

SWA Webinar

Sector Planning: Strategies and their implementation

27 September, 2019

Presenters



Betsy Engebretson, World Health Organization's UN-Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) team

Suzzy Abaidoo, GLAAS Focal Point, Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, Ghana

Oliver Subasinghe, Communications & Data Advisor, Water Office, USAID

Lucy Flaws, Global Strategy Analyst, WaterAid

The SWA Framework



THE GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The *values* partners have in common and that guide all joint action.



Multi-stakeholders efforts



Sustainability of service and actions



Leaving no-one behind



Transparency and accountability



Evidence-based decision-making



Human Rights to water and sanitation



International collaboration and aid effectiveness

THE COLLABORATIVE BEHAVIOURS

How partners work together to put in place the Building Blocks.



Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes



Strengthen and use country systems



Use one information and mutual accountability platform



Build sustainable water and sanitation sector financing strategies

THE BUILDING BLOCKS

What partners are jointly putting in place to achieve an effective sector.



Sector Policy / Strategy



Institutional arrangements



Sector Financing



Planning, monitoring, and review



Capacity development

THE ACCOUNTABILITY MECHANISM

Joint initiative that grounds the Framework in specific, measurable, attainable, relevant and timely actions.

It re-enforces multi-stakeholder decision-making and mutual accountability among partners at national, regional and global level.

*“Countries
with the right
policies across
building blocks have
been able to bend the arc
of history.”*

**Ms. Jyoti Shukla,
Senior Manager,
World Bank**

WASH Sector Building Blocks



**Sector Policy /
Strategy**



**Institutional
arrangement**



Sector Financing



**Planning,
monitoring, and
review**



**Capacity
development**



The SWA Collaborative Behaviors

Enhance
government
leadership of sector
planning
processes

Strengthen and use
country systems

Use one
information
and mutual
accountability
platform

Build sustainable
water and sanitation
sector financing
strategies

Comprehensive readiness of the enabling environment for the SDGs



Diagnostic tools

What is the **goal**?

SDGs – universal access, eliminate inequalities, improve sustainable

SDGs indicators
New service ladders
Updated baseline

What is needed for a well-functioning sector?

Building blocks - **key elements** of a sector capable of delivering sustainable services and progressively eliminate inequalities in access

Sector diagnostics tools including WASH BAT, GLAAS, CSOs, MAPAS

How to bring about change?

Improve Collaborative Behaviours - the ways of working through which– if jointly adopted will strengthen country capacity to deliver and sustain services to all

Collaborative behaviours indicators

GLAAS Country profiles

Betsy Engebretson,

World Health Organization's UN-Water Global Analysis and
Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) team

26 and 27 September, 2019

National Systems to Support Drinking-Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Global Status Report 2019



