
Democratic Economic Governance

*Thematic window development
results report –October 2013*





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Acknowledgements

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PROLOGUE

The [MDG Achievement Fund](#) was established in 2007 through a landmark agreement signed between the Government of Spain and the UN system. With a total contribution of approximately USD 900 million, the MDG-Fund has financed 130 joint programmes in eight thematic windows, in 50 countries around the world.

The thematic window development results reports are prepared by the MDG-F monitoring and evaluation unit mainly based on the information provided by United Nations country offices and programmes coordinators. The reports mainly focus on the coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs. When possible, the information was enriched by other sources of information: Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programmes final evaluations and programme final narrative reports.

This series is the product of an effort to standardize and agglomerate the MDG-F field results. Its scope is contributing to the accountability policy of the Fund as well as providing development results evidence to decision makers.

The main challenge we faced was the uneven availability and quality of data. The authors cleansed the database, trying to verify the consistency of data using a retrospective approach. Nonetheless, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

We thank our national partners and the United Nations country teams, as well as the joint programme teams for their continuous efforts in supporting this exercise.

MDG-F Secretariat

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Main Findings

This report provides an approximation to the MDG-F quantitative results for the Democratic Economic Governance (DEG) thematic window, which includes 11 joint programmes (JPs). The main findings summarized below are based on quantitative indicators as reported by the programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, and triangulated by the final evaluations when available.

It is estimated that about **470,000 citizens** and **more than 340 communities** (87% of which are in rural areas) **gained access to safe affordable drinking water** with the support of democratic economic governance joint programmes.

The programmes carried out an important endeavor to increase national capacities to take informed decisions on water management and sanitation issues. **9,700 citizens were trained** to this purpose, and **more than 2,000 civil servants were involved in training activities**. In terms of institutions, 580 community based organizations (CBOs), 340 public institutions and 88 NGOs were reached.

The programmes supported **29 national and 12 local laws** or regulatory frameworks, **28 national and 50 local policies**, plus 6 national and **151 local plans** that explicitly aim to improve water and sanitation policies and management.

The UN country offices report that globally **31 million citizens have been directly affected by laws, policies and plans** supported by the Fund in this thematic window. Law, policies or plans are estimated to affect 1,800 local public institutions, 77% of which are in rural areas. Programmes also directly affected **120 national institutions** and **230 private sector institutions**.

The programmes promoted community empowerment and participation in the water management decision processes. **660 community organizations** have been strengthened or created to increase the civil society participation in decision making processes, guaranteeing the involvement of 5,250 citizens, of which approximately 2,220 are women and 3,040 are men.

Regarding water supply and sanitation service providers, eight out of eleven countries report the **improvement of the capacity of public institutions for a global number of 142 institutions**, being the highest number of institutions concentrated in Albania (58) and the Philippines (47). Programmes also strengthened capacities of, at least, **568 community organizations**.

Globally **466 water and sanitation suppliers** have developed a financial plan and sustainability system.

Reporting on the type of improvements produced on the wellbeing of the population, six countries report having made **water more affordable**, six countries report having positively affected children schooling (via diminishing illnesses or lowering their labor charge), while seven countries have registered **improvements of livelihood indicators**. Also, eight countries report improvements in both women and children safety and health.

1. Introduction

1.1. Democratic Economic Governance of Utilities (DEG)

Democratic economic governance can be seen as the exercise of democratic principles and good governance practices in political and economic decisions involving the management of public funds, resources and affairs. Good governance ensures that the voices of the poor and vulnerable are heard. The interaction amongst all stakeholders – the state, private sector and civil society – influences the extent to which political and economic institutions and processes deliver for all, especially the poor. The democratic economic governance of utilities is a critical challenge for developing countries because universal and affordable access to such services is crucial for progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The 2006 UNDP Human Development Report (HDR) highlighted how lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation may constitute a barrier to achieving several MDGs. Enhanced access is also key for sustained economic growth and sustainable human development¹.

1.2. The MDG-Fund Democratic Economic Governance (DEG) thematic window

The thematic window is focused on democratic governance of public utilities, supporting interventions that enhance access to, and provision of, services by utilities, increasing their efficiency and affordability at both national and local level, and ensuring that the poor participate and benefit from these services. This window includes 11 joint programmes worldwide with net funded amount of US\$59.9 million. Most of the participating countries have focused their work on water, with the exception of Albania which also responded to development needs in the energy sector. The joint programmes were implemented in Albania, Angola, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay and the Philippines (see Figure 1 for details).

Regarding beneficiaries, most joint programmes involved supporting the government, often at the municipal level. Other beneficiaries included individuals, civil society organizations, community based organizations and water utility companies.²

The programmes pursued a variety of outcomes (15), which can be classified into the following three categories (see annex for more details)³:

- (1) Strengthening the government's capacity to manage water provision and water quality
- (2) Including citizens, especially the poorest, in plans and policies regarding water
- (3) Increasing financial investments in the water provision sector.

¹ Government of Spain-UNDP MDG Achievement Fund (2008) "Terms of Reference for the Thematic Window on Democratic Economic Governance", New York.

