

All systems go

Africa

The transition from political to financial
commitment:
The processes and tools used to get there

All systems go Africa
19-21 October 2022



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Welcome and introduction the cross over session

Session Moderator: Barbara Kazimbaya, USAID WASH-FIN

Cross over session between theme 2 and 3

Theme 2: Political and financial commitments

Theme 3: Improving evidence-based monitoring and accountability



WASHData and information systems

Data on presence and performance of assets

Data on coverage and service level

Data on expenditure and financial flows

Data on presence, capacity and performance of service providers

Data on presence, capacity and performance of service authorities

Data on local and national WASH systems strength



WASH decisions

Policy making

Planning

Financial decisions

Regulation

WASHData and information systems

Data on presence and performance of assets

Data on coverage and service level

Ghana case

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Mali case

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Benin case

WASH decisions

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Presenters

- Suzzy Abaidoo, WASH Account Focal Person, Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources, Government of Ghana
- Anita Djandoh, Consultant WASH Accounts
- Djoouro Bocoum, National Director of Hydraulics, Ministry of Water, Energy and Mines, Government of Mali
- Eustache Yaovi Hakponde, Directeur Général Adjoint du Financement du Développement, Gouvernement du Bénin



Case from Ghana



All systems go

Africa

Ghana

Use of WASH Account Results

Suzzy Abaidoo and Anita Djandoh

19th October, 2022



UN-Water Global Analysis
and Assessment of Sanitation
and Drinking-Water



World Health
Organization



Supporting water sanitation
and hygiene services for life



Contents



1. Overview of Ghana WASH Account Production/TrackFin

2. Use of WASH Account Result

- Comparison with estimated costs in Water Sector Strategic Development Plan (WSSDP) 2012 - 2025

3. Other uses of the WASH Account Process

1. Overview: What is WASH Trackfin?

Meaning

A globally acceptable methodology to track funding to WASH, so as to improve our understanding of current expenditure in the WASH sector.

Objectives

To provide financial information on the WASH sector for policy formulation and preparation of sector programmes.

Additionally Trackfin helps to

Attract funding for WASH

Better utilisation of funds

Benchmark and track performance

2. WASH Account Production

3 cycles of WASH Accounts (2014, 2016, 2021)

- WASH Account Production tool (WAPT) used only in the 3rd cycle

30 participating institutions

- (Government, NGO/CBOs, Donors, MFI)

4 Service Areas

- Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM)
- Drinking Water
- Sanitation (liquid waste)
- Hygiene (menstrual and hand hygiene)



Ghana's WASH Account Team Meeting. Source: MSWR



MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, WORKS AND HOUSING

WATER SECTOR STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2012-2025)

Sustainable Water and Basic Sanitation for All by 2025



MARCH 2014

**WASH accounts actual
expenditures
Comparison with the estimated
cost of the Water Sector Strategic
Development Plan (WSSDP) (2012-
2025)**

3. Estimated capital costs vs. actual expenditures

Estimated WSSDP costs: The WSSDP establishes that capital costs to implement the plan will average **344.49 USD million** per year.

Actual expenditures: The WASH accounts results show that capital expenditures* ranged from **130 USD million to 211 USD million** per year **representing respectively only 38% to 61% of estimated capital costs.**

On average, capital expenditures* need to increase 2.25 times in order to reach the annual capital costs estimated in the WSSPD.

**Only expenditures for urban and rural drinking-water and rural sanitation and hygiene were included for this calculation. The WSSPD does not include estimated costs for urban sanitation, so these expenditures were excluded from the comparison.*

4. Estimated recurrent costs vs. actual expenditures

WSSDP costs: The WSSDP establishes that recurrent costs to implement the plan will average of 42.40 USD million per year.

Expenditures: The WASH accounts results show that recurrent (O&M) expenditures* ranged from 886 USD million to 1,135 USD million per year.

On average, annual recurrent expenditures* were 25 times higher than what was estimated in the WSSPD.

5. Development partner expected contribution vs. actual expenditures

Estimated WSSDP contributions: The WSSDP establishes that development partners will finance the plan with an average amount of 189.50 USD million per year.