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

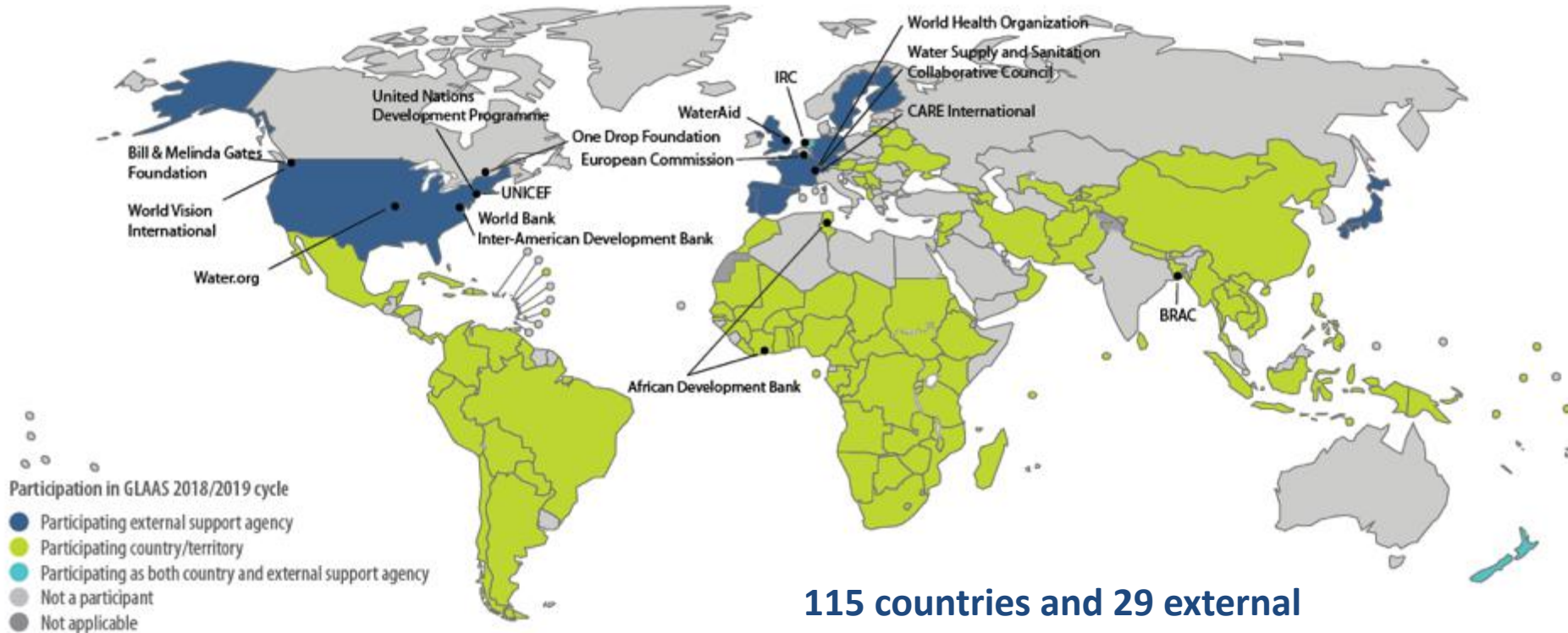


What is GLAAS?

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

- Implemented by the World Health Organization on behalf of UN-Water
- A global, biennial update on the policy frameworks, institutional arrangements, monitoring systems, human resources base and finance streams in support of sanitation, drinking-water, hygiene sector
- 5th GLAAS report released in August 2019

GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle participation



115 countries and 29 external support agencies participated in the GLAAS 2018/2019 cycle.

About the GLAAS 2019 report

- Overall theme national WASH systems
 - With a specific focus on national policies, plans and targets
 - Other topics include finance, monitoring and human resources
- Monitoring SDG targets 6.a and 6.b also featured in the report



Out of 15 countries surveyed, the majority have policies for:

DRINKING-WATER

94%



SANITATION

94%



HYGIENE

79%



BUT

<15%

of countries **have the funds**
or **human resources** needed
to implement their plans

Number of countries reporting formally approved sanitation policies supported by resourced plans

● Rural sanitation ● Urban sanitation



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey.

EFFORTS ARE BEING MADE TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND, BUT MORE REMAINS TO BE DONE



OVER 2/3

of countries have measures in policies and plans to reach poor populations, but less than

40%

have corresponding measures for financing these efforts that are consistently applied.



APPROXIMATELY

3/4

of countries in which open defecation (rates >2%) is still practiced are incorporating measures to address it in policies and plans and

