



A 2nd of 3 thematic workshops/webinars focusing on:

WASH: water, sanitation and hygiene

16 October 2020 from 10:00 to ± 12:30

Later in 2020, a supplemental workshop/webinar on:

Private sector engagement

 UCLouvain

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 virus2020
SHARING MINDS, CHANGING LIVES

... Today

- WASH webinar objectives & program -

- Virtual welcome, presentation of objectives & participating structures;
- Presentation of the Nexus Belgium Project;
- Definition & facts of WASH;
- ENABEL presentation on their WASH experience;
- Presentations of participants;
- Brainstorming & discussions.



... Objectives

- WASH webinar -

- Identify, present & connect Belgian WASH actors;
- Discuss the state of the art of WASH;
(definitions, policies, action plans, governance, financing, limits, ...)
- Conduct a SWOT analysis on (Belgian) WASH activities.

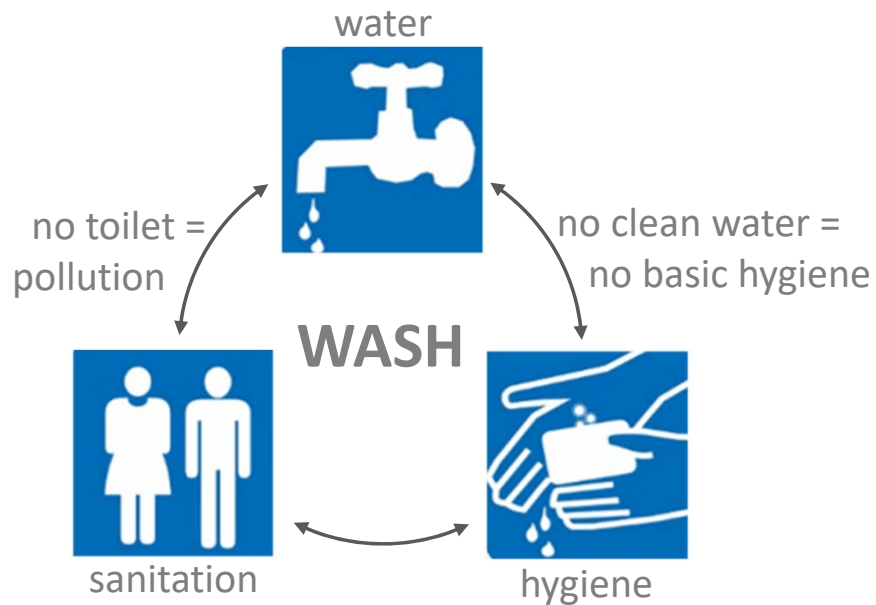


... Participating structures

- WASH webinar -

NGO	Private sector	Public agency	Research Institution
Autre Terre	BOSAQ	AWEX	CEBEDEAU
Belgian Red Cross - Flanders	De Watergroep	Dpt Chancellery & Foreign Affairs - Flanders	KULeuven
Bruxelles Environnement	Hydro R&D International	ENABEL	UCLouvain
Comité de Quartier Martineau	Hydroscan	Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FPS, DGD, Results service)	Ugent
Ingenieurs zonder Grenzen	Maritech	UNESCO	ULB
Join for Water	NOAHWS		University of Antwerpen
King Baudouin Foundation	Sotrad Water		Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Kitanda	SWDE		
Ondernemers voor Ondernemers			
ULB-Cooperation			
Watafrik			
WaterAid			

1 What is WASH ?







Water - drinking water quality;
- handling & storage;
= contamination of water resources.

Sanitation - ending open defecation;
- toilets & behavior;
= hardware & software.

Hygiene - handwashing;
- 15 October = Global Handwashing day

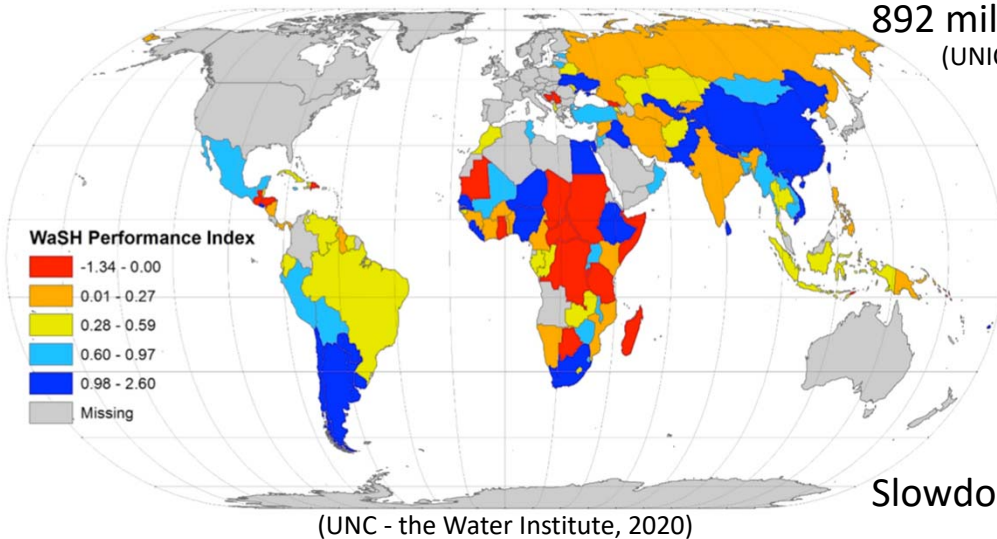


2 Sustainable Development Goals

MDG			Concentrated « only » on toilets;
SDG		Target 6.1	Achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all;
		Target 6.2	Achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations;
		Target 6.3	Improve water quality by reducing pollution, eliminating pumping and minimizing release of hazardous chemicals and materials, halving the proportion of untreated wastewater and substantially increasing recycling and safe reuse globally.
		Target 10	... reducing inequality within and amongst countries.

