GLOBAL WASH CLUSTER HRP Costings Methodology Webinar



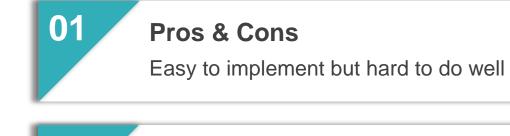
Project Based Costing in the State of Palestine

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washcluster.net

Project-Based Costing





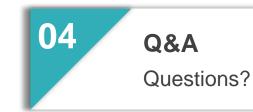
State of Palestine: an (old) example

Getting around some key limitations/criticisms



Elements to consider

What do we need, and what's nice to have?



Pros & Cons

For a sectoral response plan

PROs Its EASY: Hpc.tools outputs makes it easy to cover essential HRP inputs	CONS
	Potential for 'supply-driven' response plan rather than one guided by sectoral priorities / analysis Especially if we don't know what's in it!
 Remember the critiques / perceptions! Projects over-budgeted Unrealistic projects Shopping list rather than coherent plan 	Ideally requires a broader sectoral planning process – to find and fill geographic/strategic gaps Cumbersome to do well / in a fluid context
	Requires a decent revision / vetting process within frequently condensed timeframes Can become a box-ticking exercise

State of Palestine: 2015 example

		Question	To include in HRP						
Strategi	: Fit	 Does the project fit with WASH Cluster HRP Strategic Objective and Outcomes (Activities; locality; Type) 	Must be Yes			Can be inf	ormed		
		1a. Priority type of main areas covered?				from hpc	.tools		
		1b. Priority type of main activities covered?						\mathbf{N}	
		2. Where relevant - is the project in-line with PA policies and guidelines?	Must be Yes						
Operatio	nal	3. Has a proper / recent needs assessment been conducted?	Must be Yes						
Fit		4. Has it been developed in cooperation with service providers / authorities?	Must be Yes						
		5. Does the project involve local or national partners?	Ideally Yes						
		6. Is the project technically realistic / achievable in one year timeframe?	Must be Yes						
		7. Good programming – does the project move towards stabilization without creating dependence	Must be Yes		// .				
		8. Does the project have a detailed M&E component?	Must be Yes		In Need	Target Popn	Requireme	nts Partner	s Projects
		 Does the project overlap in terms of geographical assistance or provision of services. 	Must be No	7		ХХМ	\$XXM	XX	xx
		10. Is the project cost-effective (incl. max 10% indirect costs)	Must be Yes						
		11. Is the Agency an active member of the Sector (EWASH and/or	Must be Yes						
		Cluster)?			OBJETIVES		INDICATOR	IN NEED	TARGET
Gender		12. Is the project is based on a condex analysis , and are the activities			Strategic Object	ctive 1:		X.XM	X.XM
Fit	Age	12. Is the project is based on a gender analysis ; and are the activities designed to target gender gaps or to equitably benefit women, girls, boys	Must be 1 or	1	Specific Objec	tive 1.1:			
		and men?	2a		Cluster Objetiv	/e 1:	Indicator 1	X.X	X.X
							Indicator 2	X.X	X.X
		Poquiros comparison			Cluster Objetiv	/e 2:	Indicator 3	X.X	X.X

