



Introduction of TrackFin: tracking financing of water and sanitation

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**Всемирная организация
здравоохранения**

Европейское региональное бюро

Budapest, Hungary

14 September 2017

Why TrackFin?

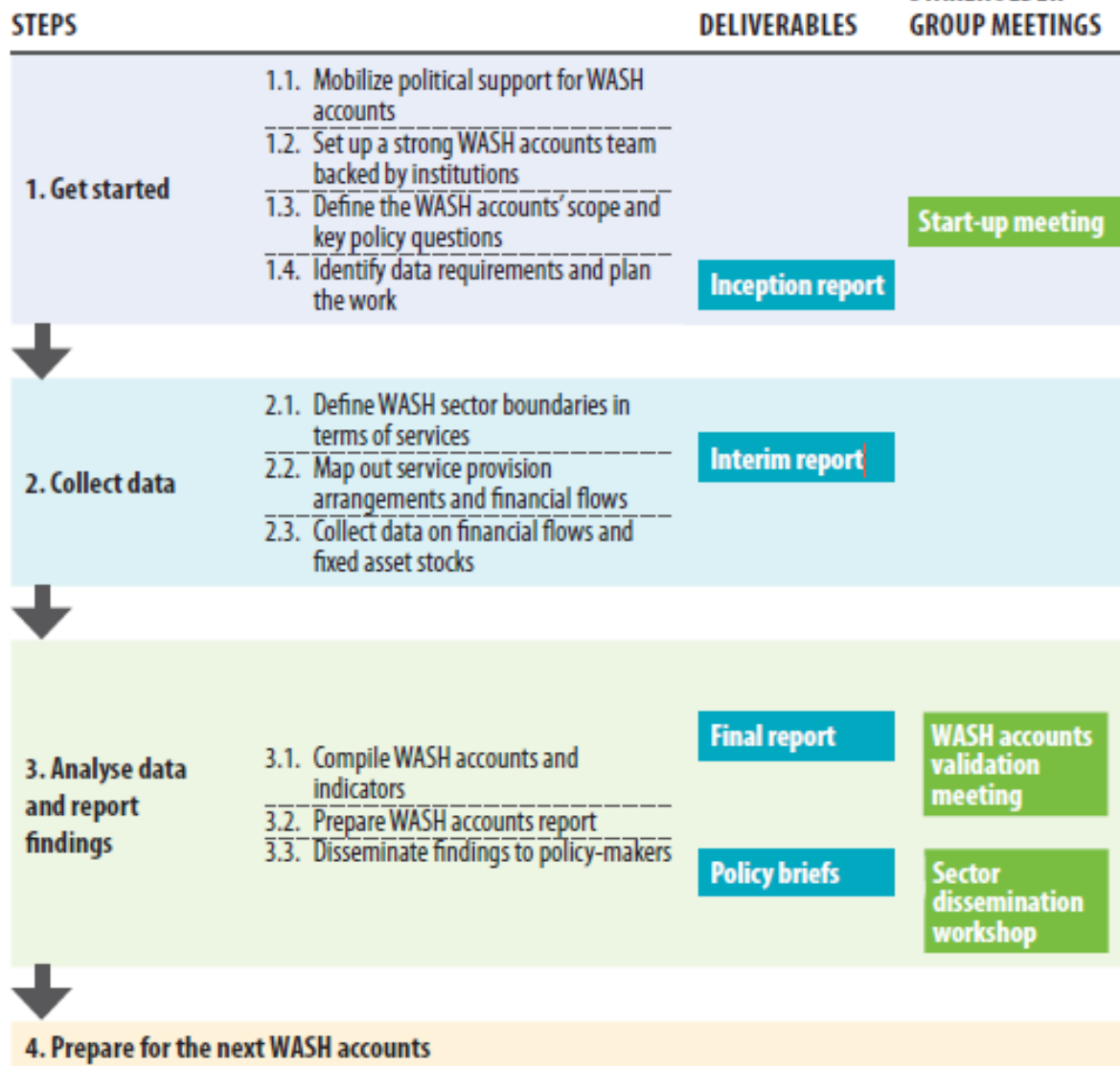
- Substantial gaps in understanding and tracking of financing to the WASH sector (GLAAS outputs)
- Insufficient level of financial reporting to make sound, evidence-based planning and budgeting decisions
- Identify these gaps in WASH financing and *empower decision makers to address them*
- Need for common and shared methodology to provide consistent data

What is TrackFin?