63%

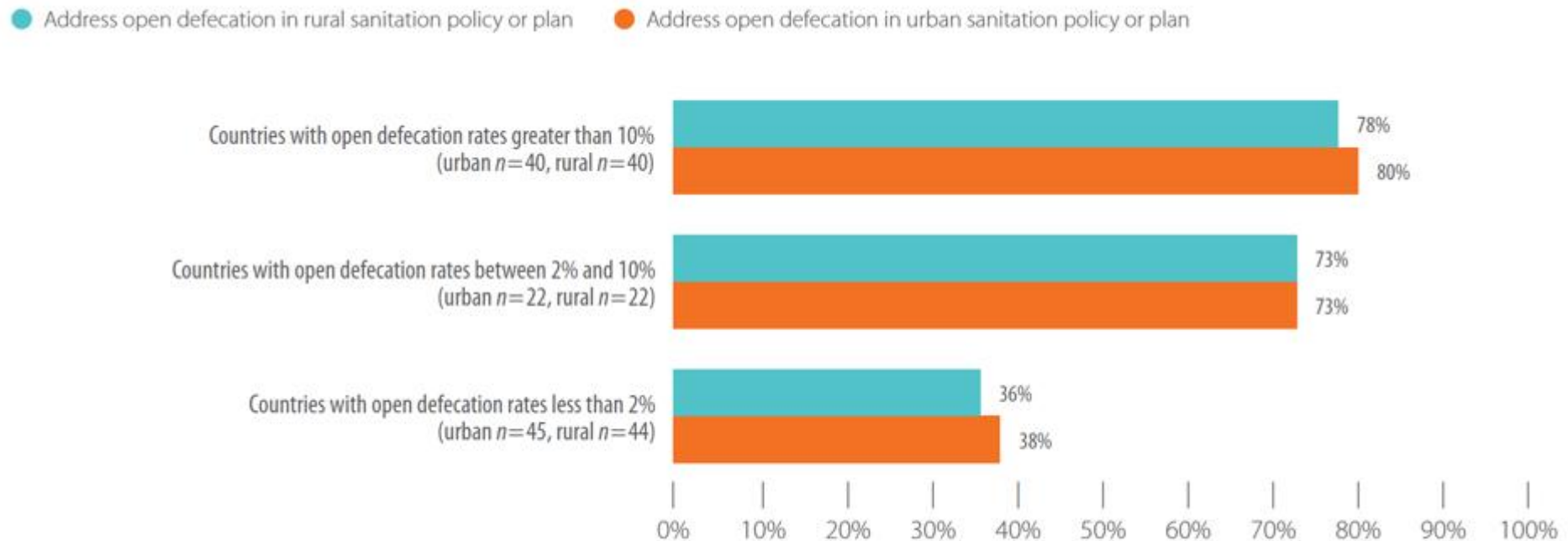
of countries (with open defecation rates >2%) have established national targets to eliminate open defecation.

Measures to extend services to poor populations by income group

● 80–100%
 ● 60–79%
 ● 40–59%
 ● 0–39%

		World Bank income group ^a	Number of countries	Governance Policies and plans have specific measures to reach poor populations	Monitoring Progress in extending service provision to poor populations is tracked and reported	Finance Specific measures in the financing plan to target resources to poor populations are consistently applied
Sanitation	All responding countries		111	69%	32%	26%
	Low income		28	79%	25%	25%
	Lower-middle income		38	71%	39%	29%
	Upper-middle income		32	69%	38%	22%
	High income		12	50%	17%	33%
Drinking-water	All responding countries		110	74%	35%	35%
	Low income		28	93%	25%	39%
	Lower-middle income		36	75%	42%	36%
	Upper-middle income		32	66%	41%	31%
	High income		13	54%	31%	31%

Percentage of countries with open defecation that address open defecation in sanitation policies or plans



Approximately three quarters of countries with significant open defecation reported it is addressed in national policies or plans for sanitation.



WASH TARGETS ARE INCREASINGLY REFLECTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL AMBITIONS, AIMING TO PROVIDE UNIVERSAL COVERAGE AND REACH HIGHER LEVELS OF SERVICE



Many countries and territories are taking positive steps to align with elements of SDG 6 that are realistically achievable in their local context.



About half of countries and territories have now set drinking-water targets that aim for universal coverage at levels higher than basic services by 2030.

