

**Thank you for joining
the peer conversation on
“Data, Information & Knowledge in WASH”**

We will begin shortly.

SWA Peer Conversation

Data, Information & Knowledge in Water, Sanitation & Hygiene

13 and 14 August, 2019

Relevance of this Conversation

SWA partners looking for support and learning



"How to draw a roadmap for MIS implementation?"

"How to build a MIS in-house?"

"How to establish and operationalize a sector monitoring framework"

"How to build models based on available data?"

"How to strengthen hygiene-related data collection, analysis and reporting?"

"How to build sustainable models for MIS"

"How to establish a knowledge sharing platform, portal and database, for the WASH sector?"

"How to report data in real time to Min. of Finance and advocate for higher funding to WASH?"



Introduction

The SWA & its Framework

Definition & importance of MIS

Illustration – MIS to understand & address inequalities

Systematic approach to MIS

About SWA



The vision of the
SWA partners is:
Sanitation, hygiene
and water for all,
always and
everywhere

- The SWA is a platform where partners:
 - Use evidence to strengthen decision making
 - Build, sustain and leverage political will for the sector
 - Structure their work around the Framework of Guiding Principles, Building Blocks, Collaborative Behaviours
 - Strengthen Mutual Accountability
 - Learn from each other to catalyze progress towards the SDGs

The SWA Framework

Place of data, information, knowledge & evidence



- Partners use it to understand & strengthen the sector
- Information systems are integral to Framework
- SWA Partnership guided by principles of transparency & evidence-based decision-making
- SWA Partners collaborate by using one information and accountability platform
- Planning, monitoring and review are a core building block of the sector

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.



Management Information System in WASH - *Importance*

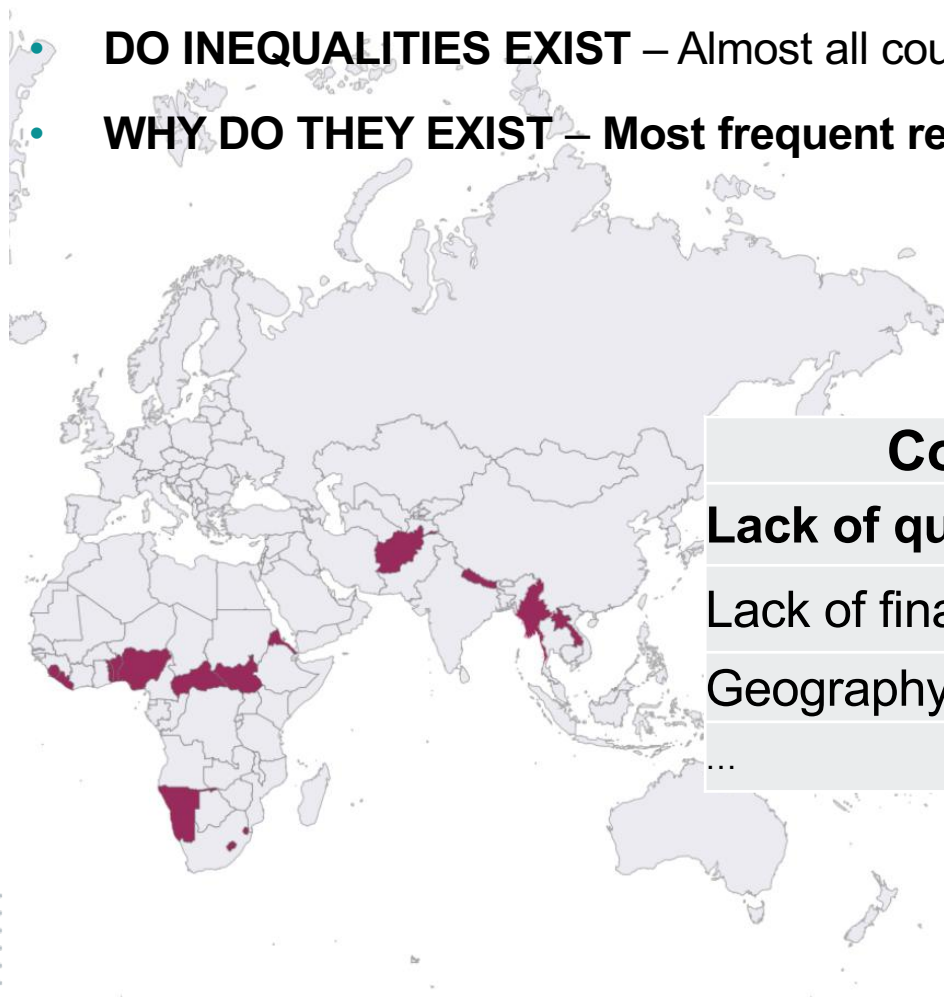
- Robust Data-information-knowledge are a major gap in the sector.
- Right data, converted into relevant information which can be applied as knowledge, are **critical for good decision-making**, at all levels, including the political:
 - For heads of state to support WASH programmes;
 - For MoF to commit to funding;
 - For non-WASH ministers to integrate WASH in their programmes.
- **Illustration – understanding and tackling inequalities**
- **Solution – Robust Management Information Systems for WASH**

Illustration – Inequalities in WASH

MIS to Identify, Understand & Address them



- Questions the Briefs tried to answer – Do inequalities exist in Sector → Why do they exist → Solutions to the problem → Commitments to implement solution
- **DO INEQUALITIES EXIST** – Almost all countries say inequalities are a problem.
- **WHY DO THEY EXIST** – Most frequent reason given – Lack of quality data.

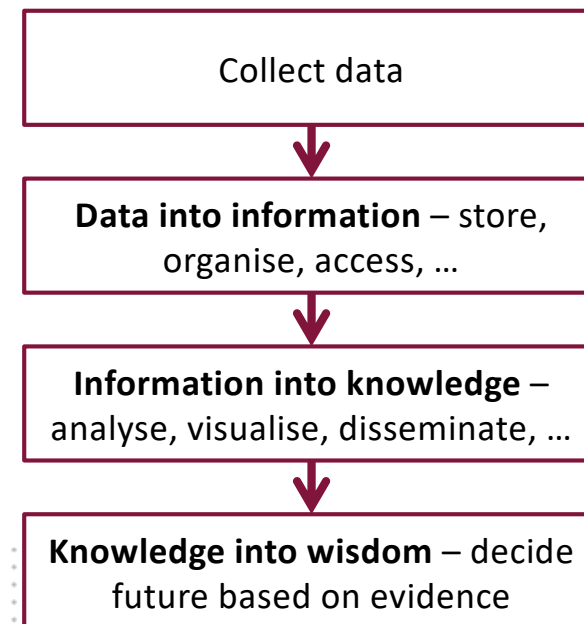
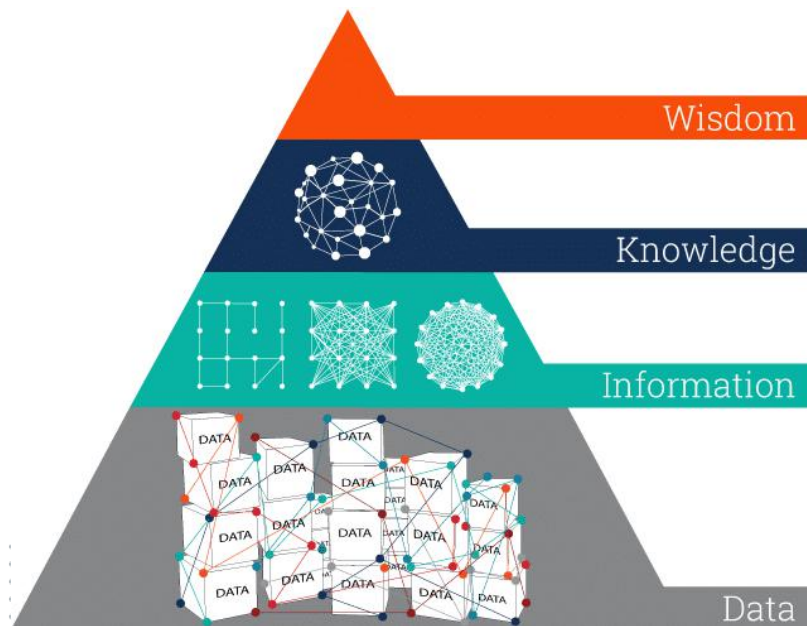


Common Reasons for inequalities	
Lack of quality data - hampers planning	15
Lack of financing and over-reliance on donors	8
Geography – services difficult to establish or access	4
...	...

Management Information System in WASH – *Basics*



- **Definition of MIS** – A system used for the coordination, control, analysis, visualization and use of information in an organisation.
- **3 reasons to have a strong information system in the sector** –
 - Generate a common understanding among stakeholders of the status of sector & its issues;
 - Generate evidence for decision-making at all levels, from the local to the high-level political.
 - Measure impact of efforts made to strengthen sector and solve its problems.



How to go about making a Robust MIS

Five-step process



A sector-wide MIS architecture is a well-known “systemic” approach in the health sector, for instance, and investments in these systems are considered one of the core ways of sector strengthening. Five steps need to be taken:

- **Understand data gaps.** What data are needed vs. what is available. Conduct a ‘data mapping’ exercise. Why are there gaps?
- **Advocate** to all stakeholders. Show that improving the MIS is important for multiple reasons.
- **Set standards.** To harmonise existing and guide future. Make use of laws and standards that already exist. Do not forget ethics considerations and take inspiration from other countries and sectors.
- **Identify champions.** Build their capacity to fight for MIS. Choose high-level representatives within and outside governments.
- **Demonstrate** at a small scale & make plans to scale up.

Order in which these steps are taken depends on the context.



MIS in SWA

SWA country commitments to MIS

Requests for support from SWA partners

SWA's standard mechanisms for supporting countries

Country commitments to – and plans for – MIS

Importance of MIS

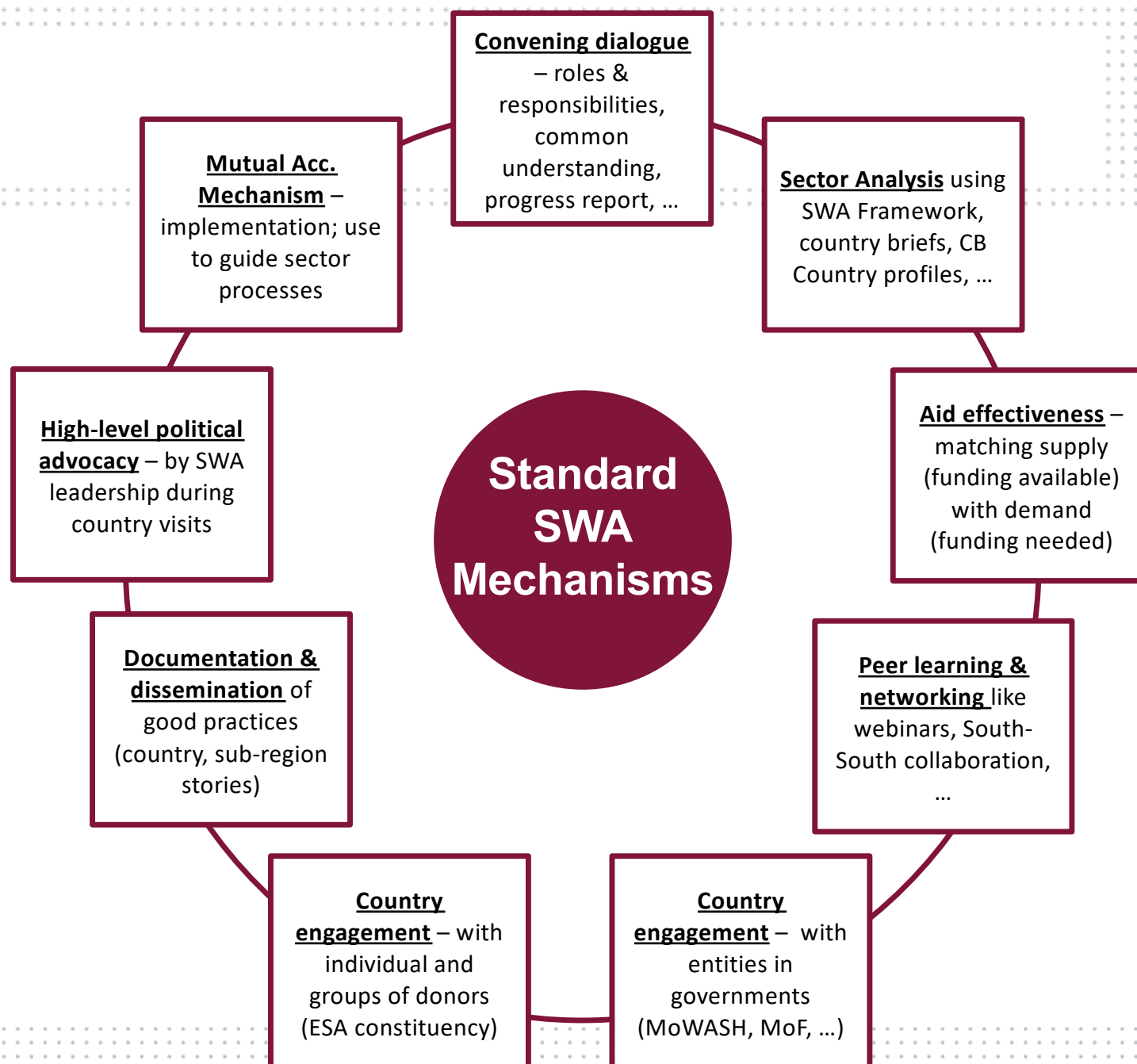
- COUNTRIES COMMIT TO STRENGTHENING MIS**

Themes of commitments made by countries

Policies / strategies - drafting, revising, adopting, implementing	25
Sector funding - increasing, innovating, strategising	21
Coordination / collaboration / leadership – creation, strengthening	17
Increasing WASH infrastructure / access	16
M&E - establish, expand, review, strengthen and harmonise	15

Many ministers raised the issue during SMM, and asked for SWA support.

