

MULTI-STAKEHOLDER FORUM

WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HYGIENE – SUB-SECTOR

11 – 13 October 2006, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Planning, Finance, Information & M&E

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WG 2



Outline of Presentation

- Objectives
- Synopsis and Building Blocks
- Group Composition
- Limitations of the Review Process
- Review Steps
- Gaps Identified
- SWOT Analysis
- Suggested Interventions
- Challenges of the sub-sector
- Concluding Remarks



Objectives

Specific

- Review Planning, Finance, Information and Monitoring & Evaluation Framework, for Ethiopia;
- Analyze where there are gaps & needs for improvements,
- Propose interventions where value can be added,

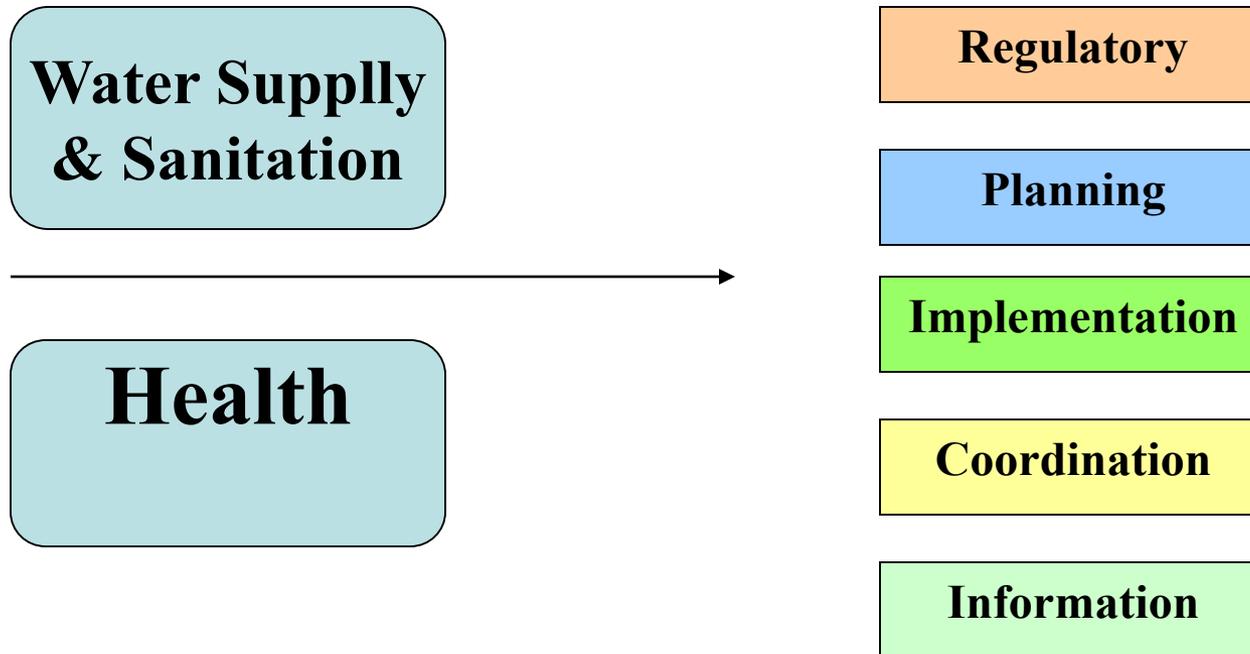


Outputs Expected

- Review and Contribute to the 7 Key topics, through identifying gaps and ensuring appropriateness,
- Confirmation of Building Blocks, and
- Gap analysis.



