

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

Presentation

by

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Introduction

- ❑ Nigeria is situated in the West African Region with a population of over 200 million people.
- ❑ 52% of the country's population lives in the Urban areas while 48% are rural dwellers.
- ❑ Nigeria is ranked 160 on the SDG worlds' index (2020 SDG report) while in 2022 , Nigeria is ranked 139.
- ❑ The SDGs are a collection of 17 interlinked global goals designed to be a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all.
- ❑ SDGs 6 is about ensuring availability and sustainability management of water and sanitation for all by 2030
- ❑ SDG 6, goes beyond drinking water, sanitation and hygiene to also address the quality and sustainability of water resources which are critical to the survival of people.



Introduction Cont's:

- ❑ WASH National Outcome Routine Mapping (WASHNORM) Survey monitors the progress on the SDG 6 targets.
- ❑ National Reference Water Quality Laboratories, carry out routine Monitoring of open water bodies.
- ❑ Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH) Account Report.
- ❑ National Report on SDG Indicator 6.5.2.
- ❑ The reports depicts that Nigeria is still abysmal towards the attainment of SDG6 and so urgent steps need to be taken in order to ameliorate the situation.

Overall Status of SDG 6 at the National Level

Target

6.1

Full title

Safe and affordable drinking water

Indicators

6.1.1

Full title

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services

Status

In adequate

significant

Potential impact

87% of the population do not have access to safely managed water supply
67% of the population have access to basic water supply

6.2

End open defecation and provide access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all.

6.2.1

Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services and hand-washing facility with soap and water

In adequate

In adequate

In adequate

23% of the population have access to safely managed sanitation services
44% of the population have access to basic sanitation services
17% of the population have access to hand washing facilities on premises including soap and water .

6.3

Improve water quality, wastewater treatment, and safe reuse

6.3.1

Proportion of domestic and industrial wastewater flows safely treated

No data

6.3.2

Proportion of bodies of water with good ambient water quality

In adequate

46.8% of open water bodies with good ambient water quality

6.4

Increase water-use efficiency and ensure sustainable withdrawals of freshwater supplies to address water scarcity

6.4.1

Change in water-use efficiency over time

6.4.2

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

No data

Conts:

Target	Full title	Indicators	Full title	Status	Potential impact
6.5	Implement IWRM	6.5.1	Degree of integrated water resources management	No data	
		6.5.2	Proportion of transboundary basin area with an operational arrangement for water cooperation	Adequate	1,049,817KM2s is the total surface area of transboundary basins and aquifers covered by operational arrangement within the count
6.6	Protect and restore water-related ecosystems	6.6.1	Change in the extent of water-related ecosystems over time	No data	
6.a	Expand water and sanitation support to developing countries	6.a.1	Amount of water and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government-coordinated spending plan	In adequate	0.3% which amounted to 13,018,000,000 of the Total WASH Expenditure (TW
6.b	Support local engagement in water	6.b.1	Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational		57% of Local Administrative Units

Government Efforts Towards Achievement of SDG6

- ❑ Declaration of State of Emergency in the WASH Sector by the Federal Government in 2018.
- ❑ The Nigerian Government plans to invest an estimated 1.60 trillion naira over the next five years to extend water supply access and improve sanitation services to 90 per cent of the population
- ❑ The launch of the National Action Plan(NAP) in 2018 which provided a framework for addressing water, sanitation and hygiene crisis in the country.
- ❑ The launch of National Programme such as the Expanded Partnership for Water ,Sanitation & Hygiene(PEWASH), Clean Nigeria: Use the toilet Campaign(CNC) and Sustainable Urban and Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene(SURWASH).
- ❑ Launch of National ODF Road Map

Cont's:

- ❓ Executive order 009 on ending Open Defecation.
- ❓ Development of National Roadmap on Water Quality Management.
- ❓ Revitalization and strengthening of various national coordinating bodies such as National Task Group on Sanitation(NTGS), National Core-Group on Water Quality(NCGWQ) and the National Technical Committee on WASH in Emergency which comprises of relevant Stakeholders, Donor Partners, Private Sector and Civil Society Organizations.
- ❓ Launch of the National WASH Emergency and Response Plan.



CHALLENGES

- ❑ Population increase.
- ❑ Covid 19 pandemic.
- ❑ Inadequate budgetary allocation and funding for water and sanitation infrastructure.
- ❑ Lack of coordination between the different tiers of Government
- ❑ Low political will at the sub-national level
- ❑ The reoccurring issues of flooding.
- ❑ Discontinuity in Governments.

National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement

❑ Ministries: Federal Ministry of Water Resources is the lead Ministry for the implementation of SDG 6 in Nigeria.

❑ Federal Ministry of Environment

❑ Federal Ministry of Health

❑ Federal Ministry of Women Affairs

❑ Federal Ministry of Works and Housing

❑ Federal Ministry of Education

❑ Federal Ministry of Information.

National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement

- ❑ Federal Ministry of Education
- ❑ Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
- ❑ Federal Ministry of Finance, Budget and National Planning
- ❑ National Bureau of Statistics
- ❑ National Primary Health Centres



Cont's:

- ❑ Other relevant Organizations
 - ❑ National Orientation Agency
 - ❑ National Hydrological Agency
 - ❑ River Basins Development Authorities
 - ❑ Academia's
 - ❑ NGOs
 - ❑ Civil Society Organization
 - ❑ Development Partners
 - ❑ Financial Institutions
 - ❑ Private Sector

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

☐ Most important targets and indicators

☐ 6.1 : 6.1.1

☐ 6.2: 6.2.1

☐ 6.3: 6.3.1 and 6.3.2

☐ 6.5: 6.5.1 and 6.5.2

☐ 6.b : 6.b.

☐ 6.4

☐ 6.6

☐ 6.a

Note: All the targets and indicators for SDG6 are very important, inter linked and play important roles in the attainment the SDG6.

Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

? Feedback or Comments on SDG-PSS Platform

- ? SDG-PSS is quite an interesting and efficient platform, use in generating report and evidence on the national progress on SDG 6. We believe that it can also be adapted at national and sub-national level to assess projects and programmes.
- ? Though as a country, we are yet to fully experience the impact of this tool but we believe it will be a very good guidance tool to indicate and address the gaps in the SDG 6 targets and indicators.
- ? Moreso, we believe that the three days training in Kenya will equally enhance our capacity on the use of the SDG-PSS tool to track our performance in achieving the SDG6 for reliable reporting and evidence based decisions.

Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- ❓ How SDG-PSS online course contributed to helping you navigate the tool's main features?
- ❓ SDG-PSS is easy to navigate as one needs to work through the components and elements in succession.

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

- Most relevant components:

- Capacity
- Finance
- Policy and Institutional Assessment
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Disaster Risk Reduction/Resilience
- Integrity

- Why?

- ❓ All the components are relevant because they are enablers and somehow inter linked towards the attainment of SDGs.

- Not/least relevant

- None



THANK YOU