Main MIS-related commitments – Review and strengthen sector MIS; integrate inequality considerations.





Useful Resources

Understanding MIS – scope & status

Tools for developing MIS

Success stories – SWA countries

Success stories – SWA partners

Resources on MIS-in-WASH (1) - *Understanding*



1. 2014 – ITU; Focus Group technical report “[Smart water management in cities](#)”
2. 2015 - Technology, data, and people: opportunities and pitfalls of using [ICT to monitor sustainable WASH](#) service delivery.
3. 2015 - World Bank; “Unlocking the [Potential of Information Communications Technology](#) to Improve Water and Sanitation Services. Summary of Findings and recommendations”
4. 2016 – WaterAid; “How can [ICT initiatives](#) be designed to improve rural water supply?”. Policy Briefing
5. 2017 – UN Water; Integrated Monitoring Guide for Sustainable Development Goal 6 – [Targets and global indicators](#); and [Good practices for country monitoring systems](#)
6. 2018 - [Handbook on Water Information Systems](#) – Administration, processing and exploitation of water-related data.
7. 2018 - “Data-based decision-making processes for WASH” - a navigator manual to guide [management of decision-making processes](#) from defining a need for data to using it for impact.
8. 2018 - World Bank; [Innovations in WASH Impact Measures](#) : Water and Sanitation Measurement Technologies and Practices to Inform the SDGs.
9. 2019 – WaterAid; “From data to decisions”; including case studies from Sierra Leone, Nicaragua and Timor Leste; and a planning guide for (re)designing a national monitoring system

Resources on MIS-in-WASH (2) - *Tools*



1. Portals & collections

1. [SWA Tools Portal](#)
2. [IRC's collection](#)
3. [RWSN webinars](#)

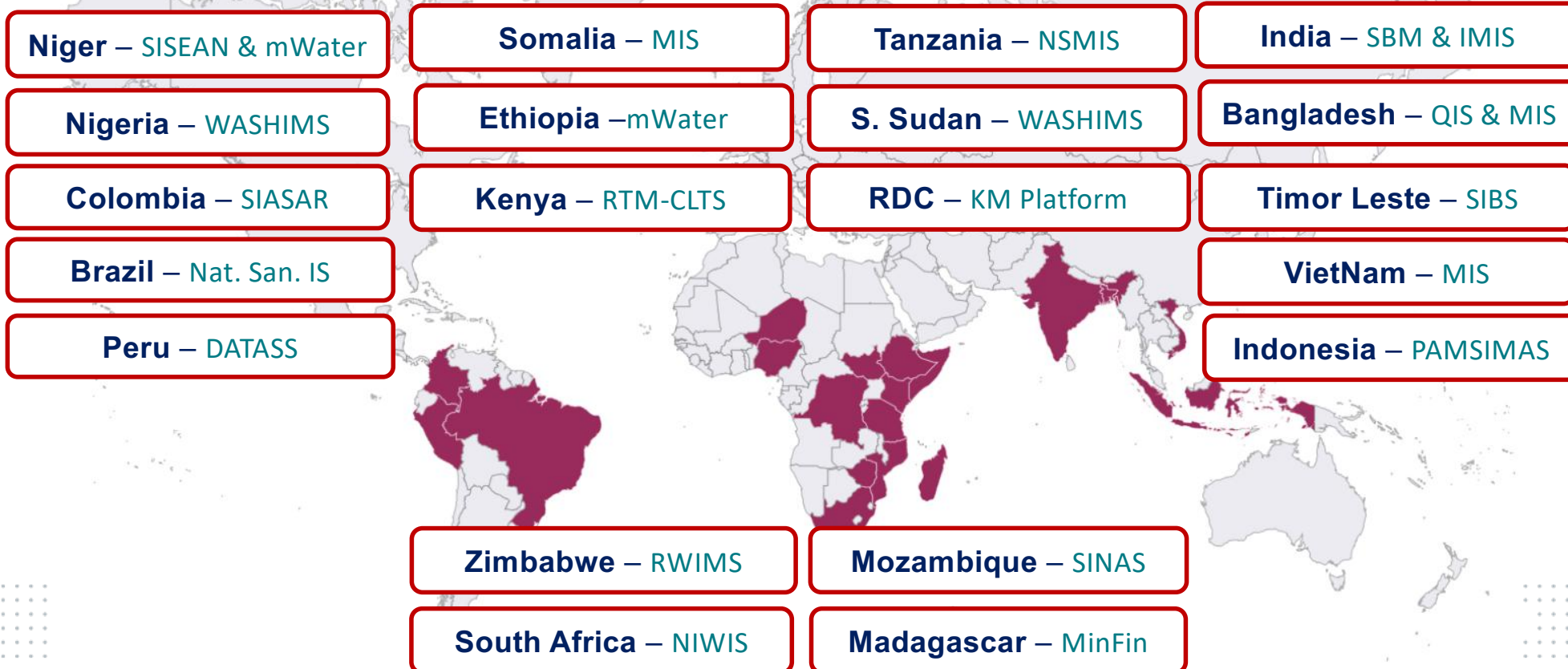
2. Tools –

1. **[RapidWASH](#)** - a free tool for assessing the current status and sustainability of WASH infrastructure in a community.
2. **[WASHFit](#)** - a risk-based, continuous improvement framework with a set of tools for undertaking WASH improvements as part of wider quality improvements in health care facilities.

Resources on MIS-in-WASH (3) – *Successes from SWA – peer learning*



- At least 20 SWA partner countries have MIS-in-WASH.
- These could serve as learnings for everyone.





Partner Experiences

Asia

Africa

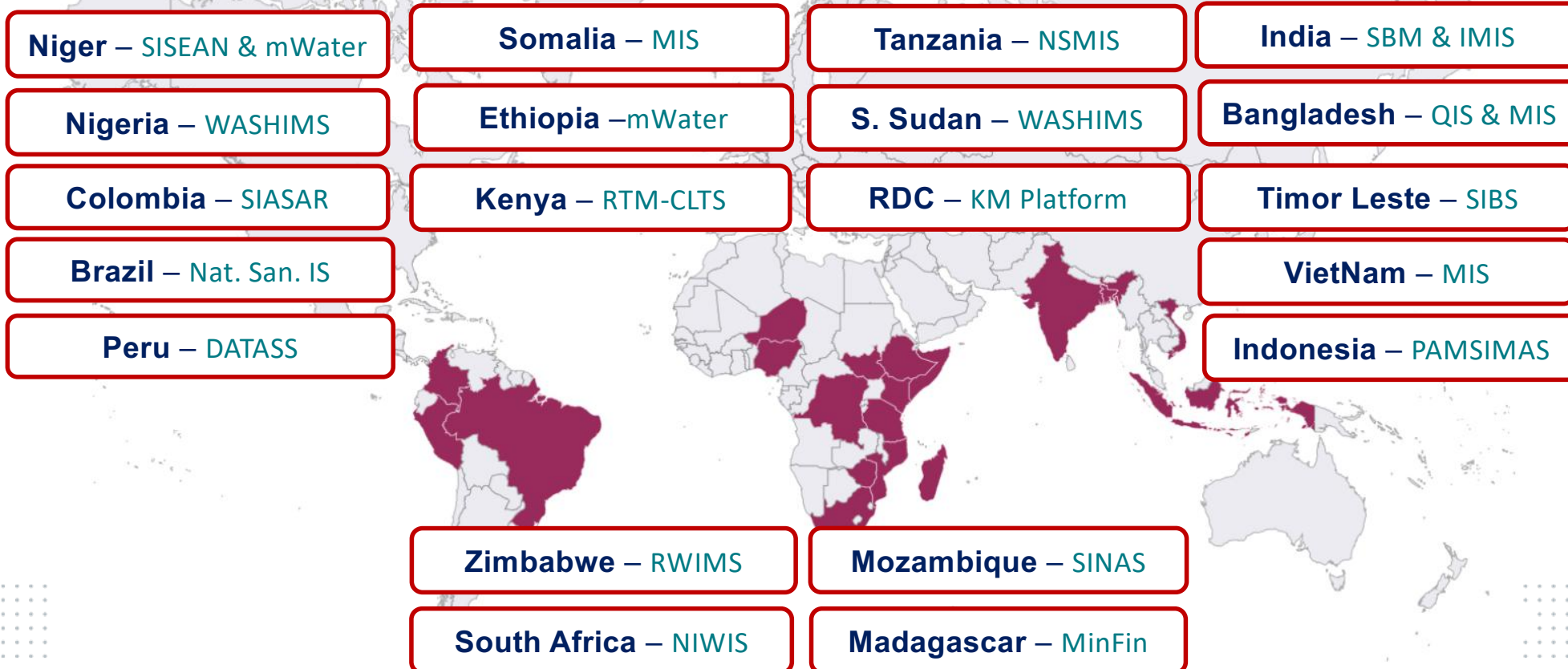
Latin America

Successes from SWA

Peer learning opportunities



- At least 20 SWA partner countries have MIS-in-WASH.
- These could serve as learnings for everyone.





VietNam
Cambodia
Kenya
Nigeria

Country intervention 1



VietNam

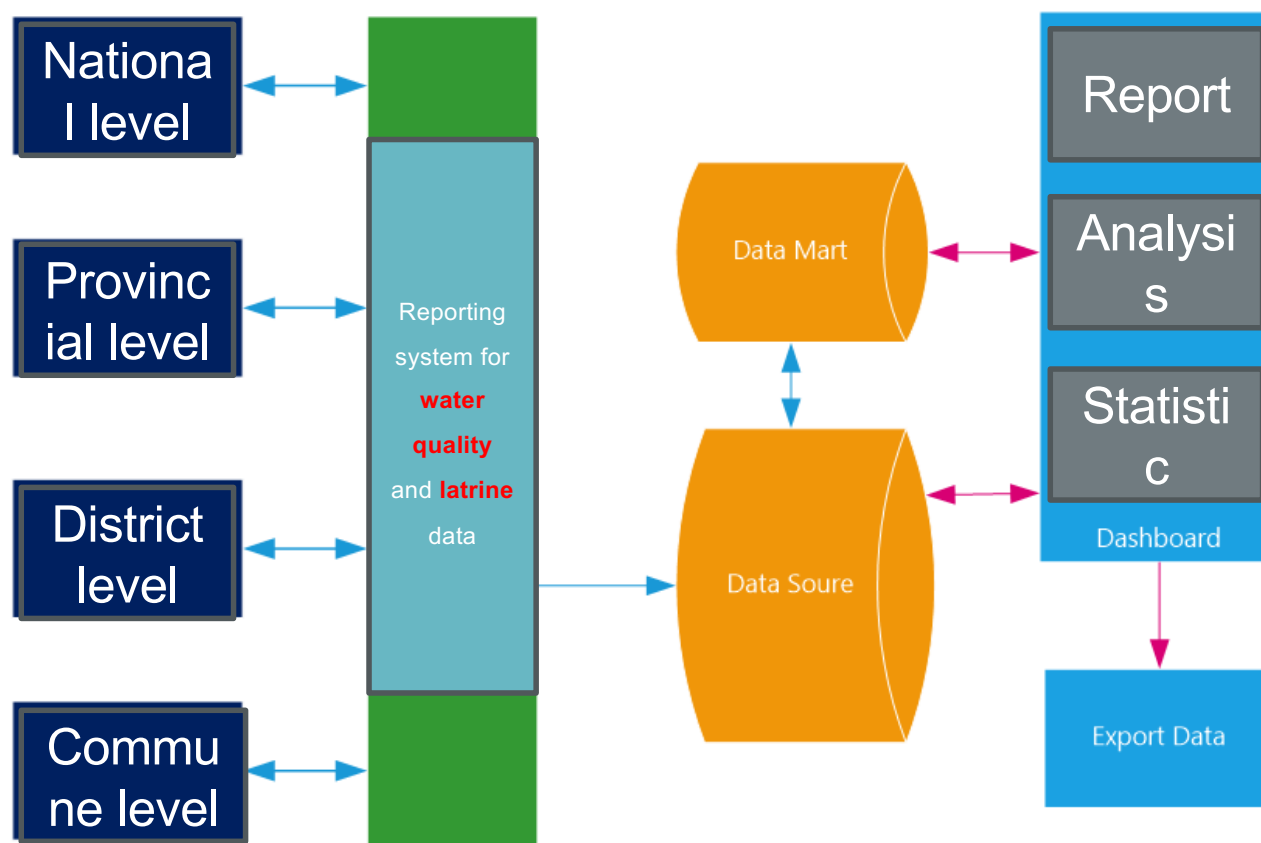


Web-based SYSTEM FOR DATA COLLECTION AND REPORTING ON SANITATION AND WATER QUALITY

TYPICAL REPORTING SYSTEM



SYSTEM DESIGN



Data coLLection



SCHOOL



HOUSEHOLD



COMMUNE HEALTH CENTER



FUNCTION



Collection

RB-SupRSWS program

- BCC plan (12 operation indicators)

• School WASH

Water quality

- Water quality tested by suppliers

Water quality tested by Household latrine health staff

Statistic

Indicators for monitoring water quality and latrine

Indicators for Commune Wide Sanitation (CWS)

Indicators for sustainable CWS

Export

Exporting data to text, and graphic reports

Communicating to other softwares (API)

Management

Users management

Function management

Category management

DATA UTILISation



Minister of Health and government

- To track the progress and achievement of sanitation and water quality
- To advocacy and mobilize government resources

