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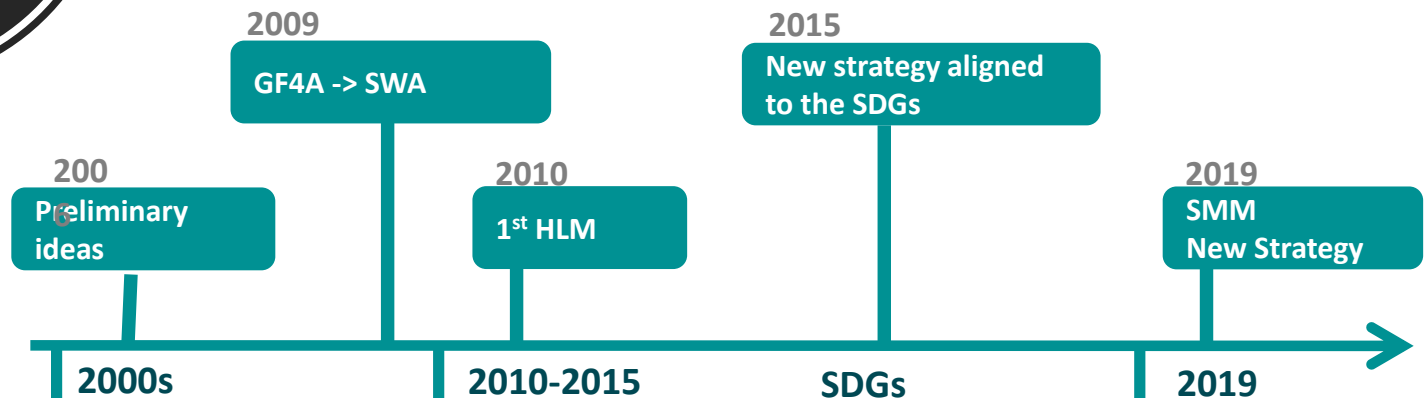
World Toilet Summit , Sao Paulo , November 2019



**SWA – a
brief history**



**SANITATION
AND WATER
FOR ALL**





10 Countries – External Support Agency Constituency

62 Countries – Country Constituency

More than 200 partners, 64 of which are governments



**SANITATION
AND WATER
FOR ALL**



Sanitation, hygiene and water for all, always and everywhere
Assainissement, hygiène et eau pour tous, toujours et partout
Saneamento, água e higiene para todos, sempre e em toda a parte
Saneamiento, higiene y agua para todos, siempre y en todas partes





How do SWA address the WASH problem?

- 1 Increasing political prioritization for sanitation, water and hygiene
- 2 Strengthening government-led national processes
- 3 Developing and using a strong evidence base to support good decision-making
- 4 Strengthening regional, national and local human and institutional capacities
- 5 Following-up and reviewing progress achieved in implementing sanitation, water and hygiene targets of the SDGs



The SWA framework



"WHY"

Achieving universal access, reducing inequalities, improving sustainability

"WHAT"

The basic elements that determine the performance of the sector

"HOW"

Ways of working that put countries at the center and lead to lasting change

El Marco SWA



PRINCIPIOS RECTORES

Los valores que los socios tienen en común y que guían todas las acciones comunes



Esfuerzos de múltiples partes interesadas



Sostenibilidad de servicios y acciones



No dejar a nadie atrás



Transparencia y rendición de cuentas



Toma de decisiones basada en evidencias



Derechos humanos al agua y al Saneamiento



Colaboración internacional y efectividad de la ayuda

LOS COMPORTAMIENTOS DE COLABORACIÓN

Cómo los socios trabajan juntos para poner en marcha los bloques fundamentales

Mejorar el liderazgo gubernamental en los procesos de planificación del sector

Fortalecer y utilizar los sistemas nacionales

Utilizar una plataforma de información y responsabilidad mutua

Consolidar estrategias sostenibles de financiación del sector de agua y saneamiento

MECANISMO DE RESPONSABILIDAD MUTUA

Iniciativa conjunta que fundamenta el marco en acciones concretas, medibles, alcanzables, pertinentes y oportunas.

