

OM.. The Mantra For Sustainable Water & Sanitation Services

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Outline

- Why are WASH service often not sustainable?
- Rural vs. Urban – are different approaches required?
- What role plays funding for sustainable O&M?
- Sustainability – what is required?

Introduction: Framework in Kenya

- The **CoK 2010** recognized the **human rights to water and sanitation and devolved the responsibility for service provision to the County Governments (Schedule 4)** to fast track the realization of universal access.
- Despite many challenges the **Water Act 2016** now provides more clarity on the roles of various players, facilitating more focus and accountability.
- **Counties need to play their rightful role of overseeing service provision at the grass roots.**
- Service provision in urban/commercially viable areas by regulated WSPs, in rural/non-commercially viable areas by community groups.
- The **Water Act 2016 confers to WASREB** the mandate to make recommendations on how to provide basic water services to marginalized areas.

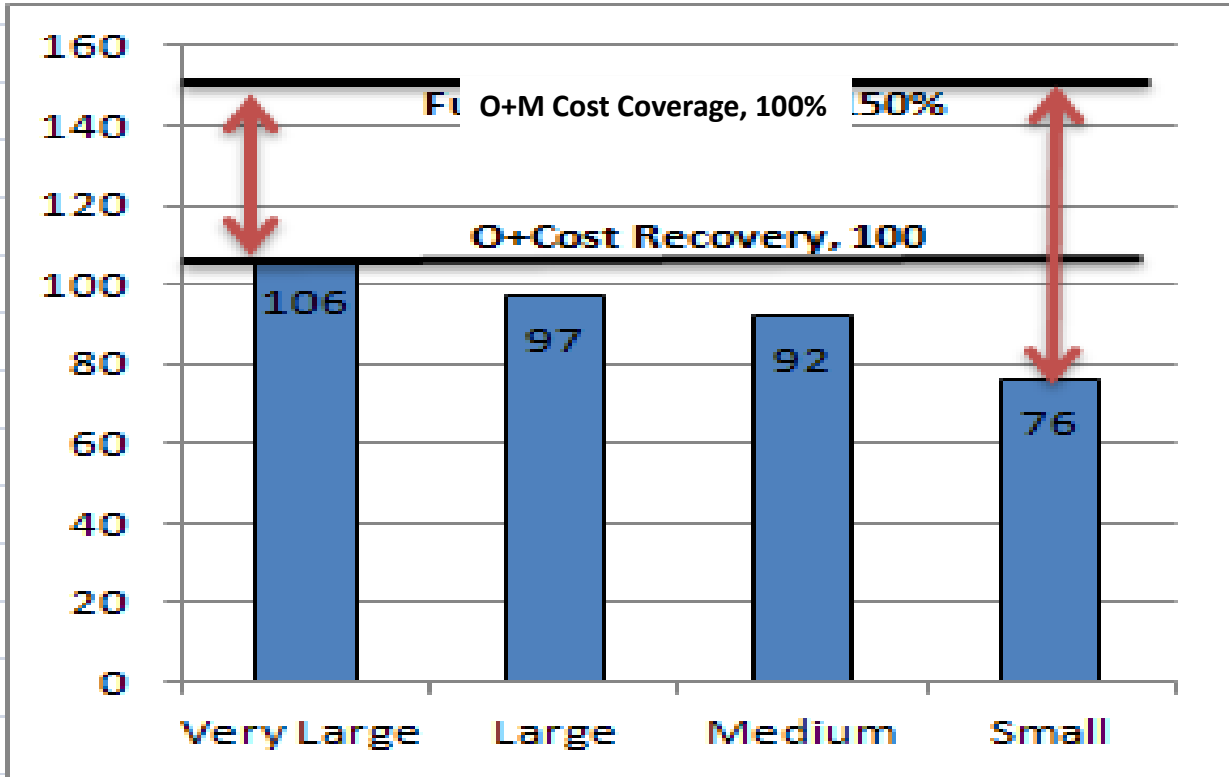
Realities of Services in Kenya

- Without proper O&M even well constructed infrastructure breaks down relatively quick - **In rural Kenya, one in three new water systems stop functioning properly in the first three years.**
- **Access to water in urban areas is highly unequal and unfair:** majority of the **more than eight million** people in low income urban areas still depend on informal services that do not comply with the human right to water standards.
- **Sewerage services available in 32 urban centres in 26 counties. 21 counties do not have sewerage services** and wholly rely on on-site systems for sanitation services.
- Inequality is rooted in **poor planning, network configuration favoring higher-end users, supply versus demand management and weak incentives for change.**
- More water to urban areas does not guarantee a reduction in the inequalities.

