



**WASH  
SDG**   
programme

# Annual report 2021

## Information

**Grant reference:**

4000000454 Netherlands WASH SDG Programme

**Period covered:**

January 1 to December 31, 2021

**This report is commissioned by:**

Inclusive Green Growth Department (Team Water), Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**DGIS Contact:**

Dr. B.P. Paardekooper (brecht.paardekooper@minbuza.nl)

**Consortium contact:**

Geerte van der Meijden (geerte.vandermeijden@simavi.nl)  
Consortium Programme Coordinator  
WASH SDG Consortium

**Date sent:**

June 30, 2022

**Accuracy of data:**

As Grant recipient, and in representation of the WASH SDG Consortium partners, Simavi vouches that the data provided are accurate and up to date at the time of writing.

**Disclaimer:**

This document is issued solely for the party which commissioned it and for specific purposes connected with the indicated programme only. It should not be used for any other purpose. We accept no responsibility for the consequences of this document being relied upon by any other party, or being used for any other purpose, or containing any error or omission which is due to an error or omission in data supplied to us by other parties. This document contains confidential information and proprietary intellectual property. It should not be shown to or otherwise shared with other parties without prior written consent from us and from the party which commissioned it.

Source cover: Simavi (Uganda)  
Pupils from Ajali-Anyena primary school access clean water within the school  
(Agago District, photographer Emmanuel Museruka).



---

# Table of Contents

<b>Introduction</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Section C: Annual financial report</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>Section A: Programme global report</b>	<b>8</b>	15. Financial overview and narrative	212
1. Overview	10	<b>Acronyms and Abbreviations</b>	<b>216</b>
2. Global achievements against the three strategic objectives	14	<b>Annexes</b>	<b>225</b>
3. Learning and knowledge development	18	Annex A: Financial report 2021	226
4. Innovation fund	24	Annex B: Progress on work plans	244
5. Monitoring and evaluation	26		
6. Programme coordination, collaboration and external relations	28		
7. Planning and reporting	29		
<b>Section B: Programme country reports</b>	<b>30</b>		
8. Bangladesh	32		
9. Ethiopia	58		
10. Indonesia	80		
11. Nepal	106		
12. Tanzania	146		
13. Uganda	160		
14. Zambia	186		

---

# Introduction

The **Netherlands Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Sustainable Development Goal programme (WASH SDG programme)** aims to sustainably improve access to, and use of, safe drinking water for at least 450,000 people; sanitation for at least two million; and improve the hygiene behaviours of 1.6 million others before the end of 2022. It is led by the **Netherlands WASH SDG Consortium** formed by the partners **WASH Alliance International (WAI)**, **SNV Netherlands Development Organisation (SNV)** and **Plan International Netherlands (Plan)**. With support from the **Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking (DGIS)/Inclusive Green Growth (IGG) department**, the programme responds to the Dutch commitment to contribute to the SDGs, particularly SDG 6, with the aim of reaching an improved WASH situation for all. It is built on three core strategic objectives (SOs): (1) increase demand for improved WASH facilities and practices; (2) improve the quality of service provision; and (3) improve the governance of the sector. In addition, gender equality and social inclusion (GESI) and climate vulnerability and resilience (CVR) are integrated transversally in each of the three strategic objectives.

The WASH SDG programme is implemented in Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia and has two or three sub-national level programmes (sub-programmes) per country. It started in July 2017 with an inception phase of one year. Implementation began in July 2018 and will end in December 2022 (54 months). This report provides an overview of progress made by the WASH SDG Consortium in 2021, covering months 31–43 of the implementation phase.

In 2020, the WASH SDG Consortium received additional funding from DGIS to implement the programme **Scaling up WASH SDG efforts: the first line of defence against COVID-19 (WASH First)**. The WASH First activities ended in 2021 and although WASH First is part of the same grant agreement (beschikking) with DGIS, separate reporting requirements have been agreed. For this reason, the WASH First final report has been developed separately and does not form part of this report.

---

1. Consisting of Simavi (lead), Amref, Akvo, RAIN, WASTE (via Nedworc-STIP), IRC, Wetlands, PRACTICA and RUAF (now Hivos).

---

**This report is structured as follows:**

## **Section A**

Gives an overview of progress made at the WASH SDG global programme level, particularly related to general programme co-ordination, learning and knowledge development and the three innovation fund projects.

## **Section B**

Provides highlights of the work carried out in 2021 in each of the countries: Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Nepal, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia. Each country section includes a story of change to bring to life the reality of the work carried out.

## **Section C**

Presents a summary of the 2021 financial report on programme expenditures and provides a brief narrative overview of the main trends (see Annex A for the complete financial report).

## Section A: Programme global report



Source: Simavi (Nepal)

# 1. Overview



Source: Simavi (Uganda)  
A Fossa Alterna latrine under construction at Kubwor Primary School in Agago District.

The year 2021 was, like the previous year, largely defined by COVID-19. In general, the programme remained operational throughout the year, functioning within the limits established by COVID measures, organisational working protocols and the directives coming from the country and regional governments. However, some countries went/stayed into total/partial lockdown. Implementation had to adapt to the circumstances as well as adjust to lockdown measures and restrictions imposed by countries. Despite this, it was possible to finalise the postponed mid-term review (MTR), sustainability checks and external mid-term evaluation. Also, the sub-programmes advanced and made progress towards programme results, with some adjustments or rescheduling of activities to later in the year or postponed to 2022 and beyond. Further details on all sub-programmes and insights into how implementation continued with adjustments to the 'new normal' are found in section B.

Although 2021 was impacted by COVID-19, it was also characterised as a year in which valuable lessons were learned through the MTR, sustainability checks and the external mid-term evaluation. Where possible the learning was used to further shape the annual plan for 2022.



Source: SNV (Tanzania)

## 2. Global achievements against the three strategic objectives



Source: SNV (Nepal)  
Sita Gautam presenting on emptying services O&M training, Surkhet.

Despite the impact of COVID-19, the global overview of consolidated mid-term data showed that good progress was made from 2017 to 2020/early 2021. The clear link between WASH and COVID-19 prevention also advanced some key result areas of the programme, particularly the high increase in people accessing basic hygiene.

The Consortium concluded in the MTR that although the results were encouraging, progress in lower wealth quintiles remained slower than for others and needed continuing (and sometimes intensifying) efforts to address the specific barriers. The level of advancement towards the global programme outcomes did suggest that overall targets were likely to be achieved by the end of the programme period. The challenge will be to sustain progress so far, with increased attention for WASH, after COVID-19 fatigue sets in and the global threat of COVID-19 continues to affect implementation.

Based on the findings of the MTR, sustainability checks and the external mid-term evaluation (final report received on December 27, 2021), the sub-programmes adjusted their planning and continued working towards the set goals and overall objectives. At the end of 2021, five sub-programmes were on track. The other nine sub-programmes were partially on track. That meant progress was being made, with some delays largely due to COVID-19, and any concerns were being addressed by the partner and under control. Details can be found in the sub-programme reports in section B, below an overview of the main advances and challenges.

In general terms, in 2021, Consortium partners indicated the following advances:

- The sub-programmes included the MTR learnings in the annual plan for 2022. The MTR allowed them to make better informed decisions on the priorities for 2022 and implement the lessons learned. Towards the end the year, the final report of the external mid-term evaluation was shared and the sub-programmes were able to further fine tune the plan for 2022.
- As part of the MTR process, the consortium partners decided to look into the extent to which Consortium collaboration in the implementing countries added value and enhanced comprehensive implementation of the programme. This resulted in improved plans for collaboration to increase the added value of collaboration. In 2022, sub-programmes are planning for intra- and inter-country exchange visits.
- The sustainability checks also turned out to be a very valuable tool. They provided valuable insights on what was going well and what would need more attention in order to reach sustainable services. The checks helped government and the sub-programmes to discuss sustainability issues in more detail and more frequently. In Uganda, the government has now invited all partners to discuss sustainability issues at a national level. Other sub-programmes also reported that the tool has helped in providing a platform to discuss sustainability issues with governments at the local and district levels.
- A clear change in 2021 was the shift in focus from strategic objectives one and two to activities related to strategic objective three. The final years of the programme will focus on strengthening the sustainability of the system changes and results reached.
- WASH and climate change received more attention within the WASH SDG programme. For example, in Ethiopia, women and disabled people are now engaged in catchment restoration activities to generate income. The community group in the catchment restoration site is also a member of the climate resilient water sanitation and hygiene (CR-WASH) learning platform. There is a clear shift in focus towards CR-WASH in other sub-programmes as well. It was therefore decided in 2021 to set up an additional learning and knowledge development trajectory to provide the sub-programmes a platform to share their learnings.

The major challenge for the sub-programmes has been the COVID-19 pandemic and the related movement restrictions imposed by governments. This led to difficulties in implementation and delays in some community and school level project activities, particularly the demand-creation and capacity-building components. As an example, activities that normally require big groups and face-to-face activities, such as community led total sanitation (CLTS) triggering exercises, were very affected. As indicated earlier, Consortium partners found alternatives whenever possible, but these always led to a decrease in reach. All the activities that were programmed in schools had to be postponed due to closures. The economic consequences of the COVID-19 restrictions became increasingly clear in 2021. All sub-programmes faced increasing costs and household had less money to invest in WASH services.

WASH SDG programme					DGIS		
Outcomes	Ref.	Indicator	Disaggregation	Baseline (IR 2018)	Midline (AR 2021) (i)	WASH SDG indicator data may provide relevant information for the following DGIS indicators(ii)	AR 2021 figures that may contribute to report to Parliament(iii)
Long term outcome: Sustainable and equitable use of WASH by all	1a	Number of people (and % of people) who reach safely managed service levels of drinking water of the JMP-ladder.	<b>Total (#)</b>	<b>438.896</b>	<b>478.400</b>	<b>1b</b>	<b>39.504</b>
			Rural (%) (iv)	6.0%	9.0%	2a	
			Urban (%) (iv)	3.1%	10.0%		
			Female	219.517	240.002		20.485
			Male	219.379	238.398		19.019
	1b	Number of people (and % of people) who reach basic service levels of drinking water of the JMP-ladder.(v)	<b>Total (#)</b>	<b>1.379.368</b>	<b>1.402.408</b>	<b>1a</b>	<b>23.040</b>
			Rural (%) (iv)	46.0%	55.1%	2a	
			Urban (%) (iv)	50.3%	49.0%		
			Female	697.104	704.931		7.827
			Male	682.264	697.477		15.213
	1c	Number of people (and % of people) who reach limited service levels of drinking water of the JMP-ladder. (Note: only includes data for one sub-programme (Ethiopia Plan) where benchmark was set as limited)	<b>Total (#)</b>	-	<b>98.191</b>		<b>98.191</b>
			Rural (%) (iv)	0.0%	26.8%		
			Urban (%) (iv)				
			Female	-	52.041		52.041
			Male	-	46.150		46.150
	2a	Number of people (and % of people) who reach safely managed service levels of sanitation of the JMP-ladder.	<b>Total (#)</b>	<b>824.637</b>	<b>1.518.289</b>	<b>1e</b>	<b>693.652</b>
			Rural (%) (iv)	0.3%	12.6%	2b	
			Urban (%) (iv)	6.8%	13.3%		
			Female	422.507	777.250		354.743
			Male	402.130	741.038		338.908
	2b	Number of people (and % of people) who reach basic service level of sanitation of the JMP-ladder.	<b>Total (#)</b>	<b>3.328.328</b>	<b>3.929.834</b>	<b>1d</b>	<b>601.506</b>
Rural (%) (iv)			22.3%	27.8%	2b		
Urban (%) (iv)			34.7%	35.9%			
Female			1.717.786	2.028.643		310.857	
Male			1.610.542	1.901.191		290.649	
2c	Number of people (and % of people) who reach limited service levels of sanitation of the JMP-ladder. (Note: only includes data for two sub-programmes (Ethiopia Plan and Uganda WAI) where benchmark was set as limited)	<b>Total (#)</b>	<b>68.097</b>	<b>49.875</b>		<b>-18.222</b>	
		Rural (%) [iv]	10.3%	9.5%			
		Urban (%) [iv]	27.4%	26.2%			
		Female	34.987	24.697		-10.290	
		Male	33.109	25.178		-7.931	
3a	Number of people (and % of people) who reach basic service levels of hand washing practices of the JMP-ladder.	<b>Total (#)</b>	<b>1.384.892</b>	<b>4.610.305</b>	<b>1f</b>	<b>3.225.413</b>	
		Rural (%) (iv)	10.1%	25.0%			
		Urban (%) (iv)	11.0%	52.4%			
		Female	711.079	2.385.868		1.674.789	
		Male	673.814	2.224.437		1.550.623	
3b	Number of people (and % of people) who reach limited service levels of hand washing practices of the JMP-ladder. (Note: only includes data for two subprogrammes (Ethiopia Plan and Uganda WAI) where benchmark was set as limited)	<b>Total (#)</b>	<b>53.128</b>	<b>77.724</b>	<b>1f</b>	<b>24.596</b>	
		Rural (%) (iv)	8.0%	14.7%			
		Urban (%) (iv)	24.5%	29.4%			
		Female	27.180	38.751		11.571	
		Male	25.948	38.973		13.025	

(i) WASH SDG programme will update progress on the indicators after the mid-term review (reported in AR 2021) and the end-term report (reported in Final report). For Annual reports in other years, values will be reported as zero (0)

(ii) DGIS indicators are taken from the M&E framework developed by IRC (v.8), as requested by DGIS. Please note that WASH SDG indicators are aligned but not exactly equivalent.

(iii) Information will not be available on a yearly basis for IGG to report to Parliament but rather, will feed the updates to Parliament on the years directly after the WASH SDG programme mid-term review and the end-term report.

(iv) % calculated as median value of the 15 sub-programmes. Value is the percentage of the current population [in a rural or (peri)urban setting] who reach at least basic and/or safely managed service levels.

(v) Due to the variation in the benchmarks used across subprogrammes, the progress made in this indicator was overestimated in the MTR report by 7%. We hereby present the corrected figures.

The table on the left page provides a summary of the progress made towards the indicators of targets 1 to 3. It includes the DGIS indicators to facilitate DGIS' annual reporting to parliament.

Below and on the next pages, we have referenced concrete results achieved in 2021, which show that the programme is advancing towards the strategic objectives outlined in our theory of change (ToC)<sup>2</sup>.

## Pathway 1: Improve behaviour change interventions

- The Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme reported that in 2021, household investment on WASH was 2,110,989 EUR, which is much higher than the 734,347 EUR reported in 2020. This is likely to be related to the social mapping sessions, community-based monitoring, community group meetings and house-to-house visits to raise demand for sustainable WASH services. Awareness activities such as television or radio shows, leaflet and poster distribution and wall writing also positively impacted the increase in WASH investments at the household level.
- The Nepal four-city sanitation sub-programme launched a digital behaviour change communication campaign on menstrual health and hygiene (MHH) and handwashing with soap (HWWS) for 21 million mobile subscribers. A toll-free rumour tracking hotline was set up to allow communities to report myths and rumours being spread about MHH and HWWS. The programme also shared key information on HWWS and MHH through SMS to 300,000 people and pre-recorded voice calls to 24,594 people in the programme areas. There were 204 rumours registered during the two months the hotline was active.
- The Indonesia WINNER sub-programme initiated partnerships with three disability organisations to further deliver STBM<sup>3</sup>-GESI promotion to communities and people with a disability. This led to successful STBM-GESI promotion in 14 pilot villages and will be continued in 2022.

2. The WASH SDG programme-level ToC was developed and validated in early 2017. During the inception phase, the global ToC was introduced to the country sub-programme teams as a reference framework within which to develop context-specific ToCs. These were included in the inception reports of the sub-programmes.

3. STBM stands for Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat and is similar to CLTS.

## Pathway 2: Improve WASH Service Provision

- In the Tanzania Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme, the faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP) in Kizumbi was successfully launched in 2021. The FSTP has attracted a lot of attention and is fast becoming a learning place visited by other utilities and partners for potential replication in other cities.
- The Uganda Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme constructed 10 gender and disability friendly latrines in 2021 together with school management and the local government. All latrines are climate-resilient and adequately respond to the unique needs of girls and pupils with disabilities. To enable effective hand hygiene, especially in light of COVID-19, 30 additional handwashing facilities were installed in the schools.
- In the Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub programme, a total of 9,331 people have gained access to safely managed water through the leveraging of local financial resources. This is likely to have contributed to improved personal hygiene and health as well as overall wellbeing.

## Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH Governance and Institutional Framework

- The Zambia Chongwe Kafue sub-programme has provided refresher trainings on inclusive and gender transformative WASH and the implementation of the Gender and WASH Monitoring Tool (GWMT) to 128 government officials. In total, 11 campaigns have been organised on Global Handwashing Day, World Toilet Day, World Water Day and Menstrual Hygiene Day.
- The Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme worked closely with water and sanitation user committees (WSUCs) to develop water quality improvement plans. This included the adoption of either chemical or biological water purification methods such as chlorine dosing and bio-sand filtration. After much lobbying and advocacy from the sub programme, the Barahataal municipality has endorsed the Drinking Water Act.
- The Indonesia sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme conducted successful advocacy work in the city of Metro. The mainstreaming of safely managed sanitation in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021–2026 and was ensured and translated in their annual work plans. This plan includes enforcement of laws related to sanitation, upgrading of septic tank quality, scheduled desludging and rehabilitation of the FSTP. It also establishes a target of 12% safely managed sanitation by 2024.

In section B, a detailed overview is given of the progress made by each sub-programme in the different programme pathways.<sup>4</sup>

4. For all sub-programme pathways, we included the pathway vision statement as requested by DGIS/IGG.

## 3. Learning and knowledge development

Source: Simavi (Nepal)  
Water testing

### 3.1 Coordination of general learning and knowledge development

The organisation Partnerships in Practice (PiP) continued to provide general support to the programme's broader LKD framework and approach. Some key support activities in 2021 were:

#### Collaboration

- A document review combined with a series of interviews of Consortium partners as well as the MoFA/DGIS representative were used to inform an analysis of the Consortium's progress at instituting collaborative approaches at the macro level. This resulted in a write-up (dated June 2021) which was used as part of the internal MTR process.
- A similar activity was conducted at the country level with a series of interviews of country coordinators and sub-programme leads (as well as Dutch level country-specific contacts) to gauge the current effectiveness of collaboration as well as the potential for collaboration going forward. The analysis provided was used for internal discussion amongst country teams as they developed their annual plans for 2022.

#### Innovation fund

The WASH SDG Consortium allocated funding to three grantees under the Consortium Innovation Fund. To support this process, PiP provided support in developing the criteria and some guidance in framing the process for project selection and to provide a simplified reporting framework for grantees to log both progress as well as learning.

#### Sustainability checks

In the second half of the year, PiP provided a peer review function for the sustainability check reports that were prepared by the sub-programmes. This initially involved reviewing all 14 submitted reports for clarity for the reader, consistency of approach and depth of analysis.

### 3.2 Gender equality and social inclusion

In 2019, the Consortium agreed that the LKD on GESI would focus on the following learning question: *'To what extent have the approaches to include the excluded in decision making been effective?'*. A general strategy until 2022 was approved and is currently under implementation with the support of consultants Sue Cavill who is a specialist in GESI in WASH programmes and Tracey Keatman who is a specialist in LKD in WASH programmes. Some key results from 2021 were:

#### LKD GESI result area 1: Informed and equipped sub-programme (and partner) teams

The LKD GESI community of practice (CoP) continued within the WASH SDG programme and invited all members from the sub-programmes interested in sharing their experiences and learning. CoP webinars and learning clinics were organised to address themes and issues prioritised by the group. In 2021, these included:

- [Hard to reach people and places](#) (February);
- [Boys and men: promoting positive masculinities](#) (March);
- [Wealth quintiles: identifying and reaching the poorest](#) (May);
- [Female entrepreneurs](#) (June);
- [GESI and climate resilience](#) (July);
- [GESI knowledge stocktake, learning tools and systems](#) (September); and
- [Gender and WASH research](#) (December).

All recordings, briefing notes and relevant thematic resources were shared with the wider CoP after each event for those that were unable to attend in person.

As global or regional meetings could not be organised as face-to-face events, an online internal sharing and learning exchange with 50 participants was organised on 17-18 November. To help co-design and co-create the event, a survey was shared with all CoP members. Their responses informed the agenda and style of the event which included presentations from the majority of the sub-programme teams and their partners. Outputs included recordings and briefing notes, a video of the GESI learning journey to date and a presentation on the progress that the GESI LKD is making on answering the learning question.

### **LKD GESI result area 2: A robust evidence base on how to practically implement a GESI-focused WASH programme and how to learn throughout the process**

In addition to quarterly calls with the sub-programmes to capture their progress and learning on GESI, as well as to discuss any GESI related issues and concerns that the teams were facing during implementation, the programme developed several documents to capture changes in each sub-programme's knowledge, experience and learning. Several short papers were shared to capture reflections on the GESI learning trajectory to date. They included:

- Understanding progress towards addressing the GESI learning question: "To what extent have the approaches to include the excluded in WASH decision-making been effective?";
- Reflecting on how the LKD activities and knowledge management tools have built momentum and progress on GESI LKD; and
- Reviewing the various GESI approaches that are being used by the sub-programmes to see the breadth and number of activities.

Other methods contributing to developing a robust evidence base at sub-programme level are learning logs and wheels. These tools have helped to institutionalise the learning process and also to prompt in-country ownership of the GESI process.

### **LKD GESI result area 3: GESI LKD tools and products including for wider communications and dissemination to the Dutch and global WASH sectors**

The main GESI LKD outreach and communications was through sessions at Stockholm World Water Week 2021. The GESI and LKD consultants helped plan (or presented in) several GESI-related [WASH SDG programme sessions](#). They included:

- Shift the Balance: WASH COVID-19 responses that enhance (gender) equality;
- Gender-transformative WASH to build resilience to climate and environmental degradation; and
- Why collaboration matters: lessons from partnerships for WASH and Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM). This session was about building partnerships that contribute to holistic water and sanitation plans and how to ensure the inclusion of the most vulnerable groups in the development and implementation of these plans.

Based on a request from the sub-programmes, the GESI LKD set up a help desk for rapid desk research, analysis and advice via call or email in response to their GESI queries. Several requests related to the following subjects were received: GESI in urban sanitation (January); GWMT report support (February); gender-based violence in WASH review ToR research (March); GESI training package peer review (April); behavioural change communication (BCC) manual draft review (September); incorporating GESI into staff goals and tools review (December). During 2021, the help desk received fewer requests for assistance than anticipated, therefore this has been dropped for 2022. The consultants will continue to support the teams with specific questions during quarterly calls and with any ad hoc requests.

## **3.3 Sustainability clause, compacts and checks (SCCC)**

The Consortium is receiving support from IRC to explore the following: *'How are the sustainability checks used to inform the programme and stakeholders regarding sustainability planning? Can they provide a constructive platform via the sustainability compacts for the effective discussion and deliberation of sustainability challenges?'*

It was agreed that IRC would base its analysis on the information from three sub-programmes during and after the implementation of the systems sustainability checks. The following sub-programmes were selected for this exercise:

- Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria Lasta;
- Indonesia WASH SDGs for Sustainable and Inclusive Cities; and
- Uganda WASH Alliance.

As part of this LKD, a [session](#) at Stockholm World Water Week 2021 was organised with the aim of exploring with the participants *'how and to what extent formal agreements such as sustainability compacts with local/national WASH authorities can strengthen institutional sustainability and build resilience for WASH?'*

Due to COVID-19 and the subsequent postponement of the MTR and sustainability checks, a large part of the SCCC LKD contract with IRC will take place in 2022.

### 3.4 WASH and climate

In 2021 the Consortium decided to add one additional learning trajectory to its LKD – the link between WASH and climate change and how adaptation and increased resilience can be improved to ensure the sustainability of services. The WASH and Climate LKD will take place in 2022.

During the Stockholm World Water Week the Consortium co-convened a session on water resource management for WASH about strengthening communities for climate resilience. During the session the participants went on a virtual field visit to two WASH SDG sub-programmes: Agago district, Uganda (constructed wetland) and Ziway-Shalla, Ethiopia (catchment restoration). After the virtual field visit the audience explored alternative solutions to contribute to sector knowledge around the importance of water resource management for sustainable and climate resilient WASH programmes.

### 3.5 Communication on LKD and the WASH SDG programme

Although COVID 19 also affected the Consortium's plans to disseminate key learnings, the WASH SDG programme participated in several online events.

The Consortium convened several sessions for the Stockholm World Water Week:

- Shift the balance: WASH COVID-19 responses that enhance (gender) equality;
- Water resource management for WASH: strengthening communities for climate resilience;
- How sustainability compacts contribute to institutional sustainability;
- Why collaboration matters: lessons from partnerships for WASH and IWRM; and
- Gender-transformative WASH to build resilience to climate and environmental degradation.

The [sessions](#) were interactive and dynamic. Each consisted of a varied group of speakers and the Consortium shared learning outcomes and take-away messages based on the MTR.

2021 was the year that the WASH SDG Consortium launched its first podcast. In 'WASH SDG voices from the field', we hear from WASH experts working in Africa and Asia. Topics for the first three episodes included menstrual health, WASH and IWRM and safely managed sanitation. The podcasts are available on [Spotify](#) and [Anchor](#).

