

Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP) Implementation Approach in Ethiopia

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OUTLINE

- INTRODUCTION
- CR-WSP IMPLEMENTATION AND APPROACH IN ETHIOPIA?
 - Strategic Objective of National Climate Resilient Water Safety
 Plans Strategy Framework
 - Financing of the WSP Strategic framework
 - Monitoring and evaluation
 - Implementation approach(directions for CR- WSP strategic framework)
- CR-WSP AUDITING
 - Audit methodology
 - Audit finding
- IDENTIFIED GAPS
- SUCCESS FACTORS

INTRODUCTION

Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR-WSP)

A comprehensive risk assessment and risk management approach that includes all steps in the water supply from catchment to consumer, taking into account climate change impacts

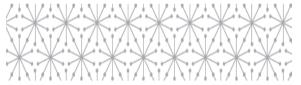
"Most effective means of consistently ensuring the safety of drinking-water supply"

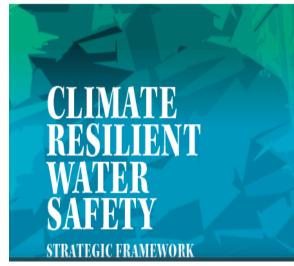
CR-WSP IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH IN ETHIOPIA?

- JTR 5/ MSF-5 Prioritized Water Quality as one of the 5 major area of discussion and undertaking 2012
- National CR-WSPs strategic framework, and implementation guidelines developed 2015

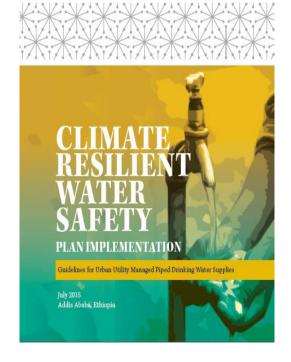
CR-WSPs strategic framework, and implementation guidelines



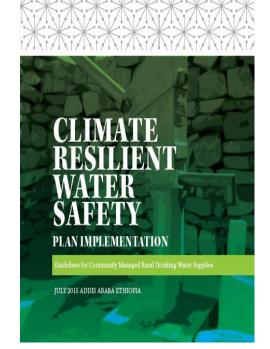














Strategic Objective of National Climate Resilient Water Safety Plans Strategy Framework

- I. Enhance a sustainability of safe drinking water supply systems through implementation of the risk based management and multiple barrier approach
- II. Enhance all drinking water supply systems in the country to meet the national compulsory standard drinking water specification and be a country with a water supply system implementing health-based target in line with the national compulsory drinking water standard specification (CESDWS 2013)
- III. Strengthen water quality monitoring and surveillance capacity of the supplier, regulatory and the independent surveillance agency
- IV. Guide the adoption of climate resilient WSP approach as major component of the drinking water supply plans, programs and investment of the WASH sector
- V. Strengthen capability of the urban utilities and rural WASH committees and boards to develop, implement, and monitor climate risks and variability to the drinking water sources and be able to manage water supplies during normal and emergency conditions.

Financing of the WSP Strategic framework

The main financial sources for WSPs is

- 1. the federal, regional and local governments' annual capital and operational budget for development and operation for the urban utilities and community managed water supplies.
- 2. budget sources to be leveraged from donor and non-governmental organization (NGOs) development support for WASH programs and projects, and environmental protection such as OWNP and WASH projects implemented by NGOs.

MONITORING AND EVALUATION

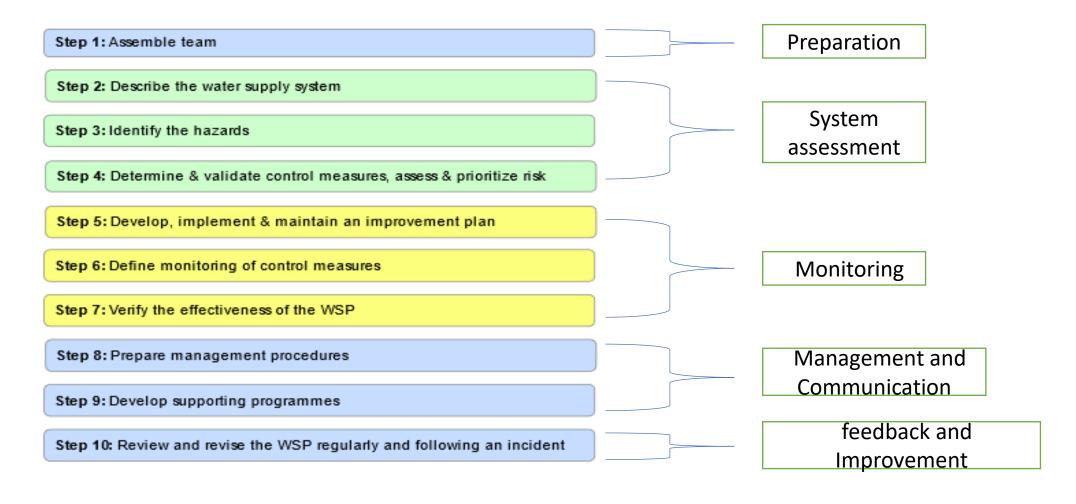
- will be implemented through supervision, regular reporting and annual review at national, Woreda and water supply system.
- Periodic evaluation will be conducted **two times** within the strategy time frame (midterm evaluation and end term evaluation end of 5 years)

