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

• Development of Briefs followed multi-phased, multi-stakeholder processes aligned to existing national activities.

• Governments led the development of the Briefs and they collaborated 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.

Partners in writing Country Briefs

- No mention of who was involved
- Mention of who was involved

Data sources used to make Briefs

- Identifies at least one data source used for the Brief
- Does not identify any data source

Policy / Strategy docs as inputs

- Provide info on policy/strategy documents consulted
- Does not provide info

35 7

36

41
### 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>
Priorities identified in country commitments

- Elimination of inequalities
- Open Defecation Free
- Sanitation
- Hygiene
- Increase in financing
- Financing strategies and mechanisms
- Development of WASH strategies and plans
- Improving monitoring and review processes
- Capacity building and learning
- Sector Coordination

Priorities with the highest numbers are:

- Sanitation: 29
- Development of WASH strategies and plans: 30
- Increase in financing: 11
- Financing strategies and mechanisms: 14
- Improving monitoring and review processes: 22
- 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 research.

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 implementation.
Initial analysis of commitments – external support agencies

• Commitments by UNICEF in 47 countries, and WSSCC in one country.
• Commitments by 7 global organisations – 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.

DGIS – Until 2020: spend 5% on actions to support an unified, robust framework for national monitoring.
### 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? (1)

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 of Contributions to Briefs and Contributions of Briefs](image)
What do the Country Briefs tell us? (2)

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 briefs discussing commitments]
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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific challenges related to financing</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>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plans and priorities related to financing</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>

- Briefs that present at least one plan or priority related to financing
- Briefs that do not present financing-related plans
What do the Country Briefs tell us? (6)

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? (7)

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 link between the Mutual Accountability Mechanism & national sector processes

Presentation by:
Partner Perspectives:

The symbiosis between the Mutual Accountability Mechanism & national sector processes - Tanzania

Presentation by: Dr. Khalid Massa
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<td>3</td>
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<td>4</td>
<td>Participation in the process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Usefulness of the process in the country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.0 Introduction

Location and Profile
TANZANIA the Land of Kilimanjaro, Serengeti & Zanzibar

About Tanzania
• Tanzania, the land of Kilimanjaro, Serengeti, and Zanzibar.
• Current population is estimated at 58 million
• Is the largest country in East Africa
  ➢ To the North, it borders Kenya and Uganda
  ➢ To the South north, borders Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique
  ➢ To the East, borders the Indian Ocean
  ➢ To the West, borders Rwanda, Burundi, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo

Mt. Kilimanjaro
How Mutual Accountability Mechanism supports & strengthens national processes in Tanzania

Since 2016 SWA discussions have been mainstreamed into the existing sector dialogue mechanism.

Multi-Stakeholder platforms for Health and Water Sector include:

- ✓ Technical/Thematic Working Groups meetings – (Quarterly)
- ✓ Joint (govt and partners) Programme Supervision Missions – (Semi-Annual)
- ✓ Joint for both Health & Water Sector Reviews – (Annual)
- ✓ Development Partners Group – (Monthly)
- ✓ TAWASANET Annual General/Zonal Meetings (Discussions on SDGs 6)
- ✓ CSOs Forum-CC / Tz Sustainable Development Platform – (SDG 6 reporting)
- ✓ Annual events of Urban Water & Sanitation utilities (UWSSAs) vulnerable groups and Annual Environmental Health Review meeting
How Mutual Accountability Mechanism supports & strengthens national processes in Tanzania -2

• Multi-stakeholder dialogue meetings in 2018-2019 enabled to jointly agree on the following issues among others:

• Review the National Water Policy and ensure Financing modalities for Sanitation and Hygiene are well guided due to the shared responsibility for sanitation.