For our World Water Day campaign, we asked people involved in the WASH SDG programme what water means to them, and what they do to contribute to ensure water for all. The campaign is available on [YouTube](#).



Source: Simavi

## 4. Innovation fund

Source: Plan (Indonesia)  
WASH in HCF – discussions with health care staff

Three innovation funds project started in 2021. All three started with a delay and will therefore proceed into 2022. Below is a short overview of the progress made so far.

### **Social accountability for inclusive WASH in healthcare facilities (HCFs), Indonesia**

The low WASH service levels in HCFs in Indonesia are a threat to public health. There is a lack of awareness about the importance of WASH and hygiene behaviour in HCFs. This is combined with poor implementation of the institutional arrangements (roles and regulations) and the lack of information available to the general public on the performance of the HCFs.

Although COVID-19 restrictions caused a delay in mobilisation and face-to-face meetings were limited, the establishing of partnerships between city government, health care facilities and the community were reported to be on track by partner Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS).

The multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) were officially established through a legalised letter while regular coordination, communication and discussion around WASH in health care centres is ongoing. A first round of social audits was done in all nine HCFs. Data has been analysed and the findings from both the audits and the MSP discussions are captured in the 'WASH improvement lists' which each HCF has adopted.

### **Expanding safe and sustainable healthcare waste management, Nepal**

The Nepal Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme is working together with the Health Environment and Climate Action Foundation (HECAF360) and Health Care Without Harm (HCWH) to

improve waste management equipment and approaches at the healthcare facilities (HCF) level using digital tools.

Initially there was a long delay due to COVID-19 but progress was being made by the end of the year. The HECAF 360 team conducted rapid assessments at two healthcare facilities (Sindhuli Hospital and Jhangajholi Ratmate Health Post) on challenges regarding waste management, which generated baseline data on the quantity of the waste, injection safety and staff behaviour. In addition, the partner established healthcare waste management committees at both facilities, designed the waste management centre for Sindhuli Hospital and tendered for a contractor. The HECAF 360 team also coordinated with the WASH SDG team to exchange and link this innovation with this sub-programme. By the end of 2021, there was good progress against the ToC.

- Commitment and approval was received from the local and provincial government; and
- Institutional linkages were set up between the members of the health care waste management (HCWM) committee of the two health facilities and the municipalities. This will help in embedding the HCWM system in the municipal system. This institutional linkage and coordination will strengthen the institutional governance, leadership and facilitate the implementation process. The municipality and rural municipality representative committed to provide financial and technical support.

### **Transforming four health centres into model healthcare facilities in Agago district, Uganda**

On March 30, an Innovation Fund project was launched in four health care facilities in Agago district to demonstrate low-cost WASH facilities and support improved risk and cost management for operations and maintenance (O&M).

In April 2021, a rapid assessment was done in the four health centres (Patongo, Wol, Lira Kato and Paimol) to determine the baseline situation and define the actions of the Innovation Fund project.

The partners Water and Sanitation Entrepreneurs Association (WASEU) and Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE) were on track in terms of implementation at the end of 2021. However, trainings could not accommodate the originally planned number of entrepreneurs due to COVID-19 restrictions. Key activities in 2021 included:

- WASEU trained entrepreneurs on how to rehabilitate existing WASH infrastructures in the four health centres. This was on the job training, meaning the entrepreneurs actually rehabilitated the existing facilities in the health centres.
- JESE worked with the health centres on the management component. The health unit management committees were trained in the cost recovery planning tool to help them.
- WASEU issued loans to eight entrepreneurs to fabricate and stock canteens at each of the health centres. These canteens will be an important source of revenue for the centres. Moreover, the rental revenues from these canteens will be ring-fenced for O&M and will be deposited in the revolving fund. All the HCs have agreed in writing to have these canteens installed.

## 5. Monitoring and evaluation

Source: SNV (Zambia)

The delayed (due to the COVID-19 pandemic) MTR, sustainability checks and external mid-term evaluation were completed.

The MTR was an internal review process intended to provide the WASH SDG Consortium and the donor with an overview of the progress to date from a programme management, strategic and implementation perspective. The MTR had two objectives:

1. Assess to what extent the WASH SDG Consortium is making progress towards programme targets as formulated in the inception phase report and in terms of strategy (ToC pathways) and common approaches (GESI, CVR); and
2. Reflect and gain insights on collaboration among consortium partners towards greater programme impact.

The MTR report summarised the findings, analysis and recommendations and was submitted with a management response to DGIS on October 1, 2021.

The MTR report presented an update on progress to date of the programme with respect to the baseline data presented in July 2018. It was substantiated by the midline assessments carried out between August 2020 and June 2021. Consortium partners also took into account other internal reports including a temperature check on GESI, an internal report on country-level collaboration, as well as the findings from the sub-programme level sustainability checks.

It was concluded in the MTR that, in general, the Consortium was largely on track to reach

its targets, both on service levels (results 1-3) as well as the sustainability factors (results 4-11). Of course with variances in and between different contexts (sub-national, countries and regions). However, the Consortium also acknowledged that although the results were encouraging, progress in lower wealth quintiles remained slower and needed continuing (and sometimes intensifying) efforts to address specific barriers. Main follow-up actions were identified by the Consortium partners and included in the management response to the MTR and in the annual plan for 2022.

During 2021, the Consortium partners had valuable discussions with DGIS on the sustainability tools. These discussions created a mutual understanding of the commitment to and challenges of the process. Towards the end of 2021, the programme worked in 73 administrative units (with 72 sub-national authorities) for which 72 memorandums of understanding (MoUs) with sub-national authorities were signed, all including a sustainability compact. The sustainability compacts and checks were a useful tool that spearheaded valuable discussions with local government representatives around the sustainability of WASH services beyond the programme interventions. The consortium submitted on September 16, 2021 the sustainability checks reports to DGIS.

An external mid-term evaluation was conducted from August till December by Pulsing Tide. The evaluation focused on systemic change and sustainability. The Consortium received the final report on December 27, 2021. The main conclusion was that the programme didn't need a course correction. Overall, there was willingness and capacity for improvements within the Consortium. However, it found that the implementation of the lessons learned/improvements were dependent on the continuation of the programme. Discussions on the way forward beyond 2022/2023 started in 2022.

## 6. Programme coordination, collaboration and external relations

Source: SNV (Zambia)

There were some changes at the global coordination level as the consortium programme coordinator (CPC) left in August 2021. Her duties were temporarily taken over by a part-time management consultant and two Simavi staff members. The new CPC joined Simavi in November.

Internal coordination and collaboration within the Consortium remained positive. For our own learning and growth, in 2020 the Consortium included an objective within the MTR to reflect and gain insights on collaboration towards greater programme impact. The aim was to internally assess and learn how the Consortium is functioning on a more strategic level, both in the programme countries as well as in the Netherlands. This covers both the way the WASH SDG Consortium internally steers processes in support of the execution of the (global and country-level) programme and the way in which programme-level procedures function. The WASH SDG consortium requested Partnerships in Practice (PiP) to do this reflection, both at global as well as at country level through document reviews, a survey and focus group discussions. PiP concluded that coordination is going well and that the Consortium has gone through an enormous learning curve in terms of collaboration. Since then, steps for further improvement have been taken and incorporated into the annual plan for 2022.

## 7. Planning and reporting

Source: SNV (Tanzania)

Reporting requirement	Period covered	Deadline	Status
IATI periodic updates (per partner)	Previous quarter	Every quarter 2021 (January 31, April 30, July 31, October 30)	Completed
Annual narrative and financial progress report	January 1–December 31, 2020	June 30, 2021	Sent: June 30, 2021 Approved: September 15, 2021
Annual audit opinion and audit report together with report of findings	January 1–December 31, 2020	September 30, 2021	Sent: September 3, 2021 Approved: Not yet approved
Annual plan 2021	January 1–December 31, 2021	December 1, 2020	Sent: November 20, 2020 Approved: February 3, 2021
Mid-term review	July 1, 2017–June 30, 2020	September 30, 2021	October 1, 2021
Sustainability check reports	July 1, 2017–June 30, 2020	September 17, 2021	September 16, 2021
Annual plan 2022	January 1–December 31, 2022	December 3, 2021	Sent: November 19, 2021 Approved: January 18, 2022

## Section B: Programme country reports



This section provides a review of progress against the annual plan at country level, disaggregating the information per sub-programme.

It is worth noting that Consortium partners have provided a preliminary indication of how each sub-programme is doing, taking into account both the corresponding annual plan and budget. For this we used the traffic light system indicated below:

### General progress based on MTR and perceived general progress after the MTR

On track



Overall, Consortium partner indicates the sub-programme is making adequate progress.

Partially on track



Overall, Consortium partner indicates the sub-programme is progressing relatively well. There are some minor concerns but these are being addressed by the partner and under control.

Not on track



Concerns exist and may require additional actions/adjustments of the sub-programme.

### Expenditure versus planned budget 2021

On track



Expenditure also on track (+/-10% or less).

Partially on track



Considerably over/under expenditure (between +/-10-25%).

Not on track



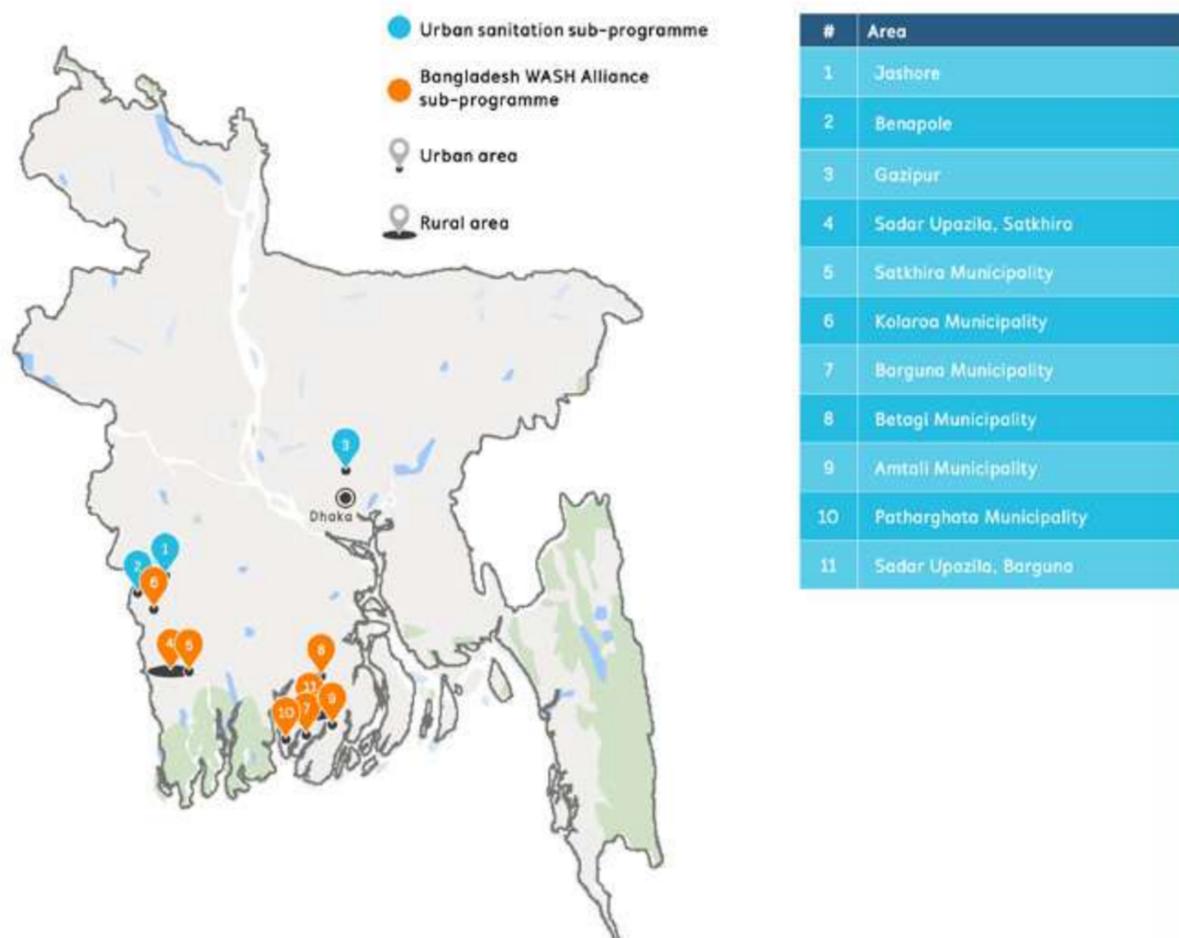
Considerably over/under expenditure (+/-25% or more).

# 8. Bangladesh



Source: SNV (Bangladesh)  
Jashore Municipality, 25 September 2021, BCC campaign at outdoor.

**Bangladesh** # Sub-programmes: 2  
**Lead: SNV** # Locations: 11



Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Bangladesh Urban Sanitation SP – SNV	Urban	Jashore, Benapole, Gazipur	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Jessore Paurashava</li> <li>Benapole Paurashava</li> <li>Gazipur City Corporation</li> </ul>
Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme – WAI (Simavi)	Rural	Barguna District – Betagi Upazila – 1 union Barguna District – Barguna Sadar Upazila – 10 unions Satkhira District – Tala Upazila – 3 Unions Satkhira District – Satkhira Sadar Upazila – 3 Unions Molovibazer District – Srimongal Upazila – 3 tea gardens in three unions	<b>Local NGOs / CSOs:</b> Development Organisation of the Rural Poor, Hope for the Poorest, Practical Action, Stichting Landontwikkelings, Project Bangladesh, Uttarani, WaterAid Bangladesh <b>Dutch NGOs:</b> RAIN, WASTE, RUAUF, PRACTICA, IRC, AKVO <b>Local / national authorities:</b> Union Parisad of: Dhalua, Barguna Sadar, Agardari, Amtali, Balli, Jhaudanga, Kalaroa, Patharghata, Badarkhali, Betagi, Gaurichanna, Phuljhuri, Naltona, Barguna, Satkhira
	Urban	Municipalities of Satkhira, Kolaroa, Barguna, Betagi, Amtali and Patharghata	

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Bangladesh inception report (IR) country brief. Progress up to 2020 has been reported on in previous annual reports and the MTR. In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners provide an overview of implementation in both the sub-programmes and highlight progress made per pathway in 2021. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for this year is also found in the Annex B Bangladesh tab.

### COVID-19 in Bangladesh

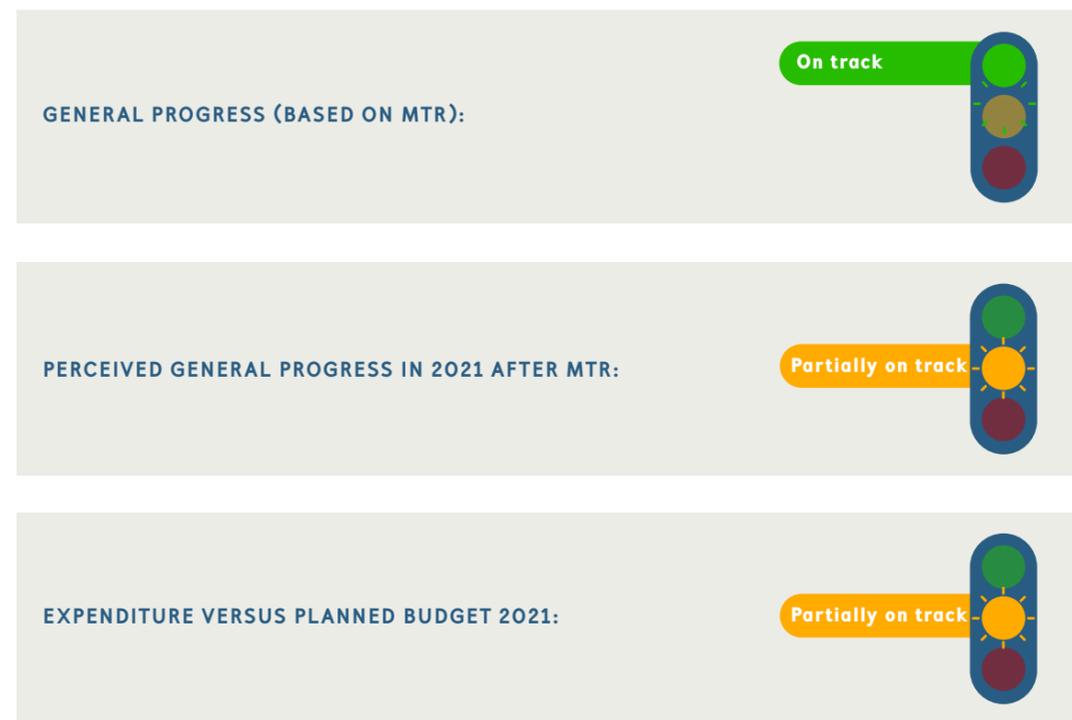
Bangladesh successfully managed to tackle the first wave of COVID-19 infections in 2020 but in early 2021 the infection rate rose sharply when the country suffered an outbreak of the Delta variant. Which continued until September 2021. By January 2022 there had been more than 1.8 million COVID-19 positive cases and 28,500 deaths since the start of the pandemic. The Delta variant forced two consecutive extensive lockdowns from the beginning of April to mid-August 2021 which impacted on programme implementation. The new Omicron variant appeared in Bangladesh late in 2021 and rapidly increased the number of cases. During this period, most of the field activities could not be implemented, but the sub-programmes kept in contact with key focal persons and conducted some key activities online. Immediately after the relaxation of restrictions, workshops/meetings and other activities started again, complying with COVID-19 protocols. As

indicated before there were major effects on the timing of the activities, mainly for those for which the sub-programmes were reliant on government interactions and directions. However, by the time of writing this report, schools, markets and public places have opened up again.

## 8.1 Bangladesh urban sanitation sub-programme

**" I started my career as a teacher but had to quit due to social stigmas (I live with short stature). The harsh reality made me switch career to a construction worker. To earn a living for my wife and two sons, I started doing mason, sanitary and mosaic work without any training. Gazipur City Corporation provided me with the hands-on knowledge and training on building various sanitary systems, which I lacked earlier. It will help me work more appropriately and grow professionally in the future."**

Shah Alam, a 51-year-old mason from Gazipur describes the benefits of receiving mason training supported by SNV.



## Overview of progress

The MTR showed notable progress, particularly in Jashore and Benapole with an increase of 8% (from 0%) and 16% (from 0%) respectively of safely managed sanitation. There were smaller gains in Tongi at 0.4% and Gazipur at 2.7% (from 0% and 1% respectively). The main constraints in reaching safely managed sanitation are the lack of availability of professional faecal sludge management (FSM) services in Benapole and Gazipur; pit latrines without water seals in Benapole; and one third of households with unimproved and shared toilets in Gazipur. The handwashing targets were surpassed by more than 50%, triggered by the COVID-19 campaigns in national, local and social media to which the sub-programme contributed.

All local government authorities are strongly committed to reaching the expected outcomes of the sub-programme. Benapole is introducing the country's first-ever scheduled desludging services. To ensure the service's sustainability, it is imposing a sanitation rate to all users with the aim of ensuring a three-year cycle to empty all containments. Benapole also signed the country's first-ever bulk-lease agreement with a service operator to manage eight public toilets.

Jashore has recruited a dedicated IT assistant for customer service and Integrated Municipal Information System (IMIS) implementation. In parallel, the municipality is still pursuing a public private partnership (PPP) project to outsource the service and leverage private investment.

Benapole and Jashore launched their BCC campaigns on the importance of water seals and FSM services branding (building brand identity and messages, having a slogan and a tagline and logo, etc) along with safe and regular emptying. In Gazipur City Corporation (GCC), the BCC campaign has been designed and land for the FSTP is secured. The PPP project with support from IFC/2030WRG (in GCC a wastewater and sludge treatment system is being established in two of its urban zones under a PPP model, aiming to treat domestic sewage that will benefit nearly 230,000 households) is also progressing. However, the progress was interrupted by the suspension and change of mayor in November 2021, which affected the launching of campaigns and the postponement of the city sanitation plan (CSP) workshop. Additional time was required to secure the new leadership's commitment to the programme. This has now been secured and we hope to make up the lost time in 2022.

The sub-programme had an under-expenditure of 15% compared with original budget, mainly due to the postponement of the activities in Gazipur mainly the construction of the FSTP and the decentralised wastewater treatment system (DEWATS).

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the city council will have the capacity and will be implementing an effective BCC strategy around these behaviours, and the health and education sector will have incorporated priority WASH behaviours in their facilities in their ongoing quality improvement efforts. An effective BCC strategy is evidence based, targeted and monitored for results. The sub-programme will support the city council in the collaborative formulation and implementation of city-specific BCC strategies and action plans and in building the capacity of relevant staff.*

In 2021, Jashore and Benapole municipalities successfully designed and implemented their respective BCC campaigns on branding/professionalizing FSM services and upgrading toilets with water seals. Gazipur City Corporation (GCC) designed its campaign and creative materials on containment upgradation to be implemented in 2022.

Jashore municipality adopted a branding approach to create awareness and demand for FSM services. SOBUJ SHEBA (green service) was selected as the FSM brand. After an official launch by the city's mayor in front of the local press, a two-phase campaign was designed and implemented. The first phase was to create awareness and establish the FSM brand, followed by a second phase to generate interest in receiving FSM services. After launching, the demand for services doubled during fourth quarter of the year, compared to the third quarter. However, the Paurashava needs to provide more human resources to meet demand, something the sub-programme will continue addressing. The campaigns' effectiveness will be evaluated six months after the campaign.

Benapole municipality designed a behaviour change campaign to encourage the installation and maintenance of water seals to prevent flies and insects getting into the toilet. The campaign targets low and middle-income households. Different channels such as interpersonal communication (IPC) and community media are used. The mayor, council members and relevant officials were actively involved in this campaign design, which strengthened its ownership and institutionalisation. The roll-out of the campaign is planned for 2022.

GCC also designed a campaign concept to address the behaviour 'building and upgradation of containment'. The campaign approach, activities and materials were finalised based on the formative research and campaign concept 'complete home needs a complete toilet'. A two-day long training on message and material development was organized by the BCC committee.

A draft standard (regulations) for WASH in HCF was developed by government under the leadership of the National Technical Committee with the active involvement of the sub-

programme., while its National Action Plan will be finalized accordingly. In 2021, the national MHM strategy was approved and published by the local government division. An action plan will be developed based on this strategy against the backdrop of the national MHM platform. As an active member of MHM platform, the sub-programme was involved in the strategy development process.

Schools closed at the beginning of the pandemic and only partly opened with restrictions in September 2021. Therefore, the sub-programme could not implement the school sanitation toolkits to develop capacity on the operation and maintenance of school toilets.



Source: SNV (Bangladesh)  
Benapole Municipality, 03 February 2021, BCC Plan Sharing Meeting.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the three cities will have a clear, safe, viable sanitation service model (for emptying, transportation and treatment), with aligned infrastructure investment, servicing the domestic, educational, health and public places consumer segments as a priority.*

In 2021, the three municipalities increased their capacity to treat and reuse collected faecal sludge, though there have been some delays. Jashore worked with a treatment plant with reuse facilities, but the existing system required upgradation supported by the sub-programme which is yet to be finalised. In the meantime, collected sludge is disposed of at a designated place by the trenching method.

Benapole is constructing the FSTP through the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP) and is at 90% progress. GCC identified and rented out almost one acre of land for FSTP construction. The sub-programme provided the site evaluation and the FSTP design considering local context and collection capacity. The procurement process for construction is about to be completed. A decentralised wastewater treatment system (DEWATS) has been designed for a low-income community in GCC and is being implemented and co-funded with the Livelihood Improvement of Urban Poor Communities (LIUPC) project of UNDP.

The sub-programme provided support to the Jashore municipality to professionalise the FSM services including full cost recovery while simultaneously pursuing a PPP project. The municipality recruited one dedicated person to manage the FSM services, mainly for customer service and to manage applications using IMIS, a GIS-based tool to support municipalities to monitor, manage and plan urban services. An inclusive pro-poor based tariff structure to ensure access to all and sustainability of services is before the City Council. The sub-programme is working closely with the Local Government Division (LGD), PPP authority and Jashore municipality to get approval to engage the private sector for the operation and to leverage investment to scale-up the FSM service coverage through a PPP model. A PPP guideline and template tender documents (RFQ, RFP and contract) were shared with the PPP authority, aiming to incorporate an amendment of the PPP Act to facilitate its implementation for small projects (below 5 million Euro).

In Benapole, the sub-programme supported the introduction of a sanitation tax and the launch of scheduled desludging services by outsourcing the services to a private sector operator. The sub-programme suggested a 12% withholding tax as sanitation surcharge, which is equivalent to the property tax charged by local government institutions (LGIs). The council approved the sanitation tax from the next fiscal year 2022-23 and agreed to publish a tender to engage a private FSM operator. Four proposals were received and selection is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2022. The commissioning of the FSTP being constructed with the Local Government Engineering Department (LGED) support is delayed (90% progress) and sub-programme is working on improvement of service delivery and digitization of the service



Source: SNV (Bangladesh)  
Benapole Municipality, 29 November 2021, Public Toilet Handover to Bhumijo.

information by implementing IMIS. In addition, Benapole implemented the first-ever bulk lease agreement for public toilets in the country. A viable business and management model for financial sustainability of public toilets, including an affordable tariff, was designed and implemented following the city action plan. Through a tender process, a private company was engaged to operate and maintain all public toilets (in total eight) in Benapole for the next three years.

