

All systems go

Africa

1. Monitoring the progress of national targets towards SDG 6

The data challenge: getting the data and
using it

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19-21 October 2022

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World Health Organization



SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 - Background and state of knowledge

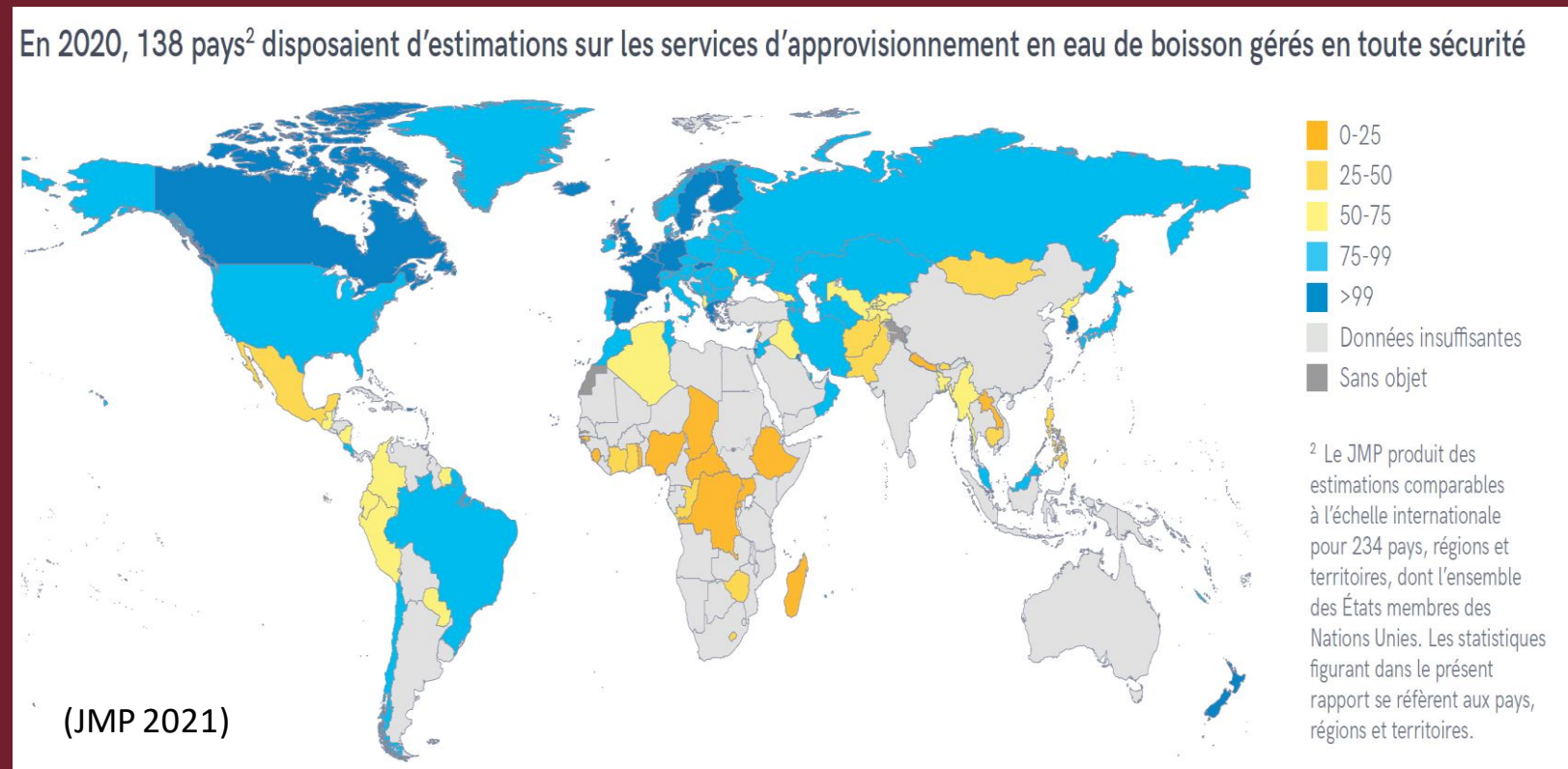
Target 6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water.

