Laying foundation to achieve universal access to sustainable WASH services through <u>district-led SDG WASH Life Cycle Costed Plan</u>: Lessons and Experiences from Thyolo District, Malawi

All systems go Africa - Ghana:

**20th October 2022** 

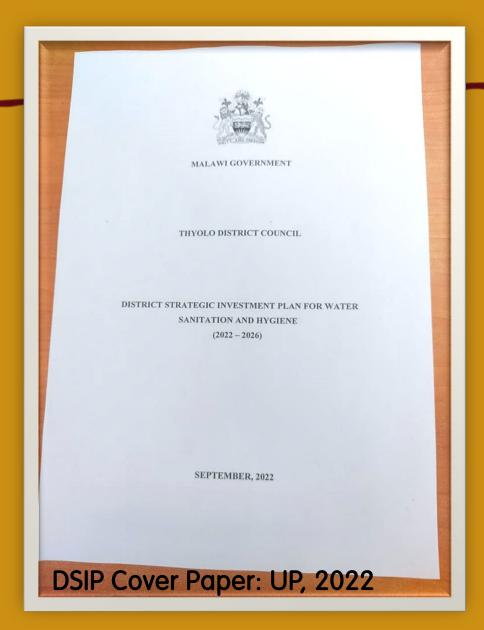


SMORDEN TOMOKA, WASH PROGRAM MANAGER/REGIONAL ADVISOR

UNITED PURPOSE



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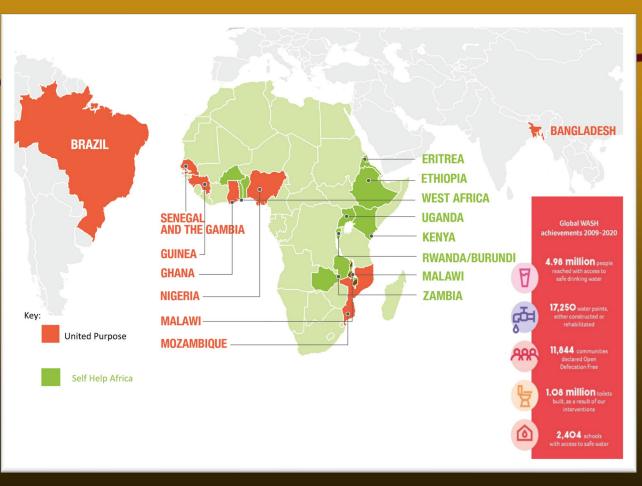
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#### **Background Information**



- United Purpose and Self Help Africa (UP/SHA) have merged
- Together reaches 6 million people, each year across 17 countries
- Supports Agenda for Change global movement seeking to apply collaborative behaviours for SDGs

SWA Collaborative Behavors

Enhance government leadership of sector planning processes

Use one information and mutual accountability platform

Strengthen and use country systems

Build sustainable WASH secr financing strategies

- Steering committee member of UK WASH Network, member of Rural Water and Sanitaton Network
- Aim to strengthen WASH system for Area Wide WASH Service Delivery
- Support local governments to co-identify systemic barriers to sustainable WASH and work with them to overcome these issues

## Background Information continued...../



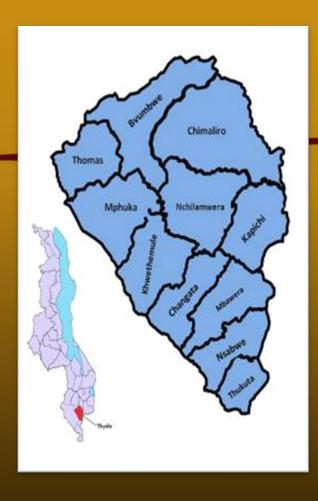
- In Malawi, WASH work began in 1992, grown to become one of key implementers of Sustainable and Resilient WASH programs.
- WASH work supports our wider organisational aims of empowering people to live <u>healthier</u>, <u>wealthier & climate-</u> <u>secure lives</u>.
- Use <u>Systems Strengthening approach</u> to achieve <u>Sustainable</u> and <u>Resilient WASH</u> services, at scale across 15 districts
- Increasingly focussing on long term strategic districts, applying systems strengthening and DSIPs, with annual funding
- Joined Malawi collaboration for Systems Strengthening in 2021 to collectively champion WASH systems strengthening







