

National WASH Multi-Stakeholder Forum 7

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Thematic Stream 1: WASH Sustainability

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Outline

- 7 presentations
- Different dimensions of sustainability: technical, institutional, social, management and environmental sustainability
- Strong interconnections
- Coordination



SGDs and water quality

- Strong consensus that Rapid Assessment of Drinking Water Quality 2 should be conducted in Ethiopia in 2016
 - Importance of water quality data for the benchmarking of SDG and GTP II
 - Ethiopia has progressed a lot since 2004 when RADWQ 1 was conducted
 - New parameters needed and the statistical frame needs to be revisited



Climate Resilient Water Safety Planning in Ethiopia

- CR WSP strategic framework, implementation guidelines for rural and urban settings and training packages has been developed.
- Implementation ongoing in pilot areas
- WSP an excellent tool for multisectoral cooperation
- WSP to be included to annual plans and budgets
- Long term sustainability of WSP in the long-term. Cost recovery.



JTR results: CMP and WASHCO legalization in SNNPR and BSGR

- WASHCO legalization process especially in SNNP has started aggressively and so far already 50% of the WASHCOs has been legalized. Big opportunity in terms of sustainability of the service provision and functionality of the schemes.
- CMP demonstrated to be a cost-efficient, fast and sustainable modality in rural water supply. Now also evidence for applicability for higher technology schemes



JTR results: CMP and WASHCO legalization in SNNPR and BSGR

- All the regions should learn from the experience of SNNP
- Emergency packages for WASHCO trainings to prepare them better for emergencies
- WASHCO legalization and opportunity to strengthen social accountability and transfer the responsibilities of service delivery to the WASHCOs where applicable (utilities)



JTR Results: Emergency WASH Situation in Tigray and Afar

- Assess the status of emergency WASH in two currently affected regions – Afar and Tigray.
- Emergency is still too often understood as action once the situation is on. There is still low understanding of who is doing what, where and when, even in both Tigray and Afar some level of coordination systems where in place.



JTR Results: Emergency WASH Situation in Tigray and Afar

- Linkages between Emergency WASH and development need to be strengthened (even some linkages do exist)
- Emergency WASH and link to groundwater level monitoring done possibly by WASHCOs?
- Emergency WASH needs to be included to the annual plans. This was the strong consensus of the discussion that this is something to be included to the undertakings.



Self-Supply Development

- Country level documentation developed, active networking and advocacy, capacity building and field activities (JICE, MWA, IRC)
- Self supply Task Force established and regional Self supply focal persons assigned
- Still not well understood. Disparities and fragmentation of implementation.



Self-Supply Development

- Progress has been made but there are some challenges in terms of monitoring and quality assurance (informal suppliers)
- The role of local service providers is key in self-supply acceleration
- Opportunity to scale up to urban areas?
- How we can establish financial mechanisms for self-supply at household level?
- Currently much more focus on group self-supply than household level self-supply



Private Sector Bottlenecks

- Study conducted to identify critical bottlenecks of the private sector (Funded by UNICEF/DFID, conducted by IRC)
 - Challenges/recommendations: Financing, taxation and custom incentives, low capacities at several level (incl. private sector), bureaucracy and licensing, contract packaging
- Issue of private sector needs to be well captured in the undertakings



Private Sector Bottlenecks

- For MSF undertaking:
 - Incentive package for addressing taxation burden and improving access to finance should be developed
 - Establish a desk/unit at Ministry level to support the enabling environment and business climate
- Government should lead the development of PPP approach for WASH for service delivery etc.
- Focus also to sanitation and hygiene, not only water



WASH Sustainability Check Results

- Status of service provision? Are the conditions for sustainable WASH in place?
 - Service level lower than the team hoped it would be in terms of access, functionality, service standards and water quality
 - Main barriers to sustainability: Preventive maintenance, spare parts, gender, WSPs, budgets, asset mgt, lack of staffing and regulatory agency, availability of low cost products and funding



WASH Sustainability Check Results

- Who should take the lead in the government side in sustainability checks? What kind of role regulatory bodies could play so that the results of the sustainability checks can be reflected in regulation and strategies?
- Tool needs to be simplified and integrated to CWA/OWNP so that it is as useful as possible



Thank You



MSF 7