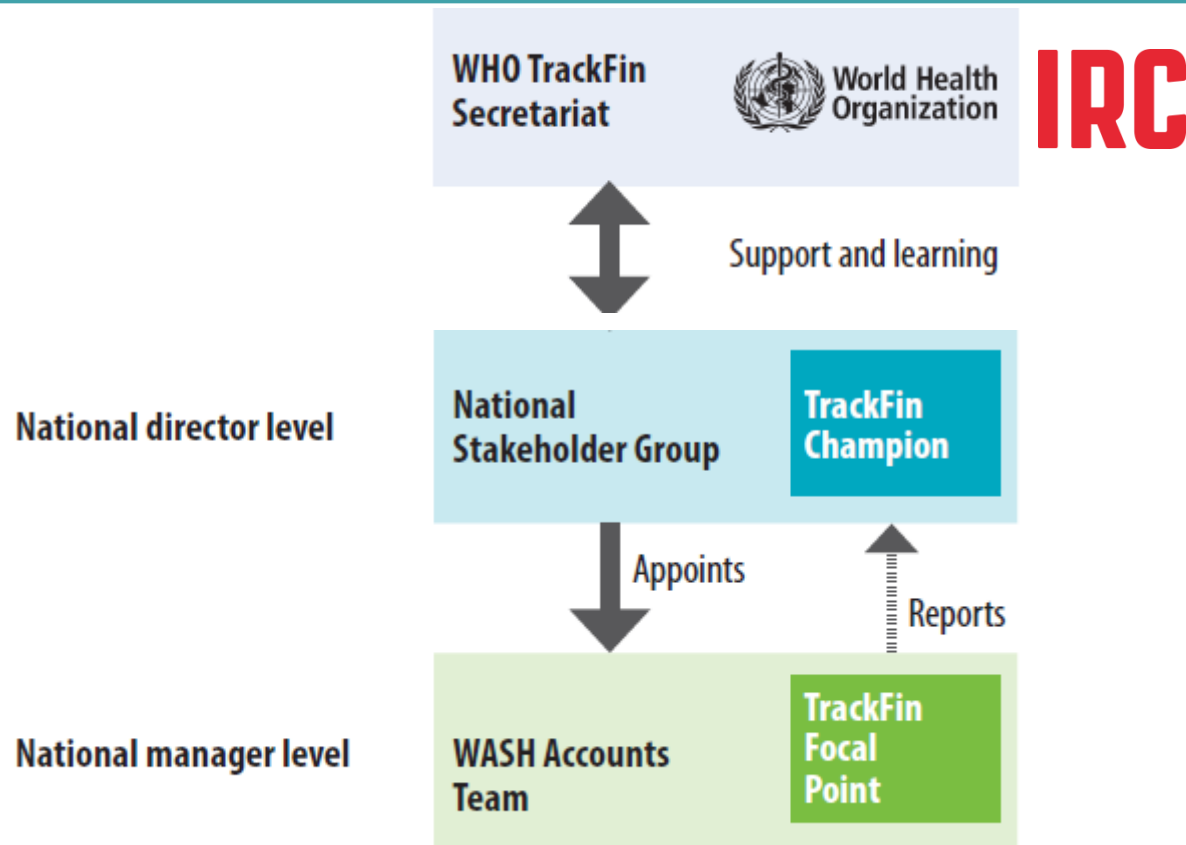
- *A globally accepted methodology for financial data collection, analysis and tracking over time.*
- *Establishes WASH Accounts using a common framework to “Track Financing to WASH”*

