

Build Forward Better – economic
opportunities offered by WASH

2020 FMM Preparatory Process Webinar



#2020FMM

Sanitation and Water for All
24 September, 2020

Ms. Valerie Traore

Founder and Executive Director, Niyel



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Mr. Bill Kingdom

Senior Adviser to SWA



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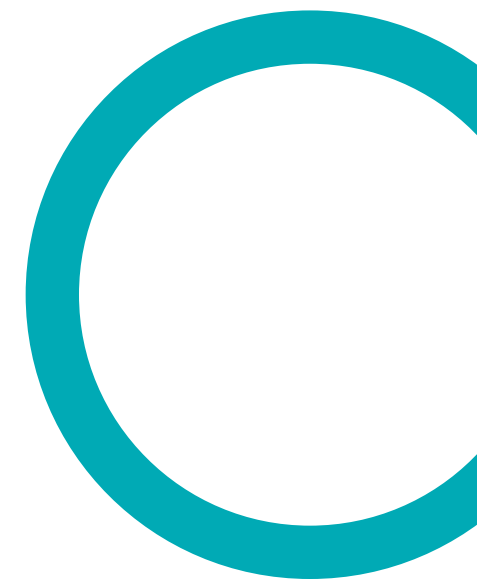
The Basic Question:

**WHY INVEST IN WATER,
SANITATION AND HYGIENE ?**



Economic, Equity, & Financial Considerations

- 5,500 people (Including 700 children under 5) die every day due to inadequate WASH
- Poor sanitation and diarrhea 2nd and 3rd risk factors for stunting – an intergenerational loss of human capital
- Women with poor sanitation and water had 1.75 times odds of maternal mortality compared to those with better WSS
- Increase in access to piped water was associated with a 11% increase in school attendance by 7-17 year olds
- An estimated 90 % of all wastewater in developing countries is discharged untreated directly into rivers, lakes or the oceans (UN Water, 2008).



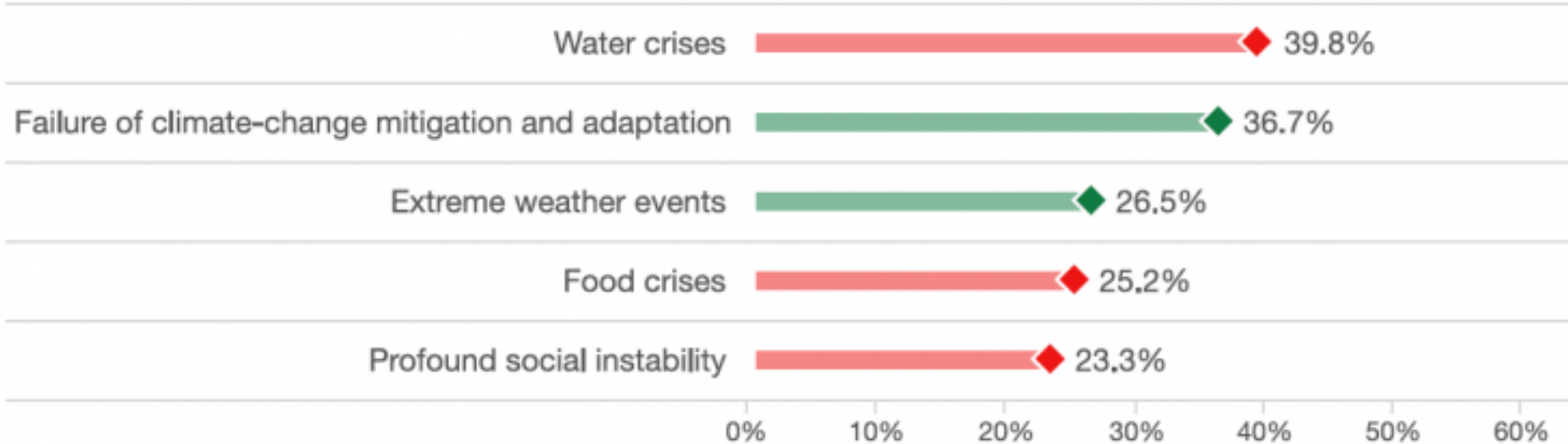
Economic, Equity & Financial Considerations

- \$1 invested in water & sanitation delivers \$4.3 of benefits (WHO)
- Results from WASH Poverty Diagnostic Study:
 - Guatemala – only 33% of indigenous populations have access to improved sanitation compared to 70% for non-indigenous
 - Ethiopia – wealthier households 4 times more likely to have piped water on premises than poorer households
- Estimated cost of subsidies \$310-380 Bn per year or 0.48-0.58 percent of total gross domestic product (GDP)
- Average of 56% of subsidies reach the wealthiest quintile of the population, while a mere 6% reach the poorest quintile (10 country study)



Global Risks of Highest Concern (2016) - World Economic Forum

For the next 10 years



Read more: wef.ch/risks2016 #risks2016

And then add COVID 19 (Figures from 9/18/20)

- Number of infections world-wide > 30 million
- Number of deaths world-wide ~ 1 million
- Affecting 213 countries and territories
- A public health issue with massive impacts
 - on economies
 - on employment



COVID and the Economy

- East Asia and the Pacific will grow by a scant 0.5%.
- South Asia will contract by 2.7%,
- Sub-Saharan Africa by 2.8%,
- Middle East and North Africa by 4.2%,
- Europe and Central Asia by 4.7%,
- Latin America by 7.2%.
- These downturns are expected to reverse years of progress toward development goals and tip tens of millions of people back into extreme poverty.

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2020/06/08/the-global-economic-outlook-during-the-covid-19-pandemic-a-changed-world>



COVID and Employment

Figure 3. Working-hour losses, world and by income group, first and second quarters of 2020 (percentage)



Source: ILO nowcasting model (see Technical Annex 1).

Themes for Finance Minister's Meeting

- Respond – ensure continuity of service provision and expand service to help control spread of COVID
- Recovery – build towards universal access, provide employment opportunities through WASH programs, continue incomplete sector reforms, and mobilize new sources of finance (Catarina Fonseca)
- Revitalize – inject creativity and innovation into the sector to facilitate more rapid achievement of universal access (technical and financial)



Respond: Ensuring Service Continuity - Financial Impacts of COVID on providers

- Water company (Zambia): Revenues are down at least 20% in first 3 months of Covid.
- Water Company (South Africa) Revenue collection rate fell from 91% pre-covid to 68%
- Countries (Latin America) i) Public utilities owed around \$60 million from the government due to tariff freezes ii) Revenues reduced by 28%.
- National Association of Clean Water Agencies (USA) suspending shutoffs, restoring delinquent accounts, and reductions in non-residential use could result in a 20% – or a \$12.5 billion – loss in utility revenues
- Thames Water (UK) bad debt provision up by £15.3 million to £73.9 million.
- Widespread postponement of capital projects

Respond: Ensuring Service Continuity

- Timely payments by government for initiatives on payment holidays, reductions, postponements
- Establish national liquidity facility as loan or grant for all providers to cover COVID cash shortfalls
- Enhance supplier credit terms – power, chemicals and others through guarantees or direct payment
- Guarantees on non-performing loans of providers
- Formalize relationships between utility and non-utility providers e.g. as paid sub-contractors
- Technical leadership – sharing good practices



Respond: Prevention better than cure

- WASH an essential preventative element “The pre-vaccine, vaccine”
- Governments can build on existing WASH initiatives:
 - Outreach on WASH, including Hygiene promotion
 - Expand network access in areas with under utilized production
- A hospital ventilator costs around \$40k in capex
- Rural and urban water schemes cost around \$150-300/head
- Avoiding the need for a ventilator could provide water systems to between 130 and 260 people whilst creating employment opportunities and a 20-year stream of health and economic benefits.



**Respond: Prevention
better than cure**

Which one would you choose?



