A Learning and Exchange Workshop on Finance Advocacy

For SWA Civil Society Partners

#2020FMM
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S.No.</th>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Presenter</th>
<th>Time allotted</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Introduction- Asia FMM and CSO Messages</td>
<td>Heloise Chicou, SWA CSO Advisor</td>
<td>5 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Finance Advocacy:</td>
<td>Catarina Fonseca, SWA Senior Advisor on Finance</td>
<td>25 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Handbook for Finance Ministers: Role for CSOs</td>
<td></td>
<td>(Presentation and Questions)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- 4 pathways for CSO engagement in advocacy for WASH finance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>A) Zooming in on the region: Brief interventions from:</td>
<td>Mysore Seetharam (SWA CSO Steering representative for Asia and National CSO focal point for India) to moderate this discussion</td>
<td>50 mins</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- How CSOs can advocate/mobilize additional funding for the sector- Vedika Bhandarkar, Chief Global Impact Officer, Water.org (India)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Opening budgets and possibilities of influencing- Mohammad Zobair Hasan, Director - Research, Planning and Monitoring, Development Organisation of the Rural poor (DORP), Bangladesh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B) Cross- Regional learning-</td>
<td>Dustin Kramer, Senior Programme Officer, International Budget Partnership campaign on tracking water and sanitation services in South Africa and work on subsidies in Sierra Leone</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Encouraging other CSOs to bring forward their experiences and question and answer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B) Main questions for Finance Minister</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>D) FANSA LNOB workshop announcement- the relevance of FMM in advocating for financing inequalities</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Updates on Asia and the Pacific FMM

1. Date/Time: 2 December 14:00 Bangkok time

2. Ministerial confirmations so far: Maldives, Afghanistan, Lao PDR, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Indonesia

3. FMMs are open for all to attend. Registrations now open!

4. Encourage and observe WASH finance Week
SWA Finance Ministers’ Meeting: How can Civil Society engage

Regional FMM support your advocacy goals

- FMM is an opportunity to work with the line ministry to call upon Finance Ministers to be champions and highlight the financial needs for WASH during and post-COVID crisis
- Support government partners to mobilize and do robust sector analysis on finance. The SWA Secretariat can support on, tools for WASH financing – SDG Costing tool and others
- Results of the financing analysis can contribute to budget discussions including medium-term expenditure framework planning
- Use the FMM to share the joint CSO constituency messages on targeting financing for the most marginalized and establishing inclusive accountability mechanisms for budget tracking.
- Use the FMM preparatory process to track progress on your commitments or table new ones, where possible
Building advocacy for FMMs
Key Messages for Civil Society

Africa FMM is an opportunity for CSOs to build strong advocacy around finance for SDG6

• Request for more transparency & accessibility on information on allocations of budget, notably during the COVID-19 crisis and recovery: public expenditure tracking, analysing the gap and working with government around SWA country overviews, independent budget analysis, citizen report cards, community scorecards, social audits, and media outreach etc.

• Request for participation in budget planning for more and better budget allocation for the most left behind: calling for citizens forums, community meetings to record information from the community etc.

• Build strong accountability mechanisms for those left behind: CSOs can push for strengthening Joints Sector Reviews, WASH Clusters, accountability mechanisms for the SDG6 and sharing within them finance messages and recommendations.

• Call for Investment in WASH as a priority for human development, crisis management, and to respect the government's commitment to the fulfilment of the human rights to water and sanitation, for those left behind
What is Civil Society asking Finance Ministers?
Handbook for Finance Ministers: Role for CSOs

Catarina Fonseca

5th November 2020
WATER & SANITATION: HOW TO MAKE PUBLIC INVESTMENT WORK
A HANDBOOK FOR FINANCE MINISTERS

#2020FMM
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
Why Ministries of Finance?

