



Capacity as Catalyst for Governance

Pec -Zonal and local governance

Stockholm Environment Institute

19 February 2015
Stockholm –Sweden

Rositha's story 2000, 2015, ... ?



Photo ListVerse



© AVerdade

Mozambique 2000



- Population: ~17 million
- Total land area: 784,090 km²
- Tropical climate: hot and wet (Oct. to April), “cold” and dry (May to Sept.)
- Half of country within 12 major river basins – flood plains inside Mozambique
- Pop. living off rain-fed agriculture: 80%
- Pop. living on less than US\$1/day: 38%

Rural realities – Sofala province,

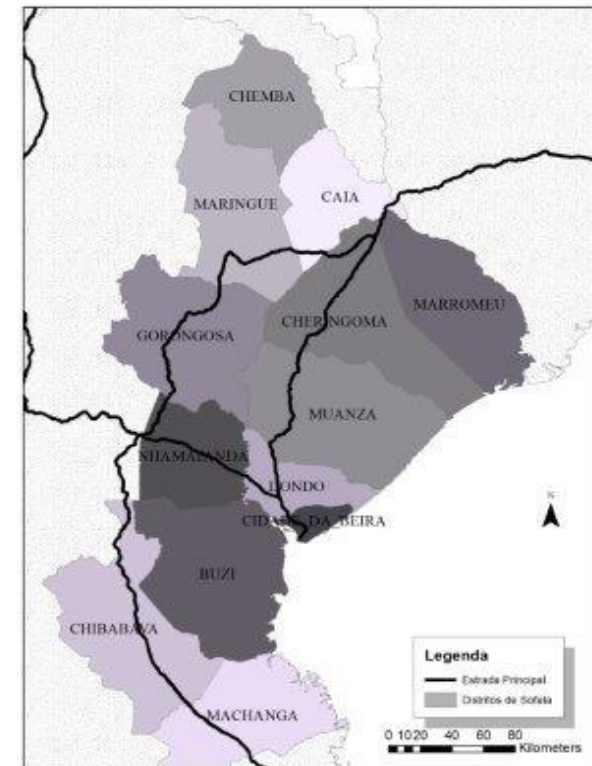
