrating data and information to the components. And we can see the evidence of progress each target and Indicator of SDG6 in national level.

So it will allow us to guide our decision-makers in the way of SDGs achievement.

THANK YOU
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