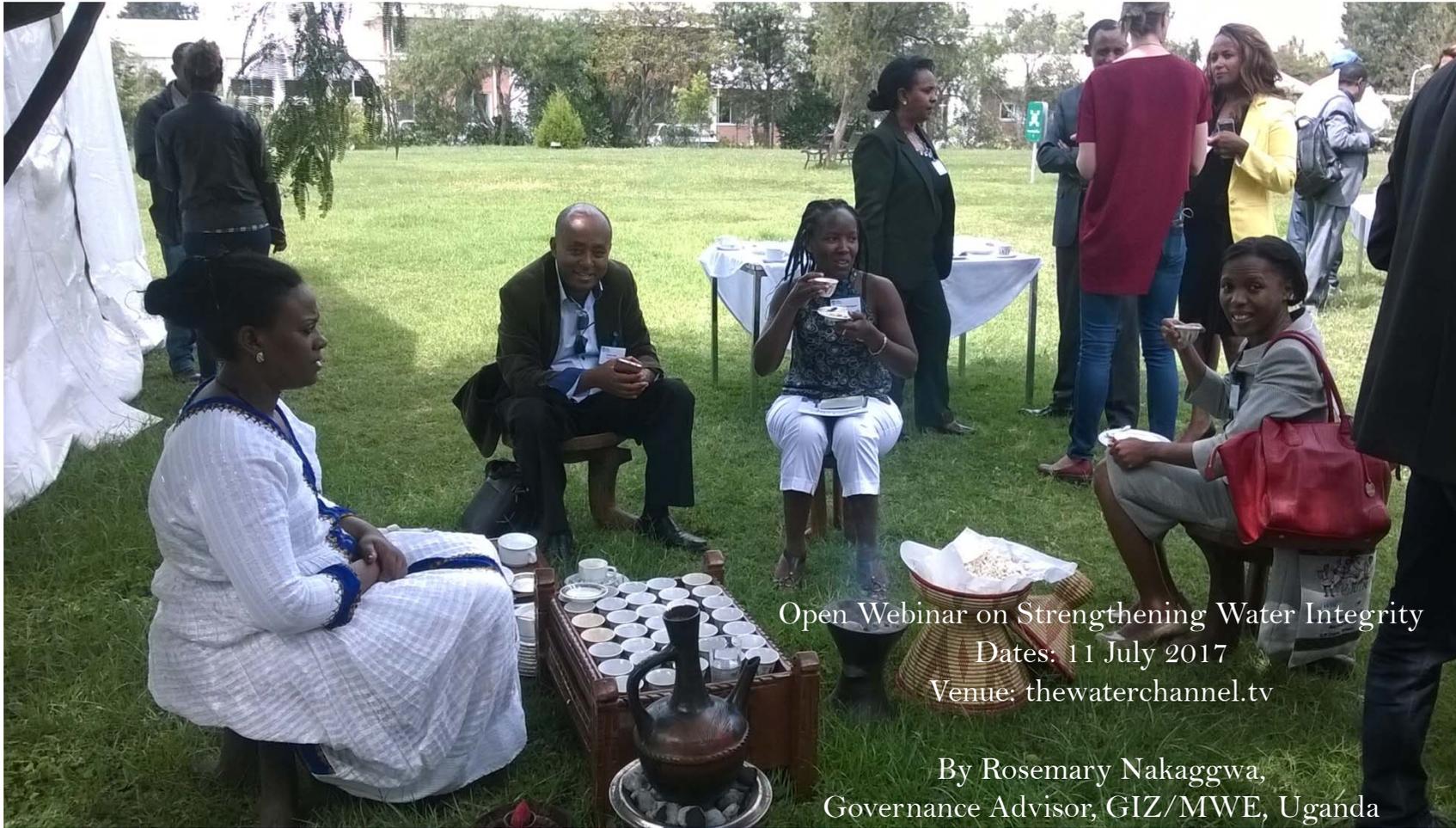


Monitoring Integrity



Open Webinar on Strengthening Water Integrity
Dates: 11 July 2017
Venue: thewaterchannel.tv

By Rosemary Nakaggwa,
Governance Advisor, GIZ/MWE, Uganda



Supporting water sanitation
and hygiene services for IRC



Deutsche Gesellschaft
für Internationale
Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Key Results from the WI forum

