Improving WASH Information Management in Zimbabwe with SELF

- •Sustainable Services
- For Everyone
- •Beyond the Lifetime of the project
- •At a Fair Price



Session 13



Context 1

- Lack of communication between residents & service providers
 - Residents were
 - Unaware of their rights
 - Not demanding improved services
 - Unwilling to pay for services
 - Concerned only with quantity of water
 - Ignoring quality of water
 - Using risky hygiene, sanitation & solid waste practices
 - Not receiving any health messages
 - 'why should I pay to use the toilet when the bush is free and my money is better spent on a bag of sugar?'



Context 2

- Lack of communication between residents & service providers
 - Service providers had
 - Insufficient revenue to provide services
 - A poor concept of the meaning of public service
 - Minimal skilled capacity to provide services even if revenue became available
 - Slipped into a dependency mode fostered through donor provision of emergency services
 - Incomplete records of installations



Challenges

- Services broken down
 - Burst sewers
 - Water pipes not maintained
 - Communities resorting to unsafe alternatives
- Limited involvement of private sector
- No knowledge & Learning cycle



SELF Impact Chain



170,000 people in 27 urban areas in Mashonaland West Province

The Change Agents

Local Authorities, Zimbabwe National Water Authority, District Development Funds, Ministry of Health & Child Care, Environmental Management Agency, Champions, Child Protection Unit, Community Leaders, Community /School Health Clubs

The Delivery Team

Welthungerhilfe, Institute of Water & Sanitation Development, Farm Community Trust, Help Age, Community Technology Development Organisation, Zimbabwe Community Development Authority, GRM

The Funding Agency
Department of Foreign
Affairs & Trade

\$

SELF Deliverables Information Management

- WASH Strategic Planning
- Training and support in
 - Citizens Support to Service Delivery
 - Gender & Social Inclusion (GeSI)
 - Standardised reporting
 - Water quality monitoring
 - Management of public facilities
 - Willingness to pay
 - Disaster risk reduction (DRR)
 - Local environmental action plans (LEAP)
 - Geographical Information Systems (GIS)
 - Finance & billing

GIS approach

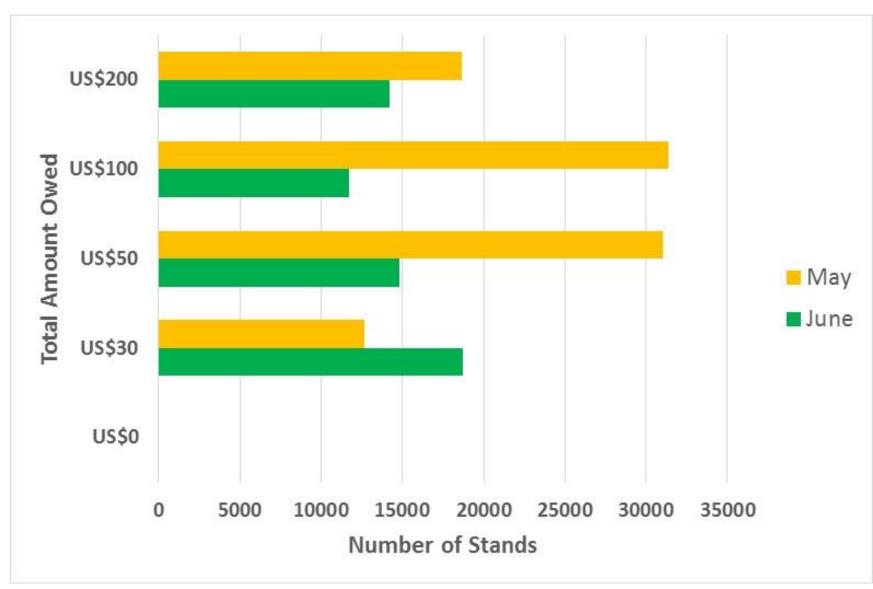
- 5 out of 10 Local Authorities supported following a scoping study
 - 2 Initial GIS Trainings
 - Advanced GIS Training
 - LAs identified pilot projects
 - Several support visits by Scientific and Industrial
 Research & Development Centre (SIRDC) to all the
 5 LAs

Results - Local Authority Improvements in Information Management

- Graduation from manual to electronic systems
- Location, identification & Mapping of users
- Generating high quality statistical reports
- Easy production of stand site-plans
- Real time measurements of lines, areas and angles (Polygons)
- Access to actual distances and areas
- Linking Council accounts/reports to GIS online
- WhatsApp groups Council communications
- The ultimate management weapon



Amounts Owing 2017



Revenue generation



- Historical accounts back to 2016
- Billing Reach
 - Current 60%
 - Formerly less than 10%
- Fast & accurate reconciliation
- Receipts backed up on server
- Real time accounting with sub-offices
- Improved revenue \$4.4m compared to \$1.5m previously
- Saving \$1.2m
- Proceeds ringfenced for community works

Challenges/Recommendations

- Challenges ☺
 - Change happens slowly
 - Resources are a KEY stumbling block
 - Staff movement
- Recommendations
 - Provide on-going support until change is complete
 - Mitigate against staff movements/handovers



Maita basa - Asante Sana – Twalumba - Zikomo