Together with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and 2030 Water Resource Group (2030WRG), the sub-programme is supporting GCC to conduct the first PPP project for wastewater in Bangladesh, including both sewer and non-sewer sanitation. The project officially kicked-off in December 2020. IFC is providing the transaction advisory services (feasibility study, resettlement action plan, technical and financial reports and tender documents) which aim to be completed by 2022. The SP is supporting GCC to design and implement an appropriate business model for small-scale FSM services by leasing out the existing Vacutugs as well as the construction and operation of FSTP.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the municipalities have a city-wide service delivery framework that prioritises the key enabling conditions and is led by the respective local authorities. To make progress towards this vision, the sub-programme will strengthen the capacities of local authorities to regulate, enforce and co-ordinate sanitation plans, budgets and service provision, and promote business models and financing systems that support effective and sustainable services with a pro-poor lens.*

In 2021, the sub-programme supported the municipalities to strengthen practices on safe sanitation at premise level. That was done in alignment with the Bangladesh National Building Code (BNBC) guidelines, and at Paurashava level following the National Action Plan of the Institutional Regulatory Framework (NAP-IRF) for FSM approved by the Local Government Division (LGD). As part of enforcement initiatives, a consultation meeting with the Building Approval Committee in Jashore and Benapole was held. This included an orientation on appropriate sanitation standards in constructing septic tanks, an overview of safe sanitation practices and the findings on the capacities of enforcement of standards at premises level. As a result, the committee members suggested making citizens aware about the provision of safe emptying, offenses and penalties for inappropriate sanitation systems and then monitor compliance. Accordingly, the president of the Building Approval Committee in Jashore and Benapole disseminated warning letters about maintaining standards on constructing septic tanks and stop illegal connections to septic tanks.



Source: Simavi (Bangladesh)  
Gazipur City Corp, 30 September 2021, Mason Training.

In Jashore, a new council was formed after the Paurashava election in March 2021. The ward sanitation strategy was revised to focus on safely managed sanitation. In Benapole, a three-day comprehensive CSP workshop was organised with the participation of the city

council members and relevant officials. As suggested by the IRF-FSM, Jashore has allocated 550,000 BDT (5,555 EUR) and Benapole 250,000 BDT (2,777 EUR) for FSM services in their annual budget from their own revenues.

To encourage the meaningful participation of women in Paurashava level meetings (and see their sanitation needs reflected in the annual planning and budget), Benapole and Jashore Paurashavas designated gender focal persons and committed to implement the GESI action plan as well as align it with their poverty reduction action plans.

The GIS-based tool (IMIS) to support municipalities in monitoring, managing and planning urban services was developed and launched in 2021 in Jashore for FSM services operation under new FSM unit. Full GIS data was collected during 2021 in Gazipur, and ready to launch, through the tool, as soon as the start of FSM services; and initiated GIS data collection in Benapole to be replicated and launched in 2022.

The policy support branch (PSB) of the LGD under the ministry of local government, rural development and cooperatives revised and updated the pro-poor strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) 2005 in alignment with SDG 6. The revised strategy provides specific guidelines for identifying and organising the hardcore poor households and administering a 100% subsidy with a basic minimum level of services to accelerate success in the water supply and sanitation sector. It also provided guidance on how to administer operations and maintenance expenditure by households. Finally, the strategy mandated the local government authorities to implement the strategy in their city with support from development partners and other stakeholders. SNV and WASH Alliance members urged the joint secretary of the PSB to issue an official letter to the Paurashava and GCC to implement the strategy in their city.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

In early 2021, an MTR was conducted to monitor progress on impact and outcome indicators since the baseline data was collected in 2018. Overall, the MTR revealed that most of indicators showed good progress and were on track to reach the programme's goals. But the MTR was also useful in identifying specific areas that needed attention during the final programme period. Learnings from the MTR findings are currently being consolidated and integrated into the work plans at city level.

There are some key learnings and challenges the sub-programme is addressing in the coming programme period. One of them is safe emptying and disposal, therefore a substantial increase is expected when FSM services are launched and BCC campaign impacts on demand creation. Another major obstacle is safe containment, for which particular effort is being put in GCC with a BCC campaign on construction and improvement of septic tanks to reduce the 30% of

unimproved and shared toilets, and to establish and outsource professionalised FSM services with the FSTP construction and the designed business model. Similarly, in Benapole and Jashore, respective BCC campaigns on water seal and FSM branding are specifically designed to increase those impact numbers. At schools and healthcare facilities the main obstacle on above market segments remains on new infrastructure to ensure segregation of toilets by sex, students/teachers, patients/doctors, people living with disabilities, etcetera. And whilst the handwashing indicators surpassed the current targets in all market segments and thus the figures are very positive, the sub-programme will focus on sustaining this practice in the long term.

In terms of outcome indicators, the three local governments are developing their capacities to design and implement BCC campaigns following evidence-based methods to change citizens' behaviours. However, human resources and budget designated to BCC and awareness is the main obstacle. The improvements on sanitation service providers are yet pending to reach due to low professionalisation of FSM services, as only Jashore has an active service. Moreover, the emptying tariffs are considered unaffordable because they must be paid at once instead of monthly. The sanitation rate introduced in Benapole to cover the O&M of FSM services will become a sustainable and affordable model for low-income households.

In terms of governance capacities, cities are improving by strengthening their ownership of the services and planning clear targets to reach SDGs. During 2021, Jashore and Benapole are moving towards improving the enforcement of safe containments with support from the building approval committee. Moreover, monitoring and accountability of services will be improved with the recent launch of the IMIS in Jashore, and in Benapole and Gazipur in 2022. Furthermore, the sub-programme is promoting innovative models to improve financial health of services while capturing investment to increase coverage in the cities. An analysis of the public finance management of FSM services was conducted in all cities, and the proposed improvements will be addressed in Jashore during 2022. The PPP model for FSM services in Jashore will bring in important investment from the private sector, along with the submitted development project proposal (DPP) to the national government for public toilets. Finally, the percentage of disposed sludge at designated sites is only 8.2%, which is a reflection on the unavailability of FSTP in Benapole, Gazipur and Jashore.

### Approach to sustainability

The sustainability clause is anchored in the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed with the three partner cities at the end of 2018 (Jashore and Benapole) and the beginning of 2019 (GCC). Moreover, the sub-programme is supporting the strengthening of monitoring systems at local and national levels. The focus is to encourage the use of evidence for decision-making through the sanitation mapping initiative.

As highlighted in the MTR, the programme has made significant progress in building the capacity of individuals, organisations and inter-organisational capacities by facilitating interventions in close collaboration with the city authorities, continuing to strengthen their budgeting, planning and coordination skills while harnessing the outreach and increased professionalisation of the services provided by private sector actors. The programme does this by focusing on different aspects of sustainability including technical, institutional, social, environmental and financial. This is done while aligning with and supporting national guidelines and initiatives, all crucial to the sustainability of the interventions.

One important aspect to highlight is that the sub-programme conducted an analysis of the public finance management of FSM services in all the cities, which included recommendations to improve performance monitoring through a set of key performance indicators (KPIs). The KPIs are already embedded into the IMIS which provides real-time and transparent information about sanitation services. The government of Bangladesh recently developed a monitoring and accountability mechanism through the Annual Performance Agreements (APA). Currently, those are developed for city corporations and Water Supply and Sewerage Authorities (WASAs), but not yet for Paurashavas. This was initially planned for 2021-22 but postponed due COVID-19 restrictions. However, the sub-programme aims to integrate the measured sanitation KPIs into the APA, at least in Gazipur and later in Paurashavas. This aims to be a sustainable mechanism to ensure local level sanitation monitoring and reporting.

## 8.2 Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme

**'I have been working here for 20 years but never thought that I have the right to sit in the municipal chair to talk to the mayor and now I have achieved that status with dignity and no one even despised me as a sweeper.'**

Pushpo Rani (58), sanitation worker, Kalapara



### Overview of progress

In 2021, partners made considerable progress on harmonising the various achievements across all sub-programme areas – for example, by expanding the WASH help desks and using the gender responsive budget monitoring tool. Moreover, most planned activities took place as planned across all three pathways. Behaviour change has made substantial progress, although more efforts are still needed on water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) for socially excluded groups other than women (this was reflected in the MTR). On service provision, there has been great progress on the capacities of the entrepreneurs and especially their mapping of customers' needs. This, along with the integration of the human rights-based approach, is showing excellent results on pathway 2. Finally, the third pathway on governance is on track, with progress on the pro-poor strategy implementation and increased budgets at local level. The linkages between local level advocacy and national level, as well as monitoring, still require more focus however. In 2021, the sub-programme revised workplans to focus on areas that required special attention according to the MTR and sustainability checks. This work in the fourth quarter of 2021 is expected to lead to improved results in 2022.

For 2021, the sub-programme was generally on track with respect to the 2021 annual plan as well as expenditure.

**I feel empowered as I was able to convince the Barguna Sadar Union Parishad to increase the WASH budget allocation by almost double in 2021-22 focusing on excluded peoples'**

Nibedita Halder (38), WASH facilitator, Barguna

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, there will be visible behaviour changes whereby community people, with a focus on women and socially excluded people, will be taking decisions that will lead to their increased access to, and use of, sustainable, acceptable and safe WASH products and services. Qualitative information from awareness-raising and capacity-building activities will provide insights on annual progress. These will be read along with the results of the social mapping. All partners are encouraged to document information on access and use of facilities.*

In 2021, the sub-programme made good progress on pathway 1.

Partners conducted social mapping sessions, community-based monitoring, community group meetings and house-to-house visits to raise demands for sustainable WASH. Awareness activities like television or radio shows, leaflet and poster distribution, as well as wall writing also positively impacted the increase of WASH investments at the household level. As a result, household investment on WASH amounted to 2,110,989 EUR in 2021, compared with 734,347 EUR in 2020. Money was spent mainly on tube well installation, pipe water connection, sanitary latrine construction, handwashing devices, O&M of WASH facilities, menstrual pads and soap.

The rigorous awareness raising programme resulted also in increased accessibility of WASH services. As of 2021, 128,079 people had access to a basic level of drinking water in the working areas; 105,849 people had access to a basic level of sanitation; and 97,533 people having access to a basic level of hand hygiene.

In 2021, local government institutions (LGIs) also demonstrated that they increasingly listened to the demands of women and socially excluded people when making decisions. For example, municipalities and union parishads constructed drains to address waterlogging problems and provided latrines and tube wells as per the demands of women, the poor and socially excluded people. Women's participation at the community and LGI level has noticeably increased. On the participation ladder, their participation is between "listened to" and "can influence decisions" while in the new areas, they are at the level of "speak up". For socially excluded people, their level of participation is between "speak up" and "are listened to", and in the new areas they now can "speak up".

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the three cities will have a clear, safe, viable sanitation service model (for emptying, transportation and treatment), with aligned infrastructure investment, servicing the domestic, educational, health and public places consumer segments as a priority.*

In 2021, the number of WASH entrepreneurs increased to 327 from 245 in 2020. The number of women entrepreneurs is now 88 compared to 61 in 2020. The average income per month of an entrepreneur increased from 94 EUR to 113 EUR. WAI partners conducted regular training for the entrepreneurs and awareness raising to encourage WASH entrepreneurship. WAI partners continued linking local WASH entrepreneurs to each other, to micro finance institutions (MFIs) and to banks to increase the number (or size) of loans and help with business expansion. More work is still required to advocate for legal compliance and access to loans, although municipalities have provided trade licenses to the entrepreneurs, which is legal support to run the business. Steps are taken to ensure the entrepreneurs will be included in the municipal level multi stakeholders committee.

Several entrepreneurs who were trained on WASH market mapping in 2020 were able to apply their WASH market analysis skills in 2021. In 2021, 113 entrepreneurs were also trained on social mapping tools to find customers, and they now attend social mapping sessions in the communities in order to improve their customer relations. This helps them prepare their business plans and improve their products. For example, the WASH entrepreneurs introduced the high commode plastic chair toilet in Satkhira and Barguna, which is affordable and easy for persons with disabilities and elderly people to use. Though partners and entrepreneurs have been trained on disaster resilient products and services, there is still little demand for such products. This is due to costs but also the fact that the technical skills were only acquired towards the end of 2021. Ten entrepreneurs were trained on the human right to water and sanitation. They combined their new social mapping skills with the human rights-based approach, which allowed them to offer their services with an additional social focus.

Finally, on service provision in schools, although schools reopened in November and December 2021 with a limited number of teachers, the sub-programme continued to conduct meetings with the school management committee (SMC) and teachers. The SMC has allocated budget for the operation and maintenance of school WASH facilities. As of end of 2021, 90% of the schools in all working areas had separate toilets for girl students, and 26 schools had established a MHM corner to ensure the availability of sanitary pads for students and female teachers.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, targeted responsible governmental (local and national) authorities will be adopting and implementing inclusive and sustainable WASH policies and governance instruments. This means that relevant WASH public stakeholders will be aware of: (i) WASH and integrated water resources management (IWRM)-related governance instruments that concern them (e.g. water rules; circular on menstrual health; SDGs; water-related human rights); and (ii) the government of Bangladesh commitments on SDGs and water-related human rights. They will also demonstrate clarity regarding institutional roles and responsibilities to implement them, which is expected to contribute to improved public services delivery.*

In 2021, the sub-programme continued supporting LGIs with open budget sessions. The municipalities and union parishads consolidated the demands raised by the community and prepared draft annual budgets for the unions and municipalities that were presented to and discussed with the public. The LGIs finalised the budgets with comments and the final budgets were publicly displayed in each municipality, for example on a notice board or painted on the wall so that all citizens had access to the WASH budget information. These open budget sessions were held in seven municipalities and 20 union parishads. Inclusion was also ensured with the inclusive and gender responsive budget tracking tool implemented through quarterly sessions with the LGIs. It was introduced to an additional nine unions and one municipality in 2021. These tools are being implemented in a total of 16 unions and three municipalities. LGIs have increased the allocated WASH budget for women and socially excluded people from 544,480 EUR in the fiscal year July 2020–June 2021 to 830,853 EUR in the fiscal year July 2021–June 2022. Continued advocacy for increasing the WASH budget allocation yielded positive changes: municipalities, Upazilas and union parishads allocated a separate budget for WASH service of 3.8 million EUR within the WAI sub-programme area (seven municipalities and 17 union parishads). At the national level, the budget remained unchanged for fiscal year 2021–2022.

There was also progress on WASH help desks in 2021. These were established in six municipalities and 14 union parishads where community members could get information related to WASH and submit comments and complaints. Detailed guidelines on the responsibilities of the desks have been finalised and aligned with the human rights principles of accountability, access to information and sustainability. Making the roles and responsibilities uniform across all desks will take place in 2022.

Finally, the WAI partners along with UNICEF, SNV and civil society networks (Fresh Action Network, Sanitation and Water for All, End Water Poverty, MHM platform) worked with the policy makers to approve policies and strategies for the WASH Sector. In 2021, the government approved the National Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation, a process in which WAI was actively involved. As for the pro-poor strategy, WAI organised a training on its implementation,



Source: Simavi (Bangladesh)  
Mr. Mrinal Kumar Sarkar (Hope for the Poorest), Kalaroa Municipality, Sep 2021.

and WAI partners will now jointly work with LGIs to monitor the implementation. Coordination mechanisms at the LGI level are also more active. The union parishad coordination meetings, town level coordination committee meetings and multi stakeholder coordination committees at municipality and ward levels are regularly held, the WASH agenda discussed and resolutions taken.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The mid-term review concluded that the sub-programme is largely on track and will likely meet its targets. Progress was particularly good regarding WASH coverage, WASH entrepreneurship and women's participation in WASH decision-making processes. The review suggested special attention should be paid to results related to governance and socially excluded people, as well as those linked to WASH loans and budgets. The sub-programme consortium partners developed a management response to the MTR with their reflections and intended course of action.

Partners continued using social mapping methods through a community-based pictorial monitoring system to assess progress regarding behaviour change. Through training sessions that took place in 2021, the staff improved their social mapping and facilitation skills in order to share and learn the methods and the existing social mapping tools, identify gaps, analyse changes within the mappings and align on data collection and effective reporting. The staff also enhanced their facilitation skills and participatory action learning approaches for behaviour change. In addition, the sessions helped them standardise the process and make it easier to compile, analyse, compare and share information. As illustrated in the second pathway, the introduction of the social mapping process with entrepreneurs also contributed to new results on service delivery in 2021.

Finally, research was conducted on the linkages between violence against women and girls and the use of WASH resources. It shed light on the ways in which the use of, access to and control over WASH resources in the community is linked to harmful gender social and cultural norms and experiences of violence against women and girls in the Barguna and Satkhira districts. The analysis of the findings and completion of the research will take place in the first quarter of 2022.

### Approach to sustainability

Among the LGI authorities working with the sub-programme, 17 union parishads and seven municipalities have signed the MoU which has a sustainability clause embedded into it. In the tea garden area, the garden owners will take responsibility for the sustainability of WASH services, but they were not willing to sign the MoU. In the other areas, partners organised review sessions in 2021 to share the sustainability check results and discuss the status of the MoU.

In 2021, the sustainability checks assessment was conducted in the WAI sub-programme areas. It showed that outstanding progress had been made regarding technological sustainability, while institutional sustainability and environment sustainability needed more attention in order to guarantee that the existing water and sanitation facilities are able to provide sustainable

services in the future. One-to-one coaching and awareness raising programme with LGIs are being implemented to ensure financial, institutional, environmental, technological and social (FIETS) sustainability.

At the national level, the WASH monitoring system is weak and no systemic data collections and data storage system exist. At the LGIs level, monitoring indicators are unavailable so institutional sustainability is difficult to achieve. WAI is working on introducing a digital WASH portal and a related app to improve the monitoring system.

Finally, to address the challenges with achieving environmental sustainability, the WAI partners have regular interaction with the district executive engineer of the department of public health engineering (DPHE) to expand their water quality testing. The partners are working closely with the municipalities, unions parishad and WASH-related standing committees to implement institutional regulatory framework of faecal sludge management to reduce faecal contamination in the water.



Source: SNV (Bangladesh)  
Gazipur City Corp, 20 November 2021, Shah Alam.

## 8.3 Country-level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

The Consortium partners in Bangladesh organised some events during 2021 based on the programme needs, though the continuous lockdowns due to COVID-19 prevented in-person learning and sharing events. A workshop on the pro-poor strategy roll-out and role of LGIs was organised by WaterAid, Simavi and IRC in November 2021, with active participation from SNV and other Consortium partners. A webinar on an “inclusive and gender responsive WASH budget monitoring tool” was organised by WAI in October 2021, with participation from Consortium partners and partners from other WASH SDG countries. SNV participated in a webinar on “private sector contracting models” to share experiences and lessons of the WASH SDG programme. Finally, Bangladesh partners actively participated in a series of webinars within the global LKD trajectory on GESI, sharing their local experiences with partners from other countries.

Both the sub programmes (SNV and WAI) completed the MTR and the sustainability checks. The findings were shared with the LGIs and follow-up actions discussed and agreed upon.

### Country programme management and coordination

The Consortium partners hold quarterly meetings to discuss the country sub-programmes and share progress. As both SNV and WAI are active members in different WASH-related national forums and committees, there is also a lot of informal exchange and coordination. They include: the Bangladesh Delta Plan (BDP2100) Water Sector Development Partners roundtables; the Local Consultative Group for Water Supply and Sanitation; the Safely Managed Sanitation Thematic Group of the Sector Development Plan, led by the CWIS Support Cell of DPHE and co-chaired by SNV; the Hygiene, Gender and Disability’s Thematic Group with participation from Simavi; the newly re-formed Gender Based Violence (GBV) Platform with SNV as member; the National Technical Committee (NTC) on WASH in Health Care Facilities, where both Consortium partners are members; the National Policy for Public Toilets; and the Technical Group for SMOSS project of UNICEF, in which SNV participates. Both Consortium partners are active in the FSM Network and MHM platform where issues related to urban sanitation, primarily FSM and menstrual health/hygiene management initiatives, are discussed.

Coordination with the Dutch embassy is done on a need’s basis and representatives are invited to participate in WASH events. A progress and sharing session was conducted with the embassy’s representative in December 2021. Participants from SNV and Simavi provided a briefing about the project’s progress and also their existing challenges, along with their learning agenda and the common platforms of advocacy to national government. The embassy’s first secretary shared future grant and development support that is available.

## Risks and mitigation

The COVID-19 pandemic impacted programme implementation and the majority of activities were interrupted and delayed due to the five months of lockdowns which meant teams couldn't go into the field.

Around 60% of the public representatives were newly elected during the 2021 elections in partner municipalities and union parishads. The sub-programmes have taken the initiative to train them about the WASH SDG activities.

## 8.4 Communication on the sub-programmes (articles, videos, blogs)

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	June 2021	Webinar	<a href="#">Integrated Municipal Information System (IMIS): a tool for accountability, management and planning FSM services</a>	SNV
	June 2021	Video	<a href="#">FSM in Bangladesh</a>	SNV
	March 2021	Blog	<a href="https://snv.org/update/what-does-water-mean-young-people">https://snv.org/update/what-does-water-mean-young-people</a>	SNV
	October 2021	Video	<a href="https://iwaponline.com/washdev/article/11/6/1006/84509/Exploring-behavioral-determinants-of-handwashing">https://iwaponline.com/washdev/article/11/6/1006/84509/Exploring-behavioral-determinants-of-handwashing</a>	SNV
	February 2021	Brochure/document	<a href="https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/urban-sanitation-hygiene-snv-bangladesh-2021.pdf">https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/urban-sanitation-hygiene-snv-bangladesh-2021.pdf</a>	SNV
	February 2021	Brochure/document	<a href="https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2021%23002_Urban_Sanitation_Hygiene_Brochure_Bengali.pdf">https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2021%23002_Urban_Sanitation_Hygiene_Brochure_Bengali.pdf</a>	SNV
	March 2021	Brochure/document	<a href="https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2021%23005_Gap_Analysis_of_PFM_for_FSM-Part1.pdf">https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2021%23005_Gap_Analysis_of_PFM_for_FSM-Part1.pdf</a>	SNV & Light Castle

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	March 2021	Brochure/document	<a href="https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2021%23006_Development_of_KPIs_for_FSM-Part2.pdf">https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2021%23006_Development_of_KPIs_for_FSM-Part2.pdf</a>	SNV
	September 2021	Brochure/document	Technical document for building approval committee in Benapole	SNV
	October 2021	Brochure/document	Sanitation technology options in Gazipur City Corporation	SNV
	August 2021	Brochure/document	Mason Training Manual (Bangla)	SNV
	December 2021	Blog	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/blog/transgender-leadership-a-success-story-of-gender-equality-and-social-inclusion/">https://wash-alliance.org/blog/transgender-leadership-a-success-story-of-gender-equality-and-social-inclusion/</a>	WAI
	November 2021	Video	Animation Film on sanitation <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDCaFC96tJs&amp;ab_channel=SimaviNL">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fDCaFC96tJs&amp;ab_channel=SimaviNL</a>	WAI
	August 2021	Blog	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/blog/hrws-and-gesi-support-to-wash-entrepreneurs-recent-developments/">https://wash-alliance.org/blog/hrws-and-gesi-support-to-wash-entrepreneurs-recent-developments/</a>	WAI
	December 2021	Podcast	<a href="https://human-rights-to-water-and-sanitation.org/mrrtalk/">https://human-rights-to-water-and-sanitation.org/mrrtalk/</a>	WAI (via MRR consortium)

# Creating safe workplaces for sanitation workers

*Prodip Chandra Karmokar feels proud of his work helping sanitation workers raise their WASH demands and safety issues with the authorities which he says brings smiles to the faces of socially excluded people.*

Prodip Chandra Karmokar feels proud of his work helping sanitation workers raise their WASH demands and safety issues with the authorities which he says brings smiles to the faces of socially excluded people.

With the hard work of Prodip, a municipal coordination officer for Practical Action in Barguna Municipality, sanitation workers are now welcomed

by the municipalities' mayor who encourages them to share their concerns about working conditions and look for solutions.

Sanitation workers also have insurance thanks to Prodip, 38, who linked Delta Life Insurance and the Waste Workers Cooperative. Knowing their families will be taken care of, has made a huge difference to sanitation workers, he says.

## Story Facts

**Country:**  
Bangladesh

**Sub-programme:**  
Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme

**Consortium partner:**  
WASH Alliance International (lead: Simavi)



Stories of change



Source: Simavi (Bangladesh)  
Barguna, Jan. 2022, Prodip Chandra Karmokar (third from the left, in the back) providing training on pit emptying using "Super Sucker" Technology.

"I feel proud that the untouched sanitation workers have access to health, security and social dignity. The smiles on the faces of the sanitation workers gives me inspiration to work," says Prodip.

The safer work environment is a win for both sanitation workers and the public.