Refuerza la toma de decisiones de múltiples partes interesadas y la responsabilidad mutua entre los socios a nivel nacional, regional y mundial.

LAS ESTRUCTURAS BÁSICAS

Lo que los socios están poniendo en marcha conjuntamente para lograr un sector eficaz



Política/Estrategia sectorial



Disposiciones institucionales



Financiación del sector



Planificación, supervisión y examen



Fortalecer las capacidades

Full availability of the environment to the SDGs



Diagnostic tools

What's the Objective?

SDGs – universal access, eliminate inequalities, sustain improveability

SDGs indicators
New service ladders
Updated baselines

What does it take for the sector function well?

Basic structures - key elements of a sector capable of providing sustainable services and progressively eliminating inequalities in access

Industry diagnostic tools such as WASH BAT, GLAAS, CSOs, MAPAS

How to drive the change?

Improving collaborative behaviors - the ways in which, if adopted together, will strengthen the country's capacity to provide and maintain services to all

Country Profiles on Collaborative Behaviors



ASEGURO CATARINA ALBUQUERQUE, DE LA ONU
**El Gobierno debe proteger
a líderes ambientales**

Se reunió con el ministro de Vivienda y Sanidad de Lima, Ricardo Mori, para discutir la importancia de proteger a los líderes ambientales en el marco del Plan de Acción Ambiental.

Catarina Albuquerque, coordinadora de la OMS, se reunió con el ministro de Vivienda y Sanidad de Lima, Ricardo Mori, para discutir la importancia de proteger a los líderes ambientales en el marco del Plan de Acción Ambiental. Durante la reunión, se abordó la necesidad de fortalecer la capacidad institucional y la participación ciudadana en la gestión ambiental.

**¿Qué es el gobierno de la
ciudad del agua en América
Latina?**

El agua es un recurso esencial para el desarrollo humano y económico. En América Latina, el acceso al agua potable y saneamiento básico sigue siendo un desafío para millones de personas. El gobierno de la ciudad del agua busca garantizar el acceso equitativo y sostenible al agua para todos.



Área Metropolitana
¿Qué es?



Country Visits in Peru and Colombia (September 2019)



The roles and responsibilities of SWA partners and allies



- Through SWA's strategy, all SWA partners (200) engage in the implementation of behaviors.
- All allies will work together to:
- Implement behaviors in all aspects of your work
- Use existing monitoring systems to assess progress in behavior change
- Be mutually responsible for progress in the implementation of behaviours (in countries and at the SWA alliance level)
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"Countries with the right policies across building blocks have been able to bend the arc of history."

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

A platform for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism



Mutual Accountability Mechanism Updated (2018 -)

Partners work through national processes, in accordance with national plans and taking into account government-led efforts to identify priorities supported by SMART commitments from governments and all SWA partners



All SWA partners make commitments

National planning and analysis cycles form the basis for the determination of commitments

It is essential that the various stakeholders participate in the processes

Commitments will be determined on the basis of national objectives and milestones



Relationship with national planning and monitoring processes



- **National process with the participation of the different stakeholders.3- to 5-year plans with goals and milestones**
- **Governments choose 2 or 3 country-level commitments**
- **Timetable for achieving commitments**
- **Each group or partner makes commitments that are relevant to government commitments**
- **The various partners in one country unite to assume a national commitment**
- **The various partners in a country can also make a global commitment**
-

Relationship with national planning, monitoring and analysis processes



National processes

Evaluation and Analysis

Planning and fixing Objectives

Definition of roles and Responsibilities

Implementation

Tracking and Evaluation

Evaluation and Analysis

WASH BAT Tools, GLAAS, collaborative behaviors, country profiles, etc.