Access to improved water source: 26%

Access to improved sanitation: 19%

Infant mortality rate: 135 /1,000 live births



Provincia de SOFALA



Living with disasters

Natural disasters

Cholera

Man-made

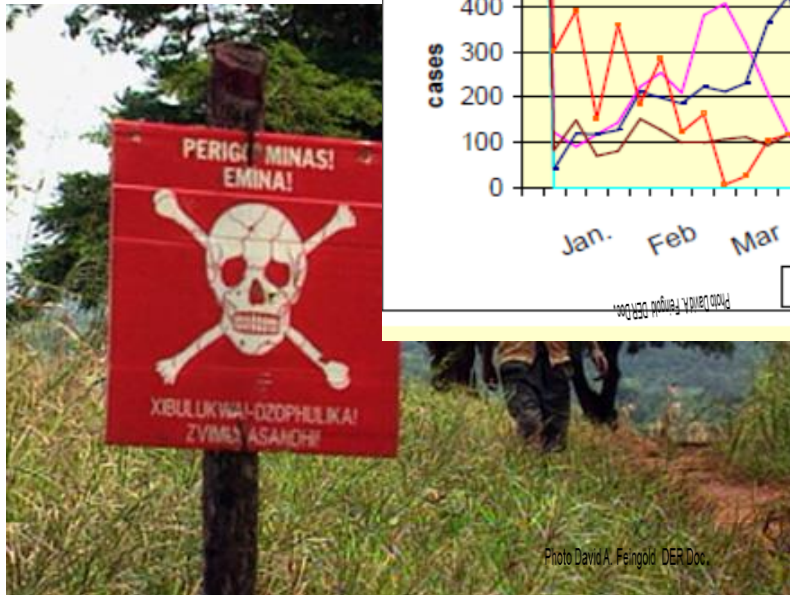
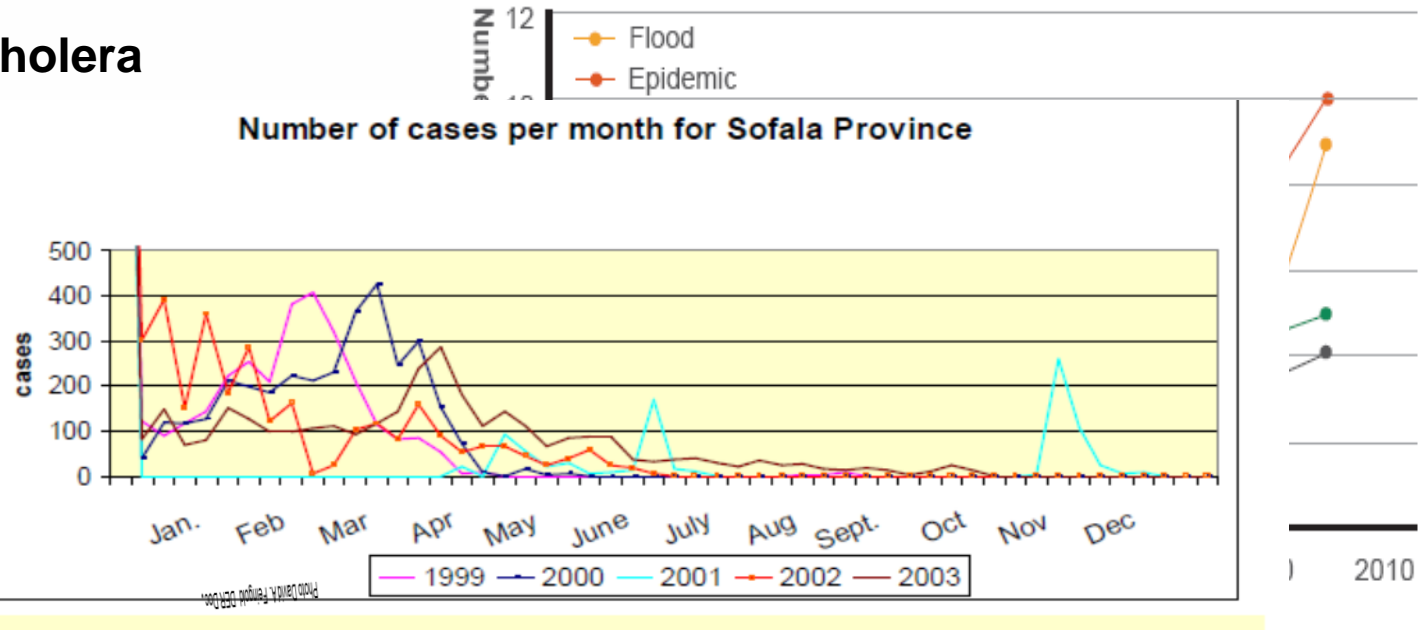


Photo David A. Feingold, DER Doc.

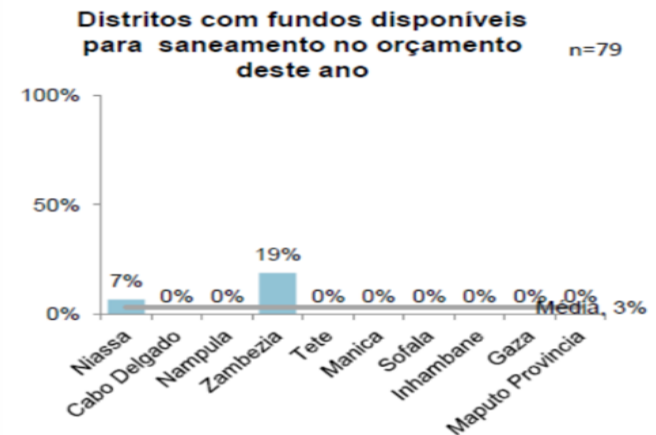


Sources: INGC and UEM:Queface, 2009

Lack of government capacity



- Average 2.5 government staff responsible for water and sanitation in each district
- And they're also responsible for ... roads, environment, energy, parks, cemeteries etc.



