



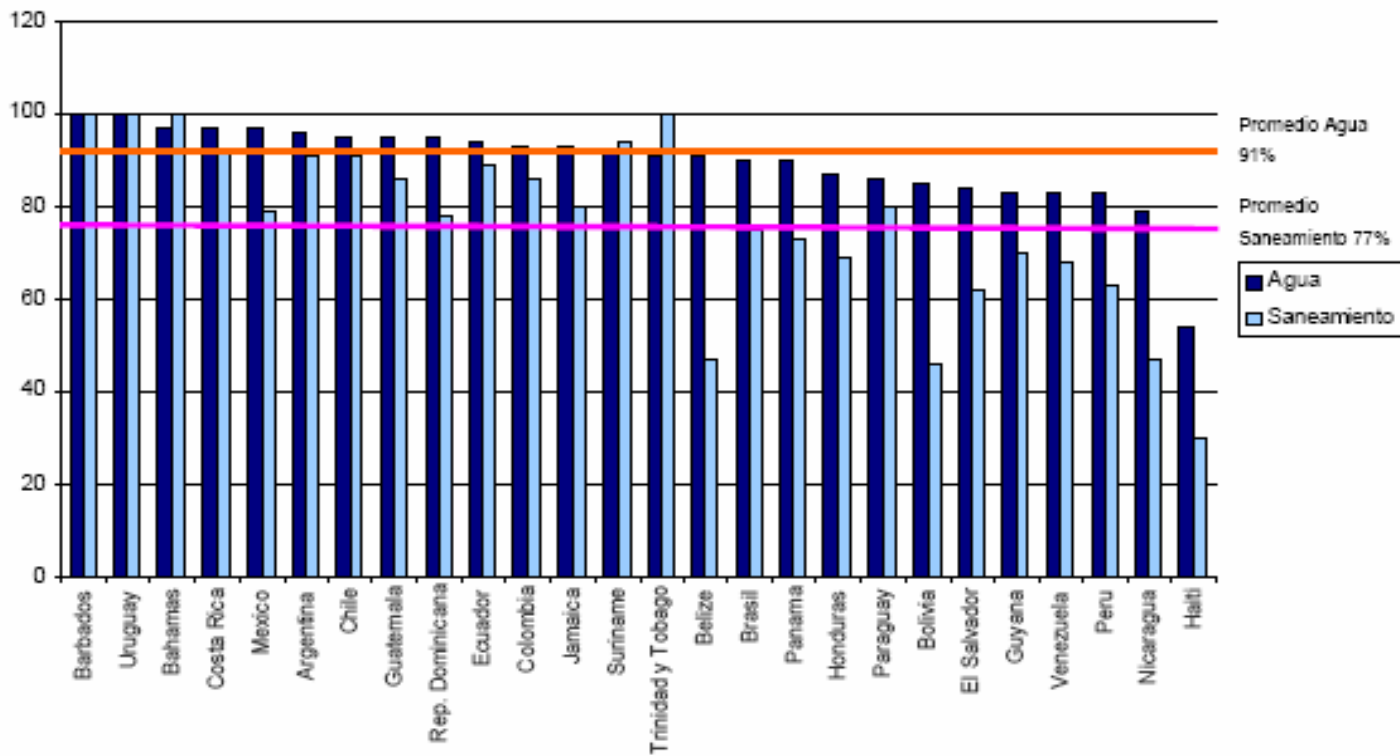
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# Institutional and Technical Issues in Haiti's Water Sector

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# Population with access to water and sanitation, IADB (2004)

## IDAB member countries:





## USAID Objectives in Haiti

1. To stimulate immediate and long-term employment opportunities that are developed, implemented and maintained in partnership with community members, the private sector and local government
2. To foster neighborhood stability by rehabilitating public infrastructure such as schools, clinics, roads, markets, irrigation, water and drainage systems
3. To strengthen government presence and local institutions to diffuse conflict, deliver services, and begin to rebuild stable, secure lives



## Background: Potable water services in Haiti

The “*Centrale Autonome Métropolitaine d’Eau Potable*” (**CAMEP**) and the “*Service National de l’Eau Potable*” (**SNEP**) are public entities that provide potable water services in Port-au-Prince’s metropolitan area and in the rest of Haiti, respectively.