• Annual Maji Scientific Conference (started in March 2019) – To coordinate Research, Policy and Practice

• There will be a performance indicator on Sanitation & Hygiene to address the bottleneck of UWSAs (e.g. MWAUWASA) charging a Waste Water Tariff and spending the funds on water supply instead of sanitation

• Annual Maji Scientific Conference (started in March 2019)
Commitments that Were Tabled – I

Government commitment 1:

Accelerate water supply & Sanitation coverage to meet country and SDGs targets.

CSO’s Commitments:

- Monitor approaches that accelerates water supply and sanitation coverage to meet country targets.
- Identification and promotion of approaches for unserved/poorly served rural and urban communities.
Commitments that Were Tabled – II

Government commitment 2:
Review National Water Policy (2002) to guide financing and clearly separate the service provision and oversight functions.

CSO’s Commitment:
● Participation in the national review process of NAWAPO (2002) and National Water Sector Development Strategy (NWSDS) to incorporate strategies for leave no-one behind (LNOB)
● To monitor the financing priorities and identify disparities existing and share results with government for improvement
Commitments that Were Tabled - III

Government Commitment 3:
By 2025 over 75% of rural population to access improved sanitation facilities along with elimination of open defecation. The targets are set to rehabilitate sanitation facilities in 3,500 primary schools, 700 secondary schools, and 1,000 health facilities, and in 8 highways.

CSO’s Commitments:
• Identify approaches that will improve sanitation and hygiene in poorly served and remote areas
• Identify strategies and approaches that will eliminate OD in particular to poorly served communities, schools (primary and secondary), HFC by 2025
• Facilitate Social Accountability Monitoring mechanism within communities to ensure quality and sustainability of WASH in Health Facilities and Schools
Who led and participated in the process?

Led by:

• The Ministry of Health, Ministry of Water; in collaboration with the other sector ministries (MOEST and PO-RALG), led the preparatory process for SMM
• A National SWA Task Team comprising representatives from the 4 ministries and from CSOs facilitated the stakeholders dialogue on SDG 6, Mutual Accountability and approaches for “Leave No One Behind”, and compiled the Commitments and Country Brief.

Stakeholders who participated (more than 1,000 people):

• Government (4 ministries; Regional and Local Govt representatives)
• Development Partners
• CSOs (TAWASANET, INGOs, FBOs, Disability organisations, etc.)
• Research / academia
• Private sector
• Politicians
• Representatives of community based organisations
What do you find to be useful in your national processes?

• Tanzania has in 2018, through a stakeholders process submitted the GLAAS country report - covering situation of both water, sanitation and hygiene in urban and rural areas, compiled from various data sources. Also submitted the NGOR Sanitation Baseline Report.

• Tanzania submitted the Voluntary National Report to the High Level Political Forum With support by JMP and NBS:
  • Identified the need to initiate coordination among data producers (National Surveys, Sector ministries, Urban water utilities, and some NGOs - to harmonise approaches, indicators, and definitions
  • Formation of a dedicated TWG on WASH Data is underway - to identify and address data gaps for SDG monitoring
  • JMP and NBS are working to develop sector capacity for quality data collection and management
  • Development of the robust web-based monitoring for sanitation to collect data
The Tanzania’s NSMIS

National Sanitation Management Information System
www.nsmis.moh.go.tz
2.3 Status to date

- NSMIS is accessed worldwide through
  - [www.nsmis.moh.go.tz](http://www.nsmis.moh.go.tz) (requiring password)
  - [nsmis.ehealth.go.tz](http://nsmis.ehealth.go.tz). For practice & training

- NSMIS live server is hosted offsite ([Vodacom](http://www.vodacom.com)),
  - Backup is done in-house at the Ministry of Health

- All councils are now reporting progress sanitation campaign progress through the NSMIS
2.4 Data flow in the NSMIS

Paper based

Web

Household and Sub-village

Village level

Council
Thank you

Asante
Planning for the next steps

You can use your phone or computer

Go to **www.menti.com** and use the code 88 35 42

1. Grab your phone
2. Go to www.menti.com
3. Enter the code 88 35 42 and vote!
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