Objectives: *to support policy development & implementation, better planning, budgeting, monitoring and coordination of financing and attract additional financing for WASH.*

4 stage process



Organizational arrangements to develop WASH Accounts

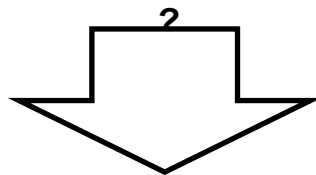


Classifications in the Trackfin framework

FINANCING TYPES (FT)

Financial flows that circulate between financing units and service providers

What is being financed by whom



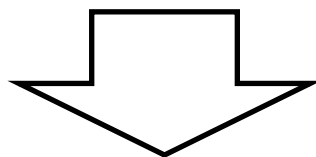
FINANCING UNITS (FU)

Institutional entities that provide funding to the sector

COSTS (C)

Costs of WASH goods and services produced

What is being produced by whom and at which cost?



SERVICE PROVIDERS (P)

Actors engaged in the production and delivery of WASH services

SERVICES (S)

WASH services consumed

What is being consumed by whom?

USES (U)

Type of use of WASH goods and services

National WASH account

- A WASH account is the outcome of the *TrackFin*
- Data set with stratified and coded information that helps illuminate the financing situation in the WASH sector
- Integrated with and built on national systems and priorities
- Simple *yet* complicated!

WASH Accounts

Answer four key policy questions:

- What is the **total expenditure** in the sector?
- How are the funds distributed to the **different WASH services** and **expenditure types**?
- **Who pays** for WASH services, and **how much** do they pay?
- **Which entities** are the **main channels** of funding for WASH?
What is their share of total spending?

Example: Results from pilot countries

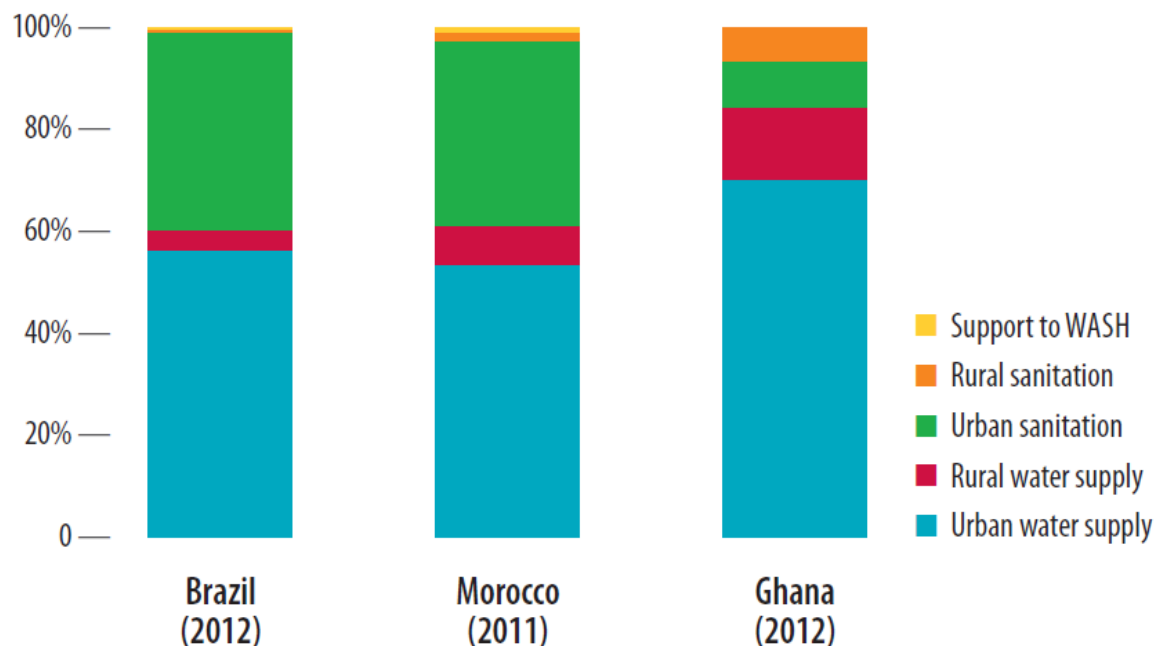
What is the total expenditure in the WASH sector ?

