

CONCERN

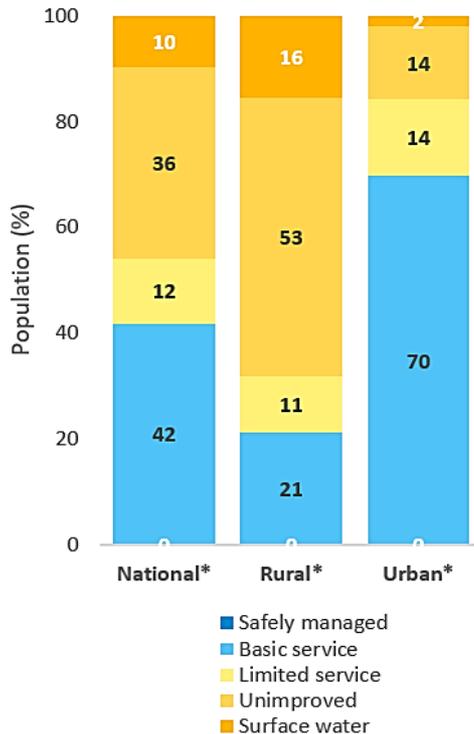
worldwide

The DRC WASH Consortium

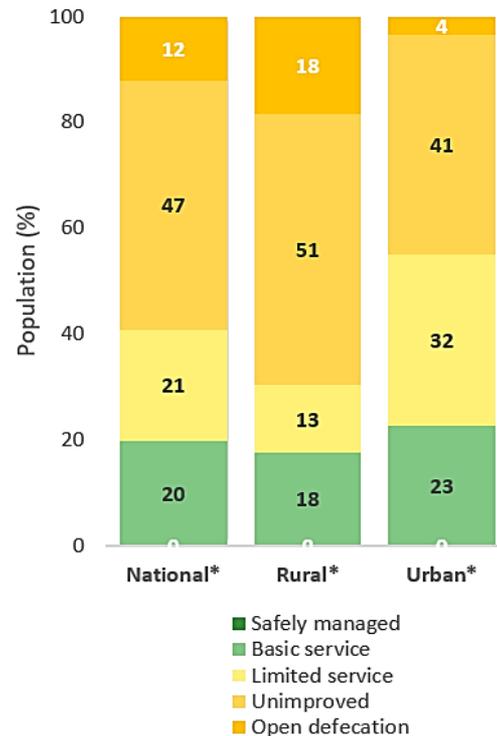
London, 13th March 2019

Water, sanitation and hygiene in DRC

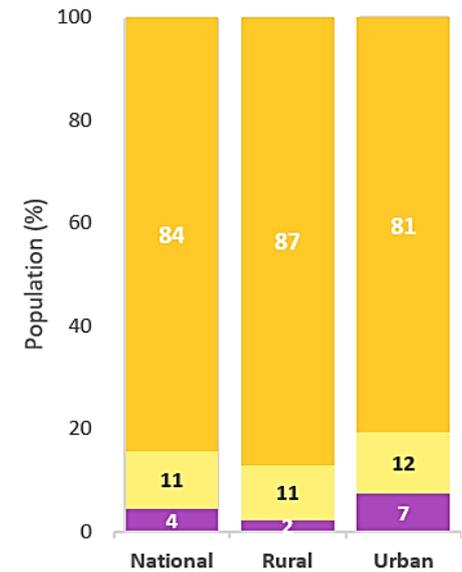
Drinking water



Sanitation



Hygiene



Water, sanitation and hygiene in DRC

Source of Data	RWSN	PER	PER	AICD
Type of Supply	Handpumps	Handpumps	Mechanized Boreholes & Piped Schemes	Rural Water Points
Country				
Angola	30	--	--	--
Benin	22	15	5	25
Burkina Faso	25	23	33	38
Cameroon	25	35	75	
Chad	--	--	--	33
Congo, Democratic Republic of	67	--	--	41
Côte d'Ivoire	65	--	--	23

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/17248/578310revised01ous0re-cord10rpostudy.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