National dialogues
Joint sectoral reviews, coordination meetings, etc.

Partner activities

Use of information platforms (MIS, etc.) and linking evidence to decision-making. Progress update.

Definición de compromisos de país

Definición de compromisos de grupo y complementación de compromisos de país

Seguimiento de compromisos

Informes sobre compromisos

Mecanismo de Rendición de Cuentas Mutua de la SWA

What happens globally?



SWA's high-level global meetings

Presentation of commitments

External support agencies make global commitments

All partners report previous commitments



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. Viet Nam
48. Zambia



Peru



Gobierno

1. Acceso a los servicios de saneamiento a todos los habitantes de las zonas urbanas al año 2021 y lograr la universalización de estos servicios en forma sostenible antes del año 2030.
2. Desarrollar un planeamiento a nivel regional que coadyuve a la obtención de servicios de saneamiento sostenibles y de calidad para contribuir al cierre de brechas de infraestructura. Garantizar que los actores sectoriales actúen de forma sincronizada y coordinadas con los prestadores de servicios del ámbito urbano y rural.
3. Planificar las inversiones a corto y mediano plazo desde los niveles nacional, regional y local, para los servicios de agua potable, alcantarillados sanitario, tratamiento de aguas residuales por tipo de prestador.

Great challenges in LAC



- Millions of people without drinking water services and adequate sanitation services, the latter being the most lagging indicator.
- Large inequities between urban and rural populations
- Gap focused on peri-urban areas and rural areas: Amazonia, Andes and Caribbean
- Community organizations (operators) manage water and rural sanitation services (more than 140,000 in LAC)
- Operator Associativity is not an easy task
- Water Utilities that provide WASH services rural areas: they do not have sufficient human or financial resources
- Decentralization, participation in decision-making

Great challenges in LAC



- Scalable management models to accelerate and achieve gap closure and SDGs.
- Increased private sector engagement: adequate business models with social responsibility. Breaking paradigms
- Information Systems and Data Disaggregated for Decision Making
- Transparency, accountability and governance
-

SWA Tools Portal



NEW! Resource library for the implementation of the WASH Building Blocks and Collaborative Behaviours

WHAT IT IS:

Sector tools and resources

WHAT ARE ITS OBJECTIVES:

Provide curated one-stop-shop for sector tools by the building blocks and collaborative behaviours

WHERE IT CAN BE FOUND:

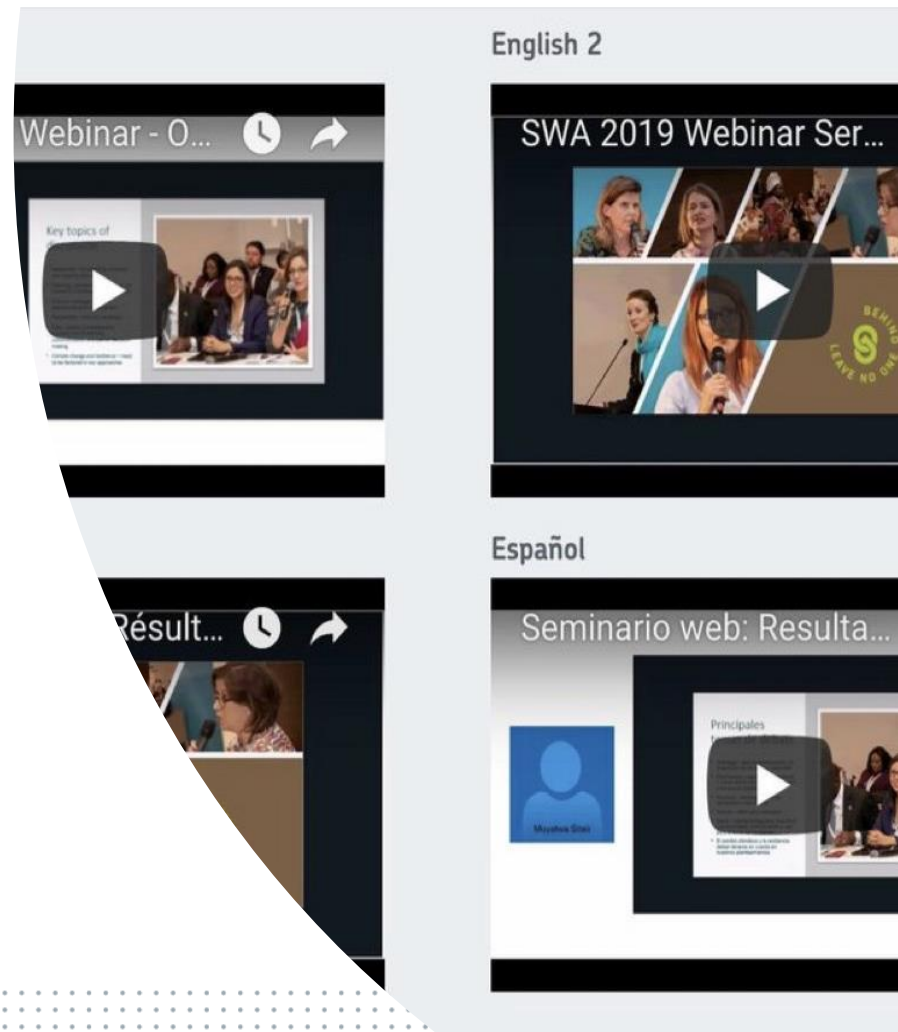
<http://sanitationandwaterforall.org/tools-portal/>

The screenshot shows the homepage of the SWA Tools Portal. At the top left is the 'SANITATION AND WATER FOR ALL' logo. To the right are language options for 'English' and 'Français', and links for 'Document Library', 'Subscribe to Newsletter', and 'Contact Us'. A navigation menu includes 'About', 'Our Work', 'Partners', 'Impact', 'Learn & Share', and 'Tools Portal' (which is highlighted in a dark red box). The main content area features a 'Welcome to the SWA Tools Portal!' heading, followed by introductory text about using filters and a search box. Below this are three circular icons: a red one with a person icon, a blue one with a network icon, and a green one with a bar chart icon. On the right side, there is a 'Guidance' section with a list of links: 'Welcome to the SWA Tools Portal', 'About this Portal', 'Add a tool to the Portal', 'Submit a tool review', and 'Submit an implementation report'.

Peer-to-peer exchanges and learning



- **May 15 – 16:** Outcomes and follow-up actions to the SMM
- **June 26-28:** Mutual accountability mechanism: what do the commitments tabled so far tell us and what must be done to achieve them?
- **July 24-25:** Financing inequalities: Is the sector putting its money where it matters most?
- **September 24-27:** Sector Planning: Strategies and their implementation
- **October 30-31:** Review of progress made since the 2019 SMM
- **November 28-29:** Finance Ministers' Meeting: Launch of the preparatory process for the 2020 Finance Ministers' Meeting





Strengthening SDG Follow-up, review and accountability processes – slides for multistakeholder meetings

WASH Sector Building Blocks



Sector Policy / Strategy



Institutional arrangement



Sector Financing



Planning, monitoring, and review



Capacity development





Planning, monitoring, and review



- Effective, inclusive and systematic planning, monitoring and evaluation of sector performance to ensure the most effective route to achieve goals
- Mid- and longer- term review of sector performance through multi-stakeholder platforms and mechanisms for sector dialogue and learning
- Clearly defined accountability mechanisms
- Data transparency and public access to information

SWA Collaborative Behaviours



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

Use one information and mutual accountability platform



Use one
information
and mutual
accountability
platform

Demonstrate and demand mutual accountability for sector progress

- Reliable data
- Critical joint reflection
- Adaptive management

Partners should build, share and learn from data and hold each other accountable for results

