

# Using SDG 6 Policy Support System (SDG-PSS) in “ZIMBABWE

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MINISTRY OF LANDS, AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES, WATER AND RURAL  
DEVELOPMENT ZIMBABWE

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# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

**27% of the population in Zimbabwe uses a safely managed drinking water service (SDG Indicator 6.1.1, 2022)**

**32% of the population in Zimbabwe uses a safely managed sanitation service (SDG indicator 6.2.1a, 2022)**

**42% of the population in Zimbabwe has a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home (SDG indicator 6.2.1b, 2023 JMP)**

**55 % of domestic wastewater in Zimbabwe is safely treated (SDG indicator 6.3.1, 2022)**

**71.4% of monitored water bodies in Zimbabwe has good ambient water quality (SDG indicator 6.3.2., 2023)**

**\$4.37/m<sup>3</sup> is the value added from the use of water by people and the economy in Zimbabwe (SDG indicator 6.4.1, 2021)**

**46% of the renewable water resources in Zimbabwe is being withdrawn, after considering environmental flow requirements (SDG indicator 6.4.2, 2021)**



# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

**63% is the degree of implementation of integrated water resources management in Zimbabwe (SDG indicator 6.5.1, 2023)**

**90.4% of transboundary basin areas have an operational arrangement for water cooperation (SDG indicator 6.5.2, 2023)**

**12% of the water basins in Zimbabwe is experiencing rapid changes in the area covered by surface waters (SDG6 indicator 6.6.1, 2020)**

**US\$ 8 million is the amount of water and sanitation related official development assistance received by Zimbabwe in 2023 (SDG indicator 6.a.1)**

**3 is the number of sub-sectors (out of 6) with a high level of participation by communities in Zimbabwe (SDG indicator 6.b.1 , 2024)**



# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

## **Key Water and Sanitation related Challenges**

**Demand outstripping supply**

**Aged infrastructure (water supply and wastewater)**



# National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement

**Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development**

**Ministry of Local Government and Public Works**

**Ministry of Health and Child Care**

**Ministry of Energy and Power Development**

**Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion**

**Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities**

**Ministry of Public Service , Labor and Social Welfare**

**Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife**

**Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education**

**Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development**

**Ministry of Youths, Arts, Sports and Culture**

**Ministry of Information, Communication Technology**

**Zimbabwe National Water Authority**

**Environmental Management Agency**

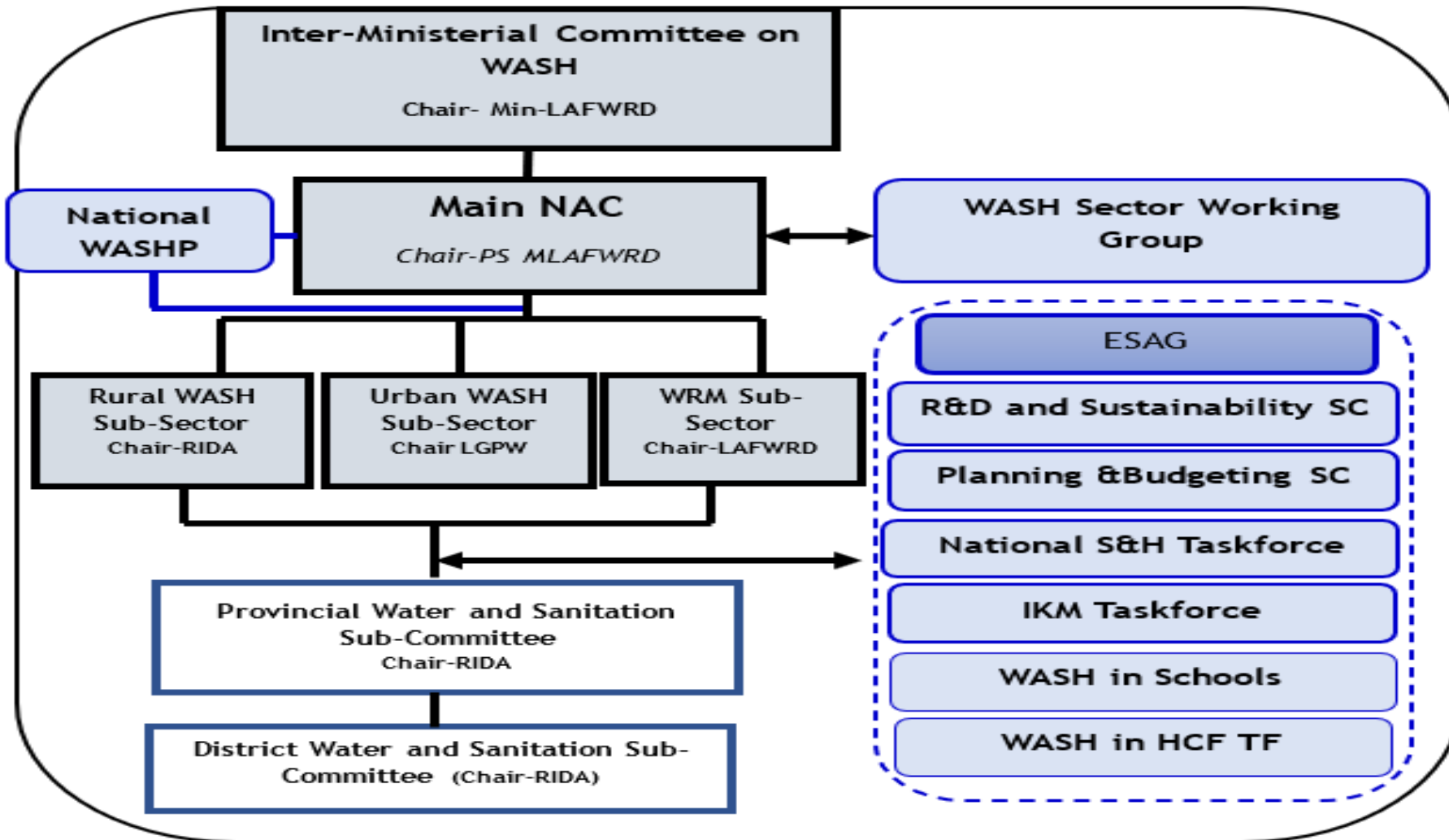
**Private Sector**

**Civil Society**

**NGOs**



# Key sub-sectors in the water and sanitation sector



# SDG 6 target(s) and indicator(s)

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

**All targets and indicators are critical as they contribute to achieving the aspirations of SDG6. Our main aim is to achieve universal access to water and sanitation service for the populace of Zimbabwe. The area that requires improvement is data collection.**

- Least important target(s) and indicator(s) and why

**N/A**



# Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

**This is our first time using this tool. The online course did contribute immensely to navigating through the tool's main features. Intend to work on the tool after the interaction in Dakar, Senegal with other Countries that have already applied this tool and have a functional system.**





# Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

## Capacity assessment

**This process will assist us in determining the current capacity and the gaps that require attention. The nation is undergoing a skills audit linked to job evaluation to try and determine the capacity that is available and the gaps that require urgent attention. Capacity assessment is also critical in determining policies and strategies that can be implemented by organizations in retaining and incentivizing key experts.**

## Finance assessment

**The achievement of SDG6 requires financial resources. Assessment of the available financial resources being channeled for the achievement of SDG6 is of paramount importance as it will guide proper allocation of the limited resource and avoid duplication of efforts.**



# Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

## Policy and Institutional Assessment

**Due to the changing environment of the water and sanitation sector there is need for regular reviews of the existing policies and institutional setups to determine if they are still saving the intended purpose. These policies should be dynamic to address the gaps that are being faced within the sector.**

## Gender mainstreaming

**Gender mainstreaming is critical in achieving SDG6 as it highlights the key roles played by both men and women in water and sanitation provision including water resources management at large. The Country has developed a Gender Policy and has constituted a Gender Machinery that has been cascaded to all sectors and sectors are mandated to implement gender-based budgeting. The Constitution of Zimbabwe recognizes the importance of Gender mainstreaming in all sectors. In the water sector we have gender persons and gender desks in all the organizations.**



# Relevance of SDG-PSS Components

## Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Resilience mainstreaming

In the wake of climate variability and climate change there is need to have a robust disaster risk reduction resilience framework which includes early warning systems. Currently Zimbabwe has just launched the multi-hazard national contingency plan 2024-2025 which encompasses all sectors including water and sanitation . Mainstreaming the Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) resilience in the water sector is key in achieving SDG6. There is a need to protect existing water infrastructure as it is key in achieving water security. Monitoring of these systems are important in reducing disasters.

## Integrity

Integrity and transparency play a critical role in achieving the SDG6. Stakeholder participation in the sector is witnessed at various levels even upto to the village level. As a nation the public has adopted integrity policy to try and minimize cooperation and enhance stakeholder participation in decision making and in key organizations, officials have taken integrity pledges, constituted integrity committees at management and board level and are also in the process of developing whistle blower policies. Stakeholder participation in the water and sanitation sector is witnessed through the National Action Committee on WASH and the VWS sector working group. Besides these the Stakeholders also participate through the catchment and catchment councils who have the mandate to monitor and protect the water resources



# Summary

**The SDG-PSS will contribute to the journey of achieving SDG6 in my Country. All the components are critical in achieving SDG6 . By doing the capacity , financial and policy and institutional assessment will help determine the gaps that are there and policies that can be implemented to cover these gaps.**

**Peer-to-peer review and engagements are critical in the use of the SDG-PSS within the country and across countries in Africa.**

**There is need to have a look at what other Countries outside Africa have done and achieved using the SDG-PSS .**