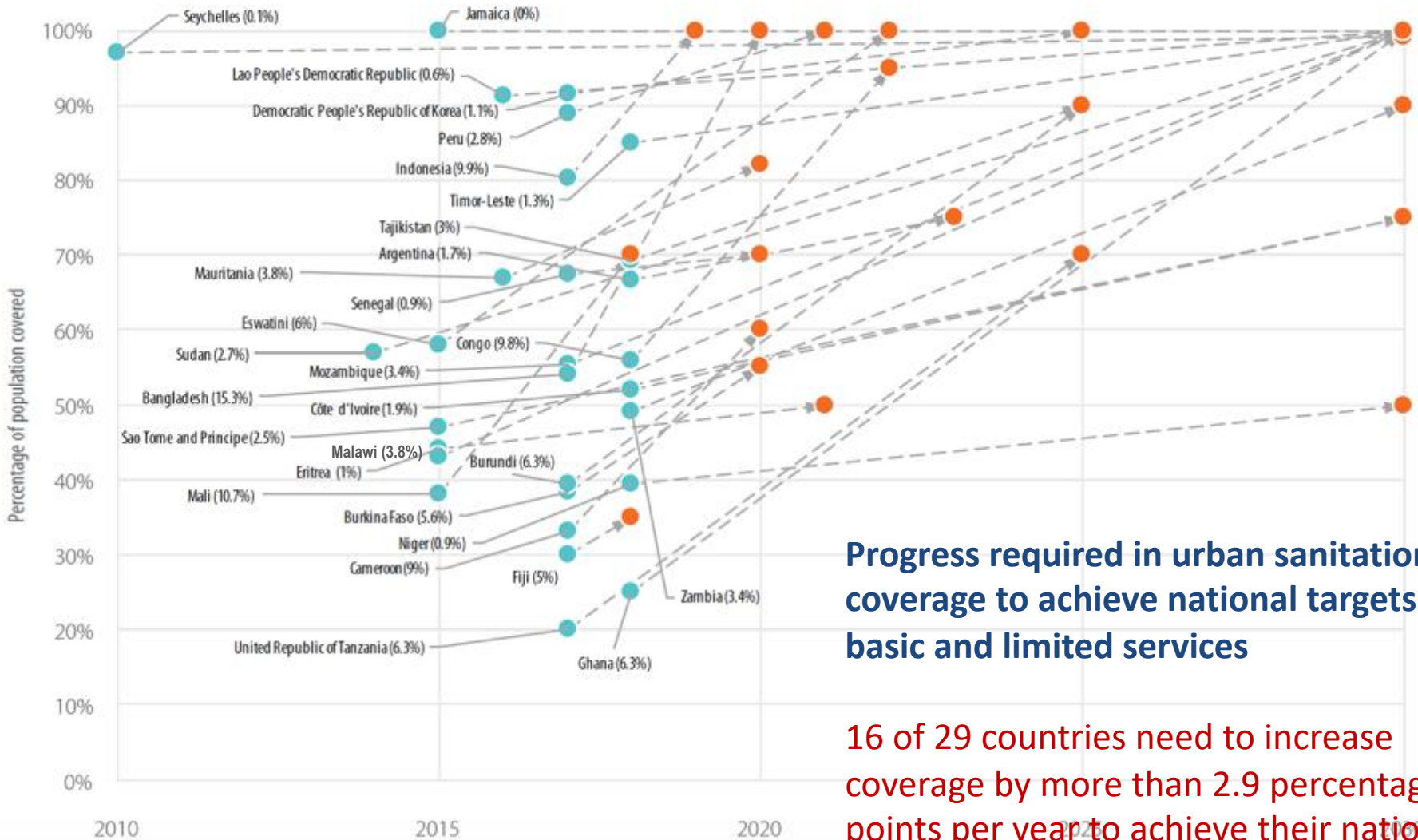


Fewer than one third of countries explicitly reference elements of safely managed sanitation in their national sanitation coverage targets.



However, large funding gaps remain between what is needed to reach WASH targets and what is available.