DFID Business Case

Rural WASH

**PNEVA phase II (UNICEF):
£85m**

**DRC WASH Consortium
(Concern Worldwide):
£30m**

Urban WASH

**Imagine (Mercy Corps):
£38m**

**Sanitation marketing
pilot (Oxfam GB):
£6m**

Total 2013-2019: £164m

DRC WASH Consortium overview

£29.8m

2013-2019

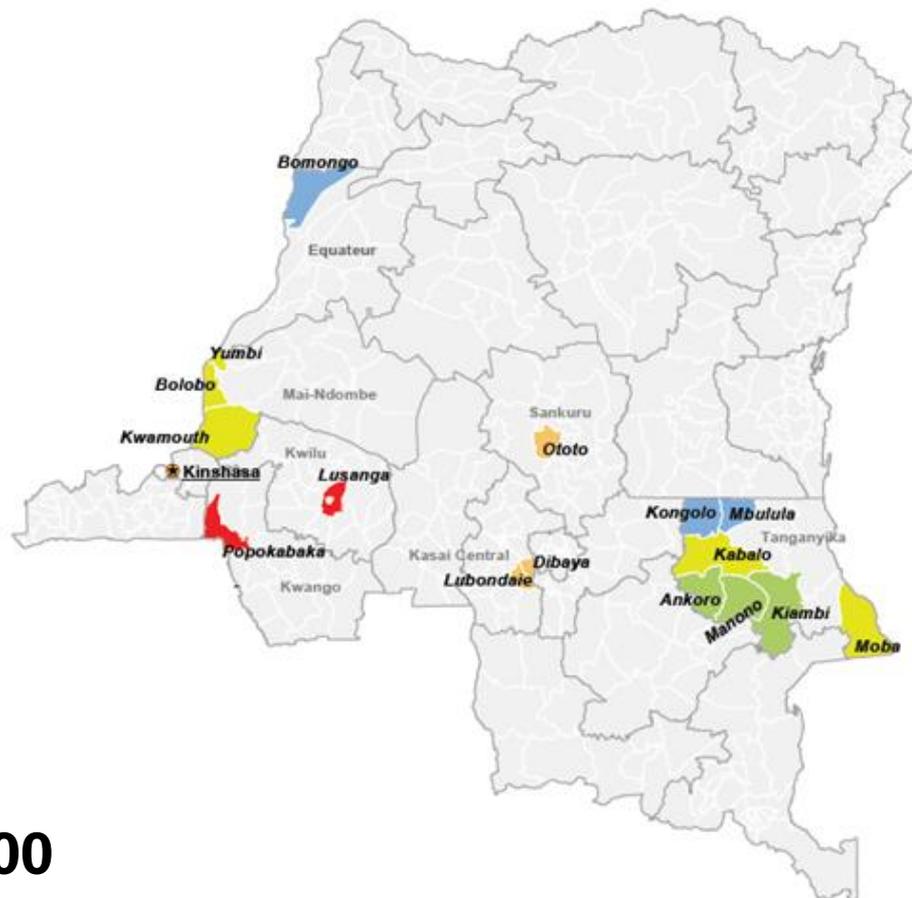
7 provinces

16 Health Zones

612 communities

810 water points

Population 656,000



CONCERN
worldwide



CONCERN
worldwide

Budget breakdown

	Amount, £	Proportion
Activities	8,094,328	27%
Logistics and running costs	5,064,504	17%
Human resources	13,142,616	44%
Equipment	1,349,282	5%
Visibility	95,329	0.3%
Indirect costs	1,942,223	7%

Some key steps

2013

- Consortium starts, £24m

2014

- Build up of strategy

2015

- Internal rearrangements

2016

- Scale-up, £30m

2017

- Security-related target revision

2018

- Grant amendment, £29.8

2019

- Conclusion (March)

Strategic framework

Reinforce sustainability

'Economic'
approach

Community
empowerment

Enabling
environment
→

Local
level

National
level

Sector
learning

The 12-step approach



1

**Selection of
intervention zones**



2

**Community
mobilisation and
selection**



3

**Triggering of
community work**



4

**Mobilisation of Village
Committee**



5

**Community Action Plan
and PAFI**



6

**Social marketing
campaigns**



7

**Self-assessment and
request for external
investment**



8

**Technical feasibility
study and business
Plan**



9

**Installation and
operation of the water
point + training**



10

**Social marketing for
sustainability**



11

**Evaluation and
certification**

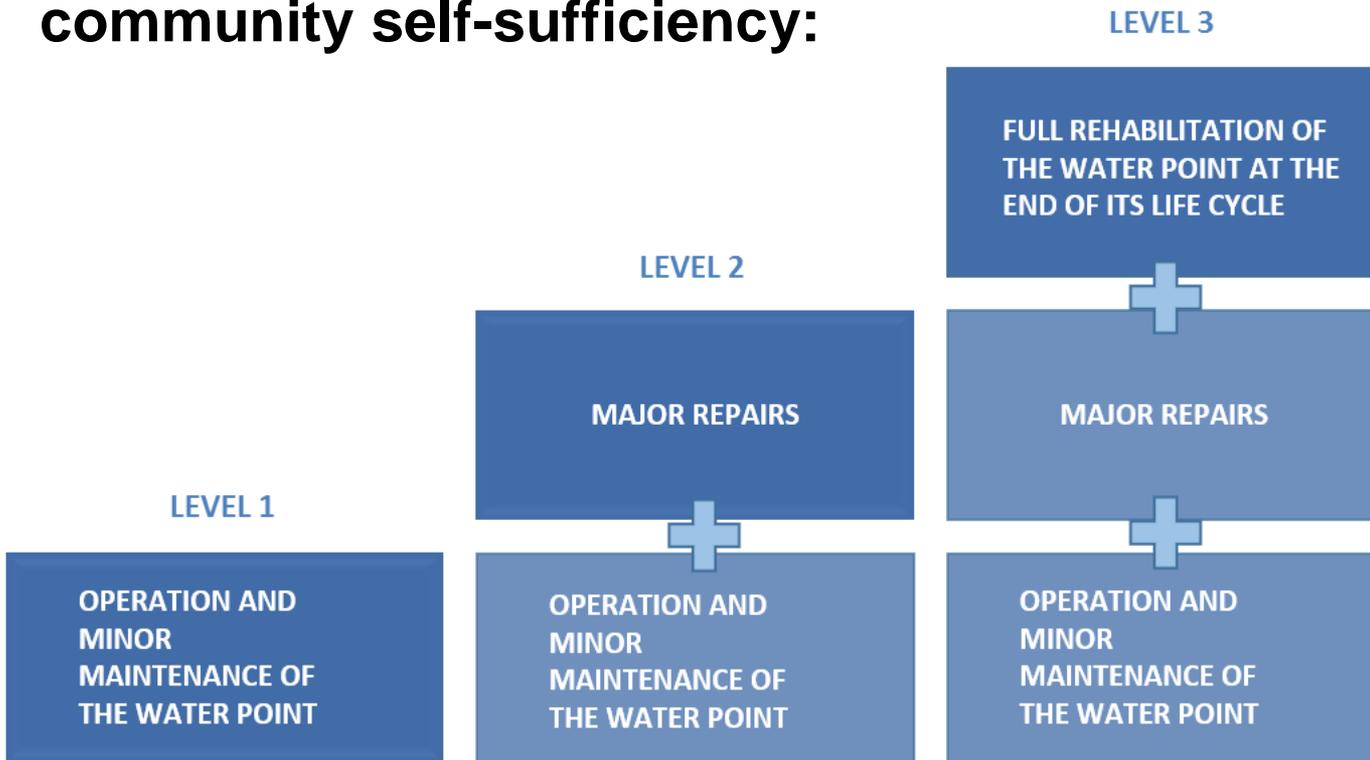


12

**Monitoring and project
exit**

The Economic Approach

Progressive levels of community self-sufficiency:

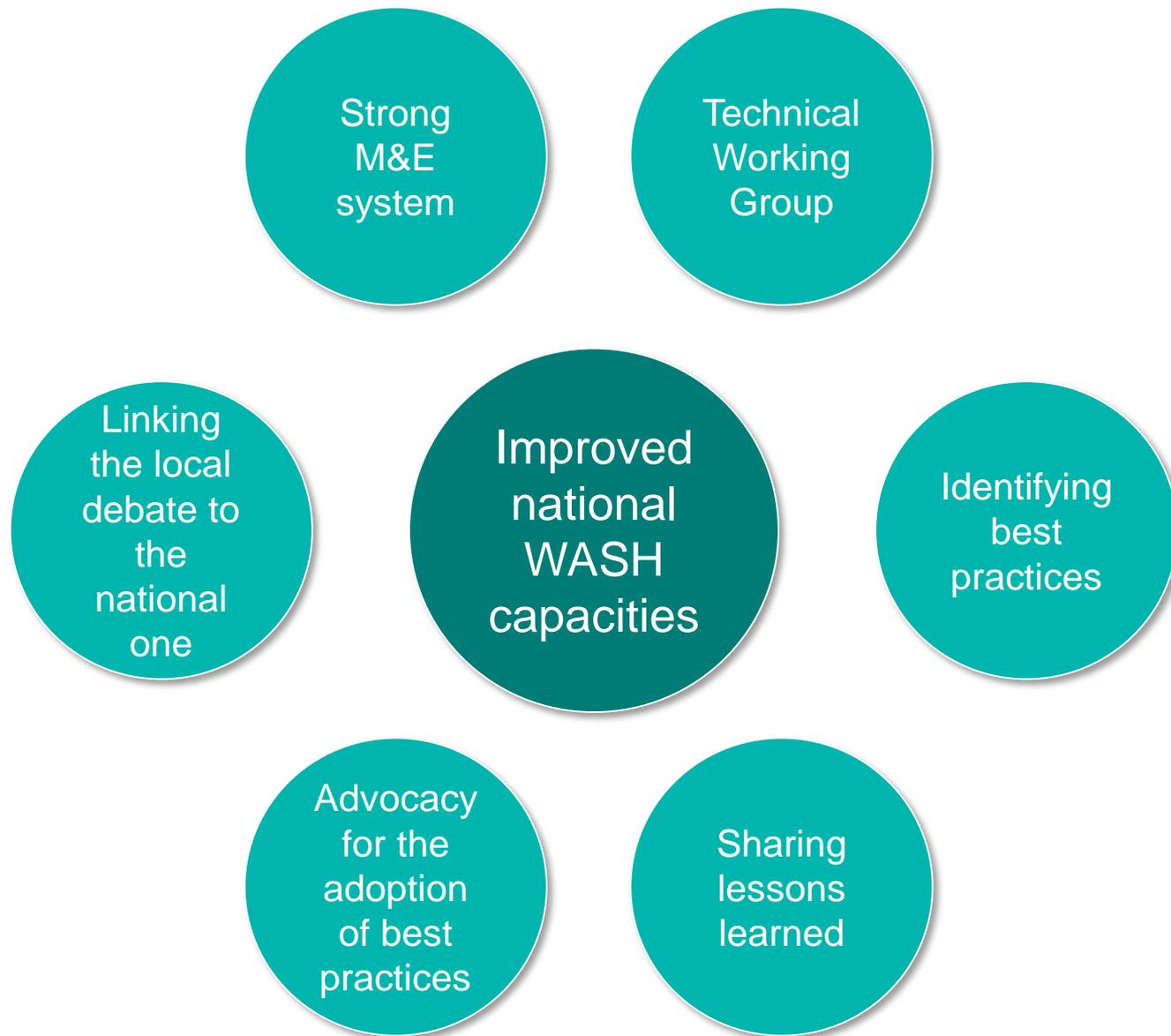


Below Level 1:
In most cases a committee is in place and community contributes

Community mobilisation and “PAFIs”

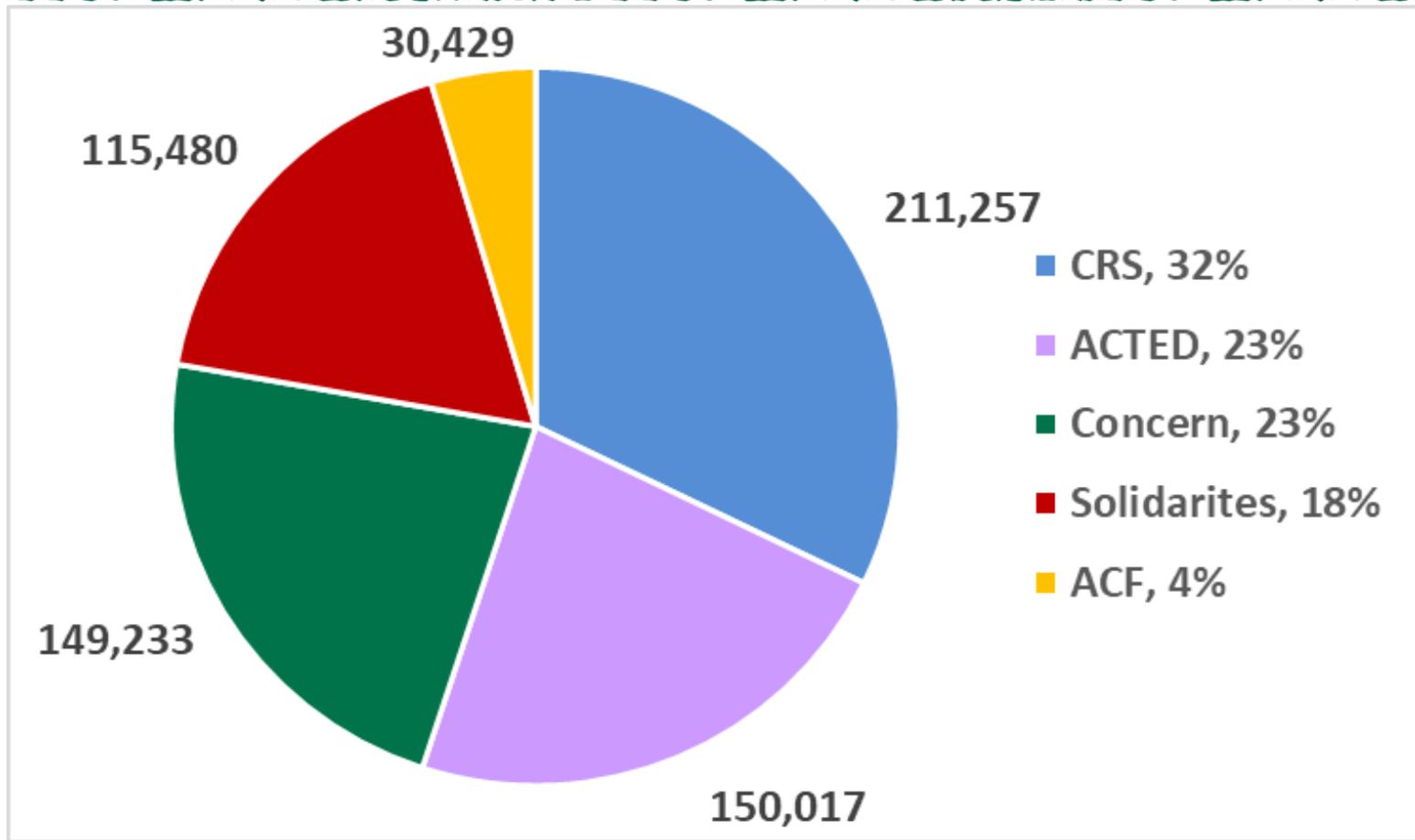
- Community-driven
- Inspired by CLTS
- Easy-to-adopt WASH practices
- Low or no cost
- Local technology, resources and expertise



