The journey towards strengthening country-led monitoring in WCAR

Strengthening country-led national and sub-national WASH monitoring and evaluation systems

With support from

GWC — GLOBAL WATER CHALLENGE

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Why did we start

- In 2015…
- Sustainability compacts and checks were still being developed by the programme and the adoption by government was a vision
- There was an acknowledged need for new tools and approaches to strengthen national WASH M&E systems by governments and partners
- With the adoption of the SDGs and regional commitments, there was a need for national monitoring of goals
- Programme goals
  - Strengthening national sector development
  - Institutional strengthening and capacity building

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The assessment

The programme in brief	
Aim	Strengthen monitoring of WASH services at national and subnational levels.
How	A **country assessment** that can inform national and subnational capacity building with the use of improved, open source and scalable tools for data collection and WASH monitoring.
Expected result	**Data-driven decision-making** that will **improve service delivery** and the **management of WASH assets** like water points and sanitation facilities at subnational level and WASH service levels.
Process	In **partnership with subnational and national governments, assessments of current monitoring systems** will be made and the need for additional systems and data discussed **to provide a country-based solution** for sustainable WASH monitoring and asset management.

Programme timeline

Starts April 2016

Mapping of national WASH M&E and setting goal for full assessment

Kick off workshop and self-assessment by WASH government institutions

Feedback by technical partners and country responses

Final report preparation (including the reflections at this regional meeting)

Validation workshop and kicking off the investment plan preparation
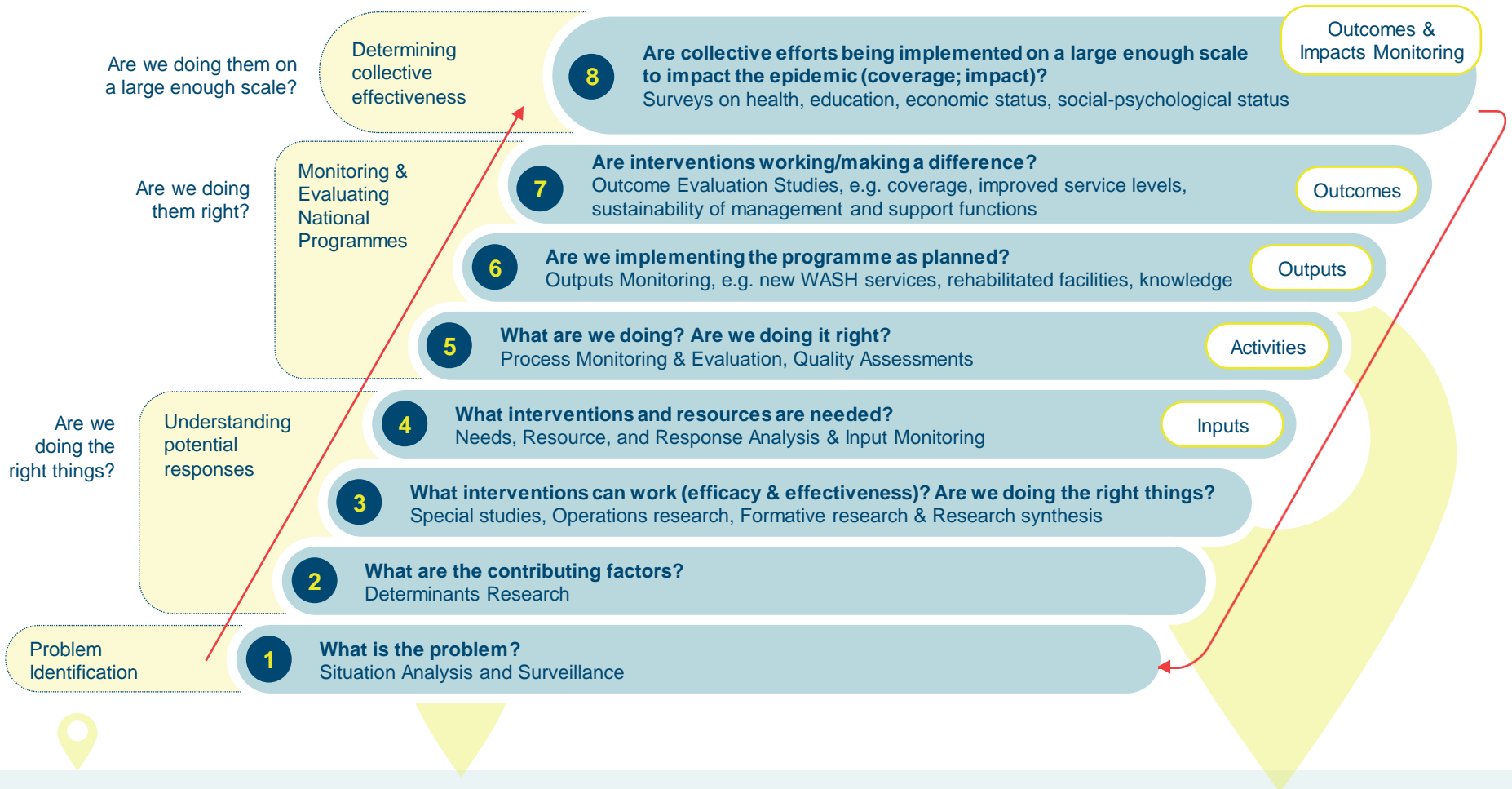
Report due Q1 and Q2 2017

Defining results framework and key actions (roadmap)

Costing of detailed activities and information requirements

Validation workshops

Investment plan due in Q1 2018

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A question based approach

Are we doing them on a large enough scale?

Determining collective effectiveness

8 **Are collective efforts being implemented on a large enough scale to impact the epidemic (coverage; impact)?**
Surveys on health, education, economic status, social-psychological status

Outcomes & Impacts Monitoring

Are we doing them right?

Monitoring & Evaluating National Programmes

7 **Are interventions working/making a difference?**
Outcome Evaluation Studies, e.g. coverage, improved service levels, sustainability of management and support functions

Outcomes

6 **Are we implementing the programme as planned?**
Outputs Monitoring, e.g. new WASH services, rehabilitated facilities, knowledge

Outputs

5 **What are we doing? Are we doing it right?**
Process Monitoring & Evaluation, Quality Assessments

Activities

Are we doing the right things?

Understanding potential responses

4 **What interventions and resources are needed?**
Needs, Resource, and Response Analysis & Input Monitoring

Inputs

3 **What interventions can work (efficacy & effectiveness)? Are we doing the right things?**
Special studies, Operations research, Formative research & Research synthesis

2 **What are the contributing factors?**
Determinants Research

Problem Identification

1 **What is the problem?**
Situation Analysis and Surveillance

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Definition of country led-monitoring

Country-led monitoring is a mechanism for monitoring, evaluation and learning which is led by countries themselves.