Expenditures: The WASH accounts results show that development partner expenditures* ranged from 151 USD million to 637 USD million per year with an average of 299 USD million per year.

On average, development partners are contributing *more* to the sector* than what was budgeted for in the WSSDP.

6. Expected household contribution vs. actual household expenditures for sanitation

WSSDP costs: The WSSDP establishes that households will contribute an 13.50 USD million per year for basic sanitation towards the objectives of the plan.

Expenditures: The WASH accounts results show that household expenditures* ranged from 46 USD million to 148 USD million per year.

On average, households are contributing *more* to rural sanitation* than what was estimated in the WSSDP. This finding is in line with the overall finding that recurrent costs in the WSSDP were underestimated.

7. Other uses of WASH Account Process

- Budget Guidelines – Contributed to the disaggregation of sanitation codes into solid and liquid waste in the Budget Guidelines
- Source of data for high level indicator monitoring.
 - *Annually, 0.5% of GDP disbursed for liquid sanitation and hygiene (Ngor Commitment - 2015)*
 - *5% of Ghana's annual budget is disbursed for WASH (Sharm El Sheikh Commitment - 2008)*
 - *SDG Goal 6 indicators*
- Institutionalizing the WASH Account process for routine monitoring of WASH financial indicators.

**"WHEN THE RHYTHM OF THE MUSIC CHANGES,
THE DANCE STEP MUST CHANGE ALSO"**
AFRICAN PROVERB



Case from Mali





All systems go Africa

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MALI'S COMMITMENTS TO THE WASH SECTOR

Djoouro BOCOUM

National Director of Hydraulics

SWA National Focal Point in Mali

Accra from October 19 to 21, 2022

PRESENTATION PLAN

- 1- The Mutual Accountability Mechanism;
- 2- Status of Implementation of Mali's Commitments
- 3- Perspectives

I - THE MUTUAL ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM (MRM)

The SDGs require us:

- a dialogue between the Government and all the actors;
- to be accountable in their decision-making, leaving no one behind.

SWA MRM:

- designed to meet these participation and accountability requirements.
- also incorporates the SWA framework;
- strengthens the leadership of the Government ;
- Strengthen collaboration to define commitments and communicate actions.

2- STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF MALI'S

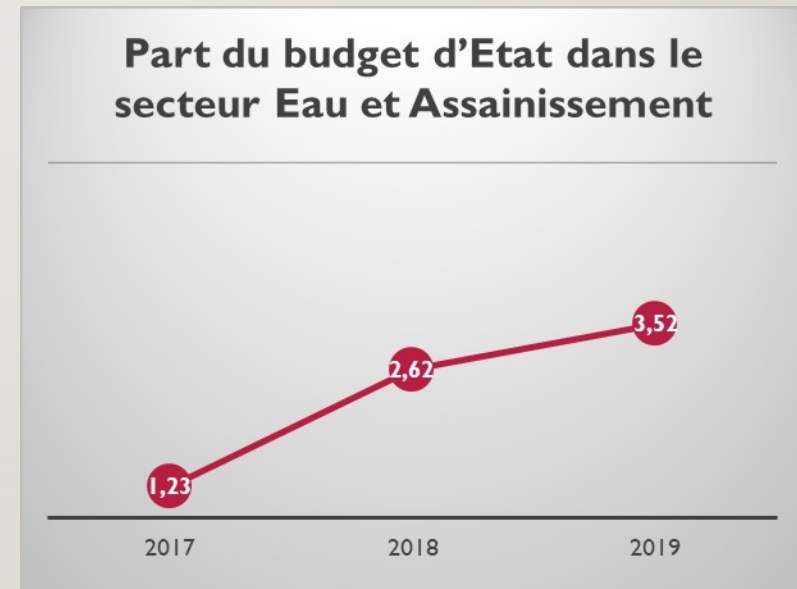
<p>• COMMITMENTS</p> <p>GOVERNMENT</p>	<p>RESULTS OF ACHIEVEMENT</p>
<p>1. Adopt by decree the new national water and sanitation policy documents with their implementation programs by the end of 2021.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOP and NAP developed and validated; • The eight (08) programs dealing with: IWRM, Water Development, Access to Drinking Water, Governance, Sustainable Management of Wastewater and Excreta; Sustainable Management of Solid Waste, Sustainable Management of Stormwater and Sustainable Management of Special Waste have all been developed and validated.
<p>2. By 2022, develop a new National Water Development Strategy: The new PNE document sets strategic directions for the poorest and most vulnerable populations. These guidelines integrate the PNAEP.</p>	
<p>3. By 2022, develop new national sanitation strategies: Idem</p>	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> GOVERNMENT COMMITMENTS 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT
<p>4. Hold a dialogue on sector financing to develop a concerted approach to mobilizing financial resources</p>	<p>The dialogue on the financing of the sector was held in October 2020 with the participation of all categories of stakeholders. The main recommendations of this meeting were: (i) to reform water tariffs; (ii) to continue efforts to mobilize public funds in order to reach the 5% of the national budget; (iii) prepare integrated programs and projects to better justify the sector's financing needs; (iv) take steps to attract private investment.</p>
<p>5. Accelerate the rate of access to drinking water for the population by 2 percentage points per year, i.e. 800,000 people per year".</p>	<p>(i) Implementation of more than 100,000 social connections and several water supply projects throughout the country (ii) Decision by the President of the Republic to allocate two-thirds of his Sovereignty Fund to basic social services, in particular for access to drinking water for the population (iii) Increase in the share of the State budget allocated to the WASH sector; (iv) Inclusion in the national budget of a water supply program at a cost of more than CFAF 9 billion over the period 2022-2024</p>

