



MSF 10

Accelerating inclusive, sustainable & quality WASH services provision towards the SDGs

Sustainability

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Introduction



- MSF is annual event organized by WASH sector actors (GOs, NGOs & DPs)
- 10th MSF is theme is “Accelerating inclusive, sustainable & quality WASH services provision towards SDGs”
- JTR is one of the activities under MSF
- Thematic areas of the 12th JTR
 - Equity and inclusion
 - Sustainability
 - Quality
 - Institutional capacity
 - Financing and Marketing
- Focus areas: Water supply, Sanitation, Institutional WASH & CR WASH
- Regions: Oromia, Tigray, Afar & Benishangul



Sustainability



Definition of Sustainability

Sustainability for WASH means that ***water continues to flow and a sanitation system continues to function—both at an agreed level of service—without depleting the water resource or harming the environment*** (Smits et al., 2014)

Sustainability criteria

- Financial Sustainability
- Environmental sustainability
- Institutional sustainability
- Technical sustainability
- Social sustainability



JTR findings



- Absence of WWT in non-CWA woredas
- 75% of the woredas in Benishangul legalized WASHCOs but none in Afar & Oromia
- Significant performance difference b/n WASHCOs
 - Edaga Berhe
 - Debre Kal
 - Asboda
 - Abichuna Gnaá woreda
- Low institutional WASH coverage
 - Only 1 to 2 schools in a woreda have water supply connection (Afar)
 - Only 15% of health facilities have full WASH services (Afar)
- Slippage of ODF kebeles b/c of absence of strong behavioural change
- Lack of funding for institutional WASH in non-CWA woredas
 - Left to NGOs & DPs

Edaga Berhe in Tachi Maichew woreda



Asboda WS leaking pipe





JTR Findings...



- Significant difference in improved sanitation coverage & ODF kebeles b/n regions
 - 6% & 48% improved sanitation coverage in Afar and Oromia respectively
 - 32%, 60% & 0% ODF kebeles in Oromia, Benishangul & Tigray respectively
- Strong partnership b/n government and NGOs
 - Government funding for source development
 - NGO's don't want to take risk (low yielding/poor water quality)
 - NGO have access to supply technology which is a challenge to government
- Coordination platform in place to improve access & sustainability of WASH services
 - WASH forum in Afar
 - Sanitation & hygiene task force in Oromia
- Delineation of well field for Semera-Logia WS



Best Experiences



- Sensors to monitor operational status & daily operation time
 - >180 sensors on motorized boreholes
- Asset management system to support O&M planning
 - Secured cloud data base
 - Mobile App for data collection/updating & dashboard portal for visualization
 - As built design information from source to tap
 - Updatable functionality & asset information (year of installation, model, condition, status)
 - Issues created & response team (O&M) informed through text notification
 - Evidence based replacement/rehabilitation planning
- Partnership b/n government & NGO solved water supply problem
 - Water bureau drilled well, laid pipe line, constructed reservoir & wpts
 - Lowland WASH/CARE supplied cooling tower, desalination/de-fluoridation plant, constructed clean water tank, evaporation pond & trained 10 caretakers & woreda & regional technicians to ensure sustainability

Sensor installed on Asboda borehole



Serdo De-fluoridation/Desalination plant





Best Experiences...

- High level service provision by WASHCOs
 - Water supply through house connection (Asboda)
 - Set tariff of 25birr/m³ to cover O&M (Edaga Berhe)
 - Participate on site selection, planning, implementation, supervision and O&M phases (Abichuna Gnaáa & Nensebo woredas in Oromia)
- Water officer at kebele level (Tigray and Benishangul)
 - Improved scheme management & tariff collection in Benishangul (>90% functionality)
- Use of solar energy (Debre Kal)
- Private sector engagement in supply chain & maintenance (Tigray & Benishangul)
- Training of woreda staff at EWTI to strengthen maintenance
- Institutional water supply from community supply system
- WASH clubs established in all schools & guidelines distributed (Benishangul)

Sheno town public fountain and latrine





Challenges

Water Supply

- **Spare part supply**
 - Shortage on market
 - Availability limited to big towns
 - Limited private sector participation
- **Power supply**
 - Grid connection, power interruption, limited use of alternative energy sources, availability, cost and transportation of diesel fuel
 - Rural water supply scheme abandoned in Abichuna Gnaá woreda
 - Edaga Berhe spends 8,000 birr/month for diesel
- **Support to WASHCOs**
 - Dependency on government/partners for minor and major maintenance
 - Trainings not sufficient & lacks regularity
 - Roles & responsibility, preventive & minor maintenance, technical & financial management
 - Coaching to open bank account and start saving is insufficient
 - Fast-moving spare parts not provided upon commissioning



Challenges...



- **Complexity of schemes for WASHCO management**
 - Serdo de-fluoridation/desalination plant
- **Centralized maintenance support**
 - Limitation of resources (equipment, logistic & finance) at woreda level
 - Delay in response
- **Scaling up of knowledge from projects/programmes**
 - WWT from CWA
 - Sanitation marketing experience



Challenges ...

Improved HH sanitation

- Mobility of community in pastoralist areas
- Rocky formation for digging holes (Tigray & Afar)
- Collapse of latrines (Afar & Oromia)
- Limited access to financial resources
- Lack of potable water supply in doing sanitation awareness creation campaigns

CR-WASH implementation

- Lack of manuals & guidelines
- Competency problem of staff to handle technical issues
- Securing adequate water sources
- Implementation capacity of private sector (drilling & consultancy)
- Securing adequate finance for implementation
- Affordability for O&M

Challenges...

Institutional WASH

- Schools don't have internal revenue to allocate for O&M
- Absence of full package WASH services in institutions

School Latrine in Abuchuna Gna'a without water supply





Recommendations



- Awareness creation to RWSC/RWTT and RWCO to monitor non-CWA woredas
- Scaling up of knowledge from projects/programs
- Tax holiday and duty-free privileges to encourage
 - local production of spare parts, water meters, electro-mechanical equipment's, etc.
 - private sector participation in supply chain & maintenance
 - strength capacity of consultants & contractors
- Design/strengthen monitoring system
 - Collect and use data to ensure the quality and sustainability of WASH services
 - Get actionable information for planning & decision making
 - use for operational purposes and decision-making / planning
 - generate/allocate fund for maintenance
- Capacity building to enhance use of renewable energy
- Incentive mechanism for caretakers
- Budgeting for comprehensive WASHCO trainings including refreshers
- Enforce full/partial cost recovery for urban/rural water supply systems



Recommendations...

- Standardization of materials used in construction of improved latrines
- Regulatory framework to get loan (improved HH latrines, spare parts supply, etc.)
- Avail manual, guideline and standard for implementation of CR-WASH
- Capacity building to implement and manage CR-WASH
- Avoid complex systems difficult for implementation & operation in CR-WASH
- Environmental and social impact mitigation plan for CR-WASH
- WASH management structure in health and education sectors
- Better resource allocation for institutional WASH by all actors (new & O&M)

