



Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in Zimbabwe

Nesbert Shiriuru
A/Director
National WASH Coordination
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development





Cabinet Committee on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

National Action Committee

National WASH Coordination

WASH Sector Working Group
MoLAFWRD/UNICEF

Rural WASH Sub-Sector

Urban WASH Sub-Sector

WRM Sub-Sector

- Emergency Strategic Advisory Group
- R&D and Sustainability Subcommittee
- Planning & Budgeting Subcommittee
- National Sanitation & Hygiene Taskforce
- Info & Knowledge Management Taskforce
- WASH in Schools Taskforce
- WASH in Health Care Facilities

Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee

District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committee

- coordination & management
- holistic, national WASH policy direction and guidance
- one-stop-entry into, and a monitoring, supervisory and resource mobilization hub



Agencies

- Water (Water Resources Dvt & Mgt; National WASH Coordination, ZINWA)
- Health (Environmental Health Services, Hygiene Promotions unit, Epidemiology and Disease Control)
- Local government (rural & urban Local authorities)
- Education (Primary & Secondary Education;
- women affairs,
- community development,
- SMS
- Energy,
- Youth,
- national housing
- Finance (international cooperation, Fiscal Decentralisation and Infrastructural Development; ZmStat)
- Rural Infrastructural Development Agency
- Environment
- Zimbabwe National Water Authority
- OPC (RIDA, FNC)
- NGOs
- Donors
- Pvt sector
- media
- Community of Users
- Research and learning institutions
- UN agencies

Overall Status of SDGs



Targets	Indicators	Progress
6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water	6.1.1 Proportion of population using <u>safely managed</u> drinking water services	63% uses at least basic water (93% urban; 48% rural)
6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defaecation, <i>paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations</i>	6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand washing facility with soap and water	36% uses at least basic sanitation services (42% urban; 32% rural) Open defaecation at 19.8% (35% rural, urban 0%)
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 at least doubling recycling and safe reuse globally	6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	60% (SLB) 75%

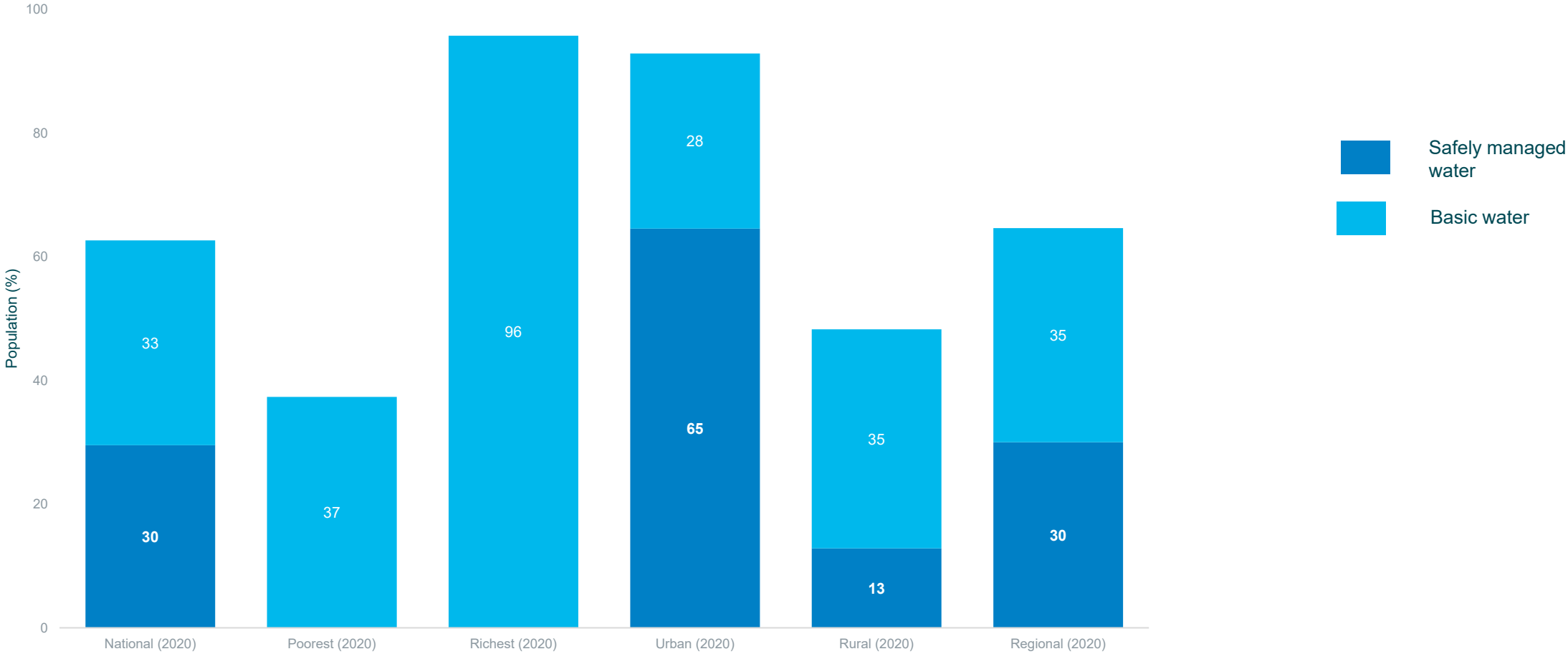
Overall Status of SDGs...



