



FUTURE TRENDS IN WASH AND THE ROLE OF AID

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DFAT CS WASH Fund, Regional Learning Event

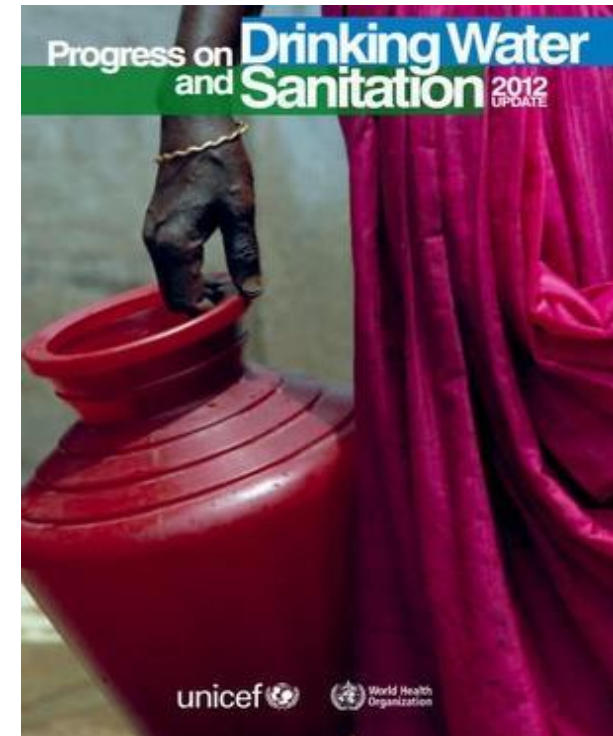
Harare, Zimbabwe

5 – 8 May 2015

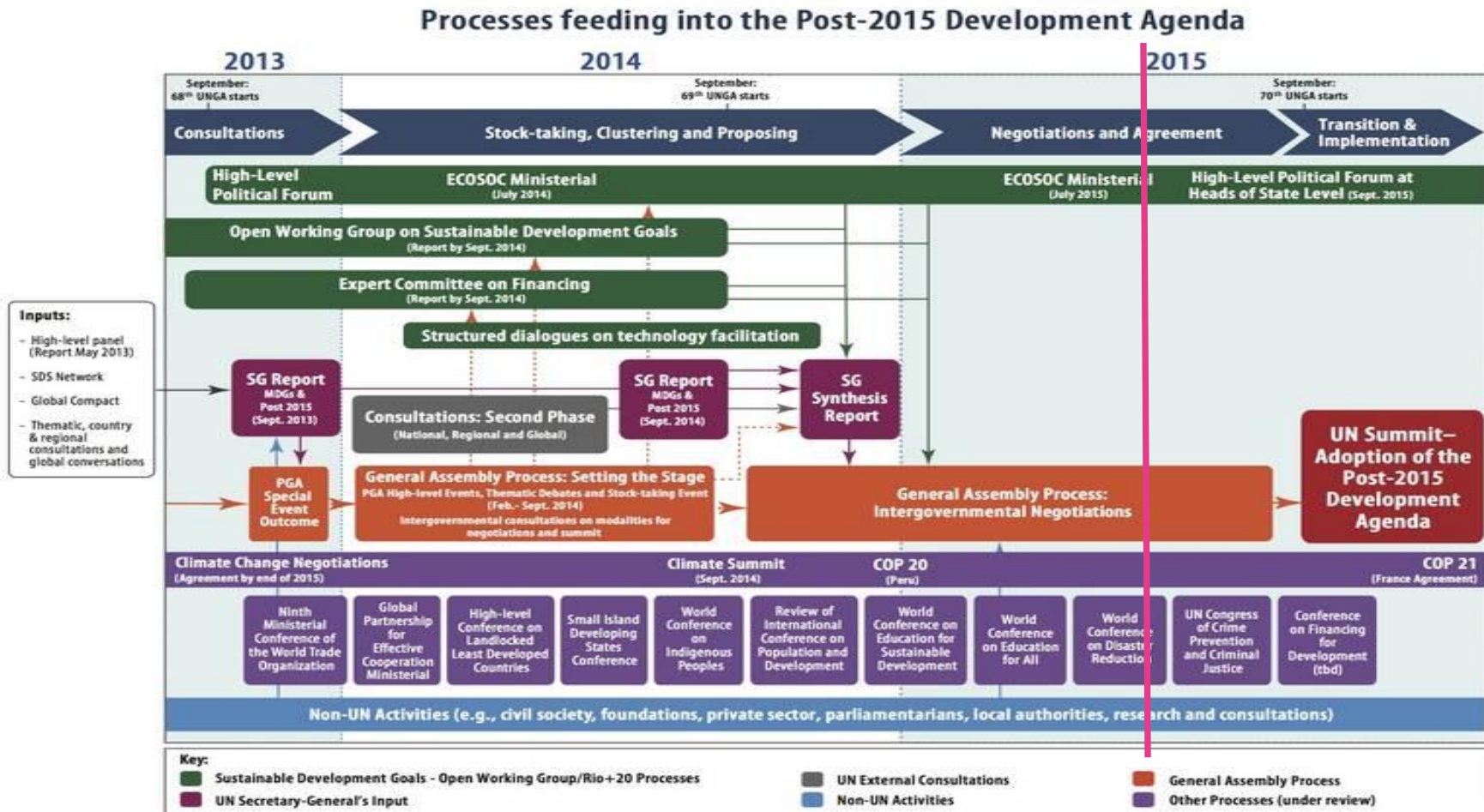


WHERE ARE WE NOW?

- End of the MDGs – falling short on sanitation and water quality
- New world order framed by the Sustainable Development Goals
- 17 goals and 169 targets – likely to be reduced
- Goal 6: *“Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all”*



COMPLEX AND MESSY PROCESS – AND NOT OVER YET



WHERE ARE WE HEADING? - GLOBAL WASH PRIORITIES

- Universal access “for all” and beyond the household
- Focus on sanitation and hygiene – end to open defecation
- Special attention to girls, women and vulnerable
- Better inter-linkages with water resources and wastewater management
- Still need to provide new access and sustain existing services

