Including Beneficiary Perspectives in the Water Consortium
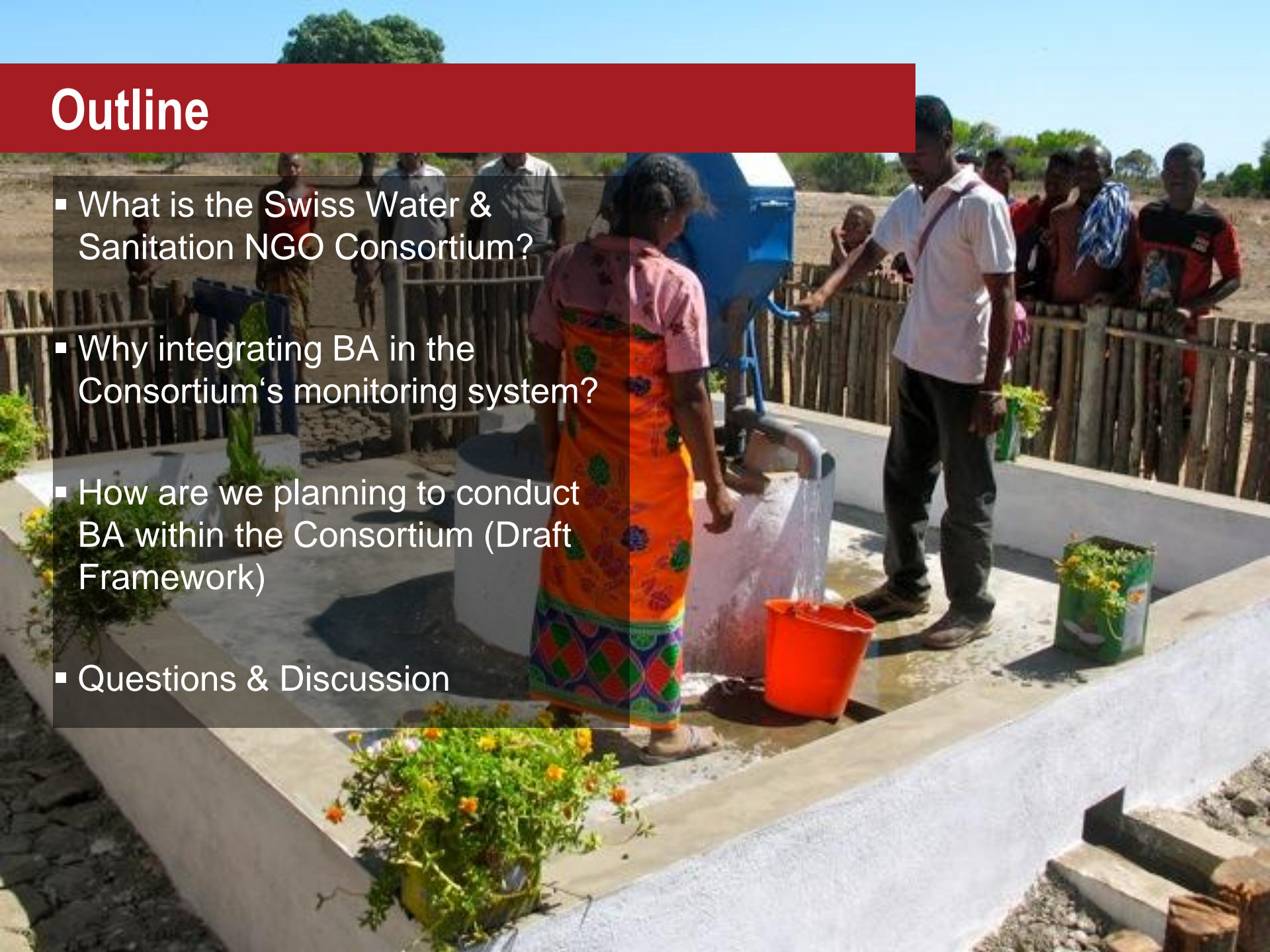
Beneficiary Assessment:
Purpose and Draft Framework

Swiss Water & Sanitation
NGO Consortium

BA Learning Event
30/31-01-2013

Outline

- What is the Swiss Water & Sanitation NGO Consortium?

- Why integrating BA in the Consortium's monitoring system?

