

National WASH Sector Development Plan: Conceptual Framework



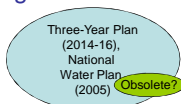
Sector Stakeholders Meeting

Sector Efficiency Improvement Unit
Ministry of Urban Development
Sept 23, 2014

Presentation Outline

- Sector Overview
- Unfolding Nepal Sector Development Plan
- Lessons Learnt from Bangladesh SDP
- SDP Formulation Process

Sector Vision and Targets

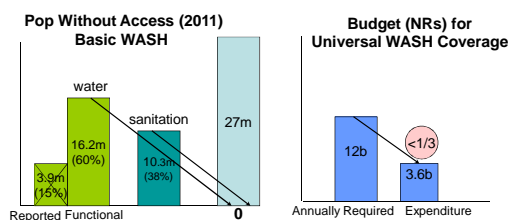


- Improve public health and living standard of all people by providing safe, reliable and sustainable WASH services
- **2017:**
 - Universal access to Basic WASH, and
 - Improved service levels (med/high) to 27% population
- **2027:**
 - Improved service levels to 50% of population

Distinctive Achievements

- Sector Convergence
 - Greater trust and collaboration through Joint Sector Reviews (2011, 2014)
 - Sector-wide thematic Working Groups (8), Signed JSR [Resolution](#)
- Water and Sanitation as a Human Right
 - As a signatory to SACOSAN, Nepal has committed to WASH as a basic right
 - Efforts underway to ensure right in the new Constitution
- Closing Vast Deficit in Sanitation
 - Master plan, dedicated programmes, advocacy and campaign
 - Cross-sectoral linkages
- Global Partnerships
 - As a Steering Committee member in "Sanitation and Water for All" Nepal is bringing global experiences

Going Forward While Looking Back



- With present trend, national target to basic WASH services will remain unmet
- Achieving universal WASH services will be a daunting challenge if reforms are not undertaken

Key Challenges

- Many policies, fragmented sector institutions with overlapping responsibilities and policy-implementation gap
 - Absence of a regulatory framework undermine accountability
- [Equitable](#) targeting and resource mobilization
- Rapid urbanization and under developed institutional capacity to address urban water and environmental sanitation;
- Improving sanitation ladder and sustaining behavior changes
- Absence of a coherent results framework to
 - Assess sector performance
 - Only basic reported, no system for medium or higher service levels

Back to Basics.....

- WASH Security – an as integral part of Human Security
 - Leading to a healthy, dignified and productive life while maintaining the ecological systems that provide water source
- Foundations of WASH Security
 - 5 Attributes: **Safe, Sufficient, Accessible, Acceptable, and Affordable**

What it means to a Citizen

Water	Is available at the twist of a tap (24*7) at home, community institutions and public places; Young girls are not kept home from school to fetch water; Water borne diseases is a subject for history books, not hospital wards
Personal Sanitation & Hygiene	Taken for granted - everyone has access to gender friendly toilet and practices behavior at the HHs, community institutions and public places
Environmental Sanitation	HHs connected to municipal sewerage with treatment - rivers flow faster & cleaner All streets and roads have storm water drainage Clean communities, villages and cities with solid waste management

- When these are not met, people face acute human security risks transmitted through poor health and disruption of livelihoods

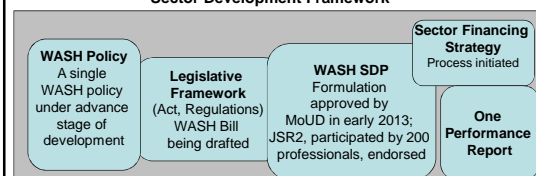
WASH Sector Governance Reform

Mission

- An effective, responsive, transparent, and accountable WASH Sector
- The sector will adapt one Act, one national policy framework, one national sector development plan, and one performance report – gradual move to SWAp