		Progress
6.5 By, 2030 implement integrate water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1 Degree of integrated water resources management implementation	90%
	6.5.2 Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	80%
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.a.1 Amount of water-and-sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan	??
6.b Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management	6.b.1 Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management	90%

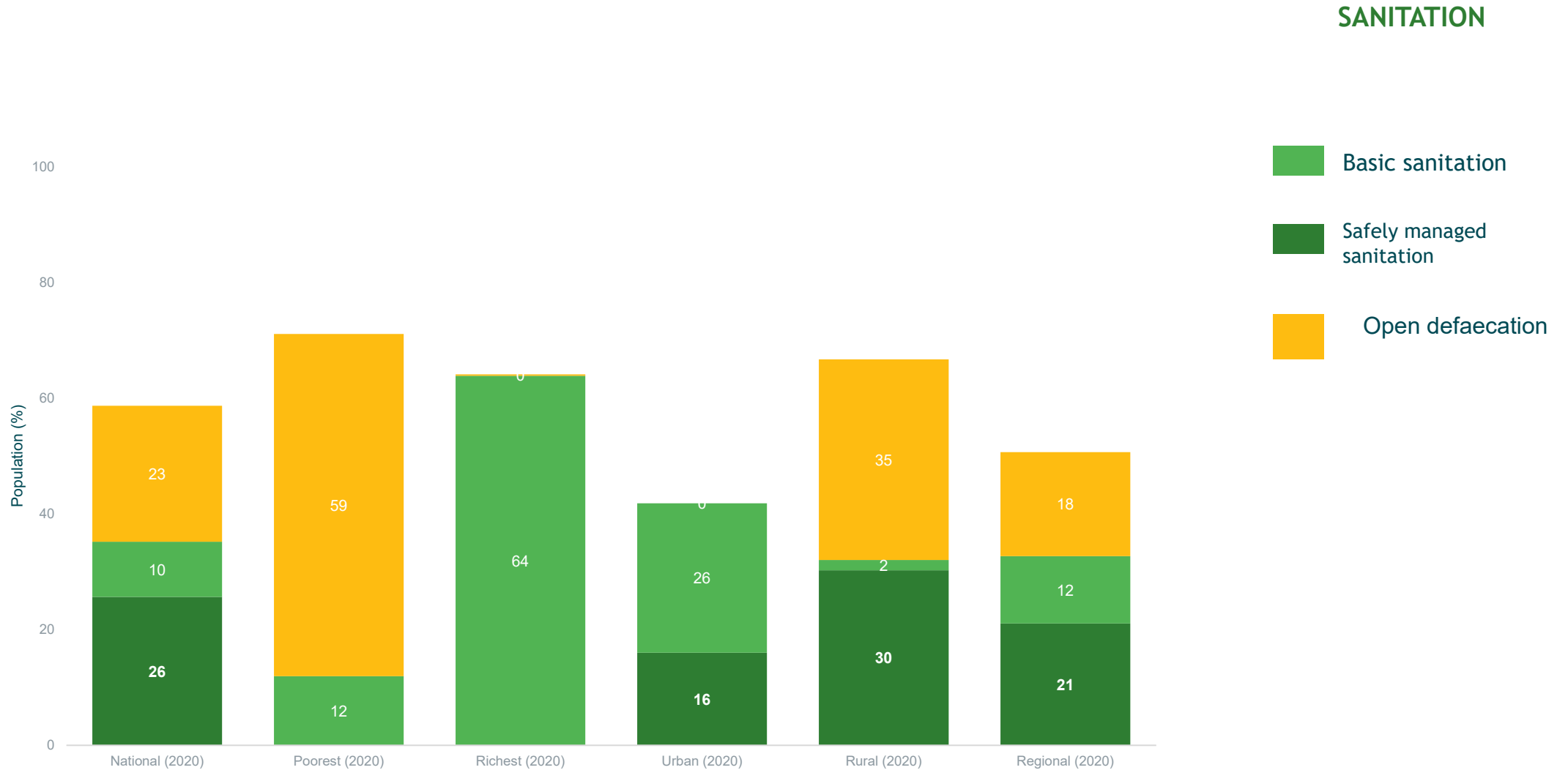


Water



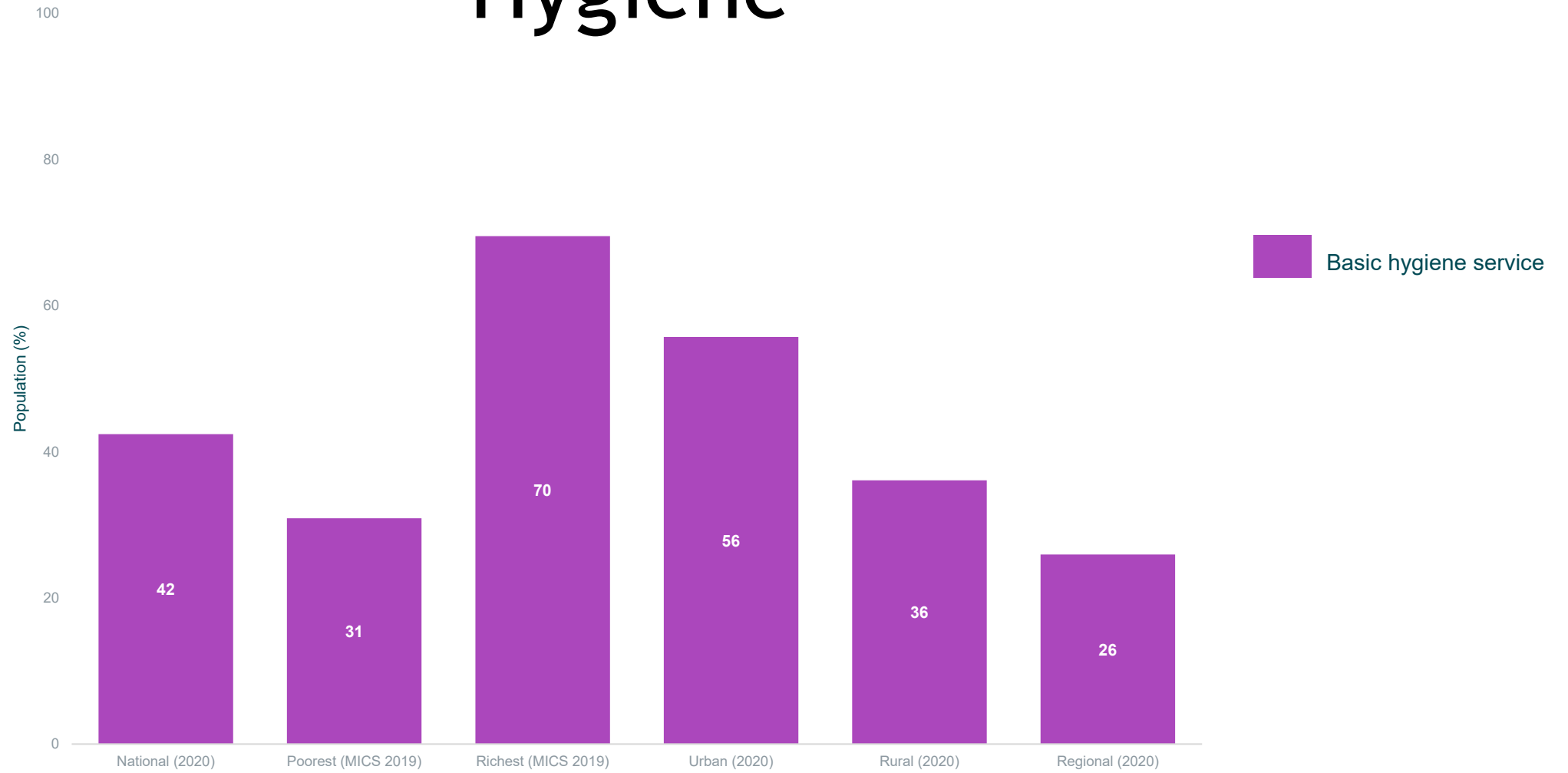


Sanitation



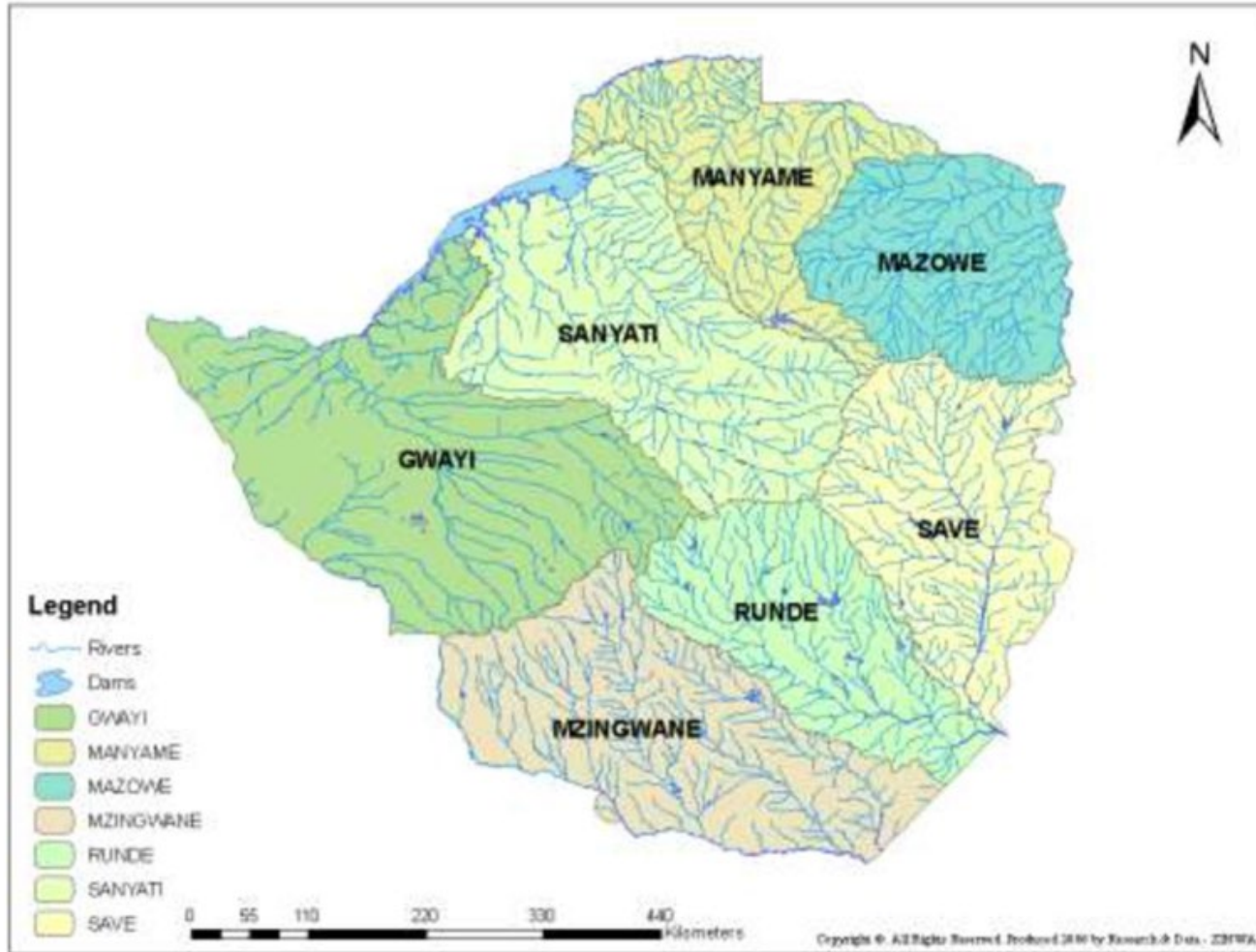


Hygiene