Indicator 6.1.1: % population using safely managed water services Points d'eau améliorés

- On premises
- Available when needed
- Free from contamination

Available data

- Global: 138 countries
- Africa: 24 countries



SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 - Background and state of knowledge

Target 6.1 provide universal access to adequate sanitation and hygiene services and end open defecation

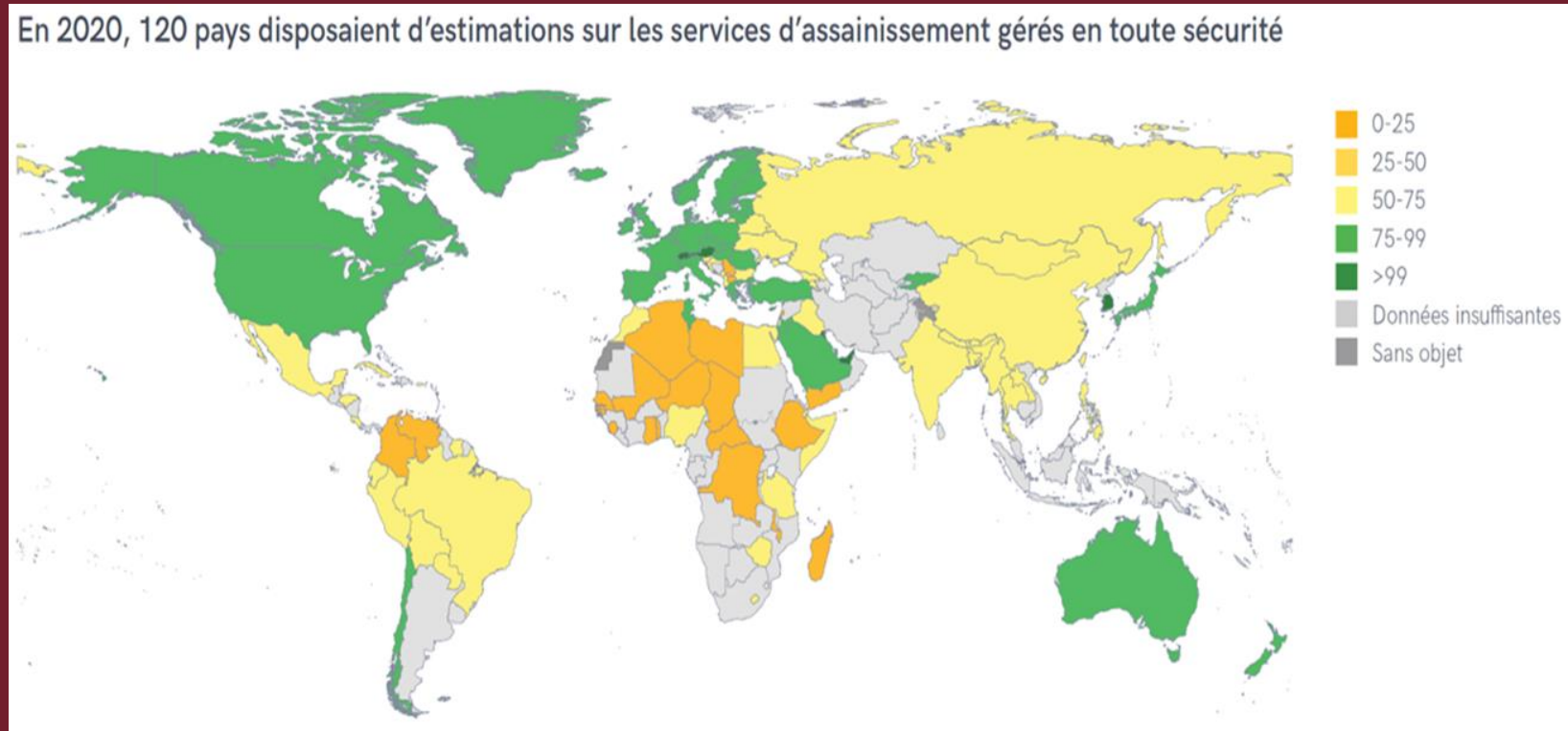
Indicator 6.2.a: % population using safely managed sanitation services

- Improved latrines – not shared
- Excreta treated and managed on site or evacuated and treated off site

Indicator 6.2.b: with access to handwashing facilities with water/soap

Available data sanitation

- Global: 120 countries
- Africa: 26 countries



SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 - Background and state of knowledge