Theme: Linking policy with practice
 Dates: 9th -11 May 2017
 Venue: ILRI, Addis Ababa

Thematic Area	Resolved
Integrated Urban Water Mgt	Develop integrity components in already existing plans, gov't structures
Community Involvement	Holding dialogues between right holders and duty bearers
Equitable water distribution	- Recognizing, documenting indigenous water rights and management systems - Assessing scope of storage capacity expansions
Integrity indicators	- Development of M&E indicators with links to existing systems - Enforcement and incentives (compliance mechanisms)
Water Infrastructure and integrity	- Widening information access - Involvement of all stakeholders - Transparent budgeting
Building Capacity for Integrity	Coordinate and leverage capacity building processes and resources working towards a Capacity building HUB, anchored in East African Countries and at regional level.

Objectives of the presentation

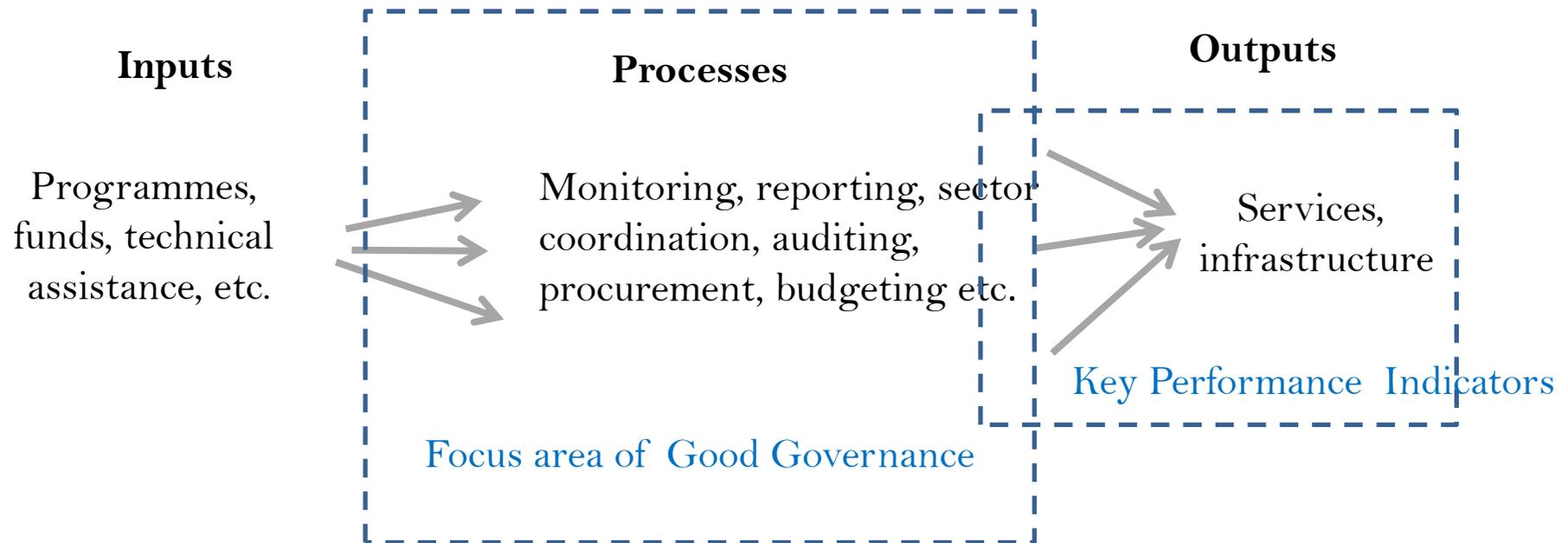
To share on;

- The need to monitor and report on governance periodically,
- How to use the results of the indicators to improve service provision,
- The effective participatory process that would lead to ownership of indicators by the respective entities
- The criterion that would lead to realistic and effective indicators

All in relation to the Action Plans presented in the forum

What is Good Governance?

- Good governance aims to ensure that sector actors use resources effectively and efficiently to achieve national sector targets. It's not about making 'correct' decisions, but about the best possible **process** for making those decisions.



Why Measure Integrity

- You cannot manage what you cannot measure
- Integrity is about the process, and lack of its practice will impede outcomes
- Enable the identification of integrity gaps and address them.
- Support the prioritization of actions, and targeting of resources by use of Action Plans developed from results of indicators.