Bulding Blocks of the SUB -SECTOR

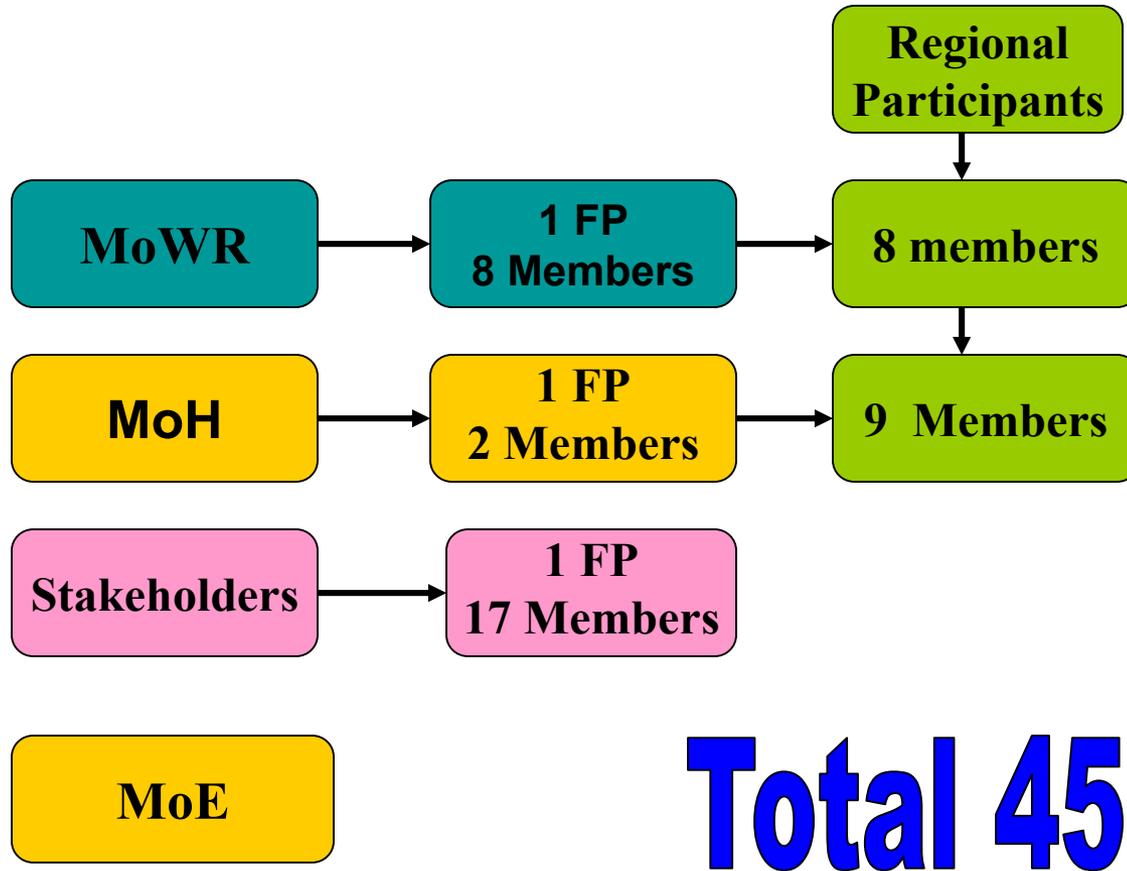


Main Working Documents/References

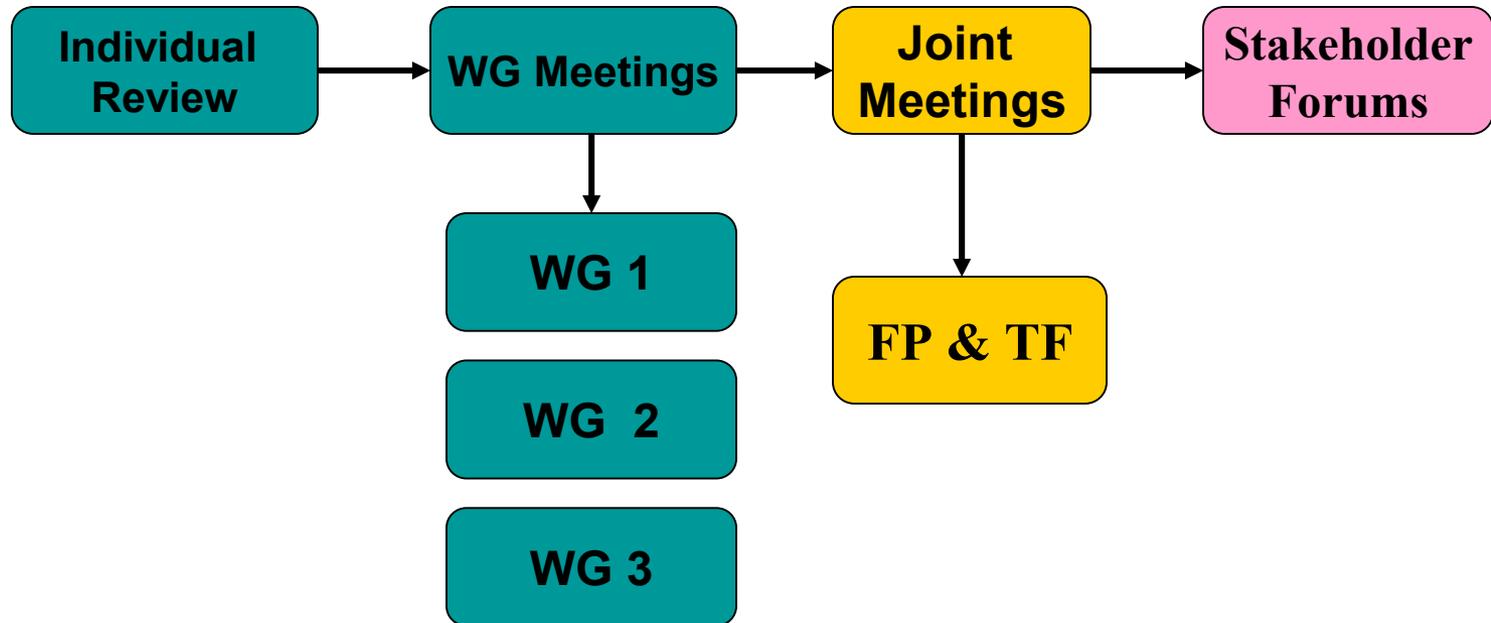
- CD of the launching workshop proceeding (Nov. 2005),
- Synopsis document of the sub-sector,
- Universal Access plan of Water Supply & Sanitation, and Hygiene,
- ToR of the Working Group,
- Italian Development Cooperation website “www.itacaddis.org”, and
- Personal experience.



Group Composition



Review Steps



Methodology

- Brief discussion on background information of EUWI,
- Exchange of ideas on the understanding of the overall output and specifically the group deliverable outputs,
- Clarification is given to allow focusing on the real needs of the assignment,
- Group members personal comments and observations in identifying gaps and issues, have served as a starting point for the initiation of discussion,
- bibliography of the documents is consulted.



Limitations of the review process

- Voluntary participation,
- Group members busy with overlapping activities,
- Distance/location: regional members were not able to attend WG meetings.
- Inaccessibility: not all group members have e-mail address,



General Comments

- The preparation of the synopsis document should start with problem analysis and baseline information,
- Emphasises should be given to data and information, as consistency of data is a major problem in the sub-sector,
- the Universal Access Plan; Hygiene & Sanitation and Water Quality are suggested to be considered appropriately.



Inclusions Suggested on the Building Block