RECOVERY

- Invest to expand access to:
 - Create jobs
 - Provide long term health benefits
 - Capture long term economic benefits
 - Enhance dignity and reduce drudgery
- Invest in short term “no regret” opportunities:
 - Improve energy efficiency – reducing costs and greening sector
 - Reduce NRW – reduce costs, improve revenues, and increase resilience to climate change
 - Expand networks and house connections to use spare production capacity
- Continue incomplete reform process by incentivizing sector to improve governance, enhance efficiency, move to creditworthiness and thus:
 - Reduce burden on public funds
 - Generate tax revenues
 - Access alternative sources of financing
 - Provide better, and universal, services



Recovery: Labor Intensive Investment Programs



Photo credit: Himalayan Times

Recovery: New Employment Opportunities – Universal WASH (the business case)

- \$1Bn investment in water supply and sanitation network expansion in LAC would create 100,000 direct jobs (2013)
- US Dept of Commerce determined that each job in local water and wastewater industry creates 3.68 indirect jobs
- Pacific Institute estimated that traditional water infrastructure creates 10-26 jobs of direct, indirect and induced jobs per \$1million invested (USA 2013)
- In India labour costs can make up to 35% of total costs in rural, urban, peri-urban schemes. More if focus is only on pipe networks.
- In South Africa it has been estimated that 100,000 jobs could be created to build and maintain 5 million VIP on-site toilets



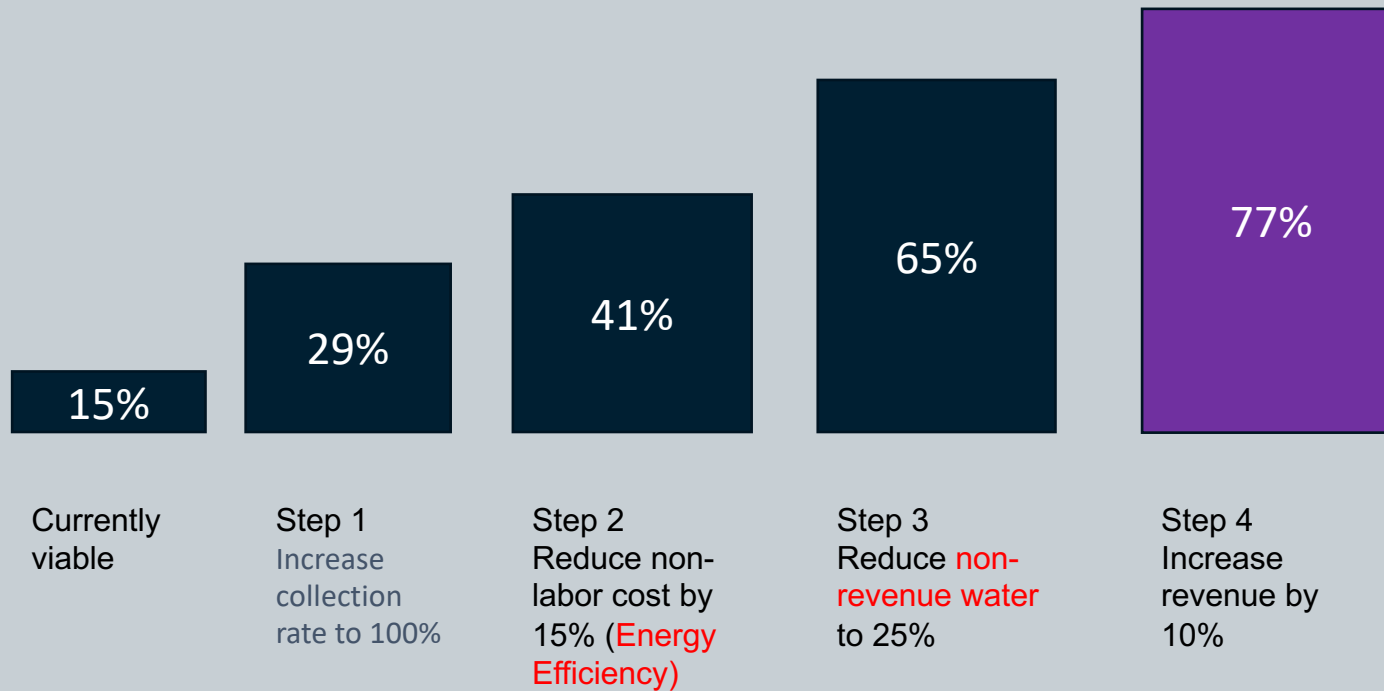
Recovery: New Employment Opportunities (possible case studies)

- Benin – USAID supported project to create sustainable sanitation services to urban poor leading to creation of 650 sanitation businesses
- Cote d'Ivoire - \$10m rural school sanitation program created ~850 jobs
- Peru – Executing Nucleus program ~\$300m over six years employed 34,000 FTE
- Argentina HACE program initiated in 2004 to reinvigorate the economy created some 15,000 jobs for WASH in peri urban areas of Buenos Aires focus on community management and use of un- or under-employed youth
- India Swaatch Bharat Mission to eliminate open defecation created total of 7.6 million FTE jobs flowing from Rs935Bn (\$12.7 Bn) investment or \$1671/FTE (\$1million = 600 jobs)



Recovery: Invest in credit enhancing, no regret, opportunities

Operating Cost Coverage Ratio >120% of O&M



Recovery: Example of Energy Efficiency

TABLE 3. Energy Efficiency Options, Namangan Suvokova, Uzbekistan

	Energy efficiency measures	Annual savings		Investment needed (US\$, thousands)	Simple payback (years)
		Energy (kWh, millions)	Costs (US\$, thousands)		
Short-term	Optimize distribution-side voltage Optimize pump operation Operate pumps in off-peak hours Avoid throttling of pumps Replace delivery pipe Operate lower capacity pump	2.7	100.5	23.8	0.2
Medium-term	Pump replacement Energy-efficient lighting Install lower head pump Shift pumping operations	6.4	183.1	269.2	1.5
Long-term	Reduce transformer losses Install capacitor banks Install variable speed drives Motor replacement	1.4	7.9	32.8	4.1
	Totals	10.5	291.5	325.8	1.1

Source: TERI 2019.

Recovery: Performance Based Leakage Contract

Results from HoChiMinh City, Vietnam

What:

- Service population of ~ 1 million people
- Number of connections 140,811
- Length of distribution system 662,063m

Result:

- Volume of water saved = 92,000 m³/d (~ sufficient for 500,000 people)
- Leakage reduced from 54% to 29%

How:

- Number of DMAs created: 114
- <1% of distribution system replaced (3422m/662063m)
- 8535 connections replaced = 6%
- 12,000 leaks fixed in 662km of pipe = one every 50m
- Performance based payment – fixed + variable per m³/d saved



Revitalize: Reimagined Off-Grid Water Supplies to Improve COVID Resiliency and meet SDG6

- Off grid customers are growing in number as piped coverage decreases
- Estimated to reach 1Bn people by 2030 and predominantly poor
- Zero Subsidy



Revitalize: New sources of Finance and Funding

New Sources of funding and financing

- Hypothecated taxes
- Mobilizing domestic finance
- Access green finance
- Access social impact financing

Continuing incomplete sector reforms

- Improving governance
- Improving creditworthiness



Revitalize: Sector not short on Technical and Institutional Solutions

- Governance – increased financial/managerial autonomy; internal/external accountability; customer orientation; efficiency/incentives
- Finance – improving creditworthiness, mobilizing domestic finance; more effective subsidies; results based financing
- Technical performance – leakage reduction; energy efficiency; commercial efficiency; utility turnaround framework
- Capacity building – twinning; GWOPA; WaterWorx
- Incentives – staff incentives; payment for results; OBA
- Capital efficiency – use proven lower cost solutions for same outcome.



Revitalize: A New Dynamic, Achieving total sanitation within a generation (WaterAid)

1. High level political leadership was critical – and complemented by ongoing engagement during implementation
2. Well coordinated multi-sector approach was adopted
3. The vision of total sanitation came before national wealth



Respond, Recover, Revitalize

The Role of Finance Ministers

- Seize the opportunity to invest in WASH to:
 - Prevent the spread of COVID
 - Provide the foundation for long term health, economic and employment benefits
- By:
 - Ensuring continuity of service provision with targeted financial support
 - Investing in systems to expand service, provide employment opportunities, improve efficiency
- Continue to support sector reform by incentivizing providers to:
 - Improve governance
 - Improve creditworthiness
 - Expand sources and amounts of sector funding and repayable finance
 - Reduce burden on public finances



Thank you



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Increasing funding for WASH: Where to start?

