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SUSTAINABILITY OF WATER INVESTMENTS IN WEST AFRICA

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USAID WA-WASH ASSISTANCE OBJECTIVE

Strengthen resilience and sustainable access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene for better livelihoods

IR A.
Increased community access to potable water and improved sanitation

- **Sub-IR A.1** Improved access to and quality of sustainable water supply services for domestic and productive purposes
- **Sub-IR A.2** Improved access to and use of sustainable sanitation services
- **Sub-IR A.3** Increased adoption of key hygiene behaviors

IR B.
Improved sustainability of WASH services

- **Sub-IR B.1** Adoption of replicable and sustainable WASH management approaches
- **Sub IR B.2** Strengthened national and local policies and governance for WASH service delivery and management
- **Sub-IR B.3** Increased access to sustainable financing for WASH services

IR C.
Increased income generation and food security outcomes of WASH investments

- **Sub-IR C.1** Adoption of complementary agricultural technologies and practices in WASH programs
- **Sub-IR C.2** Increased local and national capacity to adapt to water-related climate change
- **Sub IR C.3** Increased availability of climate relevant information

IR D.
Strengthened national and regional enabling environment for integrated WASH

- **Sub IR D.1** Strengthened national and regional organizations in integrated WASH advocacy
- **Sub IR D.2** Increased regional integrated WASH knowledge management and networking
- **Sub IR D.3** Enhanced gender mainstreaming in integrated WASH programs
- **Sub IR D.4** Expanded private sector engagement in integrated WASH programs

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USAID WA-WASH Program Objectives

Coordinating Secretariat

- Provide logistical support for USAID/W-AFR funded WASH activities
- Leverage funding for the regional WASH sector through public/private partnerships
- Foster Knowledge sharing within the WASH Secretariat members

Capacity Building

- Conduct an assessment of WASH enabling environment
- Strengthen the capacities of regional WASH organizations
- Strengthen knowledge management capacity of AfWA
- Provide a collaboration platform for regional organizations

Monitoring of Phase I Achievements

- Monitor the sustainability of Phase I activities
- Advocate with local and regional governments to incorporate USAID WA-WASH data in local country monitoring frameworks
- Share best practices with national and regional organizations and promote replication

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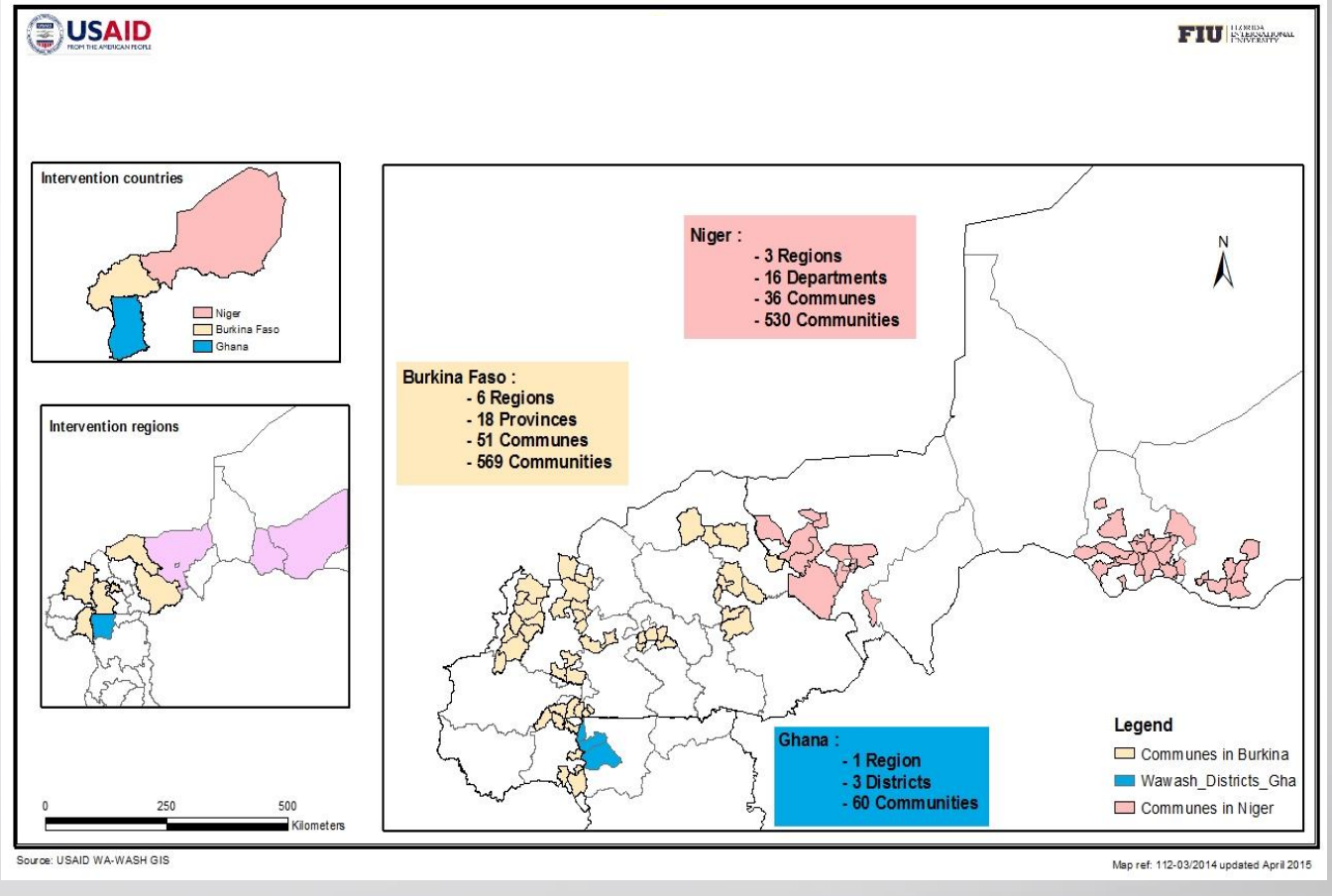
USAID WA-WASH Geographical Intervention Areas