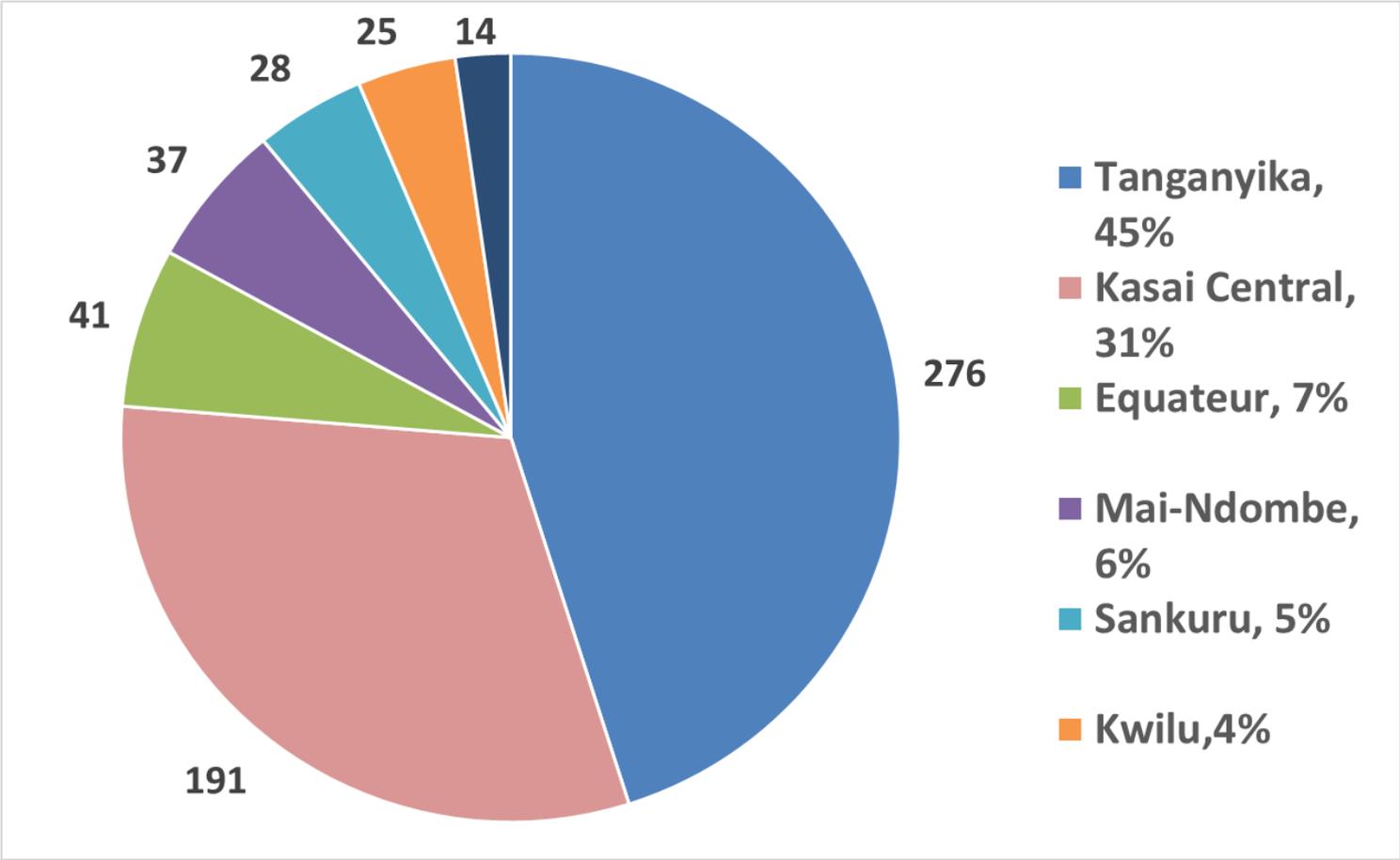


Sector learning and advocacy: the framework

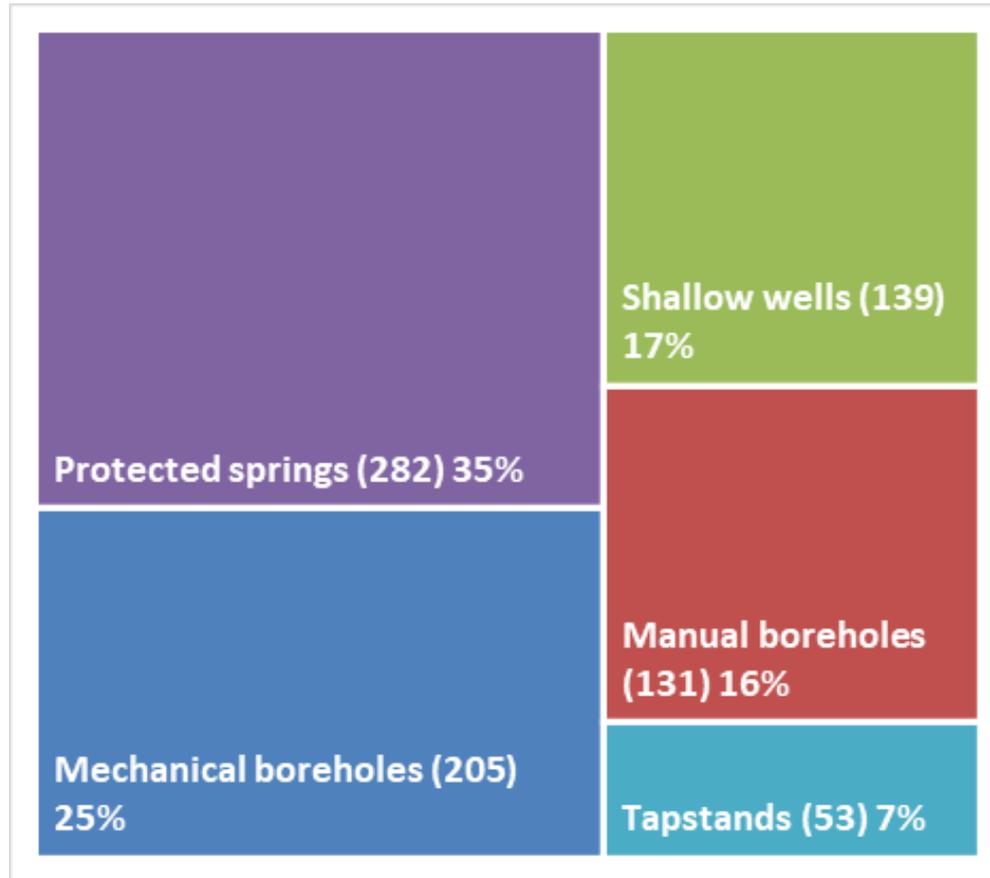
5 agencies assisting 656,416 people



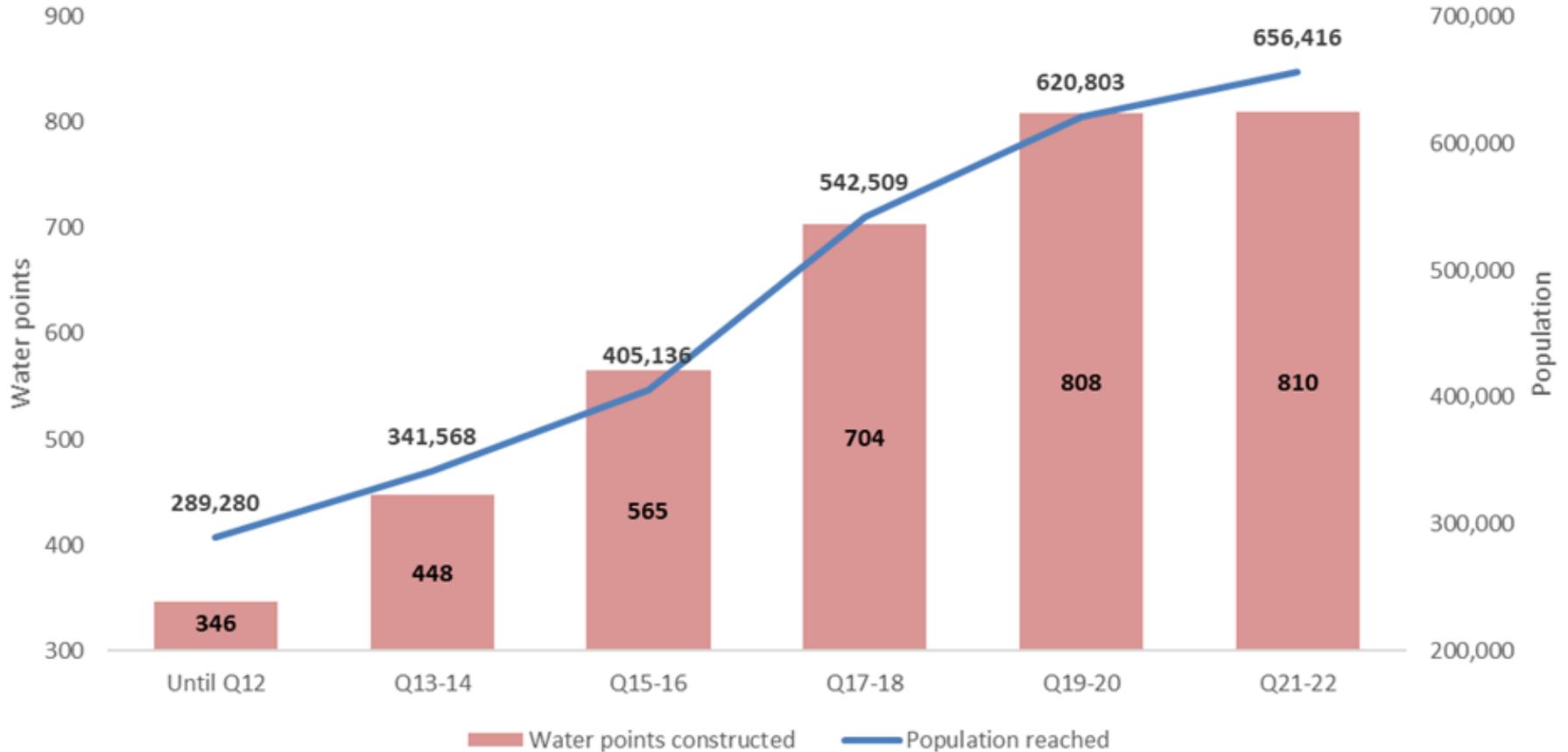
612 communities in 7 provinces



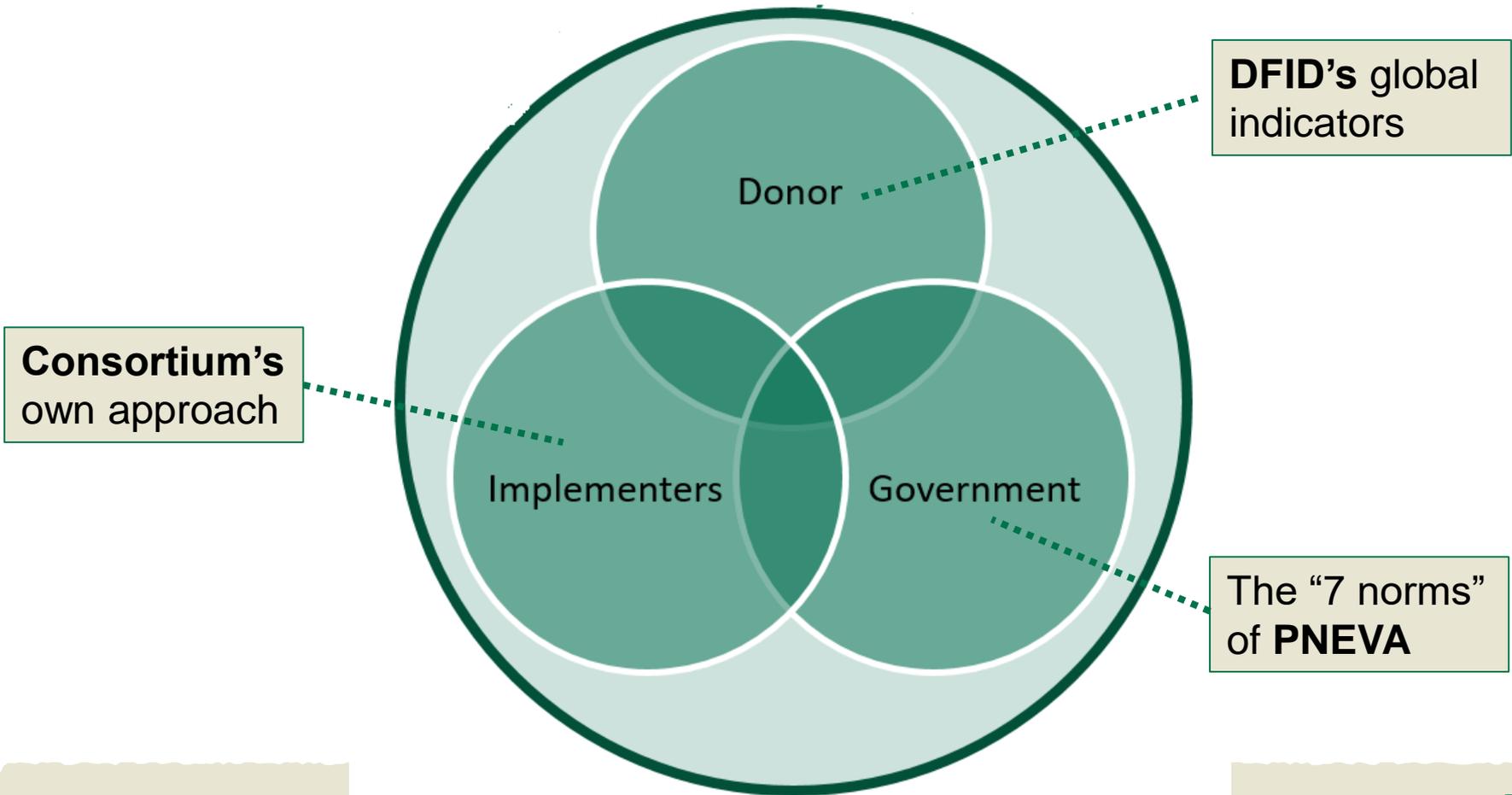
