All systems go

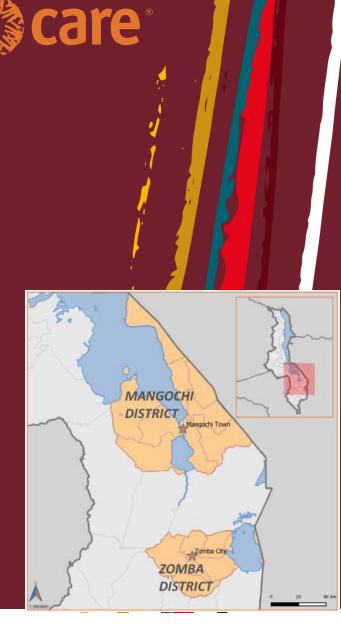
Rural Water Systems Strengthening in Marginalized and Shock-Prone Contexts

A Southern Malawi Case Study

Presented at: IRC 'All Systems Go Africa', 19-21 Oct 2022

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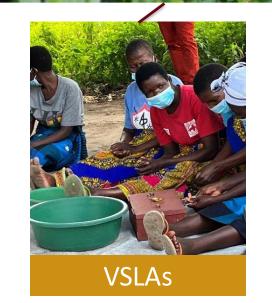




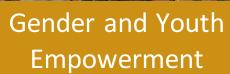


Titukulane: a Resilience Food Security Activity in Southern Malawi













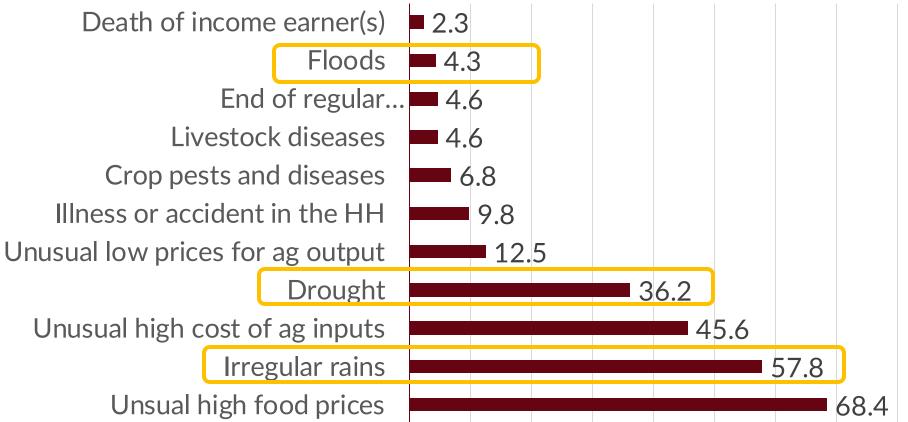




Water Security often **Reigns** in RFSA Contexts

Droughts and Floods are often significant shocks:

(% HHs affected in last 12 months, 2016/17)







RURAL WATER GOVERNANCE IN RFSAS:

Where are we and where are we trying to go?

Most RFSAs Box 4: Professionalisation of water service Figure 3: **VOLUNTARY BASED** SEMI-PROFESSIONALISED FULLY PROFESSIONALISED Types of 'rural' settlement and PULATION DENSITIES AND SERVICE LEVELS Public sector RURAL GROWTH typical modes Community-based CENTRES AND of service delivery management SMALL TOWNS (Source: Lockwood and Smits, 2011) RURAL Delegated (VILLAGE) contracts to private operators RURAL -HIGHLY DISPERSED

