

Challenges, barriers and opportunities to reach SDG6 in the Partner Countries of Belgian development cooperation

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Overview based on the survey to the Belgian embassies

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Water Nexus is a policy support research project financed by the Belgian Directorate General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid (DGD) and conducted by a consortium of Belgian universities.

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Synthesis

A questionnaire tailored to the Belgian embassies in the 14 partner countries for Belgian bilateral cooperation was conducted in spring 2019. **Responses have been received from 10 embassies:** Tanzania, Rwanda, Mozambique, Benin, Palestine, Guinee, Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Morocco and Burundi. The aim of this survey was to document the current challenges in the Belgian partner countries, emphasize needs and define how and where the Belgian actions can best contribute to reaching water security and sustainability, and SDG6. An overall summary to each of the questions is provided below.

1. Which ministries and national institutions have responsibilities related with water and SDG6?

In each of the 10 countries for which responses have been provided, in average 5 ministries and national institutions have responsibilities related to water and SDG6.

2. What are the national policies, plans and budget for issues related with water and SDG6?

Water and sanitation plans have been reported for 8 countries, whereas water sector budget are also provided for 4 countries (Palestine, Burkina Faso, Morocco and Burundi). In DRC a water sector plan does not seem to exist. Information from Guinee has not been provided.

3. To what extent are those plans actually implemented to ensure the achievement of SDG6?

While most countries have a water and sanitation plan, implementing the plan is not straightforward. Progress has been reported by the embassies in Tanzania, Rwanda Palestine and Burkina Faso. For the other 6 countries, lack of human and financial resources are reported.

4. What are the main funding sources and donors for programs related with water and SDG6?

5. Who are the main national and international actors implementing issues related with water and SDG6?

The embassies name 5-10 donors per country: country donors and international organisations. The actual distribution between partner countries differs. However, the big donors are represented in our partner countries, including Germany, the Netherlands, France, Japan, South-Korea, the UK and the US. International donors include the World Bank, African Development Bank, the EU and the UN.

6. How would you characterise the role played by Belgium in support for water sector and SDG6 in the past and nowadays?

The number of water projects in the Belgian partner countries is heterogeneous. In Burkina Faso, Burundi and Guinee Conakry, several water projects are ongoing. In Benin and Rwanda water is not a priority for ENABEL. Projects cover themes as infrastructure development for drinking water and sanitation, water for productive use, empowerment of local communities

and training and governance. From the responses, an overall approach within and between countries on water could not be found. More recently, other topics have been added, such as projects targeting waste water treatment and climate-smart development, connecting renewable energy to drinking water production. Most projects are in rural environment. Yet, recently, more urban water projects also have been launched. The added value of the Belgian development aid compared to other ongoing projects is insufficiently described in the information received from the Embassies.

7. Is there a coordination mechanism between bilateral/multilateral donors and the government?

In 8 out of 10 countries, a coordination mechanism exists between the donors and the government. Mostly, a water sector working group is operational. In DRC, the water sector group hasn't convened for years, whereas such a group does not exist in Guinea.

8. How are the donor funds channeled to sectors serving SDG6?

Some countries (Mozambique, Palestine, Morocco) refer to a coordinated approach (see question 7) to channel the international funds to the water and sanitation sector. The Tanzanian embassy mentions that many donors, including Belgium, have decided to switch from basket funding to earmarked funding, whereas in Morocco blended finance is considered as an innovative approach. The response of the embassy in Burkina Faso, DR Congo and Burundi refer to the different financial streams (international, national, NGO).

9. What are the biggest problems, challenges and opportunities related with the achievement of SDG6 in the country of interest?

In most countries, substantial efforts are done to improve access to drinking water and sanitation, and on irrigation. Some projects addressed integrated water resources management and land degradation. The progress however is insufficient to keep up with the increasing challenges. Increasing water demands, in particular in dry seasons, in combination with increasing water scarcity, inefficient water use, increasing land degradation and erosion, and groundwater contamination are critical for water management and further enlarge the already substantial water challenges. Named challenges and opportunities refer mostly to better governance; capacity building of government staff, more transparent cooperation with stakeholders and better cooperation with the private sector. Other opportunities refer to the maintenance of existing infrastructure, integrating WASH and health care, improving the collection of user fees and to the development of alternative water sources such as from desalination and the re-use of treated waste water.