810 water points



Gradual onset... then speed up



A composite results framework



Logframe structure

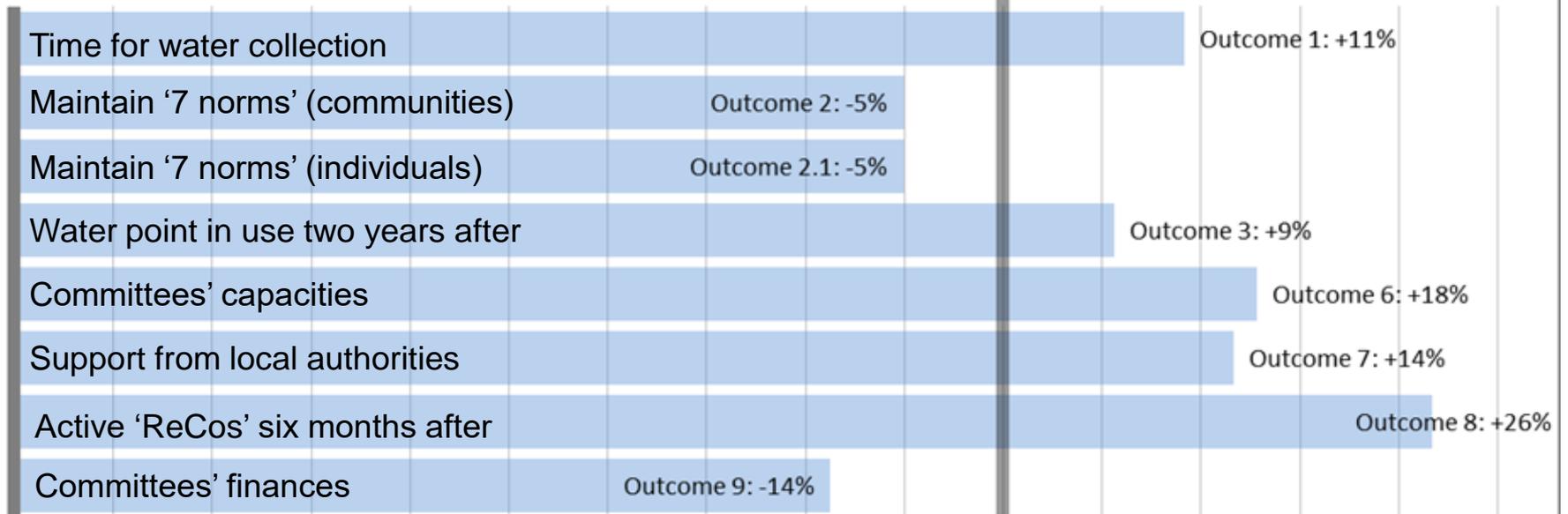
Impact: Improved health and productivity through reduced water-related diseases (1 indicator)	Outcome: Sustainable community WASH, with local governance and services (8 indicators)	Output 1: Hygiene (4 indicators)
		Output 2: Local governance (5 indic.)
		Output 3: Committees (5 indic.)
		Output 4: Water (4 indic.)
		Output 5: Sanitation (4 indic.)
		Output 6: Coordination (4 indic.)
		Output 7: Learning (4 indic.)

