



Partnership for Water

Partnership Programme Agreement

Report 2
December 2004

Contents

<i>Executive Summary</i>	2
<i>Section 2: Report against outcomes</i>	6
<i>Outcome 1: Improved understanding</i>	6
<i>Outcome 2: Building capacity to advocate for change</i>	9
<i>Outcome 3: Building a popular base for development</i>	10
<i>Section 3: Main challenges and lessons learnt</i>	13

List of Annexes

Annex 1	Case Study 1: WaterAid's impact on people living with HIV/Aids
Annex 2	Case Study 2: Improving economic livelihood opportunities in Tanzania
Annex 3	Uganda Country Strategy (March 2004)
Annex 4	Country Programme Strategic Contribution Indicator (SCI) scores
Annex 5	UK SCI scores on 2003-2004 performance
Annex 6	List of hyperlinks
Annex 7	Campaigns postcard

Executive Summary

2003/2004 was a successful year for WaterAid, with rapid growth in our overseas programme and a strengthening of the UK campaigning and advocacy work. Income rose to £18.3m and country programme expenditure increased by almost £2 million to over £9 million. In total WaterAid-funded projects helped 600,000 people gain access to safe water supplies and 500,000 people gain access to sanitation in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. The value of WaterAid's 'levered' programmes – where funds are channeled directly from donors to WaterAid's partner organisations but WaterAid retains significant influence over their use – doubled from £1.6 million in 2002/3 to £3.2 million in 2003/4.

WaterAid is well aware that there are still over 1 billion people lacking access to safe water and 2.4 billion lacking adequate sanitation. These numbers will not decrease with the delivery of services on the scale of WaterAid's programme alone and this report will look more deeply at how WaterAid has been able to influence both policy and practice in the countries where we work, as well as looking at two case studies showing the potential impact of water and sanitation on health and economic livelihoods.

Summarized information on service delivery activities within each country can be found on the WaterAid website:

http://www.wateraid.org/about_us/annual_review/annual_review_and_accounts_2004/default.asp

Purpose level - Summary

WaterAid has contributed to significant changes in government water and sanitation policy in Africa and Asia. Country Programme teams are often consulted on major policy issues by government within the water and sanitation sector. Throughout 2003-2004 WaterAid strengthened existing, and forged new, partnerships with government, civil society and the private sector which are leading to innovative and better water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion practice. WaterAid is a key player within the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council, is represented on coordinating committees within country programmes and has had a strong influence on the global Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) campaign.

Outcomes level - Summary

WaterAid has continued to improve understanding globally of water and sanitation issues. Throughout 2003-2004 WaterAid has focused on improving understanding of the links between water, sanitation and poverty, promoting innovative and good practice, and building support for sector reform. WaterAid has improved advocacy skills throughout 14 country programmes and within head office. Within the UK WaterAid has worked with water industry customers, community groups and schools to raise awareness of the water and sanitation issues facing the world's poor.

Challenges and main lessons – summary

Whilst WaterAid welcomed the publication of the DFID Water Action Plan in January 2004 and the continued engagement with DFID policy teams throughout 2003-2004 on water and sanitation issues, there is still a need for further engagement with ICSD DFID on the PPA. WaterAid participated in and welcomed the PARC review of monitoring and evaluation processes.

WaterAid / Caroline Irby



Hintalo Wejerat, Ethiopia

The gravity flow scheme in Hintalo Wejerat serves over 1200 people and many livestock. The pipework covers 2 ½ km and feeds two distribution points. Mesalu Haylekiross lives in Korkora village in Hintalo Wejerat: ‘I now collect all of my water from here. I use it for drinking for baking and for making tea, washing our clothes, our bodies and our children. Now that we have water we expect changes in our health and in our income in the future.’

Section 1: Report against purpose

***Purpose:** To influence how water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion services are delivered by major actors both in the countries in which WaterAid works and globally, concentrating particularly on issues of service sustainability and accountability as demonstrated by:*

Significant **policies and practices adopted by the national governments** within national poverty reduction strategies and relevant legislation.