10. Does the country have a monitoring system to measure progress towards SDG6?

Most countries have a monitoring system for SDG6, composed of indicators. The main purpose is reporting on the SDGs or on the progress of national action plans. Data quality and availability is often low. It can be unclear what exactly is measured. Rwanda is an exception and invests highly in statistical data

11. Do you think the country will achieve the national targets set for SDG6 in 2030? If not what are the main barriers? What could make a difference?

In most countries, it will be difficult to achieve the SDG6 targets, due to the long and persistent list of barriers. In Tanzania, Morocco and Rwanda, it is more likely that the distance to the SDG6 targets reduces

12. Do you know of data archives or current monitoring programs on water resources status and dynamics? If so, please specify the institutions in charge of these data.

In most countries, data is lacking and of low quality. Rwanda can be considered as a good practice. Palestine and Mozambique also have databases on their water resources. In Morocco, an ICT platform on water is being developed

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Introduction

A questionnaire tailored to the Belgian embassies in the 14 partner countries for Belgian bilateral cooperation was conducted in spring 2019. Responses have been received from the 10 embassies: Tanzania, Rwanda, Mozambique, Benin, Palestine, Guinea, Burkina Faso, DR Congo, Morocco and Burundi. The aim was to document the current challenges in the Belgian partner countries, emphasize needs and define how and where the Belgian actions can best contribute to reaching water security and sustainability, and SDG6. This document synthesises the responses received.

The responses are summarized in the section below.

1. Which ministries and national institutions have responsibilities related with water and SDG6?

Country	What
Tanzania	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ministry of Water has the main responsibility. Implementing agencies are DAWASA (Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority) and the Water Institute. * Coordinating ministries are the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children; the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology; the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) * Also involved are: Local Government Authorities (LGAs); Basin Water Offices (BWOs); * Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (UWSSAs); District town and townships Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (DUWSSAs) * Regional Secretariats (RS)
Rwanda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ministry of infrastructure * Ministry of environment - Ministry of health - Ministry of lands and forestry * WASAC - Water and sanitation corporation * Districts (given the high level of decentralisation of government resources), supported through LODA * (Local Administrative Entities Development Agency)
Mozambique	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ministry of Public Works, Habitation and Water Resources Management - MOPHRH * Direccao Nacional de Abastecimento de Agua e Saneamento - DNAAS * Direccao Nacional de Gestao de Recursos Hidricos - DNGRH * FIPAG- Fundo de Investimento e Patrimoniado Abastecimento de Agua * CRA- Conselho regulatorio do Abastecimento de Agua
Benin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ministère du Plan et Développement * Ministère de l'Eau et des Mines * Société Nationale des Eaux du Bénin (Soneb) * Ministère de la Santé * Agence Nationale d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable en Milieu Rural
Palestine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Agence Nationale d'Approvisionnement en Eau Potable en Milieu Rural * In addition to NGOs working in the water & environment sectors * At the policy level the sector is "supervised" by the Prime Minsiter's Office * Universities namely Birzeit University
Guinee	No information
Burkina Faso	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ministère de l'eau et de l'Assainissement * ONEA: Office National de l'Eau et de l'Assainissement * Ministère de l'Environnement, de l'Economie Verte et du Changement Climatique

