

WaterAid Myanmar

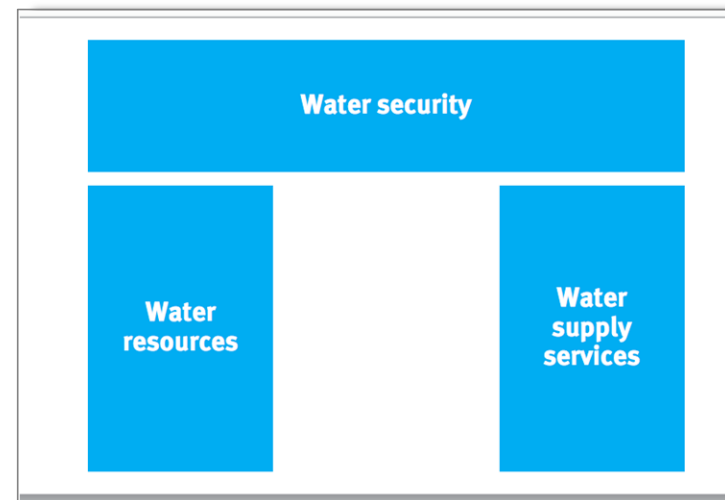
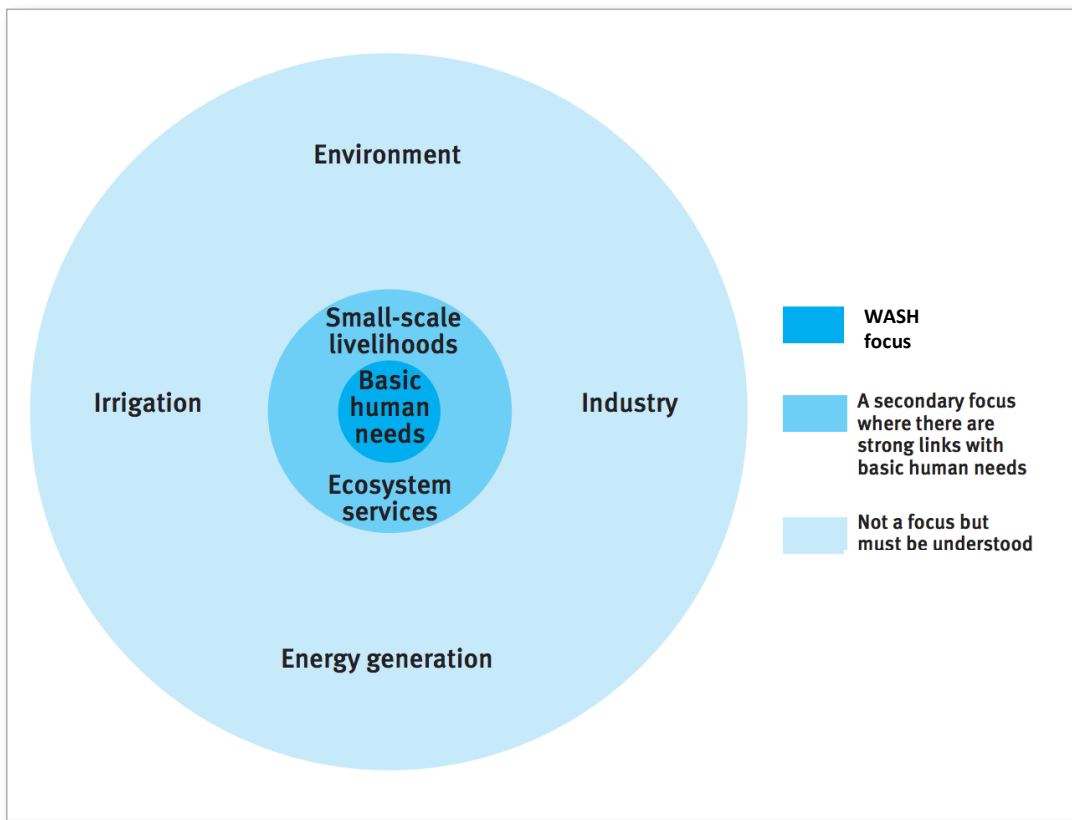
Water security through
community-based water
resource management
and WASH

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WaterAid



Water Security

Reliable access to water of sufficient **quantity** and **quality** for basic human needs and small-scale livelihoods and local ecosystem services, coupled with a well managed risk of water-related disasters.



Why are people water insecure?

Rarely a physical scarcity problem

- Insufficient political will to improve water supply services and management of water resources
- Insufficient investment in water supply services and management of water resources
- Insufficient skills to manage water supply services and water resources
- Insufficient human capital to manage water supply services and water resources
- Exclusion of certain groups, because of inability to pay, political affiliation, disability, race, caste, gender, age or social status.