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Water Supply Study Area in 2017

Country	Setting	Safely Managed	At least basic	Limited Service	Unimproved facilities	Surface water
				%		
Burkina Faso	Urban		79.9	15.1	4.5	0.5
	Rural		35.5	32.9	30.5	1.6
Ghana	Urban	56.5	36.2		2.2	0.3
	Rural	11.5	56.1	13.1	6.2	13.2
Niger	Urban		84.3	11.4	2.3	2.0
	Rural		43.6	15.6	36.7	4.1

Sources: JMP, 2017

USAID WA-WASH Sustainability Approach

- Under this objective, 72 communities (32 in Burkina Faso, 20 in Ghana and 20 in Niger) were selected for monitoring and assessment for a two-year period (2015-2017).
- The number of communities visited and the total number of water facilities monitored varied from one country to the other because of the initial number of installed facilities
- The monitoring and evaluation plan was based on the communities' size and the sites' accessibility.
- Fifty percent of the total improved water points installed by the Program in the three countries were monitored.
- All the water facilities in each of the selected communities were assessed..

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Number of Water Facilities Installed and Monitored

	Burkina Faso	Ghana	Niger	Total
Water Facilities Installed	327	28	52	406
Water Facilities Monitored	128	28	47	203

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Sustainability Factors Used in the Analysis

- **Technical Sustainability:** The technology or hardware installed continues to function, is maintained, repaired and replaced by beneficiaries and it is not depleting the natural resources on which its functioning depends.
- **Environmental Sustainability:** The implementation of the approach is integrated with sustainable management of water and waste flows and resources.
- **Financial Sustainability:** A continuity in the delivery of products and services related to WASH; locally financed and do not depend on external (foreign) subsidies.
- **Social Sustainability:** The appropriate social conditions and prerequisites are realized and sustained.
- **Institutional Sustainability:** The WASH service users, authorities, and service providers at the local and the national level are clear on their roles, tasks, and responsibilities.