	<p>* Ministère d'Infrastructure</p> <p>* Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Aménagements Hydrauliques</p>
DR Congo	<p>* Le Ministère de l'Energie, supervise la Regideso</p> <p>* Ministère Développement rural, supervise le Service National d'Hydraulique Rurale (SNHR) en charge du développement des services ruraux et périurbains d'approvisionnement en eau potable.</p> <p>* Le Ministère du Plan. C'est lui qui a charge de coordonner les activités qui ont lieu dans le domaine de l'eau via le Comité National de l'Action de l'Eau, de l'Hygiène et de l'Assainissement (CNAEHA). Mais la loi sur l'eau rend caduque son rôle et un ministère de l'eau est sensé de mettre en place...cela n'est pas effectué</p> <p>* Le Ministère de l'Environnement, de la Conservation de la Nature et du Tourisme (MECNT), le MECNT a une responsabilité exécutive de prestation des services urbains d'assainissement.</p> <p>* Le Ministère de la Santé. Via les Centres de Santé, ce Ministère intervient pour développer les sources d'eau améliorées dans les villages éloignés.</p> <p>* Le Ministère des transports. Il intervient pour tout ce qui concerne la collecte de données hydrologiques.</p> <p>* Le Ministère de l'Agriculture. Il est responsable pour la gestion de la pêche et des plans d'irrigation à petite échelle.</p>
Morocco	<p>Le Secrétariat d'Etat chargé de l'eau a été supprimé en août 2018. C'est désormais le Ministère de l'Equipement, du Transport, de la Logistique et de l'Eau qui est compétent pour le secteur.</p> <p>Se reporter à http://www.equipement.gov.ma/Pages/accueil.aspx</p> <p>Les autres parties prenantes sont :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Le Ministère de l'Intérieur, au travers de la Direction générale des collectivités locales – DGCL et en son sein la Direction de l'eau et de l'assainissement ; • Le Ministère de l'Agriculture, de la Pêche Maritime, du Développement Rural et des Eaux et Forêts et en son sein la Direction de l'irrigation et de l'aménagement de l'espace agricole ; • Le Secrétariat d'Etat, auprès du ministère de l'Energie, chargé du développement durable ; • L'Office National de l'Electricité et de l'Eau potable – ONEE ; • Les acteurs locaux / commissions locales dans le cadre de la politique de régionalisation avancée, au niveau des préfectures et provinces. <p>Au niveau consultatif et en charge de la formulation de recommandations, il faut également mentionner : le Conseil supérieur de l'eau et du climat –</p>

	<p>CSEC ; le Conseil national de l'environnement – CNE ; la Commission interministérielle de l'eau – CIE et le Conseil supérieur de l'aménagement du territoire – CSAT.</p>
Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministère de l'hydraulique, de l'énergie et des mines : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Agence Burundaise de l'Hydraulique et de l'Assainissement en milieu ru-ral (AHAMR) o REGIDESO o Régies communales o Direction Générale de l'Eau Potable et de l'Assainissement de Base (DGEPA) • Ministère de la Santé Publique : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Direction pour la Promotion de la Santé Hygiène Assainissement) • Ministère de l'environnement, de l'agriculture et de l'élevage : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Office burundais de la protection de l'environnement (OBPE)
Summary	<p>The provided responses shows that in the countries in average 5 institutes have responsibilities in water and SDG6.</p>

2. What are the national policies, plans and budget for issues related with water and SDG6?

Country	What
Tanzania	<p>The Ministry of Water (MOW) is implementing a Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP) in a phased approach from 2006–2025, with phase 1 ended in 2016, having been extended from 2014.</p> <p>The total budget available to the government has increased, but the total budget allocated to the water sector has fallen by over a quarter (26%) since fiscal year 2016/2017, by Tsh 242 billion, to Tsh 687 billion in fiscal year 2018/2019.</p>
Rwanda	National Strategy for Transformation (7 year period), builds on sectoral policies of each Ministry, amongst others the water and sanitation sector strategic plan
Mozambique	<p>Water PRONASAR - Programa Nacional de Abastecimento de Agua e Saneamento 2019-2030 just approved in June 2019 - regarding the water supply and sanitation in rural areas</p> <p>PRAVIDA - National program of water supply</p> <p>Water Policy - approved in 2016</p> <p>Quality Regulation for water for human consumption (drinking water)</p> <p>PQG- Plano Quinquenal do Governo (5 years Government Plans)</p>
Benin	<p>specific "projet phare" in the framework of the Programme d'Actions Gouvernementale (reform programme of the GoBj); see also http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/wp-content/uploads/download-manager-files/2017%20Benin%20Overview_Fr_final.pdf</p>
Palestine	<p>The National Water and Wastewater Policy and Strategy for Palestine (2012-2032) in addition to the Water sector Strategy 2017-2022. The strategic objectives are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Integrated management and sustainable development of the water resources (quantitatively and qualitatively) * Improving the quality and authenticity of water supply services as well as ensuring fair water distribution * Improving wastewater services and structures (collection, treatment, and reuse) * Development of Water Sector institutions to reinforce good governance foundations within an integrated legal and institutional framework; * Ensuring the financial sustainability of water utilities and water service providers. <p>The National Water and Wastewater Policy and Strategy for 2012-2032 had estimated the water sector needs to US\$ 7 billion from which US\$ 250 million are allocated until year 2022.</p>
Guinee	No information

