



Drainage Maintenance and Cleaning Responsibilities for SMSD & WASH agencies

Drainage type	Construction and physical maintenance	De-silting and removal of solid waste ¹	Segregation and treatment of Solid Waste (SW)	Management of silt	Remarks
Drainage network (overall responsibilities)	<p>SMSD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Development Focal agency to coordinate in camps - SD Focal, WFP DRR or other SD agencies to implement 	<p>SMSD</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Management Support or Site Development Focal agency to coordinate in camps (depending on AoR) - SD Focal agency, SMEP, WFP DRR or other SD agency to implement (see tentative allocation of responsibilities as per drainage hierarchy) - SD Sector and partners are responsible for removing and separating silt and waste from drains and placing them in a temporary dumping station next to the drains <p>WASH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH agencies to complement the activities if they show interest and have capacity and resources for it (most usually for tertiary drains).² 	<p>WASH</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WASH agencies responsible of collecting the waste from temporary dumping station per sub-block as agreed with SMS/SD agencies - Segregation of the waste collected, treatment in adequate facility (MRF: Material Recovery Facility, or landfill) 	<p>SMSD</p> <p>Site development / DRR actors to collect the silt from the temporary dumping station</p>	<p>All agencies considering to engage in drainage cleaning should ensure adequate tools and PPE for the CfW labour engaged and adequate supervision of works. The allocation of responsibilities as per drainage hierarchy is tentative and subject to actual camp needs/ context and partners' availability. This includes silt and waste traps and other elements of the drainage network. SD Focal agency to inform WASH Focal Point of material presenting a health/hygiene risk (e.g. contaminated with rotting food or fecal matter) in the tertiary drains. WASH to provide training / guidance if needed.</p>

¹ Differentiation between WASTE and SILT in drains is not so evident in the field since these are often mixed in drains. If one actor cleans a drain all the materials in it should be removed. This avoids duplication and makes the process more efficient than having 2 different actors going down to clean the same drain.

² WASH actors to support drainage cleaning particularly for tertiary drains. It is advisable that the distribution of responsibilities is done block wise e.g. block A to partner X (SD) and block B to partner Y(WASH) to avoid duplications and gaps.



		<p>Primary drains / rivers (>8m wide)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SMEP primarily responsible for implementation - SMSD actors provider of last resort <p>Secondary drains (top width: 1m– 8m)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SD Focal agency, WFP DRR or other SD agency to implement - SMSD actor is provider of last resort <p>Tertiary drains (top: <1m)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SD Focal agency, WFP DRR or other SD actors to implement - WASH actors to complement. - SMSD actor is provider of last resort 			<p>Machinery is often needed for cleaning and excavating canals and primary drains.</p> <p>Relatively little silt is expected in tertiary drains.</p>
Connecting drains (from water points)	<p>WASH agencies</p> <p>WASH actors to construct and maintain drainage of any WASH facility whose primary purpose is to serve WASH needs (handpump, bathing spaces, etc.)</p>	<p>WASH agencies</p>	<p>WASH agencies (see above)</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water infiltration/treatment from showers and washing areas needs to be systematic. It should not be connected to the drainage network (unless as an overflow from soak pits)
Other water bodies, e.g. ponds, lakes, etc.	<p>SMSD agencies</p> <p>Fencing and maintenance of ponds etc. that are neither created nor used by WASH or other actors (e.g. pre-existing host community ponds).</p>	<p>SMSD agencies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site Management Support or Site Development Focal agency to coordinate in camps (depending on AoR) - SD Focal agency, SMEP, WFP DRR or other SD agency to implement 	<p>WASH agencies (see above)</p>	<p>SMSD agencies If applicable</p>	

Process:

1. Drainage cleaning includes the removal of solid waste from the drain together with blackish silt/clay, dewatering on-site (next to the drainage) and separation of waste and silt/clay. Measures need to be taken so that waste and silt are not washed back to the drain while dewatering. Creating a ring with geotextile or placing the waste and silt in a temporary dumping station fenced next to the drain for dewatering can be used as options.
2. Drainage cleaning is done using CfW labourers under the supervision of responsible agencies.
3. SMSD actors are responsible for transporting segregated waste from drains to dumping stations at block level. These dumping stations need to be correctly marked. The responsibility of transporting to landfill can be negotiated in camps between WASH and SMSD partners.
4. SMSD actors responsible for managing/ reusing of silt cleared from drains. Although the landfill can receive silt and sand, alternative uses such as land stabilization are recommended.



5. WASH actors are responsible for transporting solid waste from block level temporary dumping stations to MRFs or landfill. WASH actors are also responsible for separating organic and inorganic solid waste as much as possible.

Coordination:

- The focal points for all primary, secondary and tertiary drainage issues in camps are the SMSD sector and partners.
- SMSD focal actor at camp level (either SMS or SD³) will ensure the coordination of activities for drainage cleaning amongst all partners (including SD and WASH partners).
- A monthly coordination meeting with all actors engaged in drainage cleaning at camp level is advisable to ensure there are no gaps, overlaps and duplication. (Specially before monsoon season)
- WASH partners collaborating closely with SMSD partners to advocate for space dedicated to solid waste management.

Identification of needs and allocation of responsibilities:

- SMSD actors to develop a detailed annual camp and settlement-wide work plans. Site planning to provide tentative figures of overall drainage network length and provide an estimate of overall drainage cleaning needs. However, actual drainage cleaning needs in each camp will depend on site condition and weather so total resource needed will vary.
- The allocation of responsibilities will follow the table above based on the type of drainages. However, camp coordination will ensure the allocation of responsibilities in camps as per actual needs – depending on context and weather - and as per actual presence and capacity of stakeholders.
- SMS actors to conduct service monitoring to identify and refer needs

Exit strategy:

- **Community engagement:** SMSD actors to engage in community sensitization/campaigns for cleaning and maintenance of tertiary drainage by beneficiaries living in the surrounding areas to reduce costs for CfW labourers.
- **Reduction of solid waste in drains and advocacy with WASH sector.** WASH agencies are the focal points for mobilizing the community in cleaning campaigns and behavioral change programming.

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³ For IOM AoR the focal for drainage cleaning will be the SD camp focal. For UNHCR AoR the focal will be SMS.