- How are we planning to conduct BA within the Consortium (Draft Framework)
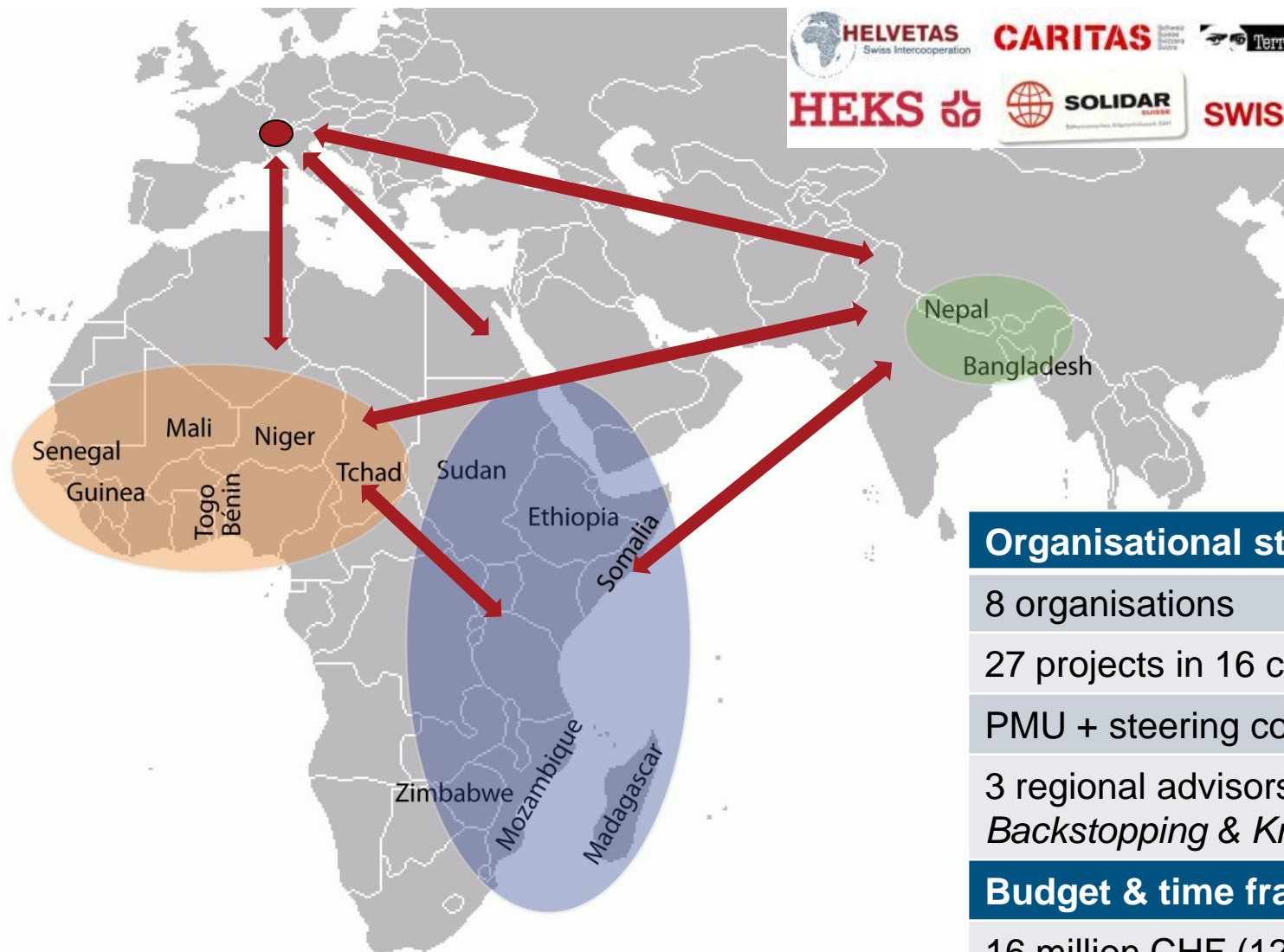
- Questions & Discussion

Why a Consortium?

A response to the water and sanitation crisis…

How to accelerate progress towards achieving sustainable access to safe water and basic sanitation for all?

- **Pool our know-how**
- **Better target our know-how and resources towards 'off-track' countries, towards the most disadvantaged populations**

The Consortium organisation

Organisational structure

8 organisations

27 projects in 16 countries

PMU + steering committee in CH

3 regional advisors
Backstopping & Knowledge Sharing

Budget & time frame

16 million CHF (12 SDC)
08.2011-12.2013

The Consortium objectives

0.5% Message	NGO Water & Sanitation Consortium		27 Consortium projects
	Outcome 1 Empowerment	**OUTPUT 1.1** **CAPACITY STRENGTHENING**	Output 1.11 xxx
			Output 1.12 xxx
		OUTPUT 1.2 **COORDINATION**	
Access to clean drinking water and basic sanitation facilities will increase in rural areas and small towns.	**Outcome 2** **Increased access to water and sanitation**	**OUTPUT 2.1** **DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION INFRASTRUCTURE**	
		OUTPUT 2.2 **WATER DISINFECTION SYSTEMS**	
		OUTPUT 2.3 **BLUE SCHOOLS**	
		OUTPUT 2.4 **AWARENESS**	
The efficiency of family farms will be improved	**Outcome 3** **Improved efficiency of family farms**	**OUTPUT 3.1** **IRRIGATION INFRASTRUCTURE**	