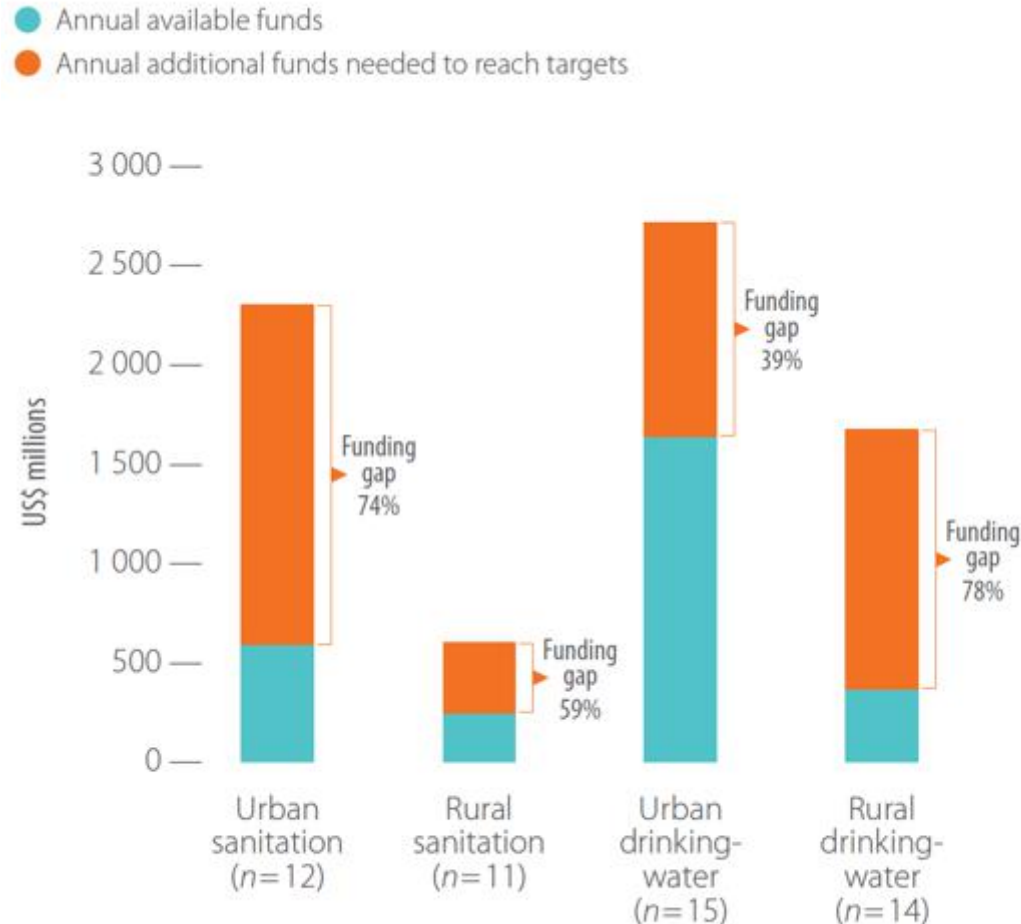
● Latest coverage reported by country ● National coverage target for urban sanitation



Progress required in urban sanitation coverage to achieve national targets for basic and limited services

16 of 29 countries need to increase coverage by more than 2.9 percentage points per year to achieve their national urban coverage targets for basic and limited sanitation.

Available funds versus funds needed to reach national targets (per year)



Source: GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey.

19 countries and one territory reported a WASH funding gap of **61%** between identified needs and available financing for WASH.

NATIONAL FINANCIAL SYSTEMS ARE INSUFFICIENT



While most countries have financing plans for WASH, more than half of these plans are insufficiently used in decision-making. Detailed reporting on WASH financial data is also rare.



Water and sanitation aid commitments and aid disbursements, 2000–2017



Note: This chart includes both ODA and private grants.
Source: OECD-CRS, 2019.

