

# THE EVOLVING ROLE OF CSOS IN THE CS WASH FUND

Monitoring, Evaluation and Review Panel

# Civil Society WASH Fund 1

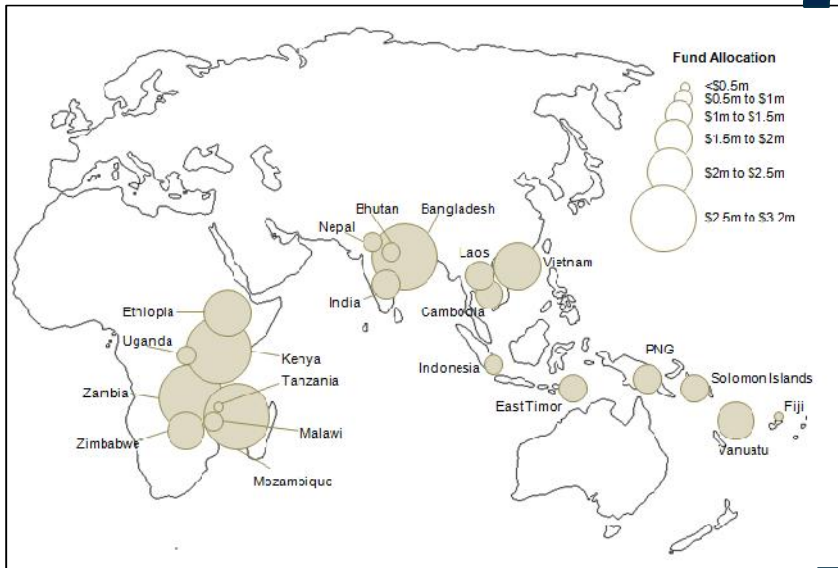
Part of Water & Sanitation Initiative 2008 - 2011