Relevant ministries and stakerholders

- To share and follow up the progress of WASH sector
- To collaborate in some WASH programs (i.e PforR, RB-SupRSWS, National Water Safety Plan Program

Provincial Health Departments / CDCs

- To support provinces in advocacy activities to mobilize resources from local government, donors, NGOs





Cambodia



Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (RWSSH - Cambodia)

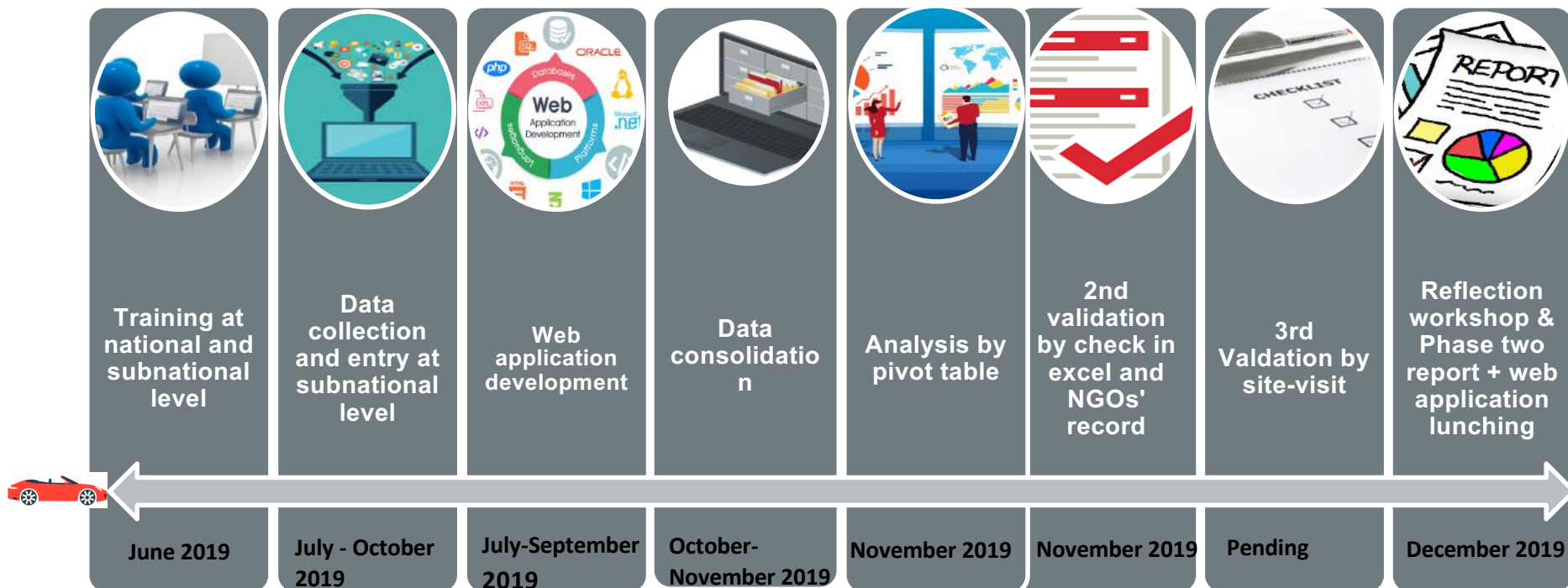
By: Dr. CHANTHET Sokhadeva, pharmD
Ministry of Rural Development

Overview



- Project : Management Information System (MIS)
Phase two
- Period : One Year (1st January – 31st December 2019)
- Target: 25 provinces/city
- Funded by: CR-SHIP/PLAN, Unicef, WaterAid, WVI, KM challenge fund (Unicef regional office)

Data Gathering Process- Key Milestones



Data Collection tool



Ver1-Draft data collection tool_Sina - Excel (Product Activation Failed)

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A		B	C	D	E	F
សូចនាករ		ប្រភេទប្រជុំ	ចំនួន (Number)			
			ដង	មនុស្ស	ថវិកា	
			Time	People	Budget	
		ប្រជុំគ្រួសារការងារបញ្ជាក់ទេស (TWG)				
ប្រជុំសម្របសម្រួលអន្តរាគមន៍ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០១៩		ប្រជុំការងារវិភាគ និងអនាម័យ (WASH)				
1.2 # Intersectoral coordination meetings		ប្រជុំការងារវិភាគ និងអនាម័យនៅតាមសាលា (Wins)				
		ប្រជុំការងារវិភាគ និងអនាម័យនៅតាមមណ្ឌលសុខភាព (WASH in HCFs)				
		ប្រជុំការងារអាហារូបត្ថម្ភ (NUT)				
		ប្រជុំ លេខាធិការដ្ឋានគ្រួសារបញ្ជាក់ទេស (TWS-S/SWGs)				
ប្រជុំសម្របសម្រួលអន្តរាគមន៍ ក្នុងឆ្នាំ ២០១៩		ប្រជុំ អនុគ្រមអនាម័យ (RUSH)				
1.3 # Sectoral coordination meetings/ learning events		ប្រជុំ នាយកដ្ឋានផ្គត់ផ្គង់ទឹកស្អាតនិងអនាម័យ (DRWS)				
		ប្រជុំ ផ្តល់ព័ត៌មានអំពីអនាម័យក្នុងតំបន់ប្រឈម (SCE)				
		ប្រជុំ គ្រួសារការងារវិភាគ និងអនាម័យ (WatSan)				
ការកំណត់សម្គាល់ការងារសម្រាប់ការងារបញ្ជាក់ទេស និងមន្ត្រីនៅក្រសួង		ចំនួនសមាជិកគ្រួសារការងារបញ្ជាក់ទេសផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន ដែលទទួលបានការងារវិភាគនិងអនាម័យ បានបញ្ចប់ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៦ ខែ ក្នុងតំបន់សង្កាត់				
1.4 # PWGs completed training or learning based on Capacity Development Plan (CDP) with		ចំនួនសមាជិកគ្រួសារការងារបញ្ជាក់ទេសផ្ទាល់ខ្លួន ដែលទទួលបានការងារវិភាគនិងអនាម័យ ដែលបានបញ្ចប់ក្នុងរយៈពេល ៦ ខែ ក្នុងតំបន់សង្កាត់				
		ចំនួន មន្ត្រីនៅក្រសួងអនាម័យ និងសុខភាព ដែលទទួលបានការងារវិភាគនិងអនាម័យ				

National Level Provincial Level District Level Commune Level Village Level

**Total 34 Indicators : 32
NAP II's indicators are
selected (51% of NAP II)
6 indicators are
national level
indicators; 2 about
sanitation /water
coverage and improved
water sources indicator**

Knowledge Generation MRD-MIS



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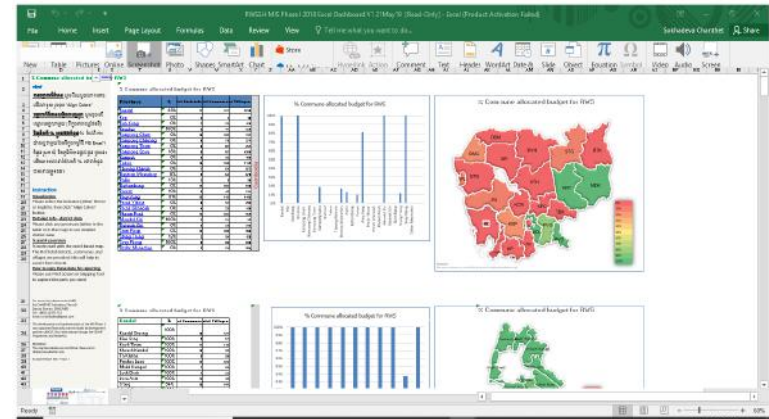
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MRD-MIS									
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MRD1	MIS1	MRD2	MIS2	MRD3	MIS3	MRD4	MIS4	MRD5	MIS5
MRD6	MIS6	MRD7	MIS7	MRD8	MIS8	MRD9	MIS9	MRD10	MIS10
MRD11	MIS11	MRD12	MIS12	MRD13	MIS13	MRD14	MIS14	MRD15	MIS15
MRD16	MIS16	MRD17	MIS17	MRD18	MIS18	MRD19	MIS19	MRD20	MIS20
MRD21	MIS21	MRD22	MIS22	MRD23	MIS23	MRD24	MIS24	MRD25	MIS25
MRD26	MIS26	MRD27	MIS27	MRD28	MIS28	MRD29	MIS29	MRD30	MIS30
MRD31	MIS31	MRD32	MIS32	MRD33	MIS33	MRD34	MIS34	MRD35	MIS35
MRD36	MIS36	MRD37	MIS37	MRD38	MIS38	MRD39	MIS39	MRD40	MIS40
MRD41	MIS41	MRD42	MIS42	MRD43	MIS43	MRD44	MIS44	MRD45	MIS45
MRD46	MIS46	MRD47	MIS47	MRD48	MIS48	MRD49	MIS49	MRD50	MIS50
MRD51	MIS51	MRD52	MIS52	MRD53	MIS53	MRD54	MIS54	MRD55	MIS55
MRD56	MIS56	MRD57	MIS57	MRD58	MIS58	MRD59	MIS59	MRD60	MIS60
MRD61	MIS61	MRD62	MIS62	MRD63	MIS63	MRD64	MIS64	MRD65	MIS65
MRD66	MIS66	MRD67	MIS67	MRD68	MIS68	MRD69	MIS69	MRD70	MIS70
MRD71	MIS71	MRD72	MIS72	MRD73	MIS73	MRD74	MIS74	MRD75	MIS75
MRD76	MIS76	MRD77	MIS77	MRD78	MIS78	MRD79	MIS79	MRD80	MIS80
MRD81	MIS81	MRD82	MIS82	MRD83	MIS83	MRD84	MIS84	MRD85	MIS85
MRD86	MIS86	MRD87	MIS87	MRD88	MIS88	MRD89	MIS89	MRD90	MIS90
MRD91	MIS91	MRD92	MIS92	MRD93	MIS93	MRD94	MIS94	MRD95	MIS95
MRD96	MIS96	MRD97	MIS97	MRD98	MIS98	MRD99	MIS99	MRD100	MIS100

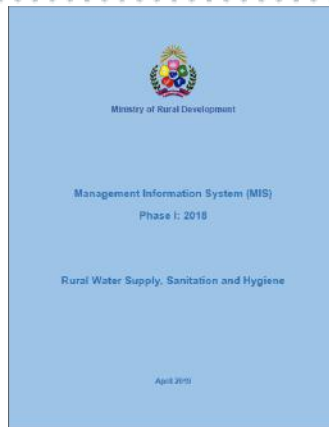
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MRD-MIS									
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MRD6	MIS6	MRD7	MIS7	MRD8	MIS8	MRD9	MIS9	MRD10	MIS10
MRD11	MIS11	MRD12	MIS12	MRD13	MIS13	MRD14	MIS14	MRD15	MIS15
MRD16	MIS16	MRD17	MIS17	MRD18	MIS18	MRD19	MIS19	MRD20	MIS20
MRD21	MIS21	MRD22	MIS22	MRD23	MIS23	MRD24	MIS24	MRD25	MIS25
MRD26	MIS26	MRD27	MIS27	MRD28	MIS28	MRD29	MIS29	MRD30	MIS30
MRD31	MIS31	MRD32	MIS32	MRD33	MIS33	MRD34	MIS34	MRD35	MIS35
MRD36	MIS36	MRD37	MIS37	MRD38	MIS38	MRD39	MIS39	MRD40	MIS40
MRD41	MIS41	MRD42	MIS42	MRD43	MIS43	MRD44	MIS44	MRD45	MIS45
MRD46	MIS46	MRD47	MIS47	MRD48	MIS48	MRD49	MIS49	MRD50	MIS50
MRD51	MIS51	MRD52	MIS52	MRD53	MIS53	MRD54	MIS54	MRD55	MIS55
MRD56	MIS56	MRD57	MIS57	MRD58	MIS58	MRD59	MIS59	MRD60	MIS60
MRD61	MIS61	MRD62	MIS62	MRD63	MIS63	MRD64	MIS64	MRD65	MIS65
MRD66	MIS66	MRD67	MIS67	MRD68	MIS68	MRD69	MIS69	MRD70	MIS70
MRD71	MIS71	MRD72	MIS72	MRD73	MIS73	MRD74	MIS74	MRD75	MIS75
MRD76	MIS76	MRD77	MIS77	MRD78	MIS78	MRD79	MIS79	MRD80	MIS80
MRD81	MIS81	MRD82	MIS82	MRD83	MIS83	MRD84	MIS84	MRD85	MIS85
MRD86	MIS86	MRD87	MIS87	MRD88	MIS88	MRD89	MIS89	MRD90	MIS90
MRD91	MIS91	MRD92	MIS92	MRD93	MIS93	MRD94	MIS94	MRD95	MIS95
MRD96	MIS96	MRD97	MIS97	MRD98	MIS98	MRD99	MIS99	MRD100	MIS100



What recently achieved



- Finalized and endorsed MIS phase one report
- MIS 2 is underway; training was done to all provinces.
- Received challenge fund \$ 20,000 for KM product initiative from Unicef regional office, Bangkok, Thailand

Experience from MIS Phase I (2018)



