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Water Integrity Programme Nepal



Integrity in WASH Sector in Nepal: The Communities – Local Government Interface

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Introduction



- Community and citizen's participation in demanding integrity
- Key interfaces between the communities and local government
- Key messages of the bottom-up promotion of integrity

Nepal





- Land Area: 147,181 sq. km
- Population: 26.5 m (census 2011)
- Per capita GDP: US\$ 717
- GDP growth rate: 5.1%
- 23.8% of population live below poverty line
- About 70% of the population depends on agriculture
- Contribution of agriculture to GDP: 33.1%
- Heavily depends on remittances
- Mount Everest (8848 m)
- Birth place of lord Buddha

WASH Sector in Nepal



- Basic water supply coverage: 83.59%
- Basic sanitation coverage: 70.28%
- Actual functional coverage is far lower
- National goal: universal coverage of basic drinking water supply and sanitation by 2017
- Signatory to MDGs / HR2WS
- Participation in the SDG formulation process
- Fragmented sector
- Protracted political transition; weak governance

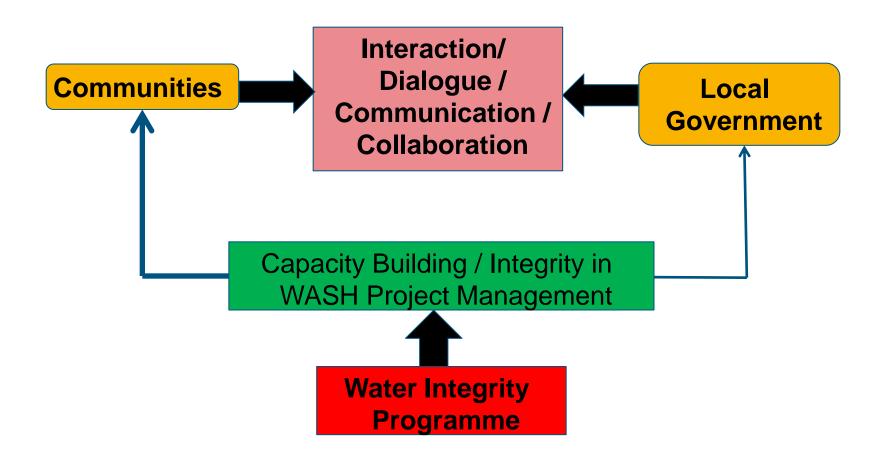
Water Integrity Programme: Working Areas





Creating better interface: the approach





Capacitating the communities



- Formation / reactivation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Committees (UCs)
- Training, orientation / exposure trip to the UCs
- Registration and organization of the UCs
- Awareness and access to information: legal framework, MDG, HR2WS, SDG (publications, use of media, rallies, street drams)
- Establishment and strengthening of the Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN) in the working districts







The Communities – Local Govt. Interface



- 14 Steps Local Development Planning
- District WASH Coordination Committee
- Public Hearing
- Joint Monitoring

(WASH Joint Sector Review Process, National Hygiene and Sanitation Coordination Committee, National WASH Stakeholders Group, WASH Summit)

The 14 Steps Participatory District Development Planning Process



Public Hearing





- An event where the users and the local govt. are face to face
- Discuss WASH issues
- Users raise concerns and responsible authorities answer
- Accountability of the concerned agencies are sought
- Commitment for corrective actions are made

District WASH Coordination Committee



- District WASH Coordination Committee (D-WASH-CC)
 plans, guides and monitors WASH activities in the district
- Local Development Officer chairs the committee
- FEDWASUN district chapter, representing the UCs, is a member; raises local WASH issues
- A good forum to bring in the communities view points in WASH plans and their implementation and improve integrity in the sector

Joint Monitoring



- Monitoring of the drinking water and sanitation projects jointly by the representatives of users committees, civil society organizations, political parties, media and other stakeholders
- Randomly selected project sites are visited and project infrastructures are inspected
- Participants talk to the local people about the project
- Responsible officials of the project implementing agencies are present onsite and answer the queries





Key Messages



- Bottom-up approach is necessary in promotion of integrity
- Effective community and local government interface contributes to promoting integrity:
 - Brings the community and the local govt. closer
 - Instigates better responses and corrective actions from the local government
 - Supports deepening Transparency Accountability and Participation (TAP) practices
- Proactive efforts are needed to mainstream international level declarations and goal such as MDGs, SDGs and HR2WS into the local development agenda
- The Post 2015 SDG framework should focus more on creating enabling environment at the local level

Thank You Very Much!