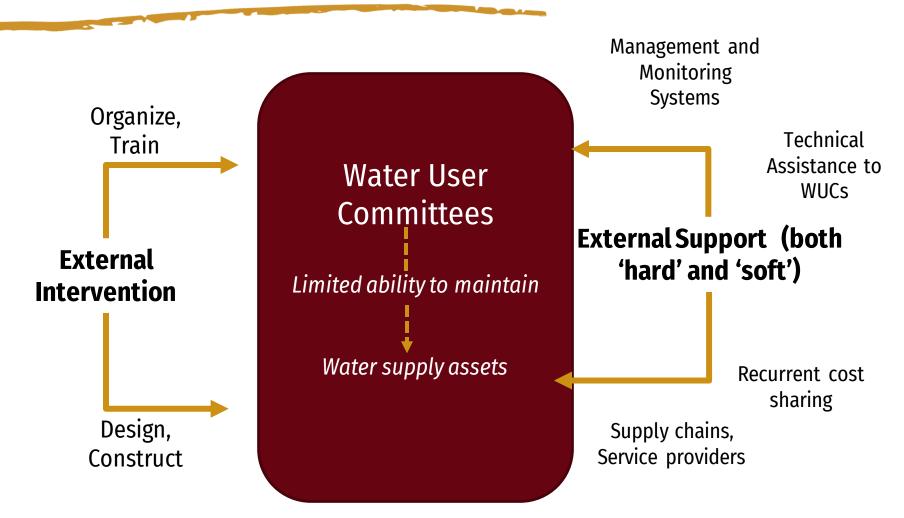




Self-supply

A RURAL WATER GOAL FOR RFSAS:

Supported Community-Based Management







Titukulane seeks to improve women's, men's, girls' and boys' use safe water and sanitation at home through:

Concerted Systems and Governance Learning:

'Refine & Implement' Year focused on concurrent systems and infrastructure needs assessments

Community-to-District level Systems Strengthening

- Strengthening District and Community capacity to plan, budget, maintain, operate and sustain water infrastructure and service delivery.
- Operationalize DWDO/DHO National Governance Standards (O&M capacity strengthening; service reliability;

Infrastructure Investments

- Design and construction works of reticulated systems
- Construction QA/QC and contract management; Water Safety planning



An initial learning year that focused on developing a systems approach to rural water:

Findings (i.e. Drivers of non-functional water		
services):		

Non-functionality of boreholes immediate linked to: poor siting (including groundwater yields); poor construction quality; poor water quality (fluoride, E.coli)

Application of Findings in TTK:

- Additional feasibility parameters integrated into standard contracting procedures and docs (e.g. yields, WQ, GW depth)
- Development and dissemination of construction standards and Accountability Framework to contractors and GoM to enforce standards.
 - Expand scope for reticulated DW investments in high yield zones
- Ministry-level engagement on water point construction and water quality standards

tariffs, term limits, training structures and curriculum, incentive

- Water Point Committees (i.e. CBM model) is Prioritized official review of CBM model and policiesprimary management model, with limited efficacy:
- (i) community mistrust, low transparency; (ii)
- high stress/attrition; (iii) non-compliance and . overlap with service agreements and private • mechanics; (iv) fragmented relationship with

local government; (v) poverty, seasonal incomes - •

- Influenced National call for CBM review MoWatSan leading review process
- Borehole banking (through VSLA) to incentive tariff payments.
- ProWASH Life Cycle Costing approach

structures, mobile money, role definitions.

What actors & factors contributed to creating systems-focused learning in year 1?

What often doesn't work?	What TTK did to be more effective?
WASH leads without systems strengthening capacity or focus and/or lack STTA to support this.	A RFSA WASH team with strong governance and systems <u>capacity</u> (bolstered by HQ STTA with this focus)
Under-resourced assessments. Assessments repeating what's already known or available in literature.	An appropriately <u>resourced</u> ToR that was grounded in systems- and governance-focused questions and methods.
Consultants without sufficient and relevant capacity to conduct meaningful FR.	A consultant with background and <u>capacity</u> to execute the ToR
'Outsourcing' the learning to a consultant.	RFSA team ensures consultant oversight, support, and co-learning (i.e. motivation).

Titukulane Intermediate Results so far:

Facilitated participatory development of the Influenced review of Malawi's CBM model Accountability Framework (AF) & informed with the Year 1 WASH Learnings

✓ AF redefines accountabilities of MoW&S, District Councils, and National Construction Industry Council of Malawi (NCIC), NGOs, and others.

Developed a TTK Water Governance strategy, aligned with the GoM National Water policy (2005), and A4C WASH Systems Building Blocks.

✓ Clearly defined approaches & building blocks within the goals, scope, and manageable interests of Titukulane.

and sparked a national conversation on professionalization of management

✓ MoW&S commissioning assessment of professionalization of management arrangements with support from A4C.