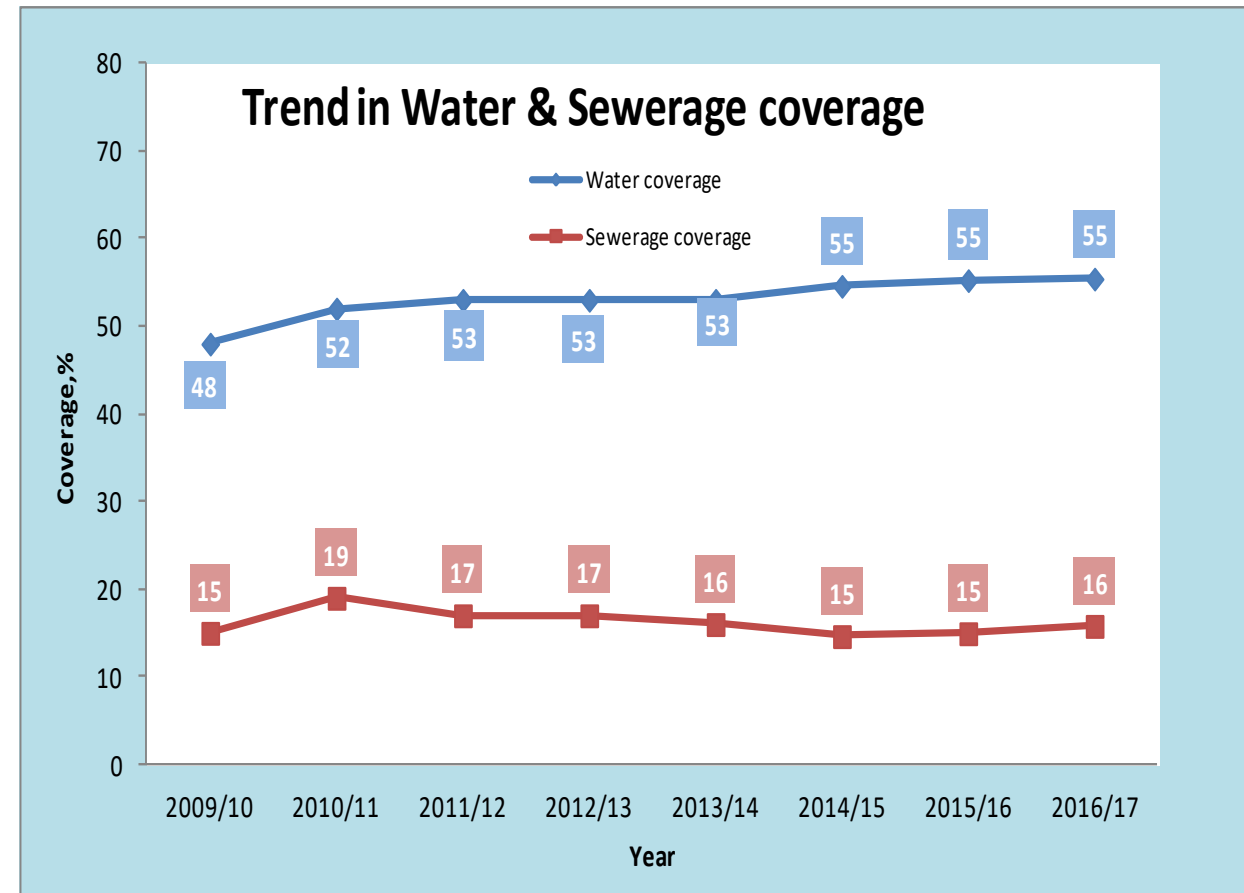
Why are WASH Services often not Sustainable?

- **Governance issues** such as **conflicting roles and institutional weaknesses**, catalysed by an inadequate legal framework, corruption and poor leadership.
- Existing infrastructure usually receives little or no attention - **Inadequate sector funding** limits the maintenance and expansion of the infrastructure
- **O&M, particularly for existing sanitation systems is neglected due to low political prioritization.**
- **‘Consumer with no voice’**, particularly in rural settings
- Informal service provision continues in low income urban areas, water cartels often competing with WSPs and vandalizing their infrastructure
- **In rural/ non-commercially viable areas**: community groups operating in isolation and with low professionalism, inadequate community participation & choice of technology, no accountability