Output

of policy, strategic action plan, quidelines, manuals, report format, Outcome database as enabling environment Increased communication and c developed/updated for WSPs ollaboration among stakeholders of advocacy, social mobilization Increased stakeholders' and review meeting happened at all level knowledge and of water and public health understanding about WSPs professional attended WSPs training Put policy guidance and regulatory of woredas. Kebeles and water supply system in place for WSPs with comprehensive Adopted WSPs implementation Impact Provision of good WSPs plan (operational plan / quidelines and tools Input , annual plan and other) Established nation-wide safe drinking Activities, financial, logistics, political of Woredas and regions capacity of WSPs water which has trust commitment, training, planning of the consumers allocated budget for Increased communication process, including situational Improved water quality, quantity, WSPs implementation and collaboration among analysis andtechnical of utility managed urban and the stakeholders WSPs reliability, coverage and cost (human resources) community managed rural water Achieved proportion of Contribute to healthy and productive society: supplies having WSP plan water supply system (utility of development partners/ and rural water supplies) donors considered CR-WSP implementing WSPs in their WASH program Increased % of water supply system support to Ethiopia (utility and rural water supplies) that of Woreda and water supply meet the national water with skilled human resource for WSP quality standards Made functional drinking of woreda and water water surveillance and supply with sustainable operation and maintenance regulatory mechanism in place Improved water users' satisfaction as part of WSPs Amount of money Reduced water supply service downtime in weeks/months invested in WSPs at utility and schemes from government Reduced incidence/prevalence of and development partners water borne diseases/outbreaks of functional WSP coordination mechanism in place at National, regional, woreda levels

IMPLEMENTATION APPROACH(DIRECTIONS FOR CR-WSP STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK)

- ✓ Capacity Building trainings on the CR-WSPs development and implementation
 - •Capacitate the experts at national, regional, utility and district level



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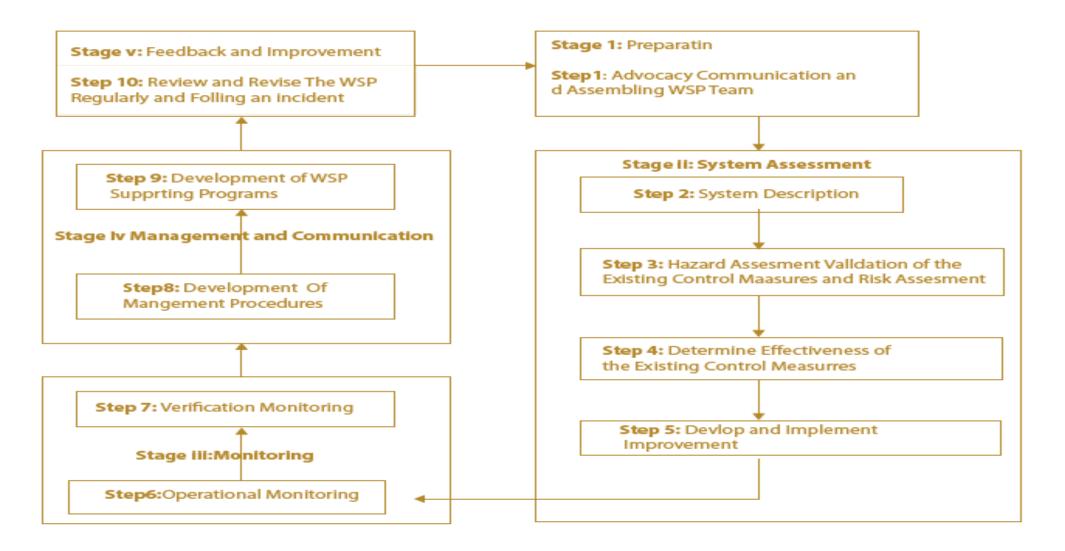


Fig 2: Water Safety Plan Steps (WHO 2004)

Cont.....