INSIGHTS FROM THE HANDBOOK FOR FINANCE MINISTERS

Dr. Catarina Fonseca

Senior Adviser on Finance, SWA

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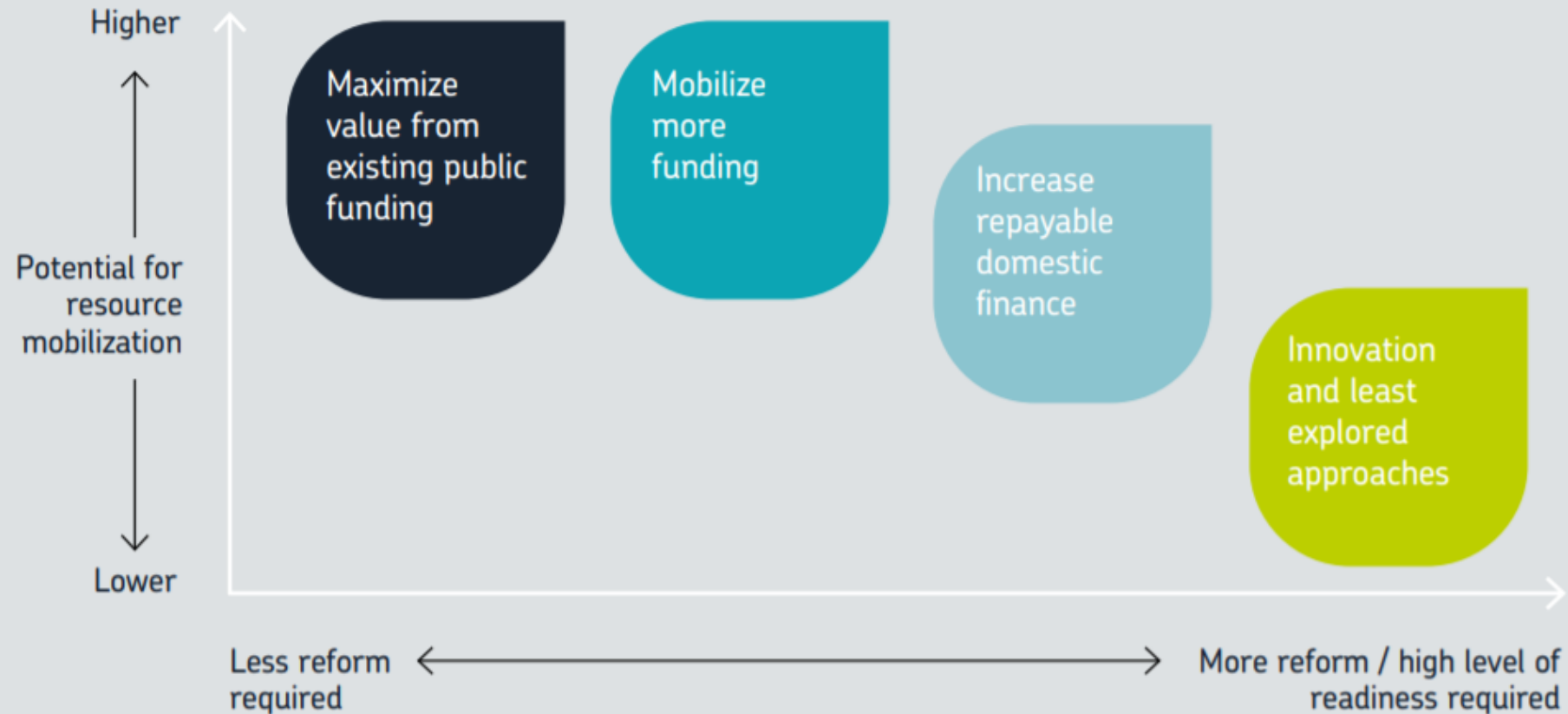
The Handbook

- A global multi-stakeholder effort
- A tool on how to better use public funding and mobilize new finance
- Inspirational case studies and forward-looking sector perspectives
- A call to action for ministers of finance and line ministers



Content of the Handbook

FOUR CRITICAL INTERVENTION AREAS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO MOBILISE MORE RESOURCES



Content of the Handbook

Maximize
value from
existing public
funding

Incentives to sector
performance
Indonesia, Peru

Improving subsidy targeting
Chile, Colombia

Sector financing planning
Cambodia, Mozambique

Mobilize
more
funding

Tariff reforms
Burkina Faso

Increase allocations to the
sector
Mali

Earmarked taxes
**South Korea, India, Costa
Rica**

Cross subsidies , solidarity
charges **Argentina**

Increase
repayable
domestic
finance

Mobilise private domestic
finance
The Philippines

Service providers credit
worthiness
Indonesia, Kenya

Private sponsors
India, Rwanda

Municipal and revolving
funds
Czech Republic, Bulgaria

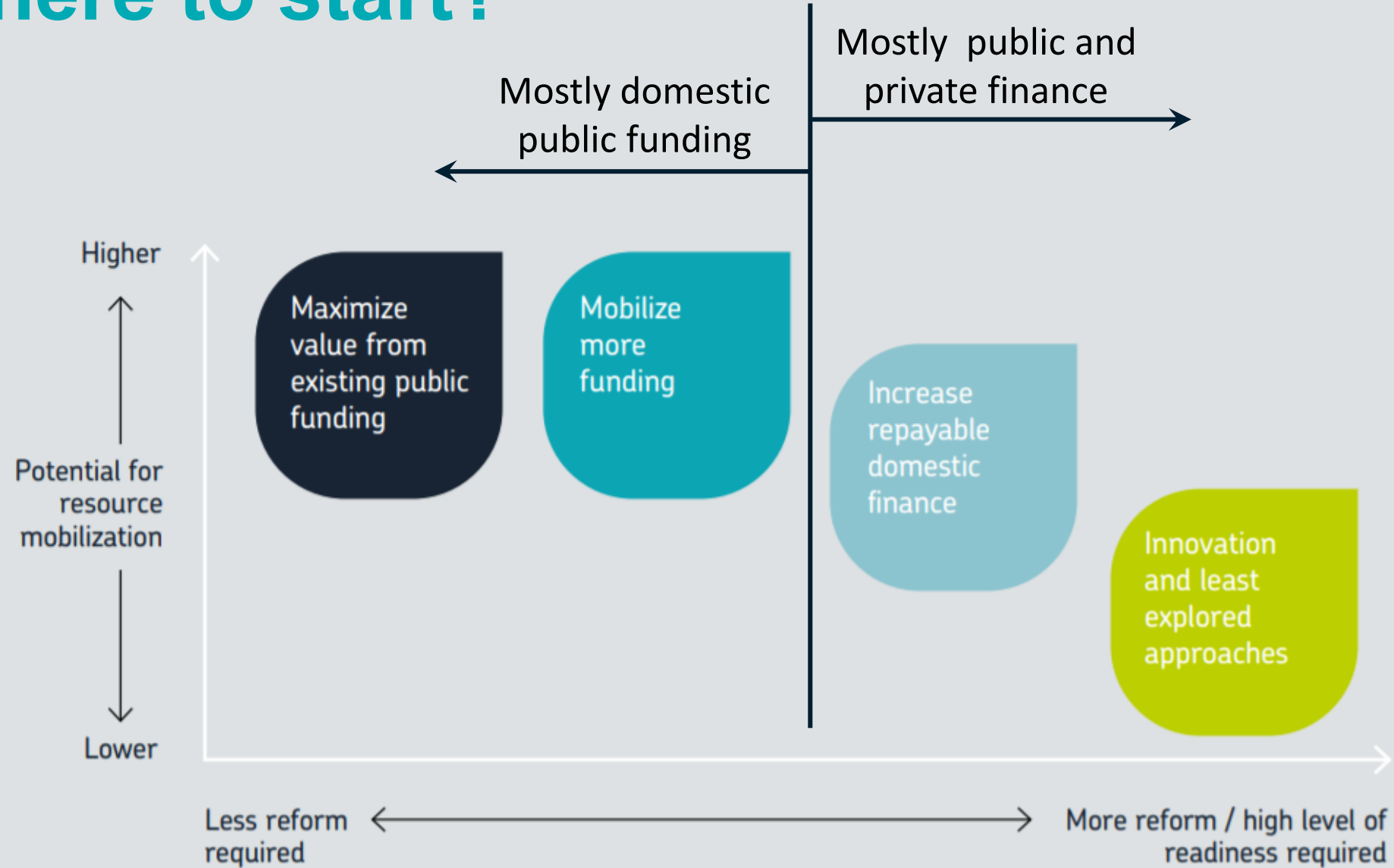
Innovation
and least
explored
approaches