Burkina Faso	<p>* PNDES (Plan National de Développement Economique et Social) - Objectif stratégique 2.5: améliorer le cadre de vie, l'accès à l'eau, à l'assainissement et aux services énergiques de qualité - EA 2.5.1: l'accès de tous à un cadre de vie décent, à l'eau et à l'assainissement de qualité est garanti.</p> <p>* PNDES: Objectif Stratégique 3.5: Inverser la tendance de la dégradation de l'environnement et assurer durablement la gestion des ressources naturelles et environnementales.</p> <p>* Politique Nationale de l'eau (2016-2030)</p> <p>* Politique sectorielle Environnement, Eau et Assainissement</p> <p>Le coût total du programme Gouvernance du secteur Eau et Assainissement est estimé à 60, 192 milliards de FCFA.</p>
DR Congo	<p>La Loi relative à l'Eau 31/dec 2015, la Politique Nationale d'Assainissement et la Politique Nationale du Service Public de l'Eau sont les trois piliers de la réforme du secteur de l'Eau.</p> <p>La validation de la PNSPE le 8 juin 2016 par tous les intervenants du secteur (Gouvernement, PTF, Société civile, ETD, ...) mais pas au-delà</p> <p>Loi relative sur l'eau n'a toujours aucun décret d'applications.</p> <p>Budgets nationaux quasi nuls, jamais mis en avant...</p>
Morocco	<p>Les aspects réglementaires, légaux et institutionnels pour le secteur sont abordés dans deux principaux documents qui datent de 2010, à savoir la Stratégie de développement du secteur de l'eau et le Plan national de l'eau. Lesquels sont complétés par d'autres stratégies et plans ayant une forte dimension hydrique, notamment le Plan d'action national en santé et environnement ; le Programme national de prévention de la pollution industrielle ; le Plan Maroc vert ; le Plan national d'assainissement ; le Plan national de réutilisation des eaux usées ou encore le programme national des déchets ménagers.</p> <p>La loi de base de pour le secteur est la Loi 36-15 adoptée en 2015 et qui consacre la notion de gestion intégrée des ressources en eau. Elle renforce les agences de bassin et la participation des usagers, des collectivités locales et du secteur privé dans la gestion des ressources en eau, notamment au travers des relations contractuelles.</p> <p>D'un point de vue budgétaire, sont programmés (Stratégie nationale de l'eau et programmes parallèles), pour la période 2009-2030, MAD 150 milliards répartis de la manière suivante :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gestion de la demande en eau et valorisation de l'eau - MAD 33 milliards • Gestion et développement de l'offre – MAD 65 milliards • Préservation et protection des ressources – MAD 43 milliards • Réduction de la vulnérabilité aux risques naturels – MAD 4 milliards • Modernisation des systèmes d'information – MAD 5 milliards