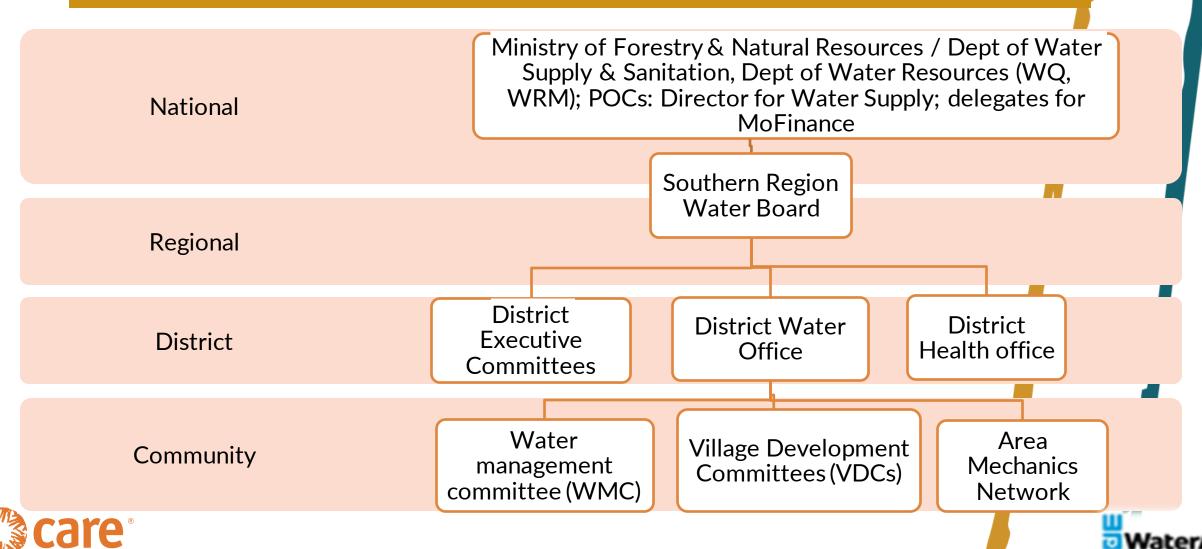
Influenced WatSan Directorate institutionalize district-level WASH Master plan

✓ Will help to scale to all 28 Districts by the end of 2023.



What else has been critical to success?

Titukulane builds on existing systems, policy, and people:





Thank you!











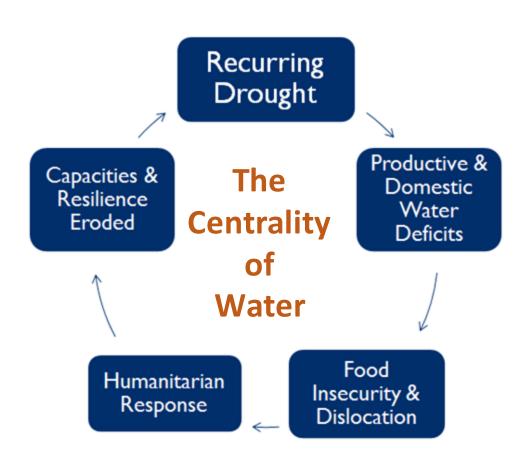


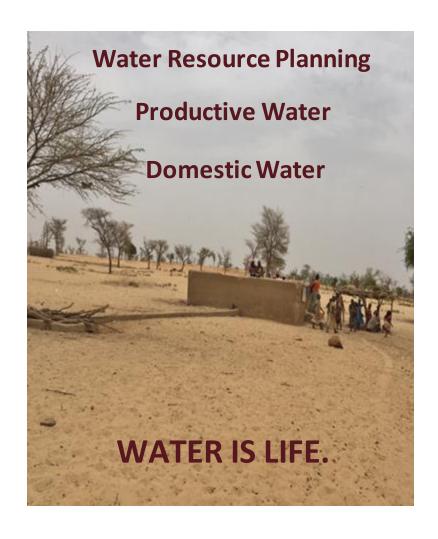




EXTRA SLIDES- DO NOT TRANSLATE OR PRIN

WATER, FOOD SECURITY, AND RESILIENCE





DFSA Theory of Change & Priority pathways

Cross-Cutting
Objective
Gender Equality

Cross-Cutting Objective

Governance and Accountability

Activity Goal

Sustainable, equitable, and resilient food and nutrition security for ultra-poor and chronically vulnerable households in Mangochi and Zomba Districts Cross-Cutting
Objective

Cross-Cutting
Objective
Environmental
Safeguarding

Purpose 1

Increased stable and
equitable incomes from
agricultural and nonagricultural livelihoods for
ultra-poor and chronically
vulnerable households,
women and youth