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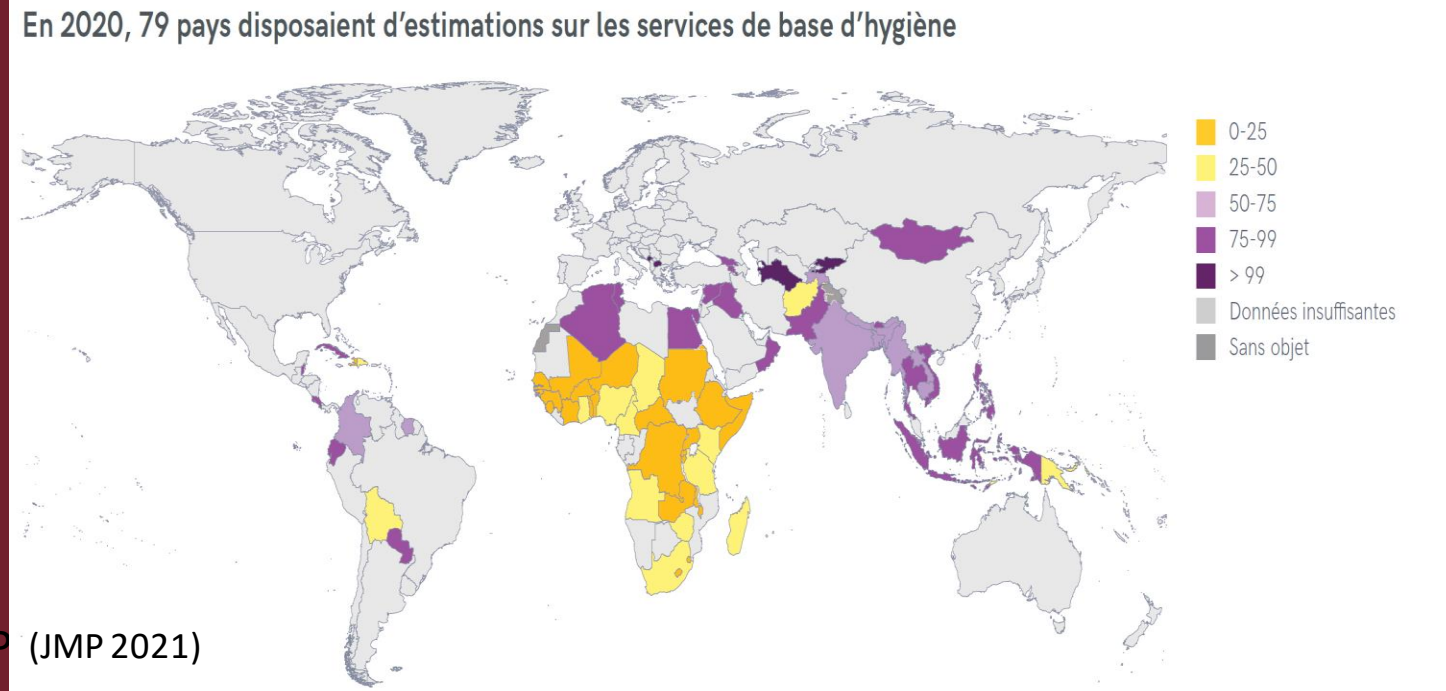
Indicator 6.2.b: with access to handwashing facilities with water/soap

Available data sanitation

- Global: 120 countries
- Africa: 26 countries

Hygiène

- 79 countries
- 37 countries



SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 - Background and state of knowledge

Achieving SDG targets 6.1 and 6.2 for WASH in Africa will require a dramatic acceleration in current rates of progress



SDGs 6.1 and 6.2 - Background and state of knowledge

**SDG targets: A global commitment by all countries but ...
to be adapted to the level of each country to define national targets**

Some observations:

- **Lack of coordination and harmonization between national institutions**

Different results for the same indicator from different institutions.

- **Data Gaps to Meet National Monitoring**

GLAAS 2019: 79% of countries report having a governmental mechanism for monitoring national targets (governmental process), however, some targets are not always or insufficiently reported due to lack of data

- **The challenge of definitions (targets, indicators, monitoring methods)**

Basic service as defined by the JMP: Improved water point + Access - 30 mns

Basic service in some countries: Improved water point - No data on access time

Knowledge building

Some recommendations to strengthen target tracking and data quality:

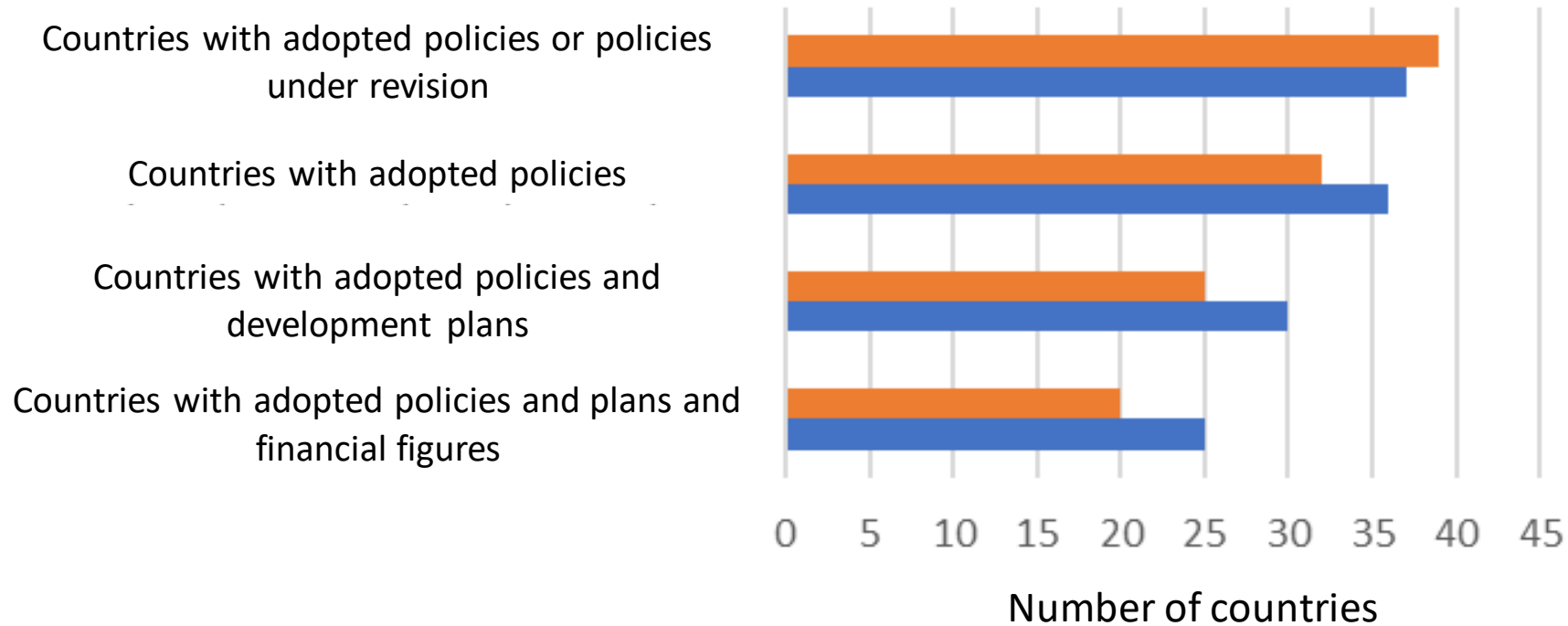
- Search for complementarities between data sources (sectoral, administrative, household surveys...)
- Harmonization of indicators and definitions between all national institutions and the establishment of unified monitoring systems
- Alignment of indicators, their definitions and monitoring modalities between the national, regional and international levels as far as possible
- Recognition of the complementary role played by national indicators that may have different definitions from international indicators
- Adapt household surveys to meet the need to monitor national targets (indicators and country definitions) as well as regional (AMCOW/WASSMO) and international (SDGs) targets, using indicators and definitions for the regional and international levels

* Recommendations from the Regional Workshop on Strengthening Monitoring of the WASH Sector - Nouakchott 11-13 October 2022.

Status and use of data - Governance

Policies and programmes: Progress

(sub-Saharan Africa)



(GLAAS 2019)