3 Numbers & facts

581 million people: no safe drinking water;
 892 million people: open defecation (9 out of 10 in rural areas)
 (UNICEF, 2020; Whitley et al., 2019)



e.g. Africa:	2000	2015
Basic drinking water supply:	57,2%	66,5%
Basic sanitation services:	34,3%	40,1%

(Nhamo et al., 2019)

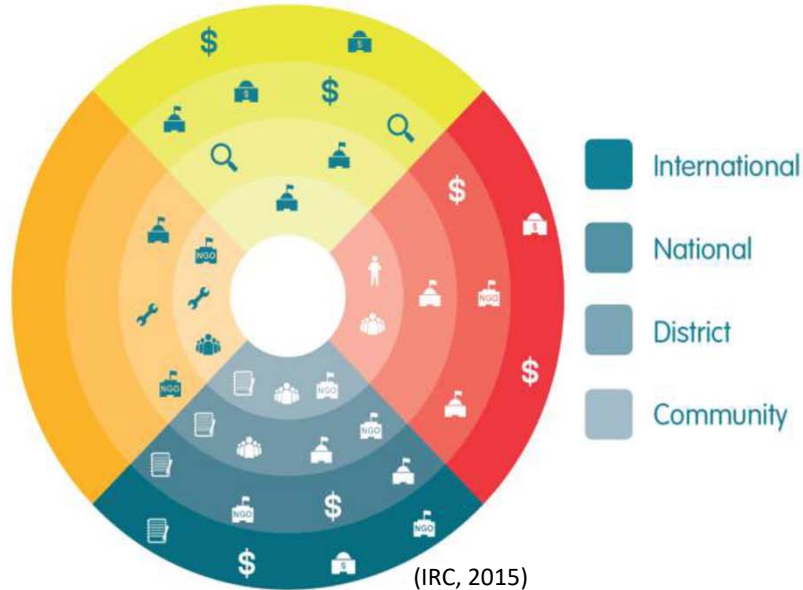
Slowdown/Decline 2009 to 2011 = global financial meltdown

30-50% of WASH projects fail after 2-5 years → OK: technical aspect
 (UNICEF, 2020)

- KO: good governance:
- enabling environment;
 - accountability.



4 Actors & roles



Governments:

Central: policy and legislation, regulation and monitoring;
Local: implementation;

Private sector:

Efficient and innovative services;

NGOs:

Key-role;
Infrastructure and awareness;
Leverage funding;
Expertise at affordable costs;

CBOs:

(Community based organizations)

Key local associations;
Encourage change by influence.

(Mensah, J., 2020)



5.i (some) Barriers & drivers



(Huston and Moriarty, 2018; Sinharory et al., 2019)

1) Economic:

- Fuel to run the system: **Taxes, Transfers & Tariffs**;
- Blended finance: public & philanthropic
→ private capital;
- Sanitation = chronically under-funded
(to drinking water).

2) Spatial:

- Household **vs.** (sub-)national levels;
- Remote location = too expensive;
- (Extreme) high population densities **≠** household sanitation.

3) Social:

- Community participation & ownership;
- Social capital & power of individuals.



(Huston and Moriarty, 2018; Sinharory et al., 2019)



5.ii (some) Barriers & drivers

4) Institutional:

- Define the role and responsibilities of \neq actors;
- International institutions set global agendas (donor priorities).

5) Political & Legislation:

- Define vision & rules of the game;
- Political “champions”: governance, coordination ministries & agencies
- Fragmentation of responsibility around water & sanitation;
- Decentralization

6) Information:

- What services to whom at what level of quality;
- Data for decision-making;
- Surveys undercount (or exclude) marginal populations;
- Raising awareness and increasing knowledge
→ change people’s attitude and behavior.

6 SWOT

	Helpful to achieving the objective	Harmful to achieving the objective
Internal origin (attributes of the organization)	S Strengths	W Weaknesses
External origin (attributes of the environment)	O Opportunities	T Threats

	Helpful to achieving the objective	Harmful to achieving the objective
Internal origin (attributes of the organization)	What are the advantages ? What our current practices helps us with? What we have changed so far?	What are the disadvantages ? What is not done properly ? What obstacles prevent progress? What should be avoided ?
External origin (attributes of the environment)	What are our good chances ? What benefits may occur ? What changes in practices may occur ?	What obstacles we face ? Current political effects ? Behavioral adaptation of communities ?





Thank you for your constructive participation!

(please fill out the evaluation form; very soon in your mailboxes)



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