Learning Objectives

By the end of this session you should be able to:

• Explain the importance of sector coordination
• Describe the framework for supporting sector coordination efforts
• Identify actions and steps to strengthen sector coordination in support of an enabling environment for WASH
Definition

Sector coordination is:

*Joint planning, implementation, monitoring, and pro-active information sharing*

This is the same for both the national and sub-national levels, although stakeholders and actors will differ.
Why it matters
Context: Structural and Institutional Factors

Service Delivery Arrangement / Training on EE, Accountability and the WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool for Countries in the MENA Region – UNICEF for every child
Principles

• Basis for improved stakeholder collaboration
• Foundation for shared vision
• Process needs to be
  • Inclusive, consistent, and owned by government
• Needed at all levels
  • Public, private, and NGO sectors and between communities and local governments
• Approaches may differ but have these elements
  • Dialogue, communication, and finding mutual interest
Outcomes

All stakeholders work to one government plan and report using the same system, under the aegis of effective responsible institutions or a coordinating body
WASHBAT Criteria - Coordination

**PRIORITY:** A coordination body or mechanism for urban water exists

- Institutional roles and accountabilities are clearly defined and operationalized
- Well-functioning body coordinates stakeholders and meets as needed
- Mandated government agency leads urban water stakeholders
- Existence of one government-led plan

Coordinating body includes major stakeholders in urban water services, including private sector, community-based organizations, government agencies, advocacy groups, civil society organizations and NGOs
**WASHBAT Criteria - Planning**

**PRIORITY:** National urban water plans state clear targets, activities, indicators, timelines and budgets

- Plan contains clear responsibilities and accountabilities
- Plan is developed in consultation with and validated by stakeholders
- Plan is backed with financial and investment plan
- Plan states a target for reduction of inequalities
- Plan contains advocacy activities to influence politicians and key influencers
- Clearly defined procedures exist for participation by water service users (e.g. households) and communities in planning programmes
Joint Sector Reviews

World Bank Group, 2016
Making it happen – Who?

• Clarify roles and responsibilities
  • Gov’t must lead process
  • Donors must assume responsibility to make happen
  • Enable participation from all stakeholders (water user organizations, donor agencies, private sector, academia, media, etc.)

• Set a **limited number** of priority actions and specify which organization will take lead on each

• Develop a sector investment plan – different investment scenarios for various targets i.e. National targets, SDGs...
Measuring success

• Monitoring and evaluation framework
  • What will be measured, by whom
  • Reporting flows

• Support monitoring and evaluation with human and financial resources
  • Capacities may need to be strengthened

• NGOs, CSOs, donor agencies and other development actors need to adhere to national reporting systems
Communicating & adapting

• Documents and reports produced before during and after must be shared widely.
  • Gov’t must make available online
  • Nonstate actors should share on websites and newsletters
  • Engage media to inform public

• Reassess scope at regular intervals
  • Organization
  • Relevance
  • Effectiveness
  • Impact
Ethiopia ONE WASH SWAp

Launched: 2013

Goal: universal access to water and sanitation by 2018

Planned budget: $2.4 billion

Components: rural, urban and institutional WASH, program management, capacity building

Elements: Seven govt. led unified management elements:

• one planning system with linked strategic and annual WASH plans at each level
• one budgeting system reflecting all WASH-related investments and expenditures
• one financial management system with consolidated accounting and reports
• one procurement system with common standards and procedures
• one information system with essential data updated and accessible at each level
• one M&E system with common indicators and consolidated analysis
• one reporting system with agreed formats
Basics of the ONE WASH

Who
• multiple ministries (water, health, education and finance) and development partners

What
• multi-sectoral coordination
• government efforts harmonized
• all actors agree on ONE common system

Why
• joint planning, implementation and monitoring of WASH in communities, schools and health institutions

When
• Phase 1: July 2013 to June 2015
• Phase II: July 2015 to June 2020
UNICEF Engagement in Ethiopia ONE WASH

**UNICEF contribution**

- **Sector coordination**: UNICEF chairs the WASH sector at the Donor Action Group (DAG), and supports the Water Sector Working Group (WSWG) and sub-groups

- **Advocacy**: central role in development and leadership of SWAp; advocates for further sector integration and key areas (i.e. institutional WASH)

- **Financial**: $ 57 million contribution to the OneWASH in 2017. Including $1-2 million per year to the OWP-Consolidated WASH Account (CWA)

- **Technical**: provides technical advice and supports development of key sectoral developments (i.e. development of ONWP- phase II document; or rural water utility manual).
The ONEWASH National Programme (OWNP) brings together four ministries—Water Resources, Health, Education, and Finance & Economic Development—in a bid to modernise the way water and sanitation services are delivered to the people of Ethiopia; improving the health situation, decreasing the drop-out rates of children in schools, and making financing for Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) more effective.

Duration of the program: seven years covering the period from July 2013 to June 2015 for Phase I and from July 2015 to June 2020 for Phase II.

The OWNP comprises four major components:
- Rural and Pastoral WASH
- Urban WASH
- Institutional WASH
- Program Management and Capacity Building

Budget of US$2.41 billion.

The ONEWASH Consolidated WASH Account (CWA) is one of the channels financing and implementing the OWNP and is managed by the Government. It is intended to harmonize the various donor supported interventions in the sector. The maps in the presentation represent the CWA woredas, which were selected by the Government with the development partners—World Bank, AFDB, DFID and UNICEF because of:
- Woredas with the absolute number of people with lowest access to water supply and sanitation where investments will rapidly accelerate Ethiopia’s ability to achieve the MDGs
- Density of urban settlements (number of cities, towns with low access to WASH facilities
- Woredas where previous WB/AFDB/DFID have not reached targets
ONE WASH Ethiopia

Annual “WASH Sector Joint Technical Review” (JSR)
# Implementation

Ethiopia ONE WASH: Coordination of Implementers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Governance &amp; Guidance</th>
<th>Oversight &amp; Management</th>
<th>Program Implementation</th>
<th>Program Coordination</th>
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<td>Federal</td>
<td>National WaSH Steering Committee</td>
<td>National WaSH Technical Team</td>
<td>Federal Sectors’ WaSH Program Management Units (WPMUs)</td>
<td>National WaSH Coordination Office</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Special Zones</td>
<td>Zonal WaSH Management Team</td>
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<td>Zonal WaSH Program Management Units – (Water, Health, Education, and ZoFED)</td>
<td>Zonal WaSH Coordination Office</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woreda</td>
<td>Woreda WaSH Steering Committee (Woreda Cabinet)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Town/City</td>
<td>Town/City WaSH Steering Committee (Town Cabinet)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Town/City WaSH Technical Team</td>
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</tbody>
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MoFED: Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
BoFED: Basic Education Development
ZoFED: Zone FED
W: Water
E: Education
H: Health
WoFED: Woreda FED
Other desks:
- Municipality
- Health Desk/Education Desk
- Town Water Board
- Town Water Utility
Monitor & Evaluate

• Harmonize WASH indicators with international monitoring
• Build upon reporting mechanisms established to report on OWNP
• Standardize databases and link to national level databases
• Link water resources monitoring (groundwater monitoring, catchment protection) to WASH monitoring
• Draw upon global capacities (JMP, TrackFin, GLAAS, GEMI and SWA) to strengthen monitoring
Thank You