

Preventive maintenance of Rural Water Points within established Government Structures: A case study of the IWAS project

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Presentation Outline

1. Key O&M Challenges
2. The IWAS Project/Interventions
3. The IWAS System pillars/Model
4. O&M financing
5. Preventive maintenance cycle
6. Professional linkages
7. Supply Chain
8. Success factors
9. Conclusion

Key O&M challenge: Low Functionality & Poor Sustainability of RWS

- **Scarcity of O&M:** (Poor security of funds, misuse of funds kept with treasurer, lack of accountability, inability to fund major repairs, conflict messages to users with regards to O&M contributions- **LACK OF FUNDS FOR O&M**)
- **Weak Subcounty and Community Institutions to support O&M:** (Weak institutional oversight at subcounty, Weak/poorly constituted WSC, WSCs often not trained)
- **Weak Institutional Monitoring Support:** (Poor domestication of O&M policies, Lack of regular O&M monitoring at District & Subcounty, Inadequate knowledge on roles/policies on O&M)
- **Weak Private sector:** (Weak HPMAs, unregulated HPMs, overcharging by HPMs, Poor access to spare parts, theft of spares from BHs)

About Improving Water Supply Sustainability (IWAS) Project

- December 2014 to December 2017
- Austrian Development Cooperation (ADC) funded
- Implemented by SNV Netherlands Development in partnership with:
 - LCBs (GLOFORD, NUWS, LTP, etc) and
 - Apac, Lira, Dokolo, and Alebtong DLGs
 - Technical support from TSU 2
- Aimed at contributing to improved functionality and sustainability of rural water supplies.

Project Purpose:

- To operationalise and strengthen the O&M system at district and sub county level, and

IWAS Project Intervention

Organised and consistent post construction monitoring support by DLG and Subcounties

- SWSSBs were formed at the sub counties:
- SWSSB Signed preventive maintenance contracts with HPMAs
- O&M support policies
- Institutional supportive tools were jointly developed:
- Trained District and Subcounty Political and Technical leaders
- HA designated role to coordinate O&M at subcounty

Empowered and reliable community institutions

- WSCs were formed/revamped and trained:
- WSCs sensitised to register with WSSB
- WSCs make an agreement with the Board
- WSCs collected and remitted 80% of O&M funds to SWSSBs
- WSSBs provided receipts to WSCs for collection of O&M funds
- VHTs were brought on board and trained:

IWAS Project Intervention

Security and accountability of O&M funds

- SWSSBs opened account on which O&M funds are banked
- Signatories are Chair (principle), treasurer and Secretary
- Receipts issued to users by WSCs and to WSCs by WSSBs
- WSCs and WSSBs give regular accountabilities
- Some WSCs are using VSLAs
- Radio spot messages on subcounty WBs and WSCs

Strong and organised Private sector

- Hand Pump Mechanics organised in associations and trained:
- HPMA entered into preventive maintenance contracts with WBs
- HPMA assigns HPMs to the SWSSBs:
- SWSSBs issues monthly work order to the assigned HPMs
- Each BH is given a BH maintenance log
- HPM assess and guides WB on procurement of spares
- Spares are procured from prequalified firms
- WSSB pays HPMs 90% and 10% remitted to HPMA