June 2010 to December 2011

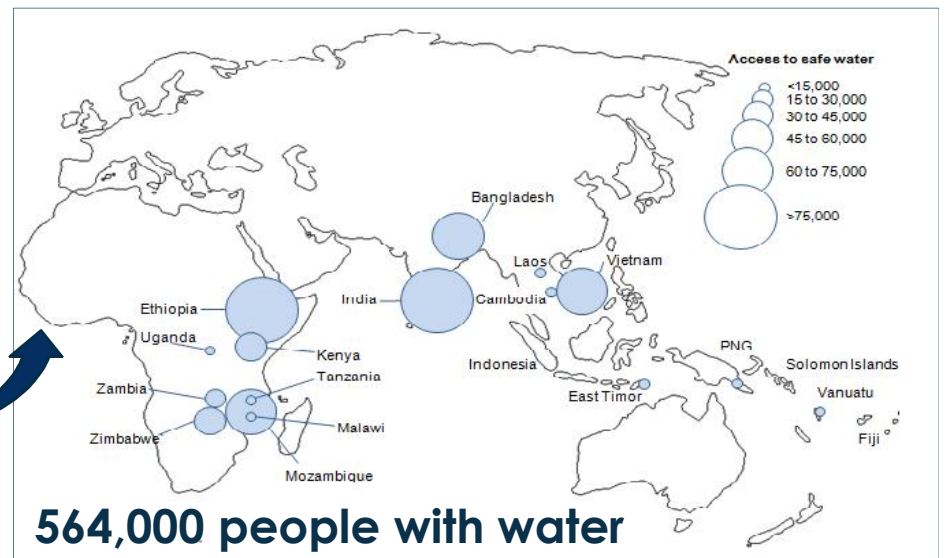
\$AUD 32.5 million

11 CSOs

21 countries



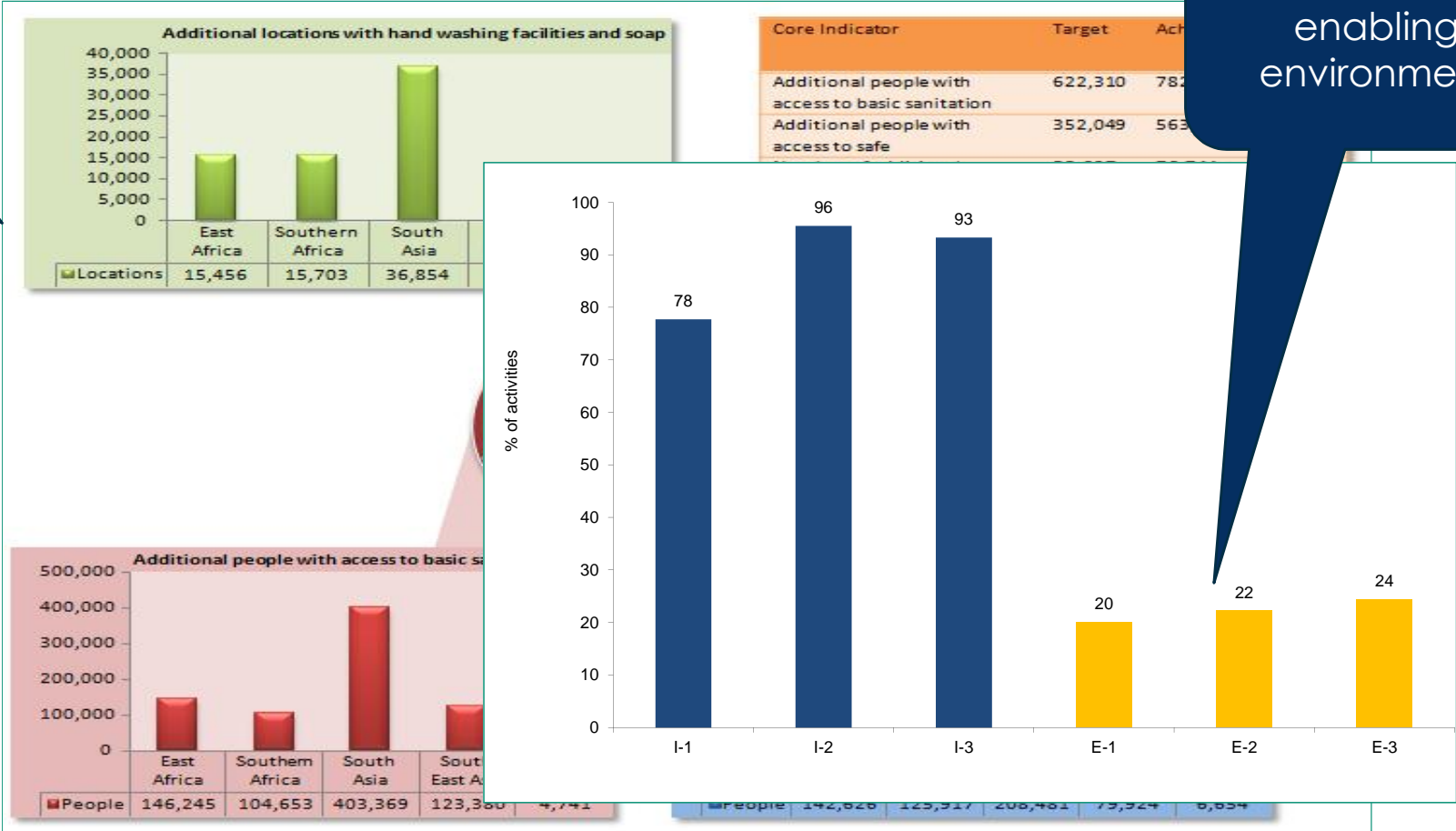
**45 activities ranging from \$200k to >\$1.6m**