	Brazil (2012)	Morocco (2011)	Ghana (2012)
Total expenditure to WASH (million USD)	26,911	2,219	521
Total expenditure to WASH per capita (USD per capita)	137	69	21
Total expenditure to WASH per capita as a % of GDP	1.2%	2.2%	1.3%
Total expenditure to health as a % of GDP (Source: Global Health Expenditure Database)	9.3%	6.3%	5.2%

WASH lags behind other sectors

Example: Results from pilot countries

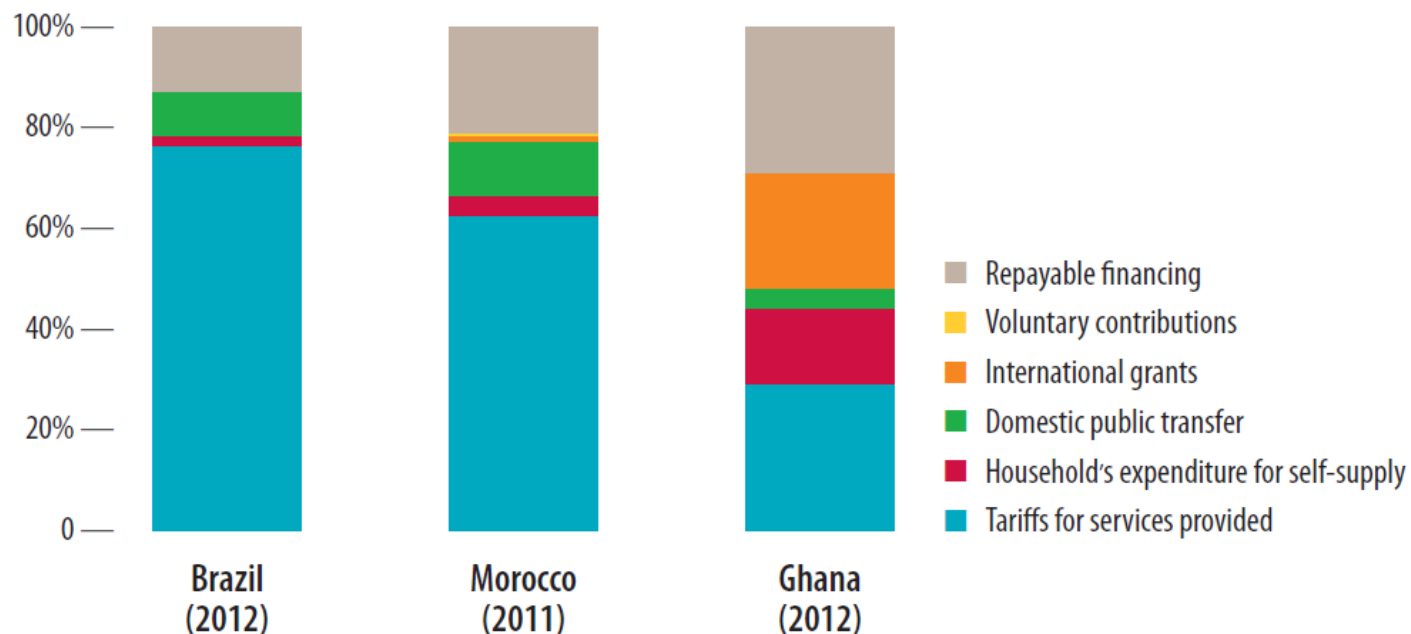
How are the funds distributed by WASH services ?



- **Very limited funding for rural sanitation and water**
- Largest share goes to urban water

Example: Results from pilot countries

Who pays for WASH services ?



Service users (households, governments institutions, industries) are the main contributors in the form of tariffs & expenditure for self-supply.