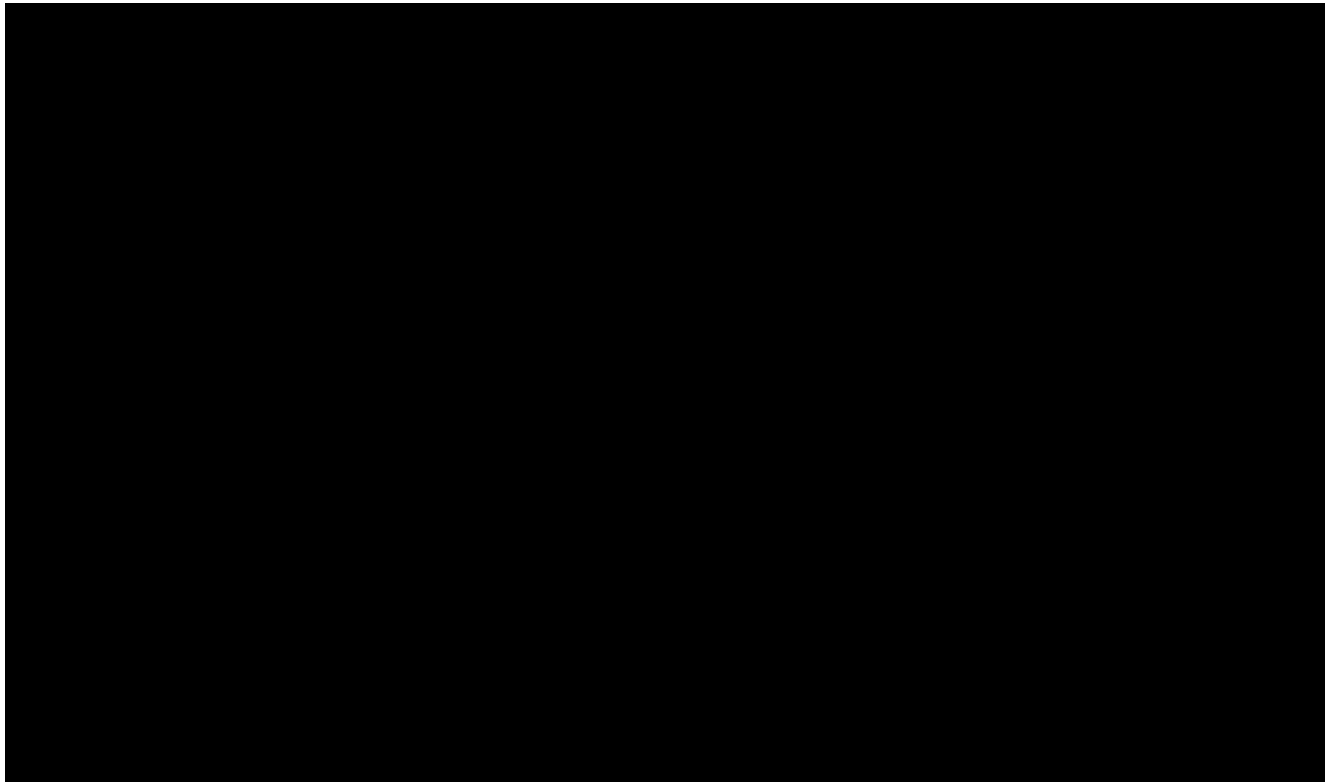


WHAT WILL THE FUTURE LOOK LIKE?

- Urbanisation and increased demand for higher service levels – point sources will not be enough
- Need to improve and professionalise (and regulate) service providers
- Increasing competition for water for domestic consumption (in some regions)
- Changing nature of aid – the move towards trade (loans) not aid and the ‘China factor’
- Economic development – **Africa** one of the fastest growing regions