■ sanitation

■ Water

Development of national policies and programs

Several policies under review

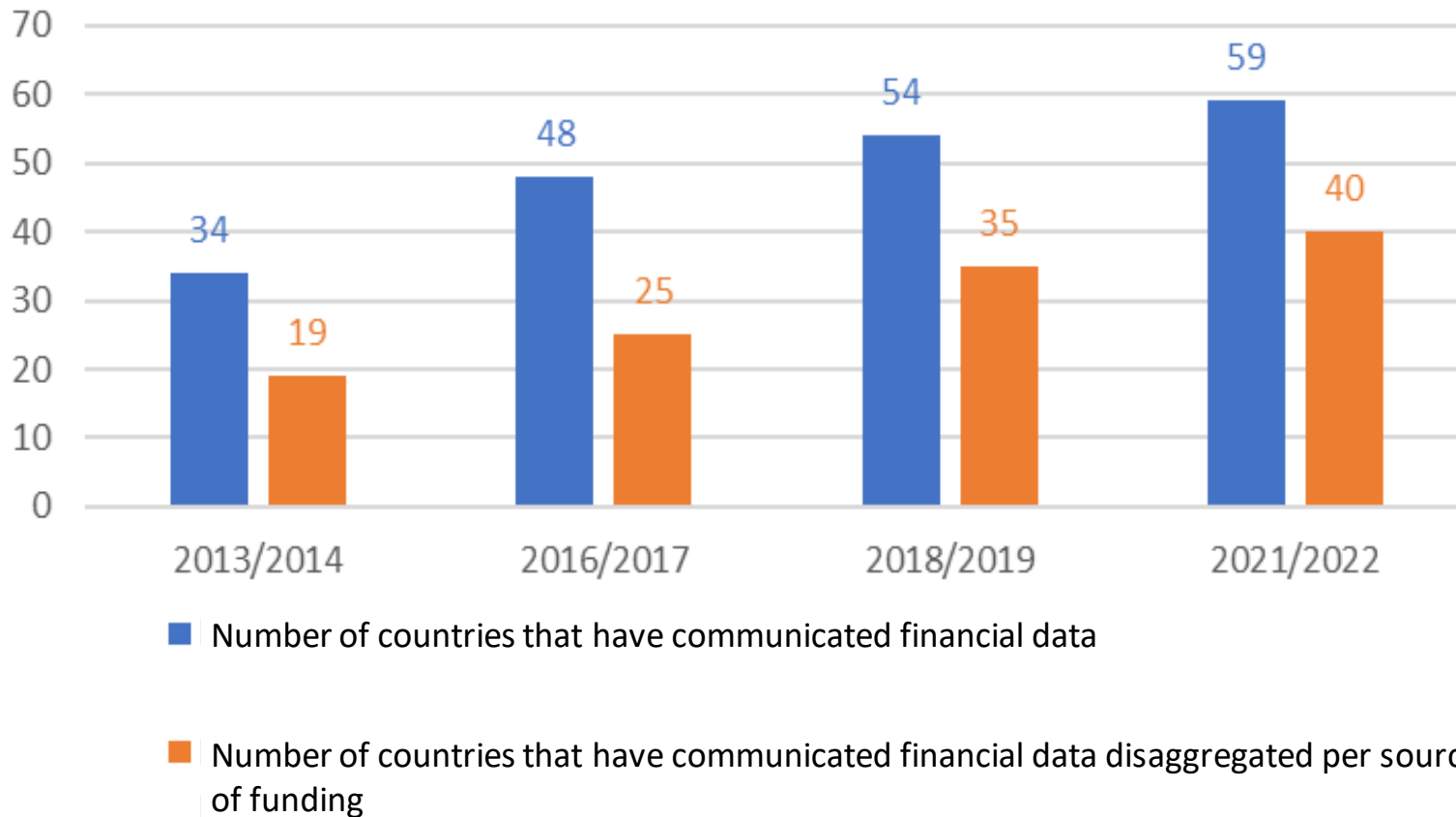
Still few financially costed programs, especially for sanitation.

Use of data

Example of national policy and program: Densification of water points in Mali.

Status and use of data - Financing the sector

Evolution of financial data communicated to GLAAS



Important progress in knowledge

At the global level, in 112 countries,

- 59 countries (53%) were able to report financial data
- 40 (38%) were able to provide disaggregated data.

WASH accounts :

- 30 countries and new country to come in 2023

Thank you!

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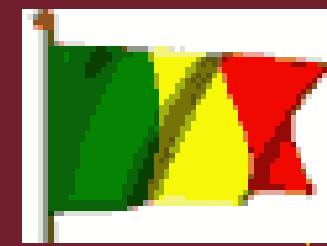
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2. MONITORING ACCESS TO DRINKING WATER IN MALI: Critical elements for strategic directions towards SDG 6.1

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National Director of Hydraulics
SWA National Focal Point in Mali