# CS WASH FUND 1 FOCUS

Focus on WASH targets

Less focus on the enabling environment



# INDEPENDENT COMPLETION REVIEW BY MRP

## 34 recommendations for improving the next Fund

## Sustainability remained a question.....

CONSOLIDATED RECOMMENDATIONS	
<p><b>For IWP and CSOs</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. The future Fund should have a core focus on supporting sustainability in the WASH sector through innovative CSO roles, and as such, IWP should avoid pressure on CSOs to deliver equivalent numbers of people with access to services as has been achieved in the current Fund (p7)</li><li>2. CSOs should invest effort in deepening their skills in sanitation marketing (p9)</li><li>3. The future Fund should consider ways to contribute to the evidence base on sustainability of sanitation access gained through CLTS (eg. research or systematic ex-post monitoring of previous CLTS sites from this Fund) (p9)</li><li>4. CSOs should ensure sanitation programs include a focus on mechanisms and services for safe pit emptying and de-sludging, and ensure that latrine design allows for this (p9)</li><li>5. The future Fund should consider if and how 'service level' (water quality, quantity and distance) and differences in service level are accounted for (p11)</li><li>6. The future Fund should require CSOs to specify and adhere to a water quality protocol (e.g. use of water safety plans etc.) to ensure safe water supply (p11)</li><li>7. The future Fund should encourage CSOs to reconsider their current model of community management and how they might support more formalised, professionalised service delivery with clear accountability relationships as well as advocacy for broader sectoral change to support such a model (p11)</li><li>8. The future Fund should support trialling of innovative approaches such as output-based aid to encourage and support local actors (private sector and CBOs) to take ongoing roles in supplying water services (p12)</li><li>9. CSOs should consider how to engage more strategically and systematically with Ministry and Departments of Education to attain maximum and influence in work on WASH in schools (p14)</li><li>10. The future Fund should discourage CSOs from small-scale empirical studies to attribute health outcomes to interventions since reliable evidence requires large-scale expensive studies not justifiable at project level (p14)</li><li>11. The future Fund should encourage CSOs to undertake formative research to better understand locally relevant motivators for hygiene behaviour changes and develop more sophisticated strategies to effect change (p15)</li><li>12. In the future Fund, the design process should ensure that CSOs undertake sufficient contextual analysis of the WASH sector in the countries and regions in which they work to identify well-considered strategies and actions to support the enabling environment. CSOs should also be supported to articulate clearly conceived ideas of 'what success looks like' in this domain (p15)</li><li>13. In the future Fund CSOs should be supported at design stage to underpin capacity development work with better developed theories of change and clearer conception of what success 'looks like' (p18)</li><li>14. Private sector actors were found to play an important role in sustainable WASH services. In the future Fund, CSOs should build on learning from this Fund about effective ways to create or engage private sector organisations (p19)</li><li>15. The future Fund design stage should ensure CSOs build local capacity to address environment, water resources and climate change in WASH service provision (p20)</li><li>16. The future Fund should specifically support CSOs to experiment with constructive approaches to social accountability that increases citizen voice to negotiate for WASH services (p21)</li><li>17. The Fund achieved many significant results in addressing gender equality, however the future Fund should strengthen focus on building the capacity of other partner organisations in gender equality and gender responsive approaches. CSOs should reflect on why this wasn't given priority (p22)</li><li>18. The future Fund should link research with CSO work since this Fund demonstrates limitations in CSO attention to and skills in building the WASH evidence base (p23)</li></ol>	<p>design process ensuring broader inclusion; strengthened capacity building targets (p24)</p> <p>working in the Pacific and</p> <p>of impact against selected risks. The aim would be to go further than just describing risk</p> <p>the monitoring of long-term learning (p29)</p> <p>practical challenges of long-term positive examples of these</p> <p>CSOs through establishing staff have allocated time to</p> <p>consider the following potential (i) use of site visits; (ii) use of events early in the Fund's cycle; (iii) mechanisms to ensure AusAID bilateral and multi-</p> <p>amongst the work of different components, then to ensure that these are an integral part of their</p> <p>consider the recommendations and arrangements from the</p> <p>CSOs</p> <p>to support sustainability of</p> <p>and consider the potential for of purposeful engagement</p> <p>of their engagement with strategies. For example a the potential role for NGOs, either as delivery partners or</p> <p>that CSOs (particularly those are not excluded from civil</p> <p>tions made by independent framework and a long-</p> <p>evaluation when it takes a expensive to carry out and WASH outcomes already exists</p>