- Established MIS committees (Management team, Working group (MRD), Subnational working group, DP/NGO support)
- An MIS is very important for the rural WASH sector to effectively collect, monitor, and evaluate activities undertaken in the sector; to monitor rural WASH performance/NAP; and to share information.
- The sector built consensus for 6 indicators to be collected in MIS Phase 1 (3 at village level, 2 at commune level, 1 at district level). The MIS data was consolidated from all provinces.
- Recommendations from MIS Phase I:
 - 1) Provide a clearer orientation,
 - 2) Clearer definition of each indicators,
 - 3) Clearer guidance on how to report commune budget for WASH separately from the social service budget,
 - 4) Encourage local NGOs and relevant stakeholders in PWGs to support,
 - 5) Strengthen Provincial Department of Rural Development (PDRD) capacity on Excel,
 - 6) Identify and use mechanisms to motivate MIS team, especially subnational level, for their annual PAP progress review

Learning



- NGOs and DPs have an important role to support government-led systems:
 - The NGO and DP members of the working group provided much technical input to the MIS system to refine the templates, check and analyse data.
 - Having diverse group members with varying skills sets and from different organisations added depth of experience and ideas.
- Collective action needs focal points :
 - The role of DRHC, and especially the Deputy Director, was essential as the backbone to convene, organise and keep all working group members accountable.
 - Within each NGO and DP, having one focal point to attend MIS activities ensured consistency of knowledge and avoided delays to actions.
- Different opinions among stakeholders are inevitable and must be



Next Step

- Data collection and entry at subnational level- Follow up by each national team
- Phase 2 will be further digitised by submission and automatic consolidation of data online through Google spreadsheets.
- MRD intends to engage a software consultant to develop a simple web portal so that after Phase 2 the MIS can be embedded in MRD's website. The previous concerns about reliance on complex, technical, expensive and consultant-dependent software are still valid and discussion between MRD and the NGOs and DPs in the MIS working group are ongoing about how technology can enhance the MIS function while maintaining simplicity.
- Produce/printing report phase one
- Design report phase two- Factsheets, Facebook and website layout
- Preparation meeting for KM-MIS capacity building and annual reflection workshop in December



Country intervention 3



Nigeria



WASH INFORMATION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (WASHIMS)

Emerging Trends in Evidence
Generation

NIGERIA

14 August 2019



WASHIMS - Introduction

- National Framework for Sector Monitoring and Evaluation developed in 2004
- Establishment of a database through several national inventories and surveys
- Birth of WASHIMS in 2011 for a **coherent, sector-wise, user-responsive** and **systematic, real-time** data collection, updating and feedback mechanism
- WASH Information Management (WASHIMS) is now the WASH sector monitoring platform guiding decisions on WASH investment
- UNICEF has been supporting the Federal Ministry of Water Resources, as well as national and sub-national governments, in the development and rolling out of WASHIMS across Nigeria.
- Each year the government works with partners to scale up the M&E tool and strategy to every state, LGA and community

WASHIMS - Features

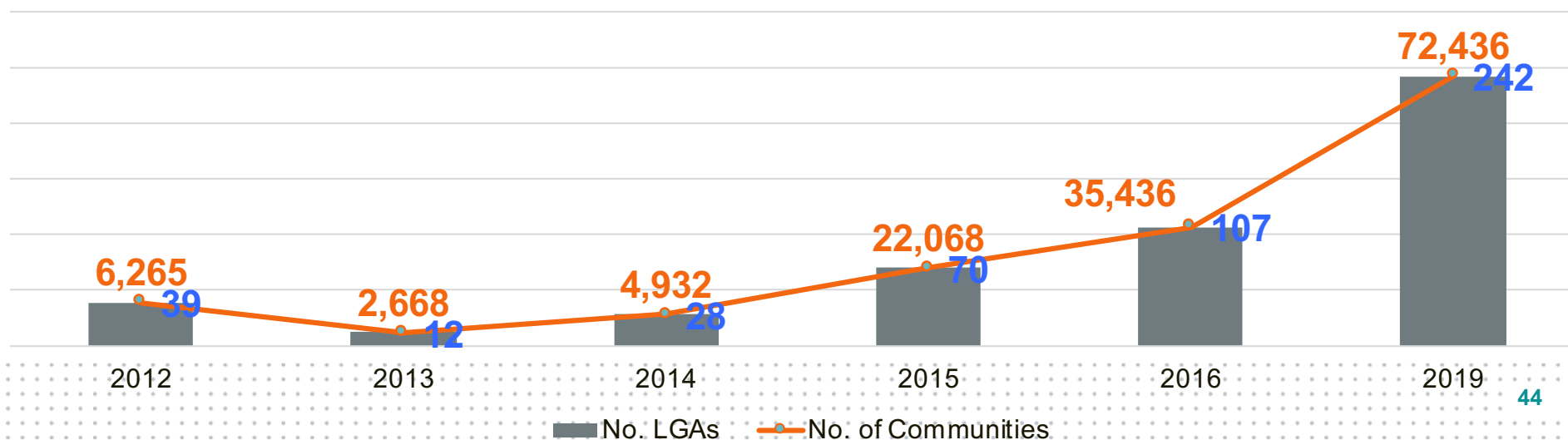


- Web-hosted
- Real-time data entry at the LGA level – lowest level data generation is the community through pre-designated functionary from LGA of LGC WASH Depts./Units
- LGA entries are available for immediate review (with administrative rights) and use at all levels
- Interface for data entry, update (using computers, smart phones or SMS platforms), graphics, report generation interface, spatial display of facilities

WASHIMS - Progress

- WASHIMS is currently in use in 242 LGAs and about 72,000 communities
- Real-time facility tracking is in use in 70 LGAs across 21 States of Nigeria.
- National Council on Water Resources endorsed WASHIMS as the monitoring tool covering rural and urban components.
- The system has been popularised as the National Management Information System for the WASH Sector and also used by some external support agencies and local NGOs.

Scale up of WASHIMS in Nigeria



C-WASHIMS for E-Procurement



washims.com.ng/auth

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Information Management System.

Portfolio



WASHIMS Application

Click Link below to Continue to WASHIMS

[Continue to WASHIMS](#)

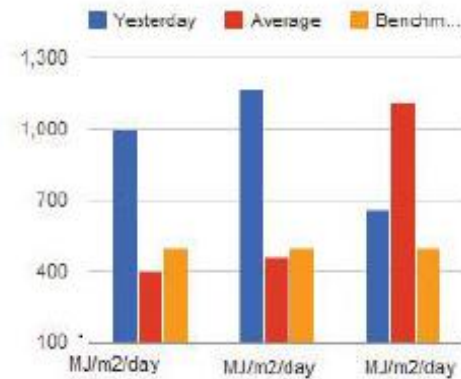
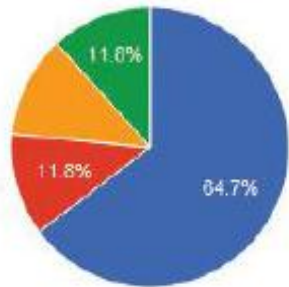


Contractor IMS

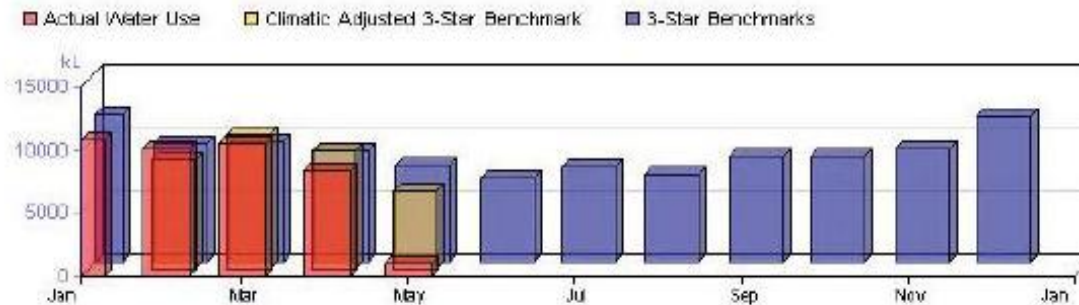
Click Link below to continue to Contractor IMS

[Continue to Contractor IMS](#)

Artificial Intelligence for Functionality Tracking



Main Meter Monthly Benchmarks



Artificial Intelligence for Functionality Tracking



Summary data for National

22

State(s)
currently covered



242

LGA's
Currently Covered



72,436

Communities
Currently covered



All Zones

States

LGAs

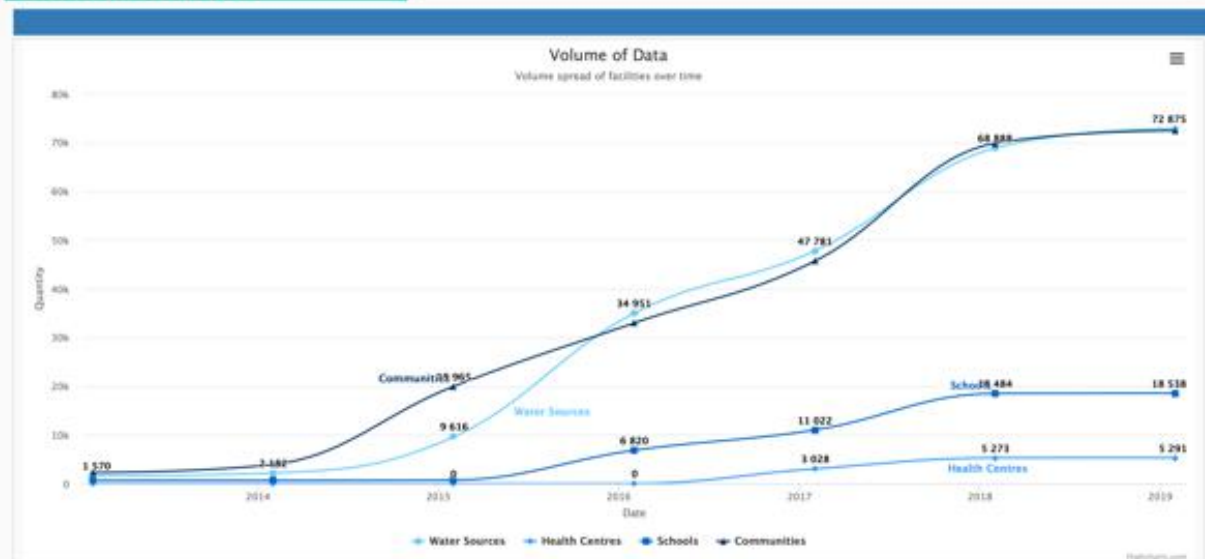
2014

2019

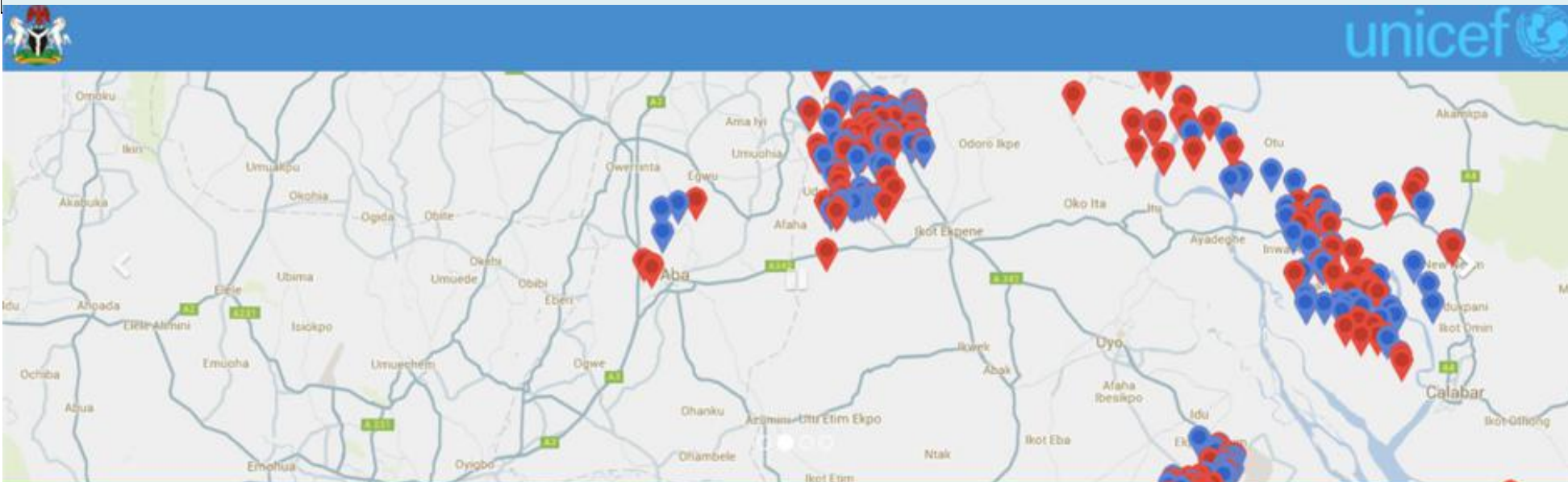
Get Records

Select Trend to Analyze

Facility Volume



<http://www.washpmp.com>



Facility Status Tracking

Up to date status of facilities in multiple locations for real time tracking

[Details](#)



Online reporting/Smart surveys

Data collection, Mobile App, Reporting, etc.