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PRESENTATION PLAN

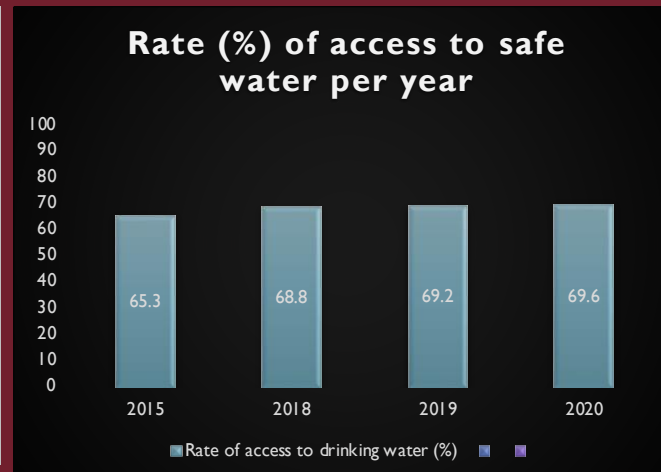
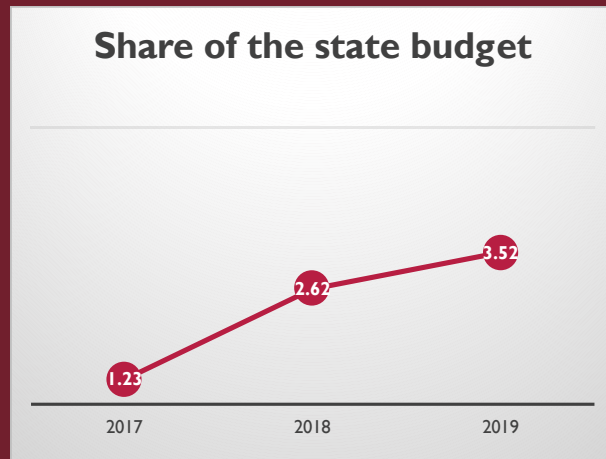


- 1- Monitoring the evolution of the EAH sector;
- 2- Different data sources;
- 3- Use of data for policy purposes.

1- Monitoring the evolution of the EAH sector

The evolution of the sector is marked by:

- The reform of the sector with the creation of SOMAPEP and SOMAGEP and the review of DNH texts;
- Mali's commitment to "universal access to safe water and sanitation" by 2030;
- The prioritisation of the water and sanitation sector in the CREDD 2019-2023;



Taux d'accès à un assainissement liquide :32% en 2018

Taux d'accès des ménages aux latrines améliorées :57% en 2019 (DNACPN)

Taux de ménages disposant d'une installation de LMES en 2018 :34% (EDSVI,2018)

THE DIFFERENT DATA SOURCES OF THE DRINKING WATER SUB-SECTOR



Sector monitoring by the sectoral institutions: DNH, SOMAPEP, SOMAGEP and the deconcentrated and associated services concerning infrastructure and the functionality of works;

Monitoring of the use of drinking water services by national statistical services (through household surveys): time to access drinking water services and distances to water points

Financial monitoring of the sector through the development of National Accounts for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (TrackFin methodology) which tracks the status of expenditure in the sector - Mali is due to start its 4ème WASH accounts cycle and will have financial data from 2012 to 2020.

USE OF THE DATA FOR POLICY, STRATEGY AND PLANNING IN MALI



Data collected has made it possible to gain a better understanding of the situation and to inform stakeholders and in particular decision-makers in defining the country's strategic orientations:

- **Update of the national water policy** with guiding principles derived from the data collected on population disparities
- **Development of a social emergency programme for access to drinking water 2017-2020 (PUS-AEP)**
- **Elaboration of a National Drinking Water Access Programme 2030** which aims at :
 - Universal access to a sustainable basic drinking water supply by 2030
 - Access to safe drinking water at home from private connections nationwide by 2030 for at least 35% of households

USE OF DATA FOR POLICY, STRATEGY AND PLANNING IN MALI



- The implementation of the WASH accounts made it possible to know the situation of the financing of the sector and highlighted that the deficit of financing of the investments was nearly 50% of what had been planned in the PNAEP
- The lack of growth in access to drinking water has led the Ministry to develop a costed social emergency programme