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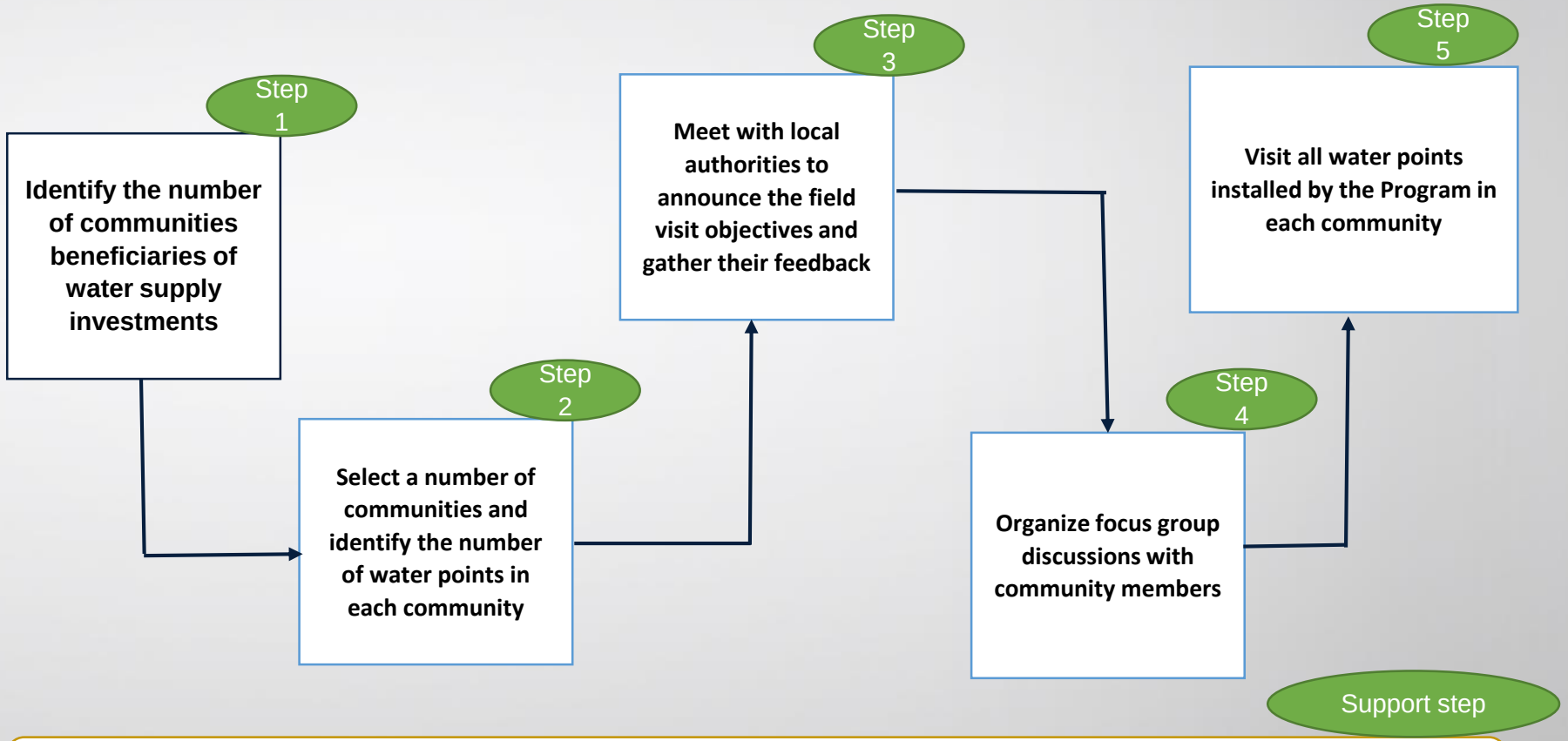
Monitoring and Evaluation Methodology



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Number of Visits During Assessment Period

Four visits where completed during the two-year period (2016-2017) meaning that each facility was visited four times during the monitoring and evaluation period. The sustainability of the water infrastructures was assessed using the sustainability tool developed by the Program.

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Distribution of Questions for Water Sustainability Assessment

Water	Number of questions					
	Financial	Social	Institutional	Environmental	Technical	Total
Water supply	7	5	5	5	6	28
Weight (%)	35	20	20	15	10	100

Category	Score	Percent
Very good sustainability	8.5 - 10	85 - 100
Good sustainability	7.0 - 8.4	70 - 84
Fair sustainability	6.0 - 6.9	60 - 69
Poor Sustainability	< 6.0	< 60%