**"Sanitation workers play a vital role to achieve safely managed sanitation. When they receive proper facilities and a platform to raise their issues, they are more motivated to deliver better service,"**

**says Prodip.**

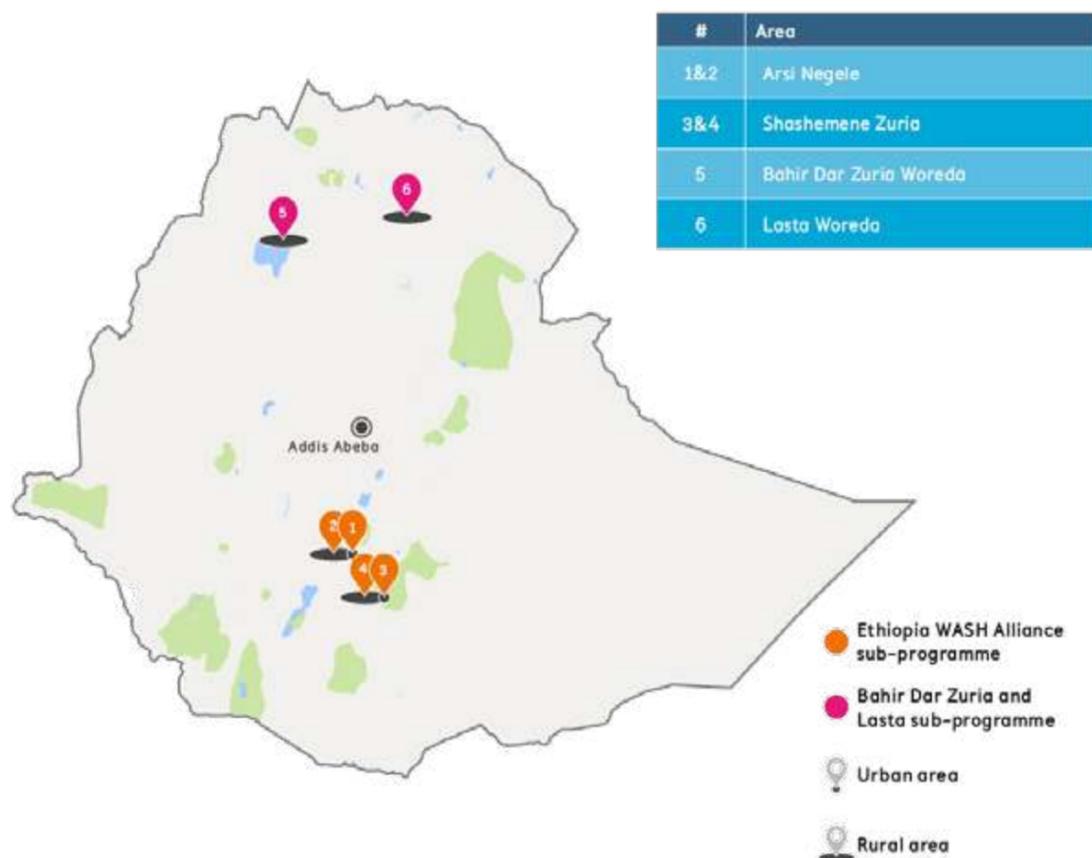
# 9. Ethiopia



Source: Amref (Ethiopia)

**Ethiopia**  
Lead: WAI

# Sub-programmes: 2  
# Locations: 6



Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme	Urban & rural	Arsi Negele, Shashemene Zuria	<p><b>Local NGOs / CSOs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bole Bible Baptist Church (BBBC – local partner of WASTE), Amref Ethiopia, Wetlands International Ethiopia, IRC Ethiopia</li> </ul> <p><b>Dutch NGOs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amref, Wetlands, IRC, WASTE, Akvo</li> </ul> <p><b>Local / national authorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negelle Arsi District Water, Mining and Energy office</li> <li>Shashemene District Water, Mining and Energy office</li> <li>Rift Valley Lakes Basin Development Office</li> </ul> <p><b>Local businesses/MFI:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Oromia Credit and Saving SC (OCSSCO)</li> </ul>
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme	Rural	Woredas: Bahir Dar Zuria, Lasta	<p><b>Local NGOs / CSOs:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan International Ethiopia</li> </ul> <p><b>Local / national authorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bahir Dar Zurija district WASH sector offices</li> <li>Lasta district WASH sector offices</li> </ul>

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Ethiopia inception report country brief. Progress up to 2020 was reported on in previous annual reports and the MTR.

In the section below, the Consortium partners provide an overview of implementation in both sub-programmes and highlight progress made in each pathway in 2021. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for this year is also found in the Annex B Ethiopia tab.

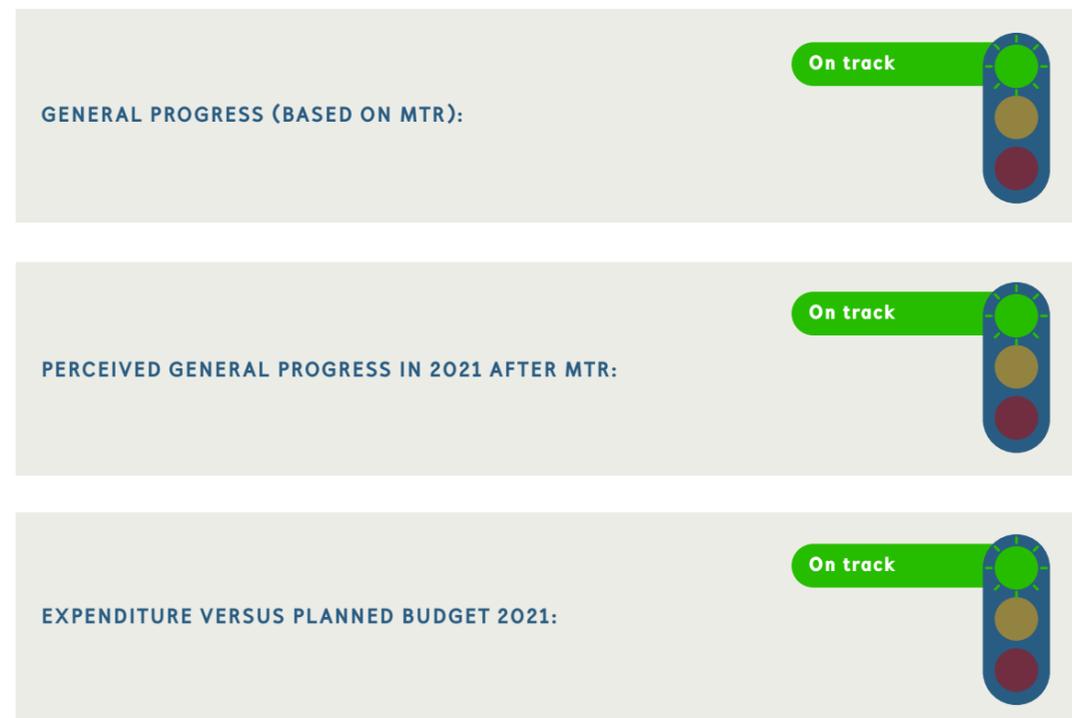
### COVID-19 in Ethiopia

As of December 31, 2021 a total of 415,443 cases of COVID-19 and 6,926 deaths had been reported. In line with the restrictions set by the government, wearing a mask was compulsory in public places (hotels, restaurants, religious centres, meetings) and on public transport. There were no lockdowns in 2021. Despite incurring extra costs for the purchase of face masks and sanitisers for meetings, the pandemic had only limited impact on the WAI sub-programme. Regarding Plan, delays in community level implementation due to COVID-19 in 2020 were resolved. However, this was not possible in Lasta because of the Tigray People Liberation Front occupation in the second half of 2021.

## 9.1 Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme

**"Without a toilet, I felt like I was walking naked, but with toilet it is like walking in a suit down the street."**

Kediro Negesso (32), farmer, Oromiya Region, West Arsi Zone, Shashamene district



### Overview of progress

The sub-programme focused on implementing the MTR recommendations in 2021. WAI partners BBBC and Amref addressed the modification of latrine designs to fit the local context. They developed a tool which allows households to choose different design options which consider specific needs and purchasing power. WAI sub-programme partners worked together with technical vocational education training (TVET) institutions, tapping into their knowledge and expertise in developing design options. Health extension workers (HEW) were trained to apply this tool in their

communication with households. Toilet construction increased by 10,158 in 2021 through both sanitation marketing and Community Led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) interventions at the community level. By leveraging local financial resources from the local government for infrastructure initiatives, the number of people with access to improved drinking water rose by 9,331.

The preparation of a master plan with support from WAI partner IRC for the two intervention districts enabled the district WASH offices to develop a roadmap towards achieving the SDG goals in water, sanitation and hygiene. The local government is aware of the financial requirements to achieve full coverage by 2030 and is preparing a fundraising strategy.

The sub-programme achieved most of the targets set for 2021, spending 1,142,722 EUR in 2021. This amount corresponds to a burn rate of 88% compared to the budget for the sub-programme.



Source: Amref (Ethiopia)  
School girls and teachers being trained on sanitary pad production, Shashemene, May 2021.

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme people in the intervention area: (i) change the handwashing practices of their households during critical times; (ii) increase the use of toilets rather than defecating in the open; and (iii) proper follow up by the local government is carried out in such a way that they ensure that communities have sustained access and use of sanitation facilities (also linked with pathway 3). Ultimately, communities are changing behaviours and reaching sustained ODF status.*

The sub-programme reached 36,144 people in 2021, as more people embraced basic hygiene practices, had access to a safe water chain, consistently used latrines and properly washed their hands. Through hygiene behaviour and practices sessions, the sub-programme strongly engaged with influential community members, community health workers, village/zone leaders and local government unit representatives who acted as resource points within their communities.

Health extension workers and community promoters provided follow up and support to ensure sustained access to, and use of, sanitation facilities within the communities. They also addressed the challenges in hygiene behaviour and practices related to limited participation of the communities, particularly for women. The sub-programme is implementing a CLTSH approach and has triggered communities to take collective action to stop open defecation practices. The MTR recommended scaling up CLTSH interventions. Through this approach, 8,693 out of 12,926 households in 10 target kebeles have so far constructed simple pit latrines and are using them. This is expected to significantly improve the health and wellbeing of the community by breaking the transmission chain of excreta borne diseases like diarrhoea.



Source: Amref (Ethiopia)

Water care takers training by Amref, Shashemene, September 2021.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, access to and use of sustainable and safe drinking water supply will be increased because of augmented financial resources allocated to safe water services by the government and WASHCOs, which are able and willing to maintain water supply sites. For sanitation, our vision is that the two implementing districts will become ODF. We will improve the service level of the latrines (from unimproved to at least a basic service level). The partners in the project will create demand and supply for latrines through BBBC and train SMEs in business skills to provide quality latrines.*

Through local government and utilities allocating additional financial resources, 9,331 people in the kebele have gained access to safely managed water. This is in line with MTR recommendation one to invest more on WASH services to reach those without access to clean water. The delivery of safe water and awareness-raising interventions by health professionals have also increased the number of people accessing improved drinking water.

WASHCOs have been set up for community mobilisation in the areas where the WAI sub-programme implemented new drinking water supply structures. Amref has trained the WASHCOs on operation and maintenance, bookkeeping and by-laws on the governance of WASHCOs. The trained WASHCOs and caretakers in the kebele are actively participating in community mobilisation on scheme management, sanitation issues and are creating sense of ownership through regular meetings with the community. Through the demand creation approach for improved sanitation facilities, 1,465 households constructed latrines with slabs in 2021. Moreover, 62 households also fitted a SATOPAN which uses a mechanical water seal to close off pit latrines from the open air. This stop bad odours and flies coming into contact with human waste. The floor of the toilet fitted with a slab and a SATOPAN can easily be washed and cleaned. Additionally, the sub-programme is working together with SMEs and MFIs in the field of loan provision. In 2021, 96 households received a loan. This is a small number, as communities prefer to pay for their toilet out of their own pocket. As a result of awareness raising efforts, communities are constructing toilets with handwashing facilities and have started changing their behaviour towards improved hygiene practices.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the district WASH professionals are capacitated and putting into practice good WASH management. More specifically, they will put a planning and monitoring system into use which will also monitor the issues of gender, social inclusion and climate change. Furthermore, they will reduce the amount of non-functioning water schemes and increase real-time water supply services. By the end of the project, a learning and sharing WASH mechanism will be established.*

In 2021, with the support of the sub-programme, both district WASH offices endorsed a long-term Woreda WASH master plan. It serves as a planning document, covering a longer period of implementation focused on the global SDG cycle. The master plan shows the status of WASH services in the district but also serves as an input into the annual plan and WASH stakeholders



Source: Amref (Ethiopia)  
WASH Learning Platform Participants attending presentation.

have started reporting against it. In order to strengthen the capacity of woreda water offices to quickly identify and manage water point failure, a WASH management information system (MIS) has been developed and is currently being finalised. This should also improve the monitoring system. In addition, first discussions on the WASH context in the selected districts were held. This supports the current WASH MIS design process which will be finalised in 2022. As well as contributing to real-time monitoring of WASH services, the MIS will enable stakeholders to identify challenges and address them in a timely manner. Eventually, this will lead to a more sustainable approach.

To implement MTR recommendation eight, women and people with disabilities (PWD) have increasingly become members of the WASHCOs through the provision of a GESI training as part of the GESI action plan. WAI partners, together with the local government's WASH professionals, have implemented the plan. The needs of differently-abled people are also increasingly being addressed in the construction of new facilities. PWDs showed more interest in WASH management when they became members of WASHCOs.

Half of the WASHCO members are now women. This was not the case in the past as less attention was given to the engagement of women in WASH-related tasks. Women and socially excluded groups (mainly PWDs) have also joined SMEs that construct latrines. The community-based organisations (CBOs) established in the intervention area for the sake of catchment restoration have enabled women and PWDs to engage in restoration efforts and generate income. The community group in the catchment restoration site is also a member of the CR-WASH learning platform. This allows for joint learning, for example on CVR and its relevance.

As a result of the awareness-raising training and CR-WASH sessions, the government has committed to providing a catchment area of 200 hectares to communities which are organised as CBOs. Participating CBOs engaged in catchment restoration are also implementing income generating activities like bee keeping which also motivates the communities to sustain their efforts.

In line with the MTR recommendation six, the sub-programme also works together with TVET institutions to provide trainings on a wide range of WASH topics (improved latrine and slab production, marketing, O&M). It also taps into their expertise on locally acceptable, affordable and environmentally friendly design options.



Source: Amref (Ethiopia)  
Water care takers training by Amref, Shashemene, September 2021

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

Throughout 2021, including during the 2022 annual planning workshop, special attention was given to implementation of the MTR recommendation. In 2021, the sub-programme M&E focal person and the country coordinator conducted quarterly field visits to follow-up and support the implementation process.

During the 2022 planning workshop, WAI partners presented and discussed their individual plans and how they contribute and align with the country plan. MTR recommendations were reviewed and connected to the field level. The implementation of the MTR recommendations has been a good learning process for the sub-programme. Throughout this chapter, examples of improvements since the completion of the MTR have been provided.

### Approach to sustainability

WAI through its partner IRC, presented the findings of its mid-term sustainability check and management response to the learning alliance members from both the Shashemene and Negelle Arsi woredas during the sixth woreda WASH learning alliance meetings. Discussions were also held on the MoU signed between Amref and the woreda water offices to remind them of their commitments as signatories. The new water proclamation to be adapted by the Oromia regional government is expected to address most of the sustainability recommendations from the sustainability check.

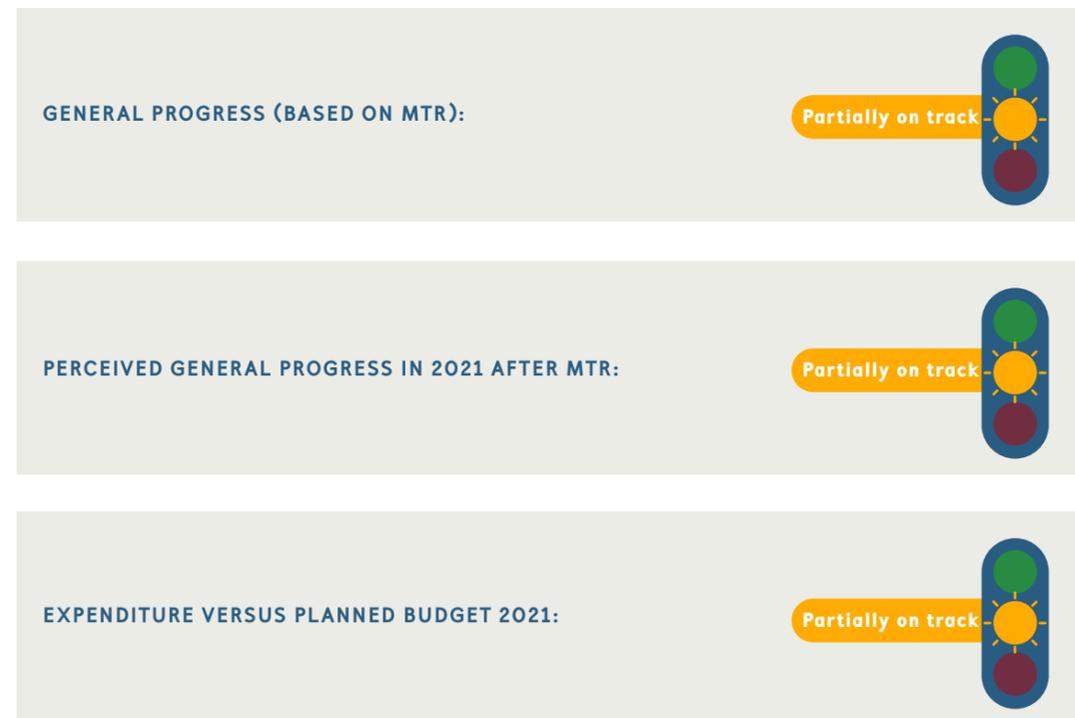
One of the key sustainability recommendations was to focus on building a strong WASH system at the woreda level, including well-functioning institutions that can deliver sustainable services. IRC WASH has supported the development of a long-term WASH roadmap to achieve the SDG 6 targets. The strong involvement of the woredas is crucial in this process. This roadmap has significantly improved planning of the Woreda WASH sector offices. The use of the roadmap in annual planning, implementation, reporting and fundraising is key for the sustainability of WASH services. Additionally, district WASH offices have started applying the resource mobilisation strategy.

Supporting learning and exchange is another systemic institutional challenge that IRC WASH is addressing. Partners have convened learning alliance meetings with the involvement of WASH stakeholders at woreda and zone levels to share learnings and co-create design solutions for challenges through dialogue. Since partners are still implementing, the meetings are held regularly. Political instability and the resulting turnover in leadership are two of the key challenges that could affect the long-term sustainability of the system strengthening effort.

## 9.2 Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programmes

"As a result of the MHH awareness raising trainings, I do not feel shame when buying sanitary pads for my wife. In the past I did. Ensuring the hygiene of my wife means ensuring my family's health."

Ato Mengistu Zelek, 45, from Bahir Dar Zuria district.



### Overview of progress

In 2021, security problems impacted implementation in both programme areas but most severely in Lasta district. Since October 2020, the conflict in the north of Ethiopia has dragged the nation into full scale civil war. The Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) invaded the Amhara region in July 2021. Lasta district was occupied for more than five months which stopped all development and humanitarian activities. Therefore, the WASH SDG programme was on hold during the second half of 2021. Though the TPLF no longer occupy Lasta, the

focus there is still on humanitarian activities. The conflict had also negative impact on project implementation in Bahir Dar Zuria, because the regional government mobilised all resources towards defending the region from the TPLF. As a result, development activities were temporarily stopped.

The conflict stopped the programme from fully implementing the annual plan and MTR recommendations. Nevertheless, programme implementation in Bahir Dar Zuria continued because the project teams both from Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta joined forces there to continue working. In March 2022, the Lasta project team returned and started facilitating the rehabilitation and construction of community water schemes and VIP latrines. This will be followed by sanitation and hygiene promotion activities. The budget allocated for 2021 has not been fully spent (81%).



Source: Plan (Ethiopia)  
Tana-Dar primary school, Girl students demonstrating Hand Washing practice during peer leaders training, Bahir Dar zuria, December 15, 2021

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, at least 30 communities in the target areas reach the ODF status<sup>5</sup> and have moved up the sanitation and hygiene ladder<sup>6</sup>. Women, girls and other socially excluded groups are empowered, resulting in an increased level of participation of women/girls and other excluded groups in WASH activities in the community, shared WASH workload and decision making in the household, and an increased level of leadership positions in communities around WASH. Fathers and mothers have improved their knowledge and practices about baby WASH<sup>7</sup> and students, parents and teachers about MHH.*

In 2021, sanitation and hygiene promotion was accelerated, as recommended in the MTR. Twenty-three communities were triggered for improved latrine construction. Triggered households, including female-headed households, have shown greater interest in constructing improved latrines by purchasing plastic slabs from sanitation marketing groups. Before the start of the conflict, in July 2021, communities in Lasta district were ready to declare ODF status but this was not possible to verify due to the ongoing conflict which lasted five months. For the remainder of the programme, there is a need to refresh the triggered communities again.

Through the use of Gender and WASH Monitoring Tool (GWMT), we found evidence that the participation of women in WASH activities in the community had improved. Women also have stronger voices in WASH decision making at the household level. However, less progress was seen in women's decision making at the community level and men's participation in household WASH activities. Changing the existing gender norms will take more time.

MHH clubs in schools showed significant progress in terms of behaviour change. Boys openly supported girls during their periods, helping them with school work they missed due to their menstruation. In all target schools, girls who have reached puberty use menstrual pads provided by the project or produced by the girls themselves. MHH has also been promoted at the community level. Men have started purchasing menstrual pads for their wives without feeling shame. At the end of CLTS triggering, WASH entrepreneurs' give toilet slabs and menstrual pads to community members. More than 330 people ordered the products. While promoting sanitation and hygiene at the community level, mothers and fathers have been trained on baby WASH through tailored Social Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) tools.

5. Progress will be measured on a yearly basis.

6. Targets are mentioned in the IR and progress will be measured during the MTR and end evaluation.

7. A hygiene approach that focuses on improved hygiene for babies through the five Fs: fingers, flies, faeces, fluids and floors.



Plan (Ethiopia)  
Girls Club Members, Askoramba Junior Secondary School, Bahir Dar Zuria, April 2022

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme to increase access to water by the construction or rehabilitation of 36 water schemes in the two districts in collaboration with the district government, the private sector and the communities. The sub-programme will improve the WASH market in the districts by strengthening new and existing entrepreneurs in producing and marketing affordable WASH products and by increasing the value of loans given by MFIs and others to producers of WASH products. At least 13.5% of these entrepreneurs will be women.*

In 2021, a solar powered water distribution system was constructed in Bahir Dar Zuria district at Askoramba Kebele, providing 3,120 people with access to potable water. Four new spring developments were constructed in Lasta district in four communities. Access to safe drinking water to target communities has been improved through the close cooperation with district level WASH stakeholders.

To improve the sanitation and hygiene service standards in the target schools, three sex segregated VIP latrines were constructed in Lasta district. MHH rooms with sanitary pads, mattresses and a sewing machine were provided in 12 schools. As a result of improved knowledge and skills, girl students are also producing reusable sanitary pads for at home.

To meet the increased community demand for improved latrines, sanitation marketing groups have been provided with capacity strengthening and start-up capital. The connection between sanitation marketing groups and the community members who want to construct improved latrines has been improved and the groups are now facilitating the sale of slabs to community members at fair prices.



Source: Plan (Ethiopia)

MHH skill training for students and teachers, WASHCO representatives Lasta district, March 17, 2021

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme district offices are able to implement service improvement action plans and have improved capacity in M&E of WASH results and expenditures. This will lead to stronger and more coherent WASH sector policies and regulations and increased budget allocation by the district offices for WASH service delivery. The sub-programme calls for gender, inclusion and climate resilience being prioritised in the WASH programmes and sufficient budget allocation to implement these programmes. At a local level, WASHCOs and caretaker committees will have improved capacity in the O&M of sustainable and inclusive WASH services. Through strengthened WASH governance at district, local and community level in the two districts (Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta), the government will be able to deliver gender-transformative, inclusive and sustainable WASH services in an efficient and effective way.*

To strengthen WASH governance and the institutional framework of government structures, the capacity and skills of the health, water, education, women and child affairs office experts have been improved on water quality testing, data base management, disaster risk management and monitoring. Local government is now better equipped to plan, implement and monitor WASH programmes. National WASH program strategies and tools have been integrated with regional WASH programs and strategies.

At the level of community governance structures, the capacity and skills of WASHCOs, WASH steering committees and caretakers in communities and schools have increased. These community-level actors have been playing central roles in managing the construction of water schemes and VIP latrines and the management and maintenance of water schemes. Through the community managed project (CMP) approach, the experience of community level actors to manage WASH programs and activities has improved significantly, which is visible in the collective action that takes place. Moreover, the review meetings and joint supportive supervisions have enhanced the capacity of actors within the governance structure to monitor and evaluate the implementation of WASH programmes.

Gender equality and disability inclusion have become one of the components of WASH programme implementation. The programme has stimulated diversity and inclusion in structures like WASHCOs and WASH clubs. This has increased the participation of women and girls and PWDs in these structures, allowing them to be part of the decision-making process concerning WASH issues, which guarantees a higher degree of inclusive decision making.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The country office WASH team of Plan has conducted regular supervisions that helped to improve the quality of programme implementation, strengthen project team coordination and provide direction. The MTR recommendations were discussed within the broader team of experts within the organisation.

The MTR showed that district-level WASH promotion was curtailed by lack of funds, which weakened WASH programme implementation and monitoring activities. More budget has been allocated for monitoring activities, such as quarterly joint monitoring works, review meetings and vehicle rental. During the joint monitoring activities and review meetings with the district WASH team, lessons learned and challenges of project implementation were discussed, action plans to address the challenges developed and responsibilities shared.