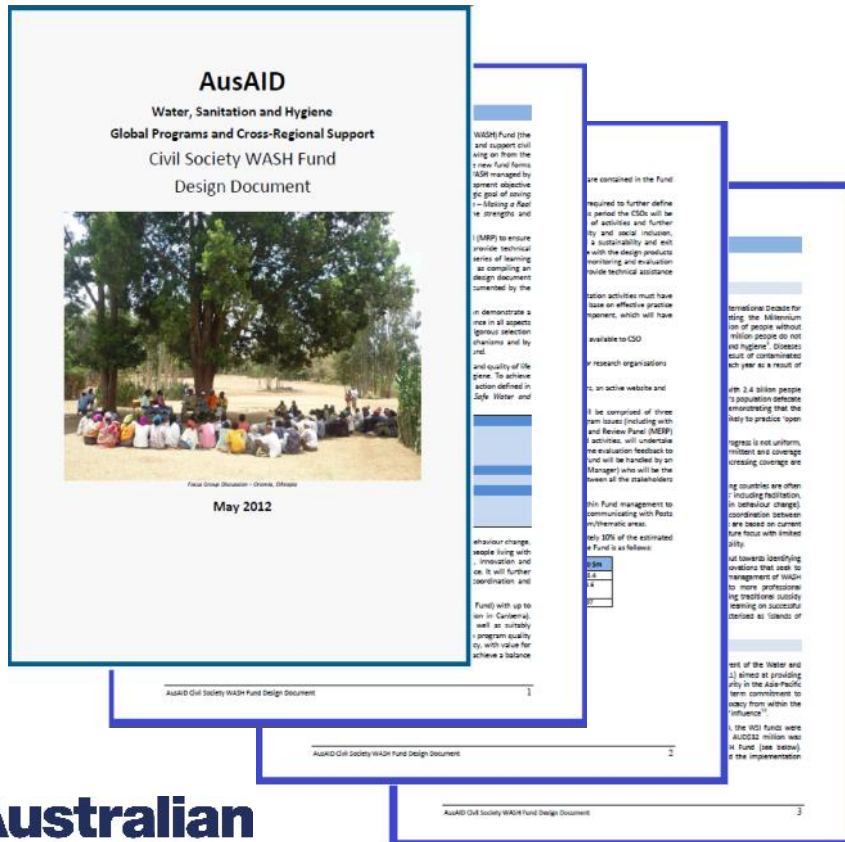
- 25-70% of water systems may fail (based on sector literature)
- Longevity of behaviour change is questionable
- Unclear measurement of capacity building outcomes
- Limited focus on social accountability approaches
- Reliance on 'community-management' may be unrealistic
- Only 11/45 activities reported fully embedding their approach in local institutions responsible for service delivery
- **A longer timeframe for implementation and stronger focus on the enabling environment is needed**

# CS WASH FUND PHASE 2

Design based on the evaluation of Phase 1, research and general trends in the sector

The goal: **To Save Lives**  
The objective of the current fund is to:

To enhance the health and quality of life of the poor and vulnerable by improving **sustainable** access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene.