Accessing climate funds
Kiribati

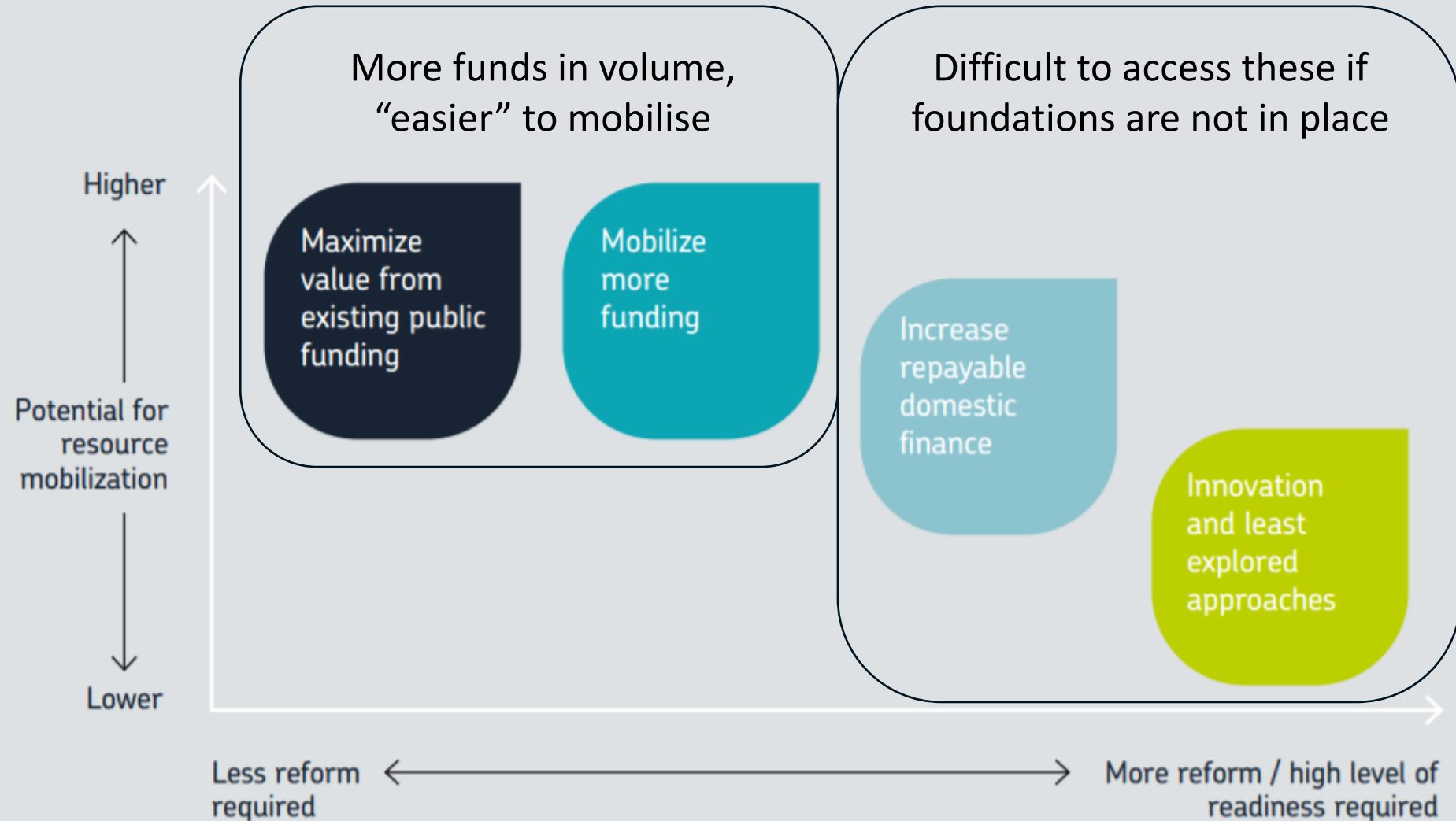
Social impact bonds
Cambodia



Where to start?



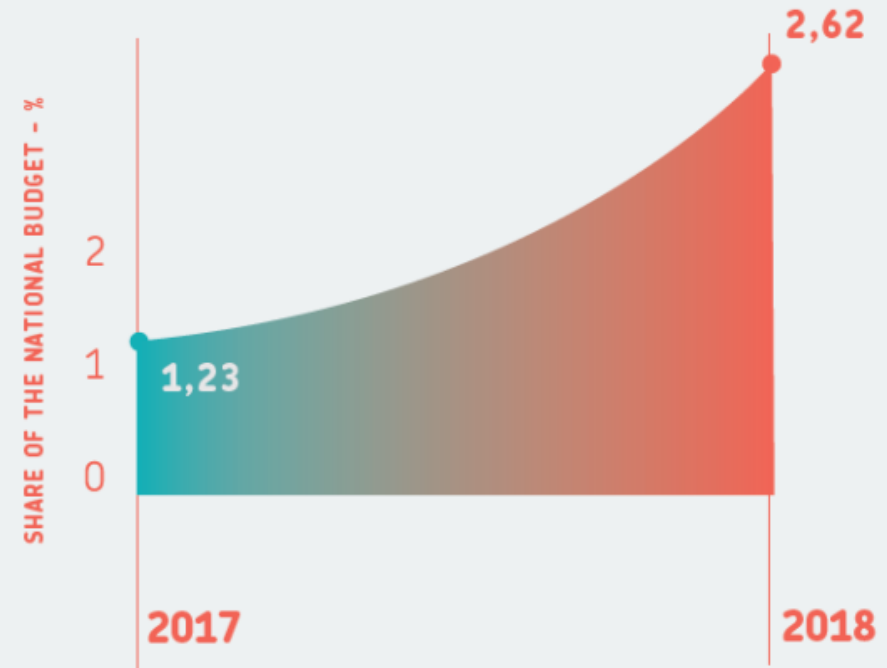
Where to start?



Some investments made around the world

MALI

INCREASED FUNDING BECAUSE OF BETTER
SECTOR FINANCIAL REPORTING



Some investments made around the world

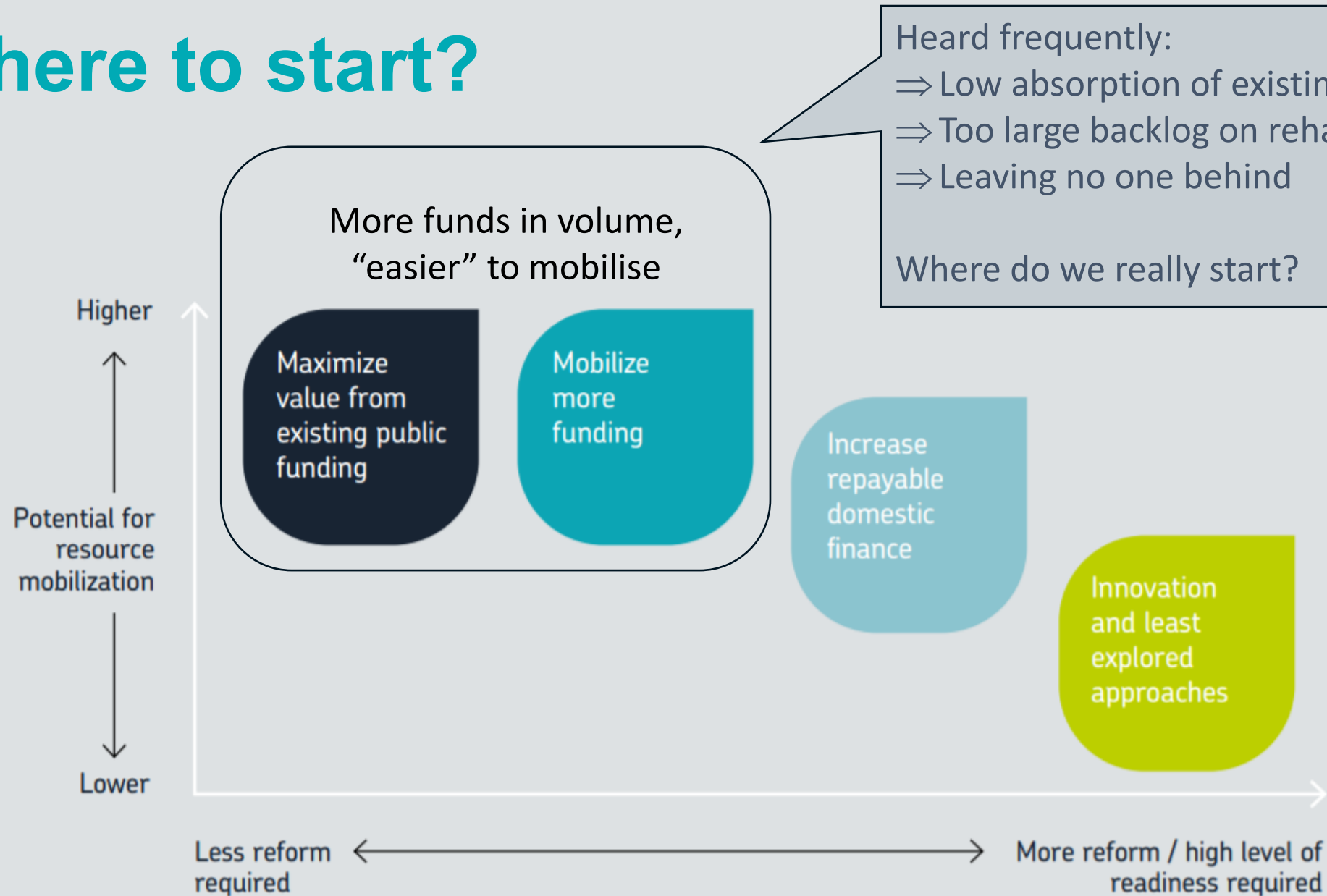


COSTA RICA

A WASTEWATER DISCHARGE ENVIRONMENTAL FEE



Where to start?



Examples of first steps that require collaboration with Ministry of Finance

- **Low absorption of existing funds**

⇒ Find real causes which can include public financial management, or the type of funds (balance between salaries, capital expenditure, maintenance), or the lack of accountability mechanisms, or too many funds flowing off budget



Examples of first steps that require collaboration with Ministry of Finance

- **Low absorption of existing funds**

⇒ Find real causes which can include public financial management, or the type of funds (balance between salaries, capital expenditure, maintenance), or the lack of accountability mechanisms, or too many funds flowing off budget

- **Too large backlog on rehabilitation**

⇒ Find real causes which can include lack of asset registry, lack of asset management plans, lack of budget lines for preventive maintenance, unclarity of mandates for large maintenance



Examples of first steps that require collaboration with Ministry of Finance

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⇒ Find real causes which can include lack of asset registry, lack of asset management plans, lack of budget lines for preventive maintenance, unclarity of mandates for large maintenance

- **Leaving no one behind**

⇒ Needs a sector strategy for decreasing inequalities, collaboration with other sectors (who are the marginalised, who is being left behind), what measures are the most effective, which are not?