Multi-stakeholder sector review processes

1. Periodic assessment of performance within a sector by government, development partners, and civil society

2. Multi-stakeholder sector review processes:

- Provide a reliable overview of sector status, finance, institutions, implementation, challenges, gaps;
- Bring sector stakeholders together to review performance and build consensus;
- Contribute towards driving reforms and improving sector governance

3. Ideally a multi-stakeholder sector review process is an integral part of the planning and reporting cycle

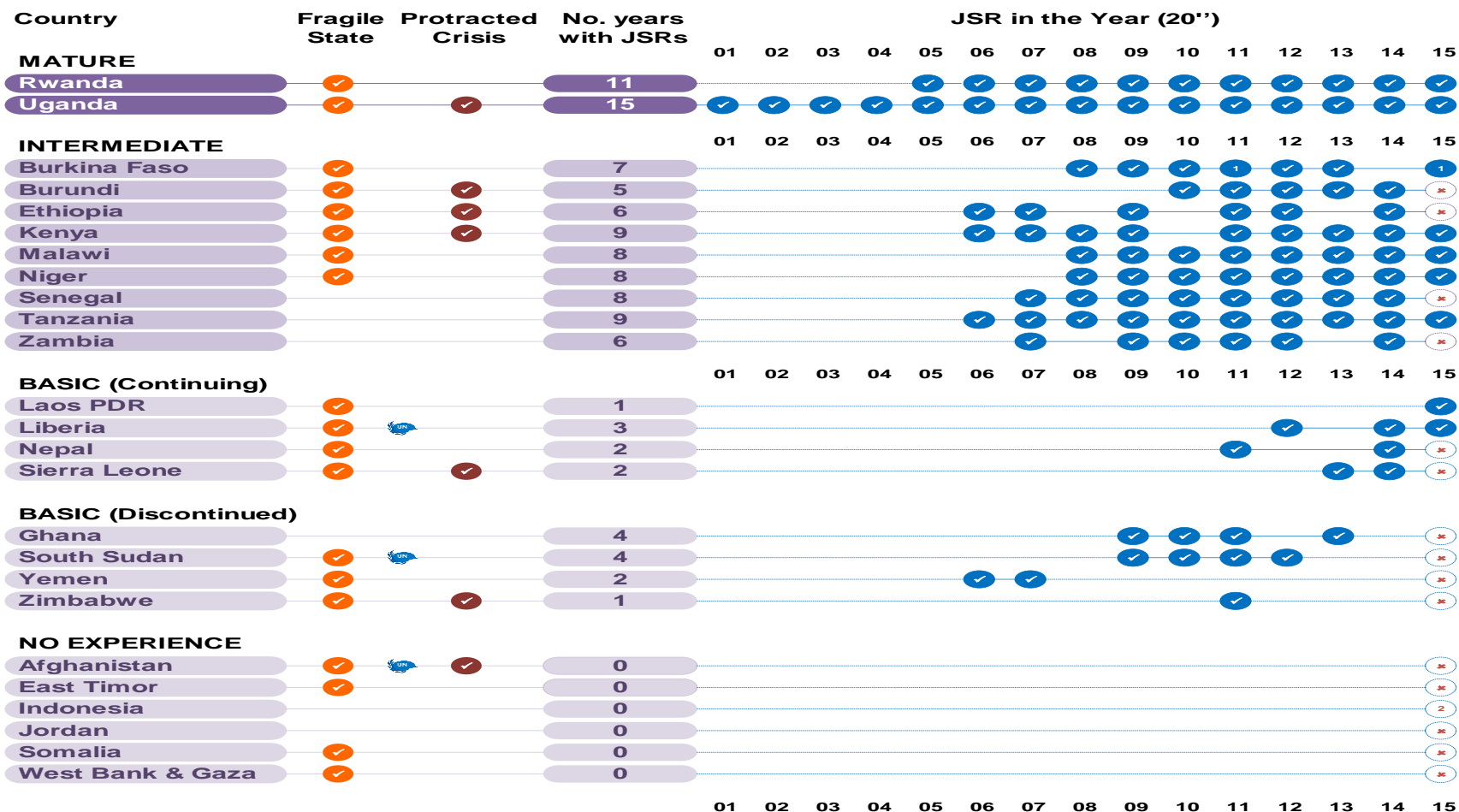


Why do multi-stakeholder sector review processes matter?