- Country, not the donor, leads and owns the monitoring cycle by determining the questions to be asked, the methods applied, the analytical approach, the communications and how the information is used.

- Shared civil society, private sector and government roles in the process.

- Encompasses an entire country

- The government coordinates regular updating, ensures availability and encourages use of the data.

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Costed WASH M&E action plans

- Respond to recommendations

- Identify minimum requirements (or plan the required studies)

- Costing of activities to account for both required investments and recurrent costs

- Each national M&E plan has:
  - A country specific results framework
  - Specific activities for each result and expected outputs
  - The cost of each activity

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Diverse countries

- Each country is at a different stage of developing M&E systems

- Each country has different leading institutions and a different focus for the assessment (rural sanitation vs rural water vs monitoring tools at decentralised levels etc.)

- There have been differences in the implementation of the assessment methodology in each country

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Accelerating national and sub-national monitoring for improved asset management and service delivery

Collecting, verifying, and analyzing data
M&E
METHODS AND ACTIVITIES

People, partnerships, planning
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Strengthening national M&E
to improve WASH services

People, partnerships, planning
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

1. Organizational structures with WASH M&E Functions

COMPONENT 1:
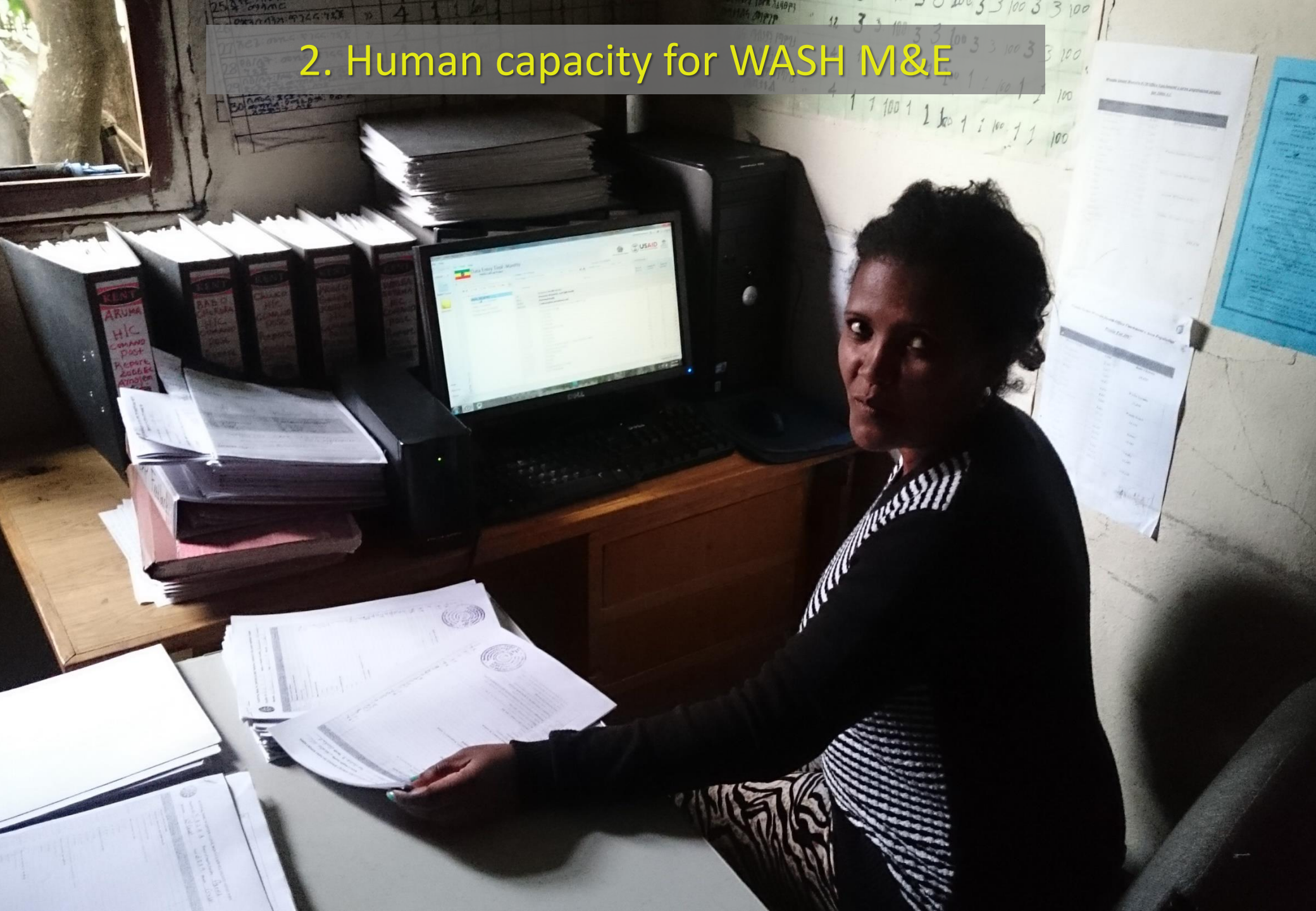ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURES WITH WASH M&E FUNCTIONS

Performance Goal:

Establish and maintain a network of organizations responsible for WASH M&E at the national, sub-national, and service-delivery levels, with an overall harmonization, consolidation and leadership role for the national government.
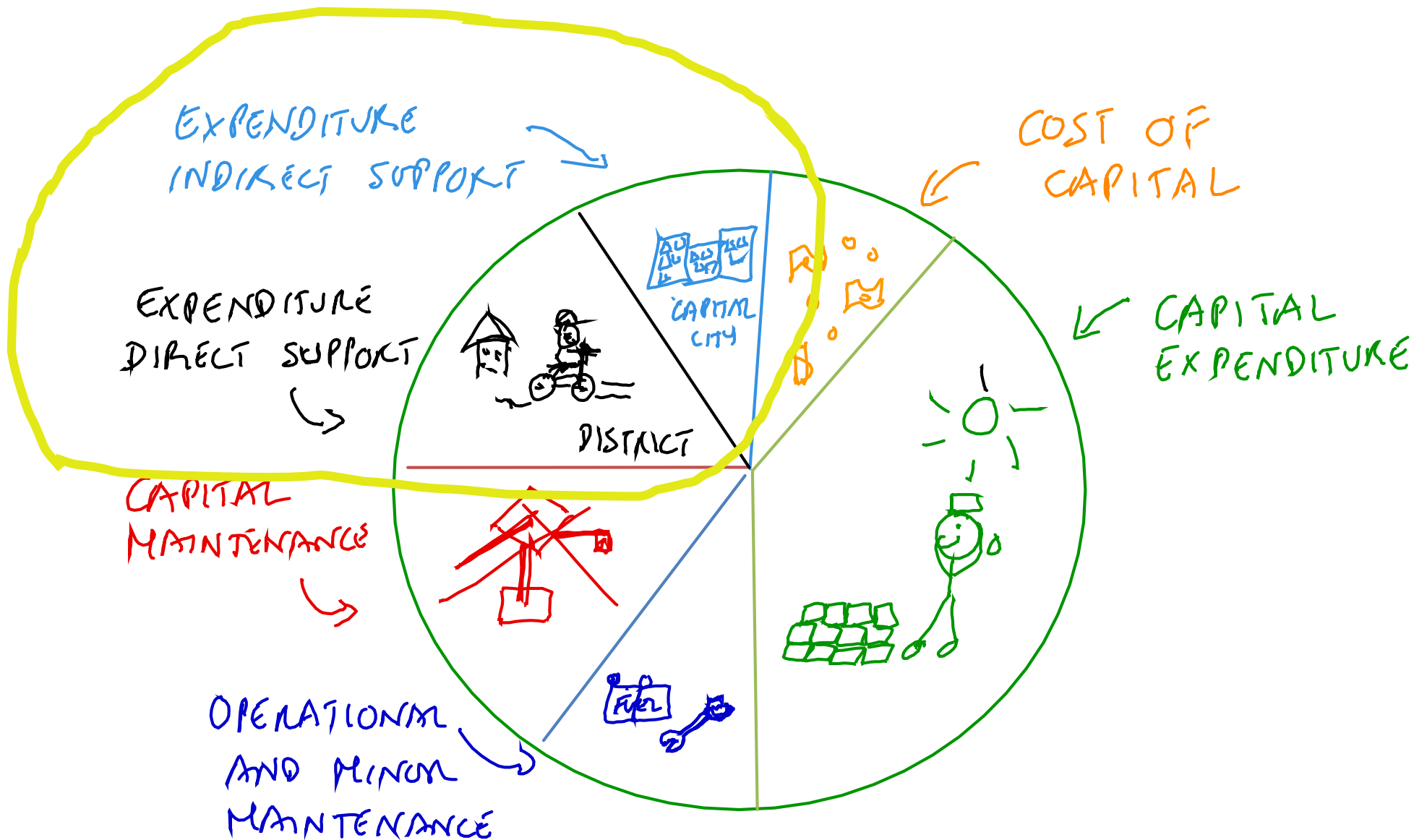
2. Human capacity for WASH M&E

4. National M&E framework / plan
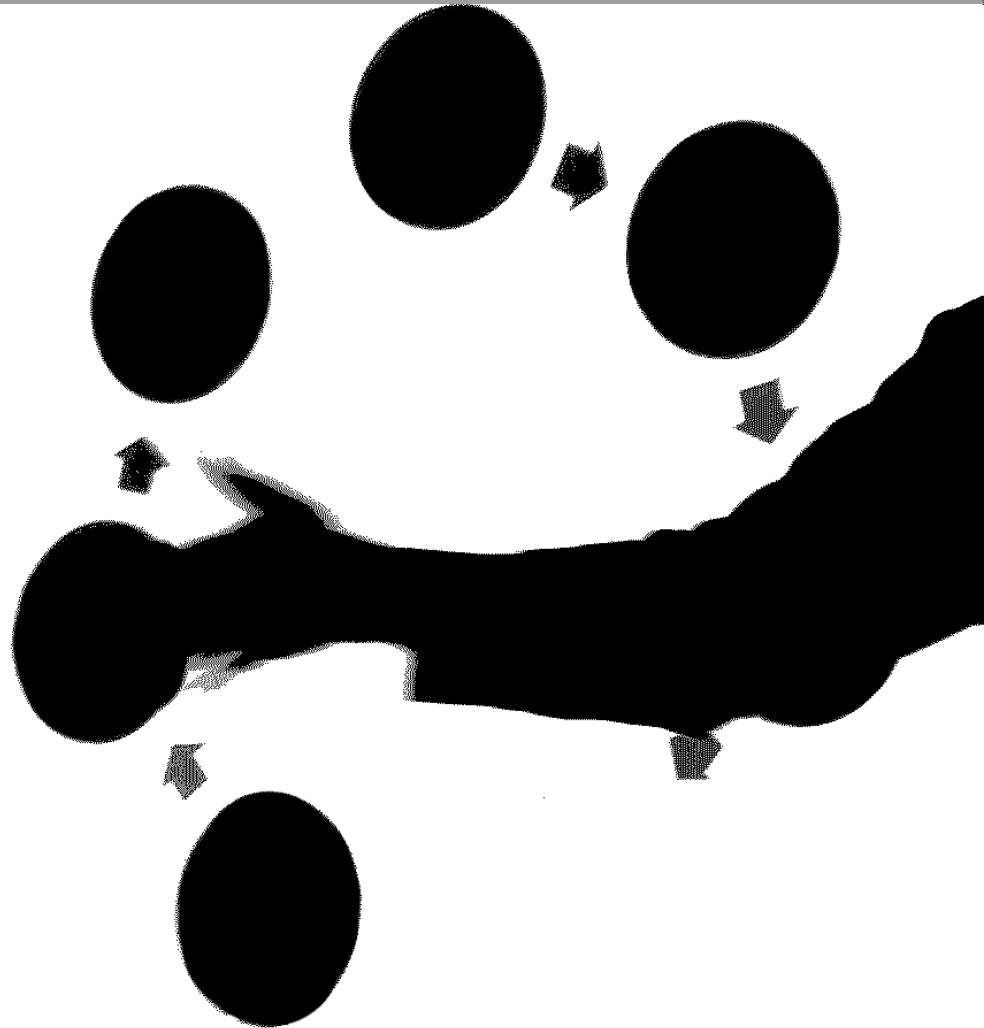
COMPONENT 4:
NATIONAL WASH M&E FRAMEWORK

Performance Goal:

Develop and regularly update national M&E framework including identified data needs, national standardized indicators, data collection procedures and tools, and roles and responsibilities for implementation of a functional national WASH M&E system. Separate frameworks for different sub-sectors may be appropriate but they should be cross-referenced in order to prevent duplication in data collection and other activities.
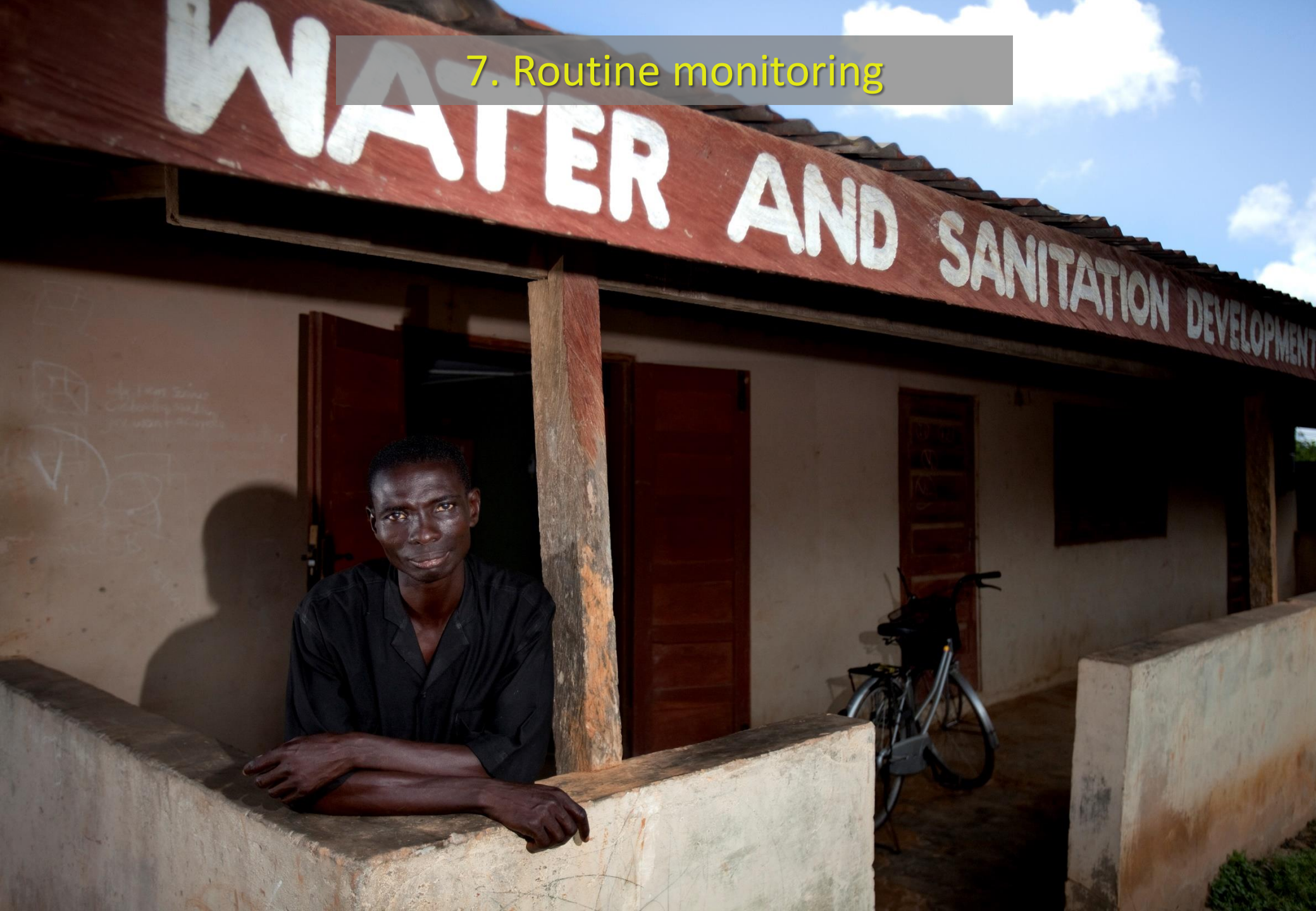
EXPENDITURE INDIRECT SUPPORT

COST OF CAPITAL

EXPENDITURE DIRECT SUPPORT

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

CAPITAL MAINTENANCE

OPERATIONAL AND MINOR MAINTENANCE

CAPITAL CITY

DISTRICT

FUEL

6. Communication, advocacy and culture for WASH M&E

COMPONENT 7:
ROUTINE MONITORING

Performance Goal:

Produce timely and high quality routine administrative WASH monitoring data.

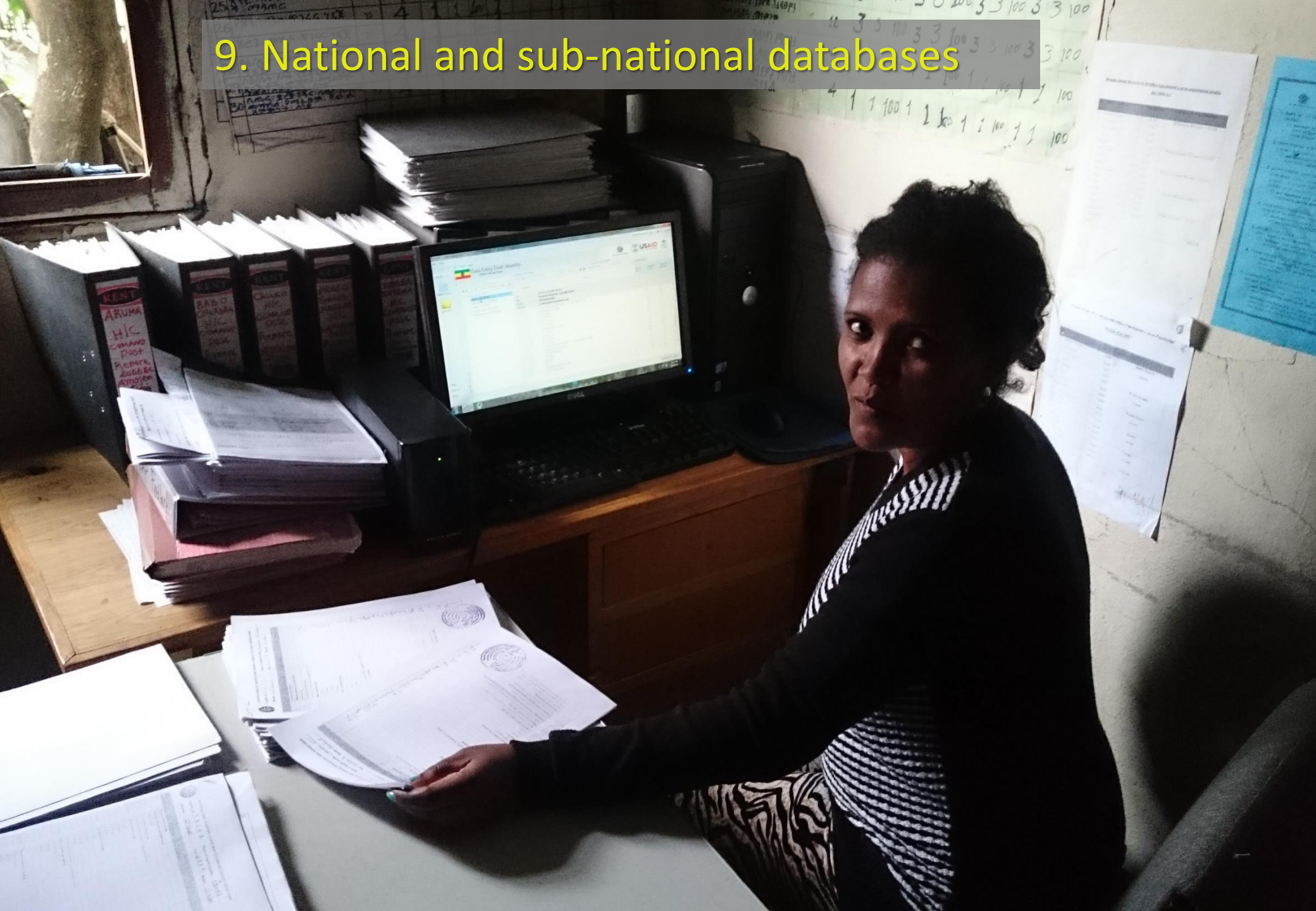Accelerating national and sub-national monitoring for improved asset management and service delivery