**Goals without
a financial plan
are just wishes.**



What happens next?

- Use the Handbook as advocacy tool ([Communications Toolkit](#))
- Complementary tool: [Costing Tool](#)
- SWA “Systems and Finance Working Group”
 - Support to influencing strategies (national / regional)
 - Support to [Finance Ministers’ Meeting](#) preparatory process (demand based)
 - Matching technical assistance from the partnership (demand based)



Thank you!

For more information

www.sanitationandwaterforall.org

Contact

sfwg@sanitationandwaterforall.org



Making the investment case for WASH: from costing to investing

Mr. Guy Hutton

Senior Adviser, WASH, UNICEF NYHQ



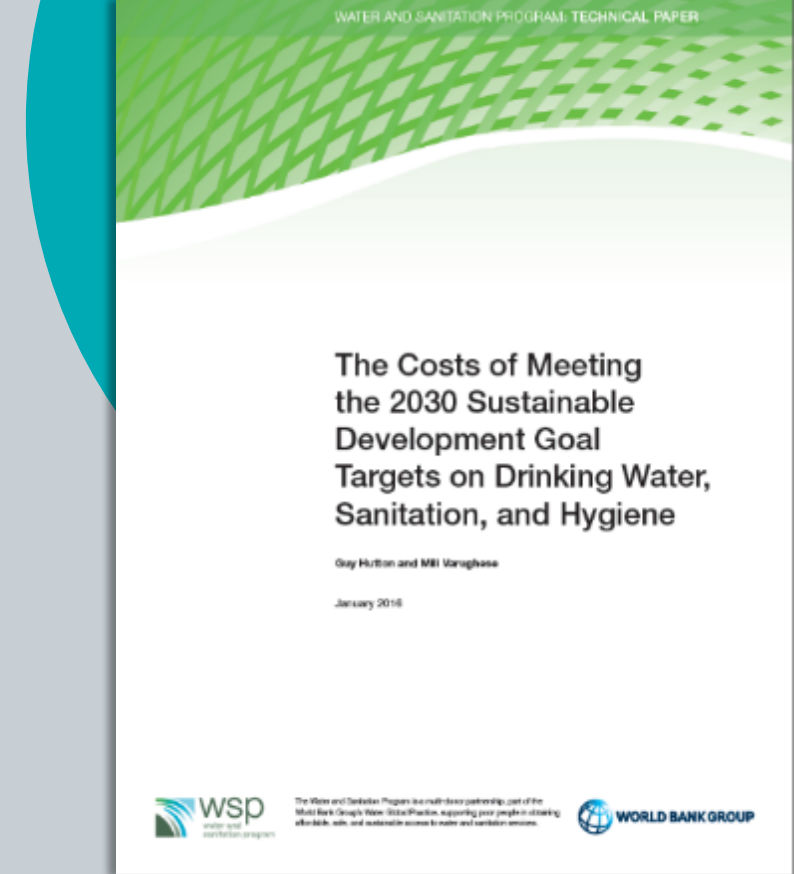
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Introduction

Since the SWA Finance Ministers Meeting in 2017, >40 countries have used the SWA WASH SDG Costing Tool, developed by UNICEF and World Bank, and based on the World Bank 2016 study and report

It is a simple, excel-based model that

- Focuses on new infrastructure to serve the unserved
- Includes household WASH – ODF, ‘Basic’, ‘Safely managed’
- Provides these service levels to the unserved population in 15 equal tranches from 2016-2030
- Includes capital, software and O&M costs
- Draws unit costs of WASH services from studies



Service	Type/Level	Coverage	Service Level	Year	TOTAL COST PER CAPITA (USD) AND DISTRIBUTION OF COST RECOVERY										
					Capital	Software	Operational	Cost Recovery (%)	Capital	Operational	Subsidy	Cost Recovery (%)			
Basic	Household	20%	50%	2024	12.5	1.1	-8	10%	80%	18.0	-0	20%	80%	0.0	100%
		40%	50%	2025	14.0	1.5	-8	10%	80%	19.0	-0	20%	80%	0.0	100%
		60%	50%	2026	15.5	2.1	-8	10%	80%	20.0	-0	20%	80%	0.0	100%
Safely managed	Household	20%	100%	2024	18.0	1.8	0	20%	80%	24.0	0	20%	80%	0.0	100%
		40%	100%	2025	20.0	2.4	0	20%	80%	26.0	0	20%	80%	0.0	100%
		60%	100%	2026	22.0	3.0	0	20%	80%	28.0	0	20%	80%	0.0	100%

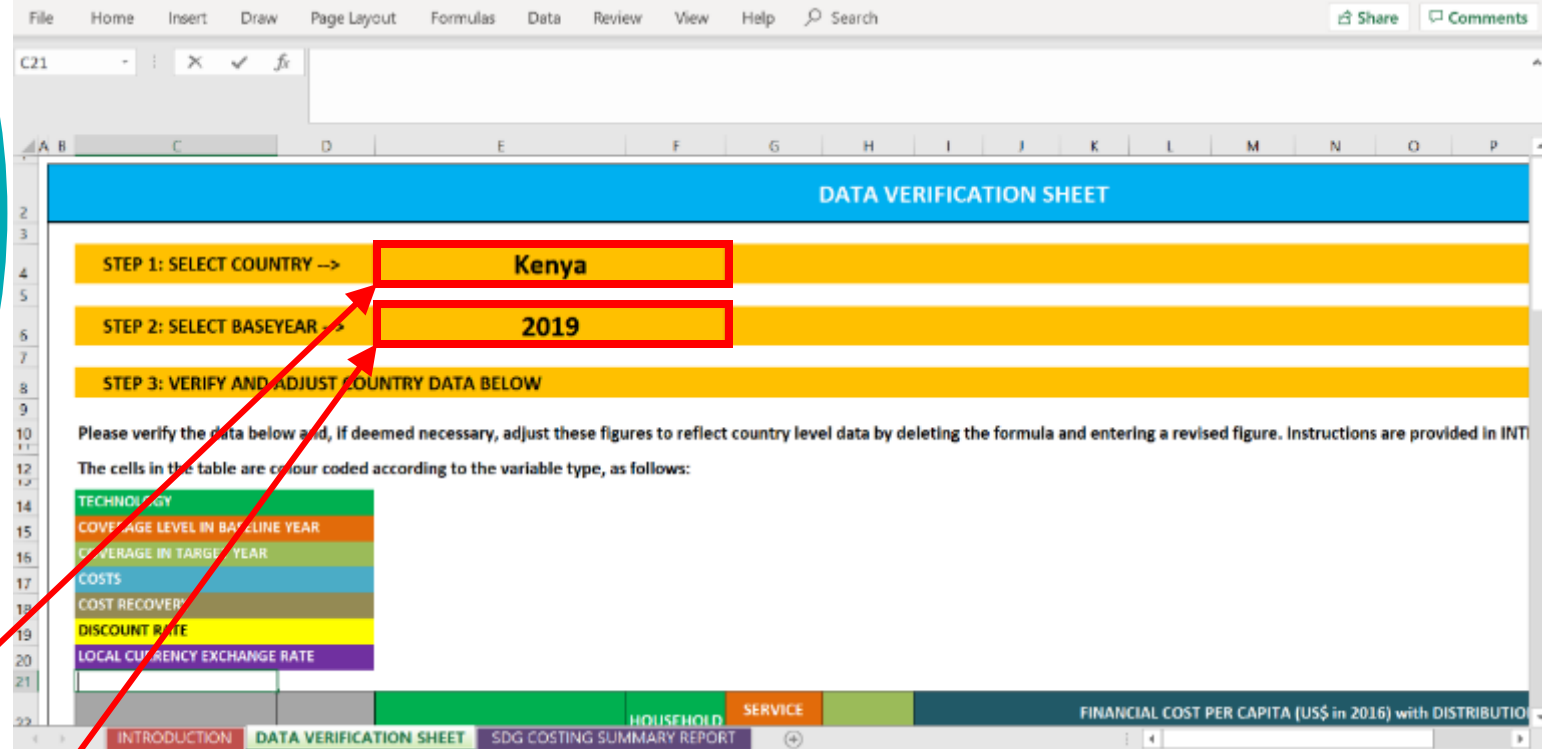
Structure and user interface

SWA Tool downloadable in EN, FR, SP from SWA Tools Portal

- Save excel file with country name to desktop
- Contains three simple sheets
 - User guide (3 pages, printable)
 - Data verification sheet: default values checked and updated
 - SDG Costing Summary report: results viewed
- Calculation sheets are hidden (can be viewed)
- Guideline available online
- Global helpdesk