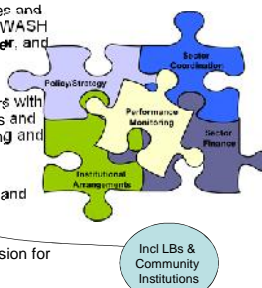
Nepal
Three-Year Plan
2014-16

Sector Development Framework

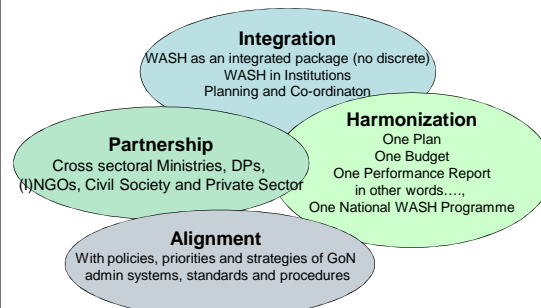


Sector Development Plan

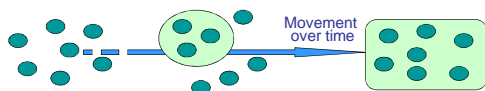
- Articulate the sector priorities, strategies and actions for effective implementation of WASH in a **coherent and harmonized manner**, and gradual convergence to SWAp; and
- Guide and align** all sector stakeholders with national priorities, strategies, standards and procedures in the effective programming and management of WASH services
- Government led, stakeholders owned, and backed by Development Partners
- Preparations started, target for submission for approval in early 2015
 - Five-year period (2015-2020)



Underlining Principles



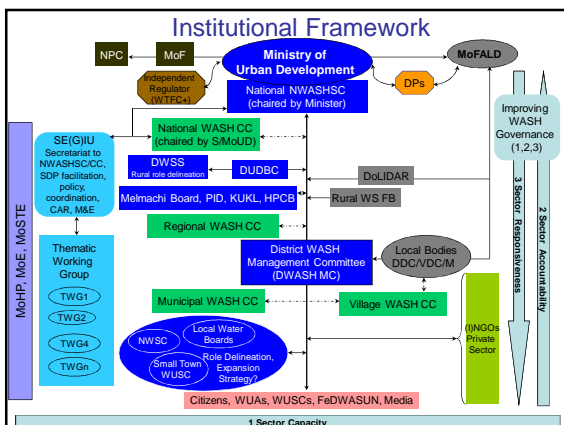
Distinction Between Projects and SDP



Project(s)	Sector Development Programme
Despite success of numerous projects locally, sector progress as a whole is less successful	Programme with many projects aimed at achieving Sector objectives and results
Fragmentation in planning, implementation and monitoring	Alignment with national development and sector policy
Possible duplication of activities	Better coordination of development aid and harmonization
Inadequate Government leadership	Nationally led, owned by the sector stakeholders
High operational costs – questionable efficiency and accountability	Enhanced capacity and accountability of national institutions with effective management for results

SDP Strategy

- Improving sector governance by:
 - Enhancing capacity, accountability and responsiveness at all levels
 - Promoting equity and inclusion through right based approach
 - Strengthening regulatory institution and mechanisms
- Sector finance for SDP implementation
 - Resource requirement and mobilization
 - Equitable targeting - securing WASH for un-reached & un-served
- Improving "functionality" and "service levels"
 - Operational guidelines to address functionality
- Clear strategy and management models on urban WASH
 - Growing Municipalities: 130+
- Ensuring WASH service standards are adhered to
 - "Safe, sufficient, accessible, acceptable, and affordable" indicators
 - Annual performance report cards – public scrutiny