District/ Sub county Local Government

TSU/NUWS:
Train SWSSBs
and support
Spare parts
node



Partners:
Supporting
government
efforts



SWSSBs providing Sustainable rural water supply



Private Sector

HPMA:
Performance
based technical
support

Bank: Funds
security. Facilitate
transactions



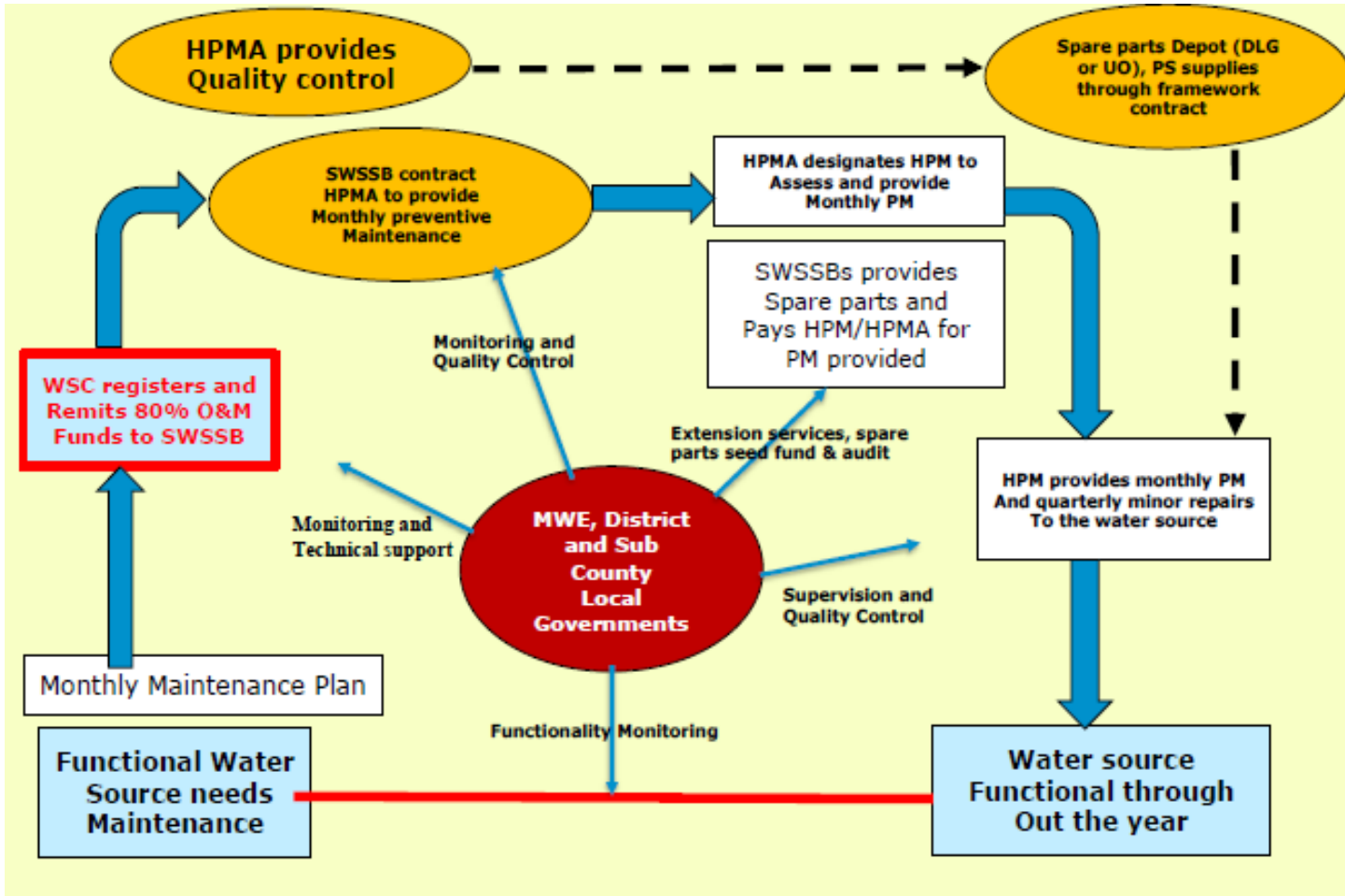
Community/Water Users

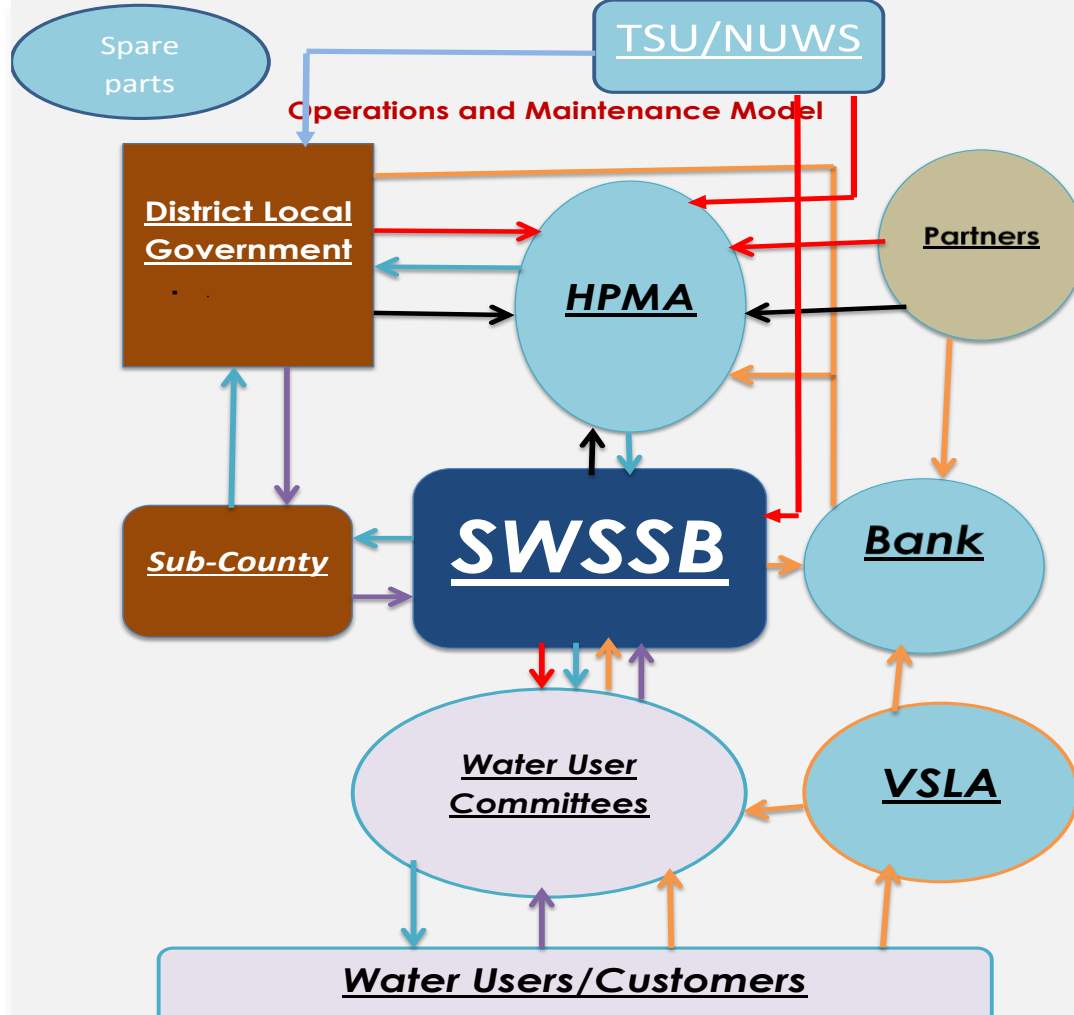
WSCs: Collect and
remit funds to SWSSBs.
Protect water source

VSLA: Security for
funds at source.
Accountability
platform



IWAS Model: Preventive Maintenance Cycle





Key: **Technical Capacity**/Flow of Funds/Reporting/Accountability/Monitoring and Supervision/Contracting

SWSSBs MONTHLY O&M WORK ORDER FORM



MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT
GOVERNMENT OF UGANDA

RURAL WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION

WITH SUPPORT FROM SNV AND ADA

Water Source Details

WSP Name			
Water Source			
Water Name			
Point			
Sub-Category			
Elevation			
Well Installation Height			
Pump Cylinder Type	No. of pipes		
	U2 Standard	U2 Type	U2
Pipe Material	Galvanized	Steel	PPC
Rod Material	Galvanized	Steel	
Construction date			
Date of last rehabilitation			
Number of HH served			
Name of Caretaker:			
Number of WSC	Men	Women	Total
Name of WSC Chairperson:			
Name of WSC Secretary:			
Name of WSC Treasurer:			
Name of LCI Chairperson:			
Name of designated HPM:			

Water Source Operational Log

Date	Operational Status	Water Availability								Total Volume Produced	Total Volume Consumed	Notes
		Flow Rate	Pressure	Quality	Color	Odor	Taste	Temperature	Other			

