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Water and the SDGs under review HLPF 2019



Water and Sanitation (SDG 6) and its Interlinkages with SDGs under review by HLPF 2019- Case Study of Ethiopia

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WATER AS CROSS-CUTTING FACTOR IN THE SDGS UNDER REVIEW – HLPF 2019 IN AFRICA

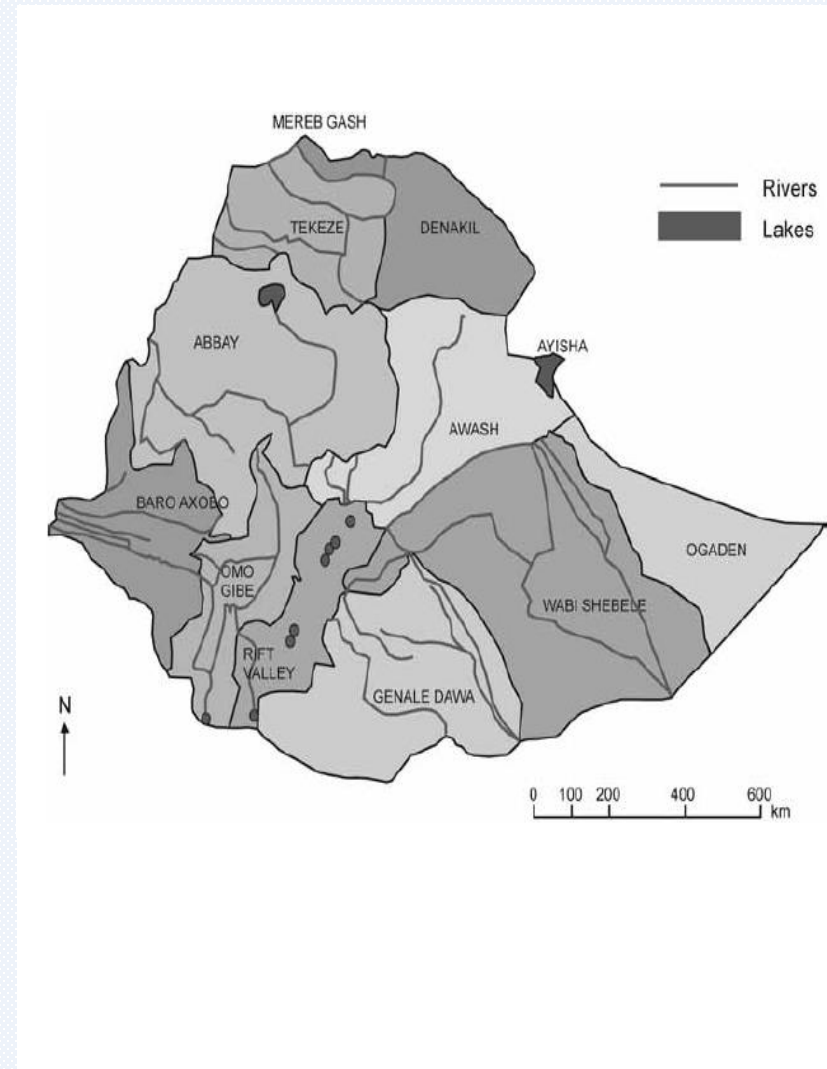
PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- 1. Implementation of SDG 6 in Ethiopia**
- 2. Progress on SDG 6 targets in Ethiopia**
- 3. The Linkages between SDG 6 and SDGs under Review by HLPF 2019.**
- 4. SDG-17-Means of implementation of SDG 6**
- 5. Recommendations**



Background

- Ethiopia is the second-most populous country of Africa after Nigeria.
- growth rate of 2.6% per annum, and an estimated population of 100 million in 2017,
- . Most of the population (84%) lives in rural areas.
- Ethiopia has 12 river basins. The total mean annual flow from all the 12 river basins is estimated to be 122 BMC.
- The majority of people are subsistence farmers who are highly vulnerable to a range of hazards including unreliable seasonal rainfall, floods, droughts and illnesses MoWR (Ministry of Water Resources).1998a.