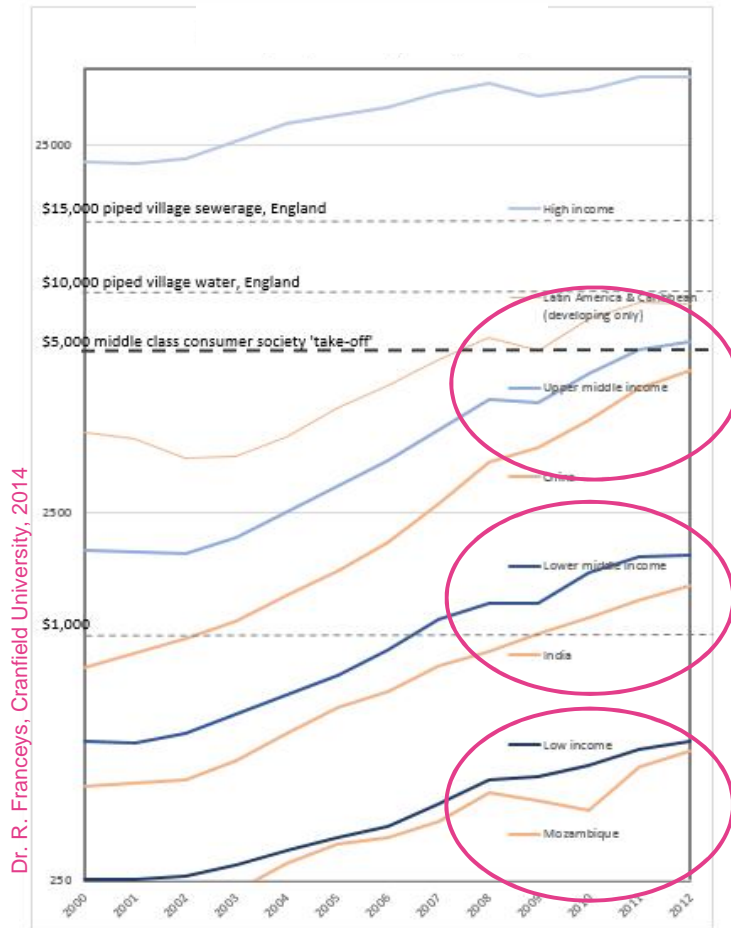


BUT IN THE END..... *IT'S ALL ABOUT THE ECONOMY*



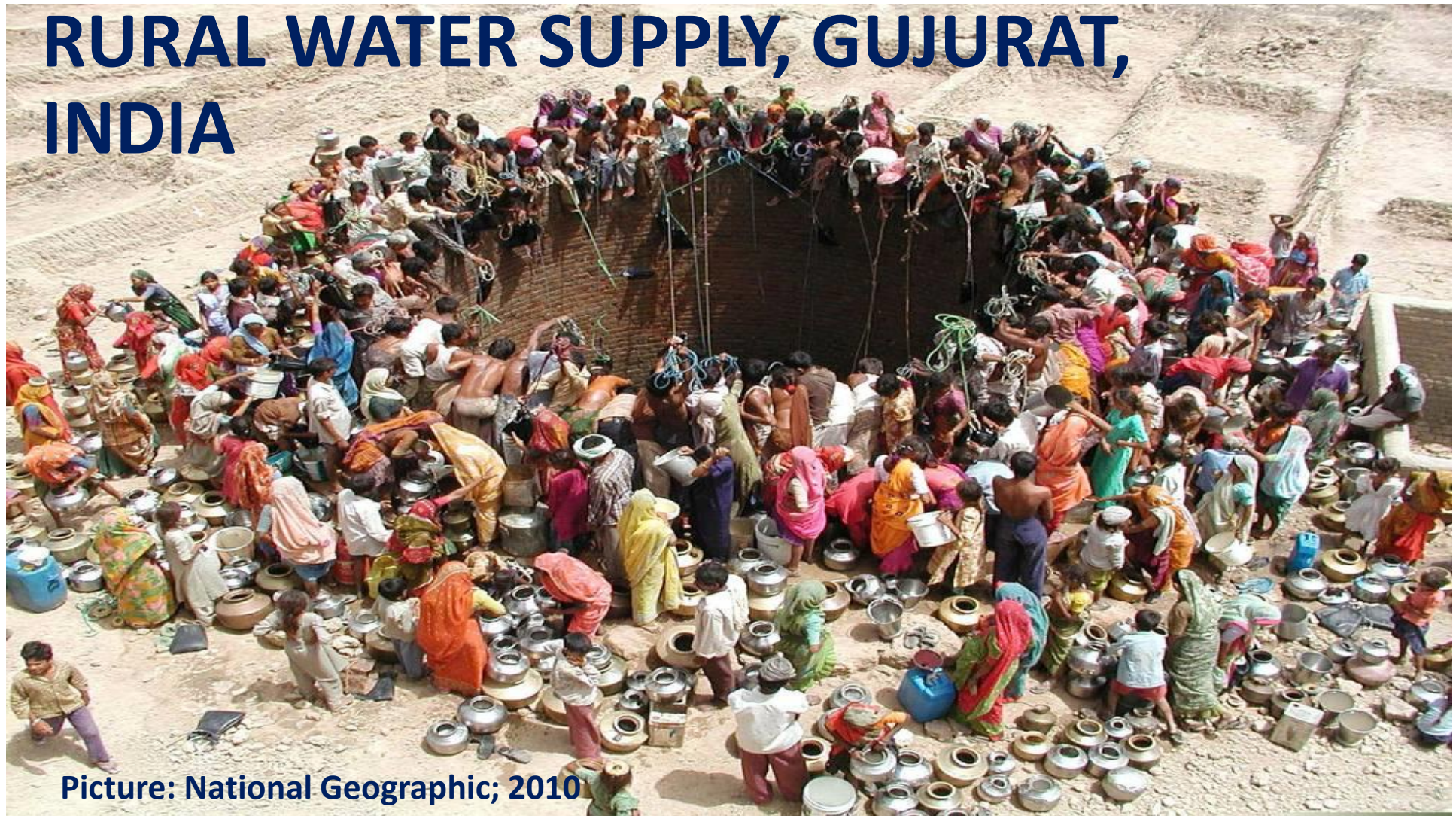
Hans Rosling *'This World Don't Panic: the truth about population'* (BBC, 2013)

BACK TO THE FUTURE - AN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



- Market economies start to work effectively at around \$4 to 5,000 GDP/capita
- UK reached 'full coverage' with piped water at \$10,000 GDP/capita and sewerage at \$15,000 (in mid-1960s)
- By comparison (2014 WB data):
 - India: ~\$1,500
 - South Africa: ~\$6,620
 - Lesotho: \$1,125
 - Malawi: \$226
 - Mozambique: \$605
 - Zimbabwe: \$953