X.X

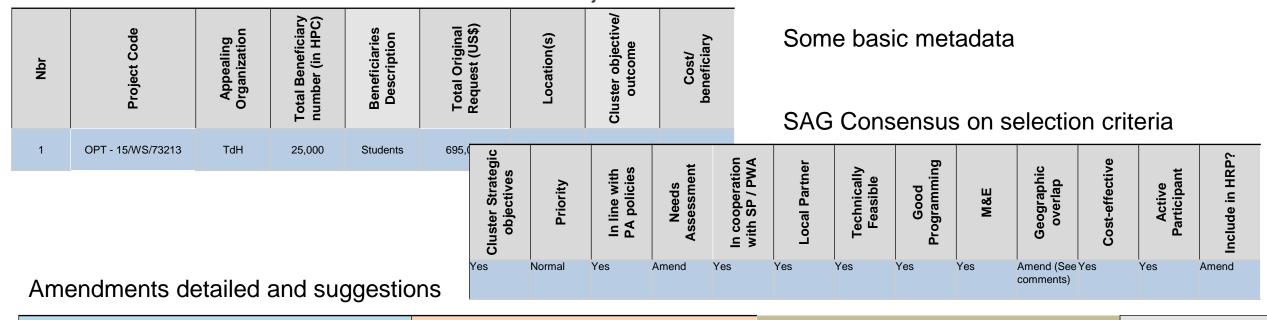
Indicator 4

X.X

Requires comparison and qualitative review

SoP Output I

Project Review



Recommendations for project improvement for final vetting	GenCAP / Protection Suggestions for improvement	Education comments	Final observations/ recommendations
Close coordination is needed (UNICEF/SC/WA) - there is room for them (nurseri es / schools) but clarity on criteria for selection or a list of schools would be usef ul, or to include a line about coordinating with these actors if funding received.	In its design the project should provide an analysis of the needs of th e different segments of society/vulnerable groups. Highlight the gende r concerns in the needs section (what are the different needs, issues, protection risks faced by women and girls that might be different to me	From our perspective, no problems with school hygiene promotion. I'm les s sure about the rehabilitation works in 50 government schools. It appears that these will all be schools damaged during the war. My understanding is that the agencies responsible for overall rehabilitation in these schools ha	
Something about disability or seperate consultations with all categories of users on design for rehabs. Some details on Needs Assessment (when / sample size) would be useful.	n and boys in Gaza). Specify how each activity will respond to the gen der concerns identfied in the needs section in the activity and indicator s section. Provide sex or age disagregated data throughout the projec		
Spare parts in addition to repairs might also be needed (for small maintenance).	t design (in the needs, activitities and indicators please sex disagregat e the beneficeries). Specifiy in the outcomes gender senstive results and sex and age disagregate the information.	therwise we may be double-fundraising here. Unfortunately their contact at the MoEHE (in the school health dept) is unli	
Sensitisation on girls hygiene needs (incl hyg. kits) would be useful. If Co-ed school - gender aspects of sensitisation / toilet access (lockable from in		kely to be on top of all of this, so if he was there only point of coordination on this I can see where they may have been misinformed	
side / marked boy or girl / ratio higher for girls / etc)			

SoP Output I

Facilitate Project review and consolidated feedback

- Provides a written record and means to track comments / adjustments
- Can identify / address over-budgeted / unrealistic projects
- Can identify / address strategic alignment and programming issues
- Can identify common weaknesses / strengths in GAM / AAP.

Requires:

- Defined selection criteria
- Defined review committee/process (eg. SAG)
- Some data manipulation (of the Project database) e.g.:
 - Cost / beneficiary
 - Indirect Costs %
 - Coverage of geographic / strategic priorities
 - GAM / AAP

Tips!

- Make sure the review committee have a common understanding of criteria!
- Split up the projects, but make sure at least 1 person (WCC) has read them all.
- Be <u>CONSISTENT</u>.
- Use focal points for specific thematics.
- Plan for at least 2 reviews: initial feedback and final review.
- Leave enough time for intersectoral comments, feedback and adjustments.

Funding by Priority

SoP Output II

Geographic / Strategic Coverage and Gaps

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SoP Output II

Provide an overview of what's actually in the plan – to inform:

- Subsequent advocacy (e.g. non-HRP funding)
- Areas of strategic work for the cluster
- [Basis for informed negotiation in the case of arbitrary cuts or sectoral ceilings]
- [Amongst others]

Requires:

- Some data manipulation (of the Project database) e.g.:
 - Coverage of strategic / geographic priorities
 - Funding / beneficiaries by agency type
 - [other exploratory analyses]
- Some manual analysis (gaps and duplications/complementarities)
- Some data mash-ups

Tips!

- Think about the analysis a gap analysis requires comparison, and the HRP projects need promotion.
 - Areas of response: e.g. Flood-risk vs HRP-projects to highlight key projects and gaps.
 - WASH themes: year-on-year comparisons to highlight trends, active partners and gaps.
 - Specific products for specific fora: as appropriate to advocacy priorities.

Elements to consider

For a sectoral response plan

Covering geographic / strategic gaps within the HRP process

Limitations of hpc.tools

Structure of data does not allow one to see activities planned by location

Additional process in WASH?

Such an exercise is possible with an additional tool / process and an early start, however,

How much effort/time is appropriate?

Can be labor intensive for little pay-off.

- How much funding comes via the HRP?
- What avenues to the donor community exist?
- What might be 'light' ways of achieving the same?
- Limited to the HRP, or a broader sectoral planning of which HRP is one part?

Covering geographic / strategic gaps after the HRP process

What agencies are active in geographic/strategic gap areas?

Their support will be needed to get the area on the map, and for joint planning to increase coverage in any subsequent HRP

What audiences / products for subsequent advocacy are needed? E.g.

- Donor sessions to highlight HRP projects and gaps, and seek to inform non-HRP allocations.
- iNGO fora sessions to highlight geographic / strategic gaps and understand bottlenecks.
- Cluster working groups and/or CLA to advance strategies for neglected areas.
- Etc.