O+M Cost Coverage vs Size



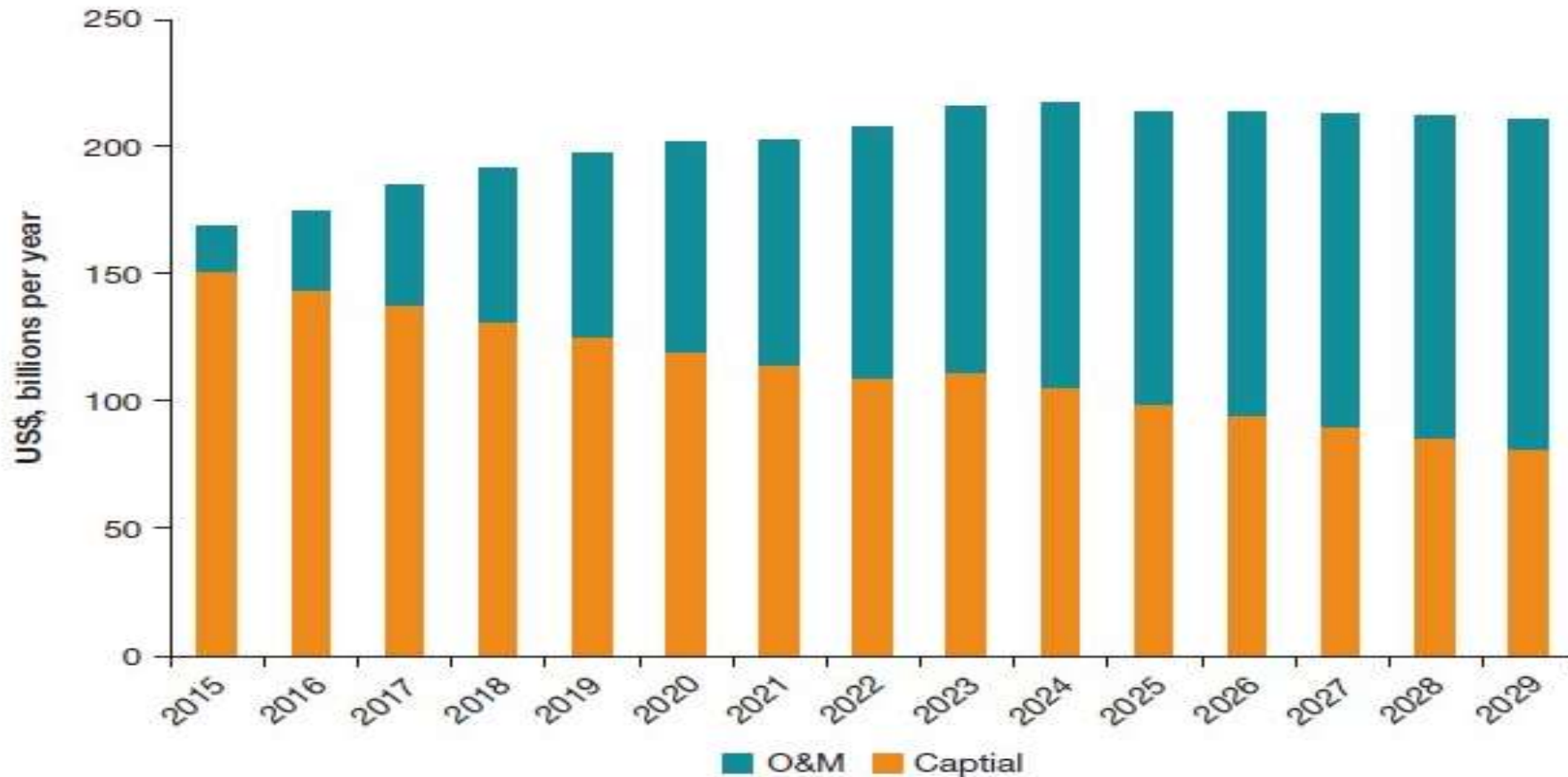
Source: WASREB Impact Report 2016/17



Financing needs for O&M

FIGURE ES.3: CONSTANT FINANCING NEEDS: AS INVESTMENT NEEDS DECLINE TO SERVE THE UNSERVED, O&M GOES UP

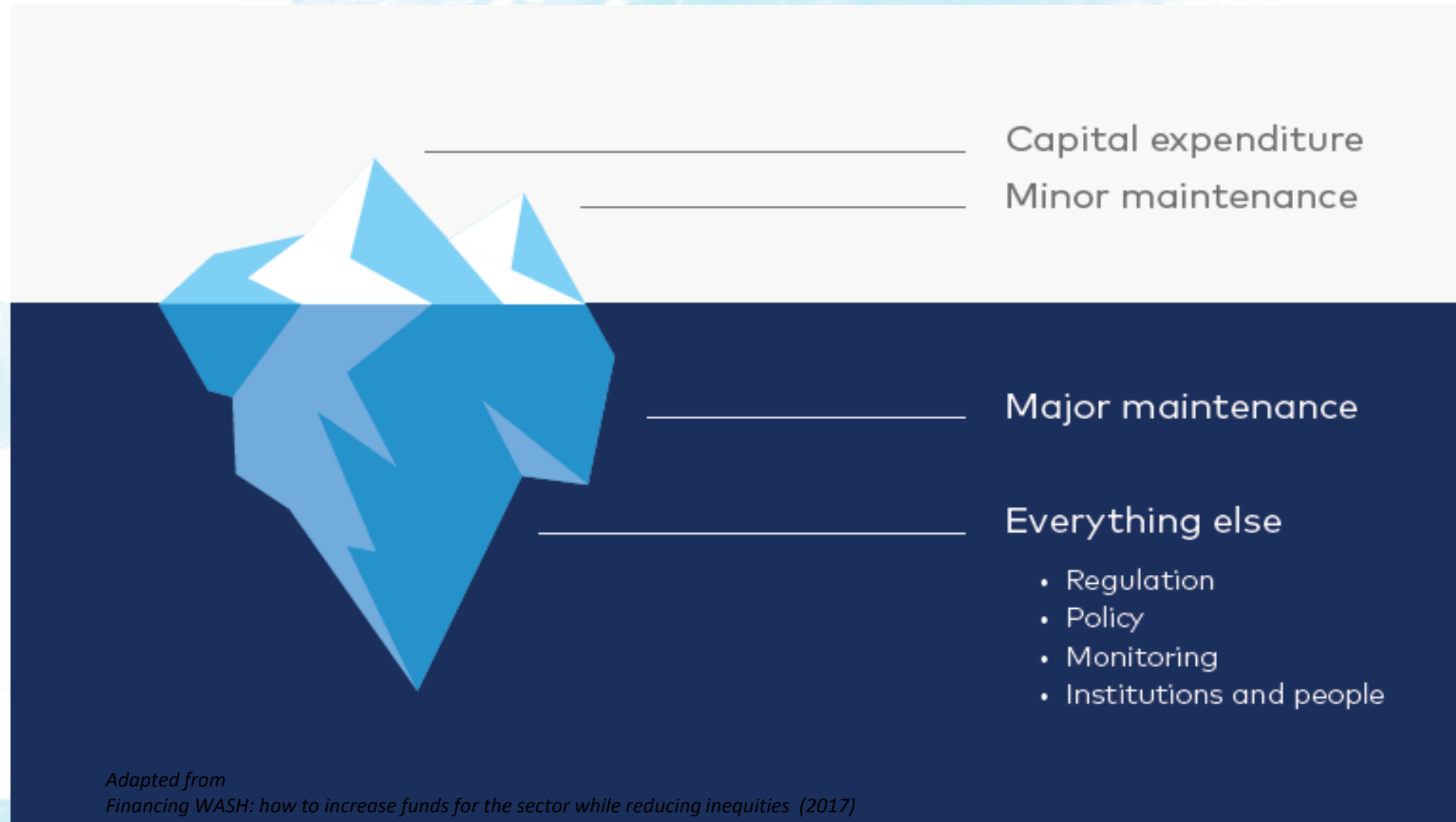
Time Series of Total Annual Costs to Achieve SDG Targets 6.1 and 6.2, Comparing Capital and O&M Costs: 2015–29



Financing?

- **WHAT IS NEEDED?** The projected financing requirement is **KShs500Billion** against identified sources of **KShs31Billion** by **2030** (National Water Master Plan).
- **WHERE SHOULD IT COME FROM?** O&M in **commercially viable areas** should be financed from tariffs, rural/non commercially-viable areas may need additional **subsidies**; Water supply should have consumption based tariffs, but sanitation is often financed based on flat rate fees in centralised systems or per desludging service for decentralised units as e.g. septic tanks.
- **WHAT IS THE ISSUE?** Building new infrastructure offers more **political mileage** than investing in major maintenance and strengthening institutions - No clear correlation between a continually growing development budget and the impact on the ground.

Why is Financing major O&M and the enabling



Financing: What needs to happen?