- Regional Health and Water Resources Bureaus documents,
- Summary of Meta Evaluation, done by Action Research on community management (coordinated by Plan International),
- Public health regulations,
- Previous studies such as 25 towns, 12 towns, & 10 towns water supply and sanitation etc,
- Ethiopian Natural Resources and Environmental Meta-Database (ENRAEMED) as an information source,
- World Bank Wereda Basic Services,
- Water Resource Development Fund proclamation and guidelines,
- Bi-annual meetings of the MoWR and the Regional Water Bureaus as a means for M&E of the sub-sector, and
- Bi-annual meeting of health and education both at the federal and regional level.



Comments on the Synopsis

Weakness

- Should reflect the current situation, PASDEP; Insufficient attention for sanitation & hygiene even in the new PASDEP,
- No policy document on urban sanitation,
- Baseline data is needed on capacity assessment of the sector;
- Restructuring of sector organisations/institutions,
- Policy implementation not evenly applied. e.g. cost recovery
- Data collection, availability, quality, responsibility, consistency, etc.
- No reporting mechanism between regions and federal, the private sector, NGOs and government institutions; etc,
- Standardization problems, e.g. no standard indicators for common use,
- Staff turnover is a concern for sustainable development,
- Absence of regulatory and control mechanism on water and/or environmental pollution,
- Curative approach have a negative impact on H&S promotion, which is a preventive approach