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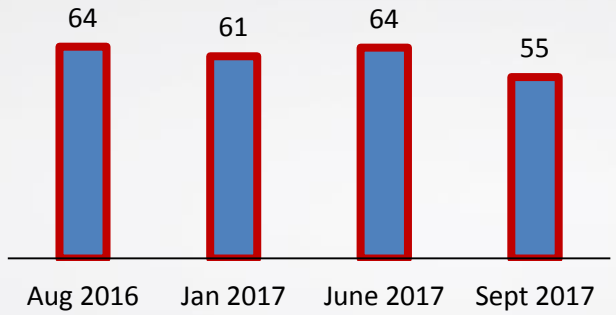
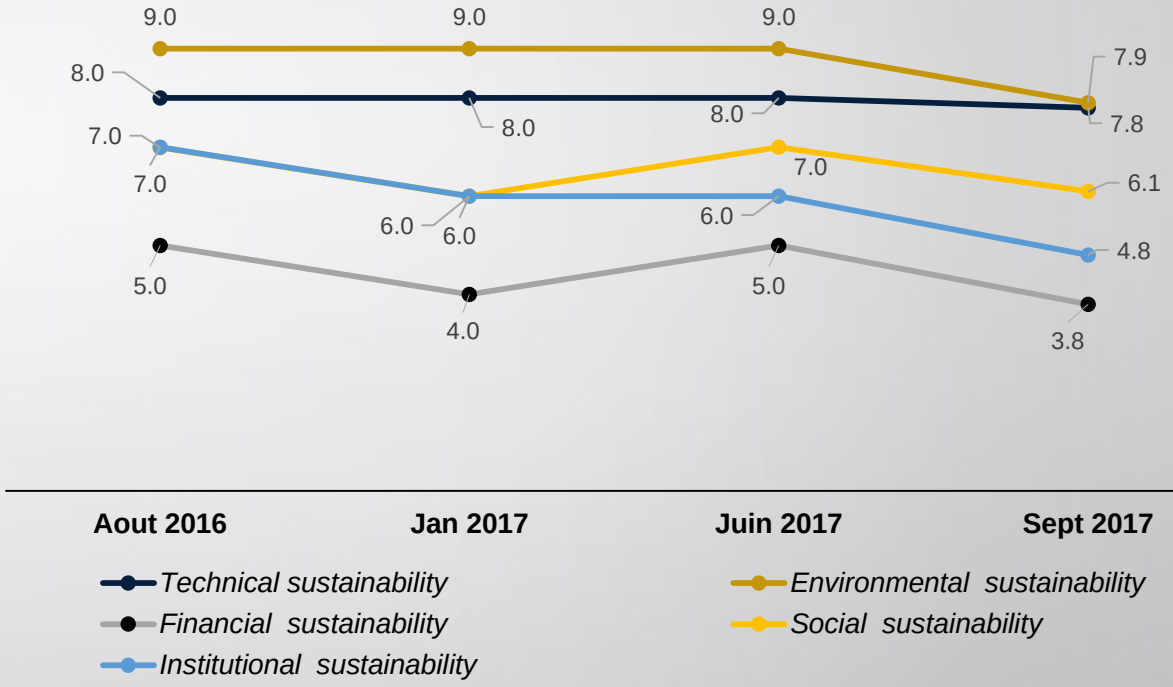
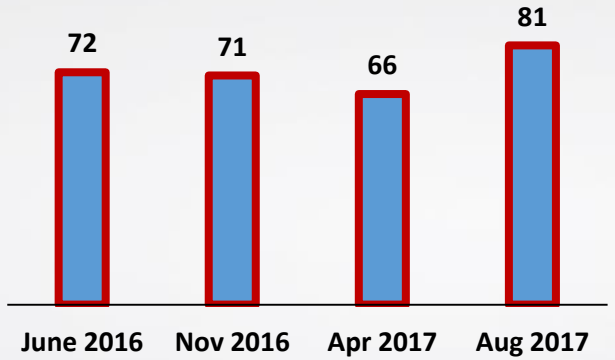
Sustainability Scores Between Aug 2016 and Sept 2017 in Burkina Faso