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 program

These two elements showed that it was necessary to increase the financing of the sector and this translated into an increase in the budget of the State and the partners.

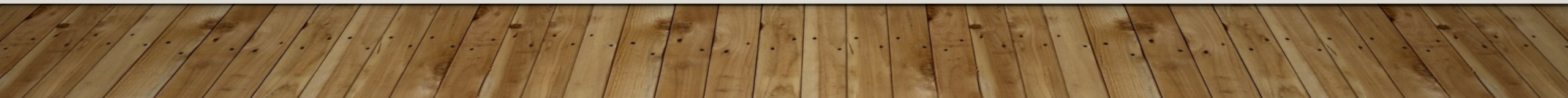


• PTF COMMITMENTS	• LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT
<p>I. Align the intervention of the TFPs with the Government's priorities, based on a roadmap resulting from the consultation framework of the sector's actors, starting with the 2019 edition.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Holding of meetings to follow up on the implementation of the roadmap of the recommendations of the consultation framework of the sector's stakeholders;- Holding meetings of the Thematic Group of PTF -EAH;- Accompanying TFPs in the elaboration of policies and programs;- Increased funding for the water sector. (+ 17% over the period 2016-2018 - (sources EAH 2020 accounts)

STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIL SOCIETY COMMITMENTS

OSC WASH COMMITMENTS	LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT
1. Advocate to the Government to create a sub-axis dedicated to EHA in the new CREDD 2019-2023,	Integration of an EHA sub-axis in the new CREDD
2. Advocate for access to water, hygiene and sanitation to be a constitutional right in the context of the current constitutional review;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with the committee of experts in charge of the revision of the constitution; - Meeting with the Minister in charge of Institutions and Society in the framework of the organization of the inclusive dialogue; - Meeting with the Permanent Secretariat in charge of the National Inclusive Dialogue.
<p>3. 3. Report annually to the Government on the status of implementation of the commitments made in the framework of MDG 6:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meeting with the DGB and DNPD to better advocate for an increase in the state budget for water and sanitation. - Meeting with Members of Parliament in favor of increased state funding for water and sanitation. - Interpellation of the Government by the CN-CIEPA on December 10, 2019 on the need to increase the State budget and improve the Governance of the Water and Sanitation sector. 	