“Political decisions and policies made at ministries of finance can have a considerable positive impact on the water and sanitation sector, as demonstrated by the examples from many countries presented in this Handbook.”
Content of the Handbook

FOUR CRITICAL INTERVENTION AREAS WITH THE POTENTIAL TO MOBILISE MORE RESOURCES

- Maximize value from existing public funding
- Mobilize more funding
- Increase repayable domestic finance
- Innovation and least explored approaches

Less reform required → More reform / high level of readiness required
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

Increase repayable domestic finance
Earmarked taxes
- South Korea, India, Costa Rica

Mobilise private domestic finance
- The Philippines
- Service providers credit worthiness
- Indonesia, Kenya

Private sponsors
- India, Rwanda

Accessing climate funds
- Kiribati

Social impact bonds
- Cambodia

Cross subsidies, solidarity charges
- Argentina

Municipal and revolving funds
- Czech Republic, Bulgaria
4 Pathways for CSO engagement in finance

1. Directly with Ministry of Finance

2. Engaging with Ministry of Water (to reach Ministry of Finance / Heads of State / Other line Ministries)

3. Engaging with District political and technical - financial decisions

4. Engaging with citizens and other CSOs
4 Pathways for CSO engagement in finance

1. Directly with Ministry of Finance => Coalition of NGOs and CSOs, budget/expenditure tracking organisations, etc.
Examples with civil society engagement

- 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
Mozambique Budget Forum protects sector budget cuts

BMF DISCUSSIONS WENT FROM “WHERE TO CUT” TO “WHERE TO INVEST” IN WATER AND SANITATION
4 Pathways for CSO engagement in finance

1. Directly with Ministry of Finance => Coalition of NGOs and CSOs, budget/expenditure tracking organisations, etc.

2. Engaging with Ministry of Water => Budget/expenditure tracking, accountability mechanisms, sector reviews (with strong finance component)
Examples with civil society engagement

- Maximise value from existing public funding
  - Indonesia, Peru

- Incentives to sector performance
  - Indonesia, Peru
  - Improving subsidy targeting
    - Chile, Colombia
  - Sector financing planning
    - Cambodia, Mozambique

- Mobilise more funding
  - Burkina Faso
  - Increase allocations to the sector
    - Mali

- Increase repayable domestic finance
  - South Korea, India, Costa Rica
  - Earmarked taxes
    - Indonesia, Kenya
  - Cross subsidies, solidarity charges
    - Argentina

- Mobilise private domestic finance
  - The Philippines
  - Service providers credit worthiness
    - Indonesia, Kenya
  - Private sponsors
    - India, Rwanda

- Accessing climate funds
  - Kiribati
  - Social impact bonds
    - Cambodia

- Innovation and least explored approaches
  - Czech Republic, Bulgaria
Share of water sector budget increased: from 1.2% (2017) to 3.5% (2019)
Colombia: Subsidies and incentives targeted to rural areas and informal neighbourhoods
4 Pathways for CSO engagement in finance

1. Directly with Ministry of Finance => Coalition of NGOs and CSOs, budget/expenditure tracking organisations, etc.

2. Engaging with Ministry of Water => Budget/expenditure tracking, accountability mechanisms, sector reviews (with strong finance component)

3. Engaging with District political and technical decisions => Participatory budgets, accountability, implementation of national policies, leaving no one behind
Open budgets: gov accountability & possibilities for influencing

Source: DORP, Bangladesh

An Inclusive and Gender Responsive WASH Budget Monitoring Tool at Local Level

Budget for Department of Public Health Engineering-DPHE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District:</th>
<th>Upazila:</th>
<th>Union/Paurasabha:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Population:</td>
<td>Male:</td>
<td>Female:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderly:</td>
<td>Persons with disabilities:</td>
<td>Excluded groups (e.g., trans-gender, bede, and small ethnic community, lower caste, etc.):</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fiscal Year:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Proposed (Tk.)</th>
<th>Approved (Tk.)</th>
<th>Received (Tk.)</th>
<th>Expenditure (Tk.)</th>
<th>Reasons for Deviation</th>
<th>Allocation (in ‘000’ Tk)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Women/ girls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Elderly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Persons with disabilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with excluded groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Non-Development