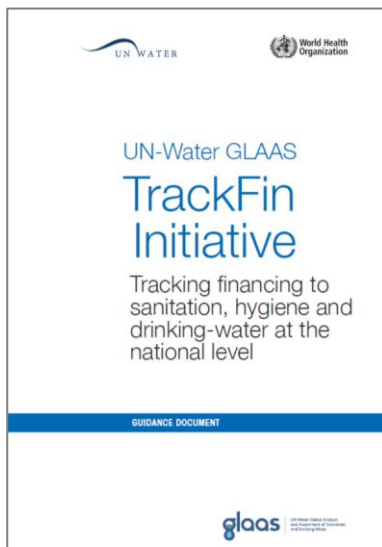
Benefits of TrackFin application

- Establishment of a **formal platform** for WASH Accounts
- **Institutionalization of the process** for financial data collection and analysis
- Provides decision-makers with **powerful and accurate information** for use at both the technical and policy level.
- Improved stakeholders **collaboration and coordination**
- Help **leverage** further **investment** from donors & private sector
- Monitor if **financial resources** are appropriately and **equitably targeted**
- **Support global monitoring** efforts to track achievement of commitments made by sector actors

Initiative in EURO

- Pilot initiative in Kyrgyzstan
 - Introductory meeting for stakeholders in (May 2017)
 - Information note for decision makers
- Translation of the TrackFin guidance document into Russian

KEY RESOURCE



The TrackFin guidance document
http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/investments/trackfin-methodology/en/



TrackFin flyer presenting results from piloting



Monitoring implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 6 targets on water, sanitation and hygiene: update from JMP and GLAAS



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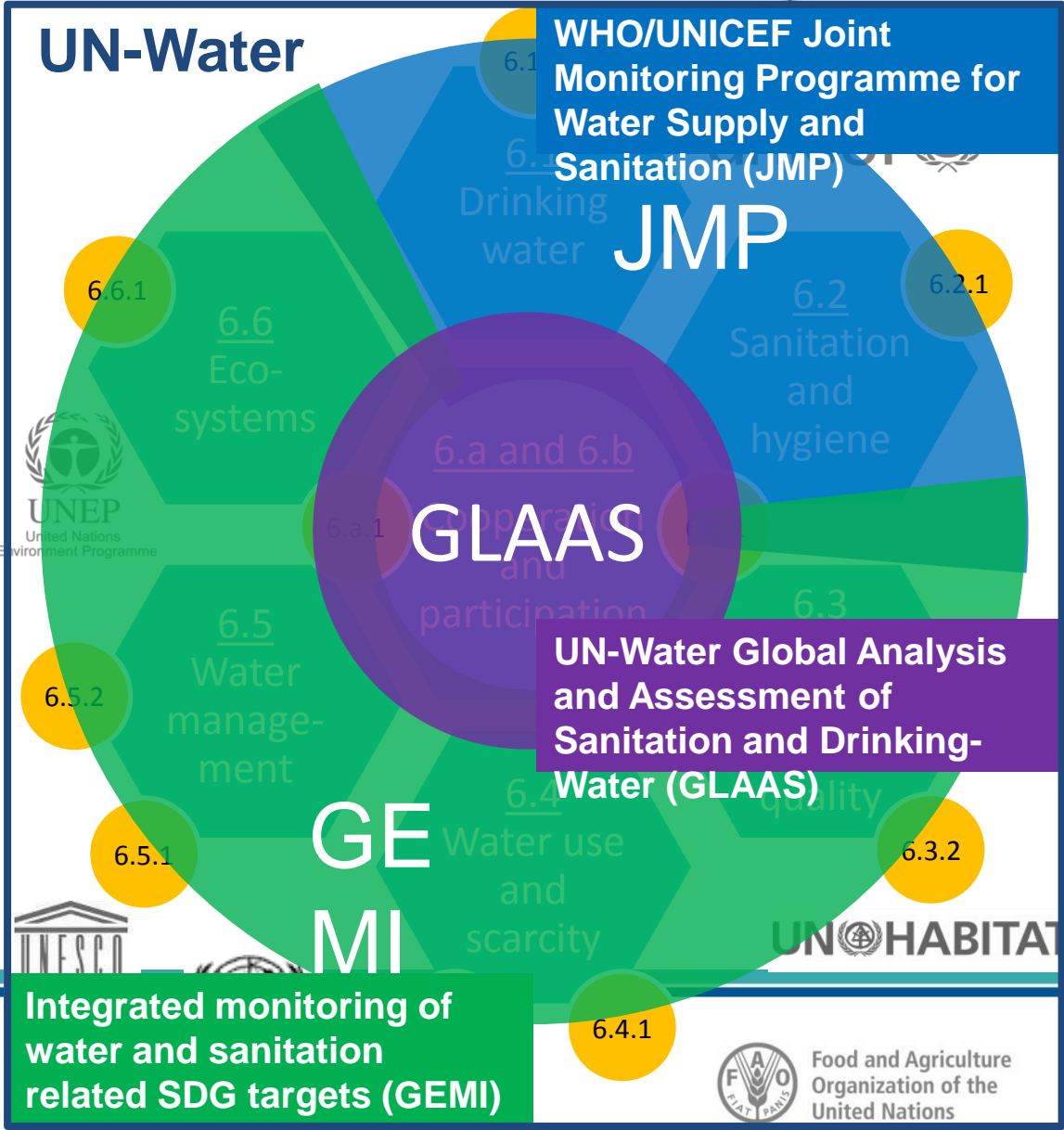