A snapshot of results

Outcome performance

Percentage points under or over achieved compared to targets

Outcome target



A snapshot of results

Indicators	Before:	After:
Handwashing station near latrine with soap or ash (5.2)	2%	52%
Hygienic improved sanitation facility (5.1)	35%	71%
Properly dispose of household waste (5.3)	27%	76%
Transport and stock water in a hygienic manner (4.4)	(not available)	76%

Source: Sample of the baseline: Oct 2016 - June 2018. Results as of June 2018

CONCERN
worldwide

Sustainability two years after

99%

Water points managed by **committees**

81%

Committees with adequate **capacities**

33%

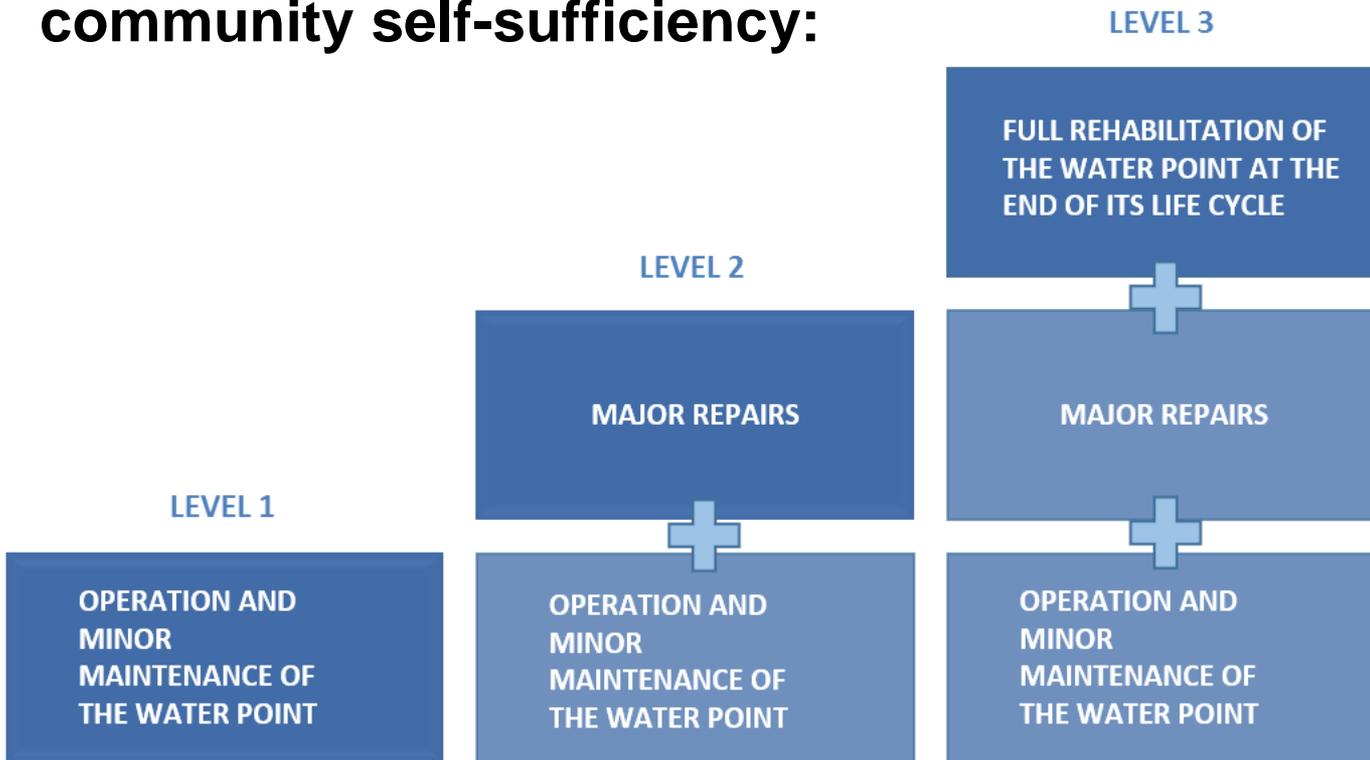
Female committee members

89%

Water points in regular **use**

The Economic Approach

Progressive levels of community self-sufficiency:



Below Level 1:
In most cases a committee is in place and community contributes

Rigorous tools...

WMC Annual Preliminary Budget														
Time Period		Jan 1 to Dec 3, 2015												
No	Items: EXPENDITURE	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Line Total
1	Operations													15,221
2	<i>Salaries</i>													3,420
3	Maintenance Technician	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	1,200
4	Water Point Supervisor	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	900
5	Finance Officer	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	1,320
6	<i>WASH Marketing Activities</i>	50	50	25	25	25	250	50	25	25	25	25	-	575
7	<i>Transport (official)</i>	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	240
8	<i>Office supplies</i>													10,986
9	Receipt books	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,000
10	Office legers	350	-	-	-	-	-	-	350	-	-	-	-	700
11	Miscellaneous	25	57	88	-	-	-	23	22	55	-	-	16	286
12	Maintenance													1,330
13	<i>Minor repairs and upkeep</i>													600
14	Indirect maintenance costs	50	-	-	-	25	-	-	155	-	-	-	20	250
15	Maintenance Tools/Supplies	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	-	350
16	<i>Major Repairs</i>													730
17	Water Point Spare parts	-	-	-	-	555	-	-	-	-	-	175	-	730
18	Purchases													3,500
19	Assets	500	500	500	700	700	300	300	-	-	-	-	-	3,500
20	TOTAL EXPENDITURES	2,530	1,912	1,918	2,030	2,610	5,855	678	857	385	430	505	341	20,051
	Items: INCOME													
21	User fees	2,500	2,000	2,500	2,750	3,550	4,000	4,500	4,550	4,550	4,250	4,550	3,750	43,450
22	IGAs	500	600	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	300	200	250	2,250
23	Sold Assets Value	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,000	2,000
24	Kept Assets Value	-	-	-	-	-	3,200	-	-	-	-	-	1,700	1,500
25	TOTAL INCOME	3,000	2,600	2,900	2,750	3,550	7,200	4,500	5,550	4,550	4,550	4,750	3,300	49,200
26	BALANCE	470	1,158	2,140	2,860	3,800	5,145	8,967	13,660	17,825	21,945	26,190	29,149	29,149

... that require adaptation



Katolo, Territory of Manono, Tanganyika

CONCERN
worldwide

Economic Approach results

	Below Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Committees at end-line stage (=394)	32%	47%	18%	3%
		68%		

Data based on 394 Water Management Committees

Financing mechanisms

	Below Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
HH contributions + AGR (=169)	21%	54%	22%	3%
HH contributions only (=177)	35%	48%	12%	5%

Data based on 394 Water Management Committees

Self-remuneration

	Below Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Committees self-remunerating (=43)	12%	60%	26%	2%
Committees not self-remunerating (=351)	35%	45%	17%	3%