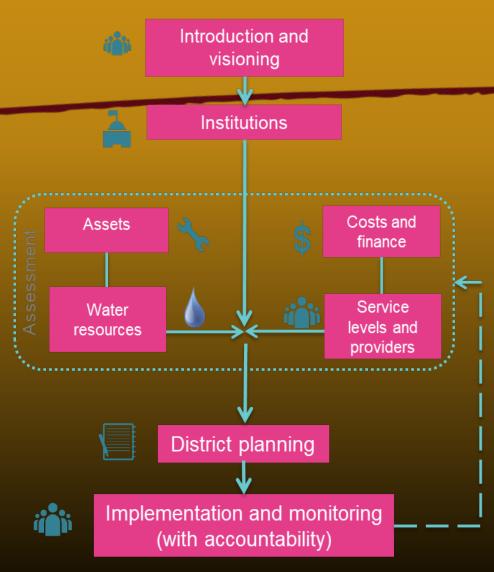
#### **WASH context: Malawi and Thyolo District**



- Malawi WASH Situation
- Malawi WASH basic services stands at 70% for water, 26% for sanitation and 8% for Hygiene (JMP, 2020).
- Service sustainability remain a challenge, with 30% 40% water points not working (mWater 2019); latrine slippage rate of 14% (UNICEF, 2017)
- Thyolo WASH Situation
- 78% of the pop lack safe water access (2022 Thyolo DSIP), with 22% non functionality rates
- 76% basic latrine coverage, with 12% practicing Open Defecation (2022 Thyolo DSIP)
- Supported Thyolo to develop evidence based-Life Cycle Costed WASH Plan: THYOLO DISTRICT STRATEGIC INVESTMENT PLAN [DSIP]
- Process begun with systems diagnosis, revealed weaknesses in the WASH system rated at 41%

Thyolo District 2021	Institutional Arrangements & Coordination	Service Delivery Infrastructure	Regulation & Accountability	Inclusive Planning	Finance	Mionitoring	Water Resources & Environment	Learning & Adaptation	Demand, Behavior & Political Will	Total Score
%	42%	50%	50%	42%	27%	37%	43%	50%	38%	41%

### Approach and process of the district wide approach (DWA)

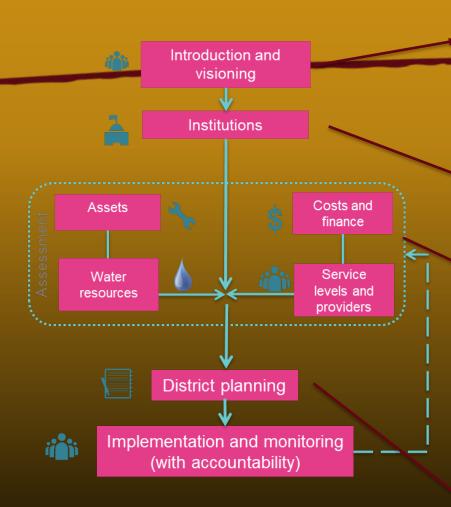


- Broadly followed 'Roadmap' to support Thyolo District to develop SDG-WASH Life Cycle Costed Plan to 'achieve' & 'sustain' services
- Focused on the journey <u>"HOW"</u> than final out put <u>"The Plan"</u>
- Collaborated with other Systems Strengthening players during DSIP development, e.g. Water for People and Welthungerhilfe
- District-Led, involving district WASH stakeholders and politicians
- Involved regional/national actors, strengthen linkages between levels in system and seeking 'buy-in' from them
- WASH DSIP completed, awaits launching and marketing
- Used the process to begin strengthening WASH systems gaps
- Documented lessons during the entire development for program upscaling