- A key part of a broader government-led cycle of planning, monitoring/learning, and reform.
- Identify areas where implementation is not going well and, by facilitating evidence-based decision making, suggest appropriate course corrections.
- Encourage all partners to demonstrate and demand mutual accountability for sector progress.

Which countries have been doing multi-stakeholder review processes e.g. Joint Sector Reviews?



- KEY**
- ✓ Country included in one or more of the OECD fragile states reports between 2007 and 2015 (OECD, 2015 pp32)
 - UN UN peace-keeping operation in the country between 2012 and 2015
 - ✓ Country included in the FAO (2010 or 2015) updated list for countries in protracted crisis
 - ✓ One or more JSR gatherings took place in that year
 - * No JSR in 2015

- NOTES**
- The 2011 and 2015 meetings in Burkina Faso were both entitled "national Forum" and prepared for the participation of country in the World Water Forums in Marseille, France (2012) and Daegu-Gyeongbuk, South Korea (2015).
 - Indonesia International Water Week (2015) had many features of a JSR Gathering.
- Technical review meetings (a second review type meeting, or half-yearly meeting) have taken place in Burkina Faso (2013), Ethiopia (some years), South Sudan (2010), Uganda and Rwanda.

What defines a Multi-stakeholder Sector Review?

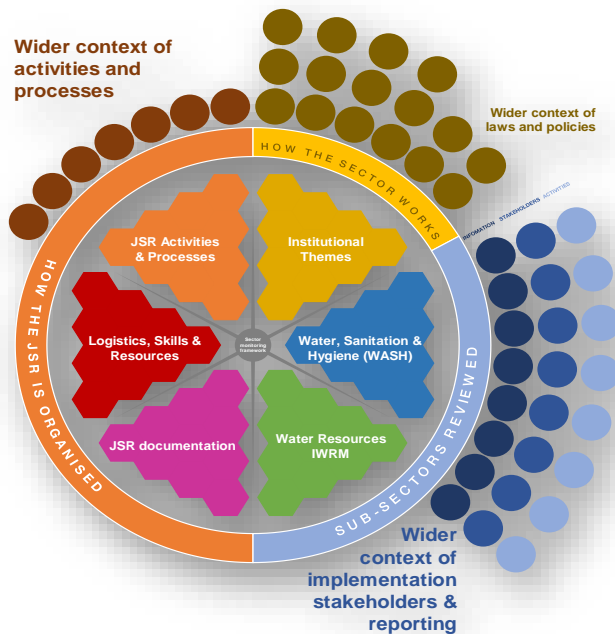
- No blueprint: JSRs evolve over time
- A process, not a one-off event
- Preparations and follow-up are as important as the meeting itself

Participation

1. Government leadership
2. Major stakeholders: political, technical, financiers, civil society, private sector, learning