² Jonathan Bauchet, "Desk Review of the MDG-F Joint programmes Monitoring & Evaluation Frameworks", October 2009

³ Ibid

FIGURE 1 MDG-F GED programmes, Net Funded Amount

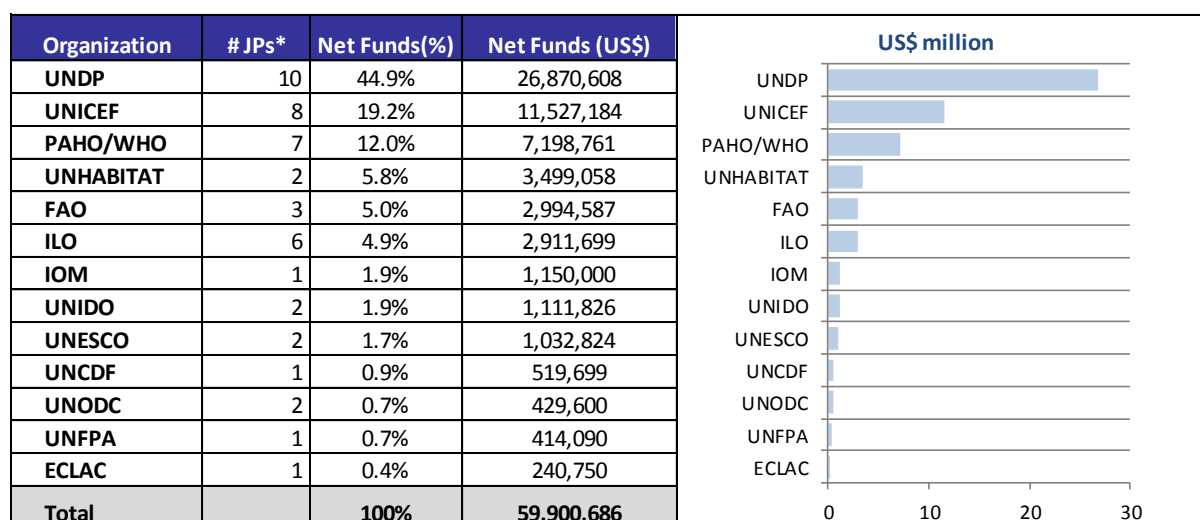
Country name	Programme title	Budget* (US\$)	End date
Albania	Economic governance, regulatory reform, public participation, and pro-poor development in Albania	2,097,200	31-Dec-12
Angola	Governance of Water and Sanitation in Angola's Poor Neighbourhoods	7,600,000	20-Mar-13
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Securing Access to Water through Institutional Development and Infrastructure	4,449,145	31-May-13
Ecuador	Governance in the water and sanitation sector in Ecuador within the framework of the Millennium Development Goals	5,810,000	27-Jun-13
Guatemala	Capacity-Building amongst the Mam People in Economic Water and Sanitation Governance	5,947,947	30-Jun-13
Honduras	Economic Governance of Water and Sanitation	6,500,000	30-Aug-12
Mexico	Establishing effective and democratic water and sanitation (W&S) management in Mexico to support the achievement of the MDGs	5,998,220	8-May-12
Nicaragua	Democratic economic governance in the Water and Sanitation sector in the RAAN and RAAS	7,685,179	12-Nov-12
Panama	Strengthening equity in access to safe drinking water and sanitation by empowering citizens and excluded indigenous groups in rural areas	4,495,995	31-Mar-13
Paraguay	Strengthening the ability to define and apply water and sanitation policies	3,642,000	31-Mar-13
Philippines	Enhancing Access to and Provision of Water Services with the Active Participation of the Poor	5,675,000	30-Jun-13
Total		59,900,686	

* Net Funded Amount (updated November 2013)

Source: www.mdgf.org

13 UN agencies participated in the implementation of the 11 programmes belonging to the DEG thematic window. Figure 2 below details net funded budget by agency; it should be noted that the net funded budget amounts are slightly lower than the approved budget amount. The UN agency receiving the highest share of the funded budget is UNDP (44.9% and US\$26.8 million), followed by UNICEF with 19.2% of the thematic budget (US\$ 11.5 million). Four agencies: UNDP, UNICEF, PAHO/WHO and UNHABITAT received almost 82% of the thematic budget.

FIGURE 2 Net funded amount per UN Agency, GED thematic window



*Number of DEG joint programmes (JP) in which the agency participated

Source: <http://mptf.undp.org>

1.3. Data sources

This report is part of a Thematic Window Development Results Series, which aims to synthesize quantitative results of the MDG-F joint programmes at an aggregated level per thematic window. The reports focus on quantitative results as reported by the joint programmes through the MDG-F monitoring system, including coverage of our programmes and the results they achieved on legislative and political reforms, service provision and outputs.

The primary information presented in this report has been constructed from Section 1 and Section 4 of the Bi-Annual Monitoring Reports produced by the 11 joint programmes under the umbrella of the MDG-F Democratic Economic Governance thematic window.

The database obtained from the MDG-F monitoring system was checked for data consistency using a retrospective approach. In this process, information from the monitoring reports was complemented with the joint programme final narrative reports, Multi-Partner Trust Fund annual reports, joint programme final evaluation reports, and joint programme teams' feedback.

Reported quantitative information has been triangulated with other sources of information (programmes final evaluation reports, when available), but not through field visits or surveys. Thus, the report findings should be considered as an approximation to the Fund thematic results, and not as fully triangulated and verified information.

In addition to quantifiable results, which are described in Title 3 of this report, Title 2 focuses on qualitative achievements and results. The latter is pulled from a series of Thematic Window Studies already published by the Fund.

2. Qualitative achievements and results⁴

There are a number of elements in the design, approach and methodologies of the joint programmes which make them relevant interventions and ensure their sustainability.