[Details](#)



Community Monitoring and Reporting

CLTS community update tracking using various tool sets

[Details](#)



Performance Assessment

Consultants, Partners, Performance Monitoring and Assessments

[Details](#)



Knowledge and Resource Center

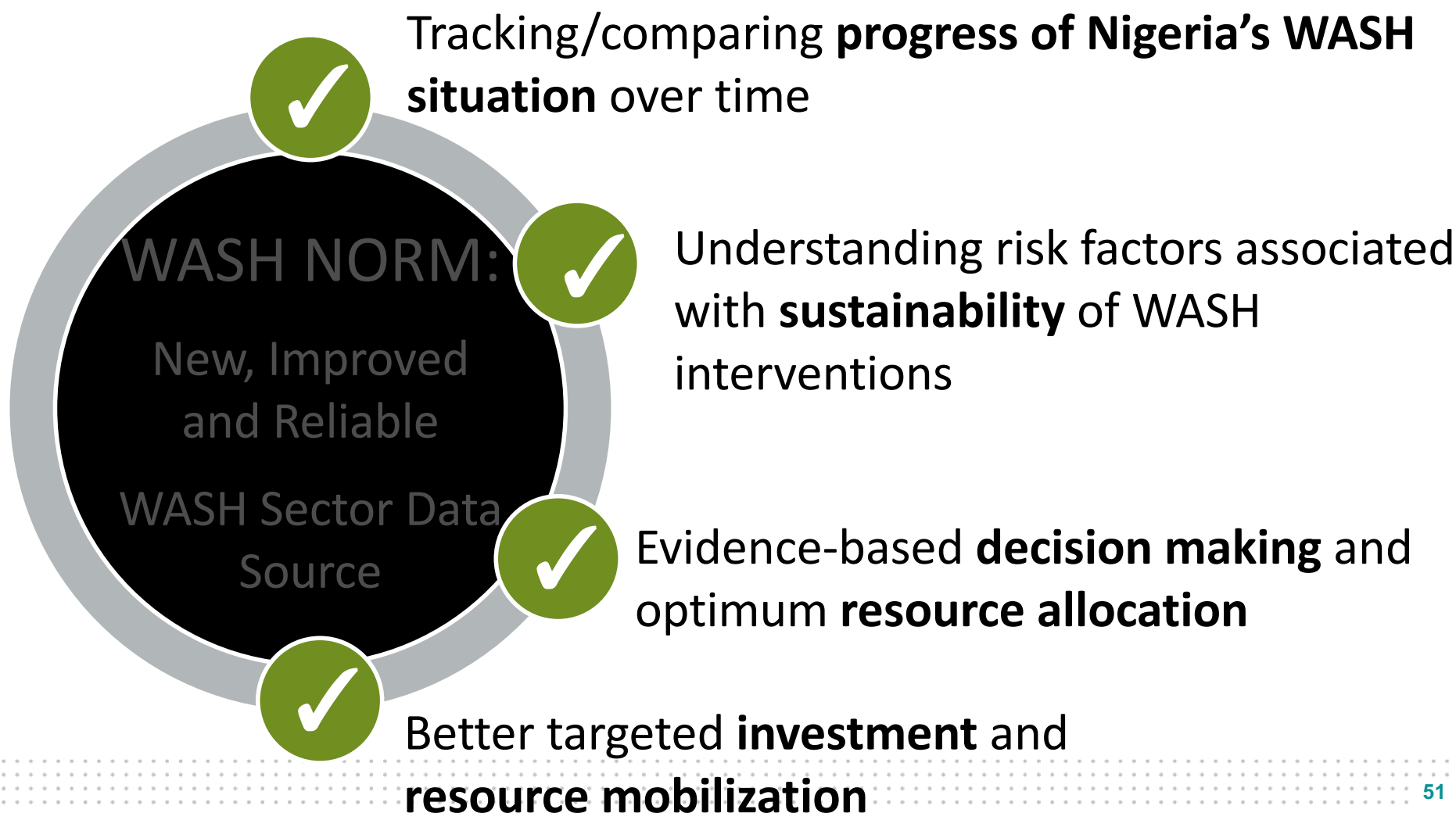
Online repository of sector resource documents, files, images, etc.

[Details](#)

National Outcome Routine Mapping of WASH Facilities (**WASH NORM**)

Background

The National Outcome Routine Mapping of WASH Services (WASH-NORM)



Thematic Indicators Covered



Status of Access
to WASH Services
in Households



WASH Facilities
Coverage and
Functionality



Gender and
Inclusion



Quality of
Services



User Participation
and Satisfaction



Sustainability
Practices

Survey Modules

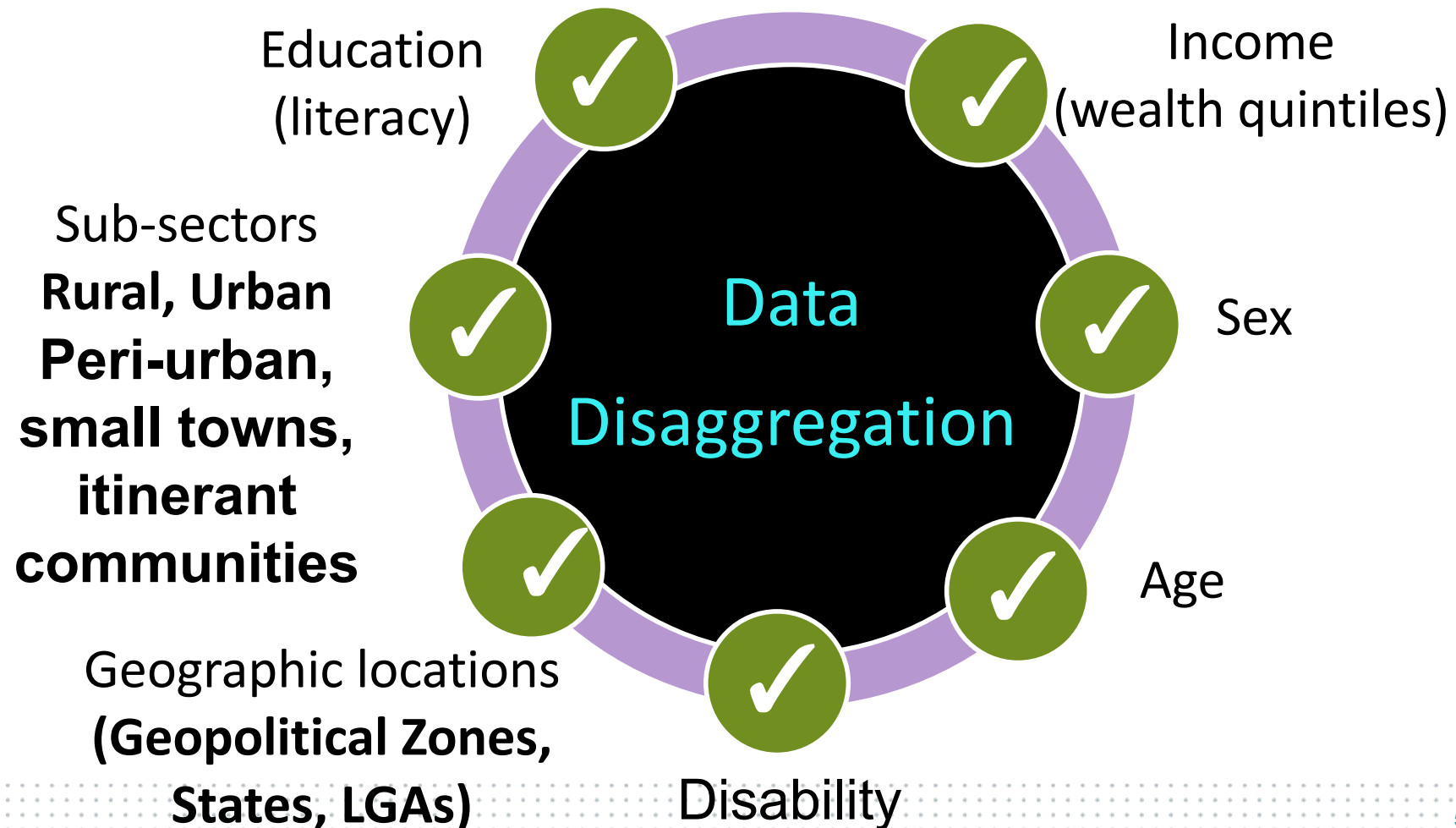


- Household Survey – *with 108 parameters*
- Mapping of Water Supply Facilities – *with 49 parameters*
- Mapping of WASH Services in Education Facilities – *with 47 parameters*
- Mapping of WASH Services in Health Care Facilities – *with 38 parameters*
- Mapping WASH Services in Markets and Motor Parks

A total of 271 WASH parameters were covered under WASH NORM while MICS-V covered only 26

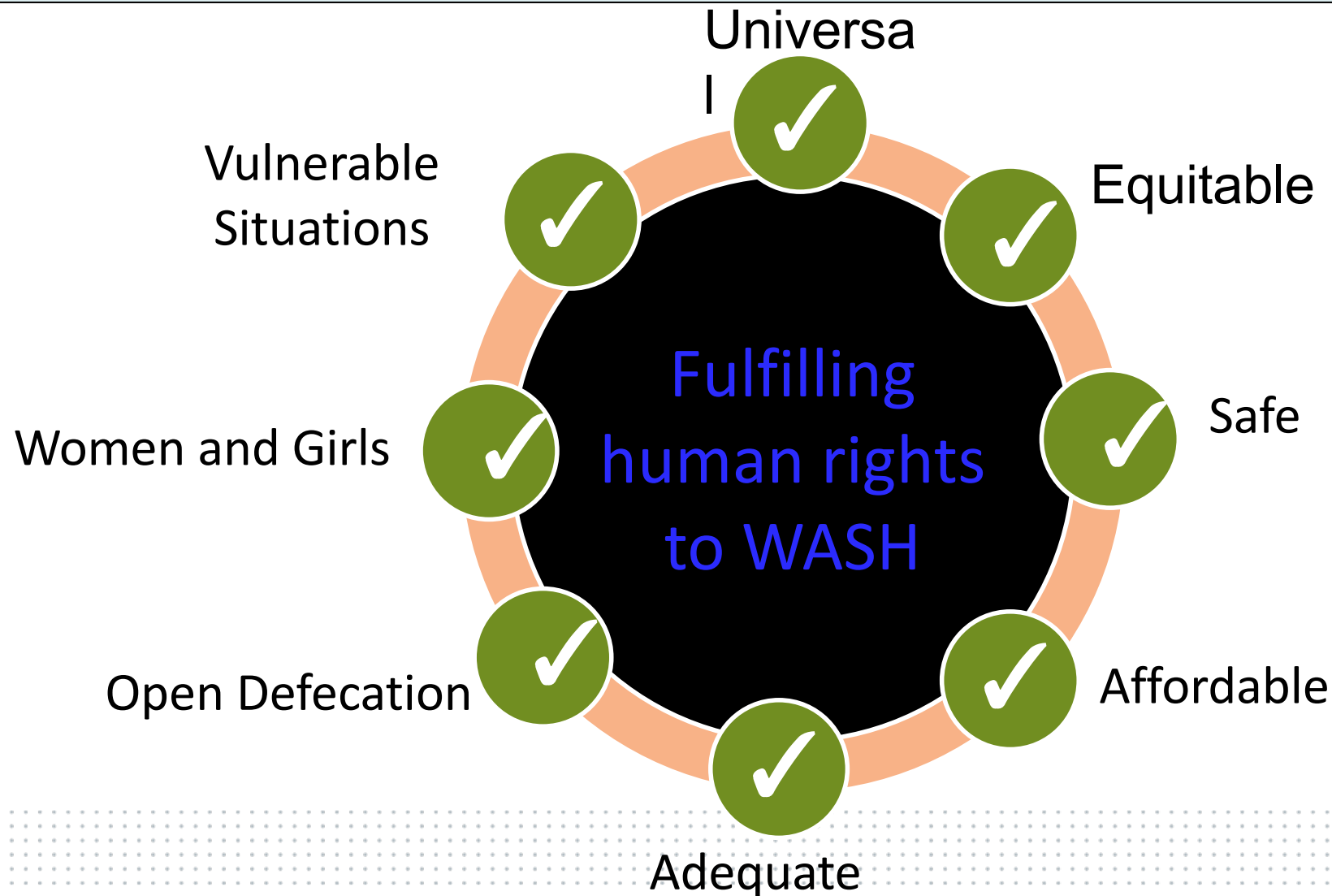
WASH NORM- “Leave No One Behind”

WASH NORM helps the government meet its SWA commitments of incorporating disaggregated indicators in WASHIMS



WASH NORM- “Leave No One Behind”

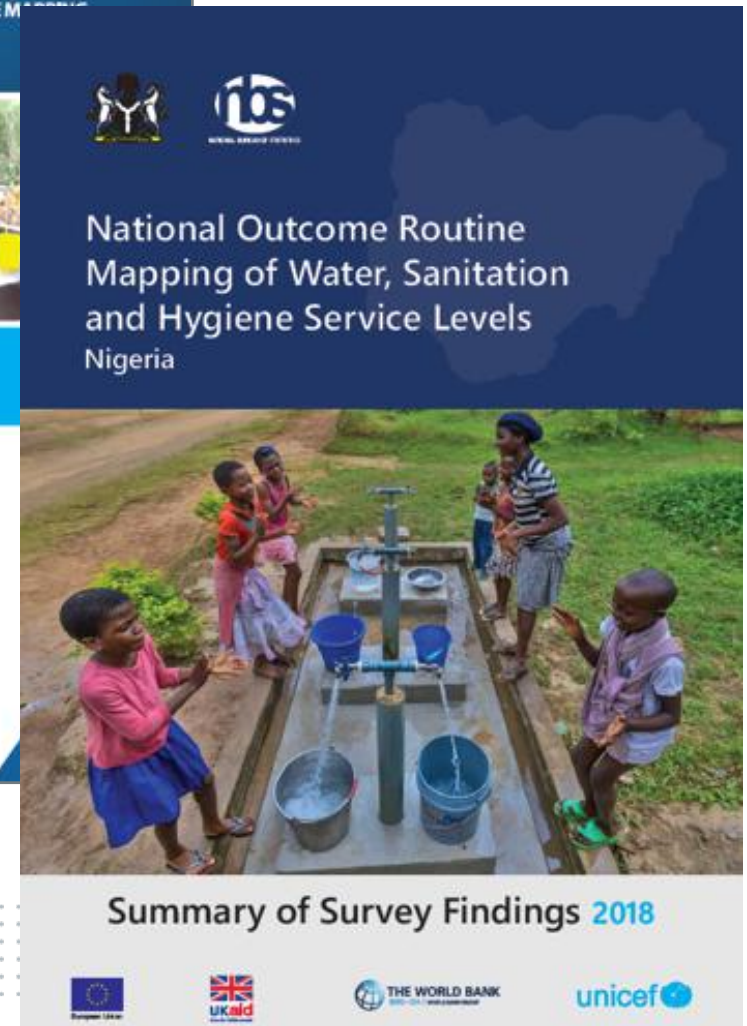
WASH NORM helps the government monitor its goals to fulfill human rights to WASH services