Problem Statement

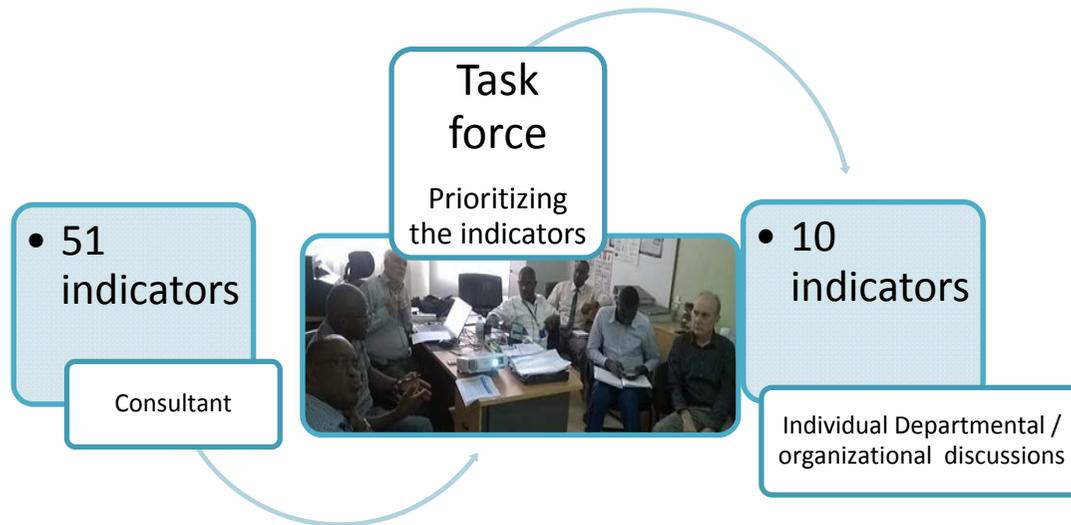
- There is not yet an common understanding of integrity, and no framework for monitoring it.
- There is currently little data and evidence on the status of integrity, so baselines are required

Approach

1. Establishing a common understanding of integrity
2. Identifying relevant processes and indicators through consultations and baseline/pilot surveys (e.g. water quality monitoring case in NWASCO, national baseline in Bénin, governance indicator in Uganda)
3. Establish/visualize link with SDG, OECD Water governance Principles, Sector Wide Approach monitoring systems where possible
4. Regular monitoring and data collection
5. Assure quality and relevance in reporting

