Welcome! The webinar “What do the commitments tell us and what must be done to achieve them?” will begin shortly.

#SWAinAction
The Mutual Accountability Mechanism: What do the commitments tell us and what must be done to achieve them?

26 June 2019
How were the commitments developed?

- Governments made commitments through collaboration with other agencies; cross-constituency involvement requires improvement.
- Countries relied on national data sources including CBCP; most also used global reports like JMP and GLAAS to identify priorities.
### Who has made commitments?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Partners making Commitments SMM 2019</th>
<th>National</th>
<th>Global</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Countries</td>
<td>47</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private sector</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil society</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Research and learning institutions</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External support agencies</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Governments which have submitted commitments so far

1. Afghanistan
2. Benin
3. Bhutan
4. Bolivia
5. Burkina Faso
6. Burundi
7. Cambodia
8. Cameroon
9. Central African Republic
10. Chad
11. Costa Rica
12. Cote d’Ivoire
13. Democratic Republic of the Congo
14. Eritrea
15. eSwatini
16. Ethiopia
17. Gambia
18. Ghana
19. Guinea
20. Haiti
21. Indonesia
22. Lesotho
23. Lao PDR
24. Liberia
25. Madagascar
26. Malawi
27. Mali
28. Mauritania
29. Mongolia
30. Morocco
31. Myanmar
32. Nepal
33. Niger
34. Nigeria
35. Pakistan
36. Palestine
37. Panama
38. Peru
39. Portugal
40. Sierra Leone
41. Somalia
42. South Sudan
43. Sudan
44. Tanzania
45. Togo
46. Uganda
47. Zambia
Pakistan

**Government**

1. Conduct a comprehensive legislative review of water and sanitation.


3. Reach additional 20 million population for safely managed WASH services

4. Reduce half of Pakistan's open defecation by constructing 700,000 toilets facilities each year making Pakistan open defecation free country by 2025.


**Civil Society**

1. **PURC/FANSA.** Establish CSOs platforms for organizing civil society representation, capacity development, joint planning, advocacy, learning and knowledge management around SDGs.

2. **PURC/FANSA:** Foster formal collaborations through formal forums with relevant ministries and departments, private sector, academia, external support agencies for actualization of SDGs.

**Private Sector**

1. **AWF Pvt Ltd Pakistan.** Support minimum 10 private sector organizations in cascading Clean Green Pakistan.

2. **AWF Pvt Ltd Pakistan** Work with the government and Private Sector Organizations in developing the guidelines/ participation processes of private sector organizations.
Global partners which have tabled commitments

1. Aquafed
2. DFID – United Kingdom
3. DGIS – The Netherlands
4. Global Handwashing Partnership
5. IRC
6. Niyel
7. SDC – Switzerland
8. Simavi
9. SIWI
10. UNC Water Institute
11. UNICEF
12. USAID
13. Water for People
14. Water.org
15. WaterAid
16. World Health Organisation
17. WSSCC
18. Private Sector Constituency
Priorities identified in country commitments

- Elimination of inequalities: 9
- Open Defecation Free: 22
- Sanitation: 29
- Hygiene: 6
- Increase in financing: 11
- Financing strategies and mechanisms: 14
- Development of WASH strategies and plans: 30
- Improving monitoring and review processes: 22
- Capacity building and learning: 9
- Sector Coordination: 17
Initial Analysis of Commitments – R&L

- Commitments by R&L in 4 countries.
- Commitments about R&L in 4 countries.
- Commitments by 4 multinationals - support work in countries.

Mali - Research on water resource availability in view of climate change and social demand

Burkina - Research in valorization of fecal sludge and improvement of technologies

Sudan - Promote and support applied research and studies for WASH services

Bhutan - Establish partnerships with local institutes for improved skills and researches

Lao PDR - Research and business case development for WASH Innovative Financing

Indonesia - Build capacity to collect evidence, promote innovation, support exchange, and strengthen capacity, develop partnerships

Eswatini - PPP Models for rural water supply and sanitation sustainability & coverage

Lesotho - Water Institute to improve education in WASH and availability of new staff
Initial Analysis of Commitments – Private sector

- Commitments by private sector in 4 countries.
- Commitments about private sector in 7 countries.
- Commitments by 4 multinationals - support work in countries.