Catchment Councils

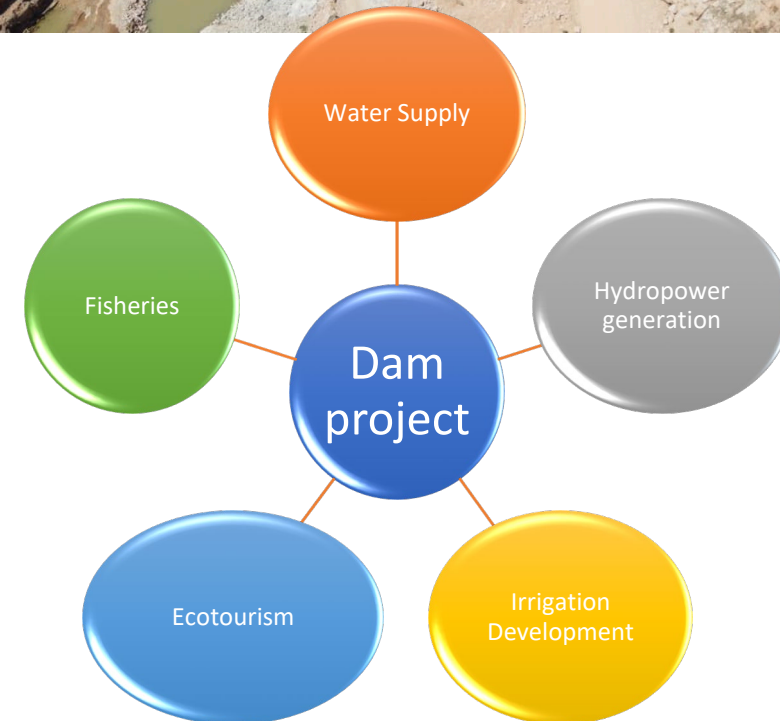


Catchments & Basin Countries

- Gwayi Catchment, Manyame Catchment, Mazowe Catchment and Sanyati Catchment (part of the Zambezi Basin-Angola, Botswana, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe)
- Save Catchment and Runde Catchment (part of the greater Save Basin-Mozambique and Zimbabwe).
- Pungwe Catchment (part of the Pungwe Basin-Mozambique and Zimbabwe)
- Buzi Catchment (part of the Buzi Basin-Zim, Mozambique)
- Mzingwane Catchment (part of the Limpopo Basin-Riparian States incl Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe)
- Nata Catchment (part of the greater Okavango Basin)