Source: Amref (Ethiopia)  
Slab production training to SMEs.

Local government staff facilitated the MTR data collection and served as resource people for the sustainability check. Following the finalisation of the MTR report, the learnings and recommendations were shared and discussed among government WASH sector offices. They agreed with the recommendations for the ongoing project implementation. Government WASH stakeholders participated actively in annual activity planning, project implementation and project progress monitoring. Local government experts from the water, health and education offices, WASHCOs and CBOs helped identify project challenges and solutions to manage them. Due to security challenges in Lasta district, monitoring and evaluation activities which should have been carried out in 2021 were postponed until 2022.

### Approach to sustainability

The sustainability check helped the sub-programme identify and understand gaps in programme implementation that could pose a challenge to the sustainability of WASH services in the long term. Shortage of budget to run district WASH activities was a critical problem for district offices. WASHCOs also need enough money to run major maintenance works. For the sake of sustainable WASH services, Plan advocated through capacity building trainings and workshops organised by the government for better WASH budgeting and strengthening of WASH monitoring. Plan supported government WASH meetings, such as One WASH, and technically supported WASHCO's in collecting enough water user fees to pay for maintenance works.

The situation in Ethiopia, and in Lasta woreda in particular, has changed drastically since the start of the programme and even more so in the past two years. As well as the COVID-19 pandemic, Lasta suffered from an armed conflict in the north of the country. Droughts, high inflation, lack of food and increased food prices caused by the conflict in Ukraine are affecting the whole country. All these factors will unfortunately have a negative influence on programme interventions. But despite the challenging situation, ensuring the sustainability of WASH service levels is still the main focus of the programme through WASH governance strengthening and community ownership and action.

## 9.3 Country-level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

The sub-programme partners WAI and IRC, in collaboration with national and regional governments, set up the CR-WASH learning platform in 2021. This consortium platform, including both WAI partners and Plan, contributed to enhancing learning at the programme level. WAI partners

shared their CR-WASH experience with Plan during a joint field visit in 2021. The GESI learning visit to Plan's intervention site was postponed until 2022 due to the security situation. The platform engages relevant stakeholders from the national, regional and district levels. The stakeholders have increased their understanding on the need to take actions on CR-WAS as well as the need to have a multi-village water supply system and catchment restoration for rehabilitation and to improve ground water recharge. One of the lessons shared by a member of the platform referred to the quality of water resources affected as the result of different interventions (discharging liquid waste without any treatment). In order to increase understanding and evidence, a research topic (assessment of water pollution and its' impact on water supply in the Ziway-Shalla sub basin) has been identified by a stakeholder. The research will be conducted in 2022. Stakeholders are expected to gain new insights and agree on feasible interventions to addressing the issue.

In line with the MTR recommendations, the consortium partners are working on advocacy at country level. In 2021, the partners identified the advocacy agenda with a focus on WASH financing, CR-WASH and GESI and developed an advocacy strategy. Policy briefs on these topics were prepared and reviewed.

#### Country programme management and coordination

During quarterly partner meetings in 2021, WASH SDG consortium partners jointly reflected on program implementation issues, shared lessons learned and discussed challenges encountered. In 2021, the WAI sub-programme and Plan presented their MTR findings and recommendations to each other. This was an important opportunity for the consortium members to get to know more about the overall results, the status of the implementation of MTR recommendations and to discuss solutions for specific programme challenges.

The 2022 WASH Consortium partners planning workshop conducted in November 2021 offered partners the opportunity to present and discuss the 2022 focus areas of the programme, including those defined as a result of the MTR recommendations and sustainability check.

Most national and international WASH sector events were cancelled during the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the WASH Consortium participated in the World Water Day event held in Addis Ababa. The WASH Consortium Ethiopia partners led by WAI proactively engaged in World Water Week and contributed to a session on "WATER Resources Management for WASH: strengthening communities for climate resilience". A podcast was published in advance to share the concept of IWRM and WASH. The programme results were shared with key WASH sector stakeholders including the water sector of the Dutch Embassy in Addis Ababa.

#### Risks and mitigation

The volatile security situation in 2021 was not anticipated as a risk in the programme implementation. The security situation has affected the learning agenda, as activities were carried over to 2022. The same holds true for the Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programmes. One of the intervention areas, Lasta woreda, was occupied by rebel forces, and all activities were suspended. After the liberation of the woreda from the rebels, efforts were made to resume the programme implementation. Plan will try to implement some of the pending activities in 2022.

### 9.4 Communication on the sub-programme

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
		Brochure/ document	<a href="https://www.academia.edu/46926421/Gender_Equality_and_Social_Inclusion_in_Relation_to_Water_Sanitation_and_Hygiene_in_the_Oromia_Region_of_Ethiopia?coauthor_invite=1c7cbcc8180f2c0a-08337c957fd6e516&amp;src=view_btn">https://www.academia.edu/46926421/Gender_Equality_and_Social_Inclusion_in_Relation_to_Water_Sanitation_and_Hygiene_in_the_Oromia_Region_of_Ethiopia?coauthor_invite=1c7cbcc8180f2c0a-08337c957fd6e516&amp;src=view_btn</a>	WAI
	August 2021	Video	Video link 'Catchment treatment for WASH: Ethiopia' – Wetlands International (displayed during the SWWW): <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/15YqOiP1NQqu7PMW8XspDp1PtahenNf-wV/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/15YqOiP1NQqu7PMW8XspDp1PtahenNf-wV/view</a>	WAI
	January 2021	Article	<a href="https://www.ircwash.org/news/new-effort-responding-covid-19-negelle-arsi-and-shasha">https://www.ircwash.org/news/new-effort-responding-covid-19-negelle-arsi-and-shasha</a>	WAI
	February 2021	Blog	<a href="https://www.ircwash.org/blog/immediate-gains-long-term-planning?fbclid=IwAR1FUplo mUpCyVgEwBYaunOFGeoQErwXYiXmhrTXlzzk UX-3Q5hThMwPvIE">https://www.ircwash.org/blog/immediate-gains-long-term-planning?fbclid=IwAR1FUplo mUpCyVgEwBYaunOFGeoQErwXYiXmhrTXlzzk UX-3Q5hThMwPvIE</a>	WAI
	March 2021	Article	<a href="https://www.ircwash.org/resources/shashamane-woreda-wash-sustainable-development-goal-master-plan">https://www.ircwash.org/resources/shashamane-woreda-wash-sustainable-development-goal-master-plan</a>	Oromia Water Resources Bureau and IRC WASH Ethiopia
	March 2021	Article	<a href="https://www.ircwash.org/resources/negelle-arsi-woreda-wash-sustainable-development-goal-master-plan">https://www.ircwash.org/resources/negelle-arsi-woreda-wash-sustainable-development-goal-master-plan</a>	Oromia Water Resources Bureau and IRC WASH Ethiopia
	May 2021	Blog	<a href="https://www.ircwash.org/blog/market-based-approach-curb-covid-19-pandemic">https://www.ircwash.org/blog/market-based-approach-curb-covid-19-pandemic</a>	WAI
	June 2021	Article	<a href="https://www.ircwash.org/resources/learning-and-reflection-negelle-arsi-and-shashamane-woreda-wash-sustainable-development">https://www.ircwash.org/resources/learning-and-reflection-negelle-arsi-and-shashamane-woreda-wash-sustainable-development</a>	WAI

# Providing a safe and sustainable water supply

*Accessing clean water for the residents of the Obenso Jalo kebele used to involve a long walk to a neighbouring community, then standing in line for up to an hour. But they had no choice. Their ground water was contaminated with high concentrations of fluoride and wasn't safe to drink though some villagers took the risk – and paid the price.*

## Story Facts

**Country:**  
Ethiopia

**Sub-programme:**  
Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme

**Consortium partner:**  
WASH Alliance International & Amref

Ayantu Robia ,38, lives in Obenso Jalo with her seven children: "There was a shortage of drinking water, especially for those people who were not able to travel long distances and fetch water. During the rainy season I used to collect surface runoff for drinking and cooking. Water borne diseases were common. I was always worrying."

That changed when Amref Health Africa and the district water office built eight public water points in Obenso Jalo. Ayantu and her neighbours now have safe water close to their homes. Cooking is easier, they're healthier and money previously spent on medicines can be used elsewhere.

**"I will actively participate and contribute to the sustainability of this water supply since it saves my family's life and it's our future. I thank Amref Health Africa for providing us with a safe and sustainable water supply closer to our home,"**

**says Ayantu.**



Stories of change



Source: Amref (Ethiopia)



# 10. Indonesia

Source: SNV (Indonesia) Mason's Training .

**Indonesia** # Sub-programmes: 2  
 Lead: Plan # Locations: 7

#	Area
1	Malaka
2	Belu
3	Mataram
4	Lombok Tengah
5	Bandar Lampung
6	Metro
7	Tasikmalaya

- WINNER sub-programme
- WASH SDGs for Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme
- Urban area
- Rural area



Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER – Women and Disability Inclusive WASH and Nutrition Project) SP – Plan	Rural	Malaka, Belu, Lombok Tengah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan International Indonesia</li> <li><b>Local NGOs / CSOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NTB province: Yayasan Transform and LIDI (Lombok Disability Independent Indonesia) Foundation</li> <li>NTT province: Yayasan Pijar Timur Indonesia, Persani (DPO), Kumpesa Rai Belu (DPO) and Persama (DPO)</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Local / national authorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mataram City government</li> <li>Central Lombok District Government</li> <li>Malaka District Government</li> <li>Belu District Government</li> <li>Jejaring AMPL (National WASH Network)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
	Urban	Mataram (NTB)	
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP – SNV	Urban	Bandar Lampung, Metro, Tasikmalaya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Local/national authorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Different ministries and advisory/working groups at national level</li> <li>Provincial government Lampung Province</li> <li>Provincial government West Java</li> <li>Local governments Bandar Lampung, Metro, Tasikmalaya</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Local NGOs/CSOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CBM Indonesia on Inclusion</li> <li>Mitra Bentala</li> <li>YKWS</li> <li>Youth with Sanitation Concern</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Indonesia inception report country brief. Progress up to 2020 was reported on in previous annual reports and the MTR.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners provide an overview of implementation in both sub-programmes and highlight progress made in each pathway in 2021. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for this year is also found in the Annex B Indonesia tab.

### COVID-19 in Indonesia

The Indonesian government imposed large-scale social restriction throughout 2021 in response to the high rate of COVID-19. In 2021, there were 3,519,522 COVID-19 cases and 121,956 deaths. The government responded to the pandemic by conducting mass vaccination. By the end of 2021, 58.3% of the population had received at least one dose, and 41.1% of people were fully vaccinated.

NTB was among the most badly affected areas with a majority of its districts in the red zone

8. Mathieu, E., Ritchie, H., Ortiz-Ospina, E. et al. A global database of COVID-19 vaccinations. Nat Hum Behav (2021) Available at: <https://ourworldindata.org/covid-vaccinations> [Accessed 21 February 2022].

including Mataram and Lombok Tengah. NTT was in a slightly better situation and only the major cities were in red zones. The WINNER sub-programme areas were not among them.

Several adjustments were made to prevent COVID-19 transmission during activities in the WINNER sub-programme. COVID-19 prevention protocols such as providing handwashing with soap stations, facemasks and social distancing were mandatory during in-person activities. A safeguarding policy to prevent violence and COVID-19 infection in children was implemented. The sub-programme conducted activities intended for large groups online. As a result, the project was largely on track in 2021, as only a few activities were postponed.

As for the SNV sub-programme, activity implementation was significantly impacted by the pandemic. Travel, meetings, working sessions with local government offices and capacity building such as trainings for operators and twinning for utilities were restricted. These restrictions also resulted in the rescheduling of the midline review and prevented implementation of activities at schools which were closed throughout 2021.

COVID-19 also impacted the priorities and budget of the local government offices, in particular planning and health offices, as both priorities and budget were channelled towards COVID prevention at the expense of sanitation. On a more positive note, results from SNV's sub-programme midline review demonstrated significant improvement in hygiene behaviour which can be partly attributed to COVID-19 prevention campaigns. Indeed, the increase in handwashing with soap behaviour and access to handwashing stations at household level was quite spectacular from 22% at baseline to 53% at midline. This demonstrated that the multiple awareness campaigns conducted during the pandemic which emphasised the importance of regular handwashing with soap reinforced efforts of the WASH sector and the sub-programme to promote healthy hygiene behaviours.

## 10.1 Indonesia Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme

"I have lived for 30 years, and this is the first time I can use the toilet comfortably. As a person with disability, walking to the toilet requires extra effort. I am very grateful to the sanitation entrepreneurs who rehabilitated my toilet. It is great that they have listened to my input during the construction process, making the toilet much more appropriate and more accessible."

Agung, Belu District

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR):

On track



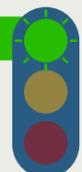
PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2021 AFTER MTR:

Partially on track



EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2021:

On track



## Overview of progress

In 2021, the sub-programme implemented by Plan achieved the expected results despite the COVID-19 situation in the sub-programme area. The Indonesian government, including city/district governments, prioritised tackling the pandemic which caused delay in replicating STBM (CLTS). After the emergency phase ended, the sub-programme continued to lobby the government to honour its commitment to integrate STBM-GESI implementation with COVID-19 prevention. As a result, the regional government put its commitment to replicate STBM GESI and MHM at the school and village level into action. By the end of 2021, 197 ODF-villages and 71 schools had implemented STBM. Both local governments of Mataram and Lombok Tengah declared their regions as ODF, an achievement which is a result of the collaboration between government and the WINNER sub programme. See [this published article](#).

Since mid-2021, the city/district government has replicated STBM in 97 other villages. One of the WINNER sub-programme areas, Mataram, received the STBM award from the health ministry for its innovation in implementing STBM GESI. From a policy aspect, the regional government has shown its commitment to STBM-GESI sustainability<sup>9</sup>. STBM GESI policy documents issued by the government included: the Strategi Sanitasi Kota (city sanitation strategy) in Mataram and Lombok Tengah; and the STBM-GESI roadmap in Malaka and Belu. Active participation and leadership of girls, women and PWDs in promotion, advocacy and sanitation entrepreneurship increased. By December 2021, there were 48 sanitation entrepreneurs, including nine women and eight PWDs.

9. In October, Mataram city received the STBM Award 2021 from the Ministry of Health as the most innovative city in the demand creation category in STBM implementation ([source](#)).

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, 100 pilot communities and 40 pilot schools in the target areas have reached ODF status<sup>10</sup> and have moved up the sanitation and hygiene ladder<sup>11</sup> through the use of the GESI STBM approach within the first two years of the programme. In the third and fourth year of the programme, the capacity of the district government is enhanced sufficiently to replicate these efforts with funding from the district and city budget. Women, girls and PWDs are empowered.*

In 2021, the sub-programme focused on post-ODF monitoring activity at 100 pilot villages and STBM GESI monitoring activity at replication villages. Post-ODF monitoring at the pilot villages aimed to ensure ODF sustainability and allow the villages to climb the sanitation ladder toward the 5 STBM Pillars. A learning exchange session through workshops and field visit was carried out involving both pilot and replication villages and schools to increase government capacity in replicating STBM-GESI. The replication of STBM GESI at village level was carried out by the district governments funded by the local government budget as agreed during the early stage of the programme.

The pilot and replication approach model has scaled up significantly in the WINNER sub programme area. By the end of 2021, the local government had replicated STBM GESI across all sub-districts. In Mataram and Lombok Tengah, the replication process has reached 100% of villages, hence the ODF city/district declaration in 2021. The number of ODF-certified replicated villages has reached 97.

Monitoring and promotion was carried out at pilot and replication schools. Plan Indonesia facilitated STBM-GESI and MHM promotion and monitoring training for the district school health unit (UKS) team and peer educators to improve their capacity in promoting and monitoring STBM GESI and MHM at schools. The activity was carried out at 52 pilot schools and 19 replication schools. Both online and offline methods were used in order to adhere to COVID-19 protocols and safeguarding policies as well as to continue activities when schools were closed because of the pandemic.

Following up on the MTR findings, the sub-programme initiated partnerships with three disability organisations (DPOs) in NTT and NTB to further deliver STBM-GESI promotion targeting people with disabilities. These DPOs led to STBM GESI promotion in 14 pilot villages. This activity will be continued in 2022 in the remaining pilot villages.

10. Progress will be measured on a yearly basis.

11. Targets are outlined in the IR and progress was measured during the MTR and end evaluation.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the target communities and schools have access to affordable and sustainable products that support attaining all the five STBM pillars<sup>12</sup>.*

In 2021, the sub-programme continued to increase the capacity and skills of previously trained sanitation entrepreneurs. The sub-programme conducted a sanitation entrepreneurship assessment and review to obtain information about sanitation entrepreneurs in sub-programme areas. This review aimed to measure the capacity of trained sanitation entrepreneurs and also to establish a strategy to expand the market of sanitation products. Support for sanitation entrepreneurs was given continuously to support 5 Pillars STBM-GESI and MHH at community and school levels. WASH products promoted by sanitation entrepreneurs are: toilets (including inclusive toilets), handwashing stations, water filters, facemasks, reusable menstrual pads and reusable children's nappies.

The WINNER sub-programme delivered trainings in safely managed sanitation for private desludging businesses in Mataram. There are 48 active sanitation entrepreneurs (21 men, nine women and eight PWDs) who were previously trained by the sub-programme.

In Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu, the sub-programme delivered inclusive toilet making training for households. To support the third STBM pillar (safe drinking water consumption), Plan Indonesia worked together with Nazava, a water filter company based in the Netherlands, to deliver training to sanitation entrepreneurs. There are six active Nazava resellers in the WINNER project area, actively promoting and selling Nazava water filters to the community through community gatherings. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the CVR workshop and sanitation entrepreneurship integration with village-owned enterprises (BUMD) could not be conducted and will take place in 2022.

Following upon MTR findings about strengthening the WASH market, the sub-programme developed material to promote the use of reusable menstrual pads, focusing on both economic and environmental benefits. The promotional material will be used at the village level in 2022.

12. Five pillars: (1) sale of toilet pan, toilet, inclusive latrine package and regular faecal sludge emptying service; (2) construction of sink and handwashing tools for children; (3) water service provision and water filters; (4) provision of community-based waste management services or products; (5) and service provision for liquid household waste management (sewer).



Source: Plan (Indonesia)  
Girl with disability (deaf) in Mataram City wearing transparent mask developed in by Plan Indonesia and disability people organization.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the STBM-GESI is reflected in national, provincial and district WASH policies and the STBM-GESI training module is embraced and used by the national, provincial and district level governments responsible for the co-ordination and implementation of STBM. Within Pokja AMPLs (National Water Supply and Environmental Sanitation Working Groups), women's organisations and disability organisations are enabled by the government to participate and hold strategic positions in WASH decision making. National monitoring systems are adjusted to track progress on SDG 6 and national definitions on the WASH ladders have been agreed upon and are contextualised.*

In 2021, the sub-programme advocated and monitored STBM-GESI at the district and national levels. This advocacy encouraged the government to replicate STBM-GESI. The sub-programme facilitated a STBM-MHH learning workshop to share the lessons learned during the implementation of STBM-MHH at pilot schools, which was attended by the local government and replication schools' representatives. The workshop produced STBM-MHH replication commitment at the district level in the form of policy documents. In Belu, the district government issued Bupati Decree Number 37 about STBM-GESI, consisting of an instruction to all schools to implement STBM-MHH which would be funded by the school operational fund (BOS). In Lombok Tengah, the government instructed all schools to implement STBM-MHH to support education. In Mataram and Malaka, the government commitment to replicate STBM-MHH in schools is outlined in collaboration documents between the education and health offices.

The sub-programme continued to encourage the government to issue gender responsive and inclusive sanitation policy documents. Mataram and Lombok Tengah issued city sanitation strategies (SSK) which cover gender equality and inclusion in STBM. The SSK document also



Source: Plan (Indonesia)

Pade Angen, a group of people with disability in Lombok Tengah District who run a sanitation business.

provides a foundation for sanitation planning until 2026. In Malaka and Belu, the government affirmed the STBM-GESI roadmap, the foundation for STBM-GESI planning until 2026.

Plan and the Ministry of Health conducted a STBM GESI and MHH national workshop to celebrate World Toilet Day and International Person With Disability Day. Good practices were shared from villages, schools and health facilities.

The sub-programme conducted a workshop to discuss the SDG's definition of the sanitation ladder with the regional governments. The definition is broader than ending OD as an objective. As a result, the city/district governments committed to moving up the sanitation ladder to basic service levels in replication areas through community campaigns.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The MTR was finalised and the sustainability check was implemented, involving the local governments as part of their commitment to the sustainability clause. Due to the pandemic, MTR activities were conducted online, offline and through household surveys. The MTR was disseminated to the city/district governments and showed that although the sub-programme area was affected by the pandemic, implementation remained on track and 10 out of 11 indicators had met their targets.

Based on the MTR findings, three main priorities were identified for 2022: CVR mainstreaming while developing sanitation services at district level; improving participation of marginalised groups in sanitation development at village level; and developing formal collaboration between government and sanitation entrepreneurs to ensure product supply sustainability and sanitation services in regions. These recommendations have been included into the 2022 annual plan, developing guidelines to GESI-responsive STBM, climate change and disaster, STBM inclusive dialogues at village level involving disability organisations, and partnership workshops to facilitate formal collaboration in between the government and sanitation entrepreneurs.

To monitor gender equality in WASH activity, a gender equality monitoring session was conducted using the GWMT. Due to COVID-19, the GWMT session could only be held in Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu (Mataram was declared a COVID-19 red zone). GWMT results were shared with the government as an input for sanitation policy development. A learning log and GESI learning wheel to measure gender equality transformation in WASH was also completed and shared with government representatives, STBM teams, peer educators, implementing partners and disability organisations.

The sub-programme produced two newsletters: a special edition of sanitation entrepreneurs and a special edition of STBM Mataram good practices.

A baby growth monitoring and nutrition sensitive GESI-STBM campaign continued to be carried out focussing on 100 pregnant women and their babies. The results were disseminated to the district government.

### Approach to sustainability

**Financial sustainability:** Government budgets both at national and district level prioritised mitigating the impact of COVID-19. This resulted in budget reallocation towards the treatment of patients in hospitals, procurement of PPE and vaccinations rather than spending money on STBM-GESI. As a result, the timing was wrong to discuss budget allocation for STBM with the government.

**Institutional sustainability:** A workshop was conducted at the city/district level to encourage the government to prepare for the sustainability of the programme. The local government has signed the sustainability clause and committed to implementing STEM-GESI in 97 villages. This commitment is shown in documents such as City Sanitation Strategy (SSK, in Bahasa) Mataram and Lombok Tengah, the Bupati Decree on STBM-GESI in Belu/Malaka and the STBM GESI roadmap in Belu/Malaka.

**Environmental sustainability:** In Mataram, the sub-programme worked with the city government to develop policies related to safely managed sanitation. This policy is reflected in Regulation No.50 of 2019 on Safely Managed Sanitation and includes desludging SOPs for private desludging entrepreneurs. This desludging SOP was issued in 2021 and has been approved and used as a guideline for desludging entrepreneurs.

**Technical sustainability:** The sub-programme conducted a standardisation workshop on toilet products in Malaka and Belu, aiming at awareness raising of the minimum standard of toilet products made by sanitation entrepreneurs. In this reporting period, all toilet products made by sanitation entrepreneurs were tested for quality in the engineering laboratory of the NTT provincial public work office and accredited with a certificate. The MTR recommendation to include GESI training for sanitation entrepreneurs was also completed in 2021. Sanitation entrepreneurs were trained to build an accessible, inclusive toilet at household level with the participation of PWDs during the construction process.

**Social sustainability:** STBM-GESI training for disability organisations increased their capacity to promote STBM to people with disabilities in the pilot village. Disability organisations involved in this training were LIDI Foundation (NTB), Kumpesa Rai Belu (NTT) and Persama Malaka (NTT).

## 10.2 Indonesia sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme

"When we did triggering, we never invited the masons. We invited the households, but this training has opened up our horizon and mindset. Now we understand we should invite the masons into our activities."

Health officer, Bandar Lampung

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR):

Partially on track



PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2021 AFTER MTR:

Partially on track



EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2021:

Partially on track



## Overview of progress

The Indonesia SNV sub-programme is largely on track but during the pandemic the committed funds for sanitation, primarily treatment plants, were diverted to the COVID-19 response. Which impacted largely on ensuring services at the later nodes of sanitation service chain, particularly the promotion of emptying, the provision of safe services and the availability of treatment facilities. With additional attention for the indicators that are currently off track, The sub-programme would therefore like to reduce the previously set targets.

**"We are grateful for the training delivered by SNV on standardised septic tanks and also for meeting others who work in the sector. It is the first time we heard about the masons' associations. Masons are at the bottom level in society, so we are very grateful to hear about this association because we feel someone cares about us. For sure we would like to join."**

Participant from the mason training in Bandar Lampung



Source: SNV (Indonesia)  
Emptying in progress in Tasikmalaya

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the intervention, the sub-programme envisions 'local governments systematically promoting and monitoring progress of local communities in key WASH SDGs-related behaviours', namely on the adequate access and use of sanitation facilities (including emptying of onsite systems), handwashing with soap and MHM, also in schools and health facilities.*

The midline review of the sub-programme showed significant progress in the hygiene component with a strong increase in the number of households having handwashing station with soap and a constant supply of water. Behaviours that still need to be improved for HWS are related to childcare, where knowledge is still below 50%. This is addressed in the BCC strategy and through our health care facilities support activities. OD has continued to decrease from 5% to 1% with differences between cities. In Tasikmalaya, 38% of the population still practice OD, while Metro became ODF in 2019. In Bandar Lampung, OD practices persist in pockets of vulnerable populations or certain areas such as slums, coastal areas, etc.).