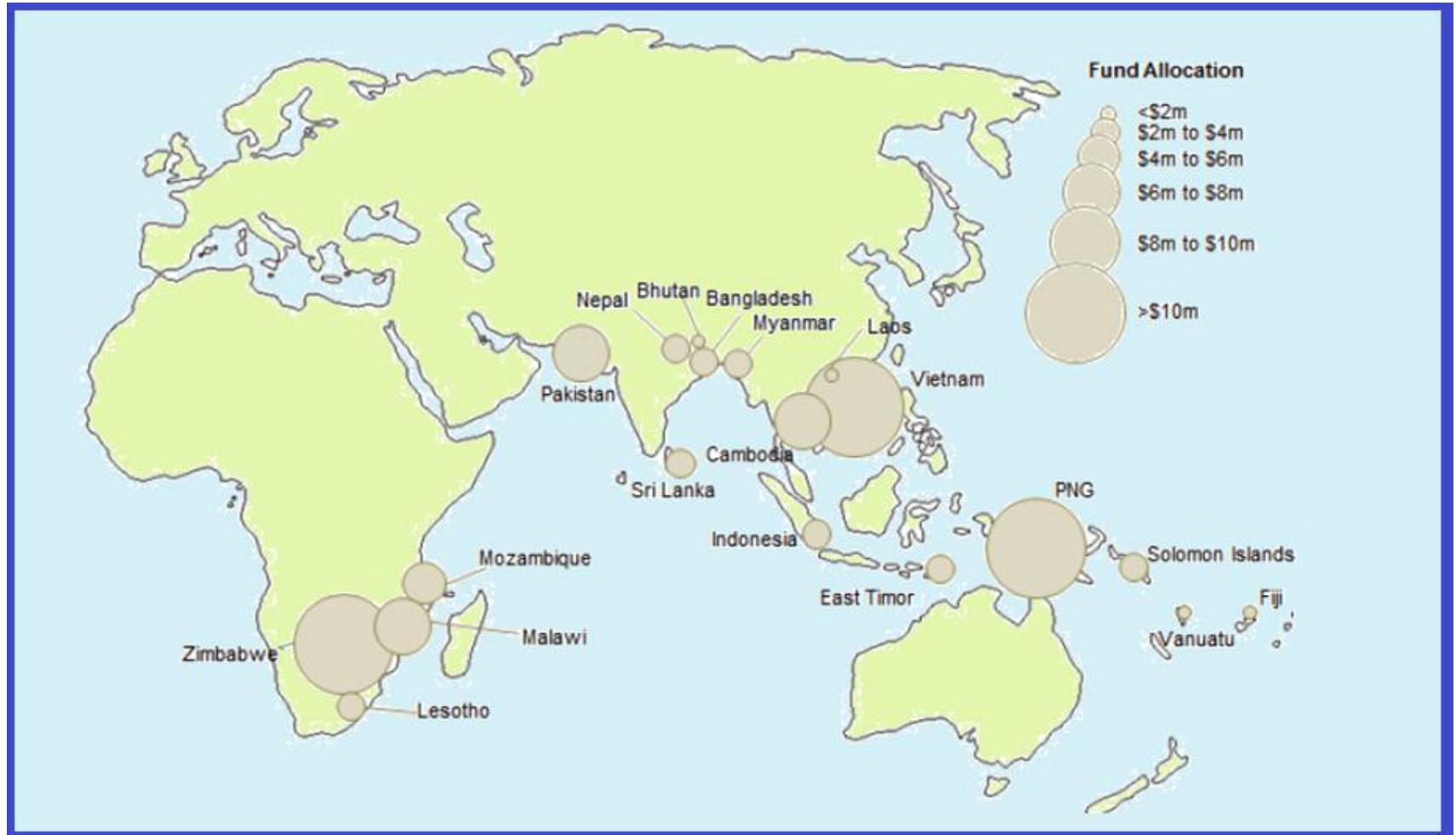
8 strategic outcomes defined – later rationalised to 6:

1. Improved performance of actors in the WASH enabling environment
2. Improved gender equality
3. Improved WASH evidence and knowledge base
4. Improved hygiene behaviour
5. Increased use of equitable sanitation services
6. Increased use of improved and equitable water supply services