Annex 1: Uganda's Experience

Methodology



Criteria

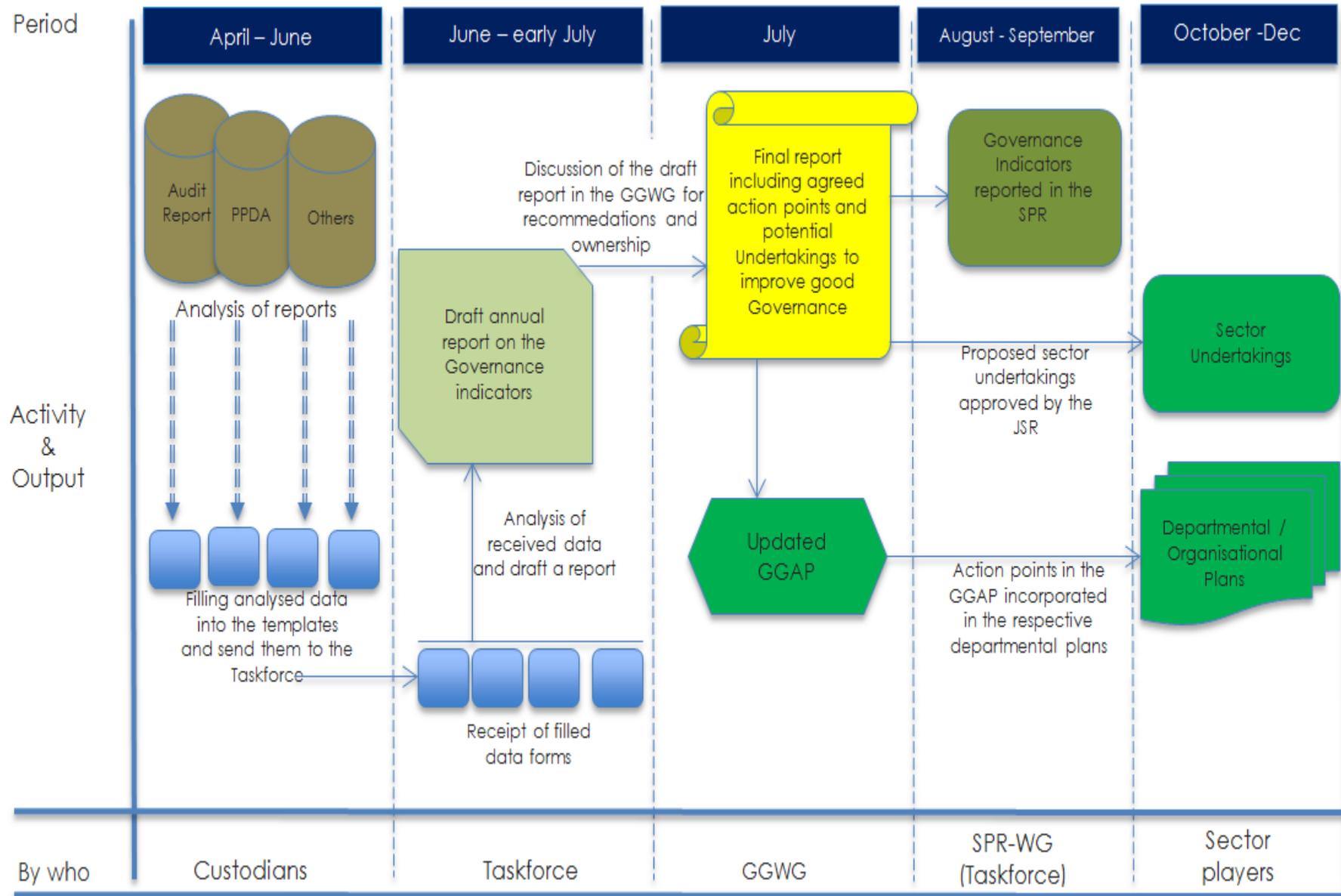
- 1.Relevancy towards improving service delivery within the Sector
- 2.Reflection of SDGs
- 3.Should be within the management control and capacity of the sector.
- 4.Easy to identify and collect the data
- 5.Easy to compile, analyze and monitor through existing reporting structures or possible procedures if new

Governance Principles

- Transparency
- Accountability
- Participation
- Inclusiveness
- Human Rights to water and Sanitation

#	Indicator	Custodian
	Sector golden indicators informing on governance aspects	
1	% Implementation of the previous year's audit recommendations of financial statement	Internal Audit (MWE, NWSC, NFA, UNMA, NEMA)
2	Average weighed procurement performance	PDU (MWE, NWSC, NFA, UNMA, NEMA)
3	% Districts' budgets that reflect CSOs' contributions	RWSD
4	% of annual budget allocations, budget releases and actual expenditures in relation to sector funding needs' priorities	Policy and Planning (MWE)
5	% of Water Boards, Water Catchment Management Committees with women holding key positions	UWSD, RWSD, WfP, ENR
	Sub-Sector indicators informing on governance aspects	
6	% of pro-poor facilities that provide water at a price less than or equal to the household tariff of the service area.	UWSD, WURD
7	NWSC's customer satisfaction index	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
8	% of gazetted water schemes and districts whose performance is published annually by the Regulation body	WURD
9	% of water for production facilities with actively functioning Water User Committees and irrigation Cooperatives	Water for Production
10	% of permit holders complying with permit conditions	Water Resources Management

Process chain for data collection, analysis and reporting of good governance



Key Actors

Custodian

Each indicator has a custodian(s) who is/are responsible for;

- (i) collecting data from the respective reports,
- (ii) analyse the data, and fill in the template
- (iii) send the filled template to the taskforce with general opinions in relation to governance.

