OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF WASH INFRASTRUCTURE WEBINAR SERIES

Tuesday, April 20, 2021 9:00 - 10:00 AM ET











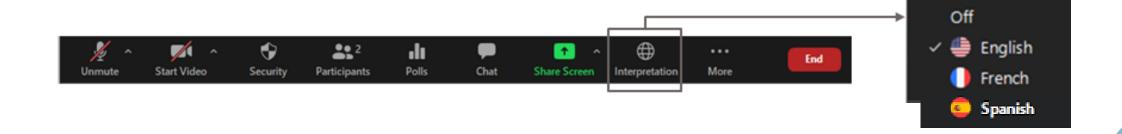
BEFORE WE BEGIN...

Everyone must select a language!

Click "interpretation" at the bottom of your Zoom window and select English or French.

Chacun doit choisir une langue!

Cliquez sur « interprétation » au bas de votre écran Zoom et sélectionnez anglais ou français.



BEFORE WE BEGIN...

- Introduce yourself in the chat box with your name and where you're calling from
- Post your questions in the Q&A box at the bottom of your screen (do not include your questions in the chat box)



PRESENTERS



Jude Cobbing

Senior Specialist, Water Infrastructure and Governance, Pro-Wash



Saeqah Kabir

Director, Knowledge Management and Communications -Nobo Jatra, World Vision Bangladesh



Alex Bekunda

Chief of Party – Nobo Jatra, World Vision Bangladesh

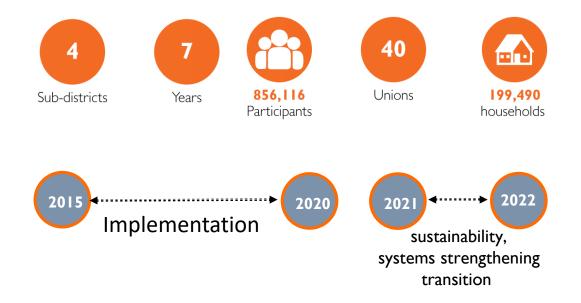


Operation and maintenance of reverse osmosis water plants in Bangladesh

Nobo Jatra – New Beginning USAID's Resilience Food Security Activity

OVERVIEW

'Nobo Jatra-New Beginning'
USAID's Resilience Food Security Activity
implemented by World Vision.





SOUTHWEST BANGLADESH CONTEXT









| Indicator | GoB National data (BDHS 2014) | NJP Baseline 2015 |
|---|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| % of households using an improved drinking water source | 98% | 52% |

NJP'S WASH STRATEGY



- Establish sustainable, locally owned models for safe water using market driven business models where possible.
- Leverage Surface and Groundwater Study and past experiences to determine gaps, identify and adapt to install water options that are sustainable.
- Address systemic weaknesses in governance of water points resulting in prolonged repair delays and non functionality of water options.

WHY REVERSE OSMOSIS (RO)?

- NJP WASH strategy: Installation and/or repair of water facilities including tube wells, pond sand filters, arsenic iron removal plants, rain water harvesting systems.
- Surface and Groundwater Study identified RO's as a useful technology to purify saline water. However, in southwest Bangladesh previously installed RO's were largely not functional despite the technology being a good fit for the saline prone environment.

- High investment (approx. \$26,000 per RO) was a deterrent and water options like tube wells, pond sand filters (approx. \$1,400) considered cost effective.
- NJP identified the opportunity to apply past lessons learned, understand gaps/challenges and adapt.

RO PILOT USING A CLA APPROACH

learned

in NJP locations

Collaboration with USAID, GoB and communities Phase 4 Phase I Phase 2 Phase 3 Implement pilot Qualitative learning Triangulate findings Monitoring and Literature review Pause and reflection gradually • Regular monitoring facilitation • FGDs, KIIs with with NJP team support Design RO operation involving GoB, GoB, communities, Coaching and business model **NGOs** communities and informed by lessons Mapping of RO's Refine implementation mentoring

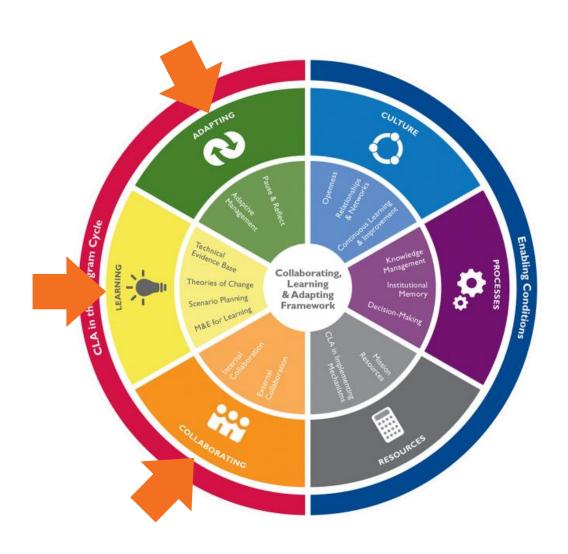
based on evolving

pilot

CLA TO INFORM PILOT

Past challenges for RO's that emerged from external collaboration, review technical evidence base and 'pause and reflect':

- Weak O&M
- Lack of financial sustainability
- Governance gaps
- Weak coordination with Department of Public Health Engineering
- Reluctance to pay for water



APPLYING LESSONS LEARNED: NJP RO ADAPTATIONS

- Coordination: Engage Government, local elected persons and communities in design, planning implementation, monitoring.
- Sustainability: Operation and business model incl. financial sustainability via fee-based water and job creation for caretakers and water vendors.
- Governance: Water Management Committees (WMCs) & Caretakers: roles and responsibilities, capacity building on O&M,WQT, record keeping.