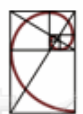
DNA

PAARSS, 1998-2007

- Provincial gov. working directly with Gov. of Austria
- Demand-responsive support to rural water supply and sanitation (RWSS)
- Decentralized, gender-sensitive and participatory approach
- Introducing appropriate management models eg delegated community management
- Introducing appropriate technologies, community solar pumps, ecological sanitation, etc.
- Balance of investments in soft and hard infrastructure



M.Fogde



SEI

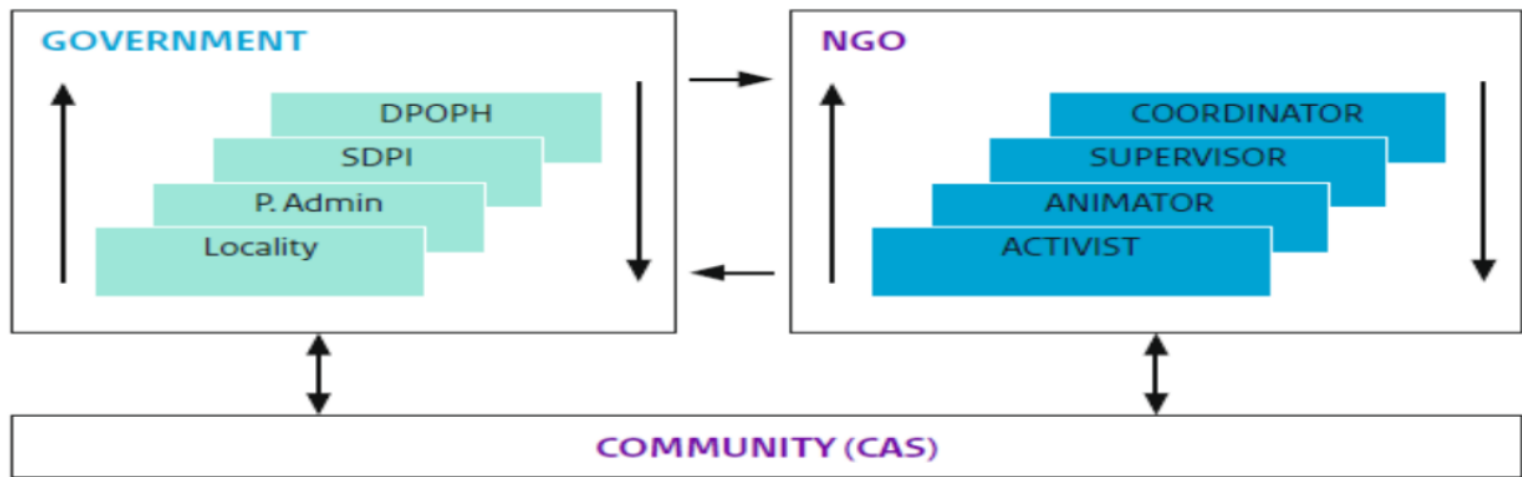
STOCKHOLM
ENVIRONMENT
INSTITUTE

PEC –Zonal

- Participatory, people-centered, district-wide implementation framework
- Responsive to demand
- Contracted agent ensures that communities and schools take responsibility for leadership and O&M of improved facilities
- Integrated WASH education in communities and schools
- Covering all protected water sources in the district
- Stimulating formation/revival of community WatSan committees
- Stimulating private-sector participation – technical and entrepreneurship

PEC –Zonal

- Supporting decentralization and capacity building of provincial, district and sub-district officials
- Learning and adaptation through monitoring and follow-up activities to refine strategies, activities and roles



UNICEF Moz 2013

NO PH
DNAI

Maputo

Private
constructors / drillers

DPOPH
DAS

Mun. Dondo
Dist. Dondo
PA's
loc.

UTAA

Dist. Cheringoma
PA's
loc.
PSSA

Geo Aust.

Dist. Chibabawa
PA's
loc.
PSAA

ind. ♀
♂
Amai M.