2.1. Capacity development

The joint programmes have achieved good results in terms of enhancing the capacity and ability of the poor to participate and influence processes of reform and policy development. Joint programmes supported consultative processes leading to the development of water policies and strategies in Guatemala and Albania. Working with public officials, community members, and local associations among others, joint programmes improved water governance capacities and service delivery (Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico, Philippines). Most joint programmes focused on the inclusion of vulnerable groups resulting, for instance, in increased women's participation and leadership in water projects (Angola); active participation of women and community youth groups in Municipal Management Boards (Bosnia & Herzegovina); priority to participation of ethnic minorities, indigenous and Afro-descendants groups (Nicaragua); and increased directive roles played by women (Guatemala). Valuing and incorporating cultural diversity has also facilitated participation and inclusion of beneficiaries and their knowledge in development processes. Specific methodologies - such as the Healthful School and Home methodology applied in Honduras, which

⁴ MDG-F (2012), "Democratic Economic Governance. MDG-F Thematic Study: Review of Key Findings and Achievements", New York.

developed greater awareness and improvement of sanitation conditions in the rural community of Hacique - are good examples for replication.

2.2. Generation of public-private and civil society dialogues

Several programmes contributed to the active engagement of local people and target groups, encouraging a broad public-private dialogue, including civil society, when conceiving and implementing public policies and reforms. Joint programmes fostered participation of user groups in decisions to reform the water and energy sectors (Albania); ensured the active engagement of residents through the formation of Municipal Management Boards and strengthened Water Boards (Bosnia & Herzegovina, Ecuador, Nicaragua); and facilitated networks to foster coordination and public-private dialogue (Panama, Paraguay, Angola, Guatemala).

2.3. Promotion of social-contracts

Joint programmes contributed to the promotion of social contracts through specific work on the functioning, sharing of responsibilities and involvement of stakeholders in the water and sanitation sectors. The joint programmes contributed to a water contract model and Consumer Complaints Management System (Albania); transfer of certain liabilities of (semi) public institutions to communities (Angola); a Proposed Act for Providing Water and Sanitation Services (Ecuador); an initiative for Citizenship Monitoring for Water and Sanitation (Mexico); an integrated approach to water resources management (Paraguay); revision of finance instruments (Philippines, Ecuador); and criteria and measures for social policy for water supply, including rules for subsidizing vulnerable groups (Bosnia & Herzegovina).

2.4. Actions to support long-term strategies

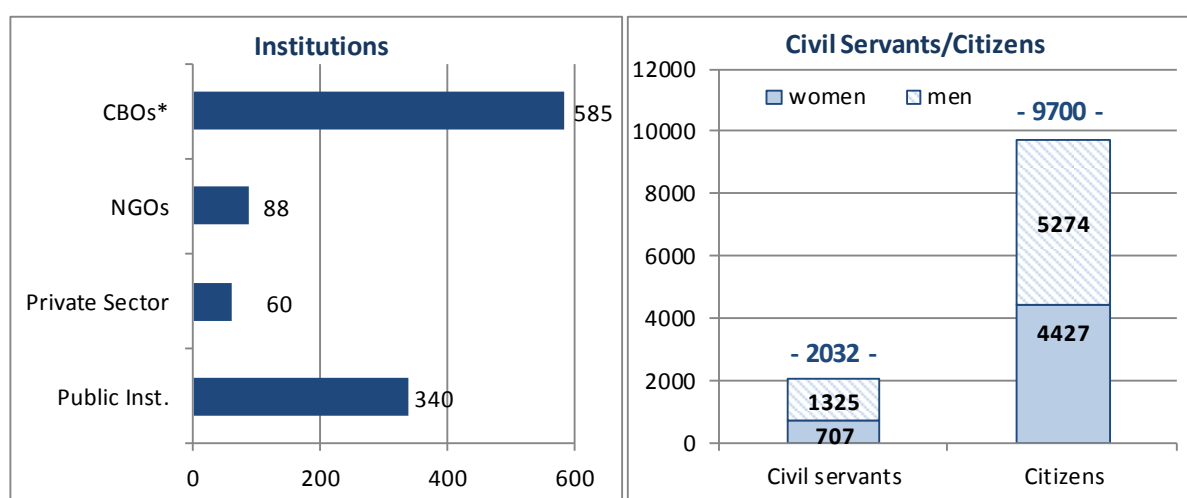
To ensure that contributions made will support long-term planning and strategies, the joint programmes have focused on fostering local ownership and ensuring demand-responsive approaches that are relevant to country needs and priorities, and that are complementary to the ongoing efforts of national partners. Joint programmes have also made valuable contributions to building enabling environments that ensure the rights and assets of all stakeholders. This has included revising policies and laws (Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Philippines), examining the potential impact of reforms (such as an increase in tariffs in Albania), and strengthening regulatory agencies for sanitation services (Paraguay). By strengthening institutions, the Joint programmes have made a long-term impact on how those institutions deal with policy, regulations, implementation, execution and oversight. The programme in Bosnia & Herzegovina participated in the establishment of the Department for Water in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations and in the formation of Municipal Management Boards. In Ecuador, the programme contributed to strengthening social organization in communities. In Guatemala, the JP facilitated the creation of the Water and Sanitation Unit, and in Honduras the National Water and Sanitation Council has been strengthened in its role as the governing body for policies and planning in this sector.

