

All systems go

Africa

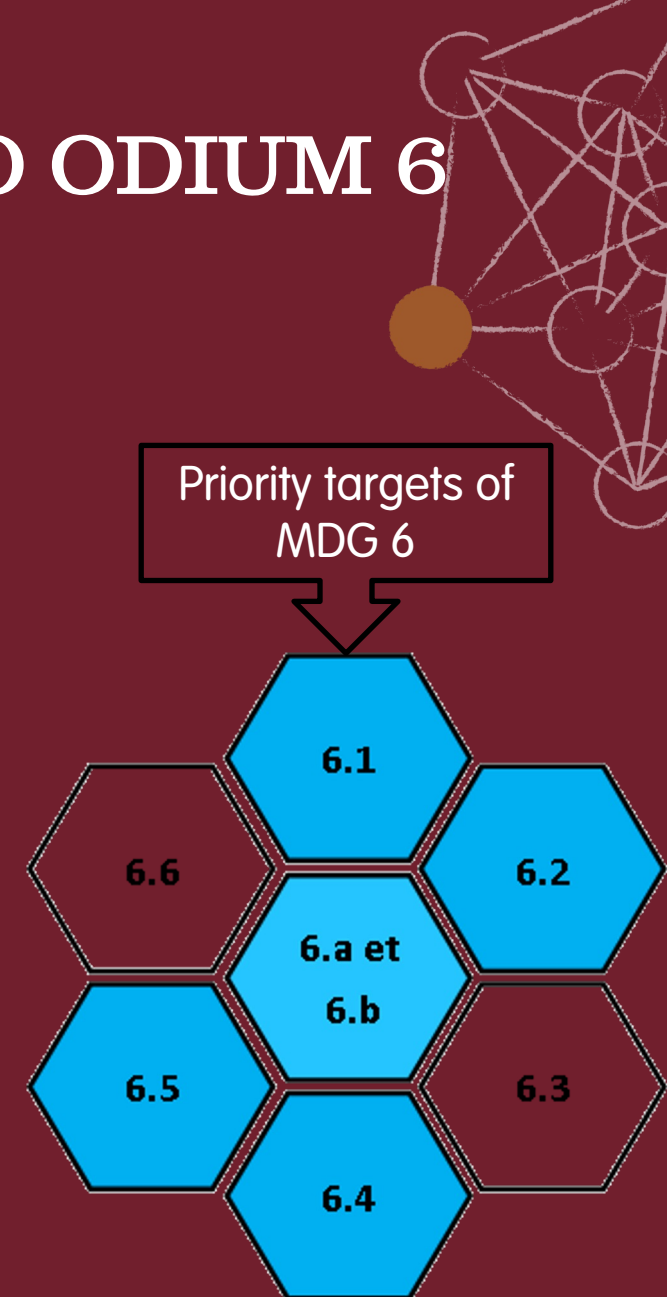
Role played by monitoring institutions in programming for MDG 6

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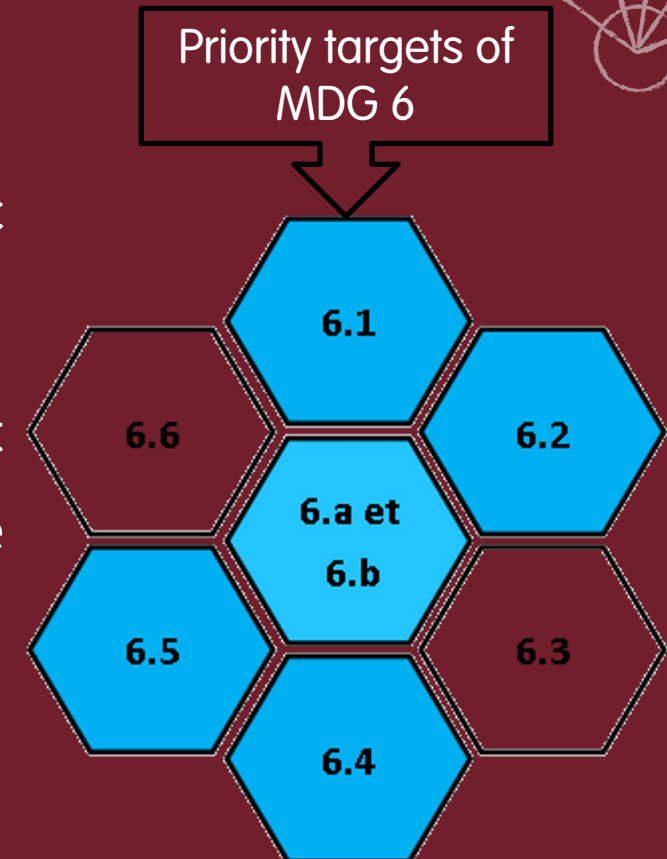
CONTEXT: BENIN'S COMMITMENTS TO ODIUM 6

- 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 EXIMBANK INDIA'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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