

Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) “Ethiopia”

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Ethiopia

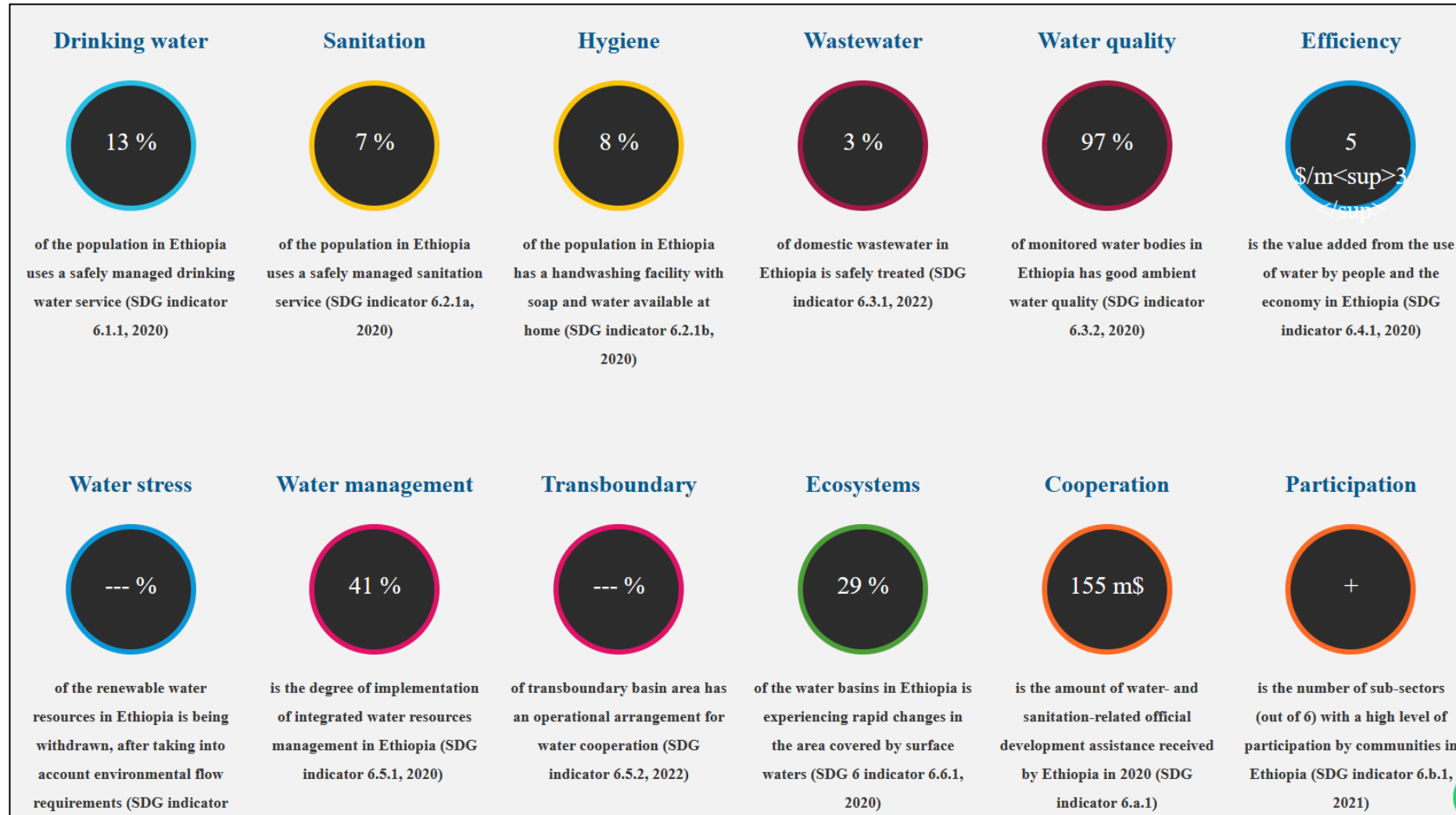
- Area ~ 1.13 mil.·km²
- Population of 120 mil (2021) with a growth rate of 2.6%; may exceed 130 million by 2030
- Current urbanization is 21 % and rapid growth rate of 4.8% annually
- According WB 2021, GDP \$111.3 bil. 5.6% annual growth, GDP per capita at US\$ 925
- 12 river basins, some large lakes, and some man-made reservoirs
- The total annual mean runoff around 124 bil.·m³ and about 40 bil.·m³ of groundwater



Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

- Overall status of SDG6 :
 - High level of commitment of the Government
 - SDG is integrated in previous GTPs and 10-year prospective development plan (2020-2030)
 - Several programs and projects developed and implemented for WASH
 - Significant progress made to improve access to basic water supply (**76%** national coverage in 2020)
 - Coverage of basic urban and rural sanitation and hygiene facilities is very low
 - JMP report 2021 (6.1 and 6.2):
 - Coverage of safely managed drinking water services in 2020 is only **13%** (urban 39% + rural 5%) basic is **50% national**
 - Coverage of safely managed sanitation services is **7%** , basic is **9% national**
 - Population with hand washing facility with soap and water available at home is **8%**
 - Significant progress in reducing open defecation between 2015 and 2020 (15%)
- Differences in reports (DHS 2019, Ethiopia)

UN SDG 6 Snapshot in Ethiopia 2020



DHS Survey 2019 (national report)

- Demographic and Health Survey :

- Based on a nationally representative sample (around 9000 HH) urban + rural areas
- Drinking Water Service

Basic drinking water service

Drinking water from an improved source, provided either water is on the premises or round-trip collection time is 30 minutes or less.