	<p>A noter que les données mises à disposition par le Département de l'eau sont incomplètes et insuffisantes pour dresser un état des lieux complet des investissements publics dans le secteur.</p>
Burundi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stratégie Nationale de l'eau 2011-2020 • Code de l'eau • Guide des indicateurs de performance pour le suivi des résultats liés à l'eau po-table et à l'assainissement de base • Politique Nationale d'Assainissement et stratégie opérationnelle horizon 2025 (2013) / Stratégie nationale pour l'ATPC • Programme national de développement 2017-2028 • Vision Burundi 2025 • Rapport de priorisation des ODD 2016-2030 • Stratégie nationale pro-pauvre (2014) <p>La priorité de ces stratégies est l'élimination de la défécation à l'air libre d'ici à 2025 et l'accès universel à un approvisionnement en eau de base (100%) d'ici à 2030, ainsi qu'un assainissement de base de 90% en milieu urbain et 80% en milieu rural.</p>
Summary	<p>Water and sanitation plans have been reported for 8 countries, whereas water sector budget are also provided for 4 countries (Palestine, Burkina Faso, Morocco and Burundi). In DRC a water sector plan does not seem to exist.</p>

3. To what extent are those plans actually implemented to ensure the achievement of SDG6?

Country	What
Tanzania	Improvements mainly for wealthiest quintiles. Access to water is reduced for some poorer people. Limited WASH and health care facilities
Rwanda	Progress of annual work plans is reported 6-monthly and discussed in sector working groups
Mozambique	Qualified staff and financial resources are limited to implement approved plans and programmes
Benin	Plans being developed, actors being involved; international NGO's feel excluded from the process
Palestine	Targets are set for 2022. Progress is measured for water resources, Water supply, wastewater, institutional arrangements, and financial arrangements.
Guinee	Insufficient information
Burkina Faso	21 project are being implemented covering the 5 programmes, each covering an aspect of water management. The constitutionalisation of water as a human right in 2015 was a major progress and guides all projects.
DR Congo	The roadmap on water and sanitation is not implemented, because of lack of leadership
Morocco	Institutional and legal framework on water are well developed; Responsibilities for implementation are not clearly defined and partly overlap; River basin organisations do not have sufficient capacity (staff, technical, financial) to implement the water strategy.
Burundi	Insufficient information
Summary	While most countries have a water and sanitation plan, implementing the plan is not straightforward. Progress has been reported by the embassies in Tanzania, Rwanda Palestine and Burkina Faso. For the other 6 countries, lack of human and financial resources are reported.

4. What are the main funding sources and donors for programs related with water and SDG6?

5. Who are the main national and international actors implementing issues related with water and SDG6?

The answers to questions 4 and 5 overlapped substantially and have been summarized together.

Tanzania	National government + Belgium, France (AFD), Germany, Japan, Korea, UK (DFID), UN, USA, World Bank, AfDB.
Rwanda	African Development Bank, Worldbank, Netherlands (although closing down the bilateral aid by 2022)
Mozambique	Government Budget Dutch Cooperation Belgian Cooperation BAD-African Development Bank Korean Cooperation Japanese Cooperation DFID World Bank - EU - UN - (UNICEF-UNCDF)
Benin	domestic resources, donors (Netherlands, Japan, WorldBank, ngo's, ...) private sector (PPPs)
Palestine	The World Bank The French Development Agency - AFD Germany The Netherlands
Guinee	No information
Burkina Faso	EU, AFD, JICA, Suède, Canada, Danemark, Banque Africaine de Développement, Banque Mondiale, Coopération Suisse, GIZ, Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement
DR Congo	La Banque Mondiale, et la banque Africaine de développement, UNICEF En bilatéral, la GIZ (avec Kfw), DFID, AFD, Royaume de Belgique, USAID, UE, Coopé japonaise
Morocco	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Banque africaine de développement - € 723 millions • KfW- € 616 millions • Agence française de développement - € 422 millions • JICA - € 391 millions • Banque mondiale - € 357 millions
Burundi	Union Européenne, Coopération Allemande, Coopération Belge, système des Nations Unies (UNICEF, IOM), Banque mondiale, etc.
Summary	The embassies name 5-10 donors per country: country donors and international organisations. The actual distribution between partner countries differs. However, the big donors are represented in our partner

	countries, including Germany, the Netherlands, France, Japan, South-Korea, the UK and the US. International donors include the World Bank, African Development Bank, the EU and the UN.
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6. How would you characterise the role played by Belgium in support for water sector and SDG6 in the past and nowadays?