Private Sector Constituency - By June 2019, the PS Constituency will have identified PS Country Focal Points for all Pioneer Countries, plus 20 others.

Mali - Reduce disparities in access to drinking water through investments in rural areas.
Burkina Faso - Increase private sector involvement in infrastructure development and management.
Ghana - Reactivate WG, ensuring that the private sector, partners, NGOs, academia sit together.
Nigeria - Establishment and Strengthening of three Categories of organized Private Sector.
Pakistan - Work with the government in developing the guidelines/participation processes.
Ethiopia - Improve enabling environment and build PS capacity to provide solutions.
Indonesia - Strengthen partnership, including PS for service delivery & resource mobilization.
Kenya - Collaborate with gov. authorities to identify challenges of CLTS protocol inc.
Initial analysis of commitments – external support agencies

- Commitments by UNICEF in 47 countries, and WSSCC in one country.
- Commitments by 7 global organizations – supporting work in countries where they work

**DFID** - will ensure that all the WASH services we support are disability inclusive.

**DGIS** – Access to water for 30 million people and to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for 50 million people by 2030.

**SDC** - Until 2020: spend 5% on actions to support an unified, robust framework for national monitoring.

**UNICEF** – Commits to supporting regional processes, such as AMCOW and Sacosan.

**USAID** - aim to increase coordination of actors in priority countries to align objectives and leverage resources,

**WHO** - promote action to ensure that every health care facility has reliable WASH services.

**WSSCC** - commits to support sanitation and hygiene systems strengthening and develop 17 country engagement plans using the SWA framework.
## Initial analysis of commitments – civil society

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Common themes (for building advocacy strategy/messages)</th>
<th>No. of commitments</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sector funding - increasing, innovating, resource mobilization</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing WASH access (with special focus on the rights of the disabled, elderly, poorest and hard to reach population)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Development (CLTS)/Revitalization of local and regional water and sanitation committees</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Capacity Building of CSOs/District level govt functionaries (including technical assistance)</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget tracking, Shadow reporting, M&amp;E, Accountability and transparency</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination/collaboration/leadership (participation in national processes)/dissemination of information</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Right to Water and Sanitation/ Human Rights Office</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accountability within Civil Society</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increased participation of other stakeholders such as Private Sector</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **Commitments by civil society in 15 countries**
- **Commitments by 3 global organisations**
How can commitments be strengthened?

1. Set a time-frame

2. Anchor in national development plans, SDG-aligned

3. Ensure multi-stakeholder consultations

4. Be realistic – be clear on how the commitment will be achieved, identify resources

5. Provide complete non-ambiguous statements

6. Focus on actions that your organization is responsible for
Tabling of Commitments

Add country commitment (EN)
• https://airtable.com/shr1opiz68yetGjdM

Add organizational commitment (EN)
• https://airtable.com/shrTtPvuCfaUBSjE6

Add global commitment (EN)
• https://airtable.com/shrEPzGgL48wWEXTW
What do the Country Briefs tell us?

Why they were made

- Inform and prepare ministers for SMM.
- Promote multi-stakeholder collaboration, harmonized understanding of situation & priorities.
- After the SMM, as important inputs to country processes (JSRs, VNR, ...)

![Diagram showing contributions and benefits of Country Briefs]
What do the Country Briefs tell us?

Who made them

- **42 Country Briefs** prepared and shared ahead of SMM.
- 7 not at SMM - Briefs and SMM prep nurtured dialogue on LNOB; use as sector resource.
- 7 not SWA partners – used SMM prep process to foster dialogue on LNOB.
- 25 also shared **Country Overviews** in preparation of 2017 HLMs.
Country Briefs discuss Inequalities

- Inequalities are **major challenge** to the achievement of SDG6
- > 1/3 present **poor understanding** of inequalities as a major challenge.
- 1/2 plan to strengthen their laws, policies and strategies to ensure a strong legal framework

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most frequent reasons for inequalities</th>
<th>Briefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of quality data – hampers planning</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of financing and over-reliance on limited donor resources</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Geographical factors – services difficult to put in place or access</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate infrastructure for rapid, unplanned urbanization</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure ill-adapted to take specificities into account</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Most common solutions proposed to tackle inequalities</th>
<th>Briefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>More attention to inequalities in laws, policies and strategies</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funding and implementing projects targeting inequalities</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporating inequality in information systems and designing evidence-based interventions</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific technical guidelines drafting and implementing</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making LNOB mandatory in contracts with service providers</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Country Briefs discuss Commitments