Signature du maire ou de son représentant

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Using data for decision-making
INSIGHTS

Collecting, verifying, and analyzing data
M&E METHODS AND ACTIVITIES

People, partnerships, planning
ENABLING ENVIRONMENT

Strengthening national M&E to improve WASH services

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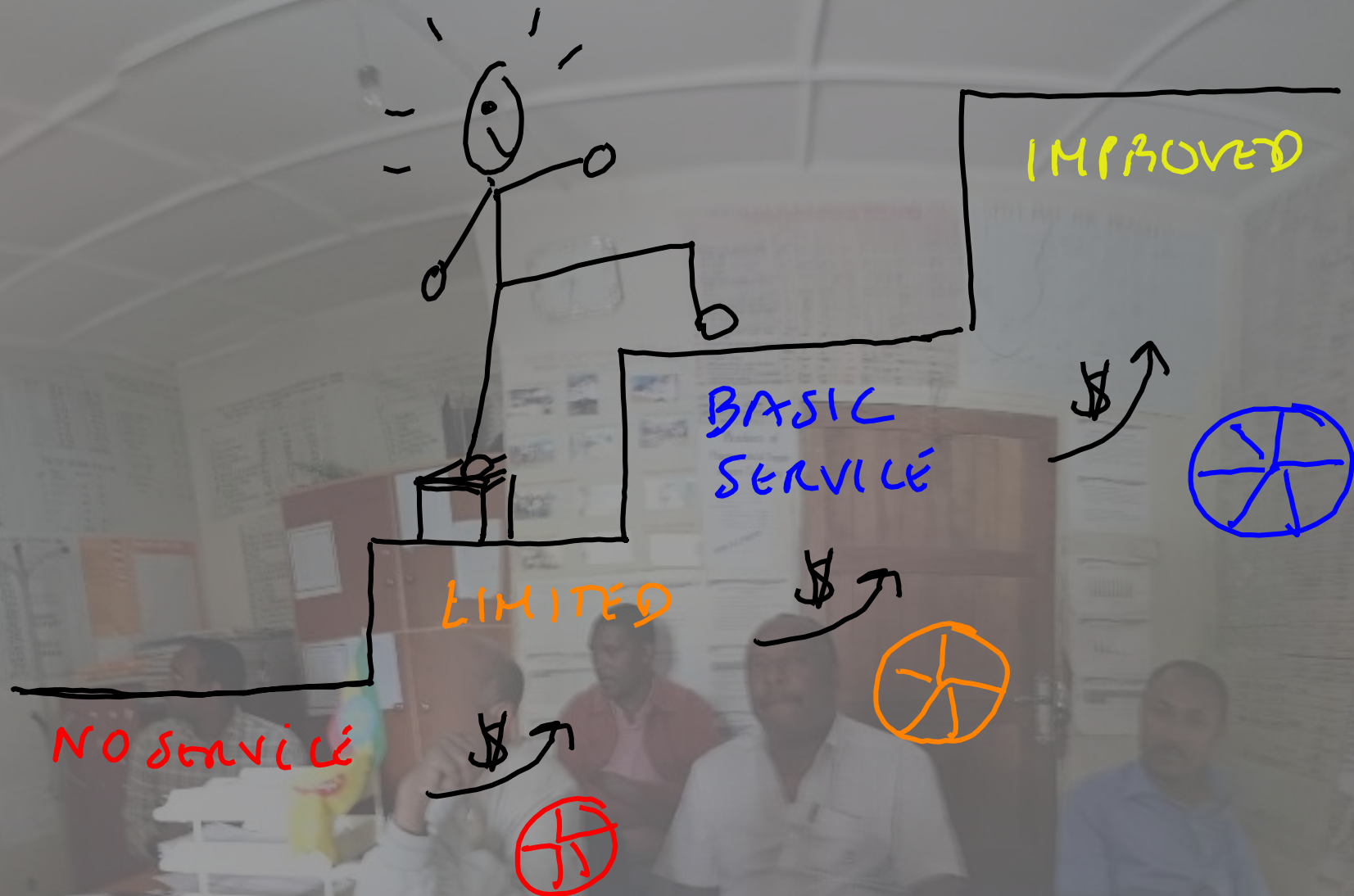
COMPONENT 12:
ACCESS AND USE OF DATA

Performance Goal:

Disseminate and use data from the M&E system to stakeholders for sector learning and to track progress against national and sub-national targets, to support policy formulation, and to guide annual planning, improvement of WASH services, and corrective actions at all levels.
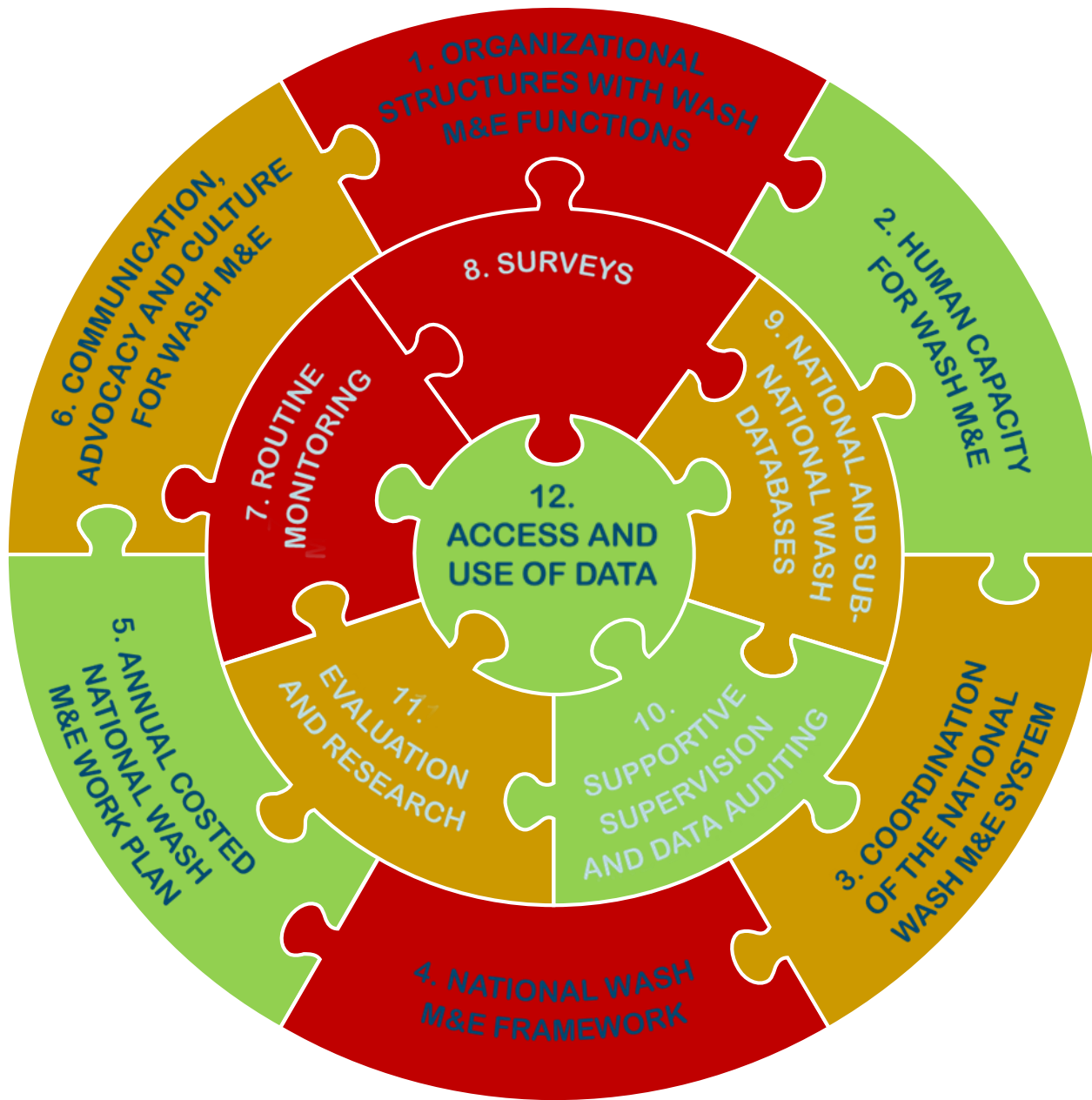
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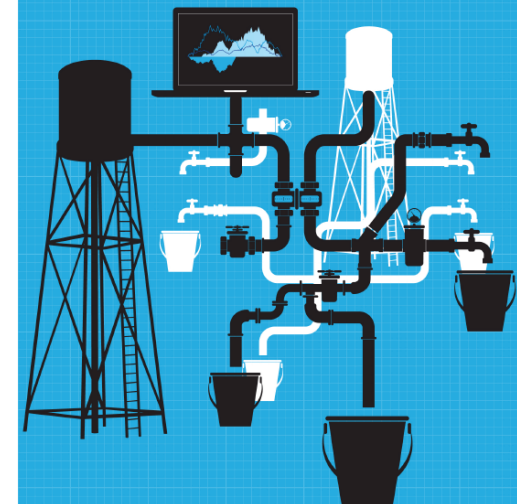
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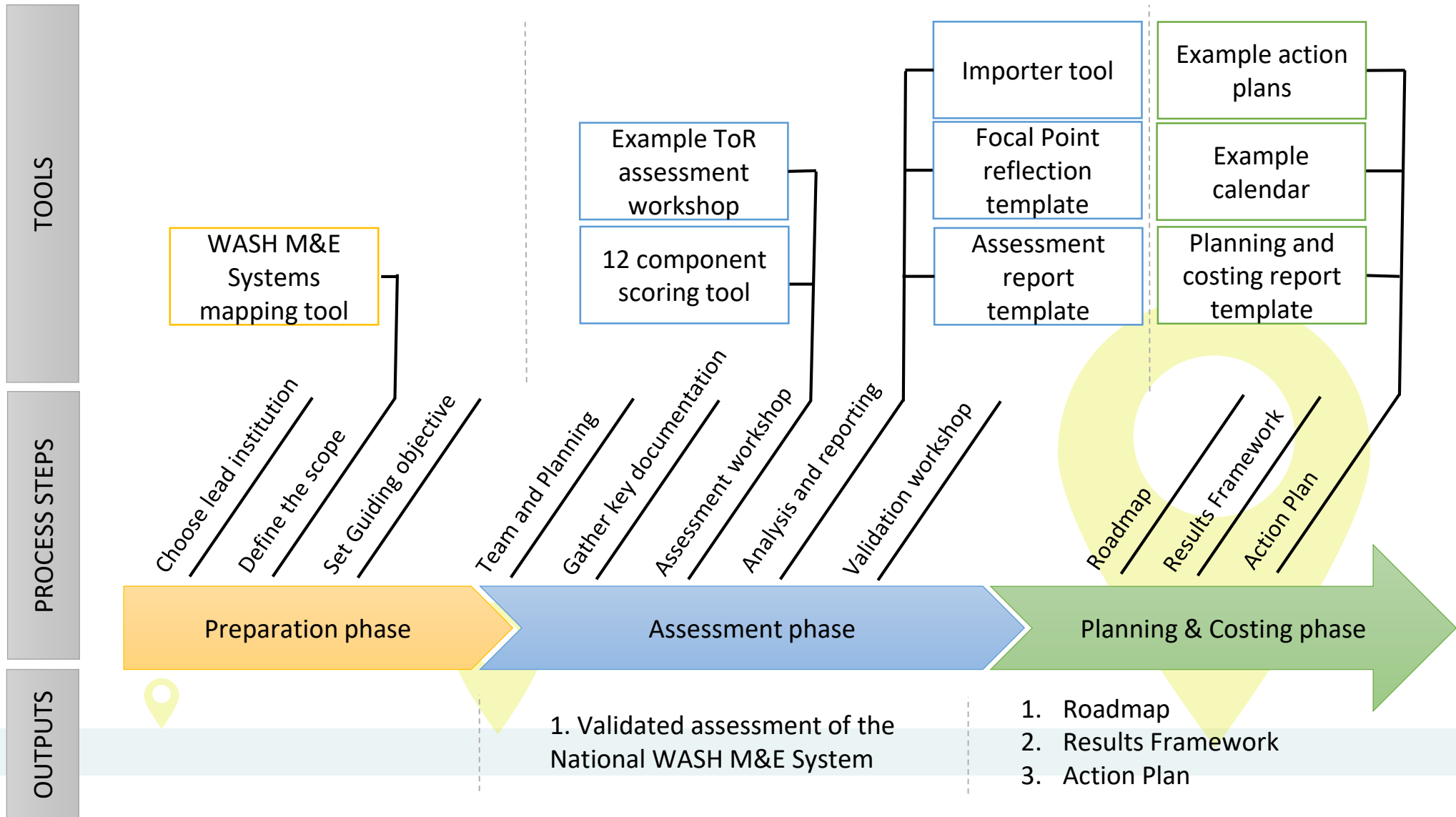
Participation / scope