- ✓ Climate Resilient Water Safety Plan (CR-WSPs) pilot implementation
 - 31 water supplies (17 rural water schemes, 14 urban utilities)
 - Reaching about 1.25 million people
- **✓ CR-WSPs external informal auditing** (process evaluation) of 16 sites
 - 10 Town Water Supply & Sewerage Enterprises
 - 06 Rural Community Managed Water Supplies

CR-WSP Audit methodology

1. CR-WSP Auditing Design

 participatory qualitative methods including review of existing documents, records and reports interviews with members of the CR-WSP teams and observation to each of the water supply systems.

2. Data Source and Data collection

- Document Reviews:
- Focused Group Interviews/Discussions
- Observation to water supply systems
- Inception and exit meetings:

3. Data as Analysis and scoring

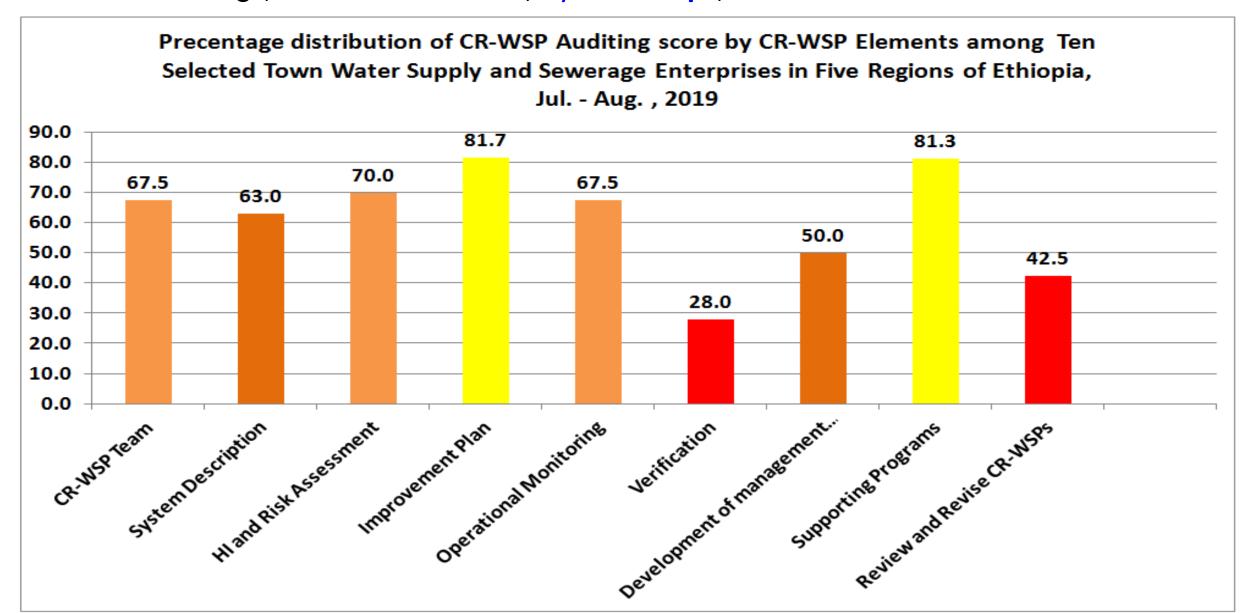
 Qualitative rating of the TWSSEs and WASH committees based on their CR-WSP implementation

Cont.rating the status

Color Code	Qualitative Score	CR-WSP Implementation /Performance Status
Green	Excellent	CR-WSP is thorough, up-to-date and fully implemented. Water quality
	(>95%)	risks are well managed
	Very Good	Generally, CR-WSP is complete, up-to-date and well implemented.
Light green	(85 - 95%)	Some opportunities exist to strengthen the CR-WSP, its
		implementation and/or record keeping
	Good	CR-WSP elements have been generally addressed and good progress
Yellow	(75 - 84%)	has been made to implement the CR-WSP. Several opportunities exist
		to strengthen the CR-WSP, its implementation and/or record keeping.
		Major CR-WSP elements have been generally addressed and some
Light	Average	progress has been made to implement the CR-WSP. Focused efforts by
Orange	(65 - 74%)	the CR-WSP team are needed to strengthen the CR-WSP, its
		implementation and/or record keeping to lift CR-WSP implementation
		status above average
Dark	Attention Needed	The CR-WSP is not sufficiently complete, up-to-date and/or
Orange	(50 - 64%)	implemented. Attention is needed to improve water safety risk
		management
	Priority Attention	There are a number of critical gaps in the CR-WSP and/or its
Red	Needed	implementation indicating insufficient water safety risk management.
	(<50%)	Priority attention is needed to ensure safety the drinking water