Purpose 2
Nutritional status among
children under five,
adolescent girls and women
of reproductive age improved

Purpose 3

Increased institutional and local capacities to reduce risk and increase resilience among ultra-poor and chronically vulnerable households in alignment with the NRS

Priority Pathways:

- Increase and diversify marketable production
- Improve access to equitable markets
- Facilitate transitions to viable offfarm income generating activities
- 4. Make capital more available

- Use SBC strategies for IYCF, RMNCAH, nutrition and hygiene
- Improve water access, sanitation, and good hygiene practices
- Build capacity and improve health/nutrition services at community/district levels

- Support GoM to operationalize the NRS at national and district levels
- Build capacity in civil protection and district planning/budgeting systems
- Strengthen early warning systems to better anticipate shocks and stresses

Titukulane WASH goals and targets

SP2.2: Safe water and sanitation	LoA Targets
2.2.1: Access to drinking water	Basic DW (BL + 20%)
• R&I Water 'Feasibility' Assessment informed infrastructure investments (pre-design work) and governance strategy	Basic San (BL + 20%)
 Infrastructure investments: community water service rehabilitation and construction 	Basic hygiene/handwashing (BL + 25%)
• Governance: Operationalize DWDO/DHO National Governance Standards (O&M capacity strengthening; service reliability; construction QA/QC and contract management; Water Safety planning)	No. Villages with water services that meet quality standards and meet needs of users
2.2.2: Access to sanitation	
R&I Sanitation 'Supply Side' Assessment informed MBS and SBC strategies	No. Water Committees with management plans implemented
• Layered SBC through CARE groups, market-based sanitation, VSLAs; integrated with WaliWali hygiene campaign	Percentage households practicing OD (BL – 20%)
Supply-side investments to meet demand for sanitation and hygiene	05 (52 2070)
Hygiene: R&I Hygiene formative research informed SBC strategy to increase access and utilization of handwashing services; WaliWali hygiene campaign rolled out (linked to SP2.3)	

What did the Learning Year tell us?

Findings (Drivers of non-function water services):

Non-functionality of boreholes immediate linked to: poor siting (including groundwater yields); poor construction quality; poor water quality (fluoride, E.coli) •

Water Point Committees (i.e. CBM model) is primary management model, with limited efficacy: (i) community mistrust, low transparency; (ii) high stress/attrition; (iii) non-compliance and overlap with service agreements and private mechanics; (iv) fragmented relationship with local government; (v) poverty, seasonal incomes -> low tariff rates; (vi) dependency beliefs; (vii) political interference from chiefs; and (viii) low capacity for •

routine maintenance.

Uptake and Application of Findings (what did we do about it):

- Additional feasibility parameters integrated into standard contracting procedures and docs (e.g. yields, WQ, GW depth)
- Development and dissemination of construction standards and Accountability Framework to contractors and GoM to enforce standards.
- Expand scope for reticulated DW investments in high yield zones
- Ministry-level engagement on water point construction and water quality standards
- Prioritized official review of CBM model and policies- tariffs, term limits, training structures and curriculum, incentive structures, mobile money, role definitions
- Influenced National call for CBM review
- MoWatSan leading participatory review process towards professionalizing Management Arrangements of rural water supply in Malawi (Agua Consult).
- Borehole banking (through VSLA) to incentive tariff payments.
- Pro-WASH Life Cycle Costing approach

The intermediate results - cont'd

- Titukulane has also **supported the development of the Governance strategy**. This strategy is aligned with the GoM National Water policy (2005), the sector WASH Systems Building Blocks. In this vein, we have identified approaches that aim **to address critical building blocks** that are within the goals, scope, and manageable interests of Titukulane.
- Through the Agenda for Change Platform, influenced the decision by the
 Directorate of Water Supply & Sanitation to institutionalize district-level WASH
 Master plan & help to scale to all 28 Districts by the end of 2023.













Our programmatic approach to Systems Strengthening

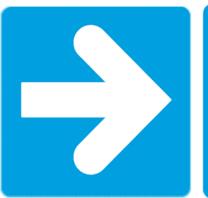
Detailed analysis

Influencing and advocating

Collaboration and partnership

Empowering and building capacity

Demonstrating WASH delivery models



Inclusive, lasting, universal access to WASH

Continuous learning, analysis and adaptation