Calculations

D. Total Capacity = 25,000 L/B

E. Flow Rate = 10 L/C

F. Leakage = D - A = 10

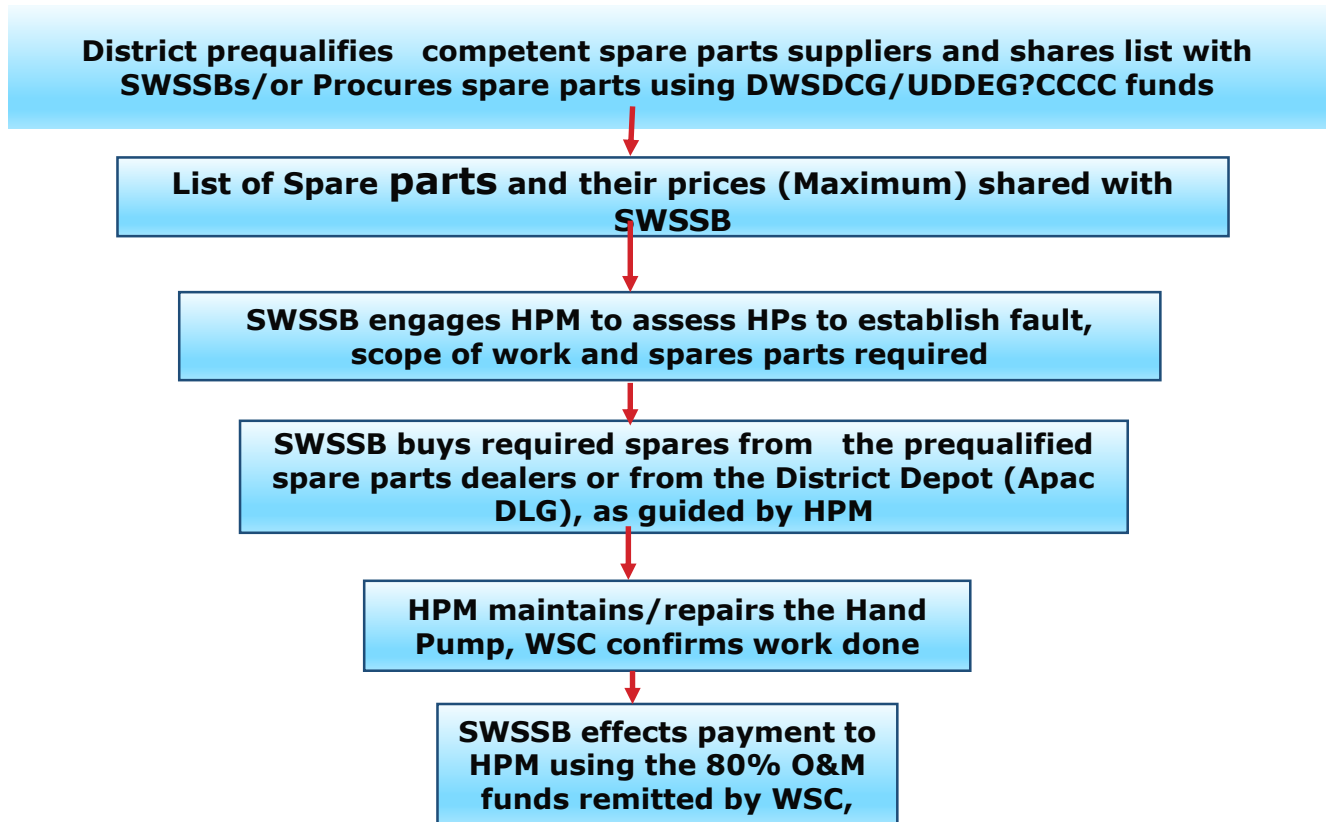
G. Losses = E - F = 10

H. Total Production = 10,000 L/B

I. Total Consumption = 15,000 L/B

J. Difference = I - H = 5,000 L/B

Spare Parts Supply Chain in IWAS districts



Success factors

- 
- Aligning the intervention with existing structures: DLG, SLG, TSU/UO, HPMs/As, VHT structure, PS, WBs
 - Professionalization of O&M relationships through agreements/MoUs and clarity of roles and policies
 - Introduction of preventive maintenance instead of “wait and it breaks down”
 - Integration of learning at different levels (regional, district and subcounty)
 - Presence and commitment of MWE decentralised structures: TSU and UOs
 - Generation of strong support from district and subcounty political and technical leaders: Formulation of local supportive policies and increased budgetary support for O&M
 - Community representation taking lead in SWSSB management: confidence of users to pay O&M fees

Conclusion



Improved functionality and sustainability of RWSS requires collective Efforts