PRIVATE SECTOR COMMITMENTS	IMPLEMENTATION STATUS
<p>1. Contribute to the reduction of disparities in access to drinking water through investments in rural areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Several water supply projects are being implemented through the DNH in rural areas; - Implementation of the UDUMA Project with delegation of management of the public service.
<p>2. Strengthen the PPP for the management of the public service delegation.</p>	<p>Elaboration and obtaining of financing from AFD for the feasibility studies of a water supply project within the framework of the management of public service delegation (PPP) ;</p> <p>Adoption of a text making the STEF mandatory on all AEP systems;</p> <p>Realization of a study on the regulation of the public water service in rural areas;</p> <p>Completion of water pricing study in 2021 (MMEE, 2021);</p>



STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LEARNING AND RESEARCH INSTITUTE COMMITMENTS :

Commitment	Implementation status
<p>Conducting research on the quantitative and qualitative availability of water resources, and producing scientific information in relation to climate change and social demand.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-A scientific paper on the impact of mining on water quality is produced and submitted for publication-Collaboration protocol between DNH and the 4 HEIs,-Training of 15 civil servants in the IWRM master program,- SWA Funding Opportunities (ENI SWA Membership)

OUTLOOK

- **Continue the dialogue on financing the WASH sector through the organization of a Donor Roundtable for the mobilization of the necessary financing for the implementation of national water and sanitation programs and integrating the financing needs of hygiene and nutrition, by the end of 2023;**
- **Development of a real national strategy for financing the water and sanitation sector (National Governance Program)**
- **Increase the national rate of access to basic drinking water service by 2 percentage points per year, from 70.9% in 2021 to 85% by 2026;**
- **Ensure access to drinking water for 90% of schools and public health centers by 2026;**
- **To approve the legal texts instituting the regulation of the public drinking water service in rural areas, by the end of 2024;**
- **Establish water management agencies by sub-basin and the financial contribution Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) by the end of 2024;**
- **Advance the end of open defecation in Mali by 4% by 2026.**

Case from Bénin



**"Moving from political to financial commitment:
the role of data and evidence in financial decision
making."**

**The water and sanitation sector in
Benin: recent developments and
prospects**

**Presented by Eustache HAKPONDE,
Deputy Director General of Development
Financing at the Ministry of Economy and
Finance of Benin**

PRESENTATION PLAN

Introduction

1. Strategic Planning Framework
2. Brief overview of the Government Action Program (PAG)
3. Challenges in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector
4. Objectives and actions in the water sector
5. Major results
6. Perspectives