Data Verification Sheet: User can adjust many model inputs to customise for the country



- ✓ Country (default values)
- ✓ Baseline year (new feature)
- ✓ Technology choice
- ✓ Coverage in baseline year
- ✓ Target coverage in 2030
- ✓ Duration of hardware

- ✓ Capital costs per service
- ✓ Recurrent costs per service
- ✓ Cost recovery rates (tariff vs public)
- ✓ Current financing
- ✓ Discount rate for future values
- ✓ Preferred currency / exchange rate

Technology choices are the basis for the estimates

SERVICE	RURAL / URBAN	TECHNOLOGY	HOUSEHOLDS WITH TECH. OPTION	SERVICE COVERAGE LEVEL BASELINE YEAR	COVERAGE TARGET 2030
Basic Water	Urban	Tubewell	50%	56%	100%
		Dug well	50%		
	Rural	Tubewell	50%	48%	
		Dug well	50%		
Safely Managed Water	Urban	Safely managed water	100%	13%	100%
	Rural	Safely managed water	100%	0%	100%

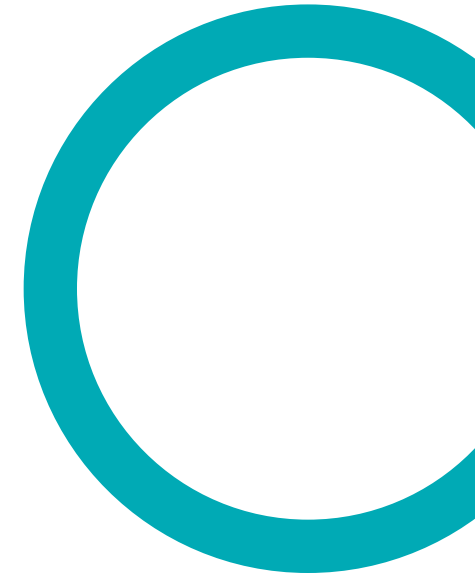
These options can be edited but cannot increase beyond 2 technologies per rural/urban area

In some cases, only 1 option for achieving a service level

This should be adjusted to reflect how widespread each technology is

Extract from national statistics for the latest year

In the case of modeling national costs of reaching 'basic' service, only the minimum required level is costed.



Unit costs and cost recovery

SERVICE	RURAL / URBAN	FINANCIAL COST PER CAPITA (US\$ in 2016) with DISTRIBUTION OF COST RECOVERY							
		CAPITAL COSTS (TOTAL)					OPERATING COSTS (ANNUAL)		
		COSTS			COST RECOVERY (%)		COSTS	COST RECOVERY (%)	
		CapEx	Software	Duration	Customer	Subsidy	OpEx	Customer	Subsidy
Basic Water	Urban	30.2	1.5	-20	20%	80%	1.1	80%	20%
		8.7	0.4	-10			0.4		
	Rural	19.0	0.9	-20	20%	80%	1.0	80%	20%
		11.8	0.6	-10			0.6		
Safely Managed Water	Urban	215.0	21.5	-20	20%	80%	5.4	80%	20%
	Rural	77.0	7.7	-20	20%	80%	4.0	80%	20%



Unit costs reflect the full cost of the capital items, per capita

How long capital item is expected to last

How cost is shared between customers and public (as final financiers – hence no private included here)

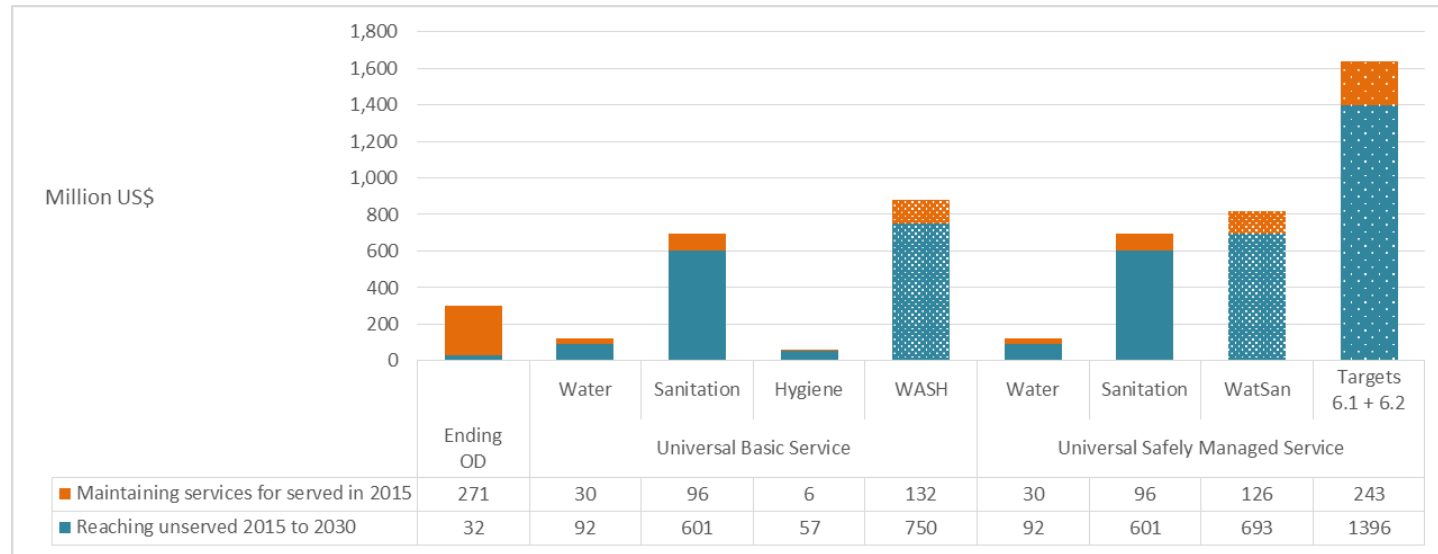
Unit costs reflect the annual cost to operate the service, per capita

Findings presented in excel sheet: SDG Costing Summary Report

1. Select preferred currency



2. View automatically generated results

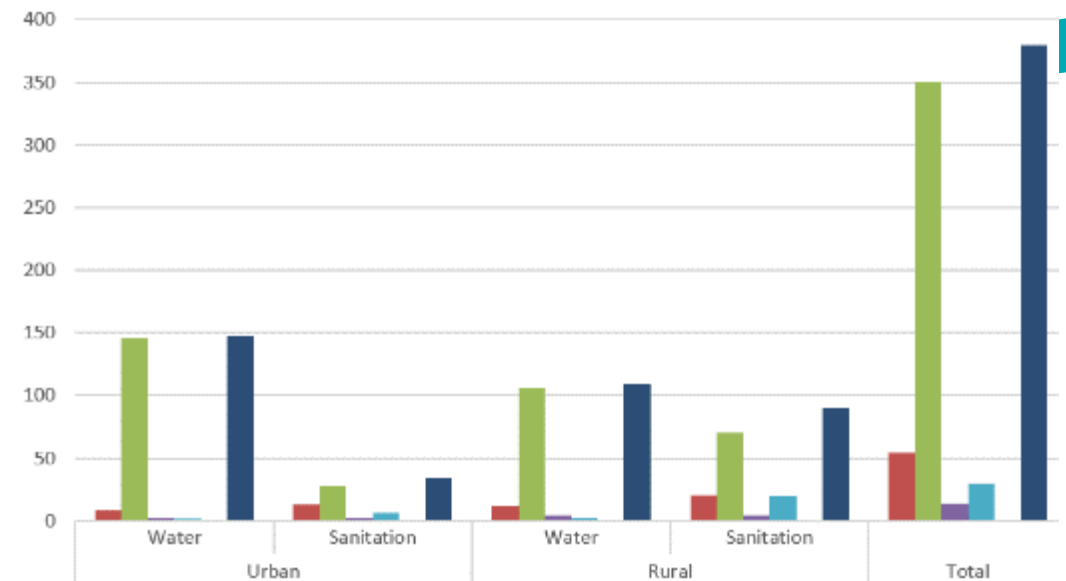


The user can experiment with different cost sharing scenarios, different targets and service levels – to see how the financing can be sufficient to cover the targets

Tables / graphs of results can be copied to another worksheet and saved each time

Funding estimates and cost recovery rates allow assessment of financial gap to be filled

Location and sub-sector		United States Dollars (US\$) in 2016 Prices			
		VALUE OF EXPENDITURE / BUDGET			
SUB-SECTOR	RURAL / URBAN	NATIONAL BUDGETS SPENT	SUB-NATIONAL BUDGETS SPENT	CURRENT ODA (loans or repayable financing)	CURRENT ODA (grants and voluntary transfers)
Water supply	Urban				
	Rural				
Sanitation and hygiene	Urban				
	Rural				
WASH spending, not disaggregated	Urban				
	Rural				
Total	Urban	0	0	0	0
	Rural	0	0	0	0