Country	What
Tanzania	Water supply and sanitation, sustainable agriculture and natural resource management
Rwanda	Belgium has left the water sector about 10 years ago
Mozambique	Water innovation & technology (solar powered pumps, desalination technology)
Benin	The water sector is not a priority sector for Belgian cooperation in Bénin.
Palestine	Support in training and development of a water strategy; Rural drinking water supply
Guinee	Recent cooperation - drinking water + training on water management and maintenance
Burkina Faso	Drinking water, sanitation and ecosystem restoration
DR Congo	Drinking water and sanitation
Morocco	Drinking water, sanitation and agriculture (irrigation)
Burundi	Several projects on WASH
Summary	The degree of projects between Belgian partner countries is variable. In Burkina Faso, Burundi and Guinee Conakry, several water projects are ongoing. In Benin and Rwanda e.g. water is not a priority for ENABEL. It is unclear whether an overall approach within and between countries on water exists. Projects cover themes as infrastructure development for drinking water and sanitation, water for productive use, empowerment of local communities and training and governance. More recently, other topics have been added, such as projects targeting waste water treatment and climate-smart development, connecting renewable energy to drinking water production. Most projects are in rural environment. Yet, recently, more urban water projects also have been launched. The importance and added value of the Belgian development aid compared to other ongoing projects is insufficiently described in the information received from the Embassies.

7. Is there a coordination mechanism between bilateral/multilateral donors and the government?

Country	What
Tanzania	The donor Group Water coordinates amongst donors . The Joint Water Sector Review reviews plans and programmes annually
Rwanda	In the Water and Sanitation Sector working group (WATSAN) governments discuss with donors on the programmes and budgets. CSO and private sector is invited.
Mozambique	In Annual Joint Review meetings, donors and government discuss the implementation of programmes
Benin	A water sector group represents the donors
Palestine	The Water Sector Working group is a forum for information-sharing and coordination between donors and the government
Guinee	Not existing
Burkina Faso	A water sector group brings together donors, technical partners and the government. A similar group at national level coordinates annual water plans and implementation. Ministries related to water, the civil society and the private sector are members.
DR Congo	The sectoral working group water hasn't convened for years
Morocco	A working group on water brings technical partners, donors and the government together. An interactive database on interventions and associated donors is about to be released
Burundi	WASH sector working group with the government (3 ministeries) and a multi-actor working group focusing on technical aspects of WASH
Summary	In 8 out of 10 countries, a coordination mechanism exists between the donors and the government. Mostly, a water sector working group is operational. In DRC, the water sector group hasn't convened for years, whereas such a group does not exist in Guinee.