Examples of best practice:

Ethiopia - Played a pivotal role in the establishment and start up of the Country Water Partnership and the development of a sanitation strategy.

Madagascar - Lobbying efforts of WaterAid and local partner Réseau Eau had a significant impact on the inclusion of water and sanitation issues in the PRSP.

Mozambique – The testing of rope pumps is influencing the sector and enhancing technology choices available in water supply.

Zambia - WaterAid helped to establish the Multi-stakeholder Consultative Forum for the rural water and sanitation sector with the Ministry of Local Government and Housing.

Nigeria – After consultation with WaterAid the Water Resources Minister and President of the African Ministers Council on Water (AMCOW), has agreed to establish a National Sanitation Policy.

Bangladesh – After lobbying the government is now committed to supporting a National Sanitation Campaign, aimed at total sanitation coverage by 2010.

Significant **policies and practices adopted by civil society and the private sector** in:

Ghana - WaterAid Ghana hosted the secretariat of the coalition of non-governmental organisations in the Water and Sanitation Sector.

Zambia – WaterAid Zambia carried out research into ‘Private Sector Participation’ in Rural Water Supply. The purpose of this DFID funded research project was to enhance the participation of rural based small scale private sector in rural water supply service provision.

Significant **policies and practices promoted by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council and World Water Forum** to influence how water supply, sanitation, and hygiene promotion services are delivered by major actors.

During 2003-2004 WaterAid worked closely with the WSSCC to promote national WASH campaigns in Madagascar, Tanzania and Burkina Faso. WaterAid also facilitated

the annual national and regional coordinators meeting in Geneva in December 2003, again around building planning capacity of WSSCC volunteers to develop advocacy activities. Most WaterAid country programmes are represented on the WSSCC WASH co-ordinating committees and have mobilised both government and NGOs towards the WASH activities.

Section 2: Report against outcomes

Outcome 1: Improved understanding

Outcome: *National governments, civil society, the private sector and academia in Ethiopia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Uganda, Ghana, Mali, Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Bangladesh, India and Nepal have a demonstrated understanding of how poor people can gain access to sustainable and cost effective water supply and sanitation and be supported in hygiene behavioural change.*

2.1. Carrying out sector reviews in country programmes

WaterAid initiated a national water sector assessment in each of its country programmes. These will be finalised in 2004/05, with the pilot work in Nepal completed in 2003: Sustained Drinking Water and Sanitation for all in Nepal - Sector Financing Requirements:

http://www.wateraid.org/in_depth/policy_and_research/financing_the_sector/default.asp

Sector reviews have continued to influence new country strategies. Examples from Burkina Faso and Nigeria can be found on the WaterAid website:

http://www.wateraid.org/in_depth/country_programmes/burkino_faso/1376.asp

http://www.wateraid.org/in_depth/country_programmes/nigeria/1379.asp

2.2 Improving short and long-term monitoring systems to better measure impact of interventions on poverty

In 2003-2004 WaterAid improved its monitoring systems by developing and publishing equity mapping indicators in Malawi. These indicators have since been taken up by other WaterAid country programmes, namely Zambia and Ghana and international agencies such as WSP and WSSCC. The equity mapping indicators were quoted in August 2004 at the Stockholm Water Symposium as an important methodology for ensuring transparency and greater accountability in the allocation of resources. WaterAid has published work that outlines sets of indicators that can be used to help planners and managers in the water sector plan and implement sustainable projects that reach those most in need. For further information on the indicators please refer to the report:

http://www.wateraid.org/in_depth/in_depth_publications/1504.asp

In addition, WaterAid continues to develop and refine its Strategic Contribution Indicator (SCI) processes. The annual results of the International Department (Country Programmes and UK separately) can be found in Annexes 4 and 5.