Both of these elements have shown the need to increase funding to the sector

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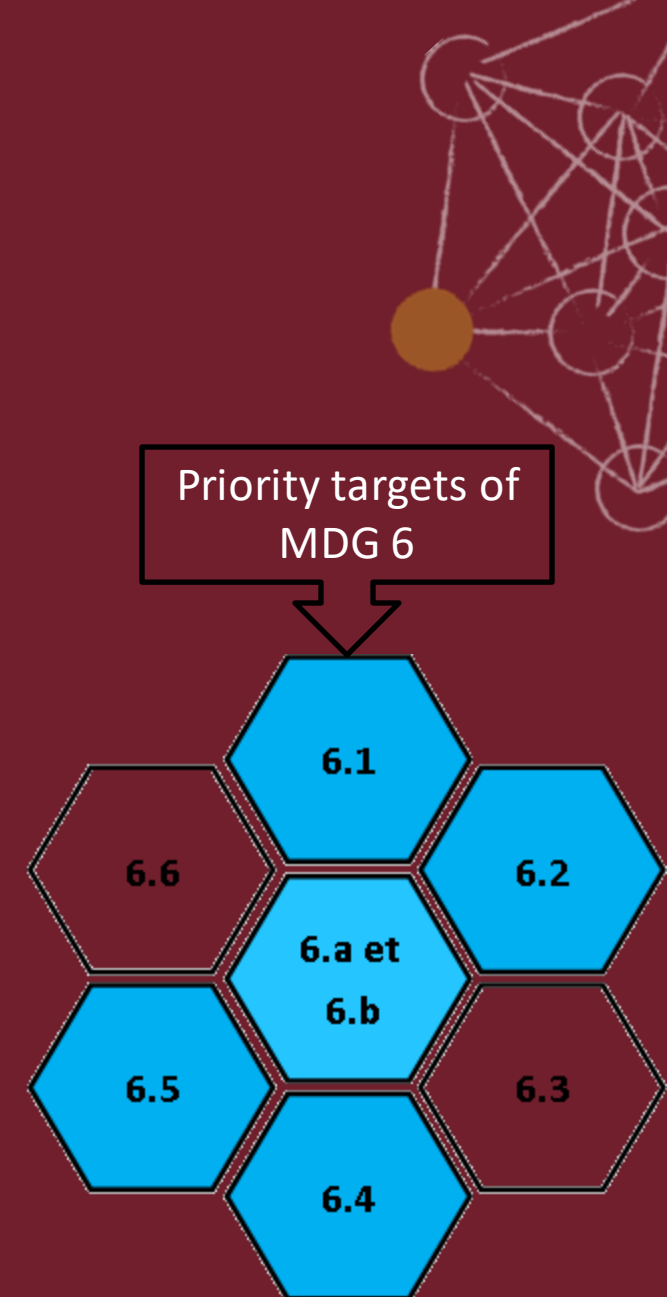
3. Role played by monitoring institutions in programming for SDG 6

Magloire Augustin AGUESSY
Director General for Coordination and
Monitoring of the SDGs, Benin



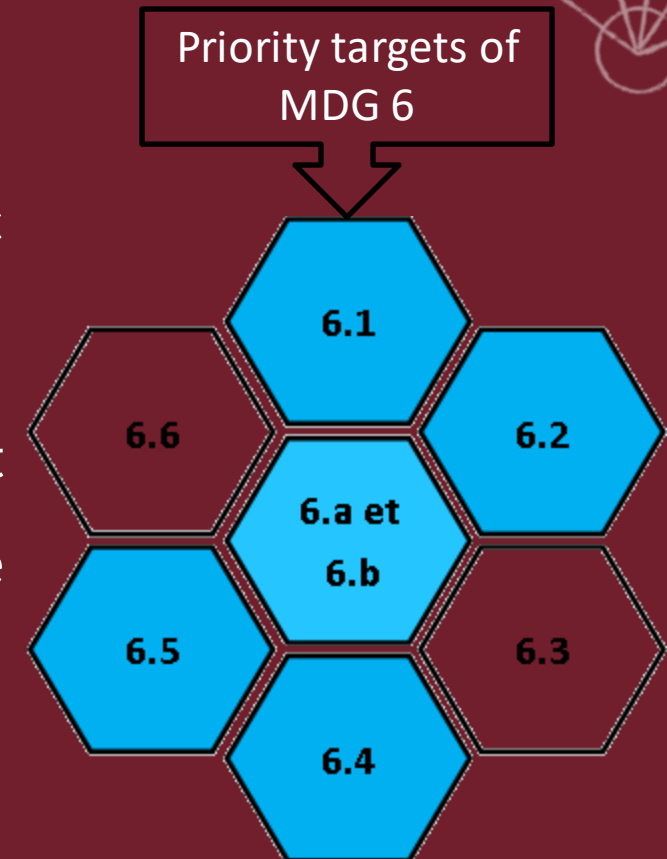
CONTEXT: BENIN'S COMMITMENTS TO ODIUM 6

- The prioritisation allowed for the retention of forty-nine (49) targets of the SDGs for our country, including the achievement of access to drinking water before 2030
- At the level of MDG 6, of the six results targets, four are prioritised by Benin, in addition to the two means of implementation targets 6.a and 6.b
- Government's firm commitment to achieve universal access to safe drinking water by 2024