3. Quantitative achievements and results

3.1. Strengthening of national and local governments' capacity to manage and monitor water supply and sanitation services

As reflected in Figure 3, programmes carried out an important endeavor to increase national capacities to take informed decisions on water management and sanitation issues. 9,700 citizens have been trained to this purpose across the six countries that are reporting on this variable. All programmes have worked to strengthen capacities of public administration, through the training of civil servants. In 11 countries, more than 2,000 civil servants were involved in training activities. These activities reached 585 CBOs (across 9 countries), 340 public institutions in 10 countries and 88 NGOs in 9 countries.

FIGURE 3 Number of institutions and civil servants/citizens trained to take informed decisions on water management and sanitation issues

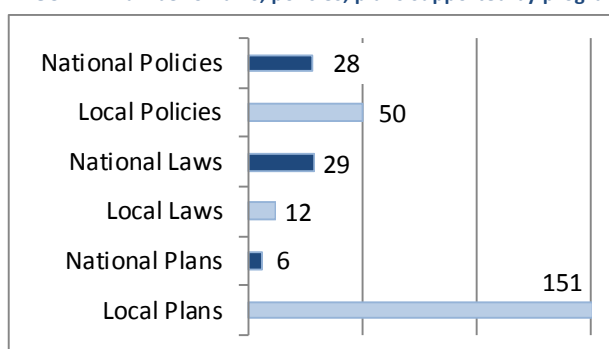


* CBOs: Community based organizations

Source: own calculation on the basis of joint programme's (JPs) monitoring reports

3.2. Laws, policies or plans regarding water supported by programmes

FIGURE 4 Number of laws, policies, plans supported by programmes to improve water and sanitation management



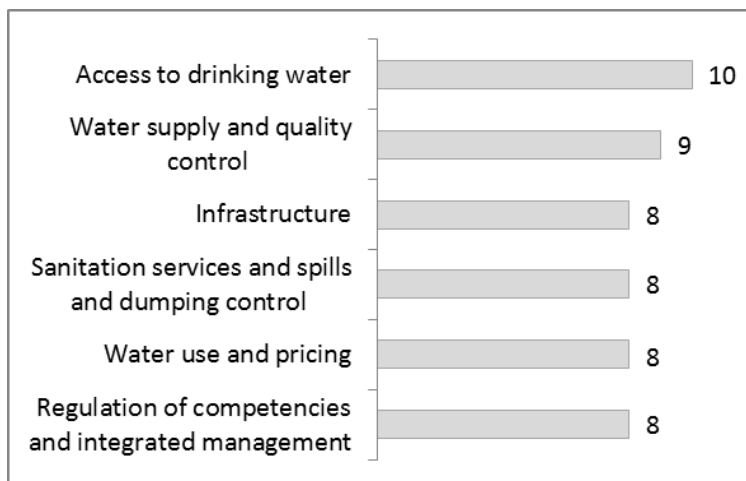
Source: own calculation based on reporting by 11 JPs

Programmes supported the formulation or implementation of 28 national policies and 50 local policies, 29 national laws, and 151 local plans that explicitly aim to improve water and sanitation management.

National level policies that explicitly improve water and sanitation access and management have been supported by programmes in Albania, Angola, BiH, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay and the Philippines, while local policies support is mainly concentrated in BiH, Ecuador, Guatemala and Honduras.

The support to national laws that explicitly aim to improve water and sanitation policies and management is preeminent in 5 countries (BiH, Ecuador, Guatemala, Panama and Paraguay).

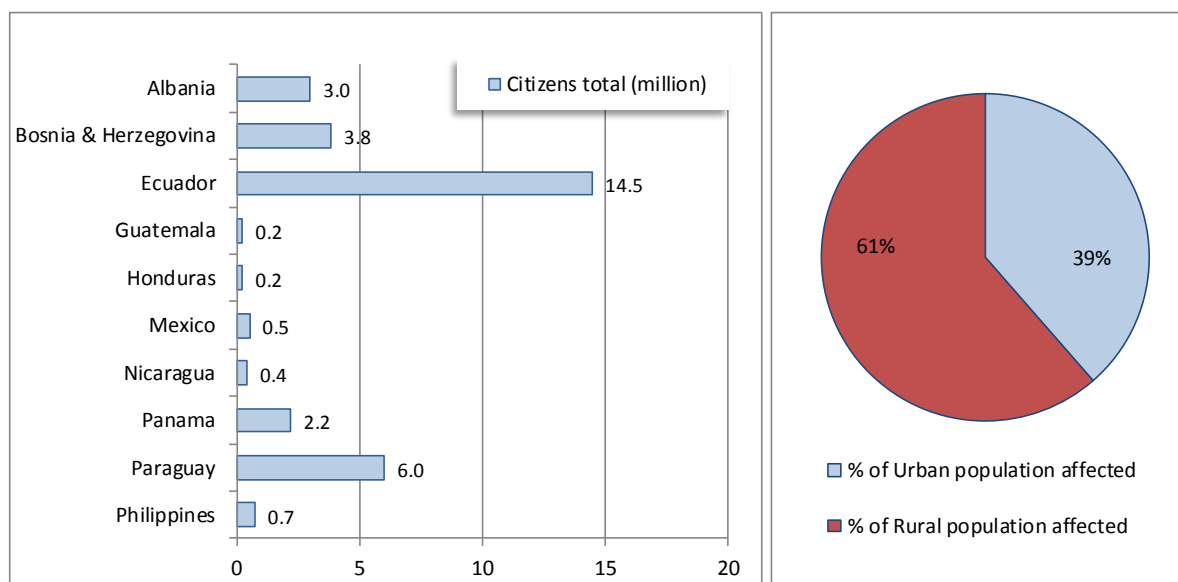
FIGURE 5 Sector in which the law, policy or plan is focused (number of joint programmes)



Most programmes, 10 out of 11, report that the policies, laws and plans supported focused on increasing access to drinking water. Other sectors of focus are detailed in Figure 5, showing that most countries worked on similar issues. Mainly, the regulation of competencies and promotion of an integrated management system for the water and sanitation sector; improvement of infrastructure;

sanitation services, spills and dumping control; water supply, quality control and pricing.