2.3 Carrying out targeted research into key sector issues

WaterAid continued to focus research on key areas within the water and sanitation sector in 2003-2004; financing the sector, PRSPs, private sector participation, scaling up, sustainability, water sector reform in urban and rural areas and integrated water resource

management. Other research has focused specifically on sanitation and WaterAid's experience in this sector. A full list of the latest research documents can be found at: http://www.wateraid.org/in_depth/in_depth_publications

Key research outputs:

In collaboration with other members of the UK Water Network WaterAid launched a report at the G8 meeting in 2003 which outlines the Network's recommendations on delivering the Millennium Development Goals on water and sanitation. The report advocates increasing the amount of aid dedicated to water and sanitation, and working to ensure this money is focused on the poorest people.

http://www.wateraid.org/in_depth/policy_and_research/financing_the_sector/default.asp

WaterAid is a founding member of the Thames Water initiative, now known as Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor, which began in 2003-2004. The initiative is looking at building a partnership with the private sector to develop alternative models of addressing the MDGs. Further information on the alliance between academia, civil society and business can be found at: <http://www.wsup.com/>.

2.4 Identifying and documenting best practice in the 14 countries where there are full country programmes and developing project work with local partners which addresses these issues

In 2003-2004 WaterAid has undertaken studies in sanitation, latrine building, eco-sanitation and sustainability, scaling up and community mapping. In two key areas, eco-sanitation and community mapping, WaterAid is pioneering new forms of working. In addition to the documents published WaterAid runs an email based exchange (WAX) for all staff, and each programme undergoes through independent evaluations every four years. Evaluations undertaken in 2003-2004: Ghana (Nov 03) and Malawi (Oct 03).

Key areas of success:

Ecological sanitation (Eco-san)

WaterAid has diversified sanitation technology in Mozambique and Malawi, and is beginning to identify best practice within the sector that can be used in other parts of Africa. A report published in August 2003 outlines the experiences of a latrine building programme at Embangweni in the northern region of Malawi. Eco-San latrines have been built using small-scale private sector organisations and a social marketing approach. Demand for eco-san latrines has increased and WaterAid is developing a truly sustainable latrine building programme. WaterAid is now a member of the Eco-sanitation Coalition whose membership comprises practitioners, organisations and government agencies.

For further research: http://www.wateraid.org/in_depth/in_depth_publications/1498.asp

Community Mapping

WaterAid has recorded and disseminated community mapping techniques that are leading to better targeted and more sustainable services. The mapping process in Tanzania has successfully mobilised communities to collect and analyse data particular to their area. Communities are now more knowledgeable of their situation and empowered to challenge

and find solutions to the issues they face. Mapping has proven to be a successful tool in empowering street dwellers in arguing their case to government and donors. Mapping has also created an opportunity for learning. Communities expressed how the process 'has opened and empowered' them, given them a 'collective voice' and improved their ability to advocate at the local policy level. Mapping in Tanzania has led to improved dialogue between the municipal government and communities.

Rope Pumps

WaterAid has supported one of its partner organizations in Ghana, Rural Aid, to undertake a pilot project on this potentially cost effective technology in order to revive national interest in the technology once again. WaterAid has facilitated the transfer of appropriate technology from Nicaragua to Ghana. A report of this work is available on request.

2.5 Comparing the performance of these projects to others in-country.

The sector reviews carried out by country programmes include an analysis of other actors' programmes. As a result of doing sector reviews WaterAid has been able to review activities within the programmes where they work and use this learning to improve performance of our own programmes, and advocate to improve those of others.

2.6 Disseminating information from the above activities to other key sector audiences.

WaterAid reproduces many published and un-published documents on the WaterAid website (www.wateraid.org). Regular independent evaluations of country programmes are one of the key programme learning activities, the summaries of which are also published on the internet. WaterAid also runs a technical advice line, two days a week, staffed by volunteers with expertise of the sector. 1,051 queries were answered in 03/04.

Water Aid has now developed an advisory service, managed by the International Department, using consultants who have working experience of WaterAid. In 2003-2004 the advisory service was able to advise on water issues in Bangladesh and sign a contract for ongoing work with WaterAid Australia.

Risk/ Assumption analysis

There are currently no major revisions to the risk/ assumption analysis agreed at the beginning of the PPA.