	ODA commitments (US\$ billions, constant 2017 US\$)		
	2015	2017	Change
Total ODA	198.2	196.3	-0.9%
Water and sanitation ^a ODA	7.6	9.1	+19.2%

Beyond the GLAAS report


- All data available online
- GLAAS country highlights
- GLAAS ESA highlights

South Africa

Highlights based on country-reported GLAAS 2018/2019 data

The data presented in the UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) Country highlight are country government responses to the GLAAS 2018/2019 country survey. Since 2008, GLAAS has monitored the enabling environment for water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) with a focus on governance, monitoring, human-resources and financing. The data presented in this highlight are a snapshot of the WASH enabling environment in the country and do not cover all aspects of the WASH sector. For more information, see <http://www.unhcr.org/water-sanitation-health/monitoring/instruments/046a/04/>.

1. To what extent has the government assumed responsibility for WASH and made themselves accountable?



NATIONAL POLICIES AND PLANS, GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Policy/Plan	Policy shared with public stakeholders?	Plan publicly reviewed/endorsed?	Plan shared?	Plan adopted?	Sufficient resources for plan?	Human resources available for plan?
Urban sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Urban drinking water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural drinking water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hygiene promotion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

WASH SERVICES TO BE DELIVERED THROUGH TO BE DELIVERED

Service	Financial plan	Availability of budget	Expenditure reports	Service level meeting objectives	Tracking of expenditure sources
Urban sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural sanitation	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Urban drinking water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rural drinking water	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Hygiene promotion	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

INCLUDED FINANCIAL TARGETS

Service	Baseline value	Baseline year	Current value	Current year	Target value	Target year	Percentage of target
Urban sanitation	10,000	2015	10,000	2017	10,000	2019	100%
Rural sanitation	10,000	2015	10,000	2017	10,000	2019	100%
Urban drinking water	10,000	2015	10,000	2017	10,000	2019	100%
Rural drinking water	10,000	2015	10,000	2017	10,000	2019	100%
Hygiene promotion	10,000	2015	10,000	2017	10,000	2019	100%

United Kingdom (DFID)

AID PRIORITIES

The Department for International Development (DFID) leads the UK work to end extreme poverty, deliver the Global Goals, and tackle global challenges in line with the government's 2030 Strategy. The aid budget is spent on tackling the great global challenges. The objectives in our strategy for ending poverty and middle income, creating jobs and driving economic growth, fighting corruption, building resilient and inclusive societies, building climate change resilience, and using science, technology and innovation to improve lives, are central to our international development strategy. DFID is structured into four Directorates: Country Engagement, Policy, Research and Innovation, Science and International Relations, Finance and Corporate Performance. There are Directorates under each Directorates: International Gender Directorate based in Development and a 28 Country Office.

WASH STRATEGY/ACTIVITIES

The priority is to support and provide leadership in achieving Global Goal 6. It is water and sanitation. DFID's priorities are to: 1. help at least 100 million people gain access to sustainable water and sanitation by 2030; 2. ensure the international architecture is fit for purpose, including ensuring reliable data are available to support policy and decision-making; 3. provide policy leadership on the availability and greater evidence to decide change of services, demonstrating good value for money, ensuring continued delivery change in sanitation and hygiene; and developing effective solutions for delivery of sanitation services in the urban poor in water-scarce, arid areas. To support countries improve resilience in the face of climate change; 4. improve integrated water resources management in country and transboundary waters to support economic growth and environmental protection; 5. support and leverage greater private investment in water management; and 6. ensure an effective international architecture is developed.


WASH PROGRAMME TARGETS/OUTCOMES

DFID's 2015-2020 strategy outlines DFID's high Departmental Plan targets. The 2015-2020 budget will be included in DFID's annual reports. DFID uses a results framework to measure results. The monitoring for the framework can be found on DFID website (see additional information). DFID has WASH programmes in over 20 countries, which use a variety of delivery mechanisms, the majority of which include activities aimed at building national and local systems, national ownership and improving accountability. Each programme is assessed on its own merits and achievement against its stated objectives. Detailed programme performance can be found on the Development Tracker on the DFID website (<http://development-tracker.gov.uk/>).