- All countries completed the assessment, 8 validated
- Different levels of participation in each country:
    - **National only:** Central African Republic, Ghana
    - **National and limited sub-national participation in workshops:** Benin, Guinea, Niger, Mali, Mauritania
    - **Both national and sub-national participation:** Sierra Leone
    - Sub-national interviewed/tools filled in: 7 / 9 countries
- **Rural water:** All 9 countries
- **Rural sanitation (6):** Benin, Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, Niger, Sierra Leone
- **Water resources (1):** Mauritania

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Action plans formats

- Multi-year action plan / costed roadmap: ML, MR, BN, GN, CI, SL, LI

- Validated already: ML, MR, BN

- Project proposal to address contextual needs and draft roadmap: CAR

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Plan costs
(total of 32M in 9 countries)

Countries with validated plans (as of March 2018)	EE cost	M&E cost	INSIGHT cost	Total cost
Benin	$ 117,556.80	$ 587,613.00	$ 138,225.00	$ 843,394.80
Mali	$ 1,294,525.88	$ 516,800.00	$ 57,000.00	$ 1,868,325.88
Mauritania	$ 1,250,900.00	$ 2,876,300.00	$ 357,840.00	$ 4,485,040.00

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Enabling environment

- All countries have tackled the enabling environment

- CAR focuses completely on the enabling environment

- However, there is a significant difference in the effort / expense spent on the enabling environment per country

- Liberia and Sierra Leone have the largest programmes in this area, followed by Niger, Mauritania, Mali

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Enabling environment common themes

- Defining information needs: reviewing M&E frameworks including manuals, guidelines and detailed indicator frameworks

- Developing M&E plans and pilot plans

- Developing tools, updating databases, data standards

- Overall sector coordination and technical coordination groups

- Development of sector communication strategies

- Advocacy events for the M&E plans and activities

- Developing and acting on human resource plans / hiring staff / consultants as required / training (regular)

- Updating sector strategies and targets (legal framework in one case)

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M&E methods and activities

- The largest programme is in Sierra Leone where a full costing of routine monitoring as part of district direct support was included as well as the cost of large surveys

- This is followed by Liberia (not yet validated) and Mauritania where some routine monitoring is included as well as the cost of surveying

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Insights and the use of data

- The largest programmes were in Liberia and Sierra Leone (not yet validated)

- Followed by Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire and Benin

- Minimal or no expenses in some countries

- Common themes are: communication of results to national and sub-national actors, sector reviews, district planning, etc.

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Distribution of activities per plan
(Current March 2018; subject to change)

Distribution of activities (% cost)

Legend: ■ EE cost ■ M&E cost ■ INSIGHTS cost

Countries (x-axis): CAR, Mali, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Mauritania, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Benin

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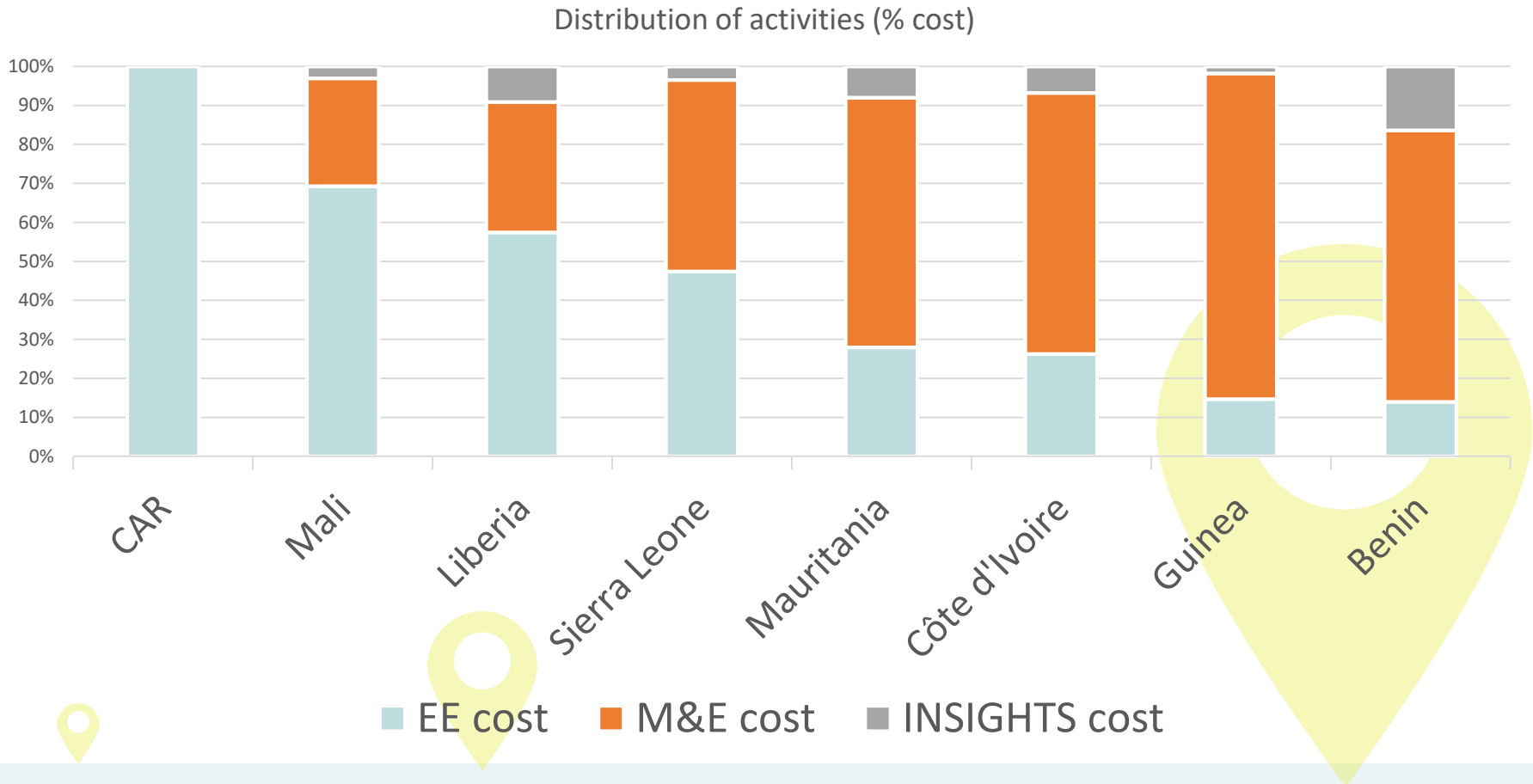
Evolution of costs in selected plans