FIGURE 6 Number of citizens affected by the law, policy or plan



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 10 out 11 joint programmes (JPs) / 8 out 11 JPs for rural-urban affected population

UN country offices report that globally 31.7 million citizens have been directly affected by laws, policies and plans supported by the Fund (Figure 6.) The information provided by the countries show a wide variance, depending on the scope of the instruments formulated, and difficulties in estimating direct impact for this category. In some cases national laws and have been considered as affecting the entire population, which leads to a higher estimate of the number of citizens directly affected by these instruments than programmes with more focused initiatives. Nonetheless, the figure provides a generic estimation of the impact of the programmes.

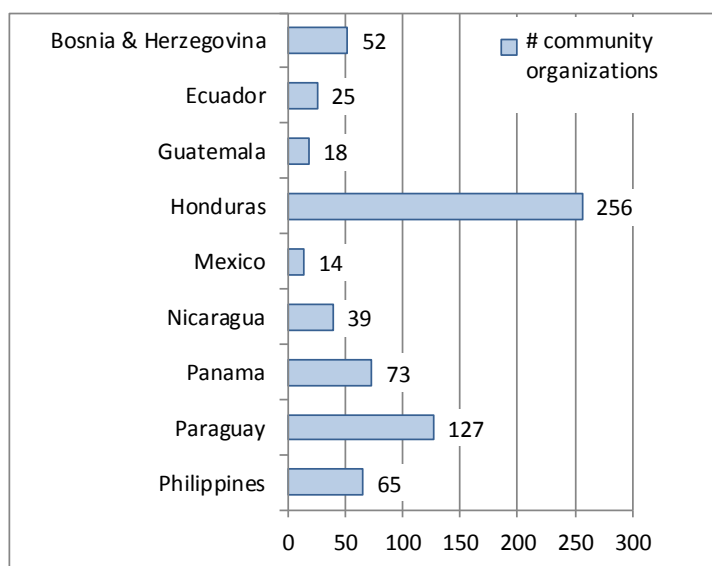
For example, the programme in Ecuador estimates a broad effect on the whole population as a result of their support to national policies, plans and laws. The programme supported the formulation and approval of the National Water Policy, which is estimated to have a broad impact in the application of human rights perspective to water. Also, the programme provided support to the formulation of proposed bills on water and sanitation, and on usage of hydric resources, as well the national plan for water quality control.

Geographically speaking, the programmes seem to have had a larger impact on rural populations. The average ratio of rural population per programme was 61% versus 39% for urban areas.

Law, policies or plans are estimated to have affected 1,827 local public institutions, 77% of which are rural and 23% urban. Programmes also directly affected 120 national institutions and 239 private sector institutions (74% in rural areas and 26% in urban areas).

3.3. Community empowerment and participation in the water management decision processes

FIGURE 7 Number of community organizations strengthened or created to increase the civil society participation in the decision making processes



Community empowerment was supported through the strengthening or creation of community organizations. Reporting data from nine programmes, shows that a total of 669 community organizations have been strengthened or created to increase civil society participation in decision making processes.

In total, the programmes' support guaranteed the involvement of 5,254 citizens, of which 2,222 (42%) are women and 3,032 are men.

Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 9 JPs

FIGURE 8 Number of citizens sensitized in hygiene and sanitation issues

Number of individuals	Citizens*	Children	Total
Bosnia & Herzegovina	1,807	1,300	3,107
Ecuador	50,000		50,000
Guatemala	2,300	2,300	4,600
Honduras	13,539	7,717	21,256
Nicaragua	8,450	6,915	15,365
Panama	7,774	2,000	9,774
Philippines	1,323	865	2,188
Total	85,193	21,097	106,290

Around 85,000 adult citizens have been sensitized in hygiene and sanitation issues in the 7 countries that are reporting on this item. The number of children that participated in activities aimed to increase awareness was 21,097 (see Figure 8 for details).