Sector Vision

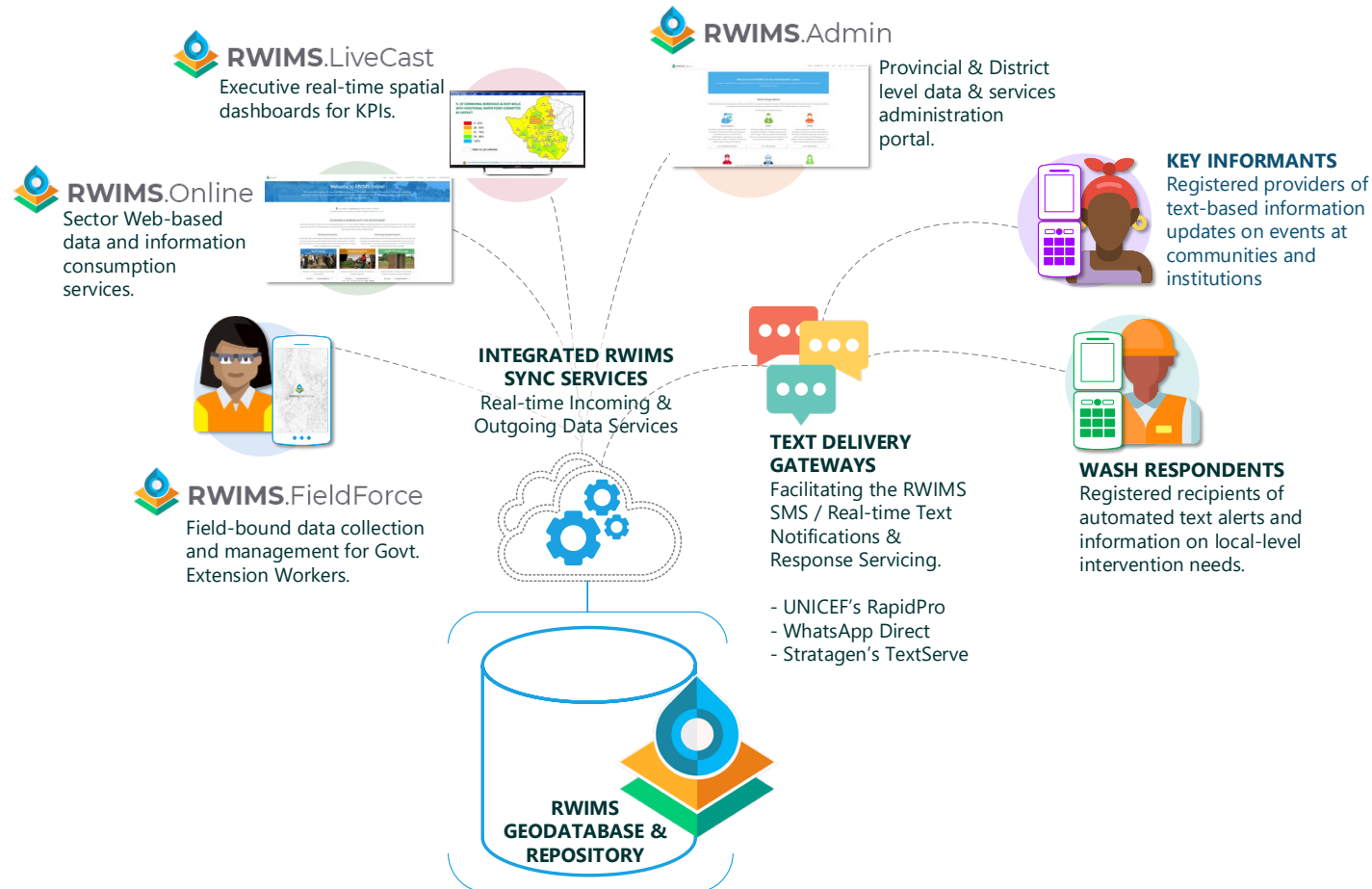
- Constitution
 - WASH a constitutional right
- Vision 2030:
 - Empowered and Prosperous Upper Middle Income Country by 2030
- National Development Strategy 1
 - WASH key component of Health and Well-Being, Infrastructure & Utilities, Housing Delivery; Food & Nutrition Security
- Rural Development 5.0
 - Rural Sanitation Program
 - Presidential Rural Development Program