Citizens' Monitoring of Climate Change Adaptation Project:

A Bottom up Approach of Satkhira, Bangladesh

Sanjib Biswas Sanjoy Project Coordinator, BAWIN Date:26 August 2015 SWWW, Stockholm, Sweden

Outline

- Process of monitoring(supported by the video)
- Analysis of the approach
- Lessons on paradigm shift for equity and sustainability
- Lessons on building trust and sustainability

Analysis of the approach

- What went well-
- ✓ Formation of the informal groups for monitoring the CCA project,
- ✓ Data collection,
- ✓ Awareness raising among the mass people to create the demand
- ✓ Outcome of the monitoring led to take the advocacy initiatives
- What could be done better-
- ✓ Engaging with the peers and change makers/pressure group,
- ✓ Proper communication with the policy makers
- ✓ Documentation
- ✓ Capacity Development of the informal groups

Lessons on paradigm shift for equity and sustainability

- The expected change is not achieved though different actors worked hard, due to lack of support/engagement with the politician/decision makers.
- The SDG could make a difference if people's involvement is supported/ensured through shared responsibility.

Lessons on building trust and sustainability

- Catalysts like BAWIN-TIB needs to communicate and coordinate their advocacy efforts and lobby with peers and change makers
- Government anti corruption mechanisms should be involved and addressed from the perspective of MDGs/SDGs: IMED, C&AG involvement, applying RTIA
- Blending of bottom up and top down approach is essential from the sustainability point of view
- Media should be involved

THANK YOU!

COMMUNITY MANAGED PROJECT (CMP) APPROACH PROMOTING INTEGRITY AND SUSTAINABILITY FROM THE BOTTOM UP IN ETHIOPIA

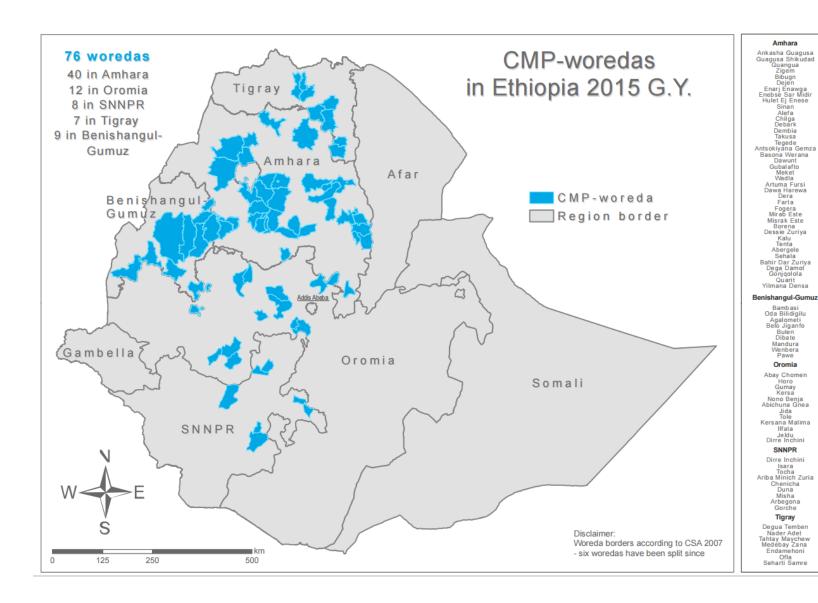


Oona Rautiainen
Community-led Accelerated WASH
Ramboll/Niras/IRC



WHERE WE WORK?





Ankasha Guagusa Guagusa Shikudad Guangua Zigem Bibugn Dejen Enarj Enawga Enebse Sar Midir Hulet Ej Enese Community-led accelerated

Kalu Tenta

WASH (COWASH) 2011-2016

FinnWASH-BG Programme 2008-2015

CORE IDEA – What is CMP?



Decentralisation of financial and managerial responsibility of WASH project implementation to community level

CMP under implementation in Ethiopia since 2003

- Role of the community: Communities' own initiative in charge of planning, implementation and maintenance. Community owns the project from the very beginning. No handing over needed.
- Innovative financing mechanisms: Local micro-finance institutions function as the financial intermediary and provide access to banking services
- Role of districts: Transition from being the implementors to facilitators

CORE IDEA – What is CMP?