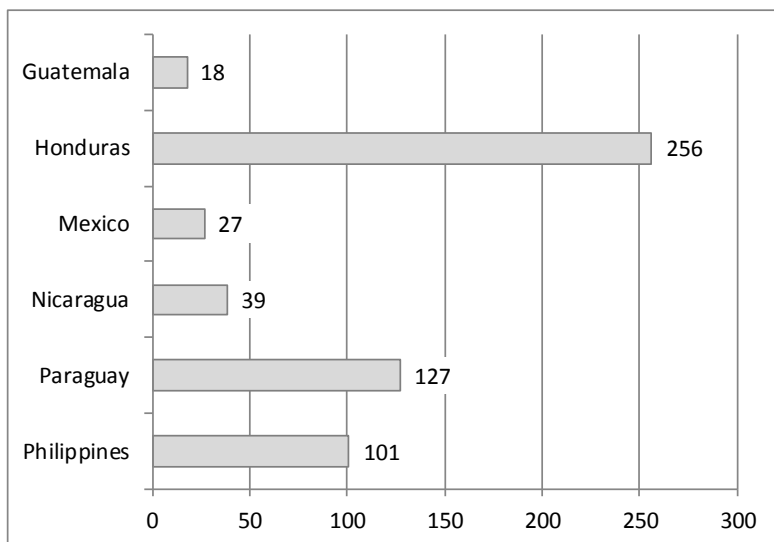
* Citizens excluding children

Source: Reporting data from 7 out of 11 joint programmes

3.4. Strengthening water supply and sanitation services providers

Estimation indicates that across programmes, the thematic window has strengthened 665 providers of water and sanitation services at local level. Private institutions are concentrated (or reported) in two countries, 430 in Paraguay and 25 Philippines. Figure 9 reports the number of community based organizations (CBOs) strengthened to provide water and sanitation services (568 in 6 countries).

FIGURE 9 Water and sanitation services providers strengthened: Community based Organizations (CBOs)



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 9 out of 11 JPs

Eight out of eleven countries report having improved the capacity of public institutions, for a total number of 142 public institutions, being the highest number of institutions concentrated in Albania (58) and the Philippines (47).

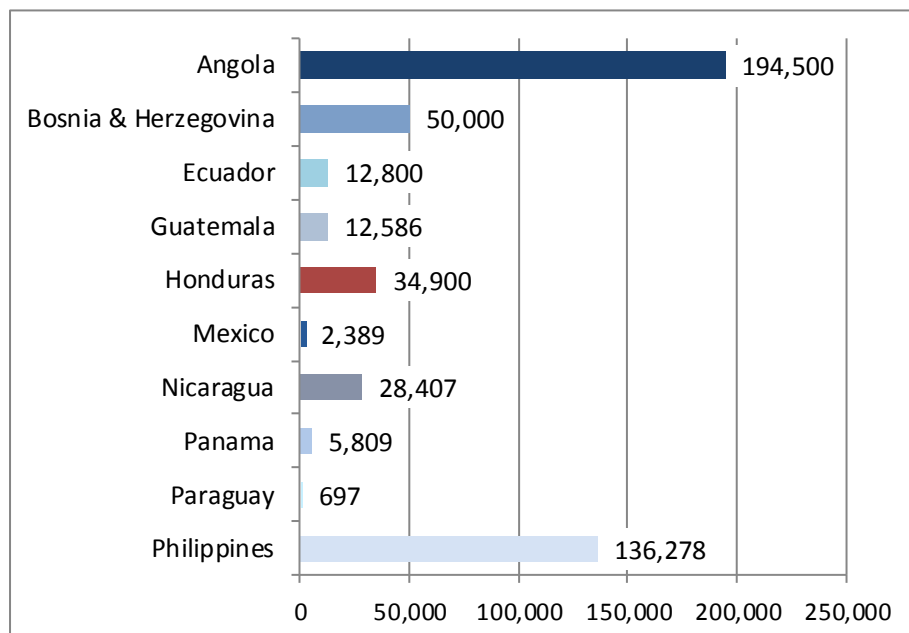
(i) Training and (ii) knowledge transfer have been the most common type of intervention used to strengthen water and sanitation services providers (used in 9 out of 11 countries), while 6 out of 11 programmes

(iii) provided equipment, and (iv) used human resources reinforcement.

Globally 466 water and sanitation suppliers have developed a financial plan and sustainability system (in 8 out of 11 countries reporting on this indicator). In 7 countries the financial plan was based on “water use tariff structures”, in three programmes (namely, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Guatemala and Honduras) these plans are based on “environmental services payment mechanisms.

3.5. Improved access to safe drinking water

FIGURE 10 Number of citizens that gained access to safe affordable drinking water with the support of JPs



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 10 joint programmes

It is estimated that 478,366 citizens gained access to safe affordable drinking water with the support of DEG Joint Programmes.

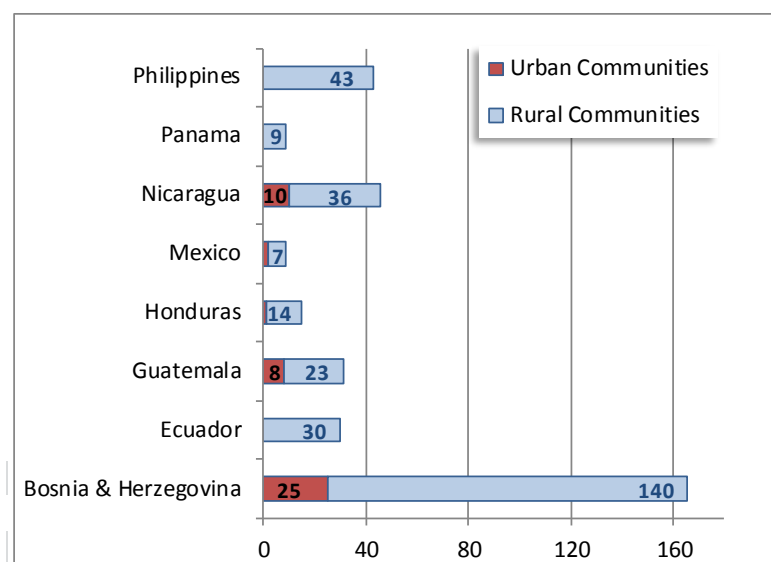
194,500 citizens are located in Africa (Angola), 97,588 in Latin America, 136,278 in Asia (the Philippines) and around 50,000 of them in Eastern Europe (Bosnia and Herzegovina.)

