

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

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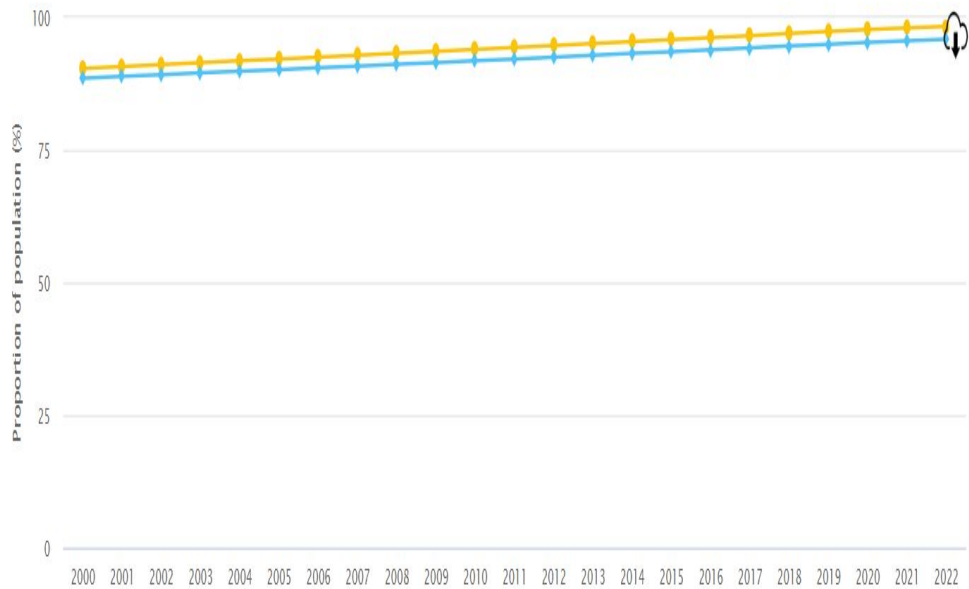
# Overall status of SDG 6 at the national level

- The following seeks to present the Status of SDG6 in Guyana

## SDG 6.1-Universal and equitable access

### Drinking water

6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services in Guyana, progress over time



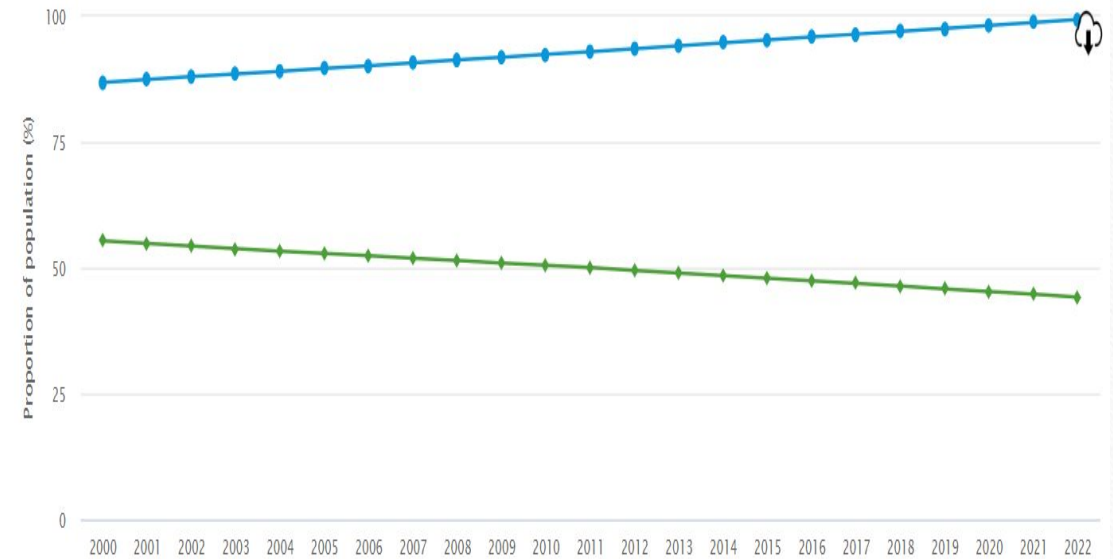
- Proportion of population using an improved drinking-water source > Total > National
- 6.1.1 Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services > At least basic service > National

Data provider: WHO, UNICEF

## SDG 6.2 - Access to adequate and equitable sanitation

### Sanitation and hygiene

6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services in Guyana, progress over time