- **Most country Briefs discuss country priorities and commitments.**
- Briefs present context and sources from which priorities and commitments are extracted;
- **Next step** – make sure commitments in country briefs are similar to those submitted using Airtable
- **Diversity in mechanisms for follow-up:** More than half the countries plan to use existing processes to track progress on commitments; others will use budgeting and planning processes in conjunction with other ministries; other strategies include joint supervision missions or high-level commissions.
- **Open defecation** is identified as a major challenge; 27 present targets, plans or approaches.
- Several countries present priorities or commitments on **WASH-in-school** and **WASH-in-HCF**

### Main Themes of commitments

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Theme</th>
<th>Briefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Policies / strategies - drafting, revising, adopting, implementing</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sector funding - increasing, innovating, strategizing</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coordination / collaboration / leadership – creation, strengthening</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing WASH infrastructure / access</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M&amp;E - establish, expand, review, strengthen and harmonize</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Pie chart showing distribution of commitments](chart.png)
Country Briefs discuss Financing

- Most present information on the financing needed to achieve their SDG targets
- >2/3 countries highlight financing as the **major challenge** to the sector and to resolving inequalities

### Specific challenges related to financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Briefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inadequate financing (esp. public)</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overreliance, insufficiency, lack of accountability and sustainability in donor aid</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Problems in tracking financing financial flows</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of capacity to absorb available financing, sustainability</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inequitable distribution</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Plans and priorities related to financing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Priority</th>
<th>Briefs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Explore private sector involvement – as investor, service provider, and in PPP</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Design and/or review financing-oriented strategy for the sector (design, review)</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish and operationalize public Funds for WASH</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Innovate – community, marketing, results-based, Zakat, &quot;WASH Business&quot;</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increase public spending on WASH</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
What do the Country Briefs tell us?

Interesting anecdotes

8 countries plan to incorporate inequality considerations in sector information systems, as a way of addressing inequalities.

14 Countries exploring greater involvement of the private sector in WASH, as investor, as service provider or as partner in PPP
What do the Country Briefs tell us?

More information

• Country Briefs available.

• **Analysis** of Country Briefs – “What the Briefs are Telling Us” will be available on the website soon

• SMM prep process - Sample of the Francophone countries.

• Suggestions for activities to leverage momentum generated around the SMM – “Beyond the SMM”.

• Contact SWA Secretariat.
Partner Perspectives:
The symbiosis between the Mutual Accountability Mechanism & national sector processes

Presentation by: Nepal
Partner perspective – Nepal

• How does the Mutual Accountability Mechanism support, strengthen or build on national processes?

Sector convergence through conducting annual joint sector review and promoting sector wide approach thereby achieve coherent, harmonised and aligned sector and accordingly execute all interventions under one sector plan for one agreed outcomes with annual national review of the sector progress and challenges towards meeting SDP and SDG commitments.
List of commitments which were tabled:

• By 2020, endorse WASH Act and Regulations including Institutional Framework to improve sector governance

• By 2020, review and endorsement of SDP including financing strategy as a common programme for all tiers of governments and development partners with commitments with long-term funding agreements giving focus to 'leave no one behind'.

• By 2020, the Ministry of Water Supply will initiate a WASH sector wide approach with sound prediction of commitments/ mutual accountability from Governments and donors with review mechanism to assess progress on a regular basis and ensure that results are acted upon.
Partner perspective – Nepal

List commitments which were tabled:

• By 2020, establish and operationalize sector monitoring framework and MIS with disaggregated data in line with SDP and the federal context with defined regulatory parameters.

• By 2019, initiate development of 75 (10% of total no. of local governments) WASH plans of local government in access to WASH services for priority ranking of social/infrastructure needs aligning with SDP and SDGs.

• By 2020, develop and implement WASH sector Capacity Development Master plan of all three tiers of governments,

• By 2020, benchmark and national standards of WASH services and service ladders, especially in water quality and sanitation/sewerage management aspects.
Partner perspective- Nepal

• Who led and participated in the process?
Government of Nepal with support from UNICEF.
Partner perspective - Nepal

• What do you find to be useful in your national processes in terms of:
  • Data sources
  • Links with the SWA framework
  • Links to other processes (such as Ngor, GLAAS, Africasan, Latinosan, or Sacosan)
  • Other?