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Implementation of SDG 6 in Ethiopia

- **The Government of Ethiopia recognizes that addressing access to drinking water, sanitation and hygiene is essential to achieving sustainable development.**
- **In that regard SDG 6 has been integrated in Ethiopia's 2nd Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), which is the first 5 year-phase (2015/16-2019/20) of the long-term national development plan (2015/16 to 2029/30).**





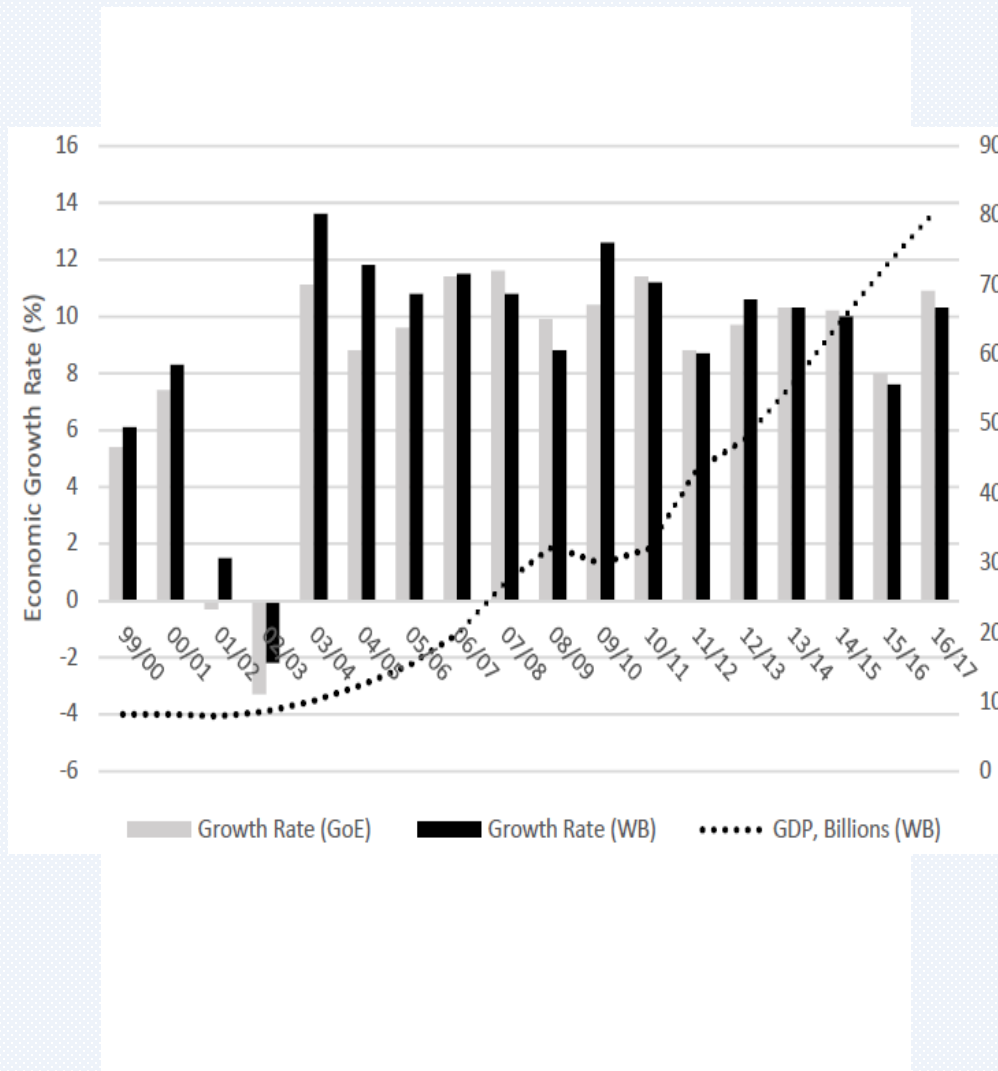
Water and Sanitation subsection of GTP II

GTP II the water supply and sanitation sub-section are clearly defined with specific achievable targets and aims to

- **Increase safe water supply upgrading the service level and improve urban wastewater management system “SDGs 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and SDG 4a”,**
- **Ensure good governance in rural water supply enhancing sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency, and climate change resilience of the service “SDGs 6.3, 6.6, 6a”,**
- **Ensure good governance in urban water supply enhancing sustainability, effectiveness, efficiency and climate change resilience of the service “SDGs 6.3, 6.4, 6.6, 6a” and,**
- **Build the sub-sectors’ overall capacity. However, the sanitation and hygiene components were not addressed by GTP II “SDGs 6.b”.**