- **Need to shift from 'project driven sector development' to coherent national sector development planning.**
- **A surcharge of 5% of the water billing to raise about Ksh100 billion.**
- **Reduce Non-Revenue Water to below 30%** - This would raise KShs80Billion by year 2030.
- **Increase tariffs to stimulate revenue for investments in infrastructure development.**
- **Target private sector financing of KShs50 billion as more WSPs become credit worthy and financing institutions develop an appetite for water sector financing.**
- **Increased budgetary allocation to the WASH sector.**

Rural vs. Urban

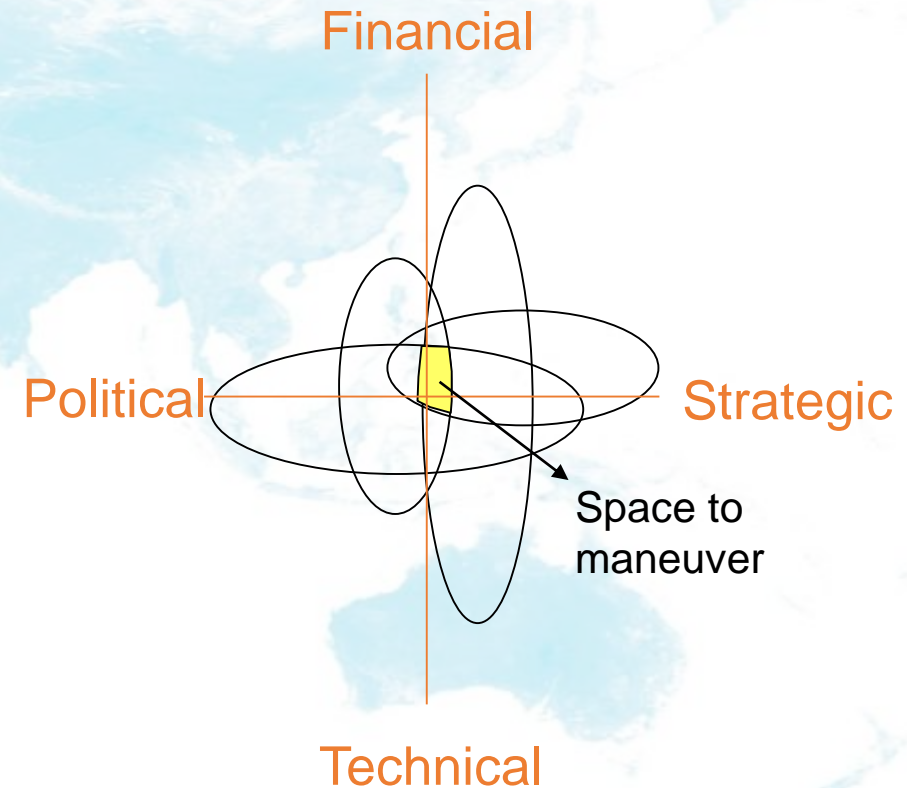
- **Different situations require different solution.** In rural and informal setting community based approaches are feasible, urban network systems require professional management.
- **The rights to water and sanitation are universal** - regulatory and supervising role of authorities is needed in both rural and urban to ensure that services meet human rights standards.
- **The more complex (e.g. urban setting) framework conditions are, the more the authority is required as a regulatory and supervising body.**
- **Different models for service delivery, with different roles for different actors** (from civil society, private or public sector) can be developed according to framework conditions. But responsible authorities need to fulfil their regulatory and supervising role to safeguard long term sustainability.

Approaches for Sustainable WASH Services

- **Capacity building at all levels on planning, implementation, O&M, supervision, governance, monitoring, financial management & procurement, and over the entire sanitation service chain.**
- **National reporting and monitoring** on progress in meeting the rights to water and sanitation.
- **Building professional networks** in and beyond the sector to align powers, functions, activities and to develop synergies especially on the regulatory tools in Kenya.
- **Demonstrate functioning sanitation services (whole system – technique as well as governance structures, financial mechanisms, etc.): Nakuru Water Service providers (NAWASSCO, NAIVAWAS and NARUWASSCO)**
- **Rising awareness and shifting priorities**

Conclusion: How to make it work?

- **Mobilization of additional resources for the sector**
- **Political will, improved governance and technical and administrative capacity**
- Regulatory interventions
- Performance analysis of Water Services Boards and Water Service Providers on investment outcomes and financial indicators.
- **Enhanced public private partnerships.**
- Provision of subsidies.
- Mitigate climate change.
- **Transparent and accountable leadership and management.**



Thank you!

Om – the mantra for sustainable water and sanitation services

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