



SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT OF ROTARY – USAID IH₂OC GHANA, 2011 - 2013

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CHALLENGES FACING RURAL WASH – WHY BE CONCERNED WITH SUSTAINABILITY?



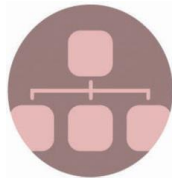
- Tens of \$ billions invested in WASH - new technologies, approaches and knowledge - good progress for water, with MDG met early; less positive progress on sanitation, but starting from low base
- In short, we have become pretty good at providing first time access, but
- One quarter of world's population is without improved sanitation and almost one third still only has basic access (JMP 2017)
- 844 million people still lack access to improved water supply (JMP 2017) – and eight out of ten of these live in rural areas and hardest to reach
- SDGs now present **dual challenge** of 'reaching the last mile' and maintaining quality and duration of services that already exist

EXPECTATIONS AND REALITY



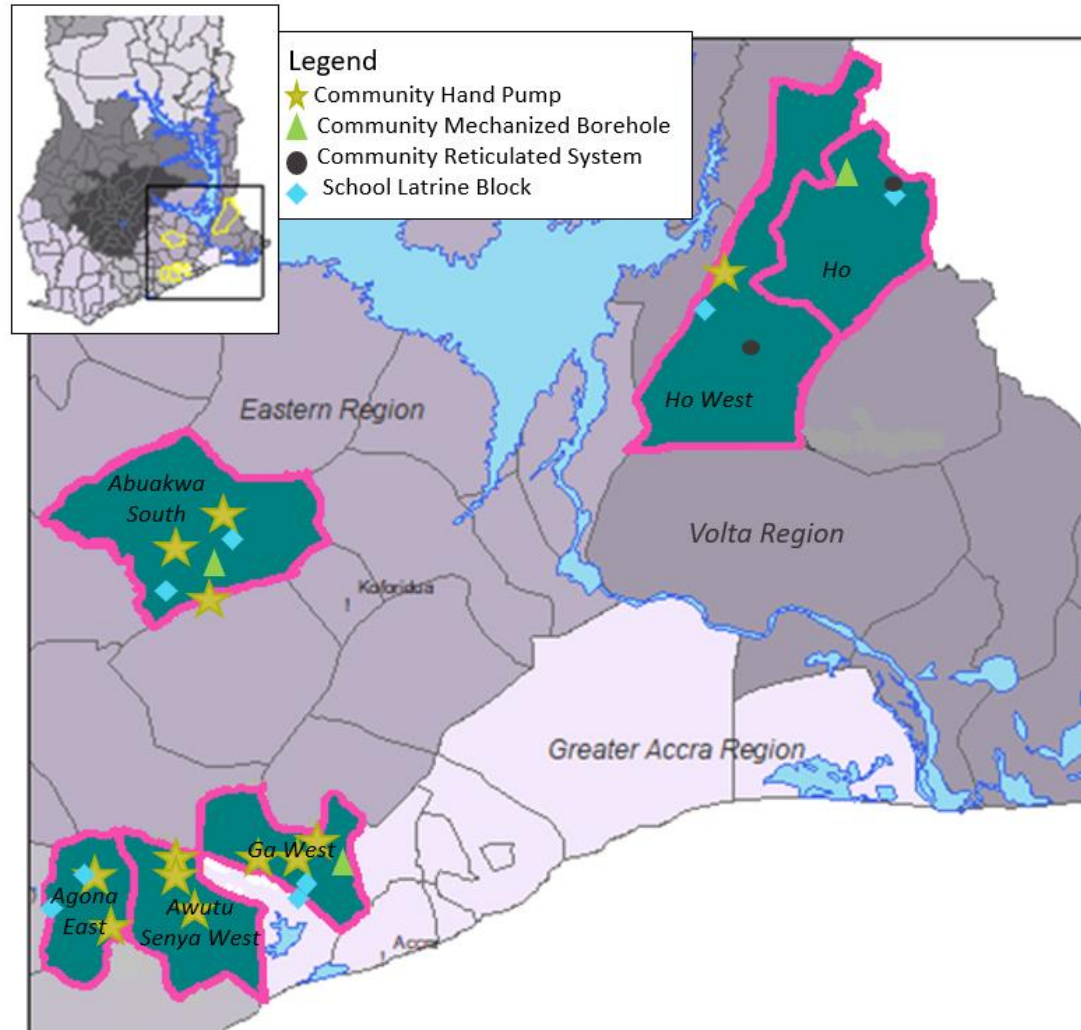
SUSTAINABILITY INDEX TOOL

- The Sustainability Index Tool judges whether WASH interventions meet critical sustainability criteria
- Assesses the performance and capacity at the household, service provider, district and national levels
- Focuses on five factors:
 - Institutional
 - Management
 - Financial
 - Technical
 - Environmental