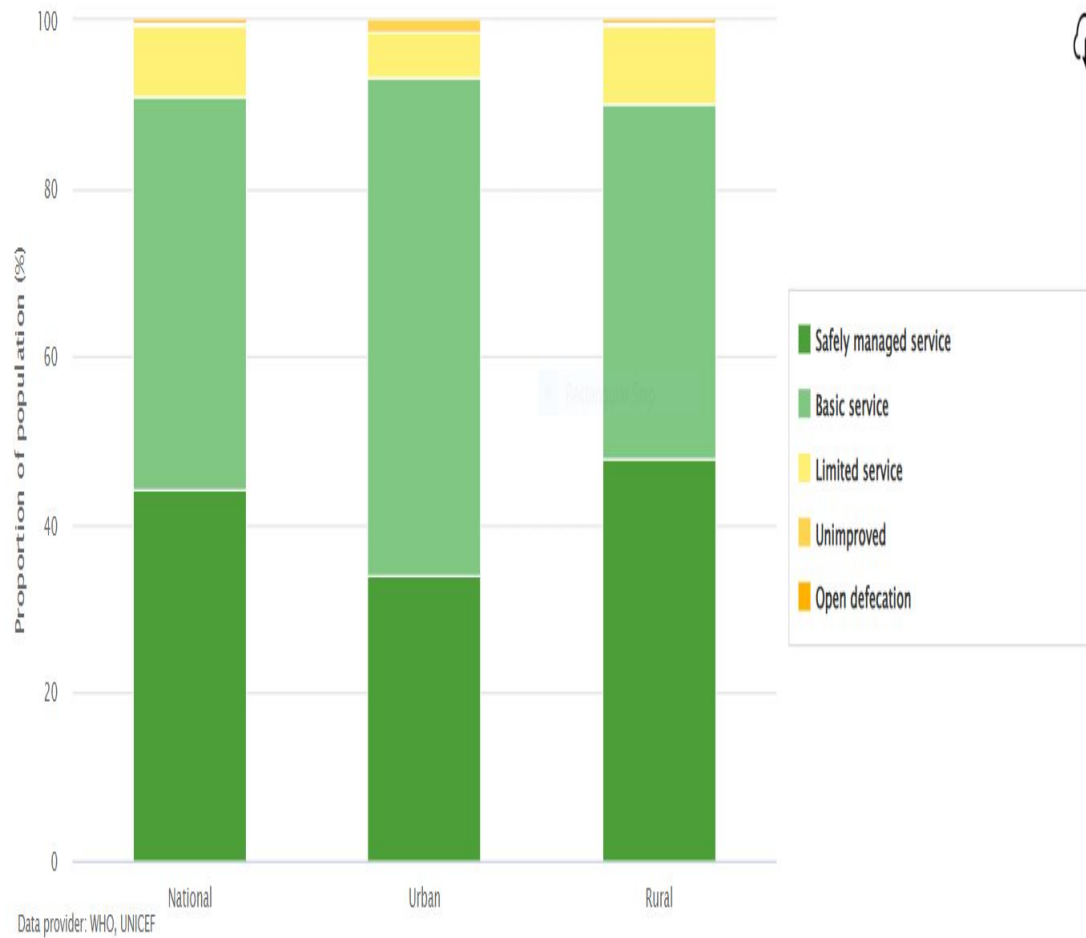


- Proportion of population using an improved sanitation facility > Total > National
- 6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services > Safely managed service > Overall > National