Conclusion

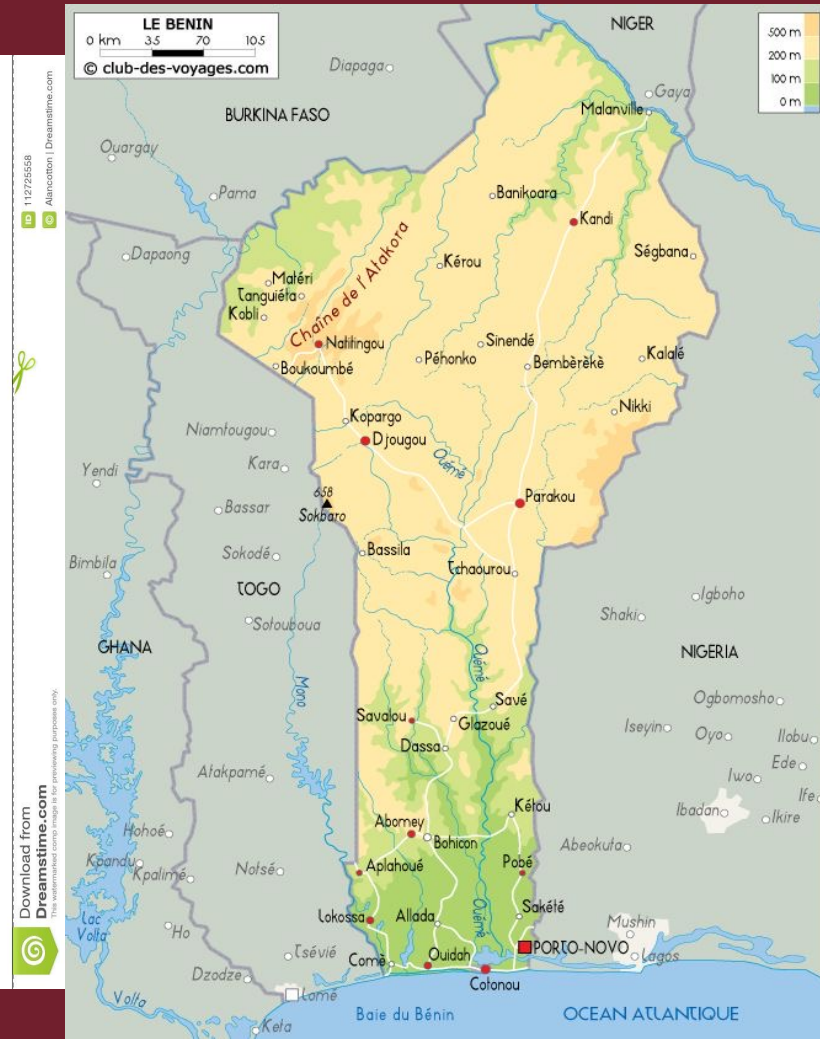
Introduction

1. Paris of the Government Action Program (PAG) since 2016: Universal access to drinking water supply services.
2. The concretization of this bet is progressively translated by :
 - optimizing the institutional framework of the water sector;
 - the mobilization of financial means;
 - the transformation of the sector's infrastructure landscape.

Thus, reforms and projects are initiated and implemented to achieve the goal of providing drinking water to the entire population by 2024 and to ensure a healthy living environment

Benin in brief

- Drinking water supply rate: 45% in 2015 and 70% in 2021



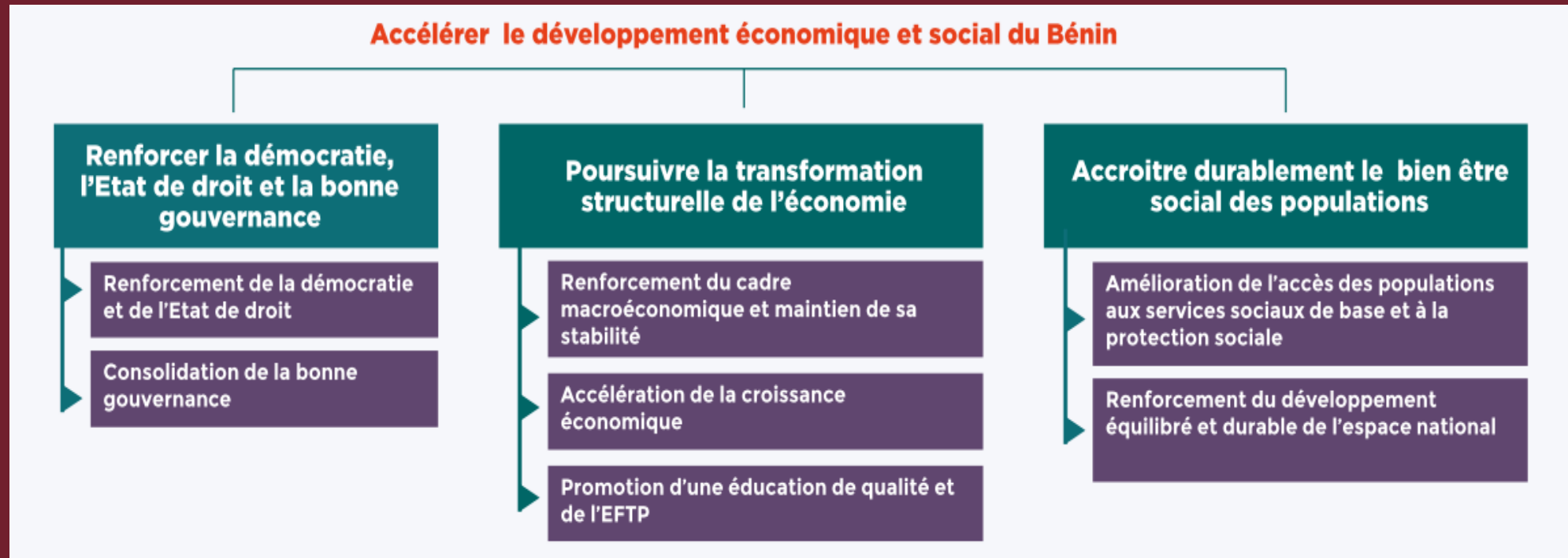
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II. Brief overview of the Government Action Program (PAG)