Interpretation

1. The analysis is only as strong as its weakest data point
2. The numbers from this tool are 'ballpark'
3. The main objective of this costing tool is to stimulate dialogue on national financing and motivate a more detailed (and preferably decentralized) investment plan, with better cost data
4. It is better to know investment needs in major categories to inform the search for financing solutions



Example of a costing exercise from Myanmar

U Khant Zaw, Director General,
Department of Rural Development,
Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Irrigation



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Sanitation and Water for All
24th September 2020

National Investment Plan for Rural WASH, WASH in Schools and WASH in Health Facilities 2016-2030

CONTEXT – Myanmar 2015

- Limitation on data availability
- Limited commercial financing for WASH
- Low taxes & tariffs
- WASH responsibilities split across multiple ministries

OPPORTUNITIES

- Regulatory reforms for business and transparency
- Country increasingly open to investment.
- Federalization agenda
- High investment interest



National Investment Plan for Rural WASH, WASH in Schools and WASH in Health Facilities 2016-2030

SCOPE OF PLAN

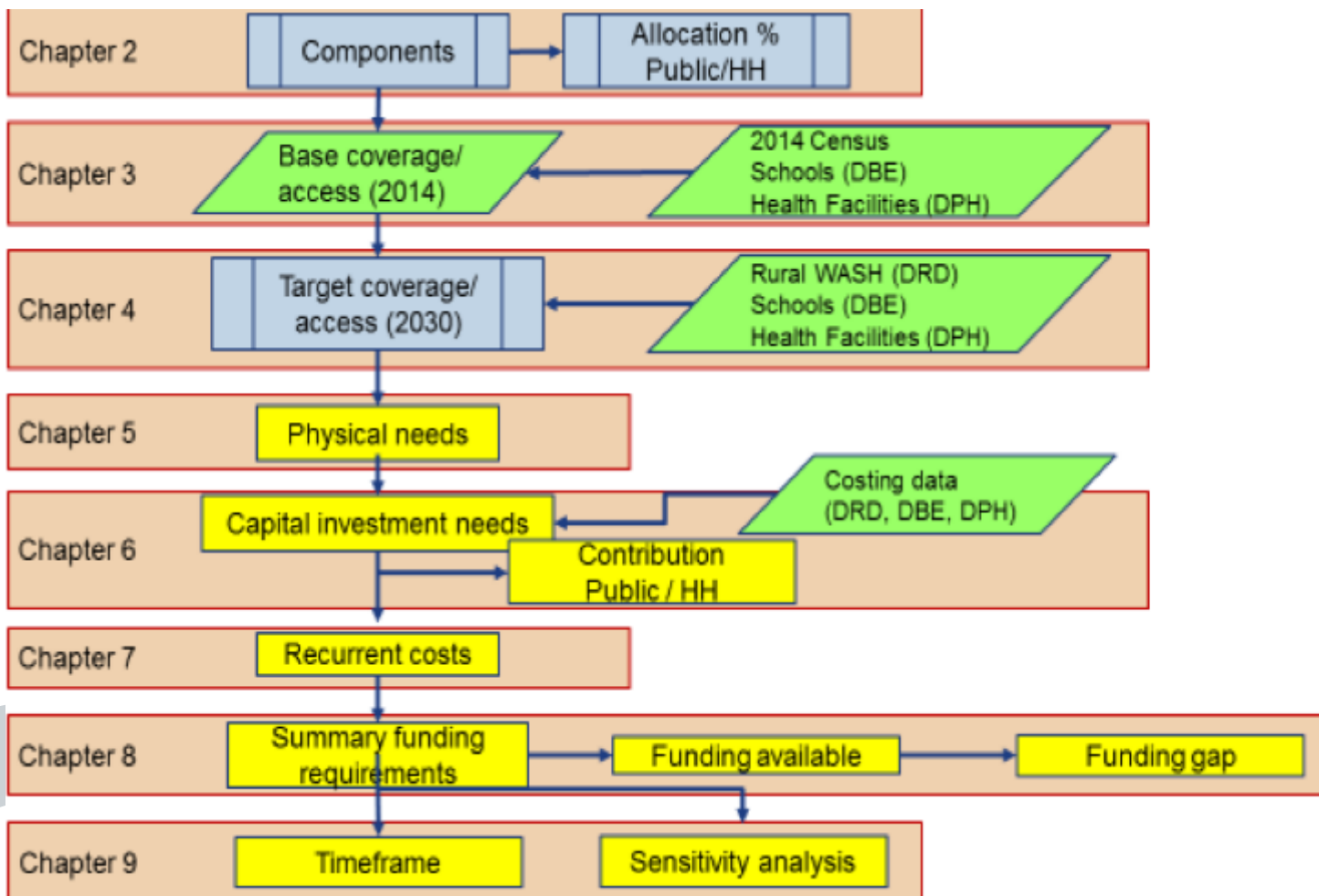
- Defines costs of achieving and sustaining National WASH Strategy objectives 2016-2030
- Includes rural areas, schools, healthcare facilities and emergency preparedness
- Estimates funding requirements for capital and recurrent costs.
- Reviews potential funding sources; govt, donors and users.

CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTATION

- Non standardized data sources
- Multiple ministries/levels of govt to coordinate
- No priority in WASH
- Evolving political transition, conflict, natural disasters (major floods in 2015 when work started)



National Investment Plan for Rural WASH, WASH in Schools and WASH in Health Facilities 2016-2030



METHODOLOGY

1. Establish physical needs
2. Translate into capital & recurrent costs
3. Sensitivity analysis
4. Review available financing sources
5. Draft Financing strategy

National Investment Plan for Rural WASH, WASH in Schools and WASH in Health Facilities 2016-2030

RESULTS

- A detailed costed plan!
- Better coordination/understanding between Ministries on roles/responsibilities
- Strengthened understanding of data needs for effective estimates

WHATS NEXT

- Strengthened M & E / MIS systems to provide better costing
- WASH financing laboratory to explore PPP for WASH in Myanmar
- Ongoing mainstreaming of environmental, social & governance considerations
- Regulation reforms to encourage business and banking opportunities



Thank you!

*For more information
<https://sanitationandwaterforall.org/tools-portal/sector-financing>*

*Contact
ghutton@unicef.org*

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Preparatory Process – 2020 Finance Ministers' Meetings

Mr. Muyatwa Sitali

SWA Secretariat

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Milestones of the preparatory process

National



- Guidance document received
- Invitations received
- Confirmation sent
- Multi-stakeholders engaged
- Country overview prepared
- Commitments made/reviewed
- WASH Finance Week
- Attend/view FMM

Regional/Global



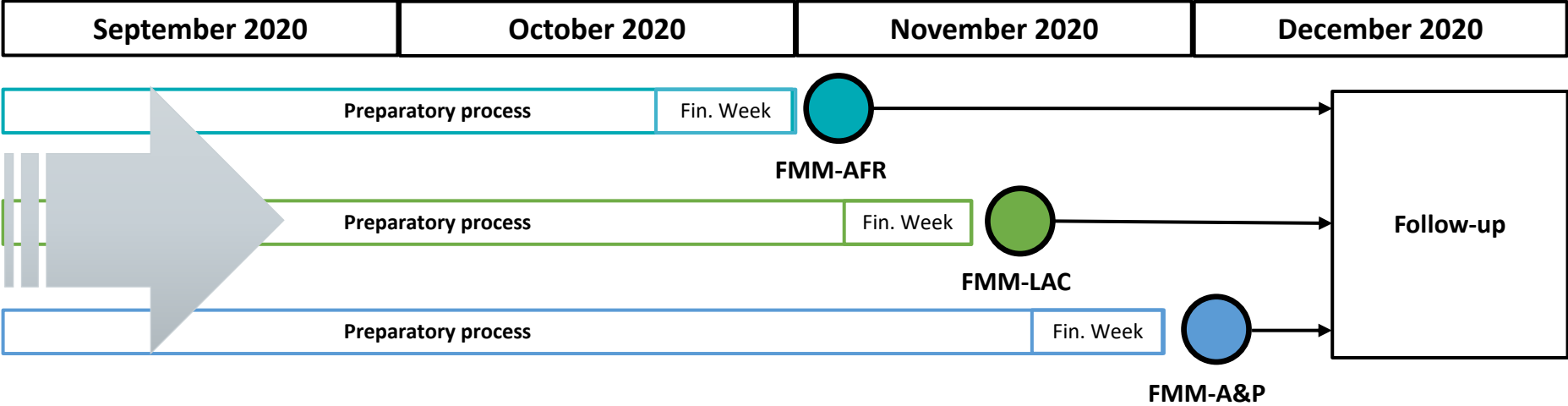
- Guidance document read
- Invitation received if needed
- Confirmation sent
- Commitments made /reviewed
- Support to national actors mobilized and made available
Use available channels to
- share information about the meeting
- WASH Finance Week
- Attend/view FMM