However, the restructuring of DFID's policy team has made it continually difficult to communicate directly with DFID on water issues and access decision makers within DFID. There continue to be over 20 policy teams where engagement would be relevant. However DFID remains interested in learning from WaterAid's field experience and in 2003-2004 relations have been strengthened, especially with our Bangladesh, Nigeria, Mozambique and Tanzania country programmes.

Outcome 2: Building capacity to advocate for change

***Outcome:** WaterAid and civil society organisations in Ethiopia, Madagascar, Tanzania, Uganda, Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia, Nigeria, Ghana, Burkina Faso, Mali, Bangladesh, India and Nepal have the demonstrated capacity to advocate for the implementation of effective policies and practices in the sector nationally and globally.*

2.7 Invest in training and capacity building activities which will raise skill levels of both its own and its partners' staff in research, documentation, dissemination and lobbying.

WaterAid's annual international advocacy meeting was held in Madagascar in November 2003 and was attended by staff representatives from all of WaterAid's country programmes. Subsequently, a week-long advocacy capacity building workshop was held for West Africa programmes in March 2004.

With Tearfund, WaterAid published an Advocacy Guide to private sector involvement in water services: <http://www.wateraid.org/documents/PSPAdvocacyguide.pdf>. This complemented a stakeholder workshop series, the first of which was held in Dar es Salaam in September 2003. WaterAid's advocacy source book was expanded and developed for the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) global Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) campaign and published in December 2003: http://www.wsscc.org/download/Advocacy_Sourcebook.pdf, with most country programmes also taking part in their national WSSCC WASH campaign. WaterAid continues to develop other significant policy and campaigning relationships with sector actors such as the International Water and Sanitation Centre, Protos, the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and ODI.

One particular focus of work with partners has been to identify collaborative opportunities for scaling up best practice approaches. In May 2003 WaterAid published a paper on scaling-up (http://www.wateraid.org/in_depth/in_depth_publications/1503.asp) which outlined experiences in Bangladesh, Mozambique, India and Tanzania.

On international human rights day, 10 December 2003, WaterAid launched a new website on water as a human right (www.righttowater.org.uk). The website, produced jointly with Rights and Humanity and in collaboration with the Freshwater Action Network, acts as a tool to strengthen the argument of peoples' right to water.

2.8 Seek opportunities to bring southern voices and experience (from both civil society and government) into international policy debates.

The major international policy events for water and sanitation took place outside this reporting period. These were the 3rd World Water Forum in March 2003 [2002/03 report] and the Commission for Sustainable Development -12 meeting in April 2004 [2004/05 report]. WaterAid participates fully in the CSD process and will report on this in 2004-2005.

2.9 Increase co-operation internationally between civil society organisations interested in wider water sector policy issues (domestic water, water for food, water for nature etc) through supporting the secretariat of the International Freshwater Action Network.

WaterAid continues to support the work of the Freshwater Action Network. The network has continued to improve communication and coordination between southern civil society. FAN is also recognised as an important bridge between policy makers and NGOs. For details of FAN's activities visit the website: www.freshwateraction.net

An additional role is played outside FAN through the UK Water Network, chaired by WaterAid. In the network NGOs active across freshwater issues meet on a regular basis to review NGO reaction to and involvement in various international water initiatives, eg the EU Water Initiative and DEFRA's water initiative (PAWS).

WaterAid has also been involved in the facilitation of the development of the African Civil Society network [ANEW], launched at the AMCOW meeting in Addis Ababa in December 2003. There has been increased recognition of ANEW as one of the principle southern stakeholder groupings in the EU Water Initiative: <http://www.freshwateraction.net/anew/index.asp>

Finally, WaterAid is involved in an International NGO grouping for the Commission for Sustainable Development (CSD-12) including WWF, Birdlife International, Green Cross International, Tearfund, Oxfam, and CARE International, developing common NGO positions on freshwater issues.