- Health care and water
- Health service and water supply
- Advertisement & dissemination
- Repair & maintenance
- Tubewell and latrine installation

Development

- Village Water Supply Project
- National Sanitation Project (3rd Phase)
- Char Development and Settlement

4 Pathways for CSO engagement in finance

1. Directly with Ministry of Finance => Coalition of NGOs and CSOs, budget/expenditure tracking organisations, etc.

2. Engaging with Ministry of Water => Budget/expenditure tracking, accountability, national policies & regulations, sector reviews (with strong finance component)

3. Engaging with Ministry of Water => Budget/expenditure tracking, accountability mechanisms, sector reviews (with strong finance component)

4. Engaging with citizens and other CSOs => Budget champions, media, grassroot organisations
Kenya: community budget champions using radio


Link to hear Abigail: https://youtu.be/gmbkkN06z0k
Link to hear Victor: https://youtu.be/BGgAwixJiAM
Ideas to use this handbook

- Is there a costed finance plan to reach the targets for the sector?
- When do funds reach district bodies/service providers?
- Reasons for low absorption capacity?
- Formal accountability mechanisms in place?
- How are tariffs set? Who is paying for what?
- How much of the national/district budget is allocated to the sector?
- How are subsidies decided/allocated?
- Is there an analysis on inequalities/those that are being left behind?
- How much public finance is being used to match private finance?
- What sources are being used to pay debts?
- Formal accountability mechanisms in place?
- Is the water sector part of the discussions of mitigation and adaptation to climate change?
- Are public development banks investing in the water sector?
Get inspired

https://www.youtube.com/watch?reload=9&v=NusvVQxc3OY&feature=youtu.be

More videos, manuals, inspiration at: https://watershed.nl/resources/
Thank you!
Any questions?

#2020FMM
MYSORE SEETHARAM

SWA Steering Committee Asia CSO representative and SWA CSO focal point for India

Zooming in on region: Peer to Peer exchange on finance advocacy
Advocating for WASH funding and financing

A case from India: NABARD earmarking ~$110 MM for WASH in FY 2021
A notable achievement

On 2nd October 2020, the anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi’s birth, the Government of India’s apex development finance institution, NABARD, announced earmarking ₹800 crore (~USD 110 million) for FY 2021 under a Special Refinance Facility to financial institutions for financing WASH related activities.

This will provide lower-cost capital for banks and other financial institutions to lend for WASH.
Timeline

late 2019
NABARD confirmed participation in WaterCredit Forum, received a lot of prep materials from WO

January 2020
WaterCredit Forum – NABARD slated to attend but had to decline at the last minute

May 2020
WO Partner virtual meetings – WO and Sa-Dhan agree to jointly “nudge” NABARD

July 22, 2020
NABARD and WO on same webinar organized by ISC

July 23, 2020
NABARD reached out to WO

August 12, 2020
NABARD asked WO and Sa-Dhan to review and make comments on a draft policy

August 13, 2020
WO submits its comments to NABARD

October 2, 2020
NABARD announces its Schematic Refinance WASH Policy

Dual parallel conversations:
Water.org-NABARD and Sa-Dhan-NABARD
Factors in success

• Strong partnership
  • Mutual alignment on what was desired
  • Confidence that whatever message Water.org was communicating to NABARD, Sa-Dhan’s message was the same

• Ability to respond immediately
  • Although they had been setting up the moment for over a year, Water.org and Sa-Dhan had only one day to deliver – and they did

• Seizing the opportunity
  • You can plant seeds, but you cannot control when the moment becomes ripe
Thank you
Vedika Bhandarkar
Chief Global Impact Officer, Water.org
Impact of budget tracking at local level in Bangladesh

Zobair Hasan, DORP, Bangladesh
Why do we need WASH budget Tracking?

