

Who is critical to Water and WASH systems?

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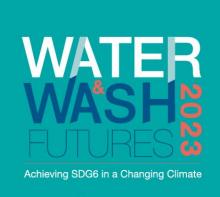
Lessons from across the Water for Women Fund













Who is critical to water and WASH systems?

Capacity:

Individual and organisational

Private

sector service

providers and

utilities

Invisible power:

Prevailing attitudes, norms and mindsets in the context

External actors:

Others whose actions indirectly influence WASH services

Context:

Political, economic, social and geographic

P. ELWORK OF RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN ACTORS



B. INTRA-RELATIONAL **FACTORS**

Trust and mutual accountability Visible power Hidden power Flow of information and resources Inter-organisational capacity Change in actors over time



Civil society, academia and other actors

Other sector systems:

Like health, education, climate, financing with which WASH intersects



Community and RHOs

Diversity:

Experiences of a variety of actors

C. INFLUENCING CONTEXTUAL FACTORS

















Building blocks: functions of the WASH system

Inclusive and sustainable **WASH** services

Who is critical to water and WASH systems.

- Systems = people
- Collaboration influenced by capacity and prevailing mindsets
- Situated within political, economic, social and geographic contexts
- Relationships are conduits for sharing information
- Diverse systems are strong systems



Ward WATSAN Committee Meeting, Jamalpur District. Photo Credit: World Vision Bangladesh/Jobayer Hosain

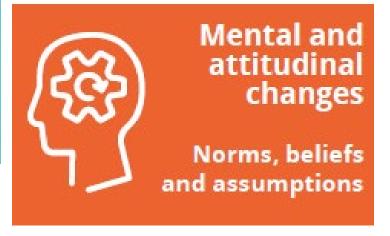


How does change happen in water and WASH systems?



resources







Case study: Wewak district, PNG

- Established in 2018
- Co-chaired Wewak DDA CEO and PHA (DEHO)
- Membership of District WaSH Sector Stakeholders; 6 x LLG Managers/ Project Officers, PHA, District Education, Works Dept, Water PNG, District & Provincial Planner, Church Health Services (CHS)
- Inclusion of Rights Groups East Sepik Council of Women (ESCOW) & East Sepik Disable People Agency (ESDPA)

Key Role: Planning, implementation, monitoring & evaluation of WASH services in the district





Case study: Wewak district, PNG

Our achievements so far...

- Conducted a district wide baseline survey
- Developed the 5 Year District WASH Plan
- 4 WASH in School projects
- 1 WASH in HCF project
- 13 x community water projects
- Installed 7 GFS
- Installed 62 RHS
- 9 Healthy Island Trainings
- 6 Soap Making Trainings



East Sepik Local Council of Women Leaders attended ToT Training on Soap Making



Recommendations for civil society and research organisations

- CSO and research organisations' roles: convenors, technical WASH, GEDSI and MEL specialists, advocates, innovators and producers of evidence.
- Influence practical, relational and normative systems changes.
- Context is key!
- Program flexibility, reflection and adaptation.
- Demonstrate inclusive and participatory development and research practice.
- Build diverse collaborations and Do No Harm.



Participants at a WASH workshop in Dagana, Bhutan. Photo credit: SNV/Adrian Dockery



Recommendations for funders for effective systems strengthening

- Context is key!
- Provide and expect longer project time horizons.
- Enable flexibility and adaptation.
- Expect and request non-traditional WASH outcomes.
- Explore non-traditional approaches to financing.



Maria Angelina Deme, the chief of the Water Committee in Panderi, Timor-Leste, fixes a water tap. Photo Credit: WaterAid/Jerry Galea



Publications can be downloaded from:

https://www.waterforwomenfund.org/en /news/stronger-systems-for-inclusiveand-sustainable-wash.aspx

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Achieving SDG6 in a Changing Climate