Data & Information

iRural WASH IMS



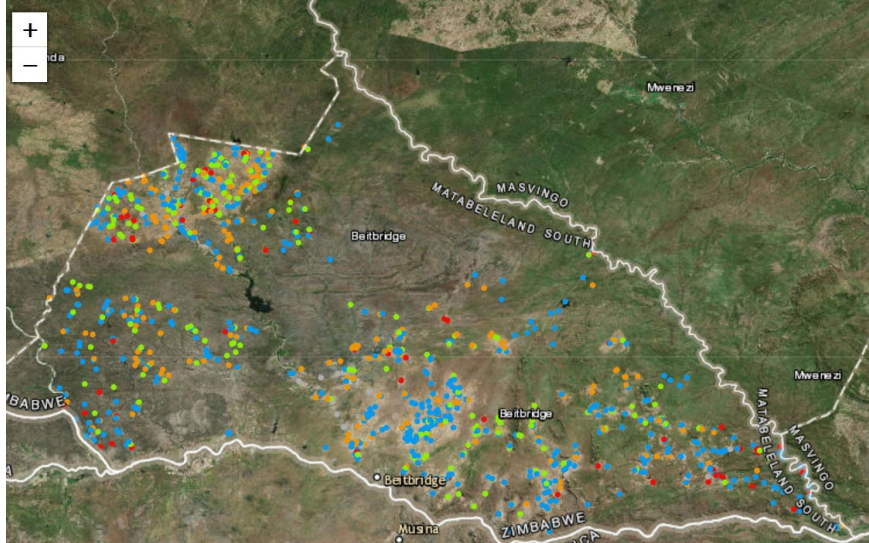
Reporting Requirements

- GLAAS
- WASSMO
- JMP

Data Sources

- Service Level Benchmarking
- Education Info Management System (EMIS)
- Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)
- Census-Demographic & health Survey
- DHIS
- ZIMVAC

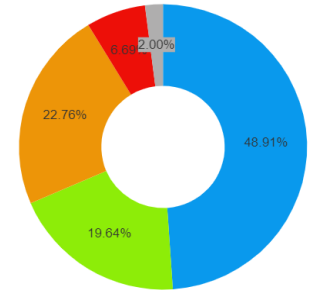
Rural WASH Information Management System (RWIMS)



KEY INDICATORS ON WATER-POINTS

Indicator	Value
Total Water-Points Enumerated	1,151
Estimated Households Using Water-Points	26,779
Average Households Water-Point	23
% Water-Points with Fully Functional Mechanisms	48.91%
% Good-Yielding Water-Points	61.08%
% Protected (Sanit Water-Points)	61.08%
% Water-Points that are Seasonal	25.02%
% of Water-Points where water is treated at source	9.47%
% of Water-Point with palatable wat	74.02%