Frequency

1. Typically annual
2. No. of days can vary

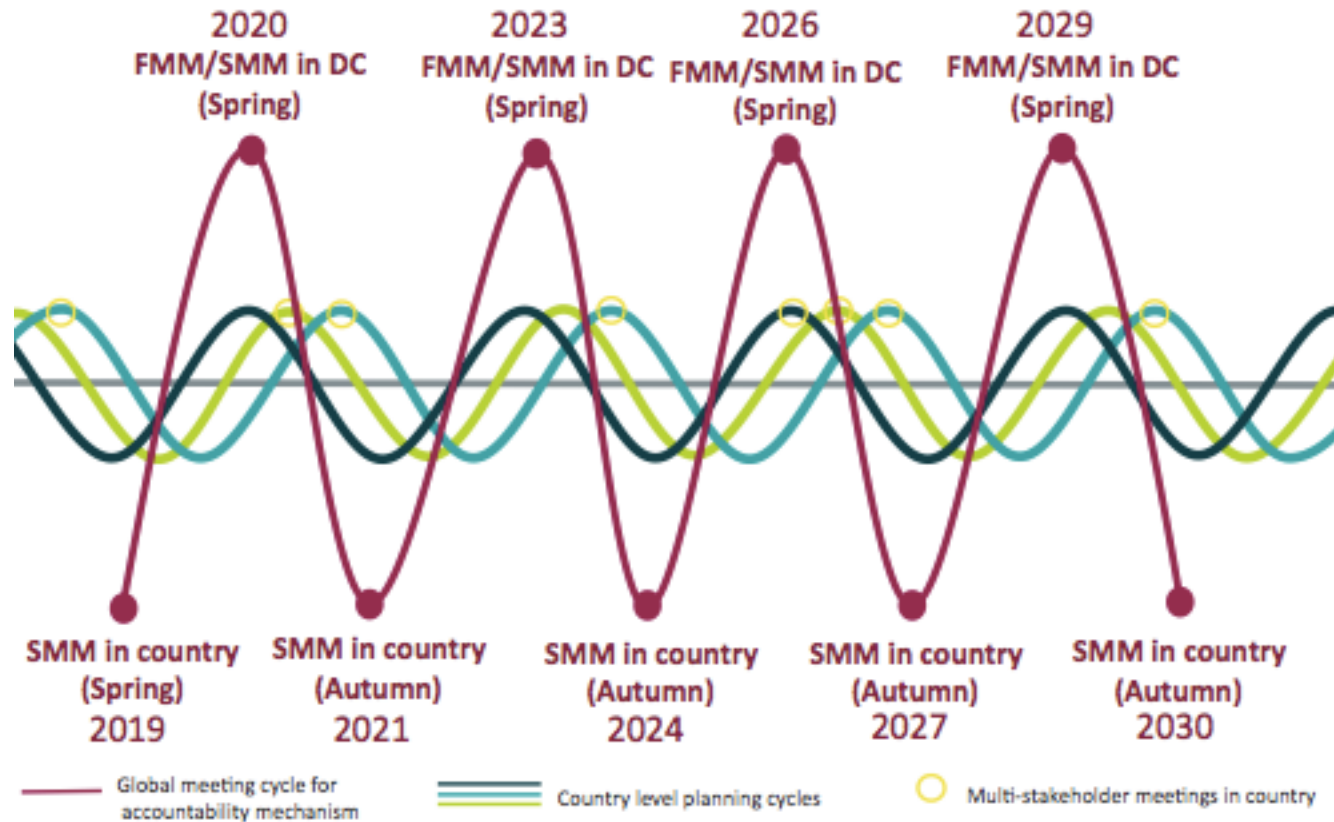


What are the core elements of a Multi-stakeholder Sector Review?

1. **Evidence-building** through compiling/analysing statistics and conduct of studies in the run-up to the JSR meeting
2. Documents **finalized and published** online, preferably by government
3. **Inform** public through newspaper articles, posters, radio/television programs, interviews and social media
4. **Comprehensive agenda** covering a range of issues and allowing time for voices to be heard, even disagreement
5. Specific **recommendations** and right number of **priority items** (SMART), with **responsibilities** assigned
6. Monitoring actions and commitments from **previous JSR**
7. Regular **review** of the JSR scope, how it is organized and its relevance, effectiveness and impact

WASH BAT and JSR can be linked & planned together

Proposed cycle of meetings: 2018 - 2030



SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism and the High-level Political Forum



- Commitments process supports countries to prepare for the HLPF



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT



GRACIAS



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