A major achievement of SNV's facilitation and capacity building efforts in Bandar Lampung and Metro was the finalisation of the BCC strategy (2021–2026). In both cities, this was achieved



Source: SNV (Indonesia)  
Mason's Training



Source: SNV (Indonesia)  
Hand Washing With Soap in Schools.

with strong collaboration between the BCC task forces and the SNV team which provided support in terms of strategic direction, BCC and governance. The task force consisted of key government officers related to sanitation; the development and planning office (Bappeda); the health office; the public works office; the house and settlement office; the waste water operator for the sludge treatment plant (UPTD IPLT); the education and culture office; the communication office; and the religion office. Strategies are evidence based and aligned with city sanitation planning. The core behaviours towards safely managed sanitation are households owning and using a healthy latrine that connects to a standardised septic tank or a neighbourhood wastewater treatment plant; households performing regular desludging, to upgrade or build standardized septic tanks or connect to local WWTP; and households practicing handwashing with soap at critical times.

In Metro, the sub-programme supported the planning office (Bappeda) in establishing a municipal campaign towards scheduled desludging which became mandatory for civil servants. A rotating savings and fundings system (arisan) was set up for civil servant to facilitate the process but results have been limited so far. In Tasikmalaya, a team of consultant was recruited to support the improvement of the ODF strategy (Saniman) based on 2019's pilot result evaluation, and to further build the capacity of sanitation promoters in implementing sanitation and hygiene promotion in the city. The intensive work with local government in Tasikmalaya resulted in a list of 25 potential candidates from the community for WASH promotor training scheduled in 2022, a comprehensive WASH training module and a set of campaign material. The programme progressed well in 2021 in building the capacity of the health offices (Dinas Kesehatan) and of five primary health care facilities (puskesmas) in each city through workshops and technical assistance to upgrade access to WASH. The capacity building was based on a methodology piloted in 2020 that increased access to WASH by translating the WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Program (JMP) ladder in HCF into concrete goals that are easily understandable by HCF managers and staff. The sub-programme also trained them on the WASH FIT Tools, a UNICEF methodology that is approved by the government. The capacity building resulted in HCF rolling out a self-assessment using WASH FIT Tools along with its actionable plan to improve the WASH facilities in HCF.

The sub-programme continued to be active in the national working group of WASH in Schools (WinS), to improve the enabling environment and to support local governments in implementing the WinS policies and guidelines. In addition to JMP indicators, the sub-programme continued to advocate for MHM improvement through national and city level fora. In 2021, the sub-programme contributed to the development of a national WinS monitoring system to align with the SDGs and school health unit stratification indicators. Together with the Ministry of Religious Affairs which supervises all Islamic schools in the country, the sub-programme launched the platform in early October and will continue to build the local government's capacity to comply with the updated system.

## Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the intervention, the availability of professional (standardised, safe and compliant), affordability (in terms of outreach of underserved customer segments) and sustainability (sound, business wise) of WASH service provision is assured.*

In 2021, there was a major achievement in Bandar Lampung as the result of SNV support since the onset of the programme. The construction of a 90 m<sup>3</sup> per day capacity FSTP was launched in early 2021 and completed in December. The funds and work supervision were provided by the provincial office of the ministry of public works (Balay). This FSTP has the potential to cover 10% of the population of this large city (1.1 million inhabitants) with safely managed sanitation. However, crucial technical and institutional support are needed to ensure that the facilities are operational and financially viable.

In Metro City, the functionality of the FSTP remains a challenge as it is only being used at 2% of its capacity. The retrofitting of anaerobic ponds and sand drying beds is essential to improve the safely managed sanitation rates but is hindered by institutional challenges as the LG does not own the asset and therefore cannot allocate any operational budget to ensure operation and maintenance.

In Tasikmalaya, the service coverage and performance of the FSTP have progressed as a result of a good collaboration between the utility (SPALD) in charge of the management of the plant and the sub-programme. SOPs were designed and tested throughout the year and contributed to improving both technical and management performance of the FSTP. They were legalised in December 2021, which ensured sustained and mandatory use in the future, despite potential staff turnover. A digital customised MIS was set up, tested and revised. It enables real time monitoring of desludging activities, truck maintenance, customer satisfaction and financial tracking. In terms of reuse, the faecal sludge composting project in Tasikmalaya has been progressing. The FSTP is able to process faecal sludge from the sand drying beds and is testing different mixes. It has so far obtained good empirical results with a sample of potential customers (ornamental trees growers) and will work on three areas in 2022: further testing on various plants, developing a sustainable business model and publishing scientific results.

In the three cities, the sub-programme has provided capacity building of masons and contractors to build standardised septic tanks including fabricated types and conventional types (with and without moulding equipment). Theoretical and practical training have taken place in the three cities and have included more than 75 participants from the private sector, local government, certification agencies, construction association and micro-finance institutions. The training has triggered strong interest from local government to support the certification process and for different stakeholders to collaborate. It is expected that the training will continue in 2022,

and introduced an innovative, the flood-prone one, taking into account climate vulnerability condition in the three cities.

To increase safely managed sanitation in vulnerable areas, the sub-programme started to address the technical capacity, institutional framework and viability of 43 communal WWTPs and public toilets<sup>13</sup> (MCK) in Tasikmalaya. This was done in collaboration with the national association of community-based sanitation organisation (AKSANSI) and the FSTP utility (SPALD). The impact of this initiative will be assessed in the first quarter of 2022 as improvement of these systems could increase safely managed sanitation by 5%.



Source: SNV (Indonesia)  
Mason's Training

13. In public toilets, some households have their own private cubicle. This type of sanitation service is therefore part of improved sanitation.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the intervention, city authorities coherently fund, steer and lead towards inclusive, sustainable and climate change-resilient sanitation and hygiene service provision, in line with Presidential Decree 59/2017 on the WASH SDG.*

The advocacy efforts and capacity building conducted in 2019 and 2020 in the city of Bandar Lampung with the ministry of public works resulted in the construction of an FSTP. In 2021, advocacy continued to improve the institutional framework. The objective was to align the institutional status of the FSTP with the legal framework to ensure that the FSTP operator (Cleanliness Office) received O&M funds (currently disbursed to the environmental office). Advocacy was also conducted with the mayor of the city with the support of the Association of Faecal Sludge Treatment Operators (Forkalim) and the ministry of home affairs.

In Metro, the sub-programme also conducted advocacy at the national level with the ministry of public works to improve the institutional framework. Advocacy was also conducted with the city authority about providing an operating budget and staff to enable the work on rehabilitation of the FSTP.

In terms of planning, the sub-programme conducted successful advocacy work in Metro that resulted in the mainstreaming of safely managed sanitation in the Regional Medium-Term Development Plan (RPJMD) for 2021 – 2026 which was then translated into the annual work plans. This was a highly positive step as the development plan includes enforcement of laws related to sanitation, upgrading of septic tank quality, scheduled desludging and rehabilitation of the FSTP. It also established a target of 12% safely managed sanitation by 2024.

In the three cities the sub-programme supported the socialisation of the municipal law (Perda) on domestic waste management to ensure all the local government offices were aware of it. In 2022 the focus will be on the implementation decrees (perwali) or mayor's regulation.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

In 2021, the main achievement in terms of monitoring was the implementation of the midline review between May and October 2021. The sub-programme surveyed 6,600 households, 229 educational institutions and 94 health care facilities in the three cities. The major challenge was that 2021 was still highly impacted by the pandemic with public activity restrictions that delayed the conducting of surveys, field visits and focus group discussions with local government, civil society and stakeholders. Eight impact indicators were measured at household, educational institution and health care facility level, and 18 outcome indicators were measured at city level across the five components of the program. The main achievements included progress in

terms of HWWS and a reduction of OD. Other outcomes were a stronger coordination between institutional sanitation stakeholders, professionalisation of services (especially in Tasikmalaya), improvement of the regulatory framework and an improved capacity of the planning agency (Bappeda)'s to steer the sector.

The sub-programme was evaluated by the government which focused on the city of Tasikmalaya. It found an improvement in the treatment plant performance and knowledge sharing as the sub-programme is building on the results and tools of the government-led online platform NAWASIS (National Water and Sanitation Information Service). This type of monitoring and evaluation is part of the partnership agreement between SNV and the ministry of home affairs.

At the national level, the sub-programme continued to steer coordination activities among the key ministries and development partners as the secretary of Jejaring AMPL (WASH Network). The sub-programme participated in Menstrual Hygiene Day, Global Handwashing Day and Sanitation and Water for All's (SWA) Catalytic Support of Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM) development. The sub-programme has also been actively involved events ahead of the SWA sector's minister meeting and the National WASH Conference in 2022. These included hosting a WASH practitioners' dialogue and a WASH photography and videography competition which shared best practices from our programme locations. At the national level, SNV supported the government and UNICEF to calculate the costs for WASH provision in primary health care facilities. The research led to the publication of a manual for cost calculation for all Indonesian regions.

### Approach to sustainability

The sub-programme has been using the three sustainability instruments of DGIS (sustainability clause, compacts, checks). An independent evaluation of the WASH SDG programme was conducted with a focus on systemic change and sustainability and concluded that "there is evidence at country and global level that the programme is addressing systemic issues in the country and the changes it is achieving contribute to the sustainability of WASH services. The critical areas that require more effort in the programme are environmental and financial sustainability." In Indonesia, the main risk to the sub-programme lies in institutional issues which determine financial sustainability (see section 1.2.3 risk and mitigation).

The urban sanitation approach implemented by the sub-programme has a strong focus on sustainability as all activities are conducted with local government agencies and aim at a fully functioning system and sustainability of the activities, coordination mechanisms, capacity and operation processes. The sub-programme also strongly advocates for legalisation of sanitation services and a regulatory framework supporting that.

**Institutional and social sustainability:** SNV supported the local government in drafting the 2021–2026 BCC strategy in Metro and Tasikmalaya and supported the sanitation section in Metro’s municipal development plan (RPJM). Another example of sustainability is the participatory design of the SOPs to ensure the O&M of both emptying services and the FSTP in Tasikmalaya. The SOPs are based on the government of Indonesia’s standard framework and are adjusted both in content and format for each operator. The SOPs were legalised, and the operators are currently being monitored for implementation. This approach is sustainable as it is designed based on the operator’s needs and enhances their empowerment. It is based on the existing regulatory framework and is binding as it is legalised. The monitoring and evaluation carried out annually as stipulated in the MoU in between Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA) and SNV contributes to institutional sustainability as well, and the MoHA takes the lead and decides what locations to evaluate. This evaluation process showcases a monitoring / sustainability mechanism with government as the key actor.

**Technical and financial sustainability:** There are more than 200 FSTPs in Indonesia and only 10% are operational due to the lack of institutional and financial sustainability, poor design and lack of skills and human resources to operate them. The main risk lies in Bandar Lampung where the institutional, financial and overall management conditions do not enable the FSTP to be fully operational. The mitigation strategy from SNV is to focus on advocacy to support institutional reform, improve financial arrangements and capacity building. The situation is similar in Metro where the FSTP is not operational, does not belong to the local government (no asset transfer) and has no operating budget. In Tasikmalaya, the FSTP has recently become operational and its financial situation has improved. Yet, the institutional status and the business model for the FSTP in Tasikmalaya are not yet in line with one and other. Furthermore, the improvement depends partly on the management of the plant and may be jeopardised by turn over of staff. Last but not least, income in private sector remains untapped as private emptiers are not using FSTP services. The mitigation strategy consists of assessing and diversifying income sources by advocating for the private sector to use facilities, advocating for the improvement of business plans and for institutional reform. The composting project is technically successful, but the business model needs to be found and the FSTP needs to be authorised to sell the compost to ensure sustainability after the end of the sub-programme.

## 10.3 Country-level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

Two events were organised to increase learning between Plan and SNV on the topics of behavioural change and the midline results. Plan and SNV collaborated to conduct MHM national webinar sessions at the Menstrual Hygiene Day event. The theme was the importance of MHM promotion in menstrual health and hygiene education and the prevention of child marriage. This activity targeted the community and government at the national and regional levels. The speakers were MHM practitioners who have carried out MHM in the WASH-SDG programme areas.

### Country programme management and coordination

Plan and SNV worked together on three activities: MHM Day, World Water Week and the MTR Learning Exchange. Plan and SNV Indonesia organised an online learning session on the sustainability clause during World Water Week involving speakers representing the local government from both sub-programmes areas. It concluded that the sustainability clause has had positive impact on increasing government’s commitment in programme sustainability. However, it is challenging to monitor due to high staff turnover rates in both the NGOs and the government. It was suggested that the sustainability clause have a shortened timeline for easier monitoring. Learning exchange sessions were also held between Plan and SNV to share MTR learning results. Plan and SNV agreed to continue encouraging capacity strengthening and coordination across ministries to strengthen sanitation issues. Plan and SNV agreed to conduct a collaboration session in 2022 related to strengthening the national AMPL POKJA as WASH-SDG programme coordination meetings usually focus more on strategic rather than technical aspects of each sub-programme.

### Risks and mitigation

COVID-19 can be considered as a low risk for 2022 largely as a result of the mass vaccination campaign. As of December 2021, the number of COVID-19 cases nationwide was only 187. Bed occupancy rates in all regions of Indonesia were only 2%. More than 100 million people had received the second dose of the COVID vaccine as of December 2021. Nevertheless, the programme will remain vigilant. Health protocols will continue to be applied and safeguarding policy protocols will also be implemented.

No national or regional level elections are expected until 2024. Potential political changes at

a national level are a low risk for the WASH-SDG programme as the sub-programmes focus on city/district levels. However, changes of government staff are expected as part of regular job rotations within government organisations. Therefore, advocacy and intense communication with (local) governments and POKJA will continue including learning visits to provide insights about programme progress.

Other risks are related to lack of institutional and financial sustainability such as lack of skills and human resources to operate. Programme mitigation strategies have been further explained in the chapters on the approach to sustainability.

## 10.4 Communication on the sub-programmes (articles, videos, blogs)

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	October 2021	Article	Mataram City Gain STBM Award from Ministry of Health for its innovation on STBM-GESI Implementation <a href="https://plan-international.or.id/en/kota-mataram-raih-penghargaan-kemenkes-2021-sanitasi-berkesetaraan-gender-dan-inklusif/">https://plan-international.or.id/en/kota-mataram-raih-penghargaan-kemenkes-2021-sanitasi-berkesetaraan-gender-dan-inklusif/</a>	Plan International Indonesia
	November 2021	Article	Lombok Tengah District Declared 100% ODF District <a href="https://plan-international.or.id/en/kabupaten-lombok-tengah-capai-100-persen-bebas-bab-sembarangan-dan-menuju-sanitasi-inklusif/">https://plan-international.or.id/en/kabupaten-lombok-tengah-capai-100-persen-bebas-bab-sembarangan-dan-menuju-sanitasi-inklusif/</a>	Plan International Indonesia
	August 2021	Video	Transparent Mask for Deaf Community <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m2glmZQfO8Q&amp;ab_channel=PlanIndonesiaOfficialChannel">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m2glmZQfO8Q&amp;ab_channel=PlanIndonesiaOfficialChannel</a>	Plan International Indonesia
		Newsletter	Newsletter Sanitation Marketing Edition <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BZ08lgXFDgBSpqybTcsHX4b5fg3NVI/view">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1BZ08lgXFDgBSpqybTcsHX4b5fg3NVI/view</a>	Plan International Indonesia
		Newsletter	Newsletter STBM Award Mataram City Edition <a href="https://drive.google.com/file/d/1INCcfVwqZTvNFm1m8FIOGnnNn5OJJJoZb/view?usp=sharing">https://drive.google.com/file/d/1INCcfVwqZTvNFm1m8FIOGnnNn5OJJJoZb/view?usp=sharing</a>	Plan International Indonesia
	August 2021	Article	<a href="https://snv.org/update/youth-led-network-ysc-helm-sanitation-and-hygiene-systems-change-indonesia">https://snv.org/update/youth-led-network-ysc-helm-sanitation-and-hygiene-systems-change-indonesia</a>	SNV, YSC (Youth with Sanitation Concern)
	November 2021	Article	<a href="https://snv.org/update/metro-city-indonesia-rewrites-its-sanitation-story">https://snv.org/update/metro-city-indonesia-rewrites-its-sanitation-story</a>	SNV, Metro City Local Government



# “This is the first time I’ve used the toilet comfortably”

*A safe and clean toilet in his own home was life changing for Agung. Agung’s movement is impaired due to polio and he used to struggle with the slippery floor and lack of light.*



**Story Facts**

Country:  
Indonesia

Sub-programme:  
WINNER sub-programme

Consortium partner:  
Plan

Source: Plan (Indonesia)  
Agung showing his inclusive toilet built by sanitation entrepreneurs.

Sanitation entrepreneur Arif changed everything for Agung. He installed a renovated toilet with handles, a light and new and dry floor. Arif was trained by the Plan Indonesia WINNER sub-programme on building accessible toilets and developing a business plan.

Agung and Arif worked together to measure, design and choose the materials to build the toilet.

“I am 31 years old, and this is the first time I’ve used the toilet comfortably. As a person with a disability, going to the toilet requires extra effort. I am very grateful to the sanitation entrepreneurs who rehabilitated my toilet. It is great that they listened to my input during the construction process, making the toilet much more appropriate and more accessible,” says Agung

**“Many people with a disability cannot access proper sanitation. I am glad that Plan Indonesia has given us new insights about inclusive sanitation because sanitation is everyone’s right,”**

**said Arif**



Source: Simavi (Nepal)  
Entrepreneur at WASH Mela.

# 11. Nepal

**Nepal**  
Lead: SNV

# Sub-programmes: 3  
# Locations: 10

- Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme
- Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme
- Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme
- Urban area
- Rural area

#	Area
1	Birendranagar
2	Nepalgunj
3	Khadak municipality (Saptari)
4	Chandannath municipality (Jumla)
5	Sindhuli
6	Sunsari
7	Baijanath rural municipality
8	Barahatal rural municipality
9	Kohalpur municipality
10	Bheriganga municipality



Sub-programme title and lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Nepal four city sanitation sub-programme – SNV	Urban	Birendranagar, Nepalgunj, Saptari (Khadak municipality), Jumla (Chandannath municipality)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Birendranagar municipality (Surkhet district, province 6)</li> <li>• Chandannath municipality (Jumla district, province 6)</li> <li>• Nepalgunj sub-metropolitan city (Banke district, province 5)</li> <li>• Khadak municipality (Saptari district, province 2)</li> </ul>
Sindhuli Sunsari SP – Plan	Rural	Sindhuli, Sunsari	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan International Nepal</li> <li><b>Local/national authorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipalities of Sunsari district: Barakhshetra, Dharan, Gadi, Duhabi, Inaruwa, Ramdhuni; Barju rural municipality</li> <li>• Municipalities of Sindhuli district: Kamalamai, Marin, Tinpatane, Dudhauwali, Sunkoshi</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Local NGOs/CSOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Relief Nepal</li> <li>• Community For Social Development Center</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Local public/private businesses/MFI:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN)</li> <li>• Water sanitation and hygiene user committees</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Nepal WASH Alliance SP – WAI	Rural & urban	Bheriganga (urban), Barahatal (rural) in Surkhet district, and Kohalpur (urban) and Baijnath (rural) Banke district  Baijnath (rural) Banke district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Local NGOs / CSOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENPHO, Lumanti, CIUD, Sahakarmi Samaj, Giruwa and Biruw</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Dutch NGOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simavi, RUAF, WASTE, Akvo, PRACTICA, RAIN</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Local / national authorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Baijanath rural municipality</li> <li>• Barahatal rural municipality</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Nepal inception report country brief. Progress up to 2020 has been reported on in previous annual reports and the MTR.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners provide an overview of implementation in the three sub-programmes and highlight progress made in each pathway in 2021. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for this year is also found in the Annex B Nepal tab.

### COVID-19 in Nepal

The second COVID-19 wave in 2021 was the main challenge that affected project implementation. The government of Nepal imposed travel restrictions on April 29, 2021, which continued during the reporting period. Travel from one district to another was not allowed, meaning workshops and meetings in the WASH SDG programme areas could not be held. Partners were advised to

work from home and in-person interactions with officials and communities were limited. Meetings with more than 15 people were prohibited in the municipalities.

Efforts were made to split the total number of participants and organise events in series to reduce the COVID-19 risk and comply with social distancing norms. However, this meant it took longer to complete the deliverables. The sub-programme teams could not visit the project areas. Some interactions were organised virtually. Online capacity building of partner staff was conducted using Google Meet/Zoom/Microsoft Teams. Digital media was used for BCC messaging on HWWS and MHH.

Close coordination and consultation continued with the municipalities during this difficult period. The local governments were supported with hygiene supplies. These included N95 masks, surgical masks, sanitisers, PPE, face shields, soaps and disinfectants.

## 11.1 Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme

**"The work that SNV initiated is really appreciated. Development work should not only be a process of give and take. The municipality, as the people's representative, should take this further. Even if there is a change in the municipality as new representatives come in, this initiative should be taken as an opportunity for the longer-term operation and sustainability of the FSTP."**

Dev Kumar Subedi, Mayor, Birendranagar municipality

**"Thanks to the digital BCC initiative, students are aware of the importance of HWWS and MHM. After the reopening of schools post COVID lockdowns, we re-initiated WASH activities by forming student's groups which have been tasked with monitoring WASH behaviours in schools. We are trying to change the behaviours of students by making them responsible and we need regular coaching and capacity building."**

Min Raj Sharma, head teacher, Karnali Secondary School, Anamnagar, Jumla municipality

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR):

Partially on track



PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2021 AFTER MTR:

On track



EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2021:

On track



### Overview of progress

The Nepal SNV sub-programme is largely on track and is confident about reaching the targets set in the inception report. The sub-programme continued to further strengthen and support the LG's BCC strategies. The capacities of the LG were enhanced through BCC workshops and activities aligned to the city sanitation plans. On the WASH service provision SOPs and training modules were developed for schools, HCFs, and those related to the occupational health and safety of sanitation workers. Further progress was made on the faecal sludge treatment facilities in the different cities. Institutionally the sub-programme supported LGs to improve WASH governance by facilitating the functionality of WASH coordination committees at different levels as envisioned by the government of Nepal. Attention was given to finalising the FSM by-laws and FSM business models, as well as pro-poor support with reflections from the ground. The development of a municipal sanitation plan was also prioritised.

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, cities have and implement their city BCC strategies, which should guide BCC for the specific priority behaviours for each type of user (households, schools, health facilities), and should be aligned with higher-level sector strategies (local government, WSS, education, health) as well as Nepal's post-ODF goal of achieving total sanitation. The city BCC strategies should be sensitive to the needs of women and potentially disadvantaged groups, in particular landless groups, people with disabilities and transgender people.*

In 2021, the sub-programme continued to further strengthen and support the LG's BCC strategies. The capacities of the LG were enhanced through BCC workshops and activities aligned to the city sanitation plans (CSPs). Infection prevention BCC (IP-BCC) trainings were provided to HCFs, and refresher trainings organised on BCC for municipal focal persons, schools head teachers, students, mothers' groups and local service providers (LSPs).

All three market segments – communities, public places and institutions – were reached through BCC initiatives using multiple channels. The sub-programme mobilised LSPs, mass media, HCFs and schools as part of the BCC campaigns. Based on the MTR findings, the sub-programme in partnership with Mitra Samaj initiated revised the social behavioural change and communication (SBCC) strategies and related campaigns in support of the LGs focussing on FSM, HWWS and MHH. These strategies and city specific campaigns responded to the varying socio-economic demographics and sanitation priorities for the four cities. The sub-programme developed the concept of 'Happy, Healthy Cities' to associate WASH with health and happiness. Field testing and validation of the concept with LGs and LSPs were initiated. Detailed implementation plans were drawn up outlining the roles and responsibilities of concerned stakeholders to conduct community awareness programmes on sanitation, hygiene and FSM using SBCC materials and tools (including the use of social media and videos).

The sub-programme also used a virtual learning medium to influence WASH behaviours during the pandemic. The sub-programme deployed a digital BCC campaign on MHH and HWWS, in partnership with Viamo. A toll-free rumour tracking hotline was set up to allow communities to report myths and rumours being spread about HWWS and MHH. The sub-programme developed messages available to 21 million mobile subscribers. An audio path-based game was created that allowed callers to choose their own path and determine the story's outcome based on the various scenarios available. Within a few weeks of launching the game, there was an 83% engagement rate amongst callers. The sub-programme also shared key information on HWWS and MHH through SMS to 300,000 people and by pre-recorded voice calls to 24,594 people in the programme areas. The hotline was active for two months, during which 204 rumours were registered. The



Source: SNV (Nepal)  
Santosh Sardar's toilet inaugurated on world toilet day.

highest number of calls were from Chandannath municipality, Jumla where social mobilisers facilitated a community orientation on the purpose of the hotline and how to access it.