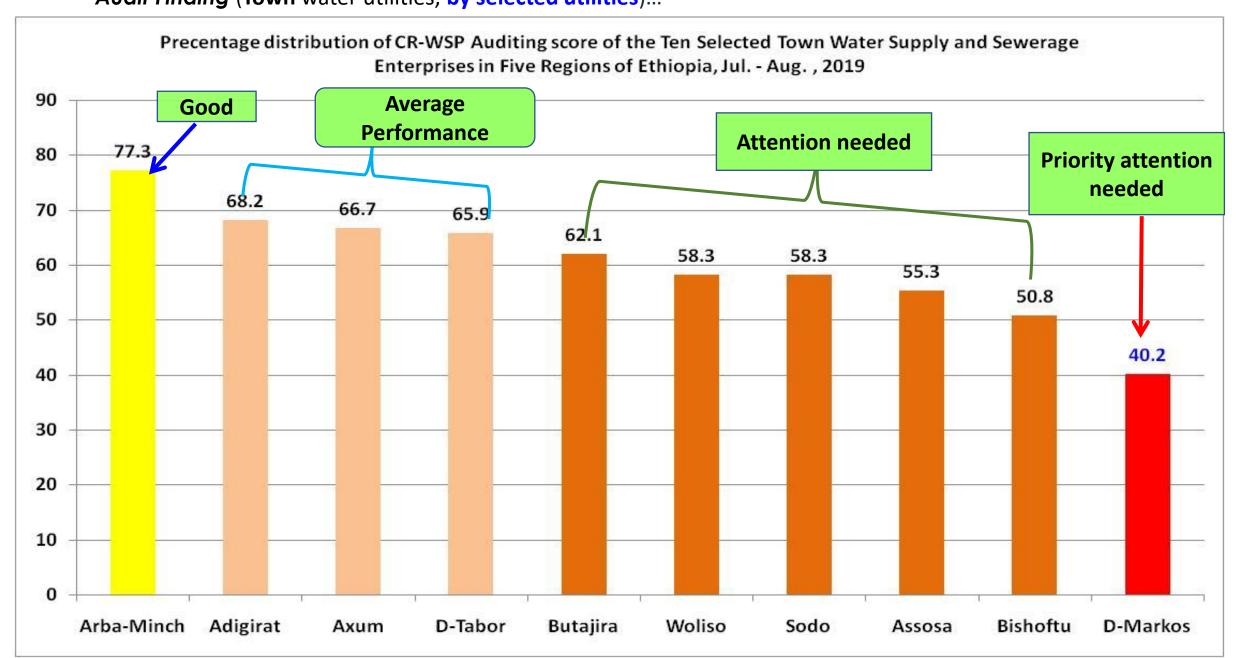
CR-WSP Audit Finding

Audit Finding (Town water utilities, by WSP steps)



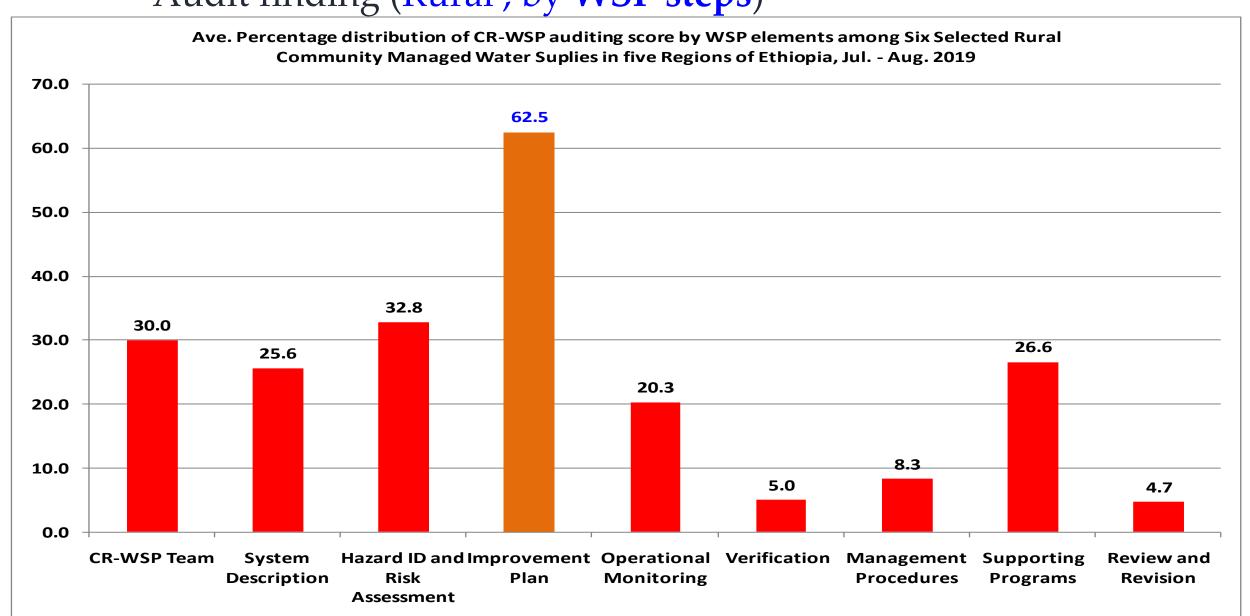
CR-WSP Audit Finding....