Water Insecurity

Unequal distribution of water supply services and unmanaged water resources



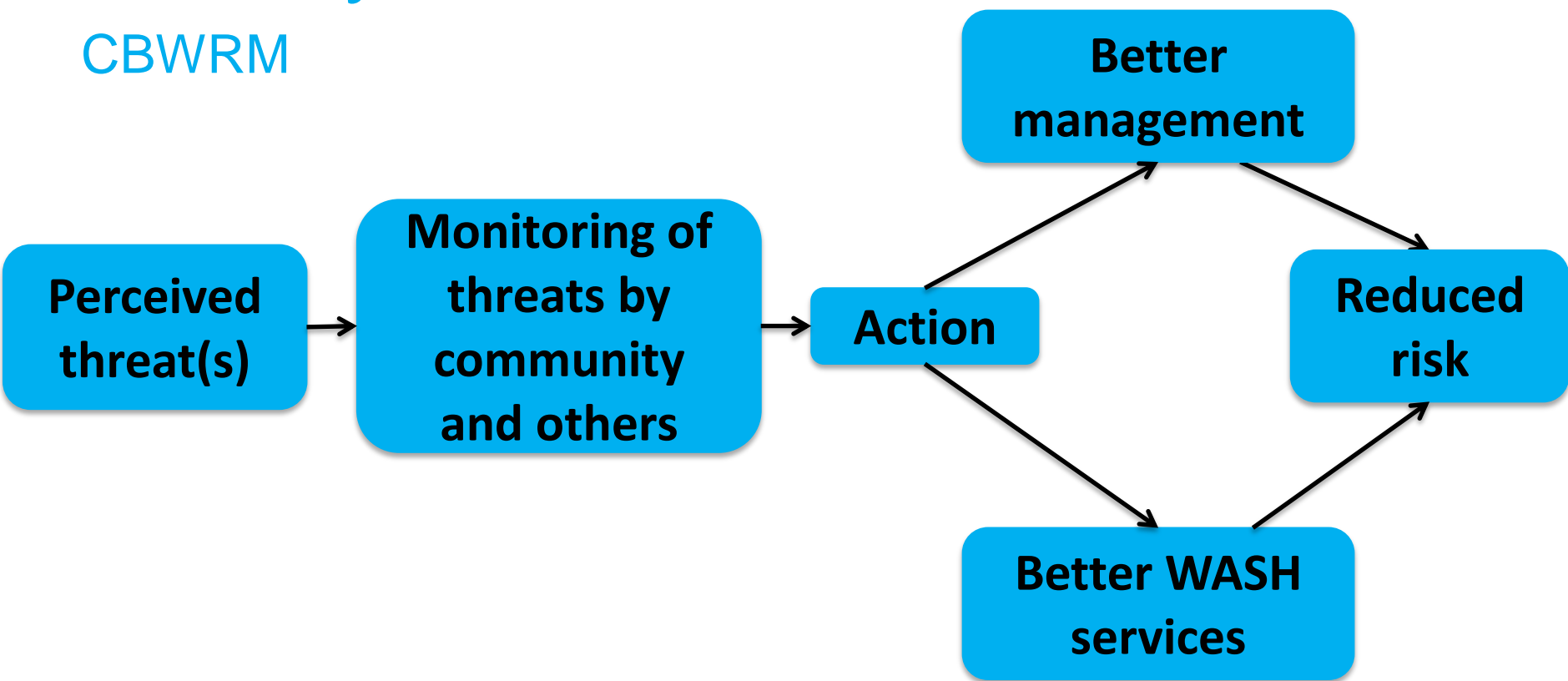
Polluted Lake Gulshan, which separates the Korail slum from the affluent area of Gulshan, Dhaka, Bangladesh.



Water supply pipeline running directly through an urban slum in Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

Improving community level water security

CBWRM



Community-based water resource management

Aims to build stronger links between:



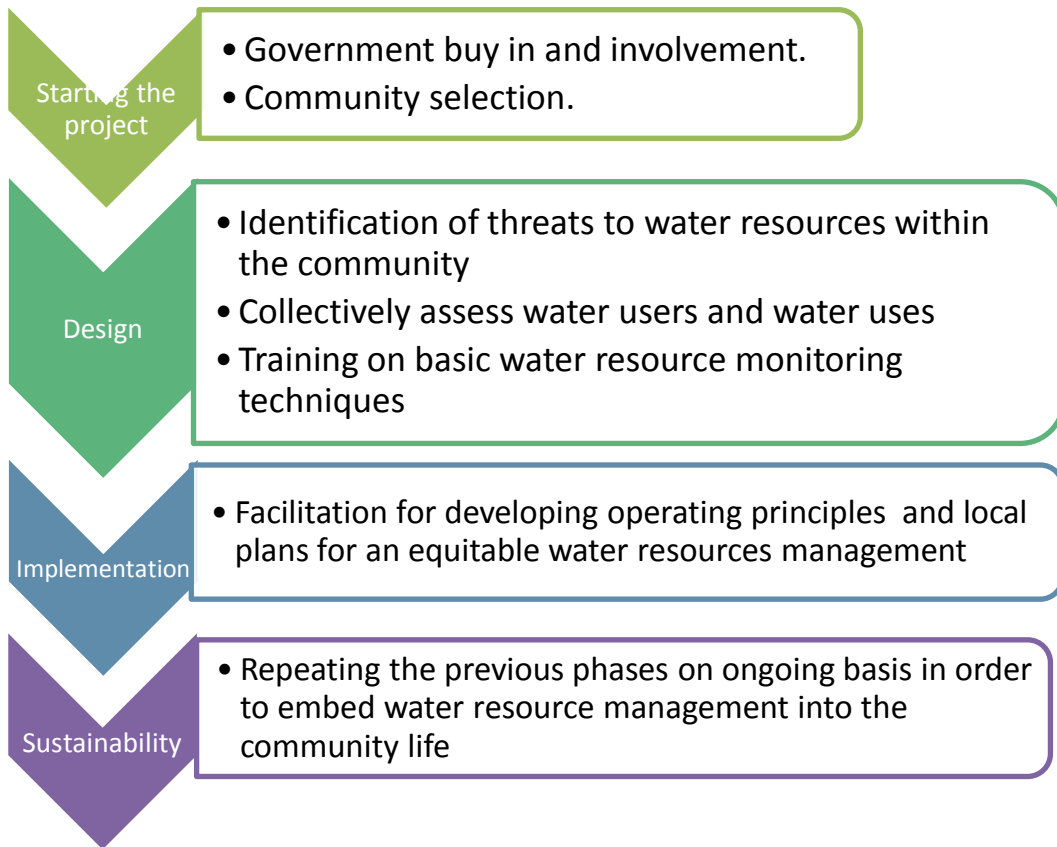
National Government

Local Government

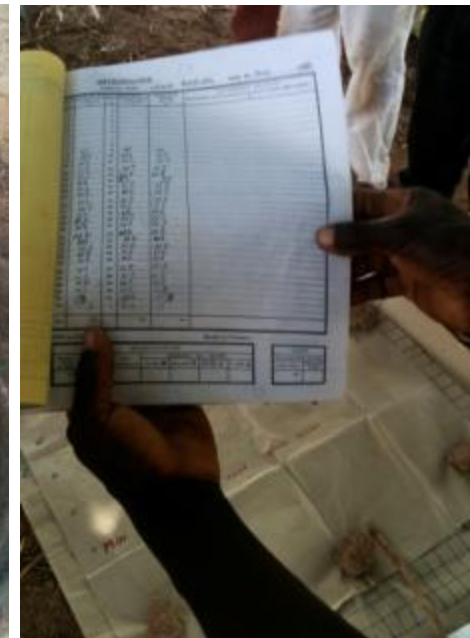
Communities

Complementing national strategies for water resource management...

Steps in CBWRM



Monitoring of Threats



Better water management

Decisions taken to mitigate threats

- Agreeing allocations for different water users
- Agreeing times when different users can and can't access different water sources
- Rationing water when it is known to be in short supply - drought
- Temporarily restricting certain water uses (e.g. brick making) when water is known to be in short supply
- Enforcing protection of water source catchments to protect water quality and quantity

Better WASH services

Evidence from monitoring adds weight to the voice of communities to call for better WASH services.

Improvements include:

- Designing for multiple uses
- Deepening or constructing new hand dug wells
- Borehole construction
- Investment in domestic rainwater harvesting
- Construction of water conservation structures to enhance natural recharge
- Bringing about total sanitation to eliminate faecal contamination
- Improving hygiene practices



Can we afford to do CBWRM?

Most processes are software

Staff time and vehicle fuel

Meeting costs and materials

Instruments to monitor water resources

WASH improvements over time
(budgeted in standard way)

Monitoring and follow up

*“If you want to move quickly, move alone.
If you want to get success, move together”*

Eng Aaron Kabarizi – Director – Ministry of
Water and Environment Uganda



What does the future hold?

Young Water Professionals

- Young Professionals in the water industry learn to resolve challenges in the field of water for the future of Myanmar
- Long term capacity building initiative of the Hydro-Informatics Centre
- Links with Ayeyarwady Integrated River Basin Management Project
- Funded by Australian DFAT (through Australian Water Partnership) and the Netherlands