Evolution of M&E costs
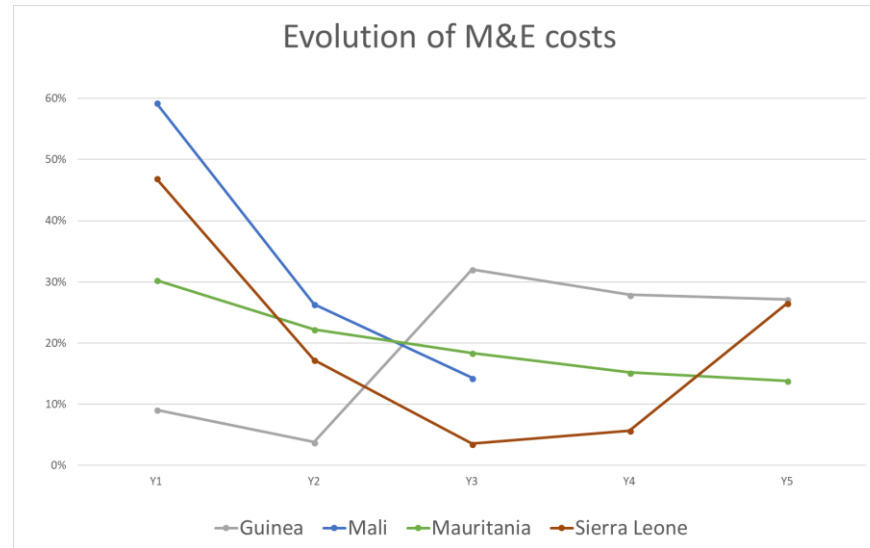
Overall, investments in the enabling environment occur at the start of plans and recurrent costs are a little lower. In Guinea, where less investments are needed as much of the enabling environment is in place and the focus on rural water is narrow, costs increase as monitoring is scaled up progressively to cover all the regions in the country. In Sierra Leone, costs peak at the end to repeat an SDG baseline and water point mapping.

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Costs per person per year in the 3 validated plans

Country	Cost / person / year	Focus
Benin	$ 0.03	Rural water supply and sanitation
Mali	$ 0.04	Rural water supply and sanitation Recurrent M&E partially delegated to service providers
Mauritania	$ 0.38	Rural water supply and sanitation Water resources in entire country Recurrent M&E costs included

Each plan demonstrates different levels of ambition, different focuses, different numbers of institutions and M&E mandates being addressed and each fills a gap based on what is missing. Thus a total cost per person per year will be higher if historic expenditure and existing budgets would be included.

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Anticipated plan results

These results frameworks are in part from draft plans and these could still change in countries where the plan is not yet validated or where approval is pending. Approval is currently pending in all countries.

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Mauritanie en détail

	Dollar ('18 - '22)	par personne / an	Dollar ('20 - '22)	par personne / an
CNRE (water resources)	$ 1,996,271.19	$ 0.09	$ 1,173,389.83	$ 0.09
DA	$ 694,689.27	$ 0.08	$ 163,983.05	$ 0.03
DH	$ 237,429.38	$ 0.03	$ 136,016.95	$ 0.03
DHP	$ 81,920.90	$ 0.01	$ 45,762.71	$ 0.01
DPSC	$ 891,242.94	$ 0.10	$ 432,203.39	$ 0.08
ONSER	$ 621,892.66	$ 0.07	$ 194,915.25	$ 0.04
		$ 0.38		$ 0.27

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Bénin (5 ans)

1. Mise en place d'un cadre de référence de l'AEPHA au Bénin

2. Mise en place d'un organe de coordination des activités de suivi-évaluation de l'AEPHA

3. Amélioration du système de suivi de routine

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République Centrafricaine (1 an)

1. Consolider l'environnement propice au S&E

2. Renforcement de la performance des systèmes de Suivi-évaluation de la planification des investissements, du patrimoine et des services

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Côte d'Ivoire (5 ans)

1. Le manuel national de S-E du secteur de l'approvisionnement de l'eau potable est supplementé avec des directives specifiques pour l'adoption du manuel par les acteurs. Le manuel est validé est mise en place.

2. Les capacités des acteurs sectoriels sont renforcés lorqsue ils ont les competances et ressources de jouer leur rôles pour la S-E selon les directives du manuel.

3. Les cadres de concertation et communication du secteur eau et assainissement sont évalués, réformés, et reactivés pour une bonne fonctionnment du secteur.

4. Le S-E des investissement du patrimoine et de la fourniture de services AEP sont activés avec une premiére tournée du S-E selon les processus du manuel national

5. Le suivi de routine est mise en place a l'echelle

6. Les données sont exploités et utilisés pour renseignment/ prise de decision

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Guinée (5 ans)

1. Mise a jour de la base de donnée
2. Première tournée du suivi décentralisé
3. Vulgarisation de résultats
4. Suivi de routine a l'échelle

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Liberia (5 years)

1. A strong enabling environment is established in Liberia for a functional national M&E system and improved WASH services

2. Routine collection and use of data to improve WASH services and performance

3. The evaluation and research of the WASH sector to strengthen approaches

4. Use of WASH M&E results for communication, coordination, planning, and decision making

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Mali (3 ans)

1. Un nouveau modèle organisationnel fondé sur les recommandations du diagnostic stratégique est fonctionnel. Cela se traduit par l'existence d'un environnement habilitant pour la mise en œuvre du suivi-évaluation

2. Le nouveau modèle organisationnel dispose d'un financement pérenne. Cela se traduit par la disponibilité des ressources financières dans les délais pour l'exécution des plans d'action au niveau de chaque structure responsabilisée.

3. Le suivi-évaluation des services d'eau potable en gestion déléguée en milieu rural est satisfaisant. Cela se traduit par une production régulière de données complètes, exhaustives, dans les délais impartis et une bonne utilisation desdites données pour la programmation de l'action publique.

4. Le suivi-évaluation de l'état FDAL en milieu rural est satisfaisant. Cela se traduit par une production régulière de données complètes, exhaustives, dans les délais impartis et une bonne utilisation desdites données pour la programmation de l'action publique

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Mauritanie (5 ans)

1. Le suivi-évaluation de la planification de l'AEPA est renforcé. Un environnement favorable à la mise en œuvre efficace du suivi-évaluation sera ainsi créé.

2. Le dispositif de suivi-évaluation de la ressource en eau, des investissements et du patrimoine AEP et Assainissement est renforcé. Les données seront ainsi produites régulièrement, complètes, exhaustives, dans les délais impartis et bien utilisées comme supports d'aide à la décision.

3. Le suivi-évaluation de la fourniture des services d'eau potable et assainissement est renforcé. Les données seront ainsi produites régulièrement, complètes, exhaustives, dans les délais impartis et bien utilisées comme supports d'aide à la décision.

4. La connaissance, la communication et la concertation dans le secteur de l'eau et l'assainissement sont renforcées.

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Sierra Leone (5 years)

1. A strong enabling environment is established in Sierra Leone for a functional national M&E system and improved WASH services

2. Routine collection and use of data to improve WASH services and performance

3. The evaluation and research of the WASH sector to strengthen approaches

4. Use of WASH M&E results for communication, coordination, planning, and decision making

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Thank you!

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