Learning from working in fragile states

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Tearfund Disaster Management Teams

- Afghanistan
- Southern Sudan
- North Sudan
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Haiti
- (Myanmar)

5 yr programme focussed explicitly on capacity building to improve humanitarian action in the WASH sector.
CLTS in Afghanistan

- Training by the Integrated Rural Support Programme of Pakistan (IRSP)
- 2008 began in Kapisa province, north of Kabul
- 2009 extended to Jawzjan province in far north
- 10 project communities committed themselves to ODF status in the first year of programming.
Baluch Khel, Kapisa

- 250 households (1,500 people)
- 17 latrines. OD main practice – throughout village area and in plantations/fields
- Conditions were favourable for CLTS
- After triggering 53% of households built their own latrine (others delayed because of harvesting time)
- Now ODF
Southern Sudan

- Village of Akach, Aweil South County (700 population)
- CLTS implemented July 2009
- Progress Jan 2010 – 32 homes have begun building a latrine since those involved committed to becoming ODF. Only 1 latrine completed.
Challenges in southern Sudan

• Food insecurity: priority time since triggering has been given to finding or producing food.
• Some families had relocated to a river-bank area for access to water.
• Also relocation in certain areas due to conflict or to find water sources for cattle.
• Culturally embarrassing for women to be seen entering a latrine.
Key challenge: ‘hand-outs’ in relief contexts or CPEs make demand-driven work very difficult

Eg Soap in Darfur
How do we include a demand-driven element in sanitation and hygiene provision in the relief context (or in complex political emergencies where there is often a blurring between relief and development), and ensure that all other operational agencies do too?
Sanitation policy and advocacy work

- Programme focussed on capacity building to improve humanitarian action in the WASH sector
- Includes core focus on the role of the state
- WASH Policy Officer in most Disaster Management Teams – recruited nationally
- Have conducted analyses of Government capability, accountability and responsiveness in WASH
- Now implementing advocacy strategies
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<th>General definition (DFID)</th>
<th>What it means for the WASH sector</th>
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<tr>
<td>State Capability</td>
<td>The ability and authority of leaders, governments and public organisations to get things done.</td>
<td>The ability and authority of leaders, governments and public organisations to ensure access to WASH services for all people.</td>
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<td>State Accountability</td>
<td>The ability of citizens to hold leaders, governments and public organisations to account.</td>
<td>The ability of citizens to hold leaders, governments and public organisations to account if they are failing to deliver water and sanitation services to all people.</td>
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<td>State Responsiveness</td>
<td>How leaders, governments and public organisations actually behave in responding to the needs and rights of citizens.</td>
<td>How leaders, governments and public organisations actually behave in responding to the needs and rights of citizens with regard to access to WASH.</td>
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Guide to assessing CAR: key questions and indicators

• CAPABILITY – commitments, policies, strategies, coverage, targets, monitoring, institutions, budgets, stakeholders in service provision, etc.

• ACCOUNTABILITY – civil society participation, media, effectiveness of redress mechanisms, public information on S&H, parliamentary activity, etc.

• RESPONSIVENESS – how pro-poor, how demand-led, regulatory capacity, gender, corruption, etc.
CAR Framework - achievements

• Allows staff to develop a much better understanding of the policy and political context.
• Basis from which an advocacy strategy can be written.
• Baseline data for future monitoring of government progress.
• Basis for constructive dialogue between government and civil society (where government is open to CS input).
• Led to policy change in Liberia and policy developments in Afghanistan.
CAR Framework – challenges and learning

- Some governments unresponsive to NGOs
- Shortage of data and statistics on sanitation and hygiene
- Lack of government capacity on sanitation
- Each context is so different
Policy Officers - challenges

- Recruitment
- Job titles
- Understanding of role in both government and amongst INGOs
- Influence
- Ethnicity
Global Campaign Days
Global campaign days have been effective.