Taskforce/ SPR-WG

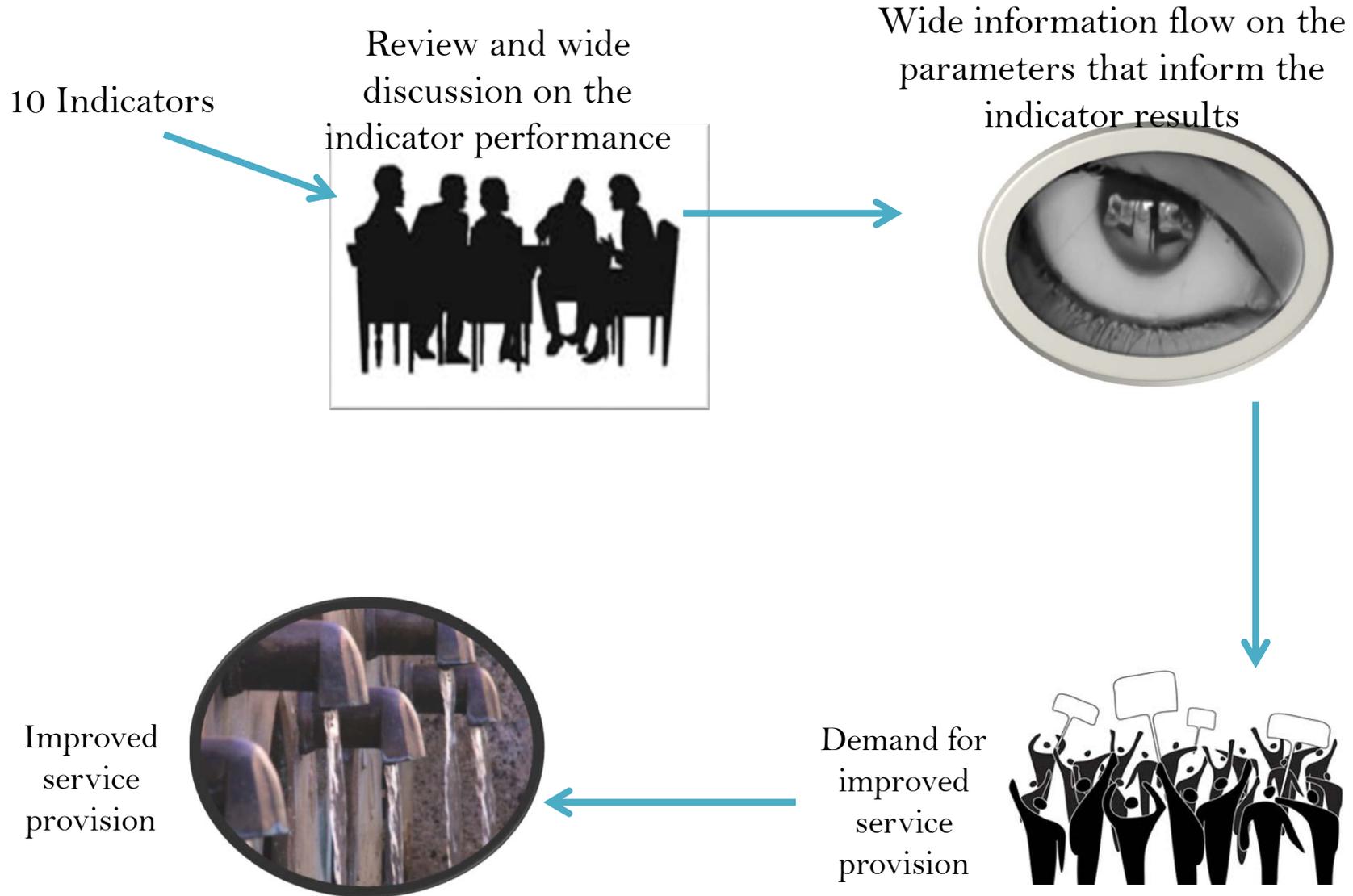
Composed of nine (9) representative members from;

1. Directorate of Water Resources Management,
2. Directorate Water Development,
3. Directorate of Environment affairs,
4. Office of the Finance and administration,
5. Development Partners,
6. UWASNET for CSOs in the water subsector
7. ENR - CSO Network for CSOs in the Environment subsector
8. NWSC
9. And the secretary of the **GGWG**



Review
templates from
custodians and
compile
governance
indicator
report

Outputs and likely impact



Facilitating factors

Participation of all stakeholders in the generation of indicators

Practicability of the criteria applied

No additional costs required

Use of existing reporting structures

Challenges

- Waiting every one to be on board (interest) and agreeing on the concept is a challenging element that takes time – However, it is better to take it slow and reach far than rushing it and it dies shortly after the start.
- The concept of good governance is not yet well conceptualised by all sector players. It is taken to be a stand alone concept just like accounting, engineering, e.t.c
- The broadness of good governance – keeps confusing many