- Many are being left behind
- Marginalized are not part of decision making
- WASH budget is fragmented, and it is not known by community
- Increasing inequalities in society

Who benefits from it?

Poor, Excluded and citizen
Budget Tracking: What and How we have done?

- Campaign and Social Mobilization
- WASH Service Monitoring
- Lobby and Advocacy
- WASH Budget Monitoring
Institutions Involved and Tools used in Budget Tracking

Union Parishad

Open Budget

Budget Tracking Tools

Department of Public Health Engineering - DPHE
CSO Mobilized to increase Budget at Union(s)

% Increase of WASH budget

- **Veduria**
  - 2018-19: 13.75%
  - 2019-20: 19.48%

- **Dhania**
  - 2018-19: 40.43%
  - 2019-20: 37.34%
Impact of Budget Tracking

• Budget is now open to all: Shows Transparency and Accountability

• Budget Tracking process is being used for increase accountability and Transparency among duty bearers and sensitized them to allocate need-based WASH budget for their community.

• It helped to mobilise community and ensured to discuss all relevant stakeholders from various layers and structures (service providers, public representative and right holders).

• It addressed SDG-6.B (Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management) by which Localizing SDG is ensured
Thanks to All
MYSORE SEETHARAM

SWA Steering Committee Asia CSO representative and SWA CSO focal point for India

Cross-regional learning: Experiences from South Africa and Sierra Leone
Learning and Exchange Workshop for SWA Civil Society Partners

Examples from South Africa and Sierra Leone
MYSORE SEETHARAM

SWA Steering Committee Asia

CSO representative and SWA CSO
focal point for India

Cross-

regional learning:
Experiences from South
Africa and Sierra Leone
Amplifying the voices of informal settlement residents in South Africa

- National COVID-19 lockdown started in March.
- A collaborative campaign emerged – ‘Asivikelane’.
- Now tracking in over 200 informal settlements through WhatsApp, text messages, and phone calls.
- It is improving the use of public funds and level of services by utilizing resident-produced data to engage with government.
TUESDAY 20 OCTOBER 2020: Metros could budget more for informal settlement services.

While national government reduced conditional grants to some metros, they all benefited from the R11 billion increase in equitable share funding in the national adjustments budget approved in August. Consequently, we see an overall increase in spending, but not for informal settlement services. The result is that services to informal settlements are slowing down or, in some cases, even declining:

a. Cape Town’s planned tap and toilet delivery is the same this year as last year.

b. Ekurhuleni has reduced toilet cleaning in informal settlements from twice a week to once a week.

c. eThekwini estimates that it will take 30-40 years and 70-90 years respectively to eradicate their tap and toilet backlog.

d. Johannesburg’s current plans will leave over 92 000 households without access to basic sanitation by 2023.

Outside of long-term upgrading projects, we currently see very little increase in budgets for short-term improvements in informal settlement services. Metro purses are thin, but small shifts in metro budgets can make big improvements in these services. Over the next month we will release a series of budget analyses and short films to show how this can be done.

IN YOUR INFORMAL SETTLEMENT OVER THE LAST 7 DAYS...

...WAS THERE ENOUGH WATER FOR ALL RESIDENTS?

- Buffalo City
- Cape Town
- Ekurhuleni
- eThekwini
- Johannesburg
- Nelson Mandela Bay
- Tshwane

...WERE THE TOILETS CLEANED/ DRAINED?

- Buffalo City
- Cape Town
- Ekurhuleni
- eThekwini
- Johannesburg
- Nelson Mandela Bay
- Tshwane

...WAS THE WASTE COLLECTED?