Proposed activities to help prepare ministers



Timeline for FMM preparations

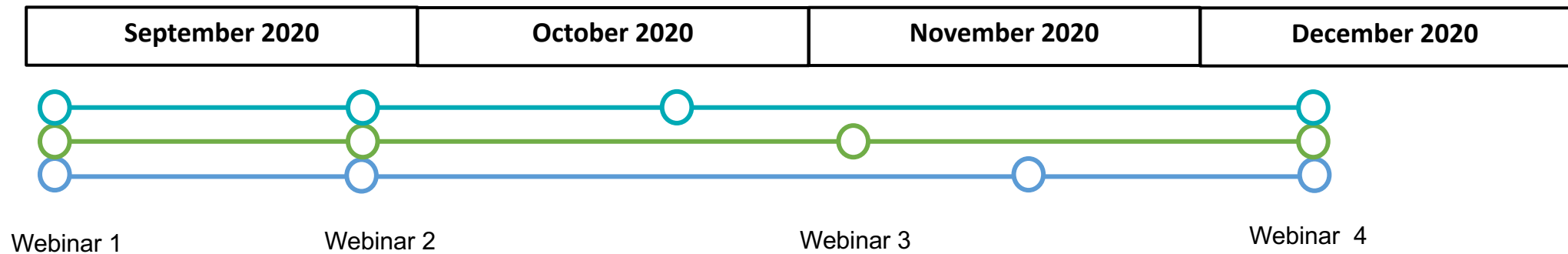


- Suggested activities - Prep process**
- Webinars
 - Constituency calls
 - Ministerial briefing meetings
 - Country overview documents
 - WASH-Finance dialogues
- Suggested activities - Finance week**
- Press releases
 - Media dialogues
 - Inter-ministerial dialogues
 - Meetings / workshops / field visits



- Suggested activities - Follow-up**
- Summary of participation in FMM
 - Disseminate outcomes
 - Commitments

Secretariat support for Preparations – Webinars

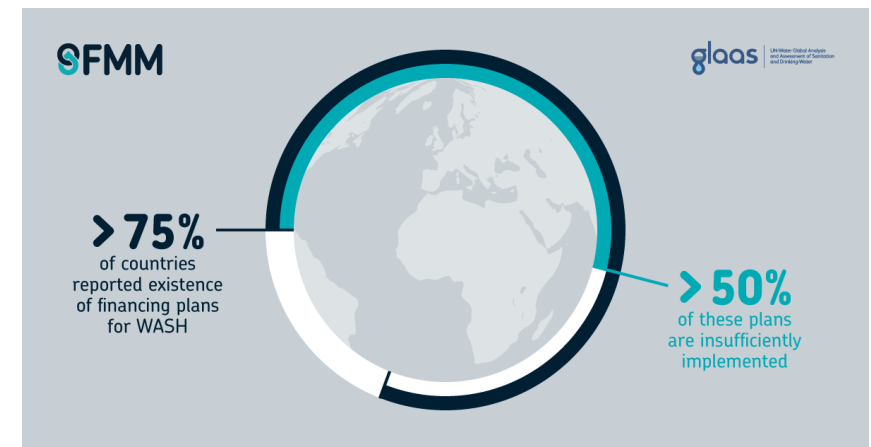


1. Launch of Finance Handbook & FMM preparatory process – 3 September
2. Build Forward Better – economic opportunities offered by WASH – 24 September 2020
3. Smart partnerships with finance ministers & FMM final information – TBA – region specific
4. FMM follow-up webinar – way forward, follow-up activities, monitoring progress

Communications around the FMM: ideas and support

- Communications toolkit: post templates, animated GIFs, infographics, short videos, etc.
Ready on SWA's website in early October
- Share content about WASH finance (prep process news, blogs, short interviews), send to Secretariat, we'll amplify
- Some funding available to support national communications activities around WASH finance (e.g. radio/TV shows, printing, press conferences, media workshops, etc.)
- Engage with national journalist around topic using FMM as hook (SWA CEO available depending on her schedule)

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#SWAinAction

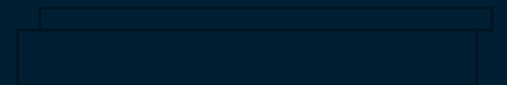


The Mutual Accountability Mechanism

Making new commitments, reviewing and reporting on previous commitments



#SWAinAction




Who has made commitments for the Mutual Accountability Mechanism?



The latest on the Mutual Accountability Mechanism

Over 300 commitments from over 100 partners, including 55 government ministries:


- 29 commitments on financing strategies, including 13 from governments and 6 from ESAs
- 13 commitments to increase financing, including 10 from governments
- 12 financing commitments had 2020 target dates, but only two governments have provided a report



Two years of
the Mutual
Accountability
Mechanism

Examples of financing commitments


- Tanzania: ‘Review National Water Policy and the National Water Sector Development Strategy to guide financing priorities for the SDGs...’ > *Reported 50% achieved*
- Sudan: ‘The Government commits to the rolling-out and fund the National Roadmap to make Sudan Open Defecation Free that targeting the elimination of open defecation by 2022’ > *Reported 50% achieved*
- Malawi CSOs: WESNET commits to identify sanitation technologies and financing approaches through its membership that will facilitate increased access to basic sanitation, in poorest and hardest to reach areas and marginalized groups of people by December 2024.



Two years of
the Mutual
Accountability
Mechanism

The latest on the Mutual Accountability Mechanism

- R & L constituency is leading on research critical to the future development of the Mutual Accountability Mechanism
- Plan to create a think-tank through the Steering Committee
- Global Report 2021 for the Sector Ministers Meeting



Looking to the
future of the
Mutual
Accountability
Mechanism

Actions in preparation of the FMM

This year's virtual Finance Ministers Meetings provide an opportunity for multistakeholder engagement with the Mutual Accountability Mechanism

- Make new commitments, ensuring they are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant and Time-bound)
- Review commitments at the national level
- Report on commitments to the global platform to showcase your work



Consider making commitments relating to financing!

SWA webpage on the Mutual Accountability Mechanism



<https://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/our-work/mutual-accountability-mechanism>

Mutual Accountability

High-level Meetings

The SWA Framework

Knowledge Exchange

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require that governments engage with all actors through high-level meetings, regular progress reports, and the Mutual Accountability Mechanism. This is to ensure that they are taking in ensuring universal access to water and sanitation services, leaving no-one behind.

SWA's Mutual Accountability Mechanism is designed to respond to these obligations of participation and accountability. It reflects the vision, principles, obligations, requirements and challenges set by the SDGs, as well as incorporating the SWA Framework of Guiding Principles, Collaborative Behaviours and Building

SWA webpage on the MAM

Firefox | File | Edit | View | History | Bookmarks | Tools | Window | Help | Mon 16:51 | Virginia Roaf

https://sanitationandwaterforall.org/about/our-work/mutual-accountability-mechanism

GOVERNMENT | CONSTITUENCY | TARGET YEAR | THEME

APPLY | EXTERNAL SUPPORT AGENCIES | DOWNLOAD

GOVERNMENT	CONSTITUENCY	BODY / ORGANIZATIONS	COMMITMENT	TARGET YEAR
Global	External Support Agencies	Swiss Development and Cooperation Agency	FINANCING Until 2020: USD 160 million annually (WASH) 65% spent in rural areas 90% in off tracked countries for sanitation	2020
Global	External Support Agencies	The Ministry of Foreign Affairs	The Netherlands will contribute to providing access to safe and affordable drinking water for 30 million people (SDG 6.1) and to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for 50 million people (SDG 6.2), by 2030	2030
Global	External Support Agencies	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Global Coordination & Impact Finally, USAID will report on the value of new funds mobilized for the sector as a result of U.S. Government assistance, and on institutional strengthening.	2022
Global	External Support Agencies	United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Global Coordination & Impact Consistent with USAID's Water and Development Plan in support of the U.S. Global Water Strategy, USAID commits to contributing to the global WASH community by investing in governance, institutions, and innovative financing to foster vibrant, financially sound, and increasingly self-sufficient systems of service providers.	2022

WSSCC commits to support sanitation and hygiene systems strengthening activities and develop 17 country engagement plans using the SWA

Reporting form



Reporting on commitments

This form is for reporting on the achievement of commitments under the SWA Mutual Accountability Mechanism. All responses will be made publicly available on the SWA website.

In the creation and review of commitments, SWA promotes multi-stakeholder debate, and commitments are expected to be made and reviewed through multi-stakeholder processes.

Commitment *

69 - LS Lesotho Lesotho (le) - - Actions on issues of reducing the open defecation ...

Has the commitment been achieved? *

- Yes, fully (100%)
- Almost fully achieved (75%-99%)
- Some progress (50% - 74%)
- Limited progress (25-49%)
- No progress

Provide a progress update on each of your commitments using a link provided by the Secretariat

THANK YOU

For additional information on the 2020
Finance Ministers' Meetings visit:
www.sanitationandwaterforall.org



#2020FMM