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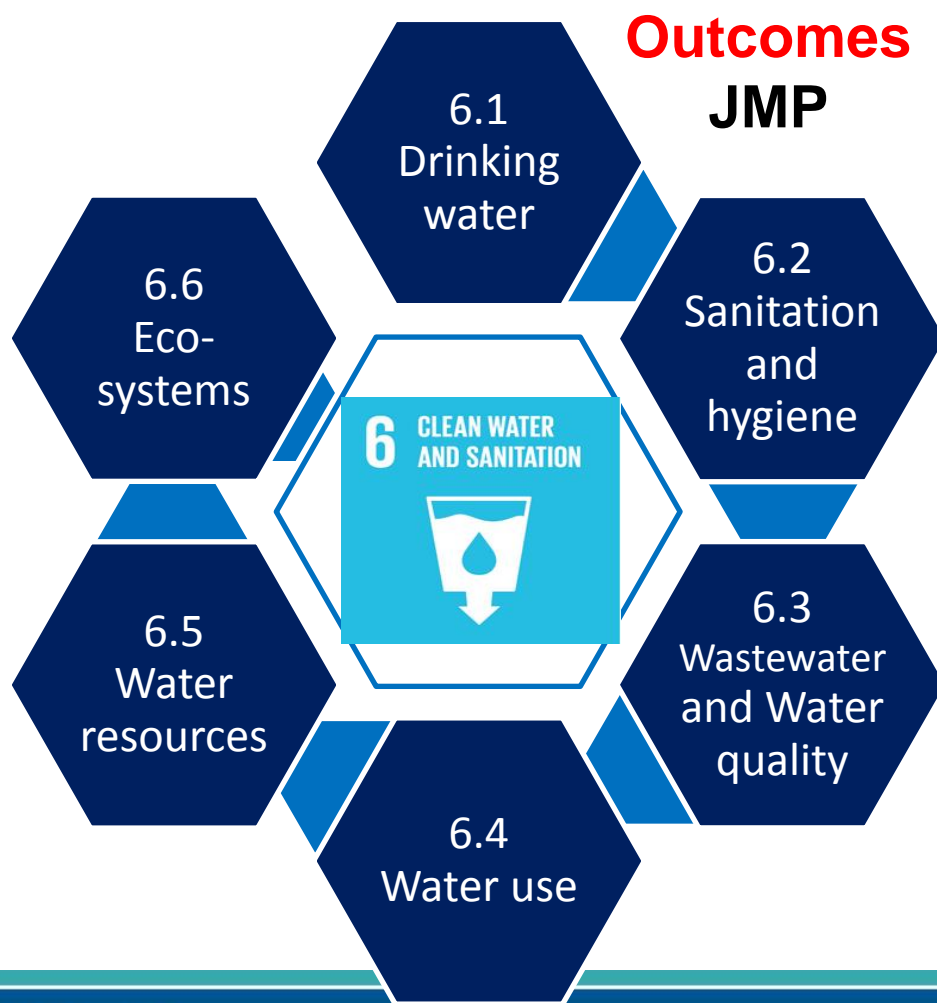
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SDG 6 global monitoring