Beitbridge WATER POINTS
% of Water Points by Functional State

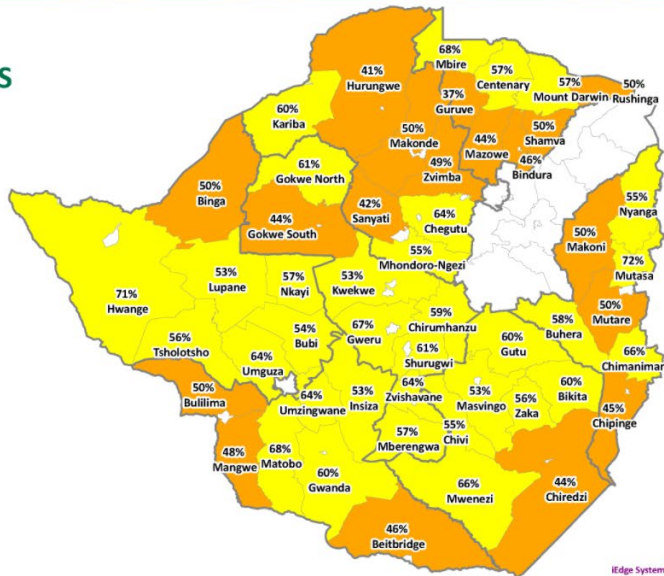


Legend: Fully Funct., Part.Funct., Non-Funct., Collapsed, N/A

% OF BOREHOLES & DEEP-WELLS THAT ARE FULLY FUNCTIONAL (COMMUNAL, IN SCHOOLS & IN HEALTH INSTITUTIONS) BY DISTRICT

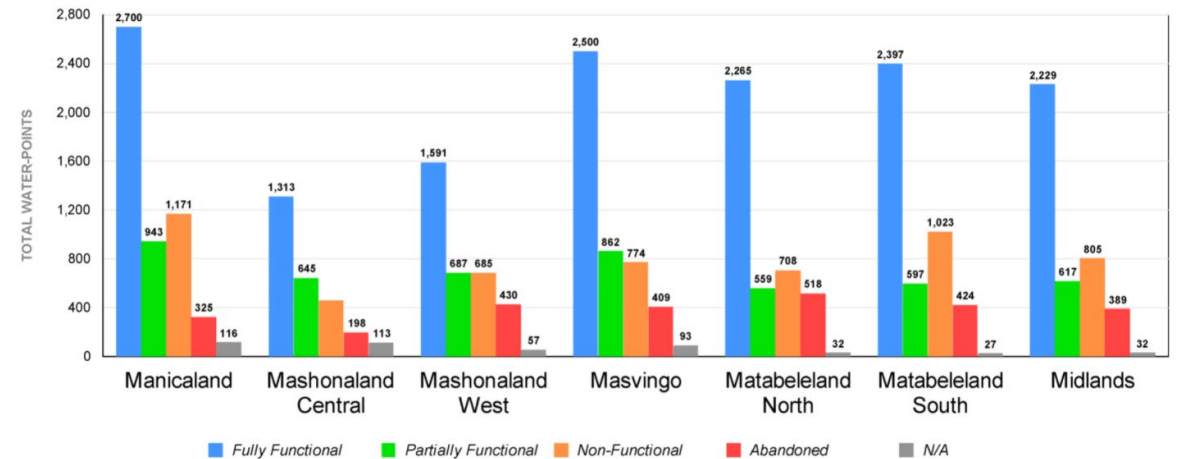


□ Data not yet collected



Edge Systems Design | www.ledge.co.zw

STATE OF ENUMERATED COMMUNAL BOREHOLES & DEEP WELLS



(MASHONALAND EAST data coming soon)

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Potential impact of achieving SDG 6

- Economic perspective
- The health perspective
- The nutrition perspective
- The learning-outcome perspective
- The social perspective
- The marketing perspective

WASH impacts on



Most important SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)



- **SDG 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water**
 - 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services
- **SDG 6.2 By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defaecation, *paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations***
 - 6.2.1 Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand washing facility with soap and water
- **SDG 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 at least doubling recycling and safe reuse globally**
 - 6.3.1 Proportion of wastewater safely treated
 - 6.3.2 Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality
 - 6.6 By 2020, protect and restore water related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes
 - 6.6.1 Change in extent of water-related ecosystems over time
- **SDG 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.a.1 Amount of water-and-sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan



Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- Interactive platform
 - dashboard system to monitor progress
- Builds on other tools we have used in the sector
 - WASH BAT

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

- Capacity Development
 - Sector-wide capacity assessment
 - Disaster management
- Financing
 - National Water Master Plan (2023-2063)
 - WASH Sector Financing Strategy
 - District Master Plans
 - Investment Plan
 - DRM Financing
 - Program based budgets
 - Intergovernmental fiscal transfers
 - Community based financing
 - WASH Accounts/TrackFin

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

- Institutions and policy
 - Reconfiguration of the Secretariat from a unit to a Department
 - Review of the Water Act (20:24) and ZINWA Acts (20:25) to pave way for the Water and Wastewater Regulator
 - Strategies
 - Disability Inclusive WASH Roadmap
 - MHM Landscape Analysis
 - Service level benchmarking
 - Financing Strategy
 - National sanitation and Hygiene Policy
- DRR & Resilience
 - Susceptible to climate vagaries:-droughts, cyclones, floods, cholera
 - Cyclone Eline in 2000,
 - Cyclone Japhet in 2003,
 - Cyclone Dineo in 2017,
 - Cyclone Idai in 2019
 - Cyclone Freddy in 2023
 - EPR and DRR critical
 - National Disaster Risk Management Framework
 - Resilience Building

Thank You!