BACKGROUND: INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE EHA SECTOR

- Three key ministries: Water, Living Environment, Health
- Key operational structures: Rural Water Agency; SONEB; Public Health Agency; Innovative Waste Management Company.
- The Ministry of Development and Coordination of Government Action (MDC) is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the implementation of actions to achieve the SDGs



STRATEGIC, PROGRAMMATIC FRAMEWORK FOR HIA IN BENIN



- National water policy
- National Strategies for Urban and Rural Water Supply
- Multi-annual expenditure programming documents (MIPD)
- National Water Resources Management Action Plan (PANGIRE)



WHERE ARE WE IN OUR COMMITMENTS?

Drinking water

- Start of work on 24 AEVs in rural areas financed by the **National Budget** at a cost of about 13 billion to serve an additional 220,000,000 people
- Construction of 99 high-flow boreholes to supply the PDAEP's SAEP
- Leasing of facilities in rural areas
- Inventory of rural drinking water supply facilities on the mWater platform
- The rate of drinking water supply in rural areas at national level is **73.3% at the end of December 2021, compared to 42% in 2017** (semi-annual report on the monitoring of the assets and performance of the public drinking water service)



WHERE ARE WE IN OUR COMMITMENTS?

Waste management, sanitation and hygiene

- Focus on solid waste and stormwater management:
 - Since the end of 2019, more than 650,000 households have been served with a pre-collection rate and a waste transfer rate estimated at 70% and 60% respectively, compared to 20% and 10% before 2016
 - Start of the rainwater sanitation programme in the city of Cotonou (construction of 136 km of collectors and street gutters, development and paving of 49 km of streets, development of 7 retention basins)
 - Sanitation of the Akpakpa Dodomè district



MONITORING MECHANISMS



- Benin prepares an annual review of the indicators of the priority targets as well as the report on the monitoring of the implementation of the SDGs
- These two reports serve as inputs to the PC2D progress report, an instrument for annual dialogue with Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs) to mobilise more resources
- Sector performance report
- Review of the sector's financing plan
- Sector review conducted in the presence of all stakeholders

MONITORING MECHANISMS



Institutions concerned

- The MDC simultaneously monitors the indicators from the different data sources
- **INStaD**
- Mechanism for coordination and monitoring-evaluation of the implementation of the SDGs
- Existence of an SDO Task Force composed of the DGCS-ODD and INStaD allowing the effective involvement of all the actors concerned to ensure the availability and the information on the right date of all SDO indicators

DATA SOURCES AND DATA DISCREPANCIES



- To inform progress towards MDG 6, the MDC mobilises the following sources:
 - **Administrative data** from the statistical services of the Directorates of Planning, Administration and Finance (DPAF) and the Ministry of Water and Mines (MEM)
 - National Institute of Statistics and Demography (INStAD) **surveys and census**
- **Data from surveys and administrative sources are not produced according to the same collection methodology, which leads to discrepancies between the values measured by each of these data sources**
 - The case of two indicators at the level of target 6.1 "drinking water" - the rate of drinking water supply (administrative sources, MEM) and the proportion of the population using safely managed drinking water services (survey, NESTAD)

DATA MOBILISED TO MOBILISE FUNDING

Examples

- The monitoring data is used in the UN system's cooperation with the country in the evaluation of the framework document
- The Multiannual Expenditure Planning Documents take into account the SDG indicators as performance indicators allowing the Directorate General of the Budget (DGB) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance to allocate resources
- In addition, the DGCS-ODD, in collaboration with the DPAFs of the ministries, analyses the sensitivity of the AWP's to the priority SDG targets



OUTLOOK



- Mobilisation of funding for 43 SAEP from the national budget following EXIMBANKINDIA's funding difficulties
- Contractualisation for the realisation of 120 SAEP from the second quarter of 2020 serving 2.5 million people by 2021 (PAG objective)
- Contractualisation of private operators in charge of production, operation and distribution of drinking water in rural areas
- Start of work on the construction of large boreholes to serve the red points (Equity Programme)
- Continued mobilisation of additional financial resources for the long-term programme



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