Dist. Puzi
PA's
loc.
PSAA

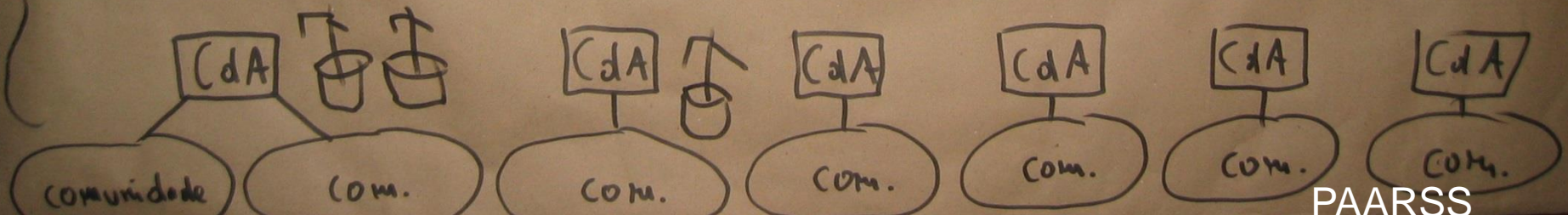
ind. ♀ mechanics

EPAR

Dist. Marrumou
Mun. Marr.
PA's
loc.
PSAA

Geo Aust.

Priv. Sp. Part. S.



Seeking local opportunities

Local radio, theatre groups

Training institutes,
CFPAS,
IFAPA, schools,
Culture House,
private consultants

Studies,
GIS
mapping,
Universities,
ARA



Social companies,
Civil society
NGOs

Health
laboratories

Construction:
private, parastatal,
municipal
companies

Literacy,
Primary ed.

District
planning,
PADM,
UNICEF

Provoking demand



Building capacity at all levels



Photos PAARSS



Photos PAARSS

Rural Sanitation Strategy 2010

A durable and washable slab
(made from any local material).

- Lid that properly covers the hole.
- Superstructure with walls and door for privacy.
- A roof to prevent rain water from damaging the slab.
- A safe pit to prevent collapsing due to soft or sandy soils.
- Presence of a hand washing facility with soap or ash.



Result: better prepared in 2007



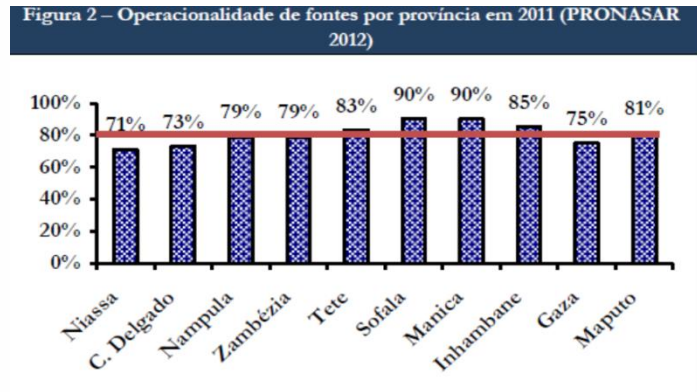
Photos Mfogde

Policy framework

- National Water Policy 1995, 2007
- Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Strategic Plan (PESAASR) 2007-2015
- 2010 Rural Sanitation Strategy
- 2012 National Implementation Plan for RWSS

PRONASAR (2010)

- Development of appropriate technologies and management models for RWSS
- Capacity building and human resource development in the RWSS sub-sector
- Support to decentralized planning, management, monitoring and financing of RWSS activities



DNA 2013



PEC-Zonal and governance

- Ensure components of water sanitation guidelines are cascaded to agencies and individuals
- Clarify mandates of stakeholders and address overlaps
- Define roles and responsibilities and coordinate activities horizontally (across districts) and vertically (from district to provincial to central levels)
- Promote multi-sector collaboration and coordination (e.g. health) to ensure consistency in targets, approaches and messages
- Coordinate and harmonize activities through thematic groups and collaborative forums at national, provincial and district levels

Learning points

- Communication is key
- Capacity development needed at all levels
- Data collection – enabled local planning process´ and continuous monitoring
- Long-term responsibility for service delivery has multiple benefits:
 - facilitates introduction of new concepts, technologies
 - strengthens local governance of resources
 - enhances disaster preparedness



Photo
PAARSS

Brave new rural reality 2015 – new opportunities

- Near-universal primary education
- Distance learning opportunities
- Private-sector development
- Improved infrastructure
- New technologies
- ICT
- Media presence



Photo PAARSS



Thank you for your
attention!

Photo PAARSS