The SP redesigned gender equality, disability and socially inclusion (GEDSI) sensitive tools (including flipcharts and posters) and provided orientation to different stakeholders on the same. With a focus on vulnerable communities, including informal settlements, these materials were pre-tested from a GEDSI perspective prior to roll out. The sub-programme worked with the LGs in identifying these vulnerable areas and worked towards them being declared as total sanitation toles (hamlets), which are marginalised women-led initiatives.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, make progress towards affordable, safe and professional emptying services as well as treatment in all cities. This entails access to supplies and services for construction and/or upgrading of toilets, handwashing facilities and containment units that meet the needs of different consumers and are environmentally safe.*

The digital BCC pilot initiative paved the way for the subsequent digital trainings on WASH SOPs that were initiated by the sub-programme. The sub-programme and LGs entered a partnership with the Digital Broadcast Initiative Equal Access to digitise WASH SOP training modules for schools, HCFs and those responsible for the occupational health and safety of sanitation workers. The sub-programme supported Birendranagar to become part of the growing list of cities with



Source: SNV (Nepal)

Lila Pahadi facilitating community BCC session in his community.

a FSTP. The FSTP offers safe treatment and disposal of human excreta services to the city's 120,000 residents. The Birendranagar FSTP is the fifth in Nepal and the first to be built within the municipality. It has a design capacity of 50 m<sup>3</sup> of faecal sludge per day and a lifespan of 15 years. Operations and maintenance and planned upgrades are financed by the municipality's budget. The FSTP has been designed to operate in phases: phase 1 has a capacity of 5 m<sup>3</sup>/day; phase 2 20 m<sup>3</sup>/day; and phase 3 25 m<sup>3</sup>/day. The sub-programme supported phase 1 of the FSTP. At its current capacity, the FSTP is already creating business opportunities for private pit emptying truck operators. To date, four emptying operators had been activated, charging a septic tank emptying fee of NPR 6,000 (US\$ 60) per visit. To ensure sustained O&M of the FSTP, sub-programme trainings included safe emptying practices, PPE and data entry. The LG was supported with an O&M manual.

The sub-programme continued supporting the safely managed sanitation practice in Khadak through trenching facilities. The trench constructed in 2019 and the access road was upgraded in 2021. The access road to the trench was upgraded, FSM service providers were trained on OHS, a logbook maintained on desludging. On an average 20 tanks (4,000 litre\*20 tank= 80,000 litres) of sludge per month was disposed of in the FSM trench.

The sub-programme made further progress in strengthening inclusive public latrine services by providing trainings on O&M of public WASH facilities to the LG representatives. FSM service providers were supported across the cities with OHS trainings and safe emptying and disposal practices. The sub-programme also developed FSM business models and business plans relevant to Nepalgunj Sub Metropolitan City and Birendranagar municipality focusing on: technological options, operation and maintenance (O&M) and financing for FSM. For Jumla and Khadak the sub-programme supported investigating the feasibility opportunities of market entrepreneurial opportunities in FSM and an analysis of technology options and models in the short term/long term, and sustainability. The sub-programme developed business model canvas identifying all its building blocks (service model, financial analysis, revenue model) and value propositions for four municipalities and that is most relevant to the local context.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, municipalities are using citywide sanitation plans and supporting strategies (including on BCC) to develop, implement (including allocation of resources) and monitor sanitation and hygiene activities around a joint vision, objectives, targets and short-term and long-term priorities.*

The sub-programme supported national strategies and guidelines, including GEDSI inputs, for the National Education Policy and the national Citywide Inclusive Sanitation (CWIS) guidelines. The sub-programme contributed to the national WASH sector development partner's forum, national WASH cluster meetings, provincial cluster meetings and joint monitoring efforts at provincial levels led by the Ministry of Water Supply (MoWS). It supported the MoWS in developing the South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN-VIII) country paper and is represented in the SACOSAN-VIII country working group and management group.

The sub-programme strengthened GEDSI in local bodies, communities and households. It invested in strengthening organisational and staff capacities to support GEDSI inclusion at different societal levels. It targeted informal institutions including mother's groups that focus on health and hygiene and female community health worker. This encouraged women to take leadership roles in formal institutions such as the local government's coordination committees and supported them to gain greater influence at the household level. The sub-programme also conducted inclusive governance and disability inclusive development trainings for LGs, WASH-CCs representatives and city-level FSM service providers to promote national WASH policies and guidelines that address social inequalities affecting underserved populations and other vulnerable groups.



Source: Plan (Nepal)

Sita Gautam presenting on emptying services O&M training.

The sub-programme supported LGs to improve WASH governance by facilitating the functionality of WASH-CCs at different levels: M-WASHCC at the municipal level, Ward WASH-CC at the ward level and T-WASH-CC at the tole and community levels. Some of the priority topics for the year were to finalise the FSM bylaws and FSM business models. Pro-poor support with reflections from the ground and developing a prioritised municipal sanitation plan were some of the key aspects of the WASH-CC functions. The sub-programme led the task of developing FSM bylaws for the four municipalities based on focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews (KII), household questionnaires, a literature review and workshops. The bylaws should be endorsed by the municipal council. Moreover, the bylaws can also be used by national and local authorities responsible for the safety of sanitation systems as well as policymakers, planners, implementers and those responsible for the development, implementation and monitoring of standards and regulations including health authorities. The data obtained regarding containment technologies was used to generate shit flow diagrams (SFD) which in turn can be used as planning and advocacy tools for the municipalities.

The sub-programme initiated improved two-way communication between users, service providers and the municipality through the digital partnership with Viamo, as explained in the previous section, and by digital trainings on WASH for the LGs, service providers and communities. The LG in Khadak has set up a call centre to link communities to service providers for on-demand on-call desludging to the trenching site.

During the year the sub-programme initiated a process of municipal budget and life-cycle cost analyses in the four cities with the aim of identifying financial resources and any funding gaps. The data collection process has been completed, with the final report expected in 2022. The sub-programme also supported the setting-up of small revolving conditional funds for families that do not have access to improved sanitation at home. For instance, cooperatives provided funds to 20 households to subsidise the cost of toilet rings in Nepalgunj.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The MTR revealed that most households (94%) in the programme areas had access to a toilet at or above the benchmark. Forty-nine per cent were environmentally safe toilets. This translates into 343,026 people out of 368,409 who have access to sanitation facilities while 302,390 people have access to HWS. Based on these findings, the sub-programme initiated focused capacity building and monitoring initiatives. On-going and regular monitoring was conducted through LSPs and the city sub-programme team, including gender equality, disability and GEDSI disaggregated data collection and analysis. Based on the MTR findings, the sub-programme also initiated novel approaches particularly on SBCC and digital trainings, as explained above.

The sub-programme contributed to e-discussions, online meetings and webinars organised by

the programme. The sub-programme led the development of several knowledge and learning products such as the SOPs on OHS, WinS, HCFs and the formative research and learning brief on sanitation behaviours which were also shared at the national level. Through research and analysis, the sub-programme strengthened stakeholders in the use of new evidence, innovation and practices. It supported capacity-building, implementation and evidence-based advocacy for GEDSI in urban sanitation and hygiene promotion by sub-national and national stakeholders. Formative research and a linked learning brief on urban sanitation and hygiene behaviours was published and shared nationally and locally. Together with partners, learning briefs on urban WASH behaviours, SOPs on WASH in health care facilities, WASH in schools and occupational health and safety were developed. Findings were shared externally and used to inform action planning and stakeholder dialogues.

Capacity building measures were used for strengthening GEDSI in urban sanitation and hygiene outcomes. This led to women, PWDs and people who are socially excluded improving their standing in households, communities and institutions. For instance, model toles (hamlets) based on the total sanitation approach of the government of Nepal and established in the four cities were led by women from marginalised communities.

### Approach to sustainability

The sustainability clause is part of the MoU that was signed with the four partner cities. The sub-programme supported the strengthening of monitoring systems at local and national levels. The focus was to increase the gathering of evidence across the sanitation service chain and encourage the use of that evidence for decision-making.

**Ensuring sustainability through sectoral knowledge and learning:** The sub-programme is strongly engaged in the national WASH sector and is involved in various collaborations and coordination platforms. This allows the sub-programme to apply learning at various levels, from improving practice of the local governments to making more effective policies at the national level and ensuring sustainability of efforts and outcomes. The sub-programme has also produced several knowledge products based on the programme, which have been widely shared in the sector, and presented in and contributed to international and national learning platforms.

**Institutional sustainability:** The CSPs endorsed by the LGs remain the centrepiece of planning and budgeting for sanitation and hygiene and related monitoring. WASH budgets have been allocated accordingly to these and BCC strategies. The FSM bylaws and business models aimed at longer term sustainability and institutional reforms are in the process of LG validation and endorsement. With an aim to ensure sustainability, GEDSI was integrated as a core aspect in all capacity building activities conducted with the municipalities. The sub-programme continued to build capacity on disability inclusive development and GEDSI transformation. The knowledge

is guiding the municipalities in developing inclusive strategies. Partner staff are building their professional capacity on GEDSI inclusive development, and therefore addressing a range of beneficiaries in the longer term.

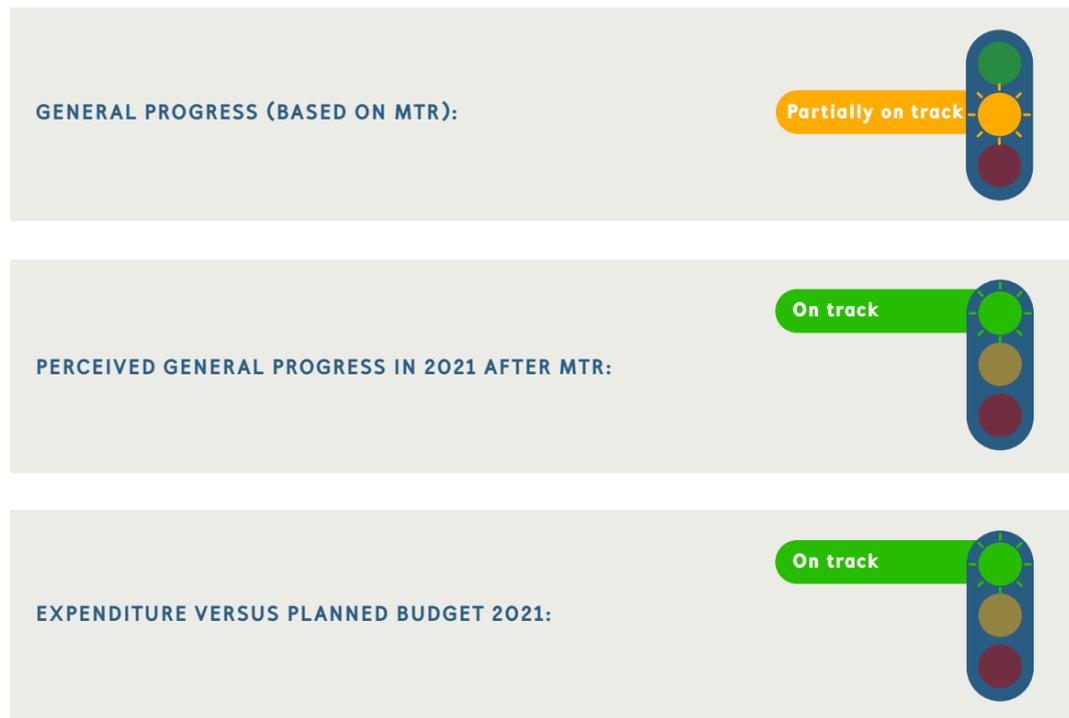
**Technical and financial sustainability:** The COVID-19 related WASH infrastructure support by the sub-programme demonstrated inclusive infrastructures and operation and maintenance processes. These were undertaken by the local government as a new practice in improving WASH access. The local government also has plans for replicating the models in other locations. The FSTP in Birendranagar and the FSM trench in Khadak municipality are both operated and maintained by the municipalities, with budgets allocated for them.

**Social sustainability:** The capacity building efforts have created improved practical knowledge at community levels. For example, HCF staff are now trained in sanitation and hygiene BCC which has been shared with the female health community volunteers (FCVHS) and mother's groups, respectively. GEDSI mentoring sessions were carried out on a monthly basis. These were focused on SNV and partner staff's personal transformations and based on self-reflection methods. As a result, staff GEDSI-sensitivity has increased, and the field level activities have become more GEDSI responsive.

## 11.2 Nepal Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme

"Before, all girls were impacted by menstruation issues in schools. Neither pads nor MHM restrooms were available. Previously, girls were absent from schools every month, but now we have regular sanitary pads available in schools along with MHM room resting facilities as well as improved toilet and water facilities. All these factors are creating a positive environment and support to retaining girls in school during their menstruation. Girls are confident to stay in class during their periods now."

Kiran (15), student at Gadi-3 Chitta secondary school



### Overview of progress

The MTR recommendations have been addressed in 2021 and 2022 planning. The recommendations focused on GESI and sustainability were discussed with the local governments. Project spending was 91% of the total budget for 2021. This underspend was the result of delays in implementation due to COVID-19 but the project was back on track in the last quarter. A digital application called SWACHHA was developed to be used during

SBCC sessions, which totalled 8,871, reaching 75,391 people. The outcomes included: 674 households of the 29 clusters have been declared as clean and hygienic communities; and 1,833 people are benefitting from three community water supply system construction and rehabilitation in Sindhuli. Two community water supply systems (WSS) were renovated in Sunsari, providing access to drinking water for 16,089 people. The establishment of WSUC-level water supply system O&M funds continued to receive support through water tariff collection and strengthening the financial sustainability of WSS. School WASH services have been improved and existing WASH in school initiatives have been sustained. Sixteen schools were supported through toilet construction, toilet rehabilitation, handwashing stations, MHM rooms and water supply system improvement.

Five municipalities collected WASH data through a digital platform developed by the government (NWASH) to develop gender-transformative WASH plans. Municipal-level WASH monitoring system strengthening is now integrated within the WASH planning process.

"Most of the people in this community are Dalit and Janajati. We have never been to this type of capacity building workshops before. We are more than happy to be here and to learn how to keep our water safe. As from now we will treat water before drinking and keep ourselves safe from waterborne diseases. We would like to thank the WASH SDG programme team who have provided us with the knowledge and skills on treating water and applying the water safety plan. We will soon implement the WSP created during training and continue to be safe."

Krishna (58), community member, Kamalamai municipality-11, Besare, Sindhuli

"The declaration of clean and hygiene communities reflects the changing of WASH behaviours in the municipality which is a way to achieve the municipality target on total sanitation and WASH system strengthening. In addition to this, proper sanitation saves on healthcare costs"

Girvesh (52), chairperson, Marin rural municipality, Sindhuli

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, households, schools and communities in the two districts, with 12 municipalities selected, have improved their WASH behaviour, attitudes and practices, and have moved up the sanitation and hygiene ladder<sup>14</sup>. Women, girls and marginalised groups<sup>15</sup> are empowered to participate in WASH activities and influence decision-making for improving WASH conditions<sup>16</sup>, focusing on the control of, and equitable and sustainable, sanitation and hygiene services. Women, girls, men and boys understand the importance of MHM and the hygienic use of sanitary pads. Families know and practise hygiene-sensitive WASH and schools apply MHM. New municipalities implement gender-transformative and socially inclusive community demand-driven approaches and effective ODF campaigns. Household-level investment in WASH services and products have doubled.<sup>17</sup>*

As in previous years, tremendous attention was given to promote behaviour change in communities. This year, the WASH champions were trained on the SWACHHA app, which was developed by the sub-programme to facilitate the sessions. In 2021, 8,871 SBCC sessions were conducted by the WASH champions, reaching 75,391 people. The focus was on behaviour change regarding the safe use of toilets, safe drinking water, handwashing in critical times, menstrual hygiene management, food hygiene and household and environmental sanitation. SBCC sessions also addressed GESI in WASH and promoted kitchen gardening and wastewater management, WASH rights, baby WASH and nutrition and COVID-19 prevention. As an outcome of this focus on behaviour change many changes were observed: 29 clusters covering 674 households were self-declared clean and hygienic homes, with the involvement and leadership of local wards and municipalities. One hundred and sixty-seven households constructed new toilets and 203 households renovated their toilet. In 2021, 210 households constructed new tube wells and 310 improved tube-well platforms in Sunsari. It was also noted that 2,825 households started to practice water treatment at the household level, 2,638 households built handwashing stations to ensure easy access at critical times, 2,402 households built dish drying racks in their homes and 685 households promoted kitchen gardening. SBCC's cluster monitoring data found that 2,680 households changed their behaviour regarding the safe use of toilets, 2,640 households ensured safe use of food and 1,470 households now practise safe and dignified menstrual hygiene management.

The sub-programme conducted awareness-raising activities on gender transformative WASH

14. See the IR for targets and indicators for measurement.

15. Dalits and Janajatis.

16. See IR targets.

17. According to the baseline, the demand for WASH services and products is limited.



through capacity building. Events were conducted for socially excluded groups on GESI and WASH rights, reaching 278 socially excluded people and contributing to increased knowledge. Capacity building on MHH reached 1,009 men, women, girls and boys, contributing to the changing perceptions of men about menstruation and enabling a household and community environment for MHH. Similarly, students and teachers were aware of the importance of menstrual hygiene management and created an open environment to discuss MHH issues at school. As a result of the interaction in between girls and focal teachers in schools, girls' attendance during menstruation increased and became more regular. This was a significant achievement and contributed to reducing girls' drop-outs and absenteeism during their periods.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the WASH market has improved by strengthening new and existing entrepreneurs in producing and marketing affordable WASH products. Target communities, especially girls, women and socially excluded groups, have improved hygiene behaviours and, as a result, demand WASH products and services and have access to affordable and suitable products, mainly sanitary pads and soaps. Girls and women will have access to affordable WASH products locally through the presence of local entrepreneurs (young women's groups) who will produce and offer mainly MHM products at an affordable price and build linkages with WASH service providers. Selected communities will have access to water service provision and sanitation, and WASH facilities in health institutions will be strengthened.*

Two community WSS were newly constructed and one WSS was rehabilitated in Sindhuli, and two community WSS were improved in Sunsari, with 17,922 (8,963 women, 8,959 men, 3,042 marginalised groups and 66 PWDs) benefiting from these improvements. The WSS construction, rehabilitation and extension work was done through the leveraging of resources from municipalities and communities. The sub-programme contributed 20,930.19 EUR, the municipality 38,326 EUR and 29,825 EUR was contributed by households in five community water supply systems. This has contributed to 15 community WSS improvements since the start of the sub-programme. Thirteen WSS have been collecting monthly water tariffs and have established O&M funds to pay for the regular operation of the system, depositing money for preventive and corrective maintenance. In Sunsari, for example, Deurali WSUC and Devigaun WSUC Dharan municipality have collected O&M funds of 18,564 EUR and 16,667 EUR, respectively, since the start of the programme. This can be considered as an equal contribution from municipalities and communities. Similarly, in Sindhuli, the Dhamile Adhimara lifting water supply system has 295 EUR for O&M. This lower amount is because less people live in Sindhuli as compared to Sunsari.

In 2021, 11 WUSCs were supported to develop climate-resilient water safety plans (WSP) that addressed water quality and reduced the risks of water contamination due to natural and anthropologic actions against the WSS. This was complemented by awareness sessions and tariff collections.

The establishment of a system of water flow was supported by the sub-programme, extending the water supply system to unreached households and strengthening WSS management systems through training to caretakers, WSP and water quality training and management and leadership development training for WSUC members. The training sessions consisted of 42% of female participants, 36% of whom were in leadership positions. Eleven per cent were from marginalised communities (Dalit and Muslim).



Source: Plan (Nepal)  
Monitoring of handwashing station in school.

Actions to sustain WASH in school initiatives included the construction of school toilets with MHH facilities. The ratio of girls per available toilet decreased from 165 to 97, and boys from 79 to 65. Forty-one schools have established MHH resting rooms with necessary supplies. School WASH initiatives, including MHH resting rooms, benefited 2,257 students (68% girls and 32% boys) in 16 schools, including 13 students with a disability and 434 students from marginalised communities. The outcome of these initiatives is reflected in girls staying in school and the reduction of school absenteeism during menstruation. Finally, 40 women with a disability were trained in re-useable sanitary pad making in Sunsari. Out of this group, two women were supported to start their WASH business, while others are using the skills for their personal use and are knowledge sharing with community members.

**Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework**

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme to have strong administrative structures, meaning that the 12 municipalities recognise and assume their new roles and responsibilities, and develop and implement GESI WASH policies, based on evidence-based planning, a strong M&E system and sufficient budget for WASH in annual plans. Municipalities implement effective OFD campaigns and GESI demand creation strategies. Policies on 33% representation of women in government structures are put into action and policies on the participation of socially excluded groups are now part of government structures as well, including the Water and Sanitation Users Committee at the community level. Local governments (municipalities/rural municipalities) have adopted national WASH standards, which equal SDG standards. After the development of the guidelines on total sanitation, they will be uniformly applied across the country to support communities to improve on the sanitation ladder through inclusive, effective and sustainable approaches and realise total sanitation outcomes.*

The 12 municipalities continued to receive extensive support from the sub-programme. Five municipalities started to collect data from households, schools, health care facilities on water supply system functionality and sustainability in order to develop municipal WASH plans. The sub-programme also contributed to the national WASH data collection platform (NWASH), enabling its implementation to collect WASH plan information at the municipal level, for which municipality staff and enumerators received NWASH training. The capacity of the municipality representatives and municipality level Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committee (M-WASH-CC) to implement WASH digital plan preparation procedures was strengthened. The ward level Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees (W-WASH-CC) was also strengthened, resulting into an enabling environment for developing WASH plans by local government. Following the 2020 endorsement of WASH procedural guidelines and policies developed by municipalities, they now fully support the creation of an environment which supports WASH plan initiation. The sub-programme also encouraged the municipalities to adopt four key indicators of the GWMT as a part of the municipal WASH plans. The sub-programme expects that gender inequalities will sustainably decrease when the municipalities integrate these indicators.

Out of 12 municipalities, eight signed an MoU with the WASH SDG programme, outlining cost-sharing, division of roles and responsibilities and establishing a time frame for the development. The national government provided access to NWASH and conducted trainings on NWASH and WASH plan preparation procedures. To support this, the sub-programme contributed to the municipalities' capacity building on data analysis, visualisation and provided regular feedback on data entry. In terms of resource leverage: Out of Euro 86.531, being the costs for wash plan preparations in 8 municipalities) 52% was paid for by the sub-programme and 48% by the municipality itself. The sub-programme continued to work with the Federation of Drinking

Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN), an umbrella organisation of drinking water and sanitation users. FEDWASUN conducted WASH interventions at the national, provincial and municipal levels and developed a provincial and municipal level model. The sub-programme supported FEDWASUN with the implementation of this model at the local level. Finally, joint monitoring visits with teams from the sub-programme and municipality showed the progress of sub-programme interventions and also visualized the remaining WASH priorities, which still need to receive attention from the municipality.

**Cost Sharing for Municipality WASH Plan Preparation**

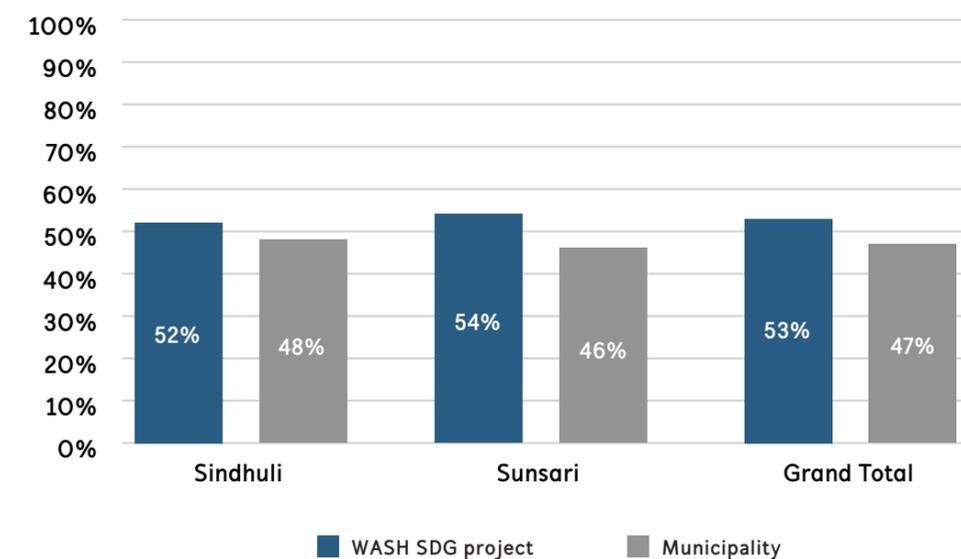


Figure 1, Source: MoU between WASH SDG programme and municipality



## Unprogrammed COVID-response activities

The second wave of COVID-19 continued to create challenges for mass gathering and community mobilisation. There was a nationwide lockdown from the end of March to the end of May 2021. Partial restrictions on movement lasted even longer in sub-programme districts. However, activities continued with the approval of local government by switching to small group meetings and training (8-10 persons) and taking precautions such as sanitising, masking and social distancing. The sub-programme readjusted some activities to support COVID-19 impacted communities and groups. Some activities such as community mass gatherings and municipality level meetings were modified and rescheduled. During the lockdown, the team developed partners' capacity building plans and conducted online sessions on GESI and WASH, WASH governance and WASH right, SBCC and monitoring and evaluation, the clean home declaration process, data system improvement, WASH in emergency and baby WASH.