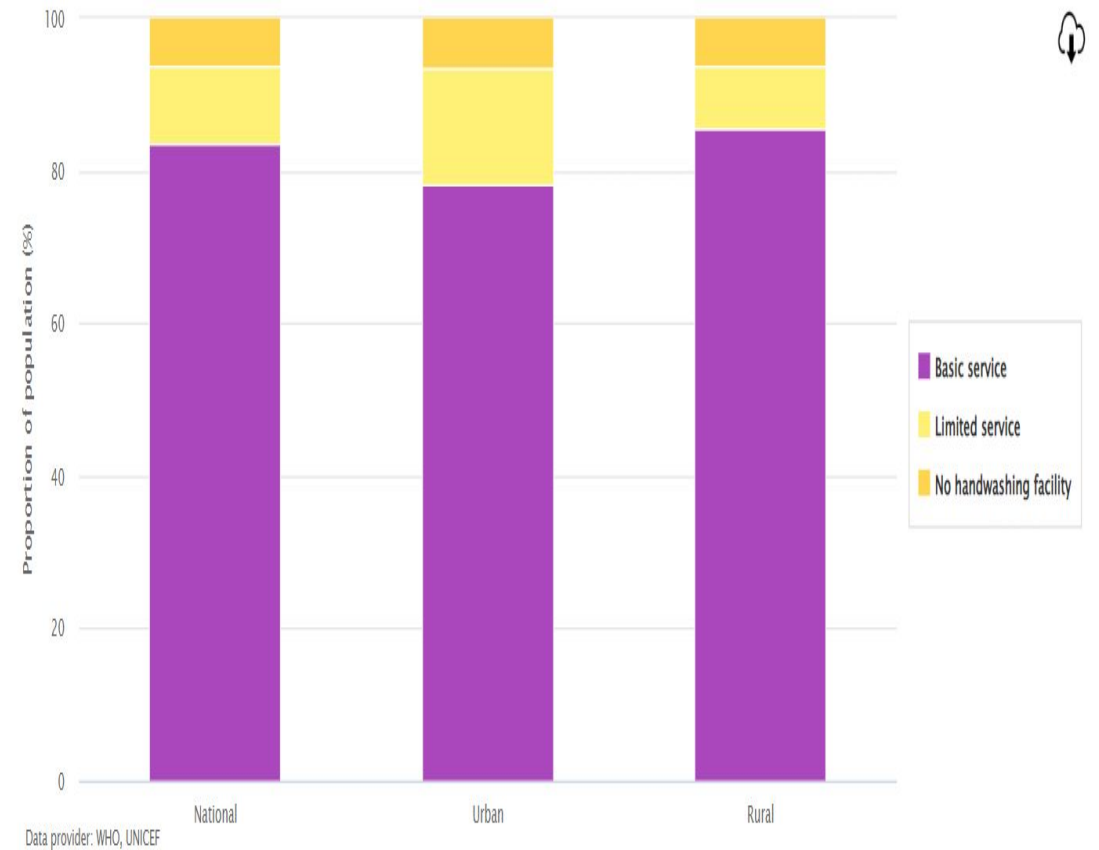
Data provider: WHO, UNICEF

# Continuation - SDG 6.2.1a and 6.2.1b

## 6.2.1a Proportion of population using safely managed sanitation services in Guyana, by service level and location (2022) ⓘ



## 6.2.1b Proportion of population with a handwashing facility with soap and water available at home in Guyana, by service level and location (2022) ⓘ





**GOAL 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL**

**Sustainable Development Goal Indicator List**

**Agency Name: Guyana Water Inc.**

SDG No.	Target No.	GWI Indicators (Strategic Plan 2021-2025)	Historical Data								Target	
			Actuals								2023	2024/25
			2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
6	6.1	Proportion of population with access to reliable supply of potable water	96.4%	96.7%	96.7%	96.8%	97%	97%	97%	97%	98%	100%
6		Proportion of hinterland population with access to reliable supply of potable water	N/A	N/A	N/A	31.4%	33.8%	46%	60%	75%	85%	100%
6		Proportion of iron tests carried in the distribution that confirm to WHO guidelines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	46%	47%	54%	49%	90%	95%
6		Proportion of total coli form tests carried in the distribution that confirm to WHO guidelines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	90%	90%	93%	93%	100%	100%
6		Proportion of coli tests carried out in the distribution that confirm to WHO guidelines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	98%	95%	93%	91%	100%	100%
		Proportion of turbidity, pH, apparent colour carried out in the distribution that confirm to WHO guidelines	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	86%	77%	77%	82%	95%	95%
		No. of water treatment plants	25	25	25	28	29	29	29	29	29	42
		No. of wells drilled	4	0	6	9	8	6	14	15	38	38
		<i>No. of coastal wells drilled</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>N/A</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>8</i>

# Challenges

- **Identified Challenges:**

- High-level of water losses in sections of the water distribution network.
- ✓ Both physical and commercial losses (61% of customers are unmetered – Fixed consumption 13m3 per month)
- ✓ NRW stands at 65.4%
- ✓ Aged metered – inaccurate readings
- **Aged transmission lines**
- ✓ 25% of transmission lines were recently replaced in one zone.

## High Energy Cost

- ✓ High cost of energy for the operation of the water utility company. Energy costs accounted for 29.6 percent of operational costs in 2022
- Geographical and financial challenges in the Hinterland and riverain villages
- Guyana has a large Hinterland region (214 villages–98,500 residents).