• GLAAS is a process in which Nepal has been participating continuously. Sacosan is also the events Nepal has never missed to participate.
Partner Perspectives: The symbiosis between the Mutual Accountability Mechanism & national sector processes

Presentation by: BHUTAN
Partner perspective

List commitments which were tabled

1. Establish baseline for SDG 6.2
2. 100% basic sanitation coverage in >50% of the gewogs (blocks) of the country by 2020
3. Explore proper cost recovery mechanism to meet out operational expenditure for urban WASH infrastructure
4. Develop an inclusive National roadmap for sanitation and Hygiene
5. Ensure appropriate technology and infrastructure for safely managed sanitation and safe emptying practices
6. Strengthen the existing national coordination mechanism – the B-WASH Cluster
7. Review and harmonise the existing monitoring systems and indicators in line with JMP definitions
8. Establish partnership with local research institutes, colleges, and training institutes for improved skills and researches in the sanitation and hygiene sector
1. Establish baseline for SDG 6.2
   - In line with 12th FYP
   - Also in the resolution of 3rd B-WASH Cluster
   - Developed in consultation with all the relevant WASH stakeholders during the 3rd B-WASH cluster meeting
   - Questionnaire reviewed and developed by TWG (PHED, WSD, research focal point of MoH, UNICEF, SNV, ABS)
   - Final set of questionnaire presented to the Department head (Department of Public Health) and the HLC of Ministry of Health for endorsement

2. 100% basic sanitation coverage in >50% of the gewogs (blocks) of the country by 2020
   - In line with 12th FYP
   - Commitment tabled in consultation with PHED, UNICEF, SNV (Rural Sanitation And Hygiene Programme team)
3. Develop an inclusive National roadmap for sanitation and Hygiene
   • Included in the planned action for 2018-2020 of SACOSAN VII

4. Ensure appropriate technology and infrastructure for safely managed sanitation and safe emptying practices
   • In line with SDG goal 6.2
   • In line with 12th FYP
   • Included in the planned action for 2018-2020 of SACOSAN VII

5. Strengthen the existing national coordination mechanism – the B-WASH Cluster
   • In line with the 3rd B-WASH Cluster resolution “Engage lead and relevant stakeholders for activities carried out by CSOs/NGOs at the local level to support and streamline with the national policies and strategies to optimise resource utilization”
   • Included in the planned action for 2018-2020 of SACOSAN VII
6. Explore proper cost recovery mechanism to meet out operational expenditure for urban WASH infrastructure
   • Included in the planned action for 2018-2020 of SACOSAN VII

7. Review and harmonise the existing monitoring systems and indicators in line with JMP definitions
   • In line with 2nd B-WASH cluster resolution “Develop harmonised national WASH indicators in line with the SDG indicators and progressively measure the progress using these indicators”
   • Also in line with 3rd B-WASH Cluster resolution “Strengthen harmonization of WASH data collection”
   • The two lead ministries (MoWHS and MoH) have aligned the WASH SDG indicators with National Key Result Areas (NKRA) for the 12th FYP
   • Included in the planned action for 2018-2020 of SACOSAN VII
8. Establish partnership with local research institutes, colleges, and training institutes for improved skills and researches in the sanitation and hygiene sector

• Included in the planned action for 2018-2020 of SACOSAN VII
Partner perspective

How does the Mutual Accountability Mechanism support, strengthen or build on national processes?

- There is an annual gathering of all WASH stakeholders (B-WASH Cluster meeting) which is hosted either by MoH or MoWHS
- In the B-WASH cluster meeting, all the WASH stakeholders (government agencies, donor agencies, CSOs and private sectors) discuss the issues and challenges and come forward with resolutions at the end of the 2 day meeting
- The resolutions are jointly signed by all the stakeholders
- The secretariat collects information on the progress and achievements of the implementing agencies
- All the implementing agencies have to report back to the cluster with all the updates on achievements of commitments or strong justifications

**Note:** As one of the resolution for the 3rd B-WASH Cluster meeting was “Share knowledge and learnings from regional and international WASH related conferences, meetings, workshops, seminars through relevant platform”, there was a presentation on the 2019 Sector Ministers’ Meeting to the members during the 4th B-WASH cluster meeting
Who led and participated in the process?