BA Purpose

- Complement the monitoring system (focus on infrastructure) with the **perspectives of the 'beneficiaries'**

- Assess the **appropriateness of the project approaches** in view of a possible future Consortium

Defining the General Framework

General Approach

- Define a BA Framework for the Water Consortium
- Test and refine it during Pilot Phase (4 projects)
- Analyse results of pilot phase:
  - guidance for replication in further Consortium projects
  - recommendations for changes at Project and Consortium level

The Frame

- A common **methodological frame** (mainly aimed at providing guidance to the project teams in the countries)
- A common **thematic frame** including quantitative indicators
- Citizen-observers formulate their questions within this frame
- But are also given sufficient flexibility to formulate 1-2 additional questions outside the frame

Defining the Thematic Frame

Thematic Frame

To identify the beneficiaries' perspectives on changes related to water, sanitation and hygiene issues linked with project support (relevance / usefulness) with a focus on soft factors (e.g. empowerment, behaviour change related to hygiene for example)

Challenge

Finding the right balance between pre-defined frame and providing beneficiaries sufficient flexibility to define the questions that are relevant to them

Proposed quantified indicators:

- Time saving for fetching water
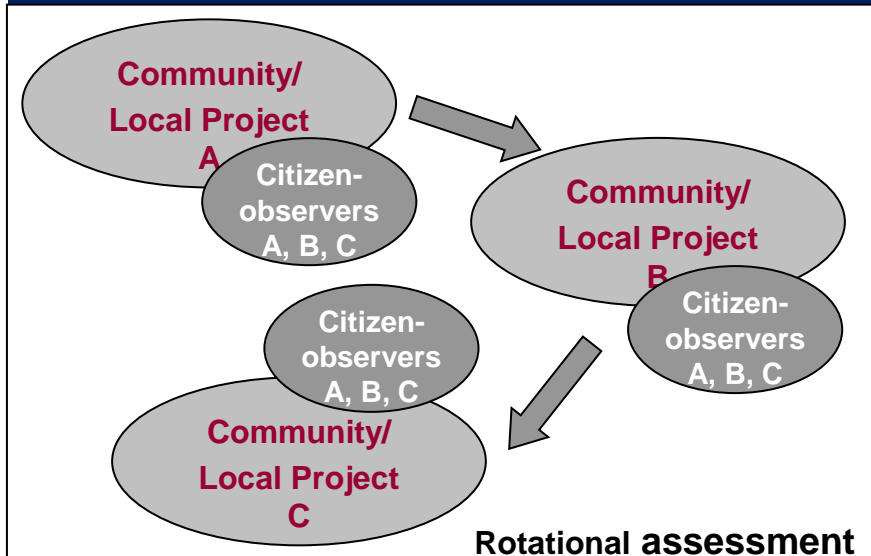- …

Defining the Implementation set-up

Methodological Frame

- Planning
- Training and validation of method
- Implementation
- Finalisation

Implementation set-up

- Peer-to-peer principle
- Individual families (in-depths discussions) followed by discussion of results at community level
- 'Madagascar set-up' (teams of 3 COs) to be adapted based on the specific local context
    - Should the COs work in their own communities? Number of COs per team? Depending on the context: a stall at the local market may be more appropriate?

'Madagascar set-up'

Community/ Local Project A

Citizen-observers A, B, C

Community/ Local Project B

Citizen-observers A, B, C

Citizen-observers A, B, C

Community/ Local Project C

Rotational assessment

Challenge

Providing clear guidance to project teams on how to design the implementation set-up (strongly context-specific) and how to minimise risks (e.g. powerful stakeholders may try to influence the outcomes)

Defining the Geographical Area

How to define how many / which households, villages, municipalities, districts, etc. should be covered by the assessment?

- **Representativeness**
  - Consider differences in context, types of project activities, social categories, etc.
  - Clearly defined criteria based on stakeholder analysis
  - Clearly defined HH/CO selection processes (e.g. mix of self-selection and second opinion by project staff/local technician)
  - Should the assessment also consider the influence of the project beyond the project area?
- **Resources**

Challenge
How to ensure inclusion - both when selecting beneficiaries to be interviewed and citizen-observers?

Thanks a lot for your attention!!!