The programme in Angola provided access to more than 190,000 people in peri-urban and rural areas of Luanda and Moxico provinces through the construction and rehabilitation of water points

and new small water systems: 62 new water points, 72 rehabilitated water points, 41 schools with water supply, 8 health centers with water supply, 5 water systems.

The programme in the Philippines strengthened capacities of local government and water and sanitation service providers to plan, develop, implement, operate and manage water supply systems, facilitating investment for water systems by local governments. Increased coverage reflects both, undertaking of big water system projects and increased coverage of existing systems.

FIGURE 11 Number of communities with access to safe drinking water through the JP

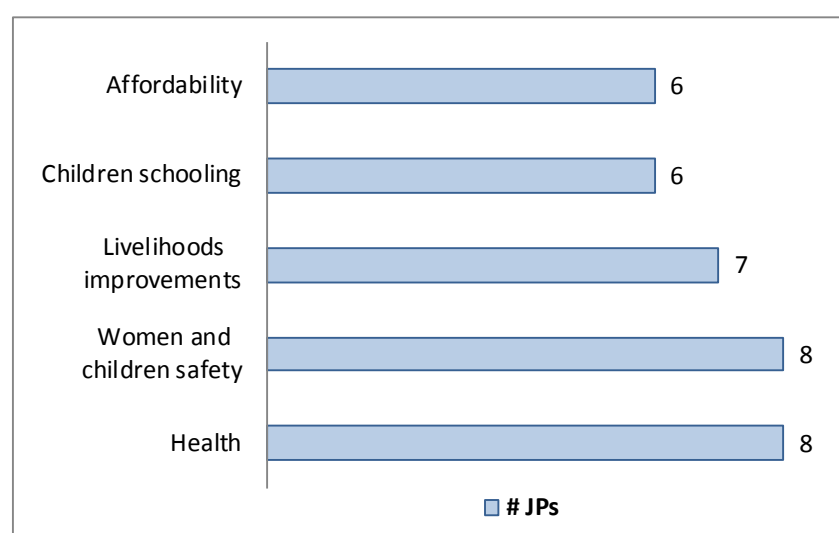


Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 8 out of 11 JPs

Joint programmes increased access to safe drinking water in 348 communities across 8 countries that report on this indicator. 87% of them (348) are rural communities and the remaining 13% (46) belong to urban areas.

In Figure 11, we can observe that 6 out of 8 programmes that report on this indicator are located in Latin America, region which accounts for 40% of the total communities with improved access to safe drinking water.

FIGURE 12 Type of improvements produced on the wellbeing of the population through the access to potable water



Source: own calculation on the basis of reporting data from 8 joint programmes

Figure 12 responds to the question: what kind of improvements have programmes introduced into people lives?

Six countries report having made water more affordable, six countries report having positively affected children schooling (via diminishing illnesses or lowering their labor charge), while seven countries have registered

improvements of livelihood indicators. Also, eight countries report improvements in both women and children safety and health.

The type of improvements reported seems to point to positive externalities that investing in water and sanitation governance has across other MDGs and development goals.

4. Annexes

ANNEX 1: Overall description of the Democratic Economic Governance Thematic Window⁵

The 11 joint programmes in the Democratic economic Governance thematic window encompass 15 different outcomes:

- 8 programmes aim to strengthen national and/or local governments' capacity to manage and monitor water delivery, water quality, and sanitation;
- 5 programmes aim to include citizens, communities, and civil society organizations in the water management and sanitation plans and processes and the national and/or local levels;
- 3 programmes aim to increase financial investments in water provision and monitoring, particularly in small cities and/or disadvantaged communities;
- 2 programmes aim to improve access to and delivery of water;
- 2 programmes aim to enable or strengthen consumer protection in the water sector;
- 2 programmes specifically aim to enact pro-poor water policies;
- 1 programme aims to improve the economic governance in water utility companies;
- 1 programme aims to improve the sustainability of water management and provision;
- 1 programme aims to increase the country's capacity to deal with extreme weather; and
- 1 programme aims to document and disseminate knowledge and experiences in water management and provision.

These observations point to a concentration of outcomes in 3 categories: (1) strengthening the government's capacity to manage water provision and water quality, (2) including citizens, especially the poorest, in plans and policies regarding water, and (3) increasing financial investments in the water provision sector.

A limited number of indicators are used to measure progress on the three main outcomes selected. Three main indicators measure the strengthening of governments for water management: (i) the number of policies/plans/recommendations developed and implemented, (ii) the number of capacity-building or training programmes administered, and (iii) the number of civil servants trained.