Some of the systems managed by CAMEP and SNEP have:

- 90% rate of unaccounted water, due mostly to illegal connections
- Poor quality services and coverage.

The root causes of this situation are **institutional along with low levels of investments over the years.**



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## Haiti Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) coverage, quality and related health issues:

The 2003 water and sanitation survey indicates:

1. Only 8.5% of houses are connected to a water distribution system.
2. 32% of the population takes water from rivers.
3. 32% uses spring water for drinking.
4. Haiti has no sewer system, even in the downtown areas of the larger cities. Most housing is equipped with rudimentary latrines or a simple hole dug on the property.
5. More than 30% in urban areas and 43% in rural areas lack privies.
6. **68 in 1000 children die from diarrhea before reaching the age of 5.**
7. **Networks are not under pressure and serve as drainage systems.**



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## What are the causes for weaknesses in the WSS services in Haiti?





## **The 2009 water sector framework law envisages the creation and implementation of:**

1. A national water and sanitation directorate (DNEPA)
2. Several regional water and sanitation offices (OREPAs) to replace CAMEP and SNEP in managing water and sanitation systems
3. Improvements for the water supply committees (CAEPs)
4. Involvement of the private sector in operational management
5. Implementation of metered billing



## Principles of the Haitian 2009 water sector reform

1. Separation of regulatory functions from service provision functions
2. User information and education about the cost of providing the WSS services
3. Gradual decentralization of ownership and responsibility for WSS to municipalities and other local actors
4. Develop **competitive** private sector services and community organizations in the management of the WSS
5. Initiation of new efforts to build up sanitation services





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## What are some of the risks associated with the water sector policy reforms?



## **Fresh water lake Miragoane- Haiti-23 OCT-2008 used for irrigation and for drinking water services; National**



**Lake Miragoane has flooded extensive agricultural areas**



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## Lake Miragoane- Haiti-23 OCT-2008



**A USAID funded pump house for irrigation (flooded)**



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**An affordable service; quality monitoring is essential!**



# Financial sustainability & subsidy considerations are crucial:

The WB-2005: Few utilities can cover the cost of services

Country income level	Too low to cover basic O&M	Covers O&M and partial capital
High income countries	8%	50%
Upper middle income countries	39%	39%
Low middle income countries	37%	22%
Low income countries	89%	3%

## Donor's Tariff and subsidy policies & strategies:

1. Most of the residential customers (especially in urban areas) are not charged the full cost of the WS&S services they receive.
2. **Subsidies can be justified, if and only if the O/M management will: (a) avert inefficient water consumption; (b) avert disincentives of the Water Utility to reduce investment and O/M costs, and expand services; (c) avert that the poor will consume significantly less than the non-poor; and (d) design to achieve that the average residential tariffs are at or near average cost; and (e) design and implement cost effective investment and O/M works.**

## Donor's cost effectiveness recommendations:

1. Develop affordable WSS investment and O/M standards and related engineering tools-Do not use "one standard fits all".
2. Comply with environmental regulations and avert pollution, contamination and related costly remediation works.
3. Use low-cost technology and innovative procurement procedures of WS&S that encourage both cost effectiveness and cost reliability.



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# What could USAID do?







## Conclusions

1. There are a number of reasons for weaknesses in the Haitian WSS sector, many of which can be addressed through policy reforms.
2. Risks associated with policy reforms must be adequately addressed.
3. Recommendations include:
  - Involve the local community in the operation of the water services
  - Train local consultants and contractors to plan, implement, and maintain water supply and sanitation works
  - Consider attracting private sector to invest in the Haitian water and sanitation sector
  - Minimize subsidies and improve targeting