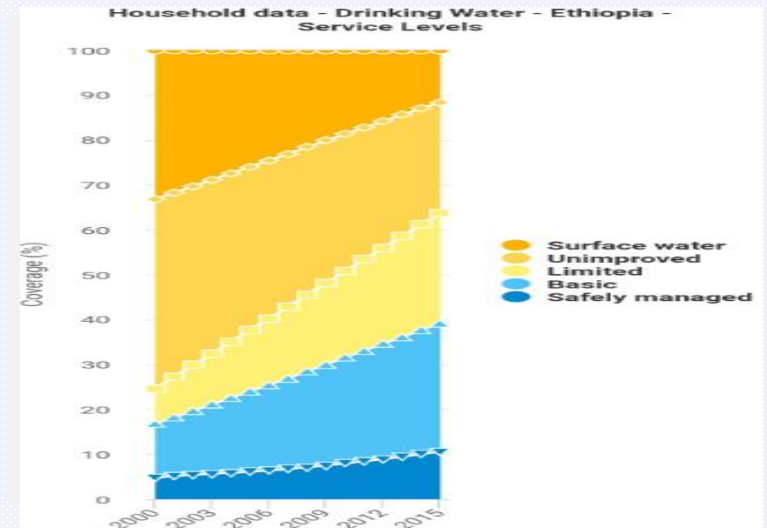
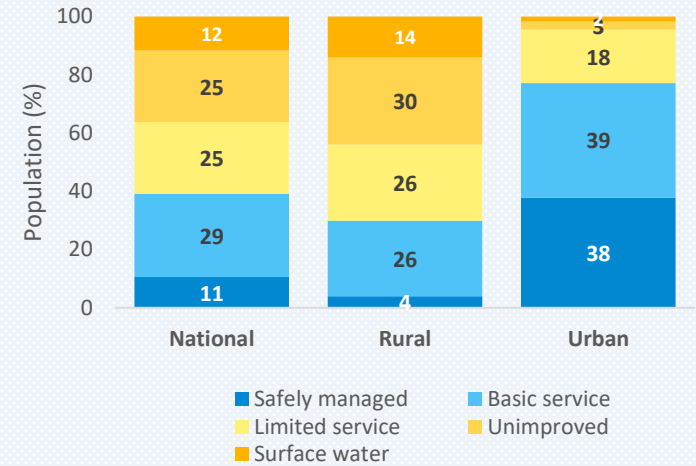
Progress on SDG 6 In Ethiopia

Ethiopia has been registering robust economic growth that has resulted in a significant rise in real per capita GDP. The Ethiopian Government's latest economic growth and poverty-reduction strategy, the Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP II), aims to sustain the economic growth acceleration and to make the economic growth even more inclusive and equitable



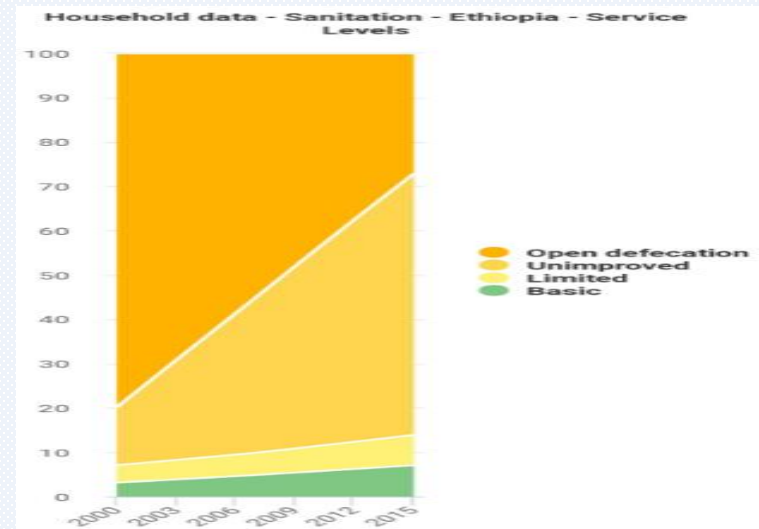
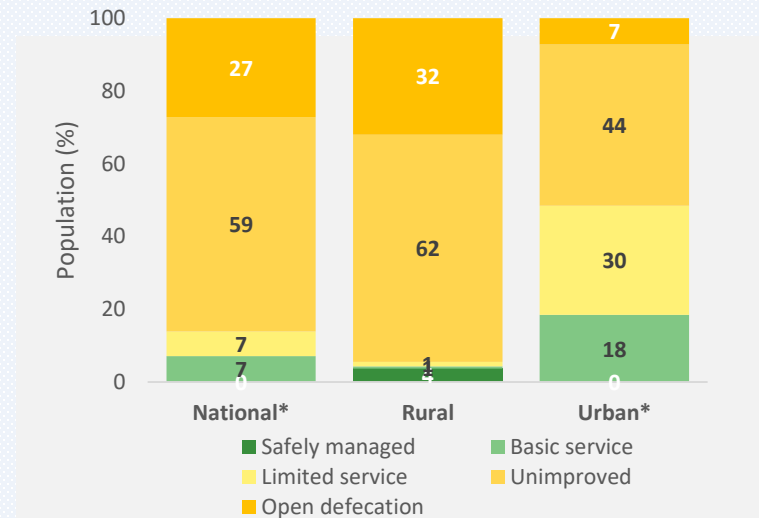
SDG 6.1- Access to safe and affordable drinking water

As indicated in the figure below 10.5% of Ethiopian households (4% rural and 38% urban) were using safely managed drinking water