8. How are the donor funds channeled to sectors serving SDG6?

Country	What
Tanzania	The total budget available to the government has increased since 16/17, but the total budget allocated to the water sector has fallen by over a quarter (26%), by Tsh 242 billion, to Tsh 687 billion in 18/19. Many donors, including Belgium, have decided to switch from basket funding to earmarked funding.
Rwanda	AfDB - budget support, other donors in infrastructure use projects
Mozambique	Through PRONASAR common Fund, directly managed by the individual donor/project or through budget support and bilateral loans/credits
Benin	No information
Palestine	Donor financing to the sector is usually programme or project-based in full coordination with the PWA and in line with the national strategies and priorities. Some donors work directly with the PWA other implement through their respective agencies or through the World Bank but in full coordination
Guinee	No information
Burkina Faso	Les fonds sont acheminés par a) des projets et programmes spécifiques des bailleurs b) Aide budgétaire général (Trésor du Ministère de Finances) c) Aide budgétaire sectoriel directement au Ministère eau et assainissement d) Aide budgétaire sectoriel "light" directement à ONEA (Office National Eau et Assainissement)
DR Congo	Voir réponse à la question 7 Nationaux : Regideso et SHNR Toutes les ONG dans le WASH (solidarité, ACF, ACTED, Oxfam, mercy corps, Concern, skat etc...multitudes surtout à l'est) il y avait un consortium Wash ONG national mais je pense terminé ? Veolia intervient avec AFD dans l'Est (Bunia je crois)
Morocco	En dehors des activités liées au fonctionnement du groupe de travail mentionné plus haut, il n'existe pas de réelle coordination entre les bailleurs, ni de programmation conjointe pour le secteur. A noter néanmoins que le secteur Assainissement a bénéficié d'un appui innovant sous forme de blending associant KfW, AFD, Bei, UE et CTB/Enabel. Se reporter à https://www.eib.org/fr/products/blending/mri/treating-wastewater-in-morocco.htm
Burundi	Transfert aux ONG nationales et internationales, soutien via les organisations inter-nationales.
Summary	Some countries (Mozambique, Palestine, Morocco) refer to a coordinated approach (see question 7) to channel the international funds to the water and sanitation sector. The Tanzanian embassy mentions that many donors, including Belgium, have decided to switch from basket funding to earmarked funding, whereas in Morocco blended finance is considered

	as an innovative approach. The response of the embassy in Burkina Faso, DR Congo and Burundi refer to the different financial streams (international, national, NGO).
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9. What are the biggest problems, challenges and opportunities related with the achievement of SDG6 in the country of interest?

Country	What
Tanzania	Rapid growth of population and economy resulted in water scarcity. National water demand is 150% of accessible supply in dry seasons and regular shortages limit production; Users fees generate 3.3% (1,4 mio USD) of the need for water management in Tanzania
Rwanda	High land degradation, Strong progress in access to drinking water and sanitation
Mozambique	Limited access to water; water scarcity and drought and financial crisis since 2017; lack of policy and regulations on water supply in rural areas, incl. payments for water; limited involvement of private sector ; New programmes PRONASAR and PRAVIDA are opportunities
Benin	Transparent communication and dialogue with stakeholders; Financing; Maintenance of existing infrastructure
Palestine	Access to water; Water scarcity and groundwater contamination; Reducing trend in donor contributions and low collection rate of service costs; Opportunities are the cooperation with the private sector (PPP) and technical actors on e.g. water desalination, waste water treatment and re-use of waste water
Guinee	No information - Question was not included in the questionnaire they used
Burkina Faso	No information - Question was not included in the questionnaire they used
DR Congo	No information - Question was not included in the questionnaire they used
Morocco	Water scarcity combined with increasing water demand, population growth, inefficient water use in agriculture and erosion; The Maroc government chooses for IWRM, in addition to large dams and large distance water transfers; Development of alternative water sources from desalination and re-use of treated waste water become more important
Burundi	Limited coordination and integrity of the water sector, insufficient human and financial capacity, insufficient cost recovery from users, no mechanism to follow-up progress
Summary	In most countries, substantial efforts are done to improve access to drinking water and sanitation, and on irrigation. Some projects addressed integrated water resources management and land degradation. The progress however is insufficient for the increasing forthcoming challenges. Increasing water demands, in particular in dry seasons, in combination with increasing water scarcity, inefficient water use, increasing land degradation and erosion, and groundwater contamination are critical for water management and further enlarge the already substantial water challenges. Named challenges and opportunities refer mostly to better governance; capacity building of government staff, more transparent cooperation with stakeholders and

better cooperation with the private sector. Other opportunities refer to the maintenance of existing infrastructure, integrating WASH and health care, improving the collection of user fees and to the development of alternative water sources such as from desalination and the re-use of treated waste water.