APPLYING LESSONS LEARNED: NJP RO ADAPTATIONS

- Accountability: Books of accounts, sales register, monthly progress updates to DPHE, local GoB, toll free hotline and caretaker phone number displayed on each RO, feedback boxes.
- SBC: To increase ownership of clean water, shift mindsets paying for water and drive up access to RO water.
- Maintenance: 3 year guarantees from machine/technology suppliers for WQT, repair and maintenance.



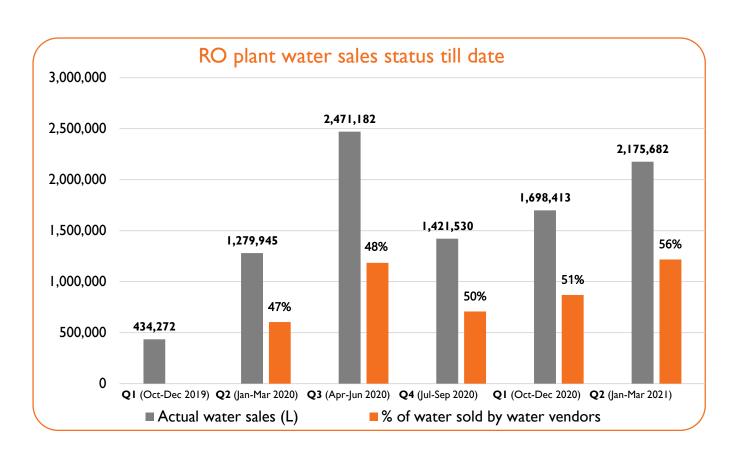
A MARKET SYSTEMS LENS

A sustainable, locally led business and operation model:

- Introduce a fee based system for water: WMCs set prices based on production costs, market prices with a minimal margin, I liter of water costs \$0.004 cents.
- Innovation through prepaid ATM cards: Minimize risks of handling cash.
- Bank accounts for each RO to deposit water sales.
- Expand market outreach via water vendors who deliver water to doorsteps.
- Market outreach campaigns to increase demand
- Contracts with supplier/vendor includes 3 year guarantees for WQT, machinery and parts.

RO WATER SALES

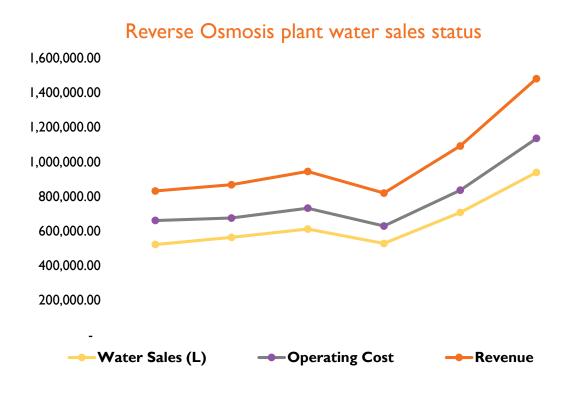
RO actual water sales and % of water sold via vendors.



 As per the business and operation plan for each RO, water sales cover RO operating costs (electricity bills, caretaker salaries, repair costs).

RO WATER SALES

Revenue from water sales covers operating costs for all 10 ROs.



 Steady increase in revenue due to market outreach campaigns to raise demand for RO water.

RESULTS

- 10 reverse osmosis plants are providing year round access to safe drinking water even during COVID-19 and aftermath of cyclones.
- From 2019-till date, 9.4 ML liters of water sold @\$0.004/liter.
- Total income through water selling till date \$41,188.
- All ROs are able to meet operation costs from water sales.
- 40 water vendors delivered 4.5 million liters to doorsteps of families, GoB offices and businesses.
- 18,000 people reached in each month in average with safe drinking water via 10 RO plants.

LESSONS LEARNED

- Factor in financial sustainability, O&M: Embed into design of pilot and business and operational model.
- Adapt based on evolving content: ATM innovation worked well but communities preferred paying in cash. 50% RO's are using ATMs, 50% paying cash.
- Enhance ownership of communities and GoB: through regular progress updates during planning, designing, piloting and regular implementation at Union, sub district and divisional level, joint visits.
- Establish monitoring mechanisms jointly with communities and Department of Public Health Engineering.
- Establish mechanisms for WQTs through vendors/suppliers and WMCs.

RO SPOTLIGHT



Safe water for drinking, cooking, and cleaning hands - it's what every community needs. Read how USAID's Nobo Jatra with World Vision Bangladesh uses a great technology -- reverse osmosis -- and an "ATM card" to pay for water, thus helping the water management committee maintain the system. This pilot program is proving that the system works - and that communities can take a business approach and ownership to water.











IN THE NEWS: Ever heard of a water . QUSAID & @wvbangladesh are helping communities in SW #Bangladesh access safe using ATM 's at #innovative water treatment machines managed by locals so families can , cook & wash . Read more in @DhakaTribune:

USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance



OP-ED: Water solutions in the time of Covid-19
The goal is to give communities ownership of health and nutrition

& dhakatribune.com

2:05 AM · Aug 1, 2020 · Hootsuite Inc.

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25 Retweets 1 Quote Tweet 45 Likes

Q&A Session

Thank you!

Join us for our next webinar:

Thursday, April 29, 2021 8:30 - 9:30 AM ET

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