- The process of tabling the commitments was lead by the two ministries (MoWHS and MoH).

- The commitments tabled were all discussed during the National stakeholder consultation meeting (B-WASH Cluster meeting) in presence of all the stakeholders (Government agencies, CSOs, private sectors and donor agencies).
Partner perspective

1. Establish baseline for SDG 6.2
   • Developed in consultation with all the relevant WASH stakeholders during the 3rd B-WASH cluster
   • Questionnaire reviewed and developed by TWG (PHED, WSD, research focal point of MoH, UNICEF, SNV, ABS, NSB and WHO)
   • The survey to obtain the baseline for safely managed sanitation has been completed
   • The preliminary findings for Health care facilities has been shared to the relevant stakeholders
   • The analysis and report writing for rural households is on going

2. 100% basic sanitation coverage in >50% of the gewogs (blocks) of the country by 2020
   • PHED taking the lead in conducting the inception workshops for the local leaders, mason training on improved toilet for at least 90-100 masons of the programme intervened districts and CDH workshops for the people of the rural community
   • UNICEF, SNV, ABS, GNHC, MOE and other relevant stakeholders take part in the inception workshops along with the local leaders and health sector
   • PHED and SNV (technical support) jointly conduct the mason training and CDH workshops for training health assistants
   • PHED has covered 13 Districts and with the Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Programme as of June 2019
3. Develop an inclusive National roadmap for sanitation and Hygiene
   • The draft National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy needs to be endorsed by the cabinet. The roadmap will be developed only after endorsement of the Policy. Since the Policy is still under review in MoWHS, the process of development of roadmap could not be initiated as of now.

4. Ensure appropriate technology and infrastructure for safely managed sanitation and safe emptying practices
   • WSD and PHED taking the lead
   • PHED (RSAHP) promoting twin pit pour flush toilet during the inception workshops and CDH workshops and training the masons to construct the same using a Y-Chamber during the mason training
   • Finalised draft on “Fecal Sludge Management” jointly prepared by PHED, UNICEF and SNV will be put up for endorsement by August, 2019
   • WSD explored and implemented low cost technology for safe management of wastewater (Dojo Joka System-Hejo, DEWATS- Denchi Town).
   • WSD designed sewer network for Samdrupjongkhar and Shechamthang Towns for safe disposal of wastewater.
   • WSD to conduct awareness Workshop on “Guidelines for differently-abled friendly construction” to incorporate accessible WASH facilities in all new public/institutional toilet constructions/renovations.
5. Strengthen the existing national coordination mechanism – the B-WASH Cluster

- WSD and PHED taking the lead
- All the members of B-WASH cluster (government agencies, CSOs, Private sectors and donor agencies) as the collaborating agencies
- WSD co-ordinated with cluster member and developed an IEC Material “Yalama Apa” for promoting toilet etiquette.
- WSD developed and printed “SOP for WASH in Emergencies” for distribution to the Districts.
- WSD conducted capacity building of the engineers and technician on “WASH in Emergencies”.
- WSD organised 4th B-WASH cluster meeting on “27-28 May, 2019” with the theme “Enhancing engagement of CSOs and private sectors in WASH Sector”.

6. Explore proper cost recovery mechanism to meet out operational expenditure for urban WASH infrastructure

- WSD initiating formulation of tariff guideline.
7. Review and harmonise the existing monitoring systems and indicators in line with JMP definitions
   - NEC for water
   - WSD and PHED for sanitation
   - WSD conducted rapid assessment for the baseline data on safely managed sanitation
   - GNHC (overall)

8. Establish partnership with local research institutes, colleges, and training institutes for improved skills and researches in the sanitation and hygiene sector
   - PHED is working with KGUMSB (CDH module incorporated in the syllabus)
   - PHED and WSD planning to collaborate with College of Science and Technology (Engineering college)
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2. Go to www.menti.com
3. Enter the code 189166 and vote!

You can use your phone or computer
Questions for Mentimeter

1. In the coming two months I/we will take the following actions, regarding the commitments and the Mutual Accountability Mechanism (e.g. review existing commitments to make them SMART; table new commitments; prepare an implementation plan; ...):

2. To accomplish these actions, SWA partners and the Secretariat can help by:
Thanks