

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

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MOZAMBIQUE – OVERVIEW



Variable	Mozambique
Total area	801,590 Km ²
Population	31.6 millions
Urban population	10.9 millions
Density	39.4 Inhab/Km ²
Gross Domestic Product	USD16.1 billions
GDP Per capita	USD500.4
Human Develop. Index	0.4

WATER AND SANITATION SECTOR CONTEXT

Variable	Globally	Mozambique
Access to safely managed drinking water services	74%	62%
People without safely managed drinking water services	2 billions	13 millions
Access to safely managed sanitation services	54%	38%
People without safely managed sanitation services	2.8 billions	21 millions
Investment need		6% GDP/Year

Source: SDG Report 2022



Don't leave anyone behind!

Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

- Overall status of SDG 6 achievement (Achievements, key water- and sanitation-related challenges). Potential impact (how many people may benefit) if SDG 6 targets and indicators are achieved in your country by 2030?

Indicator	Baseline - 2015	Role	Recent Progress 2022	Beneficiaries if SDG Targets are Achieved
Improved Water Service in Rural Areas	38.0%	100.0%	48.2%	24.8 Million
Improved Water Service in Urban Areas	85.0%	100.0%	87.9%	13.8 Million
Improved Sanitation Service in Rural Areas	18.0%	100.0%	21.4%	24.8 Million
Improved Sanitation Service in Urban Areas	57.8%	100.0%	68.3%	13.8 Million

Key Challenges:

- Recurrent extreme events forcing the shift of attention from investment in infrastructure to emergency reliefs.
- Limited financial resources from government and donors, for infrastructures development.

National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement

INSTITUTION	SECTOR	ROLE
National Directorate of Water Supply and Sanitation	Public Works., Housing and Water Resources	Policies and strategies
National Directorate of Water Resource Management		
Water Supply Asset Holder and Investment Fund		Water supply in large urban centers
Water Supply and Sanitation Infrastructures Administration		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water supply in small towns • Sanitation in large urban centers and in small towns
Water Supply and Sanitation Sector Regulator		Sector regulator
Public Health National Directorate	Health	WASH in health centers
National Directorate of Schools Equipment	Education	WASH in schools
Climate Change National Directorate	Agriculture and Environment	Environment and climate change related policies and strategies
Local Administration National Directorate	Public Administration	WASH at municipalities level
National Budgeting Directorate	Finance	Financing

SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

Most important target(s) and indicator(s) and why

Indicator	Target for 2030	Reason
Improved Water Service in Rural Areas	100.0%	Once the improved infrastructure and service are in place, likely people will use it for basic needs and for socio-economic development
Improved Water Service in Urban Areas	100.0%	
Improved Sanitation Service in Rural Areas	100.0%	Once the improved infrastructure and service are in place, likely hygiene will improve and defecation in open will reduce or cease.
Improved Sanitation Service in Urban Areas	100.0%	

SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

Most important target(s) and indicator(s) and why

Indicator	Target for 2030	Reason
Defecation in open	0.0%	Once the improved sanitation infrastructure and service are in place is likely to cease.
Handwashing	100.0%	Once improved water supply infrastructure and service are in place, this behavior is likely to improve

Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- Contribution of SDG-PSS online course in using SDG-PSS and navigating its main features? Was the course helpful in using SDG-PSS or not? What is needed to improve the course further?

Yes, the course was and still helpful and contribute for better understanding of the SDG-PSS components.

- Inclusion of formulas for numerical indicators;
- Consider version in Portuguese (available partially).

Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

The most relevant SDG-PSS for Mozambique are:

- Capacity Assessment;
- Finance Assessment; and
- Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)/Resilience Mainstreaming.

Capacity because our institutional framework comprises multiple institutions roles at different levels, meaning that multi-level capacity is required;

Finance because Mozambique has been straggling in mobilizing required financing to achieve SDG targets, currently there is a decline trend on resources allocated to the water sector; and

Disaster Risk Reduction Resilience, because Mozambique geographical location (Along the Indian ocean coast) has made it vulnerable to multiple extreme events such as cyclones, the country has nine international rivers running to its coast, making it vulnerable to floods almost on an annually basis.

SECTOR CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS TO UNIVERSAL ACCESS

- ❖ Capital investments are ineffective and misaligned:
- ❖ Centralized water operators are growing and improving, but they cannot meet the need and demand for potable water.
- ❖ There is a segment of decentralized small water service providers that fill the gaps but lack the scale, licenses to operate and access to finance to build a sustainable business.

SECTOR CHALLENGES AND INSIGHTS TO UNIVERSAL ACCESS (cont.)

- ❖ Further efforts should be mobilized to:
 - Promote investment, renovation, replacement, rehabilitation and asset maintenance in a systematic manner;
 - Attract investment and participation from the private, cooperative and social sectors in service delivery;
 - Ensure the improvement of the sector's institutional sustainability and autonomy, as well as the economic and financial sustainability of the service;
 - Pursue innovative ways of generating more financing to the sector.



Thank you!

Water & Sanitation for all!