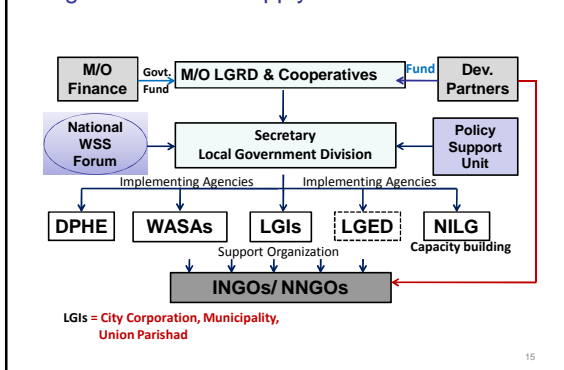


Bangladesh Visit Overview

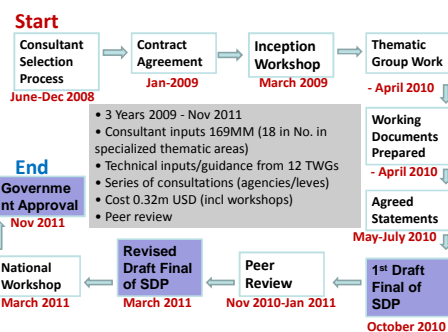
- Why Bangladesh?
 - SDP recently completed (2011), Nepal started in June 2014
 - Similar WASH context
 - Draw from experience/apply relevant lessons
- Focus area of learning
 - Institutional framework for SDP formulation
 - Leadership and Management
 - Processes
 - Human & Financial Resources and Timelines
- Participants (8)
- Visits
 - Policy Support Unit, Rural & Urban field visits
- Coordination and Support
 - JICA Nepal and Bangladesh



Bangladesh Water Supply and Sanitation Sector



Bangladesh SDP Process and Inputs



Lessons Learnt from Bangladesh

- WASH sector devolved and accountable to LG
 - Ease in programming and coordination
 - Address sector fragmentation with a clear separation of roles and responsibilities
- "Robust" Policy Support Unit is the key
 - Broadening S(E)GIU's roles and responsibilities,
 - HR and financial capacity
- Stakeholders continued engagement
 - TWGs inputs is critical
 - Peer review can provide critique and political "buy-in"
- MoUs with concerned agencies on shifts and alignments
- Preparation Process and Timelines
 - Highly participatory approach with 3 years and many inputs
 - Nepal embraced simultaneous process for Policy, Act and SDP preparation – hence better positioned

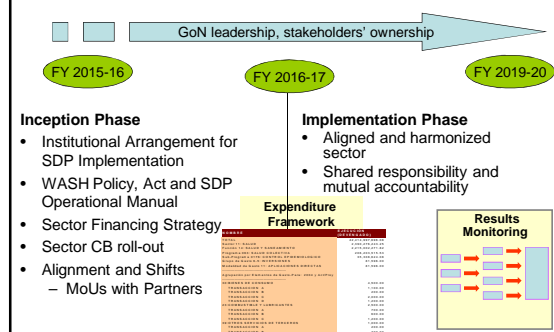
Stakeholders' Feedback

- Draft SDP outline - in your inbox - highlights structure and content
- SDP formulation has to be seen as "work in progress"
- Comments, inputs and contribution
 - Does SDP outline adequately reflect current and future needs of the sector?
 - Are there any particular issues/themes you would like to see included in the SDP?
 - With your comparative strength and knowledge in the sector, can your organization provide written contribution on SDP specific areas?
 - What, who, when

SDP Preparation Process and Timeline

Key Steps	Timeline
Compact between GoN, Stakeholders and DPs	Apr 01, 2014
Preparation • ToR, Team Mobilization in SEIU	May-Jun 2014
Inception • Concept Note, inputs and feedback	Mid Jul
Development • Draft outline, learning visits • Agency/Thematic groups' inputs • Consultations at different levels • Draft report	Aug-Sep 2014 Oct-Nov 2014 Nov-Dec 2014 Feb 2014
Finalization • Strategic consultations (inter-Ministry) • Submission for approval	Mar 2015 Apr 2015
Approval	Jun 2015

Phased Implementation



SDP for Improved Sector Performance