During the partial lockdown, SBCC sessions were held in small groups via a digital platform; the GWMT process was applied in small groups; and all construction and community awareness activities resumed slowly. COVID-19 activities also continued including the distribution of 1,050 hygiene kits to PWDs; the distribution of sanitation kits to disinfect ward offices; providing safe drinking water to health care facilities; and disseminating WASH and COVID-19 related radio jingles and drama series to the sub-programme area.

## Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The MTR showed the sub-programme is making good progress, except for two key gender related indicator, which need more attention. The sustainability compact analysis pointed out the need for more focus on technical, financial and environmental sustainability. A management response was prepared and translated into the Nepalese language and shared with the respective municipalities. Joint monitoring with local and provincial government resulted into constructive exchanges and feedback and a favourable environment for WASH policy and plan preparation as well for the development of a clean home declaration processes. The sub-programme developed a capacity building package for staff and WASH champions in different areas (water, sanitation and hygiene, gender and leadership development, data management). The SWACHHA app was developed to be used by the WASH champions during the SBCC sessions. This was the first time the sub-programme developed a digital tool. During the clean and hygienic home declaration process, sanitation monitoring tool were introduced in the community to facilitate self-monitoring of their household level WASH status. The sub-programme regularly internally updated its data on activities (training and construction) and people reached per sub-programme area. Partner organisations, management teams and local government representatives jointly monitored WASH facilities construction and SBCC sites. The WASH champions were inspired and updated through six-month review and reflection meetings to improve understanding

of community-level issues. GWMT was conducted in 2019 and 2021 to monitor gender power relations in WASH. The GWMT report shows the following status of women in WASH:

SN	GWMT Indicators	2019 (Median)	2021 (Median)
1	Level of shared workload in the household after women, girls, men and boys have been trained on gender equality, WASH rights and leadership training (GWMT indicator 1)	202 minutes per day	180 minutes per day
2	Level of participation in WASH activities in the community (GWMT indicator 2)	88 minutes per month	90 minutes per month
3	Level of shared WASH decision making in the household (GWMT indicator 3)	14%	13%
4	Level of women's leadership in the community around WASH (GWMT indicator 4)	39 minutes per month	45 minutes per month

Results from the GWMT in 2021 did not differ significantly from 2019. There were some improvements in shared WASH workload, participation in WASH activities and WASH leadership among women. Partners organisations and local government representatives were trained on NAWASH data collection, verification, validation and visualisation. Some municipalities established WASH desks for regular data updates and monitoring.

Meetings of municipal and ward level WASH-CCs and school WASH-CCs facilitated the understanding of the present WASH situation which contributed to comprehensive and sustainable WASH plans.

A virtual tour was organised in December to inspire the donor DGIS and present the progress of the sub-programme. The tour included a live connection with Nepal, a panel discussion with beneficiaries and local governments, a community-level SBCC session and an exchange with all three consortium members on the added value of the consortium.

## Approach to sustainability

Institutional and financial sustainability were key in 2021, though all dimensions were addressed.

**Financial sustainability:** The practice of working with local governments and communities is an effective resource leveraging model. The current overall contribution ratio is 49% by the sub-programme, households in-kind and cash 29%, 21% by the municipality and 1% shared by

schools, health facilities and other stakeholders. The O&M plan of community-managed water supply schemes included tariffs and encouraged for the collection of community contributions (to allow for the realization of the O&M plan. The local government is developing a WASH plan, collecting WSS functionality and sustainability data and strengthening the O&M fund. Municipalities directly supported marginalised families through constructing WASH facilities such as handwashing stations and distributing water filters. Communities with easier access became in charge of the up-take of toilet pit emptying facilities through tankers by self-payment to private sectors.

**Institutional sustainability:** The sub-programme supported the strengthening of the capacity of WASH Coordination Committees and School Water Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Committees of 12 municipalities. These WASH committees contributed to the WASH sector policy and legislation development and the review of municipality WASH progress and plans. Seven municipalities took WASH plan preparation actions, allocated budget and started WASH data collection through N-WASH. Municipalities assigned focal persons to look after the WASH interventions and some municipalities created a WASH information desk.

**Technical sustainability:** Capacity enhancement at the community, institutional and municipal levels continued to strengthen municipalities. The 128 WASH champions continue to be a technical asset for the municipalities. Some municipalities already started to provide some incentives to the WASH champions, important volunteers of the WASH SDG sub-programme, to financially compensate for their work.

**Environmental sustainability:** Information on safe disposal of sanitary pads was distributed to support the construction of sanitary pad disposal pits in schools and to ensure that the pit was being used. Menstrual Hygiene Management groups have now become responsible for ensuring the proper disposal of sanitary pads. Training in schools and communities for PWDs on making reusable sanitary pads contributed to the decrease in improper sanitary pad disposal practices. Climate vulnerability resilience (CVR) was applied in the water supply system to identify risks and apply mitigation. Environmental risks were analysed and actions taken as per CVR findings during WASH service improvement interventions. FSM continued to be a prominent issue in view of unhygienic practices of containments, collection, transportation and disposal in most of the communities. Although municipalities do not have facilities for FSM most households practised in-site faecal sludge management as a result of the SBCC sessions. Similarly, 11 WSUC initiated climate-resilient WSPs who also address environmental risks due to the water supply system.

**Social sustainability:** SBCC tools for WASH behavioural change have had an impact, which was evidenced through various 'declarations of clean and hygienic homes and communities', with involvement of Municipality and ward members. Female leadership in WSUC improved which is widely encouraged and accepted by municipalities and communities.

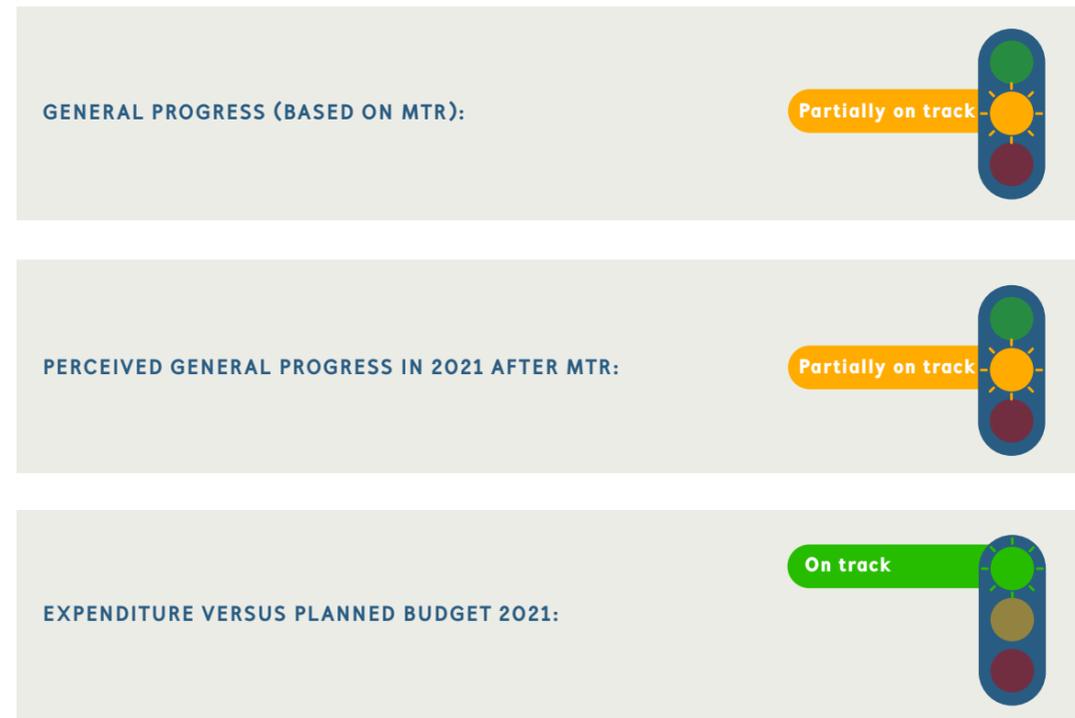


Source: Plan (Nepal)  
Declaring clean and hygienic area.

### 1.3 Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme

"When the first drop of water dropped in my yard through the pipe connection, I almost cried. We could not believe that we had been able to get water on our premises. We had almost given up our hopes of getting a piped water connection after trying to get help from almost every stakeholder possible. Drinking water will not be a challenge for us anymore. Our children will not have to spend their time fetching water from Tijupani because Tijupani flows straight to our home."

Lal Bahadur Sunar, chairperson of the Tijupani water user committee



### Overview of progress

The recommendations of the MTR report were extensively analysed by the WAI consortium, and the work plans were adapted accordingly. WAI was trained in adaptive planning to cope with changing situations such as COVID-19. The results from the Simavi gender and WASH study were translated into a comprehensive research briefing to be used within programme implementation. The cooperation with the Dutch technical assistance partners is yielding results, especially on the asset management tool. The first version has been developed and is being tested. Innovative campaigns were initiated and implemented, including a partnership with TRAC FM. In 2021 we leveraged more WASH budget allocation from the government than expected. Within the programme there was an intensified effort to gain private sector support for institutional WASH (at schools and health care facilities) which did lead to improved waste management. A grant making facility was initiated at the school level, funding small initiatives led by school health clubs aiming at WASH improvements. Efforts on the faecal sludge plan and development of appropriate infrastructure are ongoing. The government's WASH budget is currently under review and in the coming year our lobbying to the national government for appropriate WASH budget allocation will continue. On the community level, female entrepreneurship has definitely taken off.



Source: Simavi (Nepal) School Performance at WASH Mela.

### 11.3.2 Narrative on results against plan

#### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the sub-programme will have made substantial progress towards attaining increased demand for and use of inclusive and sustainable WASH services. This vision entails that communities will have the power and capacity to demand inclusive and sustainable WASH services and products from both private and public service providers. Their capacity to be actively involved in planning and decision-making on WASH on household, community and local government level will be strengthened, as well as their capacity to hold the government to account. There will especially be increased participation of women and girls in decision-making on WASH. The number of households that has invested in WASH facilities in their household or contributes user fees to WASH services will have increased.*

In 2021, the behaviour change activities made substantial progress in community and institutional WASH service improvements despite the impact of COVID-19. Following the formation of more than 90 community groups in 2020, the community mobilisation activities focused on local WASH indicators such as safe use of toilets, clean drinking water and environmental cleanliness. As a result, 1,652 households invested in safe and improved drinking water services, for example through the purchase of water filters, connecting to community water supply systems and the installation of drinking water taps. Over 2,100 household ensured safe sanitation practices through regular cleaning, adequate cleaning materials, construction of new toilets and repair and maintenance of existing facilities. The linkages with private WASH entrepreneurs have been extremely beneficial in fulfilling the community demands for safe water and sanitation services, as the uptake of products and services is now possible as entrepreneurs (particularly women) actively promote their WASH business.

A five-month interactive radio campaign called Samudayik Awaaz (Community Voices) was launched in June. The campaign actively engaged more than 4,000 listeners who shared their challenges relating to WASH, COVID-19 and menstrual hygiene by SMS. The live radio show that followed each poll question was successful in engaging the community as well as those in positions of influence to start a dialogue and discuss key issues on the human right to water and sanitation (HRWS).

#### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the vision is to have made substantial progress towards attaining an improved performance of the private sector which delivers sustainable and inclusive WASH services.*

We put a greater emphasis on the PPP model by leveraging investments in WASH services. The water quality labs that were established in 2020 have now started creating linkages with the community and public institutions. Five schools in Banke now have an agreement to conduct water quality tests bi-annually. To address the challenges in institutions identified by partners and the MTR, the programme started using the WASH FIT methodology<sup>18</sup> in health institutions, aiming to improve infection prevention and upgrade WASH at local health institutions

Through linkages with financial institutions, 337 community members have taken micro-credits to finance their WASH investments worth NPR 4,838,916 (37,500 EUR). These loans have funded piped water connections, water tap installations and the purchase of water purification systems. Through lobbying from the sub-programme, some WASH services were provided at a subsidised rate for communities in the lowest wealth quintile. The business model of the private service providers included segmentation of prices so that they can offer their products and services to everyone, including the identified marginalised communities. The local government also provided funds for specific products and/or services such as biogas products.

The construction of a public toilet in Bheriganga municipality that began in 2020 was officially inaugurated on World Toilet Day. We supported the development of detailed operational guidelines to ensure its management as well as financial and operational sustainability. An entrepreneur is currently running the public toilet through a tariff collection system.

Five WSUCs in Surkhet were trained to independently determine their tariffs in a way that was easily understandable in both urban and rural municipalities. The training focused on enabling them to ensure long-term financial sustainability by considering O&M. As the major challenge in Nepal is to ensure that there is a sound management strategy and financial planning, the programme tackles this where it can. This is also promoted through advocacy efforts and events with the government.

18. <https://washfit.org/>

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, local government facilitates the inclusive and equitable access to WASH services with involvement of the private sector<sup>19</sup>. This vision will be reached when local government is willing and able to develop rules and regulations on inclusive and sustainable WASH delivery, in line with existing national policies. Local government will then have allocated sufficient funds for inclusive and sustainable WASH services and will be co-operating with the private sector by improving WASH financing mechanisms such as PPP and blended finance.*

Despite delays due to Covid-19, WASH data collection was completed through the use of NWASH software, the programme used by the government to monitor the availability and functionality of WASH systems in the country. Capacity enhancement of municipal WASH focal persons and other key technical persons was completed through training on water supply system design, water use master plan (WUMP) training and the WASH FIT tool. The programme focused on using NWASH to work in a smarter way, as this depends on how the system is used and not only on the fact it is in place. NWASH can, for example, be used to know the status of the water supply systems, thereby identifying the need and effectively allocating budget.

Following the results of the MTR indicating the need to focus on improving water quality, the sub-programme worked closely with water and sanitation user's committees to develop water quality improvement plans. This includes the adoption of either chemical or biological water purification methods such as chlorine dosing and bio-sand filtration. Where possible, the source of contamination was addressed through the development of water safety plans. After much lobby and advocacy from the sub-programme, Barahatal municipality has endorsed the Drinking Water Act.

A detailed project report to construct a waste recovery and collection centre in Bheriganga municipality has also been developed and endorsed by the municipality. The sub-programme plans to take this forward in 2022 through budget advocacy at both the local and provincial levels.

In Kohalpur, the FSM policy was endorsed by the municipality. This will support the establishment and operationalisation of the FSM system. A detailed project report has been completed and the sub-programme is continuing its lobby and advocacy efforts for budget allocation to prioritise its construction.

The challenges brought by COVID-19 made us realise that it is also essential to strengthen the

<sup>19</sup>. Local government counterparts are: the Barahatal rural municipality, the Bheriganga municipality, the Baijanath rural municipality and the Kohalpur municipality.

ICT capacities of our municipalities to support in WASH service delivery. This was important not only to achieve our programme objective of strengthening the WASH governance capacity of local governments, but also in establishing foundations for efficient working practices. Therefore, the sub-programme supported the set-up of a working environment that allows for better communication and monitoring.

The sub-programme supported the development of school WASH improvement plans. School WASH focal persons are taking up the action points guided by the three-star approach, which assesses the status and prioritises points for improvements for WASH in schools. Similarly, health care institutions are working on priority actions defined by the WHO and government guided WASH FIT plans, focusing on incremental improvement of WASH facilities. They include the implementation of safe hazardous waste management practices, ensuring the availability of safe drinking water through regular water quality testing and the maintenance and repair of toilets.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The findings of the MTR including the sustainability check report were translated into local languages and shared with local government during the MTR data validation workshop. Based on the findings and recommendation of MTR report, the sub-programme has integrated activities to improve water quality at the system and household levels.

Regular M&E activities like quarterly monitoring visits to keep track of the activities and quality deliverables and outcome harvesting has been conducted to capture intended/unintended outcomes and consequences.

The country team and local partners participated in a "communication workshop for effective story telling" organised by Simavi. Each partner is producing inspiring communication's products to highlight the challenges and achievements of the project so far in 2022. WAI Nepal in collaboration with the Swiss Water and Sanitation Consortium and the Solaqua Foundation/Skat Foundation organised a series of webinars focused on WASH issues in July-August 2021. The partners and country team also participated in different learning sessions organised by Simavi and other consortium partners, SNV and Plan Nepal.

### Approach to sustainability

The sustainability check report identified environmental sustainability as the major concern. The sub-programme is supporting the municipalities in preparing water use master plans that make the environment a higher priority. Long-term water availability and avoiding over-extraction is addressed as well as avoiding contamination. Preparation of the WASH plan is in



Source: Simavi (Nepal)  
Community meeting in Taranga.

the final stage in all four municipalities as all the required data collection has been completed. To ensure financial sustainability, the sub-programme conducted continuous lobby and advocacy to ensure the allocation of budget to cover the capital costs for the waste processing centre from the Bheriganga municipality and the provincial authority.

Likewise, detailed financial analysis was conducted to assess the viability of system operations through the PPP model. An example of what has been achieved is that the design phase of the faecal sludge management system in Kohalpur municipality is completed. It is likely to go into the construction phase in the coming fiscal year with a supported and approved budget.

To strengthen institutional sustainability, the sub-programme established a separate WASH unit within the municipalities. The sub-programme supported the drafting of the required acts and regulations for the municipalities. The sub-programme also supported the documenting of operational guidelines, business plans and tariff settings for WUSCs in Banke and Surkhet.

## 11.4 Country-level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

Online meetings and learning sessions were conducted to build collaboration among the consortium partners during which programmatic updates were shared, including challenges, successes and learnings.

The consortium organised the first meeting of 2021 on February 16 to plan collaborations for the year. A meeting was organised on April 29 to introduce SNV's WASH sector leader and the WASH governance and BCC advisor and also discuss learning sessions for the year. On May 28 and June 15, the sub-programmes met to present the MTR findings and related challenges and successes. On June 29, the sub-programme met to finalise planned learning sessions and joint advocacy WASH issues. The consortium conducted a learning event on August 20 on N-WASH led by Plan International, which focused on the use of a revised version of the tool to collect and analyse WASH data. On August 20, the sub-programmes met to prepare for the World Water Week, and on August 25 they participated in World Water Week and presented the sustainability compact. In preparation for the virtual donor visit to Nepal, the sub-programmes met on November 10 and December 2. All sub-programmes also attended the virtual donor visit organised by Plan International on December 13.

The sub-programme participated in a joint monitoring visit organised by the MoWS and the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure and Transportation at provincial level to monitor COVID-19

preparedness in health care facilities and isolation centres.

### Country programme management and coordination

Consortium level meetings were planned on a quarterly basis in 2021. These meetings were fruitful and effective in establishing better understanding among the consortium partners, updating the implementation status and sharing the challenges encountered due to COVID-19. The meetings focused on gender transformative programming, sharing country-level WASH challenges, working in the COVID-19 context and key priorities for sustainability.

All sub-programmes participated in national level meetings with ministries, departments and stakeholders. They attended the regular WASH cluster meetings, provincial cluster meetings and sharing/learning meetings about the COVID-19 response. Sub-programmes also supported the N-WASH process.

### Risks and mitigation

The second and third waves of COVID-19 were the main risks to project activities in the field. Despite COVID-related constraints, the field teams made concerted efforts to manage the risks to staff, partners and communities. The sub-programme team strictly adhered to SNV's social distancing policy when conducting activities and also complied with government restrictions.

## 11.5 Communication on the sub-programme (articles, videos, blogs)

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	July 2021	Blog	<a href="https://snv.org/update/racing-against-clock-deliver-handwashing-stations-public-schools-nepalgunj">https://snv.org/update/racing-against-clock-deliver-handwashing-stations-public-schools-nepalgunj</a>	SNV
	September 2021	Article	Parts of Nepal go digital in their WASH response to COVID-19. Available at: <a href="https://snv.org/update/parts-nepal-go-digital-their-wash-response-covid-19">https://snv.org/update/parts-nepal-go-digital-their-wash-response-covid-19</a>	SNV
	October 2021	Article	Fifth FSTP in Nepal rises in Birendranagar Municipality. Available at: <a href="#">Fifth FSTP in Nepal rises in Birendranagar municipality   SNV World</a>	SNV
	November 2021	Brochure/document	Learning brief on urban sanitation behaviours, Nepal. Available at: <a href="https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2021-NP-barriers-motivators-sanitation-behaviours-urban-nepal-snv.pdf">https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2021-NP-barriers-motivators-sanitation-behaviours-urban-nepal-snv.pdf</a>	SNV
	November 2021	Brochure/document	Sanitation and hygiene behaviours in urban households, Nepal. Available at: <a href="https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2020-FormtvRsearch3SanBehviorUrbanNepal.pdf">https://snv.org/assets/explore/download/2020-FormtvRsearch3SanBehviorUrbanNepal.pdf</a>	SNV
	November 2021	Brochure/document	SOPs for WASH in HCF. Available at: <a href="https://on.snv.org/3r54EkB">https://on.snv.org/3r54EkB</a>	SNV
	November 2021	Article	WASH Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) go digital in Nepal. Available at: <a href="#">WASH Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) go digital in Nepal   SNV World</a>	SNV
	December 2021	Brochure/document	SOPs for OHS. Available at: <a href="#">2021-nepal-SOPs-occupational-health-safety-sanitation-workers-snv.pdf</a>	SNV
	December 2021	Brochure/document	SOPs for WiNS. Available at: <a href="#">2021-nepal-SOPs-WASH-in-schools-snv.pdf</a>	SNV
	December 2021	Article	Insights on sanitation behaviours in three cities in Nepal, December. Available at: <a href="#">Insights on sanitation behaviours in three cities in Nepal   SNV World</a>	SNV
	May 2021	Video	<a href="#">Menstrual Hygiene Day   Its time to take action for change and break the taboos around menstruation</a>	WAI
	May 2021	Blog	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/blog/when-water-systems-break-down/">https://wash-alliance.org/blog/when-water-systems-break-down/</a>	WAI

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	May 2021	Blog	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/blog/what-merits-are-being-managed/">https://wash-alliance.org/blog/what-merits-are-being-managed/</a>	WAI
	June 2021	Podcast	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UpAcJUsqBdk&amp;ab_channel=SimaviNL">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UpAcJUsqBdk&amp;ab_channel=SimaviNL</a>	WAI
	July 2021	Blog	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/blog/just-another-toolbox-how-user-centered-design-and-locally-led-it-development-keep-water-flowing/">https://wash-alliance.org/blog/just-another-toolbox-how-user-centered-design-and-locally-led-it-development-keep-water-flowing/</a>	WAI
	July 2021	Blog	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/blog/the-road-map-for-asset-management-tools-development/">https://wash-alliance.org/blog/the-road-map-for-asset-management-tools-development/</a>	WAI
	August 2021	Blog	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/blog/small-steps-towards-sustainability/">https://wash-alliance.org/blog/small-steps-towards-sustainability/</a>	WAI
	November 2021	Blog	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/blog/sweat-to-sweet-success-a-communitys-triumph-in-bringing-water-closer-to-home/">https://wash-alliance.org/blog/sweat-to-sweet-success-a-communitys-triumph-in-bringing-water-closer-to-home/</a>	WAI
	February 2022 (completed in 2021 but reported in in 2022)	Article	<a href="https://simavi.nl/en/news/samudayik-awaaz-voices-of-nepal-an-evidence-based-advocacy-campaign">https://simavi.nl/en/news/samudayik-awaaz-voices-of-nepal-an-evidence-based-advocacy-campaign</a>	WAI
	December 2021	Facebook post	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/100010247523516/posts/1593257111025858/">https://www.facebook.com/100010247523516/posts/1593257111025858/</a>	PLAN
	December 2021	Facebook post	<a href="https://www.facebook.com/parash.subedi.528/posts/310136927626881">https://www.facebook.com/parash.subedi.528/posts/310136927626881</a>	PLAN
	December 2021	Article	<a href="https://washkhabar.com/np/2021/12/25/25301?fbclid=IwAROHpn1OwllWZngbjsefcKUnfGuM8FgOMsj635ZkspOFZpGeehWOvqg-l6Q">https://washkhabar.com/np/2021/12/25/25301?fbclid=IwAROHpn1OwllWZngbjsefcKUnfGuM8FgOMsj635ZkspOFZpGeehWOvqg-l6Q</a>	PLAN
	December 2021	Article	<a href="https://radiobijayakilla.com.np/news/742?fbclid=IwAR3nI096_Yn5FG3MKdnsXjGDUwGU8kuaHKOAZI-krAOK1WEKHg32Bs264eMw">https://radiobijayakilla.com.np/news/742?fbclid=IwAR3nI096_Yn5FG3MKdnsXjGDUwGU8kuaHKOAZI-krAOK1WEKHg32Bs264eMw</a>	PLAN

# Female entrepreneur challenges the patriarchy

*The "shit business" wasn't Sita Gautam's first choice of careers.*

Sita, 35, and her husband used to have a business in water tankers, but they switched to faecal sludge management (FSM) after a meeting organised by SNV in the Birendranagar municipality.

Sita was told the city needed pit emptiers and transporters to work at the faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP) more than they needed water.

"I heard about the faecal sludge management business from the mayor and SNV representatives. It made me curious, so I talked about it with my husband. He was hard to convince. The shit business is not accepted by our society," she says.

Staff from SNV helped Sita and her husband to understand