Weakness Cont'

- No accountability, for example communities may not be consulted on budget allocation,
- No clarity of mandates or overlapping mandates, for example where to put some of the sanitation activities; which Ministries?
- The private sector and the community are not well accounted, particularly in the decision making process,
- No coordination in planning,
- No uniformity in financing, e.g. how to implement full cost recovery in towns,
- No standardized payment for the services (even in the same localities)
- Overlap between interest groups? like WASH movement, EU-Initiative....,
- Budget shortage for implementation of projects,
- Budget limitation to carryout Monitoring & Evaluation as well as maintenance of schemes,
- Absence of financial flow reports in health and sanitation.



Opportunities:

- Cooperation among different Ministries and stakeholders,
- Commitment of higher officials and policy makers have demonstrated positive impact on implementation of projects and programs; e.g., SNNPRS sanitation coverage,
- Gender mainstreaming in the sub-sector is a good start (e.g. women in WATSAN committees),
- The MoU signed by the MoWR, MoH and MoE is a good opportunity,
- Decentralization enables empowerment and encourages spatial distribution of development,
- UNDP is also conducting donor mapping,
- There are a lot of networks and coordination initiatives.



Threats:

- Financial problems (fund shortage, absence of financial flow mechanism),
- Lack of favourable environment for the involvement of the private sector,
- efforts could remain on paper, no lead responsible agency,
- Too many meetings might cause possibility of postponing important events or alternatively some events could lack key personnel/inputs,
- Institutions with different mandates and reporting chain have difficulties in cooperation,
- Water dominates, while hygiene & sanitation receive comparatively marginal attention.



Summary of Challenges

- Shortage of financial resources and huge investment cost requirement of water resources projects,
- Limited integration despite coherent policies and strategies,
- Low level of infrastructure development,
- Low level of institutional (Human resource, facility, etc,) capacity at different levels,
- Lack of research in the sub-sector,
- Lack of groundwater knowledge,
- Lack of information.



Roles of Different Actors

- **Communities/beneficiaries**
 - Local knowledge sharing and provide information,
 - Participate in project planning, and decision making,
 - Ensure sense of ownership,
 - Ensure security and sustainability of implemented projects.



Roles Cont'

- **Government**

- Provide appropriate policy guidelines,
- Contribute adequately in supporting and financing the sector,
- Play role in capacity building,
- Involve NGOs, the private sector and other potential partners in the planning and development process,
- Promote and support water sector institutions, water user associations and water committees.



Roles Cont'

- Private Sector
 - Knowledge sharing,
 - Understanding sense of urgency,
 - Support capacity building activities,
 - Provide advise to the government and communities.



Roles Cont'

- NGOs
 - Broaden capacity building opportunities,
 - Provide financial support to development activities,
 - Strengthen operation through partnership,
 - Promote information sharing with stakeholders and the government,
 - Focus on need based interventions,
 - Facilitate opportunities for sectoral forums, meetings and coordination activities.



Donors

- Provide Support to need based interventions,
- Assist on capacity building,
- Provide support for the planning, development, implementation and monitoring & evaluation efforts,
- Provide support in the preparation of guidelines and strategies,
- Assist in technology and knowledge transfer,
- Share global experience,



Interventions Suggested

- Promote information sharing and documentation as a mandatory business in the sub-sector,
- Materialize national level information policy and standards of planning, design, and M&E,
- Structure reporting and communication mechanism,
- Promote need based research activities in the sub-sector,
- Promote local knowledge,
- Create a learning environment of experiences of other countries,
- Secure funding for the development of the sub-sector,
- Enhance M&E of projects to ensure sustainability,
- Establish coordination mechanism of stakeholders and responsible bodies,
- Promotion of government policies, guidelines and strategies, and
- Promotion and monitoring of the implementation of MoU.



Concluding Remarks

- Though the review process has limitations; **most of the core issues** are identified,
- The preparation of **Communication Strategy** has resulted from the dialogue process, which is a substantial contribution,
- **Annual/bi annual sector review (WASH)** meetings should be encouraged and implemented,



Thank You

MSF Water Supply, Sanitation and
Hygiene sub-sector



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