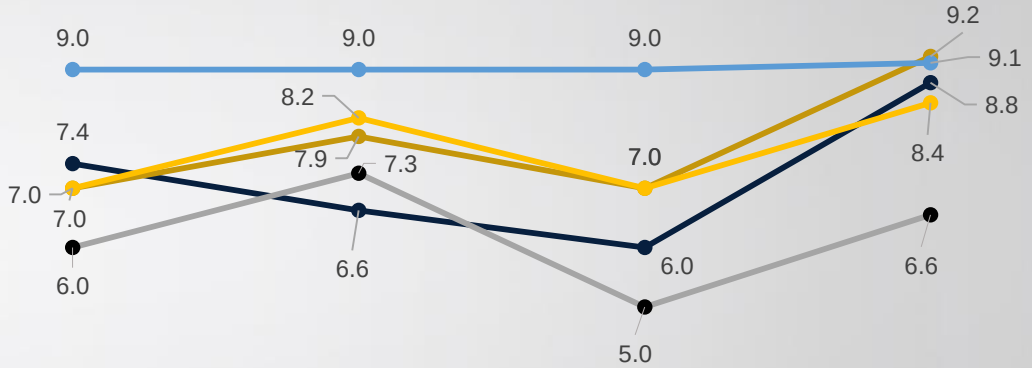




Scale 1 to 10

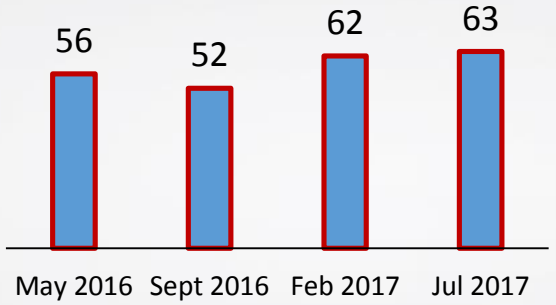
Sustainability Scores Between Aug 2016 and Sept 2017 in Ghana

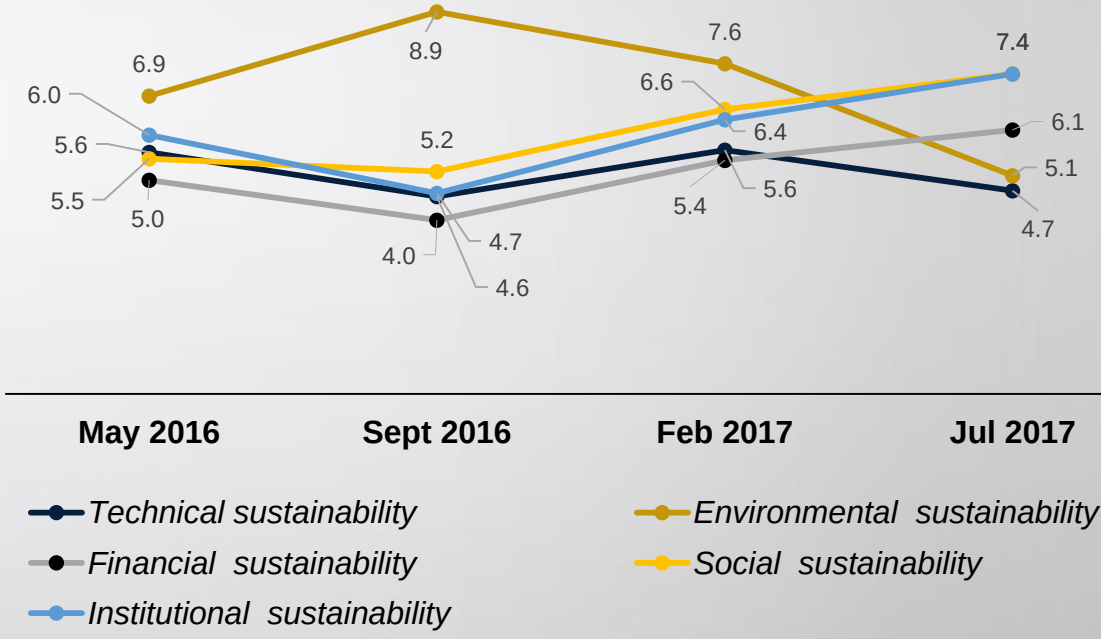




Scale 1 to 10

Sustainability Scores Between Aug 2016 and Sept 2017 in Niger





Scale 1 to 10

Conclusion

- The last sustainability scores observed in Burkina Faso 55%, Ghana 81% and Niger 63%, indicate that the differences between the countries are substantial.
- **Burkina Faso** -- the lack of preventive maintenance contributed to the low score despite the presence of mechanics. The beneficiaries reported that the spare parts (rope) was not affordable because people expect financial assistance even for small things.
- **Ghana** -- the breakdowns lasted less than three days and the breakdown frequency was less than 3 breakdowns per quarter. Most of the communities had funds dedicated to the repairs. The water points were well maintained, very few water points had livestock around them and or the existence of solid waste – there was no presence of possible sources of contamination around the water points.
- **Niger** -- some of the water points were characterized by a lack of preventive maintenance, the existence of solid waste, and stagnant water around them. The water users' fees (the water points in Niger were community water points) were not always collected resulting in cases of shortage of funds for maintenance and repair

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THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION

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