

Terms of reference



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GENERAL INFORMATION

Title: National Consultant for Water and Sanitation Specialist
Department/Unit: PMU MDGs Unit
Reports to: National Project Manager
Duty Station: Jakarta (MDGs Secretariat Office)
Expected Places of Travel (if applicable): Bengkulu and NTB Province
Duration of Assignment: From mid-September to December 2014

REQUIRED DOCUMENT FROM HIRING UNIT

X	TERMS OF REFERENCE
4	CONFIRMATION OF CATEGORY OF LOCAL CONSULTANT , please select : (1) Junior Consultant (2) Support Consultant (3) Support Specialist (4) Senior Specialist (5) Expert/ Advisor
X	APPROVED e-requisition

REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION FROM CONSULTANT

X	CV
X	Copy of education certificate
X	Completed financial proposal
X	Completed technical proposal (if applicable)

Need for presence of IC consultant in office:

- ☐ partial (explain)
☐ intermittent (explain)

☒ full time/office based (needs justification from the Requesting Unit): the consultant will be based at the MDG Secretariate to liase and report daily to the National Project Manager MDG

Provision of Support Services:

Office space: ☒ Yes ☐ No
Equipment (laptop etc): ☐ Yes ☒ No
Secretarial Services ☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes has been checked, indicate here who will be responsible for providing the support services: Priyanah

Signature of the Budget Owner:.....

I. BACKGROUND

With less than two years remaining till the target date of 2015, current views suggest that MDGs remain achievable in Indonesia for some goals, but require an increasingly deeper insight into the remaining problems, their solutions, and collective efforts and resources needed to accelerate progress. The year 2010 provided the setting for a comprehensive review of progress on the MDGs

including the impact of new challenges and realities, such as the global economic and financial crises, climate change, and new evidence and innovations to accelerate and sustain progress towards the MDGs. At the country level, such a review will work towards identifying bottlenecks and the solutions needed to accelerate progress on lagging MDGs, consistent with existing planning processes. To facilitate this outcome, the UN has developed and tested an MDG Acceleration Framework (MAF). The MAF has been endorsed for use by the UN Development Group (UNDG).

The Framework will help countries to analyze why they are lagging behind on specific MDGs, prioritize the bottlenecks to progress, and identify collaborative solutions involving governments and all relevant development stakeholders. In countries where rates of progress vary sharply across population groups and/or geographic regions, the MAF can help understand the reasons behind said differences, and thereby address them through tailored solutions. The MAF results in the preparation of a focused, agreed upon Action Plan to address the specific MDG that rallies the efforts of governments and its partners, including civil society and the private sector, on providing the investments and services needed to advance key policy reform and overcome identified constraints.

The MDG target to accelerate was chosen based on the following selection criteria: should have the potential to achieve significant results within the next 2 years; should have strong political and community support, should have the potential to accelerate and impact other targets that are also lagging (i.e. cross sectoral impact). Based on these criteria the government of Indonesia has chosen to address the target of increasing sustainable access to basic sanitation (MDG 7c).

Since 1993, Indonesia has doubled the percentage of households having access to improved sanitation facilities, but it is still not on track to achieve the 2015 MDG sanitation target. To achieve the national MDG target in sanitation will require reaching an additional 26 million people with improved sanitation by 2015. Planning for the longer term requires dealing with even larger numbers. Riskesdas 2010 data show that overall; some 116 million people still lack adequate sanitation.

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Nearly half of all Indonesians - more than 100 million people - have no access to clean water. For those fortunate enough to have it on tap, it is not fit to drink. And their water bills are still some of the highest in Asia. For the rest, buying bottles is a major expense. Indonesia is categorized as economic water scarcity country. Its water balances by islands (2003) shows that water deficit occur in the dry season in the islands of Java, Bali, and Nusa Tenggara Barat. Other islands show surplus during the wet and dry seasons. Water availability during low flows (dry season) at normal year only reach about 790 m³/second or only about 76% of the total water demands. In term of island viewpoint, water deficit occurs in islands in which population is dense and water availability is limited such as islands of NTB, and NTT.

West Nusa Tenggara (Nusa Tenggara Barat - NTB) is one of the poorest provinces in Indonesia, with 18.63% of households considered very poor (BPS, 2012). NTB's Human Development Index (HDI) (2012) ranks 32 out of 33 provinces in Indonesia. Number of rural household without access to drinking water is 30.88% in 2003 and without access to sanitation is 36.04 %. Clean water supply

system serves about 45 million or 40% of urban population and 7 million or 8% of rural population. Poor water continuity in water stressed areas forcing poor people obtains water at higher price than those with higher income.

Ahead of the target date of the MDGs target date of 2015, the PMU MDG Bappenas with the support of the UNDP plans to developing and apply MDG Acceleration Frameworks (MAF) to MDG-7c increasing sustainable access to safe drinking water in particular at provincial level to analyze why they are lagging behind on specific MDGs, prioritize the bottlenecks to progress, and identify collaborative solutions involving governments and all relevant development stakeholders.

The focus of the MAF process will be in NTB provinces. The MAF rollout in the selected provinces will be linked closely with the on-going work of relevant Government and UN agencies. This will ensure that the MAF support is well integrated with the current safe drinking water Initiatives. The MAF process will utilize other related documents as the basis for the bottlenecks analysis in the selected provinces. This would be done through:

1. Identifying priority interventions required to accelerate the MDG 7c achievement;
2. Identifying bottlenecks to interventions;
3. Determining solutions accordingly;
4. Developing an Accelerated Action implementation plan.

To allow PMU MDGs to continue provide such supports to provinces, PMU MDGs needs to recruit a National Consultant (Expert / Adviser) of MDGs Acceleration Framework on increasing sustainable access to safe drinking water in NTB Province.

Different ministries and agencies involved in the water and sanitation sectors need stronger coordination. For example, contractors who build rural water systems are answerable to government agencies, rather than to the users of services. Responsibilities for maintenance are unclear and community management structures are weak. In recent years, the coordination has improved with the establishment of working groups called Pokja AMPL at national, provincial and district levels on drinking water and environmental sanitation.

The National Programme of Community-Based Total Sanitation (STBM) and its five pillars form a useful framework. The five pillars are the elimination of open defecation, hand washing with soap, household water treatment, solid waste management and liquid waste management. The leadership of the Ministry of Health is crucial in scaling up STBM. Districts and provinces will need to accelerate efforts, keeping to national standards and guidelines. The poorest groups will need to have access to financing in order to initiate STBM.

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The focus of the MAF process will be in three provinces in the country-provinces of Bengkulu province. The MAF rollout in the selected provinces will be linked closely with the on-going work of relevant Government and UN agencies. This will ensure that the MAF support is well integrated with the current safe drinking water Initiatives. The MAF process will utilize other related documents as the basis for the bottlenecks analysis in the selected provinces. This would be done through:

5. Identifying priority interventions required to accelerate the MDG 7c achievement;

6. Identifying bottlenecks to interventions;
7. Determining solutions accordingly;
8. Developing an Accelerated Action implementation plan.

To allow PMU MDGs to support the successful of MAF document on water and sanitation, PMU MDGs needs to recruit a water and sanitation specialist of MDGs Acceleration Framework on increasing sustainable access to basic sanitation in Bengkulu Province and water in NTB province.

II. SCOPE OF WORK, RESPONSIBILITIES AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED ANALYTICAL WORK

The consultant will work under the direct guidance and supervision of the NPM and NPO PMU MDGs. The consultant will be responsible for:

- I. Undertaking an initial scoping exercise to identify sources of data and information, including development plans, and reviews;
- II. Formulate baseline clean water and proper sanitation,
- III. Gather existing data and documents on initiatives and strategies undertaken by the national government;
- IV. Provide strategic action to improve MDGs data management on water and sanitation;
- V. Modifying the MAF as needed and drawing upon the lessons learned (knowledge based good practices) to increase its effectiveness and make it relevant to Bengkulu and NTB needs;
- VI. Supporting the organization of technical workshops and stakeholder meetings for Government officials, academics representative from most at risk population / key affected population, CSOs and experts involved in the field (including cross-sectoral collaborators);
- VII. Liaising with different stakeholders and partners including: relevant Government ministries and departments, UN agencies, private sector associations and civil society groups (including those representing women, minority groups and the marginalized) to ensure that their views are reflected in the assessment;
- VIII. Ensuring that the analysis builds upon, and is consistent with on-going efforts to achieve MDG related to water and sanitation in Indonesia;
- IX. Facilitating the completion of documents MAF clean water and proper sanitation,
- X. Setting up a system of monitoring progress of implementation of the MAF clean water and proper sanitation,
- XI. Preparing progress reports MAF implementation of clean water and proper sanitation, including setting quarter and annual reports,
- XII. Evaluate the achievement MAF clean water and proper sanitation to December 2014,
- XIII. Joint prepare a final report MAF Officer Scale Up Fund.