1. Objective: to accelerate the economic and social development of Benin
2. Foundations: NDP 2018-2025, Agenda 2030 and Agenda 2063
3. Methodology: Coherent, inclusive and participatory approach

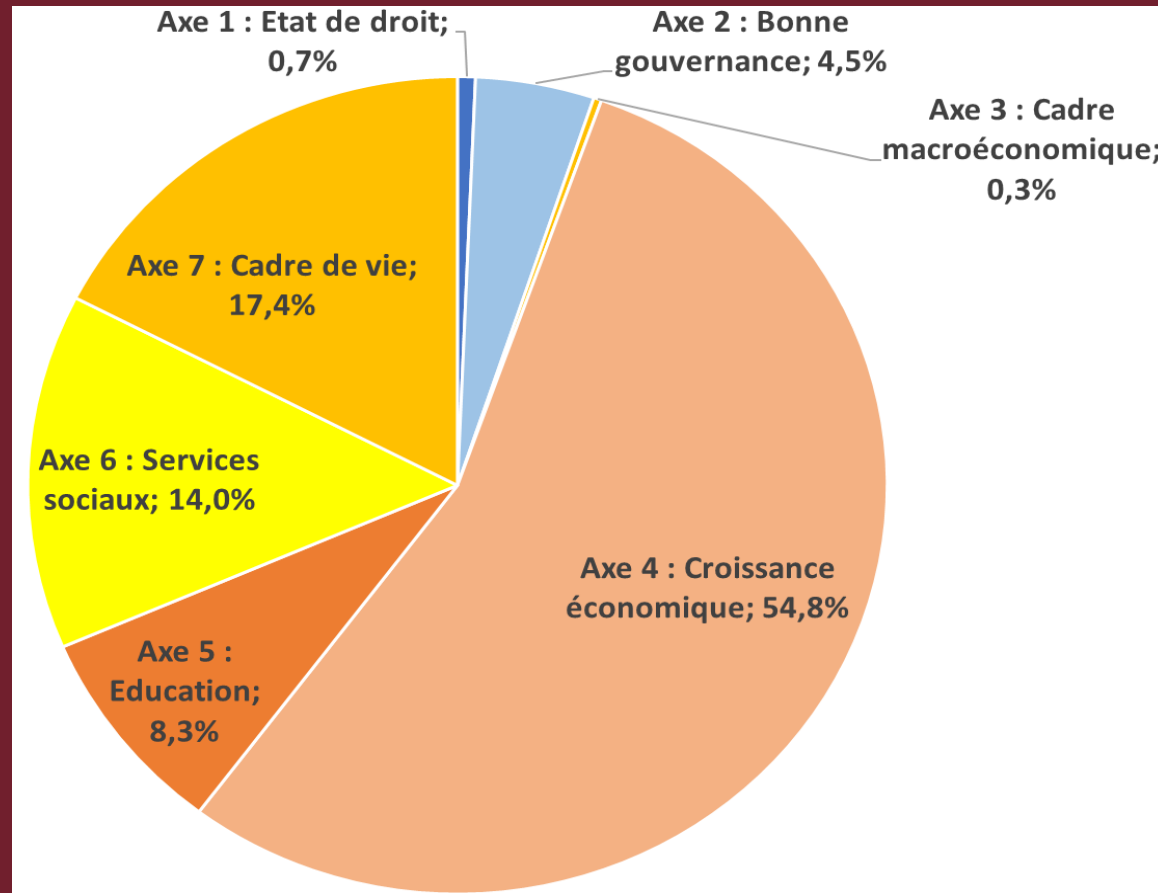
II. Brief overview of the Government Action Program (PAG)