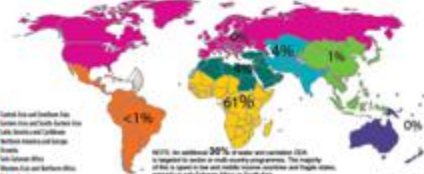
Since April 2017, the UK has supported an additional 80.1 million people to gain access to water and sanitation, putting the country well over half way towards the 2030 target of 100 million people. DFID continues to work closely with country governments, implementing partners and other donors to secure water and sanitation services are sustainable and demonstrate good value for money.

WASH AID PRIORITIES: DISTRIBUTION OF AID DISBURSEMENTS

By activity type in 2017



By region in 2017



61% Sub-Saharan Africa
1% South Asia
1% East Asia and Southeast Asia
1% Latin America and Caribbean
1% Europe
1% Middle East and North Africa
1% Africa
1% Oceania
0% No specific

NOTE: An additional 30% of water and sanitation (WASH) aid is spent in the aid and middle income countries and fragile states, primarily in sub-Saharan Africa in South Asia.

Questions? Thank you!

*For additional information or assistance
please contact glaas@who.int.*

Suzzy Abaidoo, Ministry of Water Resources and Sanitation, Ghana

26 and 27 September, 2019



Yakubu Al-Hassan Kassim

Meeting start time: Monday, September 23, 2019 12:23:51 PM

Organizer: Yakubu Al-Hassan Kassim



GHANA

2018 GLAAS Country Survey Experience



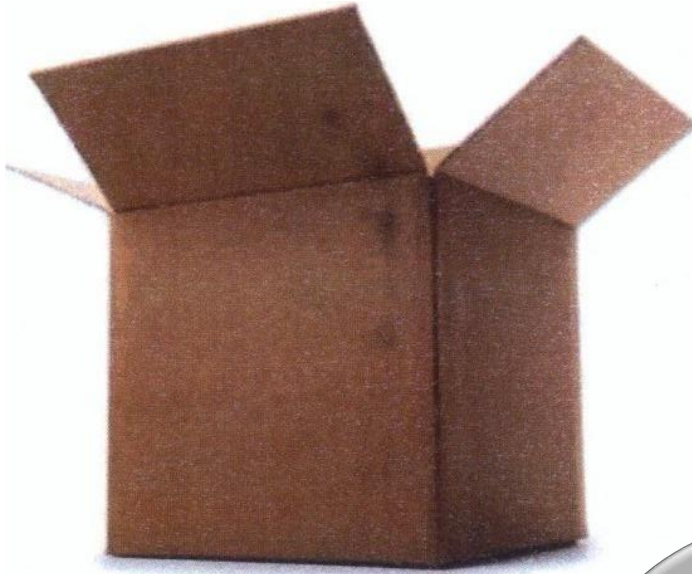
HUMAN RESOURCES

*Webinar on Sector Planning:
Strategies and Implementation*

Suzzy Abaidoo
Sept 26, 2019

**Ministry of Sanitation
and Water Resources**

Outline of Presentation



Recommendation

How information is being used

Lessons from GLAAS Process

Introduction



Introduction

- Ghana expressed interest in participating in the 2018 GLAAS survey
- WHO offered to provide some support
- UNICEF and WaterAid also responded to Ministry's Call for additional support for the process
- Stakeholders were informed of upcoming survey
- Implementation Plan submitted to GLAAS Team by Ministry
- Terms of Reference prepared and Consultant engaged with the support of WHO

Lessons Learnt

- Government recognizes the importance of the process. Tracking is therefore not only done for outputs but also inputs
- Government Leadership is Key
- Contributed to a confirmation of the following:
 - Inconsistencies in data, even when from the same Agency.
 - Inadequate documentation and preservation of document. *Reliance on institutional memory..*
- Networking skills needed to access some Agencies