- Buffalo City
- Cape Town
- Ekurhuleni
- eThekwini
- Johannesburg
- Nelson Mandela Bay
- Tshwane

RED: 60% or fewer respondents said yes
DARK ORANGE: Between 60% and 75% of respondents said yes
LIGHT ORANGE: Between 75% and 90% of respondents said yes
GREEN: 90% or more respondents said yes

HOTSPOTS

- In eThekwini, access to water and refuse removal has deteriorated.
- Refuse removal has also deteriorated in Ekurhuleni.
- In every metro there are residents who still do not have access to toilets, with some reporting that they use self-dug pit toilets.
- Some residents in Cape Town, Buffalo City, and eThekwini still do not have access to water.
- Inadequate maintenance of taps and toilets remains a challenge in most metros.

GOOD NEWS

- In Cape Town, a larger share of residents said that their toilets were cleaned in the previous week.
- Johannesburg distributed dustbins to residents of Ivory Park.
- Residents from Mzondi in Ekurhuleni reported that they received a large water tank and have adequate access to water.
- Access to water improved in Johannesburg, Nelson Mandela Bay and Tshwane.

734 residents from 214 settlements responded over the last week. Detailed results and comments from residents themselves are available at: www.internationalbudget.org/covid-monitoring/
For more information contact: info@internationalbudget.org
Twitter: @I4BP_sa Facebook: Internationalbudgetpartnershipsafrica
Story to explore: Ensuring water and sanitation within school subsidy allocations in Sierra Leone

Thank you.
Questions and Answers

#2020FMM
What would be your question for the Finance Minister?
WASH Status of the Vulnerable groups – What needs to be done to improve the services?

A Webinar by FANSA in collaboration with Sanitation and Water For All (SWA) and United nations University (UNU-INRA)- (TBC)
About Webinar

Date: 18th November 2020 | Time: 14:00 to 16:00 (IST)

- Capacity building of CSOs to work with Governments on LNOB is high priority in the regional work plan of FANSA
- About 100 consultations being organized with five vulnerable groups across the region to identify their WASH access in the context of COVID-19
- Vulnerable groups include homeless, slum dwellers, PWDs, Hard to reach and sanitation workers from Afghanistan, Bhutan, Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Srilanka
- National Webinars are organized in all eight countries followed by the Regional webinar to disseminate key findings and formulate messages for advocacy action.
- Key messages emerged from the Webinars will be fed into the Finance Minister's Meeting (FMM) through a policy brief and through CSO representatives.
Key Messages

- **Real time Data:** Comprehensive national level mapping of the marginalized and vulnerable communities to track their specific progress on SDG 6 within a stipulated timeframe. This is essential for targeting, planning, budgeting, monitoring and holding implementing agencies accountable. Digital technology-enabled dashboards need to be created for real-time basis monitoring of progress made.

- **Dedicated financial resources:** Costs of WASH services to the excluded communities must be realistically estimated and adequate financial resources must be allocated at national and sub-national levels on a priority.

- **Sustainable supply chains** need to be developed to reduce the cost of toilet construction & maintenance. Strengthen grievance redressal systems for issues related to disbursement of financial incentives to weed out middle-men affecting flow of funds.

- **Technologies and solutions** need to be organized into compendium of solutions with estimated costs to reach the LNOB incorporating implementing guidelines. Example: universal design for PWDs with modifications (height of the seat; high stool over the pan; flexible water faucet; compulsory flush with easy handle; adequate space for wheelchair access).

- **Capacity building:** WASH sector culture must be reoriented to make targeted progress in addressing the gaps and inequities in access and use of WASH services.

- **Collaborative and coordinated efforts:** All the sector players need to work hand in hand combining CSR initiatives, NGOs and Citizens welfare associations and private sector players homeless women, men and children and this direction needs to come from the FM
If you have any questions, contact SWA Secretariat

Heloise Chicou: 
[link](mailto:heloise.chicou@sanitationandwaterforall.org)

Anjani Kapoor:
[link](mailto:anjani.kapoor@sanitationandwaterforall.org)