Multi-Country Water Integrity Programme

Programme overview & lessons learnt

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About us
Helvetas partner countries

[Map showing partner countries around the world]
Our working areas

Water and Infrastructure
- Water Resources Management
- Rural Access

Skills Development and Education
- Basic Education
- Vocational Skills Development

Governance and Peace
- Governance
- Conflict Transformation
- Migration and Development

Rural Economy
- Sustainable Agriculture
- Market Systems Development
- Climate Change

Environment and Climate
- Natural Resources Management
- Disaster Risk Management

Knowledge and Learning
- Gender and Social Equity
- Advocacy
- Partnership and Capacity Development
What distinguishes us

- **US 501(c)(3) HELVETAS USA**

- **Strong partnerships with local actors & commitment to capacity building of local actors**
  - Long-term country presence (12+ years on average)
  - Registered locally in almost all countries

- **Strong focus on M&E**
  - 11 completed impact assessments in 2009-2011, 18 planned for period 2013-2016

- **Commitment to learning & innovation**

- **Coordinating role for the Swiss Agency for Development Cooperation**

- **Advisory Services**
  - 35 senior level technical experts – work with WB, development partners, companies, foundations

- **Combination of grassroots-oriented project implementation, thematic advisory services, and advocacy and policy dialogue**
  - Guarantee for sustainable development in partner countries
Multi-Country Water Integrity Programme
• Based on three WASH projects in three countries on three continents:
  • Guatemala
  • Mozambique
  • Nepal

• Three different contexts, challenges, and languages

• Three context-specific approaches and methodologies

• One common goal:

  To fight corruption in the water sector
How to address a “hot topic” that nobody wants to speak about?

Transparency

Accountability

Participation
Country programme: Guatemala

• Better public service delivery through:
  • Participative control of service providers
  • Better state control of water quality and service providers
  • (Re-)Investment of taxes and fees in water services
  • Improve capacities of service providers and control organs
Country programme: Mozambique

- Improved budget control through:
  - Aligning of national, regional, and local budgets
  - Stronger involvement of population in planning, budgeting, execution, and monitoring of infrastructure projects
  - Evidence-based advocacy through NGO network on budget allocation
  - Increased accountability mechanisms through involvement of parliamentary oversight commissions
Country programme: Nepal

- Improved interaction with and control of local and national authorities:
  - Involvement of water user associations in monitoring water service delivery and maintenance of infrastructure
  - Media campaigns at local and national level for awareness raising
  - Introducing TAP principles in national water sector development plan
Many challenges...

- Complex regulatory frameworks:
  - Multitude of actors and stakeholders
  - Unclear and/or overlapping responsibilities
  - Reshuffling of responsibilities within government

- Dependency on (non-responsive) state actors

- Low level of knowledge and capacities of stakeholders

- Non-elected local authorities (Nepal)

- Physical and social distance between citizens (local level) and decision-makers (especially on national level)
Selected results

- Improved water quality
- Increased fee intake
- More municipal investments

- Integrated National Water Programme (allowing budget tracking)
- Joint budget control by civil society with national parliament

- Anchorage of TAP principles in Water sector development plan
- Public display of water development plans and budgets

Learning compendium
Knowledge capturing for learning & leverage of best practices
Some lessons learnt

Be patient
- Systems, processes, and social behaviors are not changed over night

Use multiple intervention channels
- Work with a multitude of stakeholders

Work on different intervention levels
- Couple grass-root interventions with national and int’l policy dialogue

Use the right “language”
- Local level and national level interventions may need different approaches

Be flexible
- Your intervention plan may need to be adjusted several times