- **Solutions**

- Extensive metering program
- ✓ Increase from 52 – 62% between 2020 -2023
- ✓ Meter installation program across the country –including smart meters
- ✓ **Accelerate transmission main upgrades**
- ✓ Estimate US\$ 2.bn is required to complete upgrades
- Renewable energy options and resizing of electro-mechanical equipment.
- ✓ A significant percentage of the hinterland facilities are operating on alternative energy sources.
- ✓ Establishment of a specialist dedicated department
- ✓ Pursuit of Alternative/renewable energy solutions
- ✓ Collaboration with other ministries/agencies/local groups

# Challenges cont,

- Inadequate legislation governing solid waste disposal and waster pollution
- The Covid 19 Pandemic and its effect of collection, monitoring, etc.
- The lack of wastewater treatment plants affects our ability to meet our obligation to the Cartagena Convention and its LBS protocol

✓ Wastewater is still being discharges untreated

Eliminating conventional pit latrines and ending open defecation

✓ Open defecation puts water sources at risk.

✓ 14% still using conventional pit latrines

Influx of over 20,000 migrants has placed a strain on some hinterland communities and regional resources.

- On-going review of legislation and policies
- However, plans are in place to roll-out a septic tanks and ventilated improved pit latrines programme to ensure open defecation is eradicated and 100 percent of the population has access to improved sanitation facilities by 2030
- Plans are in train to construct a WWTP on the Georgetown Sewerage System and the extension of the network – Estimate cost US\$40m
- Continued collaboration with national and international agencies

# Potential Impact of achieving SDG 6 by 2030

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Improve quality of living especially with the hinterland regions (SDG 1, 2, 3, 4)

Improved public health (SDG 3)

Higher levels of education – increase percentage of matriculation (SDG 4)

Meeting international obligations

# National agencies involved in SDG 6 achievement



MINISTRY OF  
HOUSING AND WATER



Ministry of Local Government  
and Regional Development



Ministry of Agriculture of  
Guyana – Government Bod...





# Targets and indicators

- **Targets**

SDG 6.1 - By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all

- **National Indicators**
- Proportion of coastal population receiving 24hrs supply of water
- ~~Proportion of coastal population receiving at least 5m level of water pressure~~
- Proportion of iron tests carried out in the distribution that confirm to WHO guidelines
- Proportion of total coli form tests carried in the distribution that confirm to WHO guidelines
- Proportion of coli tests carried in the distribution that confirm to WHO guidelines
- Proportion of turbidity, pH, apparent colour carried out in the distribution that confirm to WHO guidelines

# Targets and Indicators

- **Target**

- **SDG 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

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- **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 substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally
- **SDG 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
- **No target is seen as less important**
- The is a greater emphasis on SDG 6.1, 6,2 and 6.4

- **Other Relevant Context**

□ Guyana has 218 hinterland communities

□ Population of 98,500 people – (population of Antigua and Bermuda) which post makes achieving SDG 6 challenging.

- **National Indicator**

- Proportion of population with access to improved sanitation facility
- Proportion of population with basic handwashing facilities on premises

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- Proportion of Hinterland Population with access to improved sanitation
- Proportion of domestic wastewater flows safely treated
- Percentage of industries granted permission for wastewater treatment facilities
- Percentage of industries wastewater discharges achieving national discharge standards
- Non-revenue water percentage at the national level
- Proportion of metered customers
- Annual freshwater extraction volume

# Reflections on SDG-PSS and its online course

- The online course provided new understand of available tools to measure and record SDG achievements, status and reporting
- It allows decision markers of easily identify areas of the SDG6 that are behind and require more attention and investments.
- Provided participants with new insights in areas such as:
  - ✓ Capacity building
  - ✓ Finance assessment
  - ✓ Policy and Institutional assessment
  - ✓ DRR/Resilience, etc.
- The course was found to be very useful
- A case study (example would be useful)

# Relevance of SDG-PSS Components



**Most relevant components of SDG-PSS in the national context**



While all the components of the SDG- PSS are relevant I find the following to be most relevant.



Reporting : Allows for better decision making



Status: Create a national platform for multiply government agencies to see the information and make informed decision. Also allows for setting national targets, etc.



Finance assessment: Provide opportunity to track financing mechanism and provide evidence to policy maker.



**Least relevant components of SDG-PSS in the national context?**



The DDR resilience Assessment – Not prone to natural disaster

# Summary Page of SDG-PSS

- The SDG-PSS is new to me and thus I am excited about its potential in the national context
- Having a national team working on SDG 6 information gathering and reporting is useful for us as a country and will reap rich benefits.
- The six critical components of the SDG-PSS in my opinion allows for easy viewing of the different components to determine levels of priorities, needs and gaps. This approach is critical from decision making.
- **The elements were found to be useful and easy to use:**
- **Resource** – allow for the user to only use authorized tools in the process
- **Questionnaire** – provide a list or repetitive questions and allows for collaboration among professional in the populating of the forms.
- **Reporting**- the graphical presentation allows for the use of the graphs in reports and presentations.
- **Summary View** – Presentation of the synthesised and analysed data to show progress made