

Gateway to the Earth

A hidden crisis

unravelling current failures for future success in rural water supply



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Lessons from UPGro catalyst grant.... Next steps?

We need to:

- examine the roles, responsibilities and capabilities of the several levels of government;
- look at the relationship between community management and wider governance and institutional arrangements;
- look harder at the role of the private sector;
- investigate more sites: our field sample was inevitably small and biased;
- look at seasonal and time factors; both technical and social investigations were "snapshots";
- continue to think conceptually about the science, philosophy and logic of cause and effect;

Fortunately we have an opportunity to do these, and to extend to Malawi and Ethiopia in the full UPGRo Consortium Grant



UPGro Consortium research grant 2015-19 offers a unique opportunity



SECONDARY REASONS

Poor siting

Inappropriate design

Low groundwater potential

Inappropriate materials

Poor construction

Groundwater chemistry

Lack of access to spare parts
Lack of basic maintainance
Operation and management
too difficult
Lack of finance

The underlying causes of rapid failure ... are multifaceted, but with interdisciplinary approaches can be understood, diagnosed, and ultimately

anticipated and mitigated

UNDERLYING CONDITIONS OF FAILURE

Lack of supervision and weaknesses in geological understanding (poor siting, design, construction of boreholes) Insufficient access to external support (DWO, NGO, local and national government)

Lack of knowledge to inform policy

Low capacity of community management

Long-term trends - changes in water demand, climate, groundwater availability and quality

Lack of community understanding and role

Insufficient finance

Internal community dynamics

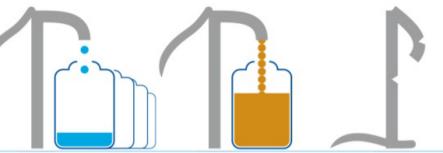


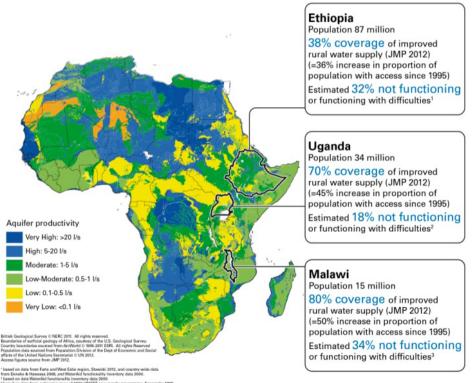
A leading interdisciplinary team



Our research objectives

Objective 1: To develop nuanced definitions of the functionality of water points and governance arrangements.





Objective 2: to apply this new definition to 3 countries, Ethiopia, Uganda and Malawi to provide authoritative evidence about functionality.



Our research objectives

Spatial scale - extensive

Review of existing databases

Wide survey of nuanced functionality 150–200 water points in 3 case study countries

Focused novel interdisciplinary field research 50 water points in each country

Longitudinal study of impacts of poor functionality
Approximately 10 water points

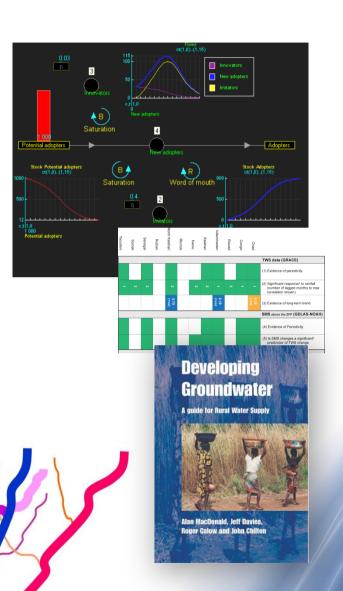
Objective 3: To unravel the multifaceted factors governing source failure and success through detailed novel interdisciplinary science



Analysis

Objective 5: To develop a dynamic approach for building resilience into future rural water supply

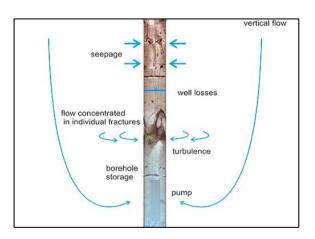
- Adaptive interdisciplinary learning
- Multiple analysis tools
- Novel use of system dynamics modelling
- Develop a framework for building resilience into water supply
- Deliver research findings through our multiple pathways

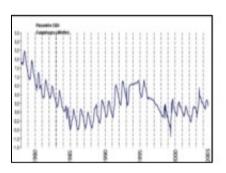




Trajectories

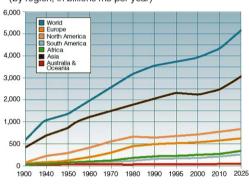
Objective 4: To examine and forecast trajectories and trends: targeted longitudinal studies, gw/rainfall monitoring, scenario building (recharge, water demand); novel modelling





Global Water Consumption 1900 - 2025

(by region, in billions m3 per year)







Major research outcomes

Furthering conceptualisation of technical/socio/ natural aspects of water-people relationships

A step change in the understanding of borehole functionality and its implication for WASH coverage figures

Deep understanding on the viability of the community management model for WASH

Quantitative evidence of groundwater storage, flow and recharge for key hydrogeological environments

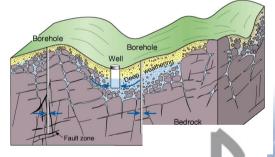
Analysis of the contribution of environmental change to water supply functionality

An authoritative analysis of the main predictors of borehole functionality

Defendable forecasts of future functionality and therefore RWS coverage given plausible future trajectories.