Audit Finding (Town water utilities, by selected utilities)...



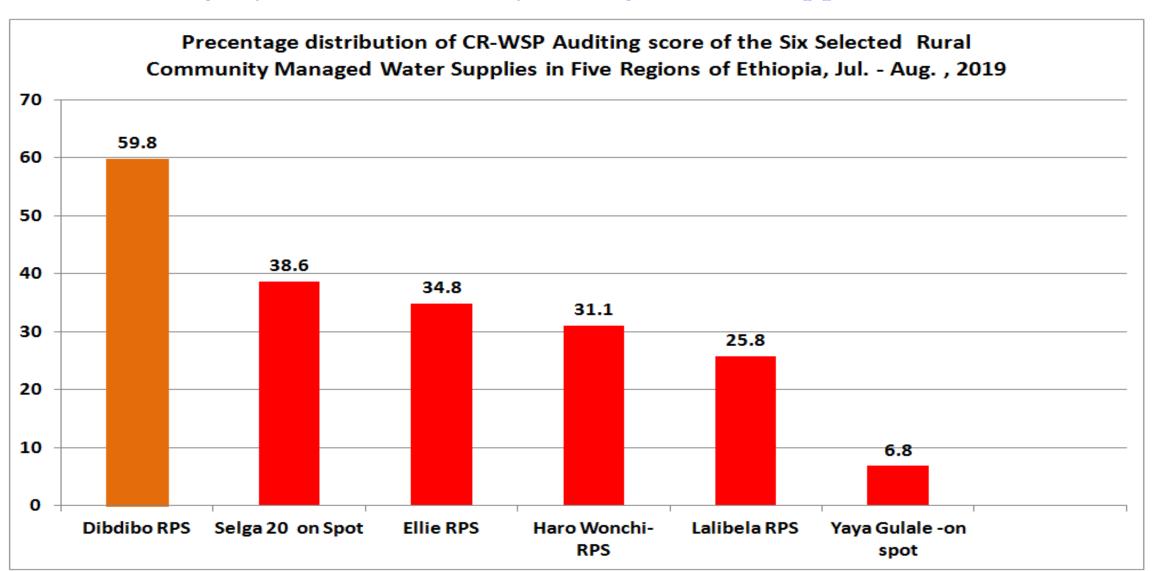
CR-WSP Audit Finding....

Audit finding (Rural, by WSP steps)



CR-WSP Audit Finding....

Audit finding (by Rural community managed water supplies)



Identified gaps

- Misconception about CR-WSP (considering it as a project)
- Lack of engagement from the regulatory body (MoH) to evaluate effectiveness of the CR-WSP implementation (compliance monitoring, etc)
- Recurrent turnover of leadership and trained technical staff
- Inadequate leadership commitment
- Lack Institutionalization of CR-WSP activities at all level in the sector strategies, plans, monitoring and evaluation systems
- Limited WASH sectors stakeholders engagement

Success factors

- Base on the above pilot result
 - Incorporated CR-WSP in water policy, strategy and OWNP and utility performance measures
 - Standardize the CR-WSP implementation strategy and implementation guideline
 - Adoption of CR-WSP approach by different partner organizations
 - Scale up of the CR-WSP to 50 sites (20 rural and 30 urban) by mobilizing budget with new approach
 - Comprehensive risk assessment and
 - Comprehensive rehabilitation need



Thank you