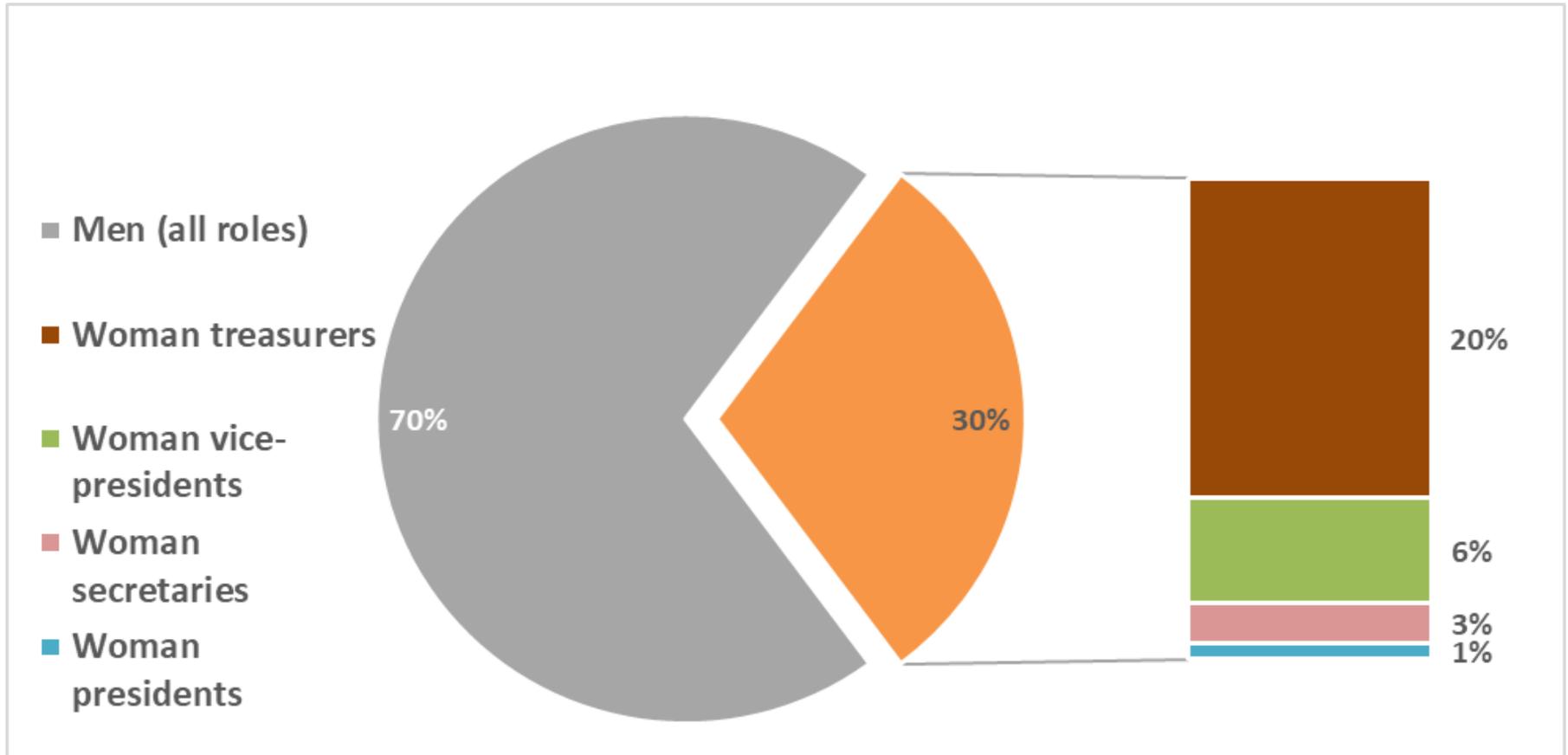
Data based on 394 Water Management Committees

Households exemptions

	Below Level 1	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Communities offering exemptions (=291)	27%	52%	16%	4%
Communities without exemptions (=56)	30%	46%	21%	2%

Data based on 394 Water Management Committees

Women leaders in committees



Similar achievements in different communities

Adult women

Pregnant and lactating

Children under 18

Children under 5

Household size

Women-led households

Income sources

Expenditure items

No trends found:
the Economic Approach
adapts to **various**
demographic profiles

Behaviour change for WASH

Water use practices	Sanitation practices	Hygiene practices
Protecting access to the water point with a fence	Using household hygienic latrine	Handwashing with soap or ash at critical moments
Well-cleaned water point with drainage	Monthly village cleaning	Storing kitchen utensils on a rack
Properly cleaning water storage containers	Weekly home cleaning (sweeping, weeding, drains with cesspits, waste pits)	Protecting access to the kitchen with a fence
Keeping water storage containers covered	Drains for evacuating rainwater in the yards of houses	Hanging clothes high

“PAFIs”



“PAFIs”



A snapshot of results

Indicators	Before:	After:
Handwashing station near latrine with soap or ash (5.2)	2%	52%
Hygienic improved sanitation facility (5.1)	35%	71%
Properly dispose of household waste (5.3)	27%	76%
Transport and stock water in a hygienic manner (4.4)	(not available)	76%

Source: Sample of the baseline: Oct 2016 - June 2018. Results as of June 2018

CONCERN
worldwide

Similar achievements for different communities

Demographic group	Proportion in the community	Correct handwashing demonstration	Presence of hygienic toilet	Presence of handwashing station	Hygienic waste disposal
Adult women	Lowest	81%	77%		67%
	Highest	60%	64%		80%
Children under 5	Lowest	66%	69%		
	Highest	78%	80%		

Source: Project data Oct 2016 - Nov 2018

Key sector learning results

7 International publications

9 Pilot projects and research reports

4 Guidelines and manuals

80 Web articles

8 External Technical Reviews and reports

Sector learning and advocacy: the tools



Sector learning and advocacy: the tools



The DRC Water Law: advocacy and learning

2015

- Advocacy for the Water Law

2016

- 4th External Technical Review
- Consultations with experts and ETDs

2017

- Launch of a pilot project supporting rural ETDs and institutional diagnostic

2018

- Training of ETDs and design of a financial planning tool

A nuanced approach to advocacy

DIRECT ACTIONS

- 2015 joint initiative for the promulgation of the Water Law
- Campaigns on World and International Days on WASH

INFLUENCING THE DEBATE

- Financial sustainability in WASH
- Sharing lessons learned
- Improved WASH sector coordination

What has changed?

- Water Law promulgated **but no implementing decrees**
- More debate in DRC around community financing **but until now not included nor tested in the National Programme**
- Inclusion of Consortium-supported communities in the “Healthy villages” database **but not in the “Post-certification” process**

Contacts

- www.consortiumwashrdc.net
- DRC.WASHConsortium@concern.net