6.1.1	Safely managed drinking water services for all (WHO, UNICEF)
6.2.1	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene services (for all WHO, UNICEF)
6.3.1	Wastewater safely treated (WHO, UN-Habitat, UNSD)
6.3.2	Good ambient water quality (UNEP)
6.4.1	Water use efficiency (FAO)
6.4.2	Level of water stress (FAO)
6.5.1	Integrated water resources management (UNEP)
6.5.2	Transboundary basin area with water cooperation (UNECE, UNESCO)
6.6.1	Water-related ecosystems (UNEP)
6.a.1	Water- and sanitation-related official development assistance that is part of a government coordinated spending plan (WHO, UNEP, OECD)
6.b.1	Participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (WHO, UNEP, OECD)

SDG 6: Sustainable Water and Sanitation



Means of Implementation

GLAAS



SDG 6: Sustainable Water and Sanitation



Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all

- Target 6.1: By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to **safe** and affordable **drinking-water for all**
- Target 6.2: By 2030, achieve access to **adequate** and **equitable sanitation** and **hygiene for all** (...), paying special attention to the needs of women and girls (...)



JMP 2017 highlights/1

- In the WHO European Region, more than 51 million people gained access to a basic drinking-water service between 2000 and 2015

In 2015:

- Almost 21 million people still do not have access to basic drinking water service
- About 57 million people lacked piped water at premises.
- 36 million people do not enjoy access to basic sanitation



Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2017

JMP 2017 highlights/2

- **Gaps between the rich and the poor** are generally larger for **sanitation** than for drinking-water or hygiene.
- In the WHO European Region, **poor households** are more likely to **spend over 3% of total expenditure on WASH** services than non-poor households (JMP 2017).
- About **three quarters of people without basic drinking-water services live in rural areas**

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2017

JMP 2017 highlights/3

Rural-urban disparity in access to water and sanitation services in 2015

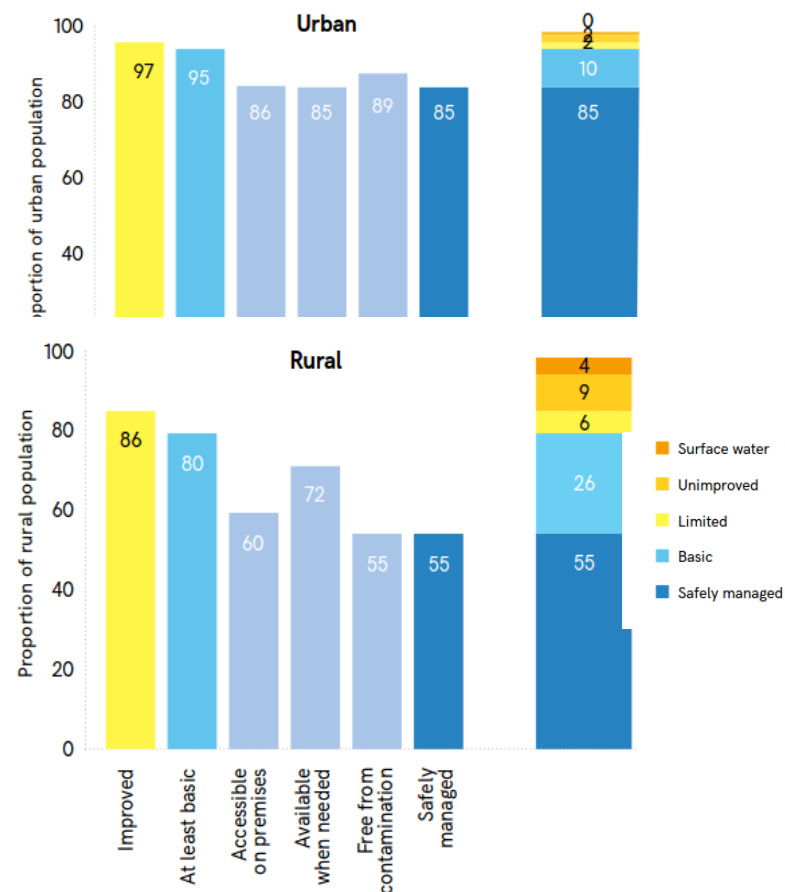
CAUCASUS AND CENTRAL ASIA	NATIONAL	URBAN	RURAL
% of population with at least basic drinking water	87.51	96.78	80.34
% of population without at least basic drinking water	12.49	3.22	19.66