#### District ownership and capacity strengthening through the process of DSIP development



- Supported district set WASH vision and action plan
- Conducted WASH systems diagnosis to co-dentify barriers to WASH vision

- Mapped and built institutional capacity on planning and monitoring
- Participation of WASH partners and politicians + linking district with region/national actors

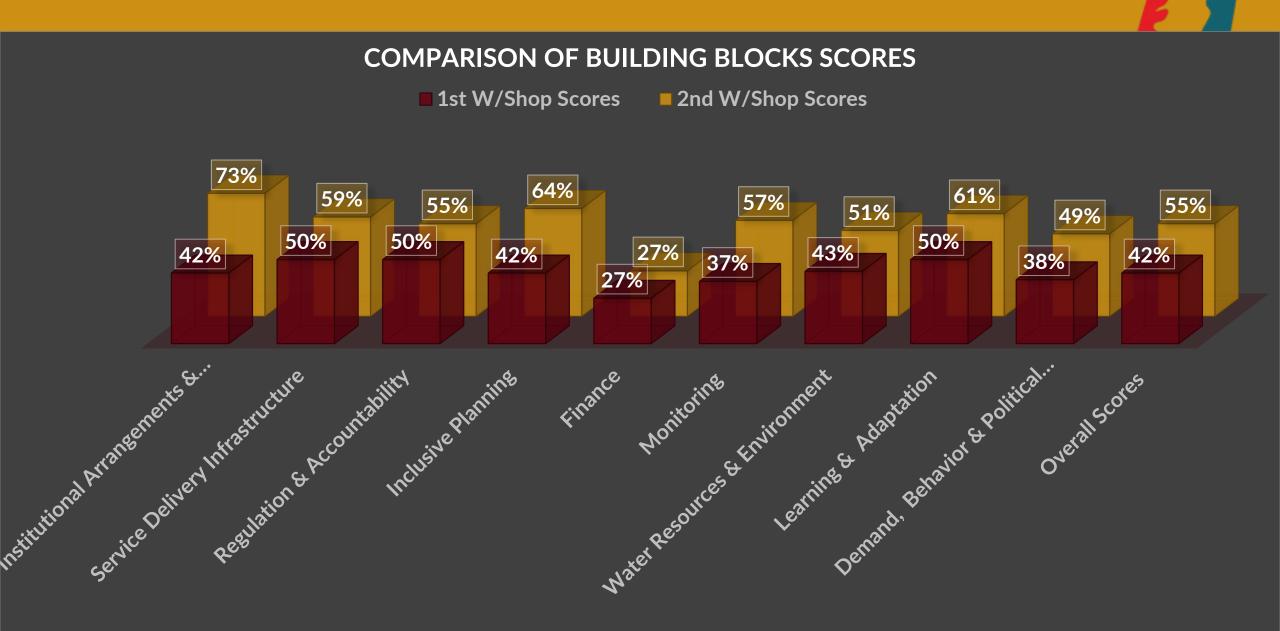
- Capacitate government extension workers to collect and update data using existing government tools/checklists
- Supported district to establish monitoring systems + updating mechanism for future monitoring needs

- District led and inclusive
- Strengthen capacity for planning + aligning with budgeting processes
- Life cycle costing





How we have used DSIP development process to strengthen building blocks: Results of building blocks rescoring after 1 year



## Experiences, Lessons and Way forward



- Empowering district to take full leadership of the process ensures ownership of development process
- DSIP development: an opportunity to begin laying foundation for WASH systems strengthening
- Engaging politicians & technocrats helps to mutually discuss system challenges and jointly propose solutions
- Bringing in regional & national stakeholders helps to link district to regional to national strategies, technical support cascades to the district council
- Aligning indicators behind government ensures ownership of data management and follow up monitoring
- Consideration of climate resilience in the DSIP and preparedness makes the plan to become disaster risk responsive
- Way forward, operationalize the plan: Launching, Marketing, support resource mobilization, annual review, workshops with council and politicians







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