Updated risks and assumption analysis

It was assumed that DFID would remain committed to promoting southern voices and experiences. Due to the lack of engagement in 2003/2004 with the DFID ICSD it is still unclear how DFID plans to show not only the promotion of these voices but how they are listened to and how this is openly acknowledged and disseminated. That Southern civil society is interested in policy research and advocacy on the water sector remains an assumption.

Outcome 3: Building a popular base for development

Outcome: Increased understanding of the water and sanitation problems facing the world's poor will be developed amongst the general public in the UK.

2.10 The operation of WaterAid's network of volunteer speakers across the UK,

WaterAid has continued to operate a network of over 400 speakers across the UK and has begun to include campaigns material in the speaker training. WaterAid volunteers organised 375 talks in 2003-2004 in community groups, educational institutions and for religious organisations.

2.11 Dissemination of information

WaterAid's supporters' magazine, Oasis, is sent to 100,000 people twice a year. Each issue includes information on programmes, policy and campaigns. For copies of the 2003-2004 Oasis editions please see:

http://www.wateraid.org/about_us/oasis/springsummer_2004/default.asp

http://www.wateraid.org/about_us/oasis/autumnwinter2003/default.asp

WaterAid also produces a second magazine, OnTap, which is sent to 8,000 fundraisers twice a year. WaterAid's public profile increased significantly in 2003-2004. One key example was the successful Blue Peter appeal which raised over £1.5m.

2.12 Support to the Water Industry's own educational programmes

WaterAid continued to support the water industry's education programmes through WaterAid's Education Consultant acting as secretary to their water education forum. RWE Thames, Wessex Water and United Utilities all promote the relationship with WaterAid on their websites and use information from WaterAid in their educational materials.

2.13 The development of web based material to support the UK national curriculum.

2003-2004 saw the launch of WaterAid's major educational web resource - GlobalWise - aimed at secondary school students. For more information on GlobalWise please see the website: http://www.wateraid.org/uk/learn_zone/globalwise/default.asp

2.14 Other major awareness raising activities eg Campaigns

WaterAid launched the Flush out poverty (<http://www.flushoutpoverty.org.uk/>) campaign in September 2003 calling for the UK Government to increase the quantity and improve the quality of its aid spent on water and sanitation for the world's poorest people. WaterAid collected over 40,000 signatures calling on the Secretary of State for International Development to increase the percentage of aid spent on water and sanitation to 10% by 2005. WaterAid also launched major campaigning events at Glastonbury Festival (July 2003) and on World Water Day (March 2004).

Updated risks and assumption analysis

There are no significant changes to the risks and assumptions outlined in the original PPA. WaterAid continues to have a strong reputation amongst development professionals

and the general public. Collaboration with the water industry also continues to be strong. More volunteers are available for the advice line and speaker tours, and WaterAid is able to attract specialist staff for in-depth interviews when necessary.

Section 3: Main challenges and lessons learnt

The DFID policy department's restructuring continued to make effective dialogue difficult in 2003/04, although the reinstatement of the water and energy group in 2004/05 has alleviated this problem somewhat. In 2003-2004 WaterAid continued to pressure DFID to recognise the priority of water and sanitation targets as an end in themselves and as making significant contributions to other MDGs.

Engagement with other policy teams has helped to give water and sanitation a higher place on the DFID agenda. For example, the Service Delivery Team's work on non-state providers has included issues around water and sanitation and the work of the DFID team on conditionality also received some attention from WaterAid, especially around issues of privatisation conditionality. WaterAid also worked with the Human Rights team around the right to water.

WaterAid welcomed the publication of the Water Action Plan in January 2004 and continues to work with the policy team to ensure its global implementation. This will involve the development of a specific outcome; that each DFID Country Assistance Plan include water and sanitation.

In terms of the PPA, however, WaterAid was discouraged by the lack of dialogue with ICSD in 2003-2004, especially around the submission of the first PPA report in November 2003. It is hoped that the restructuring and amendment of the PPAs will help improve this situation. To this end, WaterAid played an active role in both the Robinson/Hearne and PARC review processes.