Sample: De jure population

69% of HH have access to an improved source of drinking water, (87% urban + 61% rural)

- Sanitation service

Improved toilet facilities

Include any non-shared toilet of the following types: flush/pour flush toilets to a piped sewer system, septic tank, pit latrine, or unknown destination; ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines; pit latrines with slabs; and composting toilets.

Sample: Households

20% of HH use improved toilet facilities (42% urban + 10% rural areas)

Some challenges

- Low service levels (rural-urban disparities and among regions)
- Limited institutional capacity (technical and human resources capacity)
- Limited financing and spending bottleneck
- Low level stakeholder and private sector participation
- Rapid urbanization
- Lack of sanitation policy and institutional responsibility

Potential impact if SDG6 targets are achieved

- Potential impact if SDG 6 targets are achieved in Ethiopia by 2030
 - Socio-economic development
 - Growth of the country in terms of health, standard of living, education, gender equality, etc..
 - Health risks will be reduced which are associated to unsafe water sources and sanitation (60% of overall diseases are related to poor sanitation and unsafe water supply)
 - Women and girls productive time will not be compromised while fetching water
 - Protected ecosystem and urban environment from solid and liquid wastes and protection of freshwater resources
 - Strong regional cooperation in managing trans-boundary river basin

National agencies involved in SDG 6 implementation

- Federal Institution:
 - Ministry of Water and Energy
 - Ministry of Health
 - Ministry of urban development and housing construction
 - Ethiopian Environment Protection Authority,
 - Ethiopian Disaster Risk Management Commission
 - Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
 - National Planning and Development Commission
- Regional States Water Bureaus
- Municipalities
- River Basin Organizations/Offices
- Contractors and Consultants in the Water Sector
- Academic and Research Institutions
- DPs
- NGOs

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

	Targets	Title	Indicators
1	6.1	Drinking water for all	6.1.1
2	6.2	Sanitation and hygiene for all	6.2.1a and 6.2.1b
3	6.3	Water quality and wastewater	6.3.1 and 6.3.2
4	6a	International cooperation and capacity-building	6.a.1
5	6b	Local communities participation	6.b.1

Other important targets and indicators

	Targets	Title	Indicators
1	6.4	Water-use efficiency and water scarcity	6.4.1 and 6.4.2
2	6.5	Water resources management	6.5.1 and 6.5.2
3	6.6	Water-related ecosystems	6.6.1

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

- All of them are relevant to Ethiopia
 - Capacity assessment
 - Financial assessment
 - Gender mainstreaming
- The above three are perhaps most relevant in terms of expanding service levels, improving service sustainability, and maintaining equity in water and sanitation sector

Reflections on SDG-PSS platform and online course

- SDG-PSS online course
 - Gives a good overview of SDG-PSS, and its elements and components and it paves the way for easy use of the SDG-PSS
 - Easy to follow and navigate
 - Quizzes at the end of the modules are good but are tricky
 - Takes short duration (few hours)

Reflections on SDG-PSS platform and online course

- Feedback or comments on SDG-PSS platform
 - Easy to use with graphical displays/reporting
 - Filling the questionnaire with /without the data available (limited data) is strength
 - Answering the questionnaire requires a team work
 - Fosters collaboration of experts from different sectors and organizations dealing with SDG6
 - Useful in analyzing data and generating information on the progress made in meeting SDG6 goals
 - Helps countries in monitoring and evaluation
 - Assists decision making towards achieving SDG6 goals (Ethiopia has to do a lot to meet SDG 6 goals)

SDG-PSS Summary Page

Target	Indicator	Capacity			Finance			Policy & Institutional			Gender			DSR/Resilience			Integrity				
		Current capacity	Overall Progress	Strengthening mechanisms	Accountability	Financial Planning	Public Incentives	Policy Planning and Equity	Coordination & cooperation	Public awareness	Gender analysis	Participation Of Women	Training and Resources	Strategical Planning	Funding Mechanisms	Infrastructure	Accountability and Transparency	Fairness and equity	Regulatory process		
6.1	By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	6.1.1	Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services	In progress	In progress	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	In progress	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	In progress	In progress	Adequate	No evidence	In progress
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	6.2.1	Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services, including a hand-washing facility with soap and water	In progress	Inadequate	Inadequate	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	Inadequate	Inadequate	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	In progress	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence
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	6.3.1	Proportion of wastewater safely treated	In progress	No evidence	In progress	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	Inadequate	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Inadequate	No evidence	In progress
		6.3.2	Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality	In progress	In progress	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence
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	6.4.1	Change in water-use efficiency over time	In progress	Adequate	Inadequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	In progress	No evidence	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	In progress	In progress
		6.4.2	Level of water stress - freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources	In progress	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	In progress	In progress	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate
6.5	By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management implementation (0-100)	In progress	In progress	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	Adequate	In progress
		6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	In progress	In progress	In progress	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	In progress	Adequate	Adequate	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	In progress	In progress
6.6	By 2030, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	No evidence	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	No evidence	In progress	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Adequate	In progress	In progress