Finalization and Publication of WASH NORM

- Finalization and Launching of Inaugural WASH NORM Report

- Finalization of WASH NORM Infographics and Web Hosting of WASH NORM Data



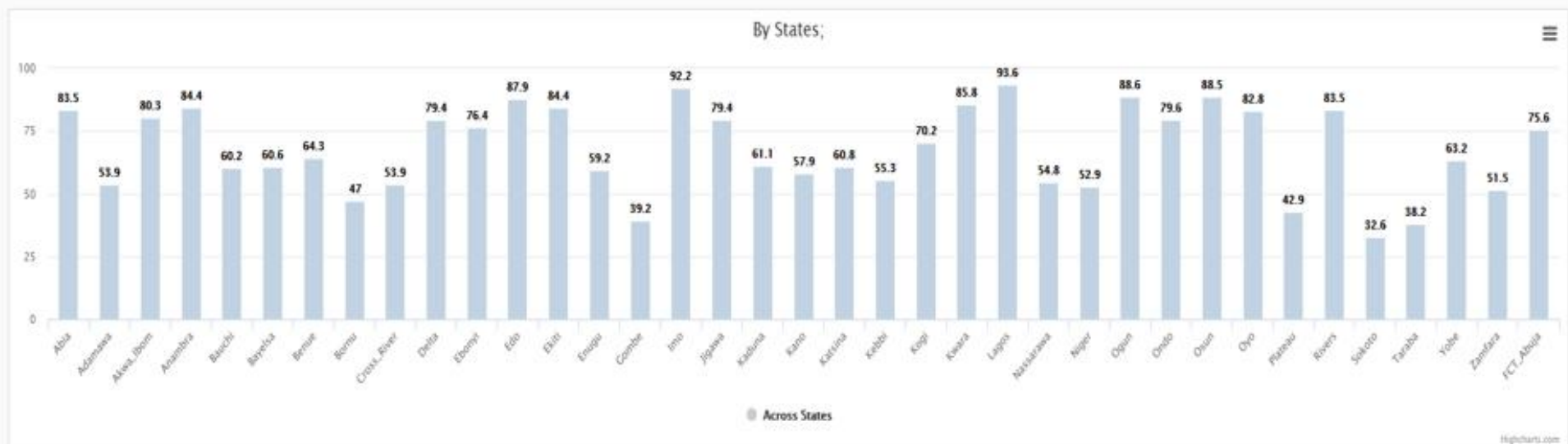
- www.nigerianstat.org.ng/elibrary

WASH-NORM Open Dashboard – *Coming Soon*

Select Parameter

Percentage Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water

Percentage Using Improved Sources of Drinking Water



Thank you

Country intervention 4



Kenya



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Draft 1

Management of information system for Rural Sanitation

Kepha Ombacho, PhD, MBS
Director, Public Health
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
KENYA

WEBINAR FACILITATED BY SWA-SECRETARIAT
UNICEF –New york 14/8/2019

Outline



- ◆ Background
- ◆ Process of developing the RTM
- ◆ How does it work?
- ◆ Challenges
- ◆ Next steps

Enabling Environment



- ◆ **Kenya's Vision 2030** "...to ensure that improved water and sanitation are available and accessible to all".
- ◆ **SDG 6** to "Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all"
- ◆ **ODF Kenya campaign by 2020**
- ◆ Kenya Environmental Sanitation & hygiene policy **2016-2030**
- ◆ Kenya Environmental Sanitation & Hygiene strategic framework 2016-2020
- ◆ Kenya Environmental health & Sanitation Draft Bill 2018



Background



- ◆ Kenya had an ambitious 1st round CLTS Road Map that aimed at ending Open defecation by **2013.....(Now 2020)**

What was the Situation in terms of M&E then?

- ◆ Rural Sanitation data was limited (Counting Latrines/Toilets only)

The reporting CLTS Forms (A,B CD) were being filled and transmitted to the National Level in Hard Copies, then summarized in Excel sheets...
=Time consuming
= Few M & E officers to Collate ..

Database management at Ministerial National level is fragmented

There was NO reporting system specifically for tracking ending of open defecation at RURAL level

MOH Approached partners to develop CLTS online system equivalent to DHIS2 to track sanitation....Major Support from UNICEF

BACKGROUND



- ◆ The road map was revised in 2016 and the achievement date set at year 2020
- ◆ A micro-plan for All 47 counties was developed to understand the cost/investment of ending OD
- ◆ Development of tools: Protocol for implementation of CLTS, Training Manuals, Communication manual for CLTS and sanitation marketing

Process of Developing Online System



The CLTS Monitoring supports online /Offline reporting at village level

-Phase I: A TOR was developed by Ministry of Health (Piloting stage)

-Phase II: Second TOR was developed to scale up the system and include all villages in Kenya & Geocodes, link to DHIS2 - CLTS real-time monitoring (RTM) system launched in Feb 2017

-Phase III (Now): Expanding the system to capture post ODF indicators (Basic Sanitation) ,SDG indicators, Regional & Global commitments

Data Entry/ capacity Building



- ◆ Data is entered at the village level after triggering by CHW/CHV
- ◆ Then forwards to PHO/PHT at Ward or division (RTM)
- ◆ Partners at the county level together with Public health officers where trained on data entry
- ◆ One officer was identified and given specific rights for data entry (view data for their county only)
- ◆ Thereafter, Extenders supported by UNICEF where posted to support Counties and National level on data entry

Form A (Manual)



Form A Household Register: To Document Progress in CLTS Triggered Villages (To be filled by CHW/Natural Leader)

				Date of CLTS triggering				
Location				Name of Location				
				Name of District				
Leader				Position of Natural Leader				
		At Trigger		Commitments			Foll	
old Head	No. of People	The household had a latrine before CLTS triggering (Y/N)	The household had a handwashing facility before CLTS triggering (Y/N)	A new latrine will be constructed by (date)	A latrine is under construction (Y/N)	The under construction latrine shall be completed (date)	A new latrine has been constructed (Y)	The h wa: facil

DATA FLOW AND M&E RESPONSIBILITIES



NATIONAL

- Quality assurance before official certification of County
- Data analysis
- Ensure data quality

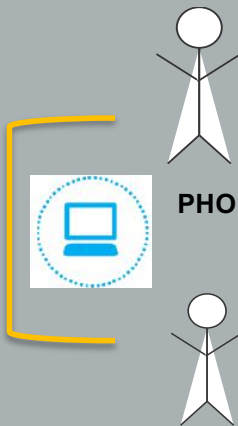
M&E UNIT



NATIONAL EXTENDER

COUNTY

- Certification of villages by PHOs
- Extenders: support data entry and data quality
- Data entry for certification



COUNTY EXTENDERS

WARD/SUB-COUNTY

- Data Entry for triggering and claim stage (ward)
- Data Entry for Verification (Sub-County)
- Verification by SCPHOs



SCPHOS



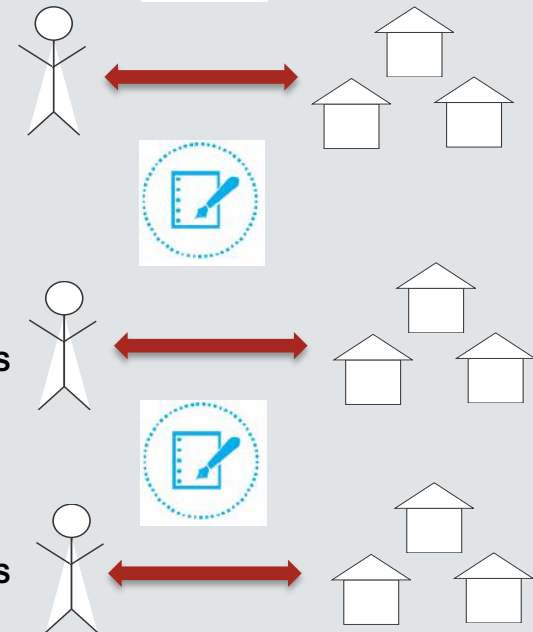
CHVS

CHVS

CHVS

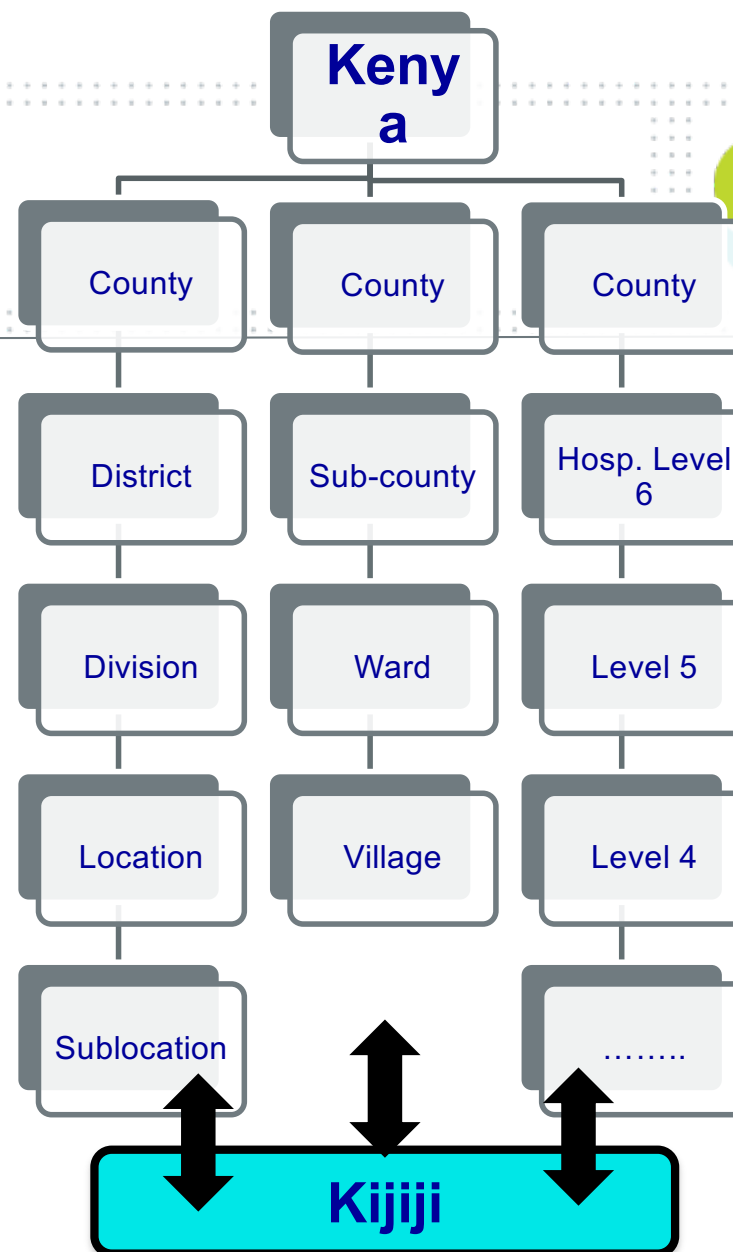
COMMUNITY

- Forms A and B used by CHVs to collect data during triggering and follow up



Three GATEWAYS for data

- ✓ Census entry
- ✓ Devolution
- ✓ Community health strategy



User rights



Staff user rights

- Execute rights implies rights to enter data in the stage in the allocation
- Approve rights implies you will receive the executed tasks and approve or reject them

Generic user rights

- Generic users have no data entry rights, they can only see what has been executed and approved by staff in the system and generate reports from data

Getting started



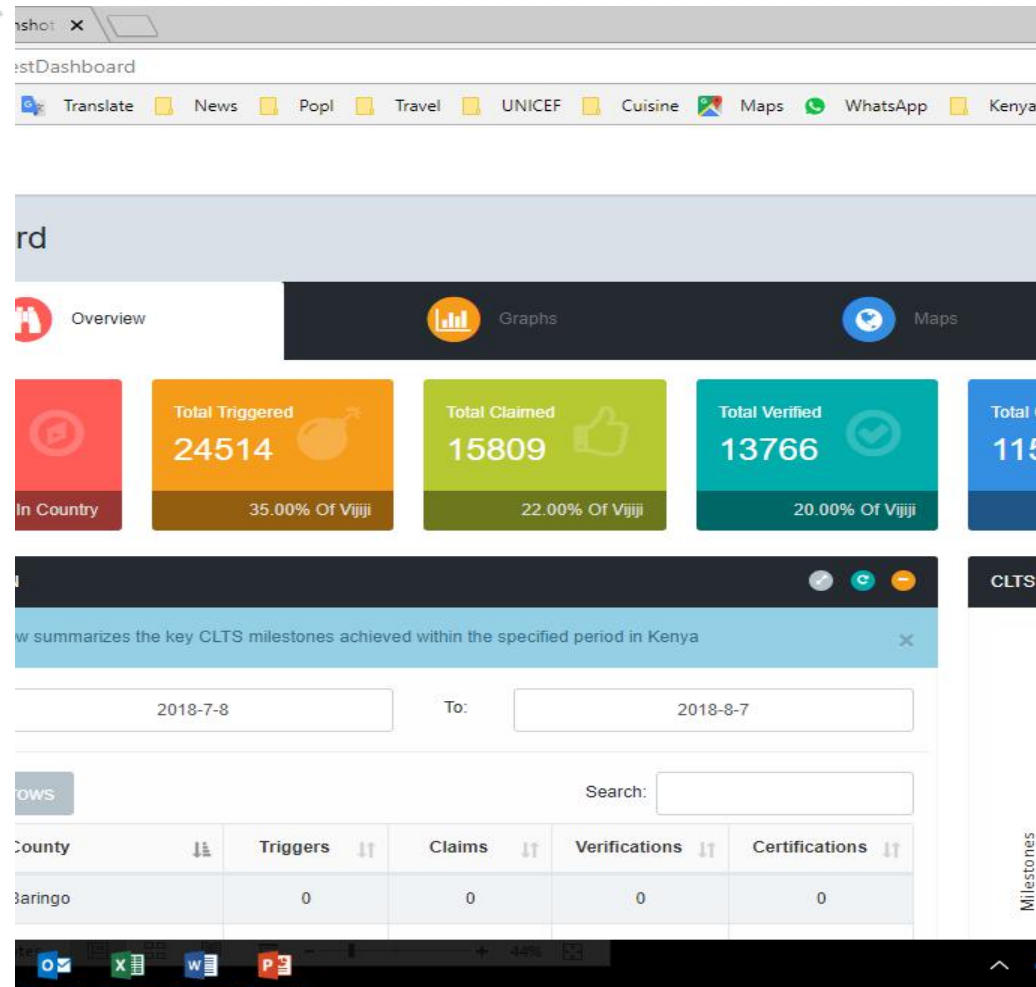
The picture can't be displayed.