⁵ Excerpt from Jonathan Bauchet, "Desk Review of the MDG-F Joint Programmes Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks", October 2009

ANNEX 2: National and local governments' capacity strengthened to manage and monitor water supply and sanitation services

NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS - CAPACITY BUILDING											
	Albania	Angola	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Philippines
1.1 Number of institutions, civil servants and/or citizens trained to take informed decisions on water management and sanitation issues											
Public institutions	58	1	68	30	13	3	6	15	4	95	47
Private Sector Institutions				0	2		0	3	2	28	25
NGOs			27	2	8	1	2	4	4	24	16
Community based organizations			29	42	221	13	27	39	22	127	65
Civil servants (total)	562	25	145	130	31	57	60	67	30	567	358
Civil servants (women)	181	11	48	48	11	12	16	26	15	190	149
Civil servants (men)	381	14	97	82	20	45	44	41	15	367	209
Citizens (total)			32	835	221			1,516	5,809	1,288	
Citizens (women)			13	118	36			675	2,906	679	
Citizens (men)			19	717	185			841	2,903	609	

ANNEX 3: Laws, policies or plans supported by the programmes that explicitly aim to improve water and sanitation policies and management

LAWS, POLICIES, PLANS											
	Albania	Angola	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Philippines
1.5 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the programme that explicitly aim to improve water and sanitation policies and management											
Policies											
National	2	1	3	9	4	1			1	1	6
Local			11	9	10	13	3	4			
Laws											
National			4	2	4				12	7	
Local			0	2	8			2			
Plans											
National			2	2	1				1		
Local		3	36	10	8	14	3	8	1	32	36
1.7 Sector in which the law, policy or plan is focused											
Regulation of competencies and integrated management			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Access to drinking water	1		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Water use and pricing		1	1	1	1	1			1	1	1
Water supply and quality control		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	1
Sanitation services and spills and dumping control		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	
Infrastructure			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	1
Other Specify (public investments,)			0	1				1			1
1.8 Number of citizens and/or institutions to be affected directly by the law, policy or plan											
Citizens, Total	3,000,000		3,842,565	14,483,500	241,442	230,737	521,399	419,463	2,200,000	6,000,000	732,000
No. Urban	1,500,000		2,113,411	9,559,110	103,216	80,000	312,839	209,048		3,000,000	0
No. Rural	1,500,000		1,729,154	4,779,555	138,226	150,737	208,560	210,415	2,200,000	3,000,000	732,000
National Public Institutions, Total	1			3	5	3	1	2	3	98	4
No. Urban						3			3	56	
No. Rural								2		42	
Local Public Institutions, Total	380		52	1,037	229	13	3	22	2	46	43
No. Urban	80		52	224	8	6		2		46	
No. Rural	300			789	221	7		20	2		43
Private Sector Institutions, Total					8			3		204	24
No. Urban					8			3		52	
No. Rural					0			0		152	24

ANNEX 4: Community empowerment and participation in the water management decision processes

COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT											
	Albania	Angola	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Philippines
3.1 Number of community organizations strengthened or created to increase the civil society participation in the decision making processes											
No. Organisations (Water community committees)	1		52	25	18	256	14	39	73	127	65
No. Women			51	240	183	207		103	1,174	264	
No. Men			74	260	176	561		138	1,144	679	
% from ethnic groups			4		80	10	6	58	100		
3.2 Number of citizens sensitized in hygiene and sanitation issues											
Total No.			1,807	50,000	2,300	13,539		8,450			1,323
No. Children			1,300		2,300	7,717		6,915	2,000		865
No. Women			305		1,173	6,905		4,520	4,000		648
No. Men			202		1,127	6,634		3,920	3,774		675
% from Ethnic groups			1		80	10	6	63	100		

ANNEX 5: Strengthening water supply and sanitation services providers

WATER AND SANITATION SERVICE PROVIDERS - CAPACITY BUILDING											
	Albania	Angola	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Philippines
4.1 Number and type of water and sanitation services providers strengthened											
Public institutions	58		12		6	3	12	3		1	47
Private institutions					1					430	25
Community organizations					18	256	27	39		127	101
Other: (Academia, CSO, water districts)											46
National Level No.		6		0		3					5
Local Level No.	58	24	12	63	6	256		42	14		190
4.2 Indicate the type of intervention used to strengthen water and sanitation services providers											
Training	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Knowledge transfer	1		1	1	1		1	1	1	1	1
Equipment provision			1	1	1		1		1	1	
Human resources reinforcement			1		1		1	1	1		1
4.3 Number of water and sanitation service providers mentioned above that have developed a financial plan and sustainability system											
Total Number			13	5	18	256		2	9	127	36
4.3.1. Type of financial plan											
Water use Tariff structures			1	1	1	1		1	1	1	
Loans and grant funds			1		0						
Environmental services payment mechanisms			1		1	1					
Others (water consumption measurement, water quality control)					0			1	1	1	

ANNEX 6: Improved access to drinking water

ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING WATER											
	Albania	Angola	Bosnia & Herzegovina	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panama	Paraguay	Philippines
2.1 Number of citizens that gained access to safe affordable drinking water with the support of the JP											
No. Citizens	n.d.	194,500	50,000	12,800	12,586	34,900	2,389	28,407	5,809	697	136,278
No. Women	n.d.	93,656	25,000	6,400	6,419	18,848	1,217	14,186	2,903	0	
No. Men	n.d.	100,844	25,000	6,400	6,167	16,052	1,172	14,221	2,906	0	
2.2 Variation (%) of the population who gained access to drinking water in the region of intervention from the beginning of the programme to present time											
%			2	71	3			12	9		
2.3 Number of municipalities/communities/cities with access to safe drinking water through the JP											
Total number			165	30	31	15	9	46	9		43
No. Urban Communities			25	0	8	1	2	10			
No. Rural Communities			140	30	23	14	7	36	9		43
2.4. Type of improvements produced on the wellbeing of the population through the access to potable water											
Health			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Women and children safety			1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1
Improvement of livelihoods			1	1		1	1	1	1		1
Children schooling			1	1		1		1	1		1
Affordability			1	1	1	1		1	1		
Others, specify (entrepreneursip)				1				1	1		