

Interview Script

National-level Meta-Governance for Partnerships: Kenya

QUESTIONNAIRE: Government Perspective

Ministry of Water and Irrigation

INTRO

The interview I am doing with you today is conducted on behalf of the research project “Partnerships for Sustainable Development” by the German Institute for International and Security Affairs (SWP). This project focuses on transnational, multi-stakeholder partnerships in which private businesses, non-governmental organizations, donor organizations and sometimes governmental authorities collaborate – specifically we are interested in their impact in the Kenyan water sector. The results will be used to draw lessons for the institutional design of future partnerships as well as to formulate policy recommendations.

The Kenyan Ministry for Water and Irrigation is vested with the responsibility for oversight in the water supply sector including policy formulation, coordination and resource mobilisation. Consequently, the Ministry has been very active in improving the water and sanitation situation in Kibera and other informal settlements in Kenya, often in cooperation with partners. For example, from 2007 to 2012, the Ministry worked with *Water & Sanitation for the Urban Poor* (WSUP) - a multi-stakeholder partnership - to provide better sanitation services to the informal settlements in Nairobi and Naivasha. We are specifically interested to hear from you about this kind of cooperation with partnerships and in particular with WSUP, if you should know them, because WSUP is one of several multi-stakeholder partnerships that we focus on in our research project. To improve sanitation, hygiene and safe water, WSUP set out to build “partnerships between low income communities, NCWSC, NCC and the local private sector to enable delivery of improved and sustainable sanitation and water services” as well as “to strengthen CBOs to enable them to participate in the design, construction and management of sanitation and water facilities”.

- 1) Looking back at the collaboration with WSUP or other multi-stakeholder partnerships, can you briefly describe the **interaction** between the relevant department in the Ministry (as a government body) and WSUP (as a multi-stakeholder partnership)? (And how it was **coordinated**?)
- 2) Can you tell us something about the most **positive elements** of the cooperation with WSUP?
- 3) Can you name two or three **challenges or difficulties** that you’ve encountered during the cooperation with WSUP in regards to their projects in Kibera? How did you overcome those difficulties?
- 4) Did the nature of WSUP as a **multi-stakeholder partnership** have any noticeable **effect** (intended or unintended) on the cooperation?

- 5) Given your experiences, would you approach **future co-operations with such multi-stakeholder partnership projects** differently? How?

LONG-TERM IMPACT

WSUP's mission is to develop "commercially viable models to help water utilities and municipal authorities reach **all citizens** in their city with improved water and sanitation", especially in the low income districts and informal settlements. The official project and external funding phase for the projects in Kibera is over, and the facilities have to be self-sufficient.

- 1) How can a positive **impact** be sustained in the **long-run** – after individual projects have been completed?
- 2) Recalling the projects in Kibera, how would you assess the **long-term, broader impact** of these projects? And what were the **most critical factors** for WSUP's projects to achieve such long-term, broader and sustainable **impact**?
- 3) Did you observe any **unexpected, positive or negative side-effects**?
 - a. (*If no specific answer*: e.g. such as better employment or education opportunities in the area? Better cooperation with residents? Or negative side-effects such as instances of water kiosks being misused? Instances of bribe taking or overcharging? Disputes over access to water services?)

LESSONS LEARNED AND META-GOVERNANCE

We talked about the success conditions and the impact of WSUP's work. Next, I would like to ask you about what lessons you would draw from these insights and what this would entail for future partnerships and projects and their future (meta-)governance. We distinguish between enabling and ensuring factors for long-term success. Enabling factors support and promote the foundation and operation of partnerships and their operations on the ground. Ensuring factors could be standards or guidelines, legal provisions or monitoring tools.

- 4) From the **government's perspective**, what would you say needs to be changed in order to **enable** multi-stakeholder partnerships such as WSUP to enhance their long-term impact on the ground? What kind of **setup or support** would that need?
 - a. (*If no specific answer* e.g. more resources? More recognition and political support? Other?)
- 5) What rules would have to be in place in order to **ensure** that multi-stakeholder partnerships deliver?
 - a. (*If no specific answer* e.g. change monitoring and reporting requirements? Regular reviews or independent assessments? Other?)
- 6) **Who** could or should set up those framework conditions, whether voluntary standards or binding rules?
 - a. Local authorities?
 - b. National government?
 - c. Donors?
 - d. WSUP's global secretariat?
 - e. The UN or its organizations, like UNDP or UNEP?
 - f. Private entities?
- 7) In general, do you think that the **multi-stakeholder partnership approach** is suitable for improving access to water and sanitation? (Particularly in an area like Kibera?) (What particular aspects make the partnership approach suitably?)
- 8) Given your vast amount of experiences, would you approach **future partnership projects** differently? How?

CLOSING

Now for the last questions:

9) Is there **anything** of importance that we have not talked about?

10) Do you know **any other individuals** or organizations that can tell me something about the projects in question?

THANK YOU!