How to Access the Link



- ◆ Visit MOH Website
- ◆ Look at e-services
- ◆ Click CLTS

<http://wash.health.go.ke/clts/index.jsp>



Getting started

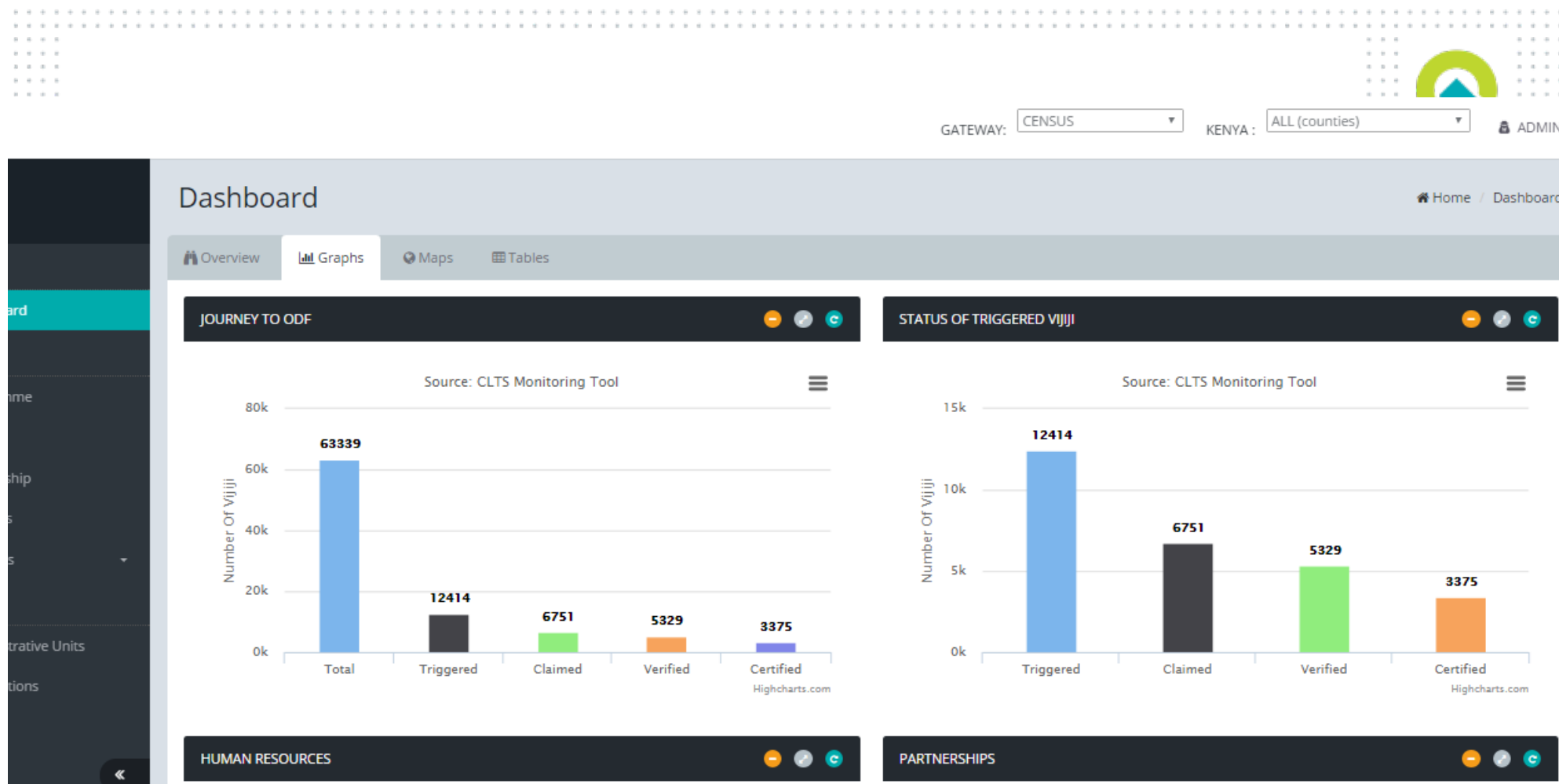


- Requirements for CLTS web-based monitoring system are:
 - Internet connection
 - Web browser – Chrome, firefox, others
- Any operating system; windows, Linux and IOS
- The address used to access the system is(www.health.go.ke, e-services bar, then Community led total sanitation; or wash.health.go.ke/clts)

FEATURES OF THE CLTS RTM SYSTEM



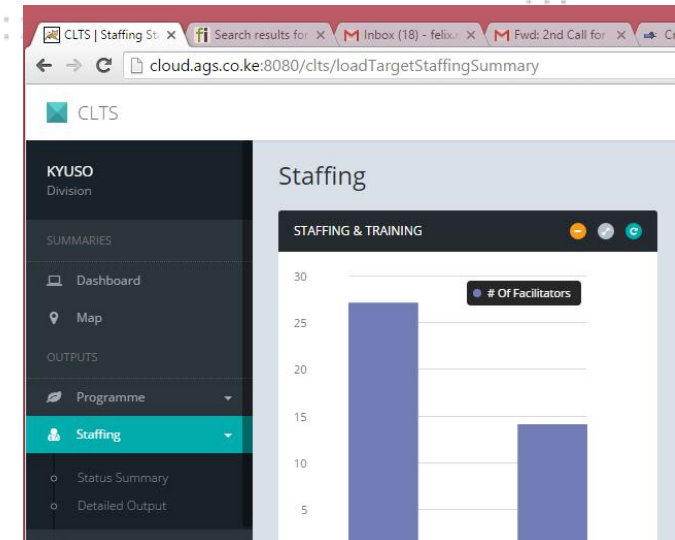
- Log in page with open access option for data viewing
- Dashboard with various data visualization options (Figures, diagrams, maps and tables)
- Data visualization in different gateways (census, devolution, community units/facilities)
- Search engine to allow drilling down of data from national to the lower sub-national units
- Capable to transmit data on hh. With latrines and handwashing to DHIS2
- Allows for customized reporting through a data cube
- Has inbuilt mechanism to ensure accuracy of data through separate data entry and approval stages before data is visualized in the output
- Colour coding to show the level of achievement
- Capable of exporting graphs and tables to other formats i.e. excel and PDF
- Has mobile application for offline data entry



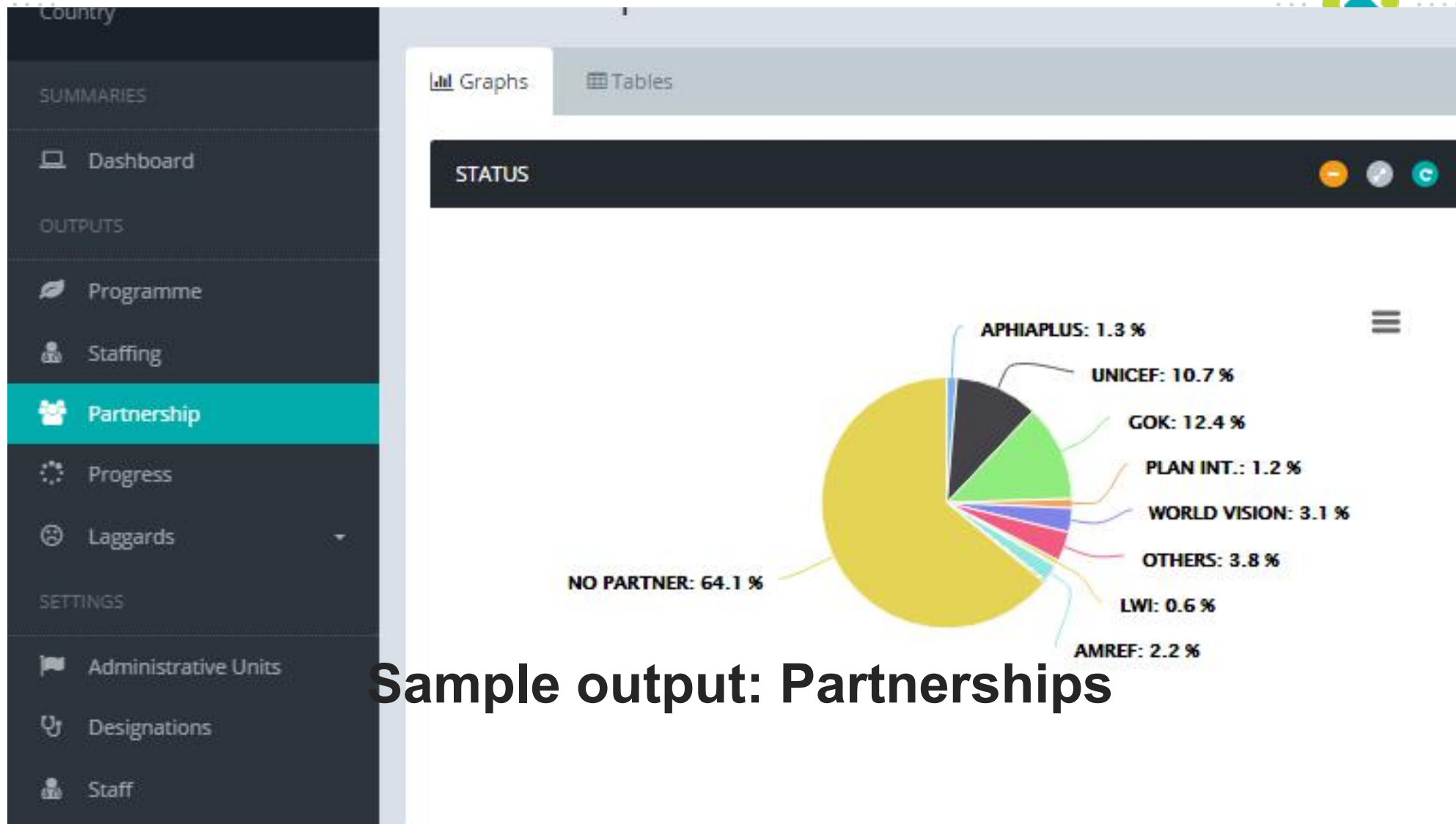
Sample output: dynamic dashboards

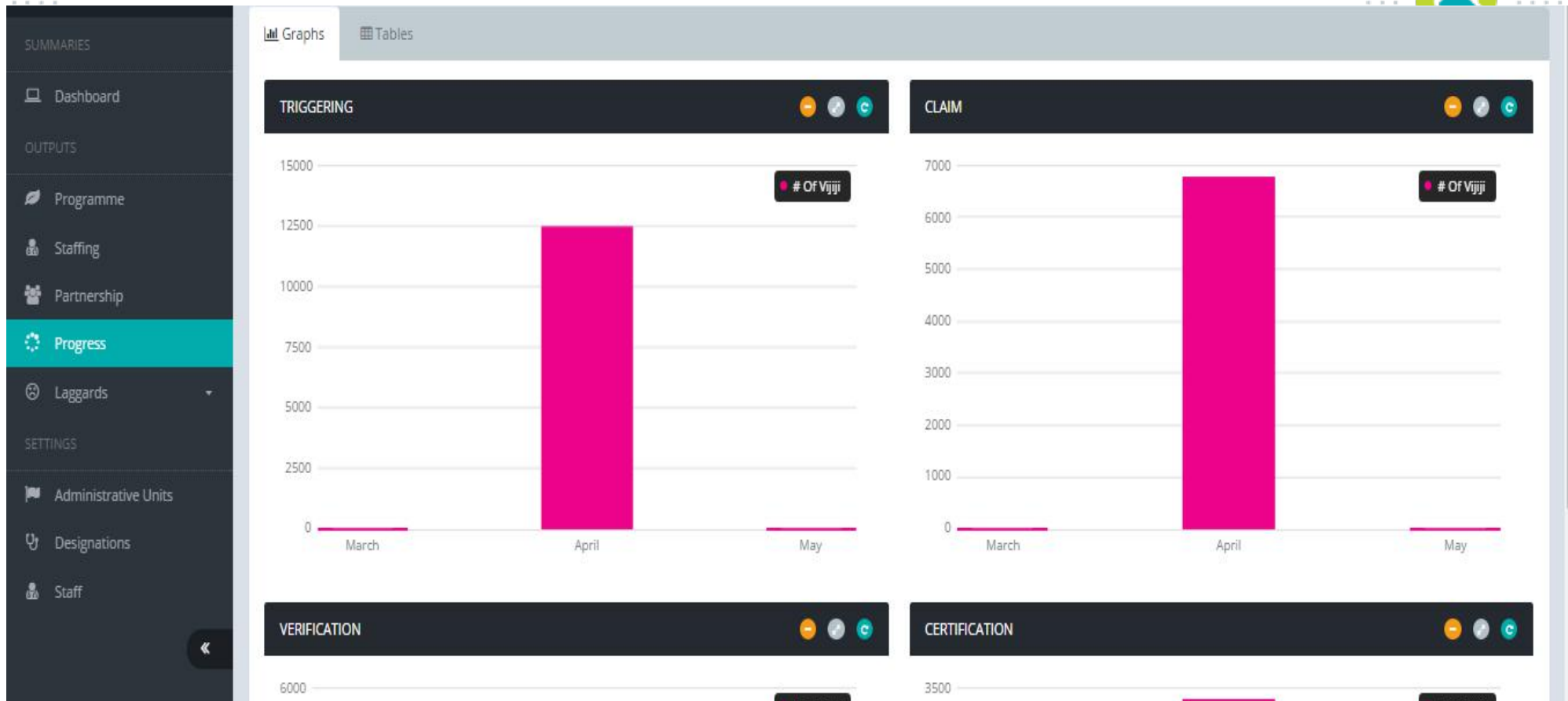


STAFFING & TRAINING DETAILS			
#	Location	# of facilitators	# of trained facilitators (%)
1	KAMUWONGO	10	5 (50.000)%
2	MVUKONI	3	2 (66.700)%
3	MIVUKONI	11	5 (45.500)%