Strategic axes by pillar



II. Brief overview of the Government Action Program (PAG)

Breakdown of costs by strategic area



III.Challenges in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector

1. In the Water sub-sector, the noble ambitions were:
 - To ensure that populations no longer have to travel long distances to access drinking water;
 - To provide drinking water to the entire population of Benin by 2024, even before the deadline set by the United Nations (2030 agenda);
 - Need to mutualize the management of water resources by prioritizing the synergy between the Agency dedicated to the rural environment and the SONEB to continue the realization of the drilling of large flows

III.Challenges in the water, hygiene and sanitation sector

2. For hygiene and sanitation, the noble ambitions were:

- Put an end to open defecation, especially in rural areas;
- To improve the living environment of the populations by the construction of sludge treatment plants; and
- Provide sub-sectoral leadership and coordination.

IV.Objectives and actions in the water sector



1. Objectives: To guarantee universal access to drinking water
2. Strategies/Actions:
 - Seventeen (17) projects for a total cost of 791 billion of which 503 billion remain to be mobilized.

IV.Objectives and actions in the water sector

- 04 reforms that are :
 - ✓ The restructuring of the National Water Company of Benin (SONEB);
 - ✓ Introduction of low-cost connections and digitalization of customer services in urban areas;
 - ✓ Operationalization of professionalized management of drinking water services in rural areas;
 - ✓ The establishment of master plans for the development of water resources and the National Agency for Dams and River Basins.
 - ✓ National Water Policy

The reforms

- ✓ Creation of the National Agency for Drinking Water Supply in Rural Areas;
- ✓ Creation of the National Primary Health Care Agency (which takes charge of the hygiene and sanitation component);
- ✓ Creation of the National Agency for Dams and River Basins (which deals with the IWRM component);
- ✓ Refocusing of the mission of the General Directorate for Water, which is now responsible for implementing IWRM

V. Major results in the sector : water sub-sector

- Over the five-year period 2016-2021, record mobilization of financial resources dedicated to the sector, i.e. more than 500 billion CFA francs (5 times more than over 2011-2016);
- National coverage rate increased to more than 70% by December 31, 2020, compared to approximately 45% in 2016;

V. Major results in the sector : water sub-sector (continued)

N°	Description of the data	Rural areas	Urban environments
1	Total number of drinking water systems	156	15
2	Total production capacity (m3 /day)	127.105	127.872
3	Total storage capacity (m3)	29.876	17.050
4	Total distribution capacity (linear meter)	8.238.052	2.275.800
5	Public water access points	2 970	-
6	Total financing (billions of F CFA)	248,28	167,7
7	Total population served over time (new and improved access)	4.444.634	2.739.573

V. Major results in the sector (continued): hygiene and sanitation sub-sector

- Elaboration of the Sanitation Master Plan (PDA) for 7 cities (Cotonou, Abomey-Calavi, Sèmè-Kpodji, Porto-Novo, Parakou, Abomey and Bohicon);
- Construction of a sewage sludge treatment plant in Abomey-Calavi,

Conclusion



The year 2021 will therefore have been the year of the missed appointment for universal access to drinking water. But the modern and innovative achievements, both soft and hard, which are admired both inside and outside the country, augur well for the achievement of the set objectives.

The TFPs are therefore called upon to increase their contribution to the sector so that the 500 billion financing requirement is met by 2023.



Thank you very much

Panel Discussion/Débat d'experts



Panelists

Panel moderator: Barbara Kazimbaya, USAID WASH-FIN

Panelists:

- Didier Allely, WHO
- Suzzy Abaidoo, Government of Ghana
- Anita Djandoh, Consultant WASH Accounts
- Djoouro Bocoum, Government of Mali
- Eustache Yaovi Hakponde, Government of Benin
- Vincent de Paul Mugwaneza, WASAC, Rwanda



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