



# MSF 10

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

## Sustainability

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November 26, 2019

# Introduction

- MSF is annual event organized by WASH sector actors (GOs, NGOs & DPs)
- 10<sup>th</sup> 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 12<sup>th</sup> 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

## 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/m<sup>3</sup> 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)



