CONSIDERING SUSTAINABILITY IN AN EMERGENCY SETTING

Adapting USAID’s Sustainability Index Tool to Emergency WASH.

SuSana Working Group 8
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BACKGROUND
USAID OFFICE OF FOREIGN DISASTER ASSISTANCE

• Rapid Response
• Chronic emergency situation
• Development interventions “by default”
• How to integrate (possibly) address sustainability issues?
WASH SUSTAINABILITY INDEX TOOL

Applied 7 times in a development context

- Ghana
- Dominican Republic
- Philippines
- Tanzania
- Kenya
- Ethiopia
- Liberia
SIT METHODOLOGY

• Data collection and analysis is “siload” by intervention type
• Indicators are derived from literature and best practice
• Indicators are grouped into 5 factors
• Indicators target sustainability issues at a particular level (national, regional, zonal, woreda, kebele, village)

Institutional

Management

Technical

Environmental

Financial
WHAT IS UNIQUE ABOUT SIT

Policy and enabling environment

Decentralised government/private sector at local level

Operational systems and interventions supported by the programme

National/Regional

Zone/District

Ward/Village
**RELIEF AND DEVELOPMENT**

Focus on recovery interventions
Understand the extent to which the intervention contributes to sustainability

**Relief**
Temporary short term - Not sustainable

**Acute rapid onset crisis occurs**

**Start**

**Trigger points**

**Supply driven relief phase**

**Ongoing development**

**Level of supply driven external support**

**Demand led development** (includes mitigation)

**Ongoing development**

**KEY:**
- Blue = Normal development work
- Red = Exceptional work
ADAPTING FRAMEWORKS

Understand:

- Interest
- Influence
- Control
NEW SUSTAINABILITY FACTOR
DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Indicator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N1</td>
<td>National policy and guidelines accounts for emergency and/or recovery WASH standards and protocols related to the intervention are in place</td>
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<tr>
<td>N2</td>
<td>Disaster/emergency coordination group and/or management protocols in place and are executed</td>
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<tr>
<td>W1</td>
<td>Additional resources/financing made available to local government during an emergency/recovery period</td>
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<tr>
<td>W2</td>
<td>Interventions are designed and managed to mitigate against the additional stress on livelihoods resulting from meteorological hazards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S1</td>
<td>Citing and design of WASH systems and major components accounts for likely/known natural hazards and incorporates risk mitigation measures</td>
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<tr>
<td>S2</td>
<td>Fund established by community to cope with/repair water supply system following a disaster</td>
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NEXT STEPS

Frameworks developed
1. Community handpumps
2. Reticulated water systems
3. Rainwater harvesting
4. Handwashing and hygiene promotion

Due to timing issues, pilot testing was not possible

Learning report available online
THANK YOU!

Resources can be found at:

http://www.washplus.org/rotary-usaid

Country Reports:

USAID's Development Experience Clearinghouse (DEC)