



Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Rural Rehabilitation and Development
Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Irrigation



Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Status and Future Plan in Afghanistan

One Day Seminar
22nd Nov 2015

Outline

1. WASH status, health and economic impact
2. Reasons for low coverage of WASH
3. Mandate of Ru-WatSIP/MRRD
4. Paradigm Shift
 - I. Process
 - II. Strategy
5. Afghanistan Rural WASH Strategic Plan 2016- 2020
6. Challenges / Constraints
7. Lessons Learned/Recommendations

1. WASH status, health & economic situation

- Reliable access to sufficient and safe water is integral to all aspects of human development.
- Its presence or absence is the difference between prosperity and poverty, good and bad health.
- Lack of access to water and sanitation (39.4% & 2.4% respectively at the national level) hindered the ability of Afghans to have full, secure and productive lives.
- The mortality rate of CU five is estimated 97 in 1000 and 43% of this is accounted due to lack of access to safe WASH facilities.

2. Why water and sanitation coverage is so low?

- Low institutional capacity
- Lack of sufficient material and spare parts.
- Lack of MIS.
- Lack of coordination among partners.
- Lack of M&E.
- Low demand for sanitation.
- Poverty barrier.
- Gender barrier.
- Insufficient community mobilization and participation.

3. Mandate of Ru-WatSIP/MRRD

- Design and formulate sector policy and strategy
- Identify, through (PRRDs and CDCs) need
- Help in fund raising
- Plan and design projects
- Coordinate all sector activities
- Monitor the interventions
- Capacitate staff at national and provincial levels
- Facilitate the intervention through NGOs and private sectors

4.Paradigm Shift

I- Improvement in the process:

- All WASH projects are implemented through (CDCs)
- The projects with more technical construction works, are implemented by the private sectors and the soft components by the NGOs.
- Focusing on increasing sanitation coverage through (CLTS) programmes in communities.
- CLTS is a community mobilization and empowerment strategy for lasting behavior change at the community level.
- CLTS ensure creating ODF, and fully sanitized communities through collective local action without hardware subsidies to individual households.

Paradigm Shift...

II. Policy/Strategy

- Coordination among stakeholders
- Defined obligation and responsibility
- Partnership
- Focus on attitude change rather than physical infrastructures
- Strategic plan with clear indicators

5. Afghanistan National Rural WASH Strategic Plan (2016-2020)

Where we are in 2015:

- Safe drinking water supply access: 45.5% population (rural 39.4%)
- 48% schools with drinking water.
- Safe sanitation access: 8.4% population/ Rural only 2,4%
- Currently 48% schools have access to WASH services

Afghanistan National Rural WASH Strategic Plan (2016-2020)...

Where we want to be in 2020:

- Safe drinking water supply access for 74.4% of the population.
- This requires creation of 60,000 water supply facilities including new water points and rehabilitation of dysfunctional water points in communities and schools
- Safe sanitation access for 23.4% of the population. This requires creating 5,650 villages ODF and fully sanitized by creating 600,000 sanitation facilities including new household toilets and rehabilitation of traditional household toilets into safe ones.

6. Challenges/Constraints

- Implementation of very small projects where the coverage and targets needs more time and investments
- Poor coordination at national and sub national level
- Poor capacity of RRDs, NGOs and private sectors at the national and provincial levels
- Mere focus on hardware not hygiene promotion and community mobilization
- Limited technical/financial supports to sector ministries
- Restriction on recruitment of technical expertise at the regions and provinces
- Shortage of funding as far as the capacity is available.
- Poor security

7. Lessons Learned/ Recommendations

- Hygiene promotion through CHS, CHW and CDC has shown positive results.
- Information sharing between the actors has resulted positive in planning and response.
- Joint efforts with MoE, MoPH, MRRD and WASH cluster in different activities has resulted immediate response and positive reflections
- The decentralized implementation through CDC's and DDA's has resulted to positive and sustainable service delivery of WASH projects