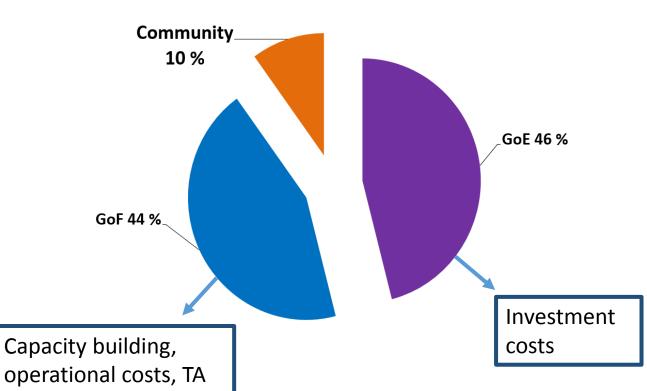


- Role of sustainability: O&M introduced from the start and communities' commitment to take the responsibility of O&M is confirmed by up-front cash contribution (1-year O&M costs saved before the construction starts)
- Role of capacity building: Extensive community and local private sector capacity building and technical support is provided by the district officials.
 - Capacity building of communities extended to contract and financial management processes
 - Communities receive training and technical support from the districts also after the implementation phase
- Communities contribute at least 15% of the investment costs of their water schemes and save up first years' O&M costs in advance

CMP FINANCING ARRANGEMENT







COWASH funding by	
source (MEUR)	
Government	23
of Ethiopia	
Government	22
of Finland	
Beneficiary	5
communities	
TOTAL	50

The funds for investments are channeled directly from the Government of Ethiopia to the use of the communities.

HOW CMP PROMOTES INTEGRITY?







HOW CMP PROMOTES INTEGRITY?



Decentralization and participation

of implementation (including procurement)

of management

Community ownership and accountability

Beyond participation

Communities' own initiative – demand driven approach

Community contribution

WASHCO reporting throughout the implementation process

WASHCO election

Transparency

WASHCO reporting throughout the implementation process

Public audit upon the inauguration of the scheme

HOW CMP PROMOTES INTEGRITY?



Financial transparency

Micro-finance institutions provide transparent & timely financial reports

All funds for physical construction channeled directly to the communities through the MFIs. Only funds aimed for capacity building are channeled through the district accounts

Specific control and safeguards measures in the use of funds



IMPACTS OF CMP – AN APPROACH WITH DEMONSTRATED RESULTS



OBSERVED IMPACTS SINCE 2003

Faster implementation

Increased cost efficiency

Increased ownership

Improved functionality

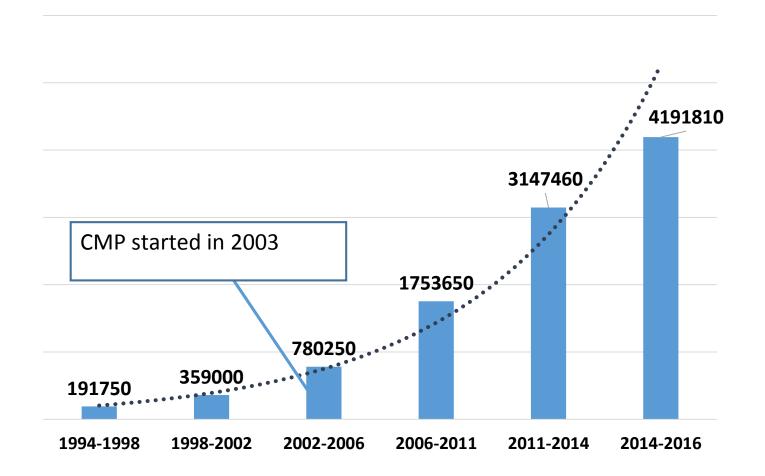
(Buhl-Nielsen et al. 2010, WSP)