Sample output: CLTS Staffing





Sample output: Periodic Monitoring

GATEWAY: CENSUS

COUNTIES: ALL

Dashboard

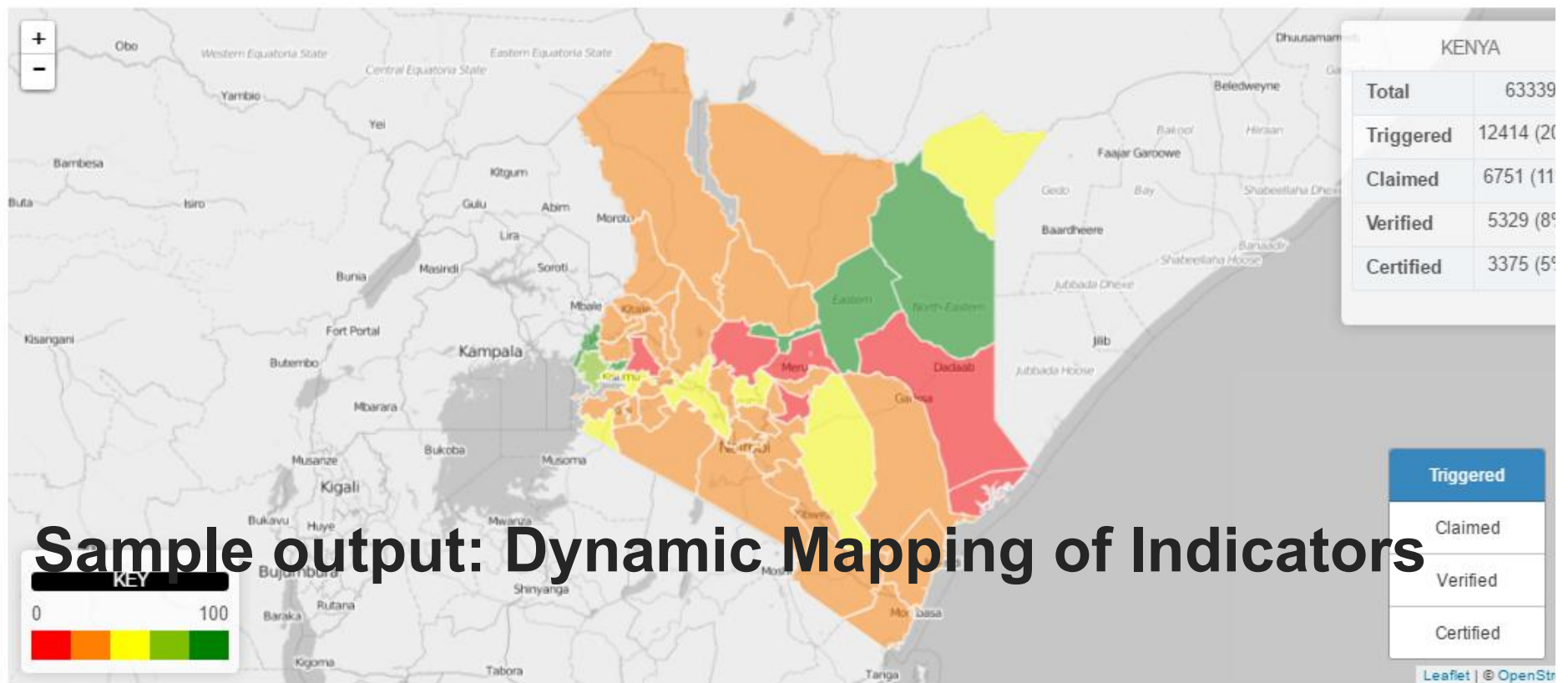
Home / Da

Overview

Graphs

Maps

Tables

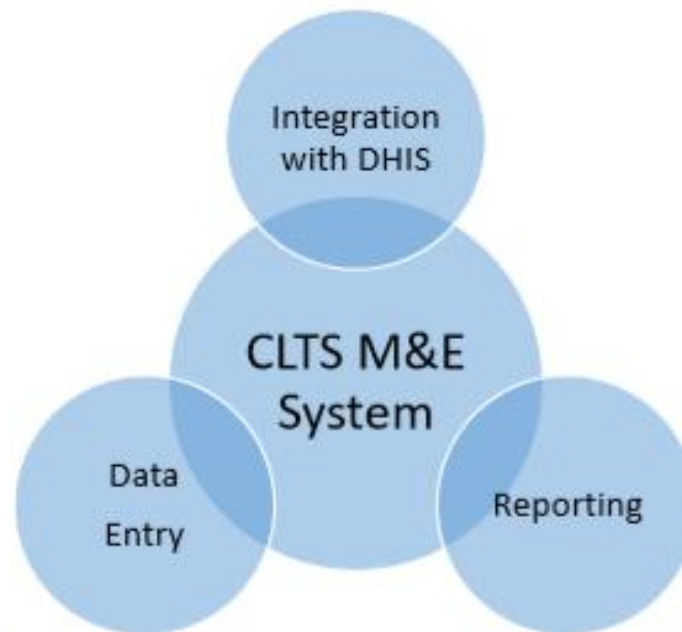


Sample output: Dynamic Mapping of Indicators

Highlights



- The system features three main components;



It uses three servers i.e. map server, charts server, DHIS and Cube server

Benefits of CLTS RTM



RTM supports different facets of the information cycle including:

- ✓ Open source
- ✓ Web-based thus accessible anywhere by several users at the same time
- ✓ It is a comprehensive sanitation solution based on data warehousing principles and a modular structure
- ✓ Running quality checks
- ✓ Data access at multiple levels
- ✓ Instant access of data after entry
- ✓ Making graphs, maps and other forms of analysis
- ✓ Enabling comparison across time (for example, previous months) and space (for example, across facilities and counties)
- ✓ Seeing trends (displaying data in time series to see their minimum and maximum levels)



Task assignment	Execute Trigger	Execute Claim	Execute Verify	Execute Certify
1. Staff is created on the system 2. The supervisor creates a village if it not existing 3. The supervisor allocates the staff an area of responsibility 4. The system generates tasks based on the village status start	1. The staff logs in to the system 2. Checks all pending tasks and locates the village yet to be triggered (on the system) 3. Using the filled triggered form, executes the task by entering all the data on indicators and 4. Submits for approval	1. The supervisor logs in to the system 2. Checks all pending approval tasks and approves / rejects the task by the staff 3. The system then automatically updates the village's status from triggered to pending claim	1. The PHO in logs in to the system 2. Checks all pending verify tasks and approves / rejects 3. The system then automatically updates the village's status from claimed to pending certification	1. The County PHO logs in to the system 2. Checks all pending certification tasks and approves / rejects 3. The system then automatically updates the village's status from verified to ODF certified

DATA QUALITY



- Data quality is ensured by:
 - - Field visits by Ward PHOs to cross check accuracy of data on forms A and B as compared to observations at household level
 - - Field visits by M&E Extenders where available to ensure that the data in the forms reflect the true situation on the ground
 - - Support supervision by Sc-PHOs, CPHOs and teams from national government MoH WASH-Hub
 - - Ensuring that all data entered into the RTM are derived from paper based reports which are filed at all levels from village to county offices
 - - A two step (Execution and Approval) approach for data entry in the system ensuring review of data entered into RTM by a second person before data visualization

HOW CLTS RTM IS BEING USED



- Monitoring progress on implementation of activities
- Managing partnerships for CLTS implementation
- Lobbying and advocacy for policy influencing
- Mobilizing budgetary and operational support for CLTS implementation
- Enhancing mutual accountability among WASH stakeholders

CHALLENGES



- Reassignment of staff trained in CLTS-RTM to non related areas by Counties
- Data from informal settlements in urban areas not comprehensively captured due to methodological incomplimentarity (CLTS vs. ULTS)

WAY FORWARD



Process of upgrading the system has started based on the followings:

- ◆ RTM User feedback survey carried out in June 2018. Feedback from survey informed-need to improve the user experience and align the RTM indicators with the global targets and regional commitments
- ◆ Need to capture data on post ODF sustainability indicators
- ◆ Need to reflect the SDGs indicators as well as regional and global commitments (Ngor, etc.)
- ◆ Will be carried out in parallel with the updating of the CLTS Protocol



THANK YOU

Questions to frame discussions



- **Process:**
 - How did you make the development of your MIS plan, design of the MIS, and its implementation multi-stakeholder?
 - What was most challenging component of developing the MIS and how did you go about resolving it?
 - How did you adjust the MIS, once operational, to take into account new needs (indicators for international processes, indicators on inequalities, ...)?
- **Use:**
 - Have you been able to use the MIS elements for high-level decision-making?
 - Does the MIS gather detailed information of the most vulnerable populations? Is this information used to decide on programs and resource allocation ?
- **Sustainability:**
 - What steps are you taking to ensure that the MIS is financed adequately and sustainably?



thank you.



Peer learning facilitated by SWA Secretariat

Example – Cambodia and VietNam

- **Cambodia held a workshop on MIS on 3 and 4 June 2019.**
- **Data Issues in Cambodia's MIS** - Absence of more precise data at commune level besides RWSSH MIS; Reliability of this data is not assured.
- **Discussions** – Different approaches taken in the two countries.
 - Use of data from MIS
 - Political championship of MIS



Focus - Political dimensions

Example



- **Give a strong political edge – ask people to speak about this from country examples.**
- **Political will needed for MIS**
 - ‘Political champion’ needed if country is to have robust MIS – vision necessary. Also needed if MIS is to be sustained beyond donor funding.
 - How MIS is considered a political priority in countries (as evident from national strategies and policies).
- **MIS needed for political will**
 - How stronger MIS help in better high-level decision-making

Focus - Evidence-based decision-making

Based on what partners suggest



- **Kempster of WaterAid suggested that we give more focus to this.**
- **I agree.**
- **In LAC these processes are led by the national government with the support of some international agencies.**
- **In LAC most of the countries have wash information system the main issue is to know how much aligned with SDG6 and international WASH monitoring systems (JMP, GLAAS) .**

Focus - International reporting

Need for harmonization – national, regional, global



International organizations (United Nations)	• JMP • GEMI, including GEMS/Water, FAO AQUASTAT, UNECE Water Convention • GLAAS/Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) • UNESCO International Hydrological Programme (UNESCO- IHP) • WMO • WHO/UNECE Protocol on Water and Health
International organizations (others)	• OECD • GWP • World Water Council (WWC) • International Water Association (IWA)
Regional organizations	• African Union – AMCOW • League of Arab States – MDG+ • European Union – Shared Environmental Information System (SEIS), EUROSTAT, EU WFD, EU Commission, EU Environmental Agency, Joint Research Centre (JRC), State of the Environment (SoE)
Subregional organizations	• Indian Ocean Commission (COI) • Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) • Southern African Development Community • South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) • Rural Water and Sanitation Information System (SIASAR)
Transboundary water organizations	• Volta Basin Authority (ABV) • Niger Basin Authority (ABN) • Senegal River Basin Development Organization (OMVS) • Gambia River Basin Development Organization (OMVG) • Mano River Union • International Commission for the Protection of Lake Geneva (CIPEL) • International Commission for the Protection of Italian-Swiss Waters (CIPAIS) • International Commission for the Protection of the Rhine (IKSR)

Resources on MIS-in-WASH (4) – *Others*



- **Akvo** - has worked on AkvoFlow. Work a lot on data in WASH
- 4-year project by **WHO and DFAT** (Bhutan, Indonesia, Philippines and Vietnam); 'Strengthening the quality and sustainability of water, sanitation and hygiene services, including in health care facilities'. May 2018 - June 2022.
- **Unicef** – has **EMIS** which also collects data on WASH in schools.
- **WaterAid** – Working on strengthening MIS-in-WASH in 20 countries.