Partners and pathway to impact

To see tools for problem diagnosis adopted

To present clear evidence and see it disseminated

To contribute to practices that can effect change



Approach

WaterAid and partners are integral to the research

Make use of existing in country channels

UNICEF, WSP, RWSN and IAH all involved.

Link to other initiatives

Develop the voice of the rural communities

Play a major role within wider UPGro community















Deliverables

Unique rich datasets at different scales on water governance, groundwater flow and storage, recharge processes, functionality, impact of water access on gender dynamics.

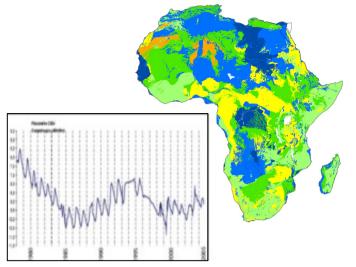
A new robust, replicable methodology for the research community

4 benchmark papers, + 5-10 methods or case study papers

A team of interdisciplinary skilled researchers

A set of tools delivered through a manual, policy briefs and social media

A change in practice in the WASH community





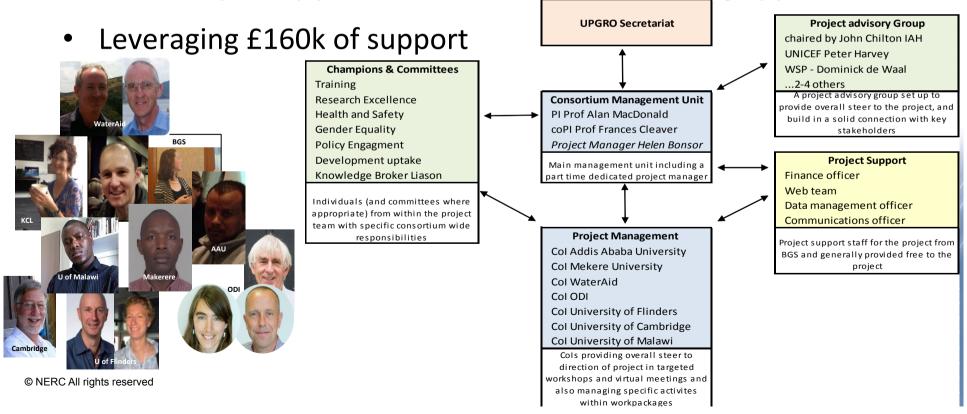




How will the research be delivered?

- Achievable well supported cols and dedicated management
- 2 UK based post docs, 6 based in Africa
- Significant capacity building

Interdisciplinary process – with adaptive learning approach



Summary

The *Hidden Crisis* is real – ongoing consequences

The issue requires innovative, interdisciplinary research on natural and social science

We have assembled a world class interdisciplinary team to address the issue

We have developed the tools, methods and analysis to move **from anecdote to evidence**

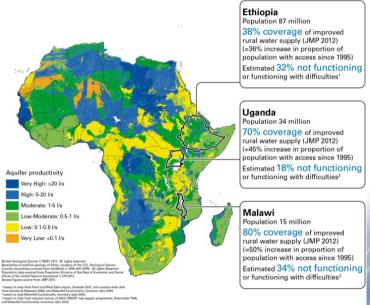
Truly interdisciplinary with an adaptive learning approach

The work is fully aligned to UPGro's vision

Our deliverables have the potential for major scientific and development impact

Our pathway to impact is integral to the project



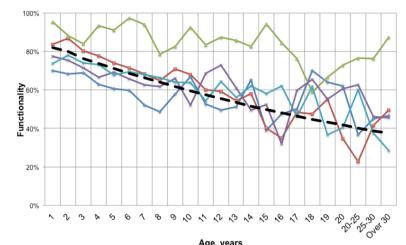




What crisis?

- There is mounting evidence that 20 40% of rural handpumps are non functional within 2 years.
- Therefore many of the benefits of improved access to water are lost
- Cumulative cost estimated to be \$1.2b
- Often hidden focus on coverage, few incentives, confusion over definitions,

And: there are still 300 million people without any access – and significant investment planned to meet SDGs







Individual reasons cited for failure

Engineering problems

Community management

Financing, spare parts, life cycle costs

Hydrogeology

Climate change

Flawed policies

Little data/analysis on why sources fail – no opportunity to learn