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2017

JMP 2017 highlights/4

Rural-urban disparity in use of **safely managed** drinking water services in 2015

Source: WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation, 2017

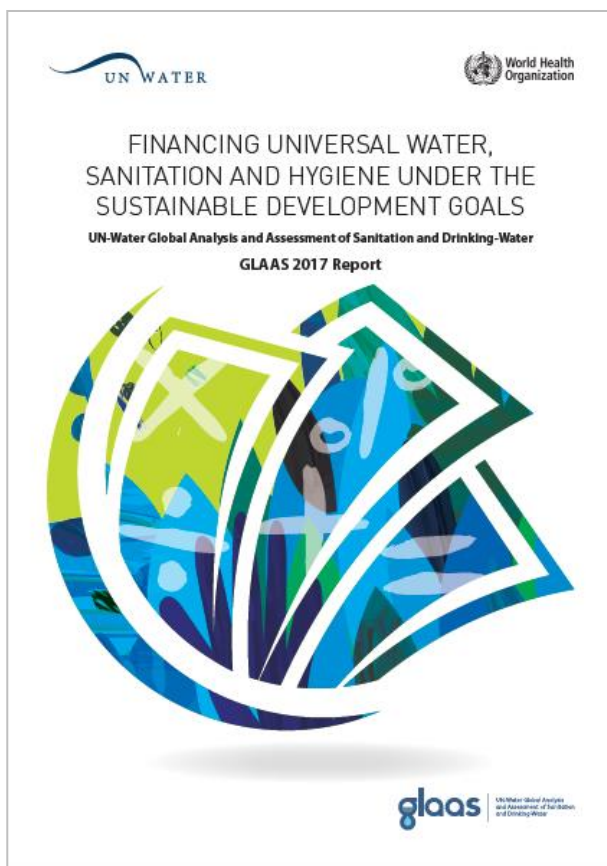


SDG 6: Sustainable Water and Sanitation

Target 6.a: By 2030, expand **international cooperation and capacity-building** support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, (...), wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies

Target 6.b: By 2030, support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management

GLAAS 2017 report



- Data from 75 countries and 25 External Support Agencies (ESAs)
- More WASH financing data compared to previous GLAAS cycles
 - Countries providing government expenditure data

GLAAS cycle	# countries
2009/2010	2
2011/2012	17
2013/2014	33
2016/2017	42

- From WHO Europe region, 9 out of 11 countries provided expenditure data

GLAAS 2017 highlights

- 70% of countries globally have **specific measures to reach the poor** in their WASH policies, **BUT**
- **Implementation is lagging behind** with only a few countries able to consistently apply financing measures and **only 25%** of the WASH aid was spent on basic systems **for unserved people**
- Lack of financial sustainability for reaching the unserved and maintaining services: **80% of countries report insufficient financing** to meet national WASH targets.

Remains a discrepancy between global aspirations and national realities.

THANK YOU VERY MUCH