ACCELERATED IMPLEMENTATION SPEED



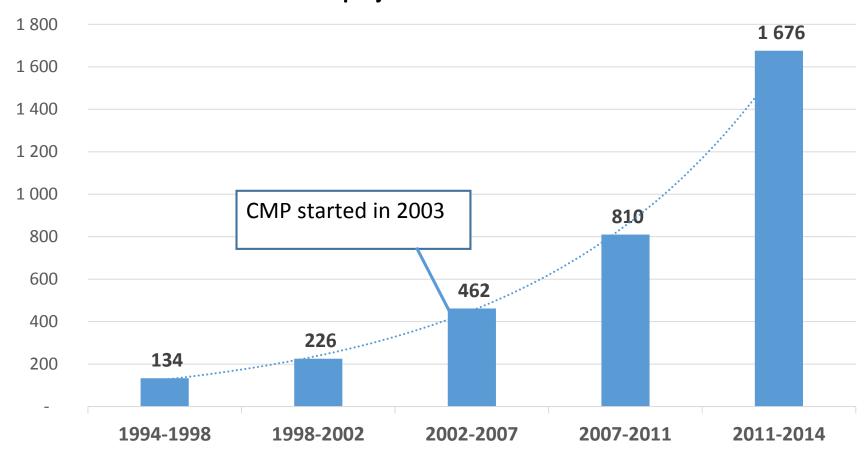
Cumulative number of water supply beneficiaries of Finland WASH sector support to Ethiopia



ACCELERATED IMPLEMENTATION SPEED



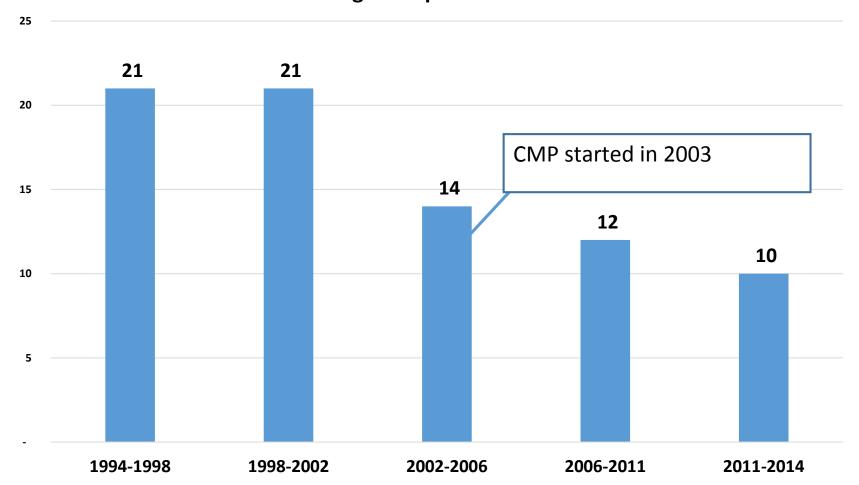
Number of water points constructed annually in RWSEP and COWASH projects between 1994-2014



IMPROVED COST EFFICIENCY



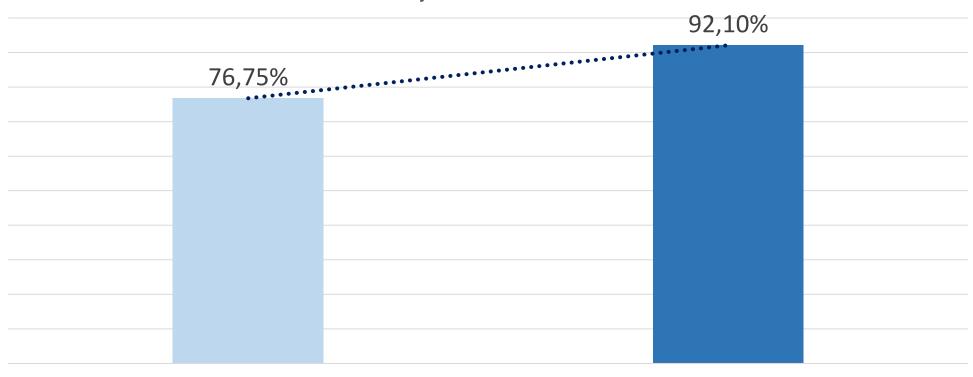
EUR/capita for water supply in Finland support including capacity building and operational costs



SUSTAINABILITY AND FUNCTIONALITY



Functionality improvement in three years by July 2014



2011 2014

WHY CMP WORKS?



Unlocking and building capacity

Ownership for life

Simplified implementation arrangements

Investments in piloting and capacity building

Long-term commitment creates trust, capacity and ownership



BOTTOM UP APPROACH THAT WORKS?



One case study (covering 12 years) demonstrating encouraging results on the benefits of bottom up approach

Context matters

Not applicable to anywhere but there is potential for learning and further scaling up

Policy framework supporting the implementation of CMP and in 2011 scaled up to national level implementation

Still work to do to commit the federal level leaders

Need to effectively communicate the results to the decision makers to overcome their fears and doubts on community management

THANK YOU!







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