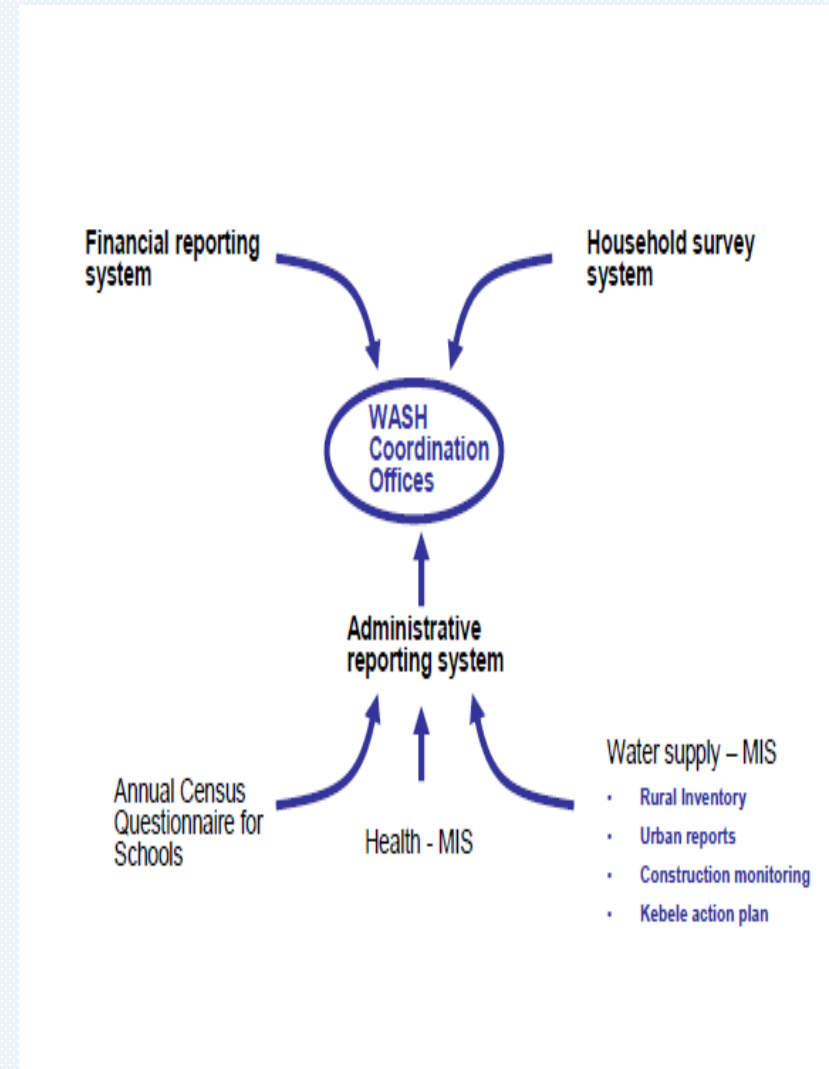


SDG 6.2- Access to adequate sanitation and hygiene

- number of people practicing open defecation from 82% in 2000 to 27% in 2015,
- In 2015, only 7% of the population (0.63% rural, 18% urban) used basic sanitation services
- 6.84% of the population (1.26% rural, 30.0% urban) used limited sanitation facilities
- 59% of the population (62.4% rural, 44% urban) used unimproved sanitation facilities



- **WASH Financial & Physical Reports:** These reports are submitted quarterly at every level and contain categories of information that are required by WaSH M&E managers
- **Education and Health Information Systems:** Specific WaSH information questions are embedded in surveys and inventories administered by the education and health sector offices
- **Water Supply Management Information System and National WaSH Inventory:**
- **The Household Survey System:** These reports are generated by the Central Statistical Agency.





- **Target-specific WASH-Related SDGS linkages must be established and institutionalized across all SDGs implementing sectors at different levels. There is a need for joint planning, investment, implementation and monitoring and evaluation among the various initiatives and actors.**
- **Ethiopia needs to move towards reducing inequities between urban and rural, among regions and socioeconomic status by implementing targeted interventions which should again be comprehensive, multi-sectoral and targeted.**
- **Thus, targeted models of service delivery increased financing and enhanced socioeconomic status in marginalized populations lagging is required. These all require more integrated interventions, resources and commitment and better ways of implementing the interventions.**



- **It is essential to increase access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene services in schools including menstrual hygiene management to ensure active participation and school performance of girls.**
- **There is a need to provide the availability of data, Increased uptake and use of data across all SDGs to inform decision-making and ensure accountability will be crucial for achieving the integration of SDG 6. Incorporating SDG6 indicators integrated into the other SDGs is critical.**
- **There is a need to establish or strengthen the internal technical guidance for the integration of SDG 6 across the other SDGs.**