RURAL WATER SUPPLY, GUJURAT, INDIA



Picture: National Geographic; 2010

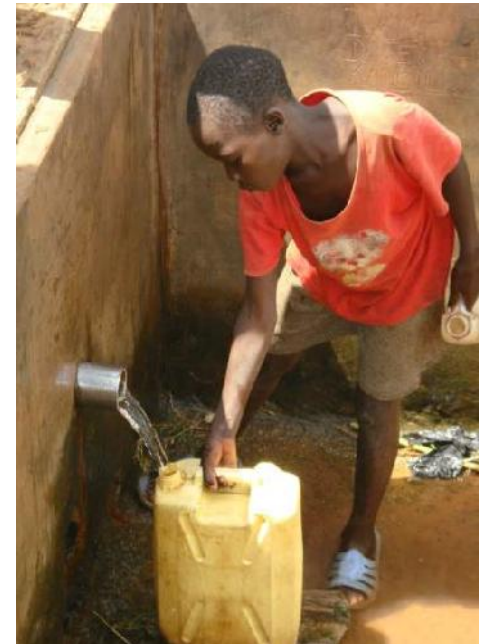


**Water and Sanitation
Management
Organisation
WASMO
Gujarat, 2014**

**WORKING TOWARDS DRINKING WATER SECURITY AND HABITAT IMPROVEMENT BY
EMPOWERING COMMUNITIES TO MANAGE THEIR LOCAL WATER SOURCES, DRINKING
WATER SUPPLY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SANITATION**

COUNTRIES WILL DEVELOP AND THE FUTURE IS POSITIVE

- India: by 2022 90% of rural households have piped water supply (80% with a household connection and <10% using handpumps)
- Uganda: vision 2040 for full piped coverage
- Swaziland: vision 2022 of 100% coverage
- And of course **Africa Water Vision 2025**: *sustainable access to safe and adequate water supply and sanitation to meet the basic needs of all*



GOVERNMENT MUST LEAD THE WAY BUT DOES NOT HAVE TO DO EVERYTHING

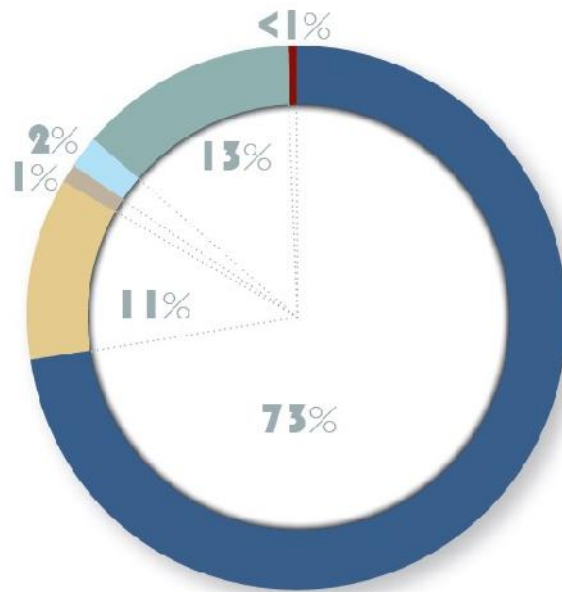
- Set out clear and ambitious vision
- Create enabling environment for service delivery, regulation and financing
- Encourage private sector participation where appropriate
- Provide targeted subsidies to protect interests of poorest and most marginalised
-and **greater public investment** through taxation will be key as economies grow



FUTURE ROLE FOR INTERNATIONAL CSOs – LIMITED RESOURCES, BUT BIG IMPACT?



FUNDING SUPPORT CHANNELLED VIA CSOs STILL REPRESENTS A VERY SMALL SHARE OF FINANCING



Source: GLAAS 2013/2014 country survey.

- NGO financing represented ~1% of all financing sources for WASH as reported by 19 countries

(GLAAS, 2014)

RE-ASSESSMENT OF ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL CSOs – A MOVE AWAY FROM DIRECT SERVICE DELIVERY

Other than in fragile states or humanitarian contexts:

- Transition role from direct 'implementation' to catalytic one
- Build capacity especially at decentralised level, including for private sector and improving business models
- Align with and support government systems and reforms; LG as long-term exit strategy?

Support advocacy and accountability functions:

- Give voice to the poorest
- Hold national governments to account on their commitments (both in the south and the north)
- Strengthen public and parliamentary oversight
- Innovate, document, learn and disseminate

AND FINALLY, A PERSPECTIVE FOR DONORS

- Don't expect miracles from your partners; change is complex and takes time
- Resist the 'numbers game' – targets are important, but should be realistic and supported by efforts to address structural weaknesses
- and remember to live by the aid effectiveness principles!



THANK YOU

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