Lessons Learnt

- Highlighted the gaps in monitoring and human resource needs assessment for WASH
- The Sector Information System under development should be sped up, be comprehensive to include indicators on the enabling environment and Reporting and Reviews as well.
- Subjective nature of some questions and responses/lack of objectively verifiable responses.
e.g. Adequacy of policy/plans to meet targets, human resource needs

How information is used

- Discussions on some of the gaps identified resurfaced
 - eg. Revising of NWP and ESP and NESSAP to align with SDGs and current trend on-going
 - Contributed to reviving a higher level coordinating platform- WSSWG Meetings
 - Review of the regulatory landscape of the water and sanitation sector.
 - Supported the need to disseminate Ghana's SDG targets and target setting process for water and sanitation widely
 - Provided evidence for NGOs to step-up advocacy on capturing the human right to water in legislative instrument or regulation

Recommendations to other countries

- Develop strategies to engage the interest of the stakeholders especially during the inception meeting
- Agree with country stakeholders on how to sustain the process by mainstreaming some indicators in country monitoring and evaluation systems
- GLAAS is also supposed to analyse the factors associated with progress in order to identify drivers and bottlenecks... However bottlenecks are in most cases the highlights. **It is important to also highlight drivers.**

Recommendations to GLAAS Team

- Team to consider a further consolidation of the assessment criteria as that may contribute to reducing the volume of survey forms
- It may be useful for the team to request for objectively verifiable responses. The Guidance Note did not adequately clearly define certain terms.
 - Eg. For A4c the issue of what is “partially effective” is subjective
 - A4g “promoted and required”

Acknowledgements

Pictures:

- *projectscontrolsonline*
- *en.unesco.org*
- *Pixabay.com*
- *Skpei.com*

*Thank
you!*



**Oliver Subasinghe, Communications & Data
Advisor, Water Office, USAID**

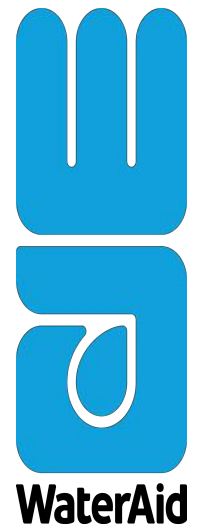
Lucy Flaws, Global Strategy Analyst, WaterAid

Engaging in GLAAS

-WaterAid's Perspective

Lucy Flaws, WaterAid International

Sept 2019



Why it's important to participate:

- Important tool for tracking sector progress around the building blocks and for collating information needed to monitor progress against the SWA Collaborative Behaviours
- The more comprehensive and complete the information gathered by GLAAS, the more useful it will be as a tool for the sector.



How do we use it:



What did we learn about our self as an ESA:

- Highlights many of the ways in which WaterAid is successfully delivering our aim to support governments and service providers to strengthen the systems and capabilities required to deliver sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services

But,

- Highlights difficulties in tracking and reporting our progress against the SWA Collaborative Behaviours. There are some important aspects of our performance that we do not yet have information on.



Specific example:

Question 6.3 – ‘How do we leverage development aid’ - provided useful examples across our organisation we don’t otherwise capture

Our commitment to ongoing improvements for GLAAS:

WaterAid will take steps to better track our implementation of the SWA Collaborative Behaviours.

As a starting point, we will ensure that by the 2020 GLAAS cycle, we are better able to report on GLAAS indicators for Mutual Accountability, Government Leadership and Strengthening country systems across our country programmes.

Chief Executive of WAUK, Tim Wainwright, at the SWA Sector Ministers Meeting in Costa Rica in April 2019

WaterAid/ Sibtain Haider



Questions?
Thanks!



How will you take this forward?



- When is the next opportunity you will have to discuss the GLAAS results as they pertain to you?
- What is the key action your need to do given the results of the GLAAS report?
- Considering the Mutual Accountability Mechanism process, do you foresee an opportunity to strengthen existing commitments or table new ones?