## Civil Society WASH Fund 2

4 Year Fund  
\$AUD 103 million  
13 CSOs  
19 countries

**29 activities**  
ranging from  
\$800k to \$9m



# WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CSOS AND DONORS?



**Predation:** one organism preys on another



**Commensal:** one organism benefits and the other isn't affected much

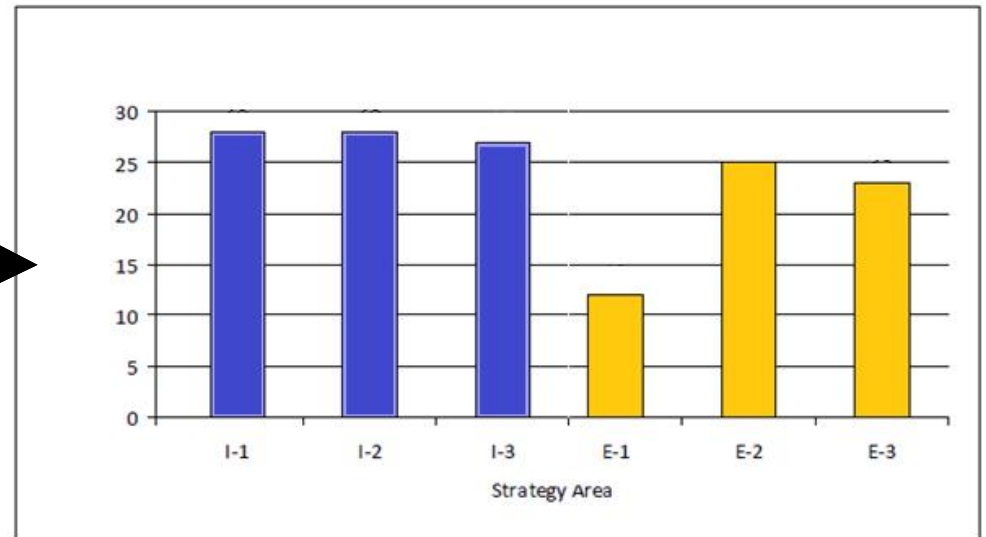
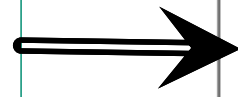
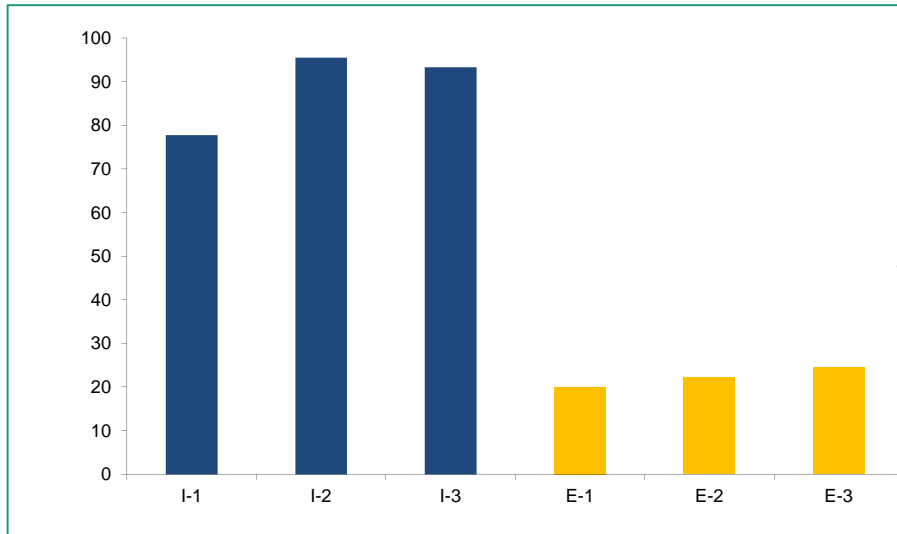


**Parasitic:** one organism benefits and the other is harmed



**Symbiotic:** Both organisms benefit and neither is harmed

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# SO WHAT ABOUT A CIVIL SOCIETY WASH FUND PHASE 3??



Discuss at your tables: What role should CSOs play in WASH in a future CS WASH Fund?