10. Does the country have a monitoring system to measure progress towards SDG6?

Country	Justification
Tanzania	The water sector struggles to align indicators with SDG, there are many challenges with data and not being able to track results.
Rwanda	Rwanda has an SDG monitoring system. Rwanda invests heavily in statistical data.
Mozambique	The country has a monitoring tool which includes 4 indicators on water and sanitation
Benin	Insufficient information
Palestine	Progress is measured for water resources, Water supply, wastewater, institutional arrangements, and financial arrangements.
Guinee	Insufficient information
Burkina Faso	Connected to budgetary systems and the Voluntary National Review
DR Congo	Engagement to report on SDGs, but data availability and data quality is low
Morocco	Indicators and statistics available, but unclear what is being measured
Burundi	Statistics office is setting-up a multi-sectoral committee to monitor SDG indicators
Summary	Most countries have a monitoring system for SDG6, composed of indicators. The main purpose is reporting on the SDGs or on the progress of national action plans. Data quality and availability is often low. It can be unclear what exactly is measured. Rwanda is an exception and invests highly in statistical data

11. Do you think the country will achieve the national targets set for SDG6 in 2030? If not what are the main barriers? What could make a difference?

Country	What
Tanzania	Despite improvements, access to safe water and sanitation remain low. Main barrier for drinking water is sustainability and scalability of the community management models; Expenditure for sanitation and hygiene are not clearly visible in district and ministerial plans and in budget lines. Hygiene promotion in schools remain neglected. Cooperation amongst ministries is essential to progress towards the targets and reduce the funding gap.
Rwanda	Policies and implementation capacity is in place to achieve the SDGs. High dependence on donor resources is a risk.
Mozambique	Considering the actual low coverage rates, the financial crisis and the lack of qualified HR and infrastructure impedes the achieving of SDG6 in 2030. Additional resources from the oil and gas industry can lead to new progress.
Benin	Achieving the targets will be difficult due to limited resources, limited maintainance to existing infrastructure and limited transparency in communication to/with stakeholders
Palestine	Insufficient information
Guinee	Achieving the targets will be difficult due to limited financial resources, limited access to financial resources and uncoordinated interventions
Burkina Faso	Achieving the targets will be difficult due to insufficient financial resources, insecurity, limited HR capacity and increasing degradation of natural resources
DR Congo	Far from achieving the targets. Important barriers include inadequate legal and institutional framework, insecurity, restricted private investment and insufficient energy supply to operate pumps. The barriers are enlarged by demographic growth
Morocco	Substantial progress is made in drinking water and sanitation. The government is optimistic in achieving the targets. However, the official numbers are considered too optimistic; To achieve sanitation targets, more efforts are needed. Environmental pollution and public health remain problematic. The progress is threatened by increasing water scarcity and increasing water demands for irrigation.
Burundi	Achieving the targets will be difficult. Following actions are needed to achieve the targets: 1) increase the priority for water projects, 2) clarify roles of the government and other partners in managing water and build capacity, 3) more transparant communication within the water sector, 4) improve cost recovery from users, 5) setup and implement a mechanism to follow-up progress of water projects and SDG6 more in general
Summary	In most countries, it will be difficult to achieve the SDG6 targets, due to the long and persistent list of barriers. In Tanzania, Morocco and Rwanda, it is more likely that the distance to the SDG6 targets reduces

12. Do you know of data archives or current monitoring programs on water resources status and dynamics? If so, please specify the institutions in charge of these data.

Country	What
Tanzania	Data is lacking. Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network (TAWASANET) has provided a good and recent overview of the water sector in Tanzania
Rwanda	NISR, Integrated Household Living Conditions Survey 5 (EICV 5) - First SDG report under development
Mozambique	Various databases, but scattered and owned by different ministries and institutions
Benin	No data archives are known
Palestine	PWA has also a database on all Palestinian water resources since 1967 till now
Guinee	No data archives are known
Burkina Faso	No data archives are known
DR Congo	Mapping by UNESCO and inventory of projects in EU-funded project. The results are not updated or used
Morocco	Data is managed by the thematic group water, which is coordinated by the AfDB. An ICT platform, containing the existing data, is under development
Burundi	The geographic institute of Burundi holds data archives
Summary	In most countries, data is lacking and of low quality. Rwanda can be considered as a good practice. Palestine and Mozambique also have databases on their water resources. In Morocco, an ICT platform on water is being developed