This process will include the following specific tasks:

1. Cooperating with Consultants MAF water and sanitation for Bengkulu and NTB provinces.
2. Draft of a concept note for the MAF process. This concept note defines the scope for the MAF process in the provinces and country, the partners involved, and timeline. This concept note will serve as the guidance for the MAF process and should be cleared by the respective government counterparts.
3. Desk review sources of data including surveys, development plans and reviews and complete existing information as it relates to the MDG 7 in the country and in Bengkulu and NTB provinces.
4. Prepare a comprehensive mapping of specific (existing) interventions (contained in policies and programmes) from Bengkulu and NTB provincial Governments, Government

of Indonesia, UN agencies, development partners, the private sector and CSOs - this mapping should also identify relevant partners and actors in the field of water and basic sanitation program; ongoing opportunities and opportunities in the pipeline that the MAF Action Plan could be linked to (during the Step 3 of the MAF process)

5. Helping and assist consultant MAF to identify and prioritize the high impact interventions contained in existing policies and programmes (as per above), which are not showing results (Step 1 of the MAF process)
6. Helping and assist consultant MAF to identify specific bottlenecks in the existing policies and programmes interventions (policy, planning, budget and financing, service delivery, service utilization) to increase sustainable access to water and basic sanitation in Bengkulu and NTB Province (Step 2 of the MAF process)
7. Helping and assist consultant MAF to prioritize identified bottlenecks based on a quick impact assessment and feasibility for addressing the bottlenecks (Step 2 of the MAF process)
8. Helping and assist consultant MAF to identify and prioritize high impact solutions with a potential to water and sanitation - based on a criteria of impact and feasibility (Step 3 of the MAF process)
9. Ensure that relevant cross-sectoral and cross-cutting issues that are important for substantially on increasing sustainable access to water and basic sanitation in Bengkulu Province (such as the vulnerabilities related to poverty and the impact of low levels of education) are integrated in the analysis of bottlenecks and in the Country Action Plan (Step 2 and Step 3 of the MAF process)
10. Develop a budget and a monitoring framework for the Action Plan implementation.

III. REQUIREMENTS FOR EXPERIENCE AND QUALIFICATIONS

I. Academic Qualifications:

1. Postgraduate degree (minimum Masters required and preferably Doctor) in health, environment, medicine and/or public health, development studies, economics, political science, public policy and/or relevant field of social sciences and/or MBA.

II. Years of experience:

1. A minimum of five years of progressively responsible and relevant experience in the field of health, environment, development, working with development planning processes at the national and sub-national levels, preferably with more than ten years' experience working specifically on water and basic sanitation.
2. Have working experiences with government agencies preferably with BAPPENAS and/or Ministry of Public Work and/or Ministry of Health.
3. Excellent knowledge of the MDGs, human development and the international development agenda with a demonstrated expertise in developing national and sub national action plan and/or strategic plan preferably on basic sanitation program.
4. Have strong experience in writing reports preferably on water and basic sanitation program.

III. Competencies:

- I. Strong organizational and planning skills and proven experience in supporting

	<p>development planning, including through the conduct of public policy assessments;</p> <p>II. Knowledge of and exposure to a range of cross-sectoral and cross-cutting issues (such as gender equality, green economy, public private partnership, poverty alleviation and special approaches for addressing the circumstances of marginalized groups etc.) that can be expected to accelerate progress on the MDG 7 (water and sanitation);</p> <p>III. Fluency in English with excellent written and oral communication skills and competency in basic editing and proofreading skills; must be detail oriented and organized;</p> <p>IV. Uses information and internet technology applications effectively as a tool and resource;</p> <p>V. Excellent facilitation and diplomatic skills, with ability to facilitate high level discussion and mutual understanding and cooperation from senior national/international stakeholders;</p> <p>VI. Excellent team player, able to work on own initiative and work as part of the team and high degree of flexibility and responsiveness to change as part of the review and feedback process.</p>

IV. EXPECTED RESULTS (all should be completed before 20 December 2014)			
	Deliverables/ Outputs	Target Due Dates	Review and Approvals Required
	1. First Assessment Report – General Progress on MAF in Bengkulu and NTB	7 days after contract signing Or end of September	NPM MDG
	2. Monitoring and Reporting Framework for MAF Water and Sanitation	Maximum 7 working days Or 1 st week of October	NPM MDG
	3. Field Data Collection Report from selected districts	Maximum 40 working days Or end of November	NPM MDG
	4. Final MAF water and sanitation Progress Report Bengkulu and NTB (final acceptance after feedback period)	Maximum 10 working days Or 20 December	NPM MDG