

Sustainable services
of
One WASH
-Report of parallel session S2-

WaSH Ethiopia

6th Annual Multi-Stakeholder Forum

“Innovative One WASH for Sustainable Development”

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S2/1 SNNPR and Oromia Self-supply experience and strategy

Oromia: Kick the ball to the community! -----SNNPR: Where is the ball in SNNPR?

Why Self-supply? ---GTP targets need to be reached.

- High un-served community due to low increment rate,
- high non-functionality,
- Increased population and increased demand
- Limited budget in OWNP

Some differences between Oromia and SNNPR in Self-supply acceleration:

Level of implementation:

- Oromia is already delivering through Self-supply Acceleration
- SNNPR: in its inception phase. (Awareness creation; identification potential; procurement of rope pumps; Draft document on community mobilisation for SSA; Communication materials; Training on manual drilling)

Approach

- Oromia: i) Establishment of Regional Task Force; ii) Package preparation
- SNNPR: i) communication, advocacy and promotion; ii) maximum participation and contribution from beneficiary.

Planning and Sectors involved:

- Oromia: high-participatory planning between WaSH, Education, Health bureaus and suppliers.
- SNNPR: Just getting started, and is included the sector agriculture in the planning.

Findings and agreements

- We need to **accelerate existing practice** by improving (not making new)
- **Create demand**, which **encourage emerge of new technologies**
- **Attitude change** and desire to disseminate the package
- **Private sector** involvement can lead to reaching the unreached, yet is a challenge
- **Political leaders should lead**, while each actor has clear roles and responsibilities.
- Annual planning and budgeting as to **make SSAP tangible**
- Include SS in existing structures
- Approach: follow the SS Implementation Manual
- Collaboration with partners such as UNICEF, IDE, JICA, IRC each on own unique components of SSA

Challenges

- Insufficient technical support (as compared to demand)
- Poor coordination regional and zonal and woreda
- Concern on (monitoring) water quality at household level
- Low quality RP being manufactured
- Different modalities and approaches by different partners and between sectors (e.g. subsidy)
- Lack of private sector involvement

Solutions

- Address supply chain and private sector engagement
- Coordination is central. Establish Inclusive SS platforms at all level.
- Increase M&E
- Find common implementation mechanism and activities
- Pooling of resources(e.g. agr-wash)
- Prevent confusion communities and households (e.g. free delivery)
- Strong leadership is required

MFI?????

S2/2 Self-supply Package (Federal)- by Eyasu Guta

Federal: SSA Manual in order to meet the GTP

Acknowledged: Regions support the implementation of the OWNP by piloting and implementation SSAP

Aim of the SSA manual: standardize application of Self-supply as to reduce irregularities when implementing SS.

3 basic objective SSA

- Reduce financial gaps in OWNP
- Create access and service provision
- Demand driven and promote low cost technologies

5 pillars of accelerated Self-supply:

- i) Enabling environment;
- ii) Training and capacity building;
- iii) Technologies;
- iv) Implementation;
- v) Promotion and Awareness Creation.

10 Steps in accelerating SSA:

- Assign a focal person
- Assessment of potential
- Potential mapping
- Creating demand
- Training and Capacity Building
- Select appropriate technologies
- M&E
- Available credit
- Implementation
- M&E

Main strategic direction:

- Upgrade existing wells (for MUS)
- Provide wide range of technologies
- Consider the Financing strategy

Way forward:

Invest in community mobilisation

Focus on local and low cost technologies

S2/3 Rural Water Supply Operation and Maintenance Manual and strategic framework for rural water supply- By Nuradin Mohammed

Finance allocation is moving from implementation towards O&M.

O&M is backbone in achieving coverage and sustainability. Get stakeholders and budget for this purpose.

25.5 % of the current rural schemes are not functional (totally 23,610). The aim of UAP/GTP is to reduce the non-functionality rate to 10% by 2015.

There will a 16% increase in coverage by reducing non-functionality.

Need for developing strategic framework for rural water supply and O&M manual.

Recommendation , leading to milestones against schedule:

- Water demand and source assessment
- Review and selection of technology; options
- Review of O&M requirements
- Legal recognition of WASHCOs and formalizing relationships with Woreda Water Office
- Post-construction support financed and aligned by all partners
- Increase of local service providers in O&M management
- Regulation of private operators to avoid excessive profits and weak contractual arrangements
- Establish and independent revolving fund office to procure and distribute spare parts to WASHCOs and link with private local service providers
- **Develop the O&M manual –June 2014**
- Clear monitoring and reporting system on O&M
- O&M database and related updating system
- O&M CB programme
- Set up penalty system to evaluate performance WASHCOs.

Jan 2015: Start the activities which are planned after the preparation of the Manual. Plan for budget allocation planned activities.

Questions and Answers

How can we put quality control methods in place when we implement Self-supply?

Quality control **as partners** (e.g. water works enterprise) have duties in implementing SS. Quality controls starts from **the feasibility study** (design, application and implementation) which needs strong monitoring support. Small-scale and microenterprises whom have received training as to assure quality. **Monitoring and training** is relevant. JICA: **minimum standards** have been set in standardisation as to assure quality.

How can we accommodate additional cost for O&M?

The tariffs for O&M for rural communities are based on different criteria, such as **affordability**. Towards this, there may be regional differences.

How is the commitment to follow these procedures and accelerating Self-supply and necessary steps not to create 'a mess'

MoWIE put in **place clear roles and responsibilities**; commitment can be checked through these line and to assure not to duplicate efforts. **Create demand should be in balance with support provided**. Commitment has to do with creating an **enabling environment**, as shown by high level commitment.

Regional demand Self-supply is not indicated in the OWNP plan. OWNP indicates a low figure. How is the flexibility of OWNP to accommodate such variation or demand in the future?

It is noticed that planned finance to implement the OWNP is short. **National advised the regions to focus on low cost technologies** such as Self-supply as to fill the finance gap.

Manual drilling: Concern about cost variations. How can e.g. IDE address this?

Higher quality (such as provided by IDE) will cost more; lower quality or modifications to the standard will cost less. The consumer is to do **cost-benefit analyse** and choose.

SNNPR is going to procure manual well drilling equipment. How are these going to be managed? Private sector involvement of solely Government? / How do we engage the private sector so that they can replicate and distribute?

Training and procurement is a cascaded approach. Training is provided to the local artisans, so that after training completion, they can support the users. Procured items can be handed over according to the need and readiness.

Regional experience on manual drilling technology and the easiness of using these tools by communities?

This and related quality question needs to be **addressed to different partners**; it is not a sector question alone. The question is here also: do we need to **follow the same quality** on rope pump, for example price and standard of pump used for agriculture versus drinking water?

Did you consider the IWRM and source protection? Did you include disability designs in the Self-supply manuals?

IWRM is part of SSA manual, while practically learning from Regions

HOW will you operationalize the O&M manual?

Consultant will prepare an operationalisation strategy document towards the manual.

Sustainability of Self-supply: Do you evaluate risk of ground water depletion and Fluoride before you replicate?

Yes, we do. We strengthen water harvesting activities, so it complement depletion of water. Also, the manual addresses sustainability issues towards which all actors are to live upon to.

Unanswered:

How do you familiarise the SS manual to communities?

It is believed that SS is a low cost technology. Is it?

There should be an assessment of the areas where these low cost technologies can be implemented, else the financial gap may not be filled.