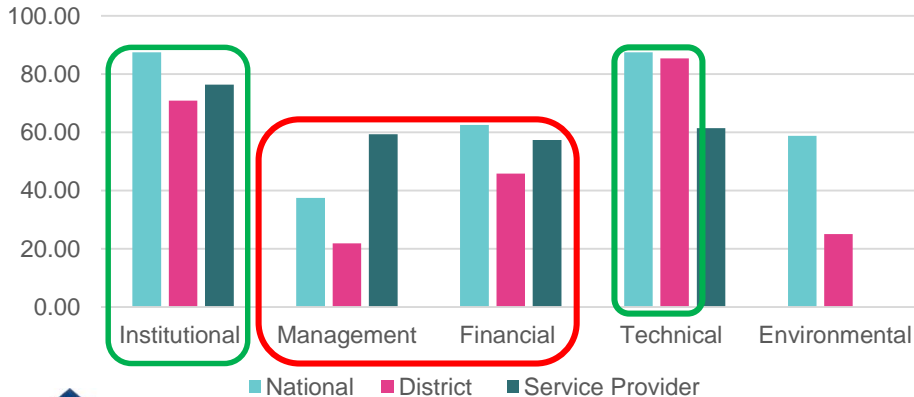
METHODOLOGY

- Sustainability Index Tool was applied to:
 - 12 Community Hand Pumps
 - 3 Mechanised Boreholes
 - 2 Community Reticulated (Piped) Systems
 - 8 School Latrine Blocks





WATER SUPPLY: AGGREGATE FINDINGS



- Institutional and technical factors scored highly at the national and district levels, while management and financial factors scored poorly
- Projectized nature of the sub-sector – policies, guidelines and institutional frameworks are established, but actors are dependent on project funding to perform core functions and Water and Sanitation Management Team do not receive the support required

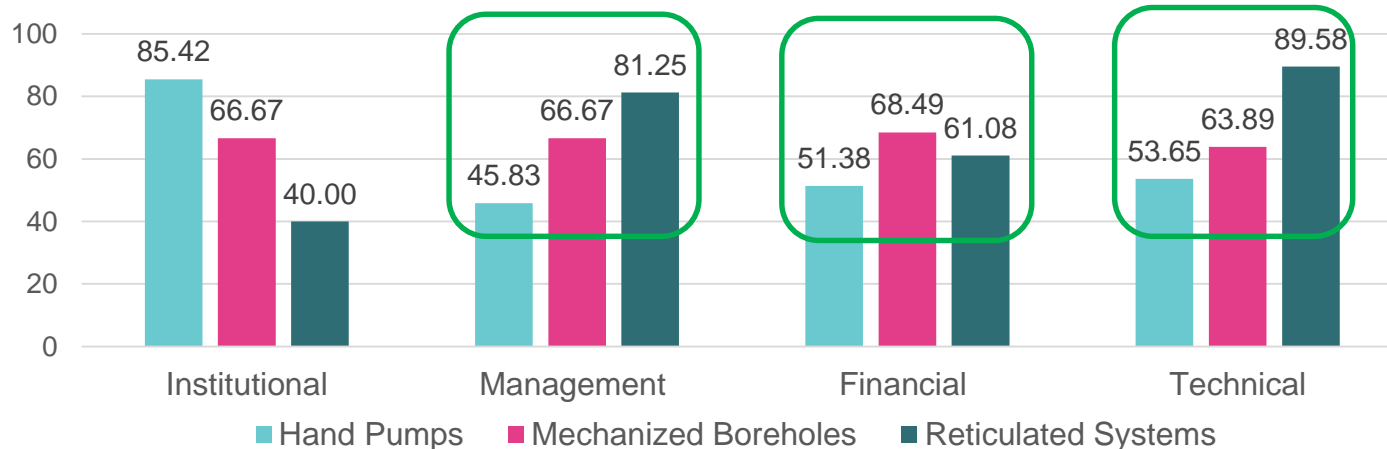
WATER SUPPLY: FINDINGS – COMMUNITY HAND PUMPS

- Insufficient tariff revenue was the primary driver of high non-functionality rates – when breakdowns occurred, WSMTs could not afford repairs
- Disconnect between WSMTs and the communities they represent
- Location matters – more hand pumps were functional in rural areas compared to small-towns, rural-growth-centres and peri-urban areas



WATER SUPPLY: FINDINGS – MECHANISED BOREHOLES AND RETICULATED SYSTEMS

- The WSMTs for mechanized boreholes and reticulated systems overcame limited support
- Areas where mechanized boreholes and reticulated systems performed better included:
 - WSMTs holding quarterly meetings
 - WSMTs having a member who could conduct basic repairs
 - Tariff revenue was far larger and four of the five mechanised boreholes and reticulated systems had greater revenue than expenditure in 2018

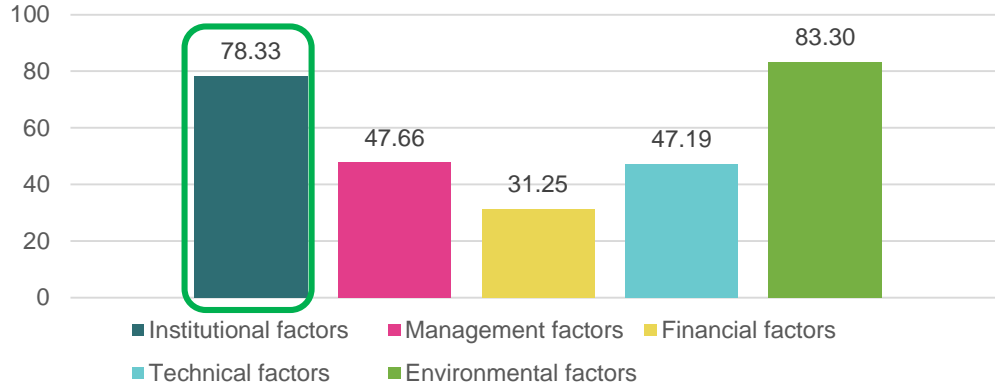


SCHOOL LATRINES: FUNCTIONALITY AND SERVICE LEVELS



- 6 of the 8 assessed school latrine blocks were fully functional
- 2 were partially functional
- Very low levels of service:
 - Unsanitary condition (x 7)
 - Over crowding of facilities (x 5)
 - Lack of a hand washing station (x 3)

SCHOOL LATRINES: FINDINGS



- Policies for WASH in schools are well-established and institutional frameworks are in place at the national, regional and district levels
- Low scores for the national and district levels for the management and financial indicate that financial resources are insufficient and actors are not performing core functions
- Contributes to two sets of issues
 - Insufficient monitoring means poor management of facilities is not rectified
 - Lack of financial resources causes breakdowns to be left unrepaired

CROSS-CUTTING RECOMMENDATIONS



- Extend support to encourage sustainability: reserve a portion of programme budgets to facilitate Assemblies providing supply-driven support to service providers
- Focus on a higher density of interventions in a limited number of Districts and Municipalities within one region
- Rotary Ghana should continue to advocate for improved WASH services at the district and national level

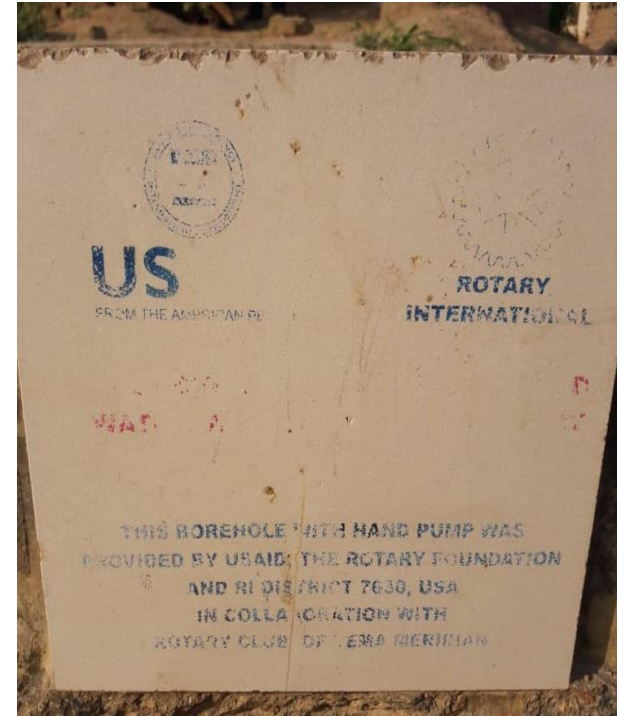
SELECTED OPERATIONAL RECOMENDATIONS

- *Water Supply:* Match planned Rotary-USAID interventions with community expectations and demand for levels of service and demographic profile
- *Water Supply:* Conduct thorough water point mapping – target hand pumps to truly underserved or not served communities
- *School Sanitation:* Future interventions should involve the signing of facility management plans



COMPARISON OF 2012 AND 2019 SIT FINDINGS

- Significant drop-off in Municipal and District Assemblies support to Water and Sanitation Management Teams
- More schools had dedicated administrative bodies to manage sanitation facilities; however, their performance of key functions was lower than in 2012
- Minimal changes in the scores for hygiene and hand washing promotion activities
- 2012 SIT application accurately predicted which hand pumps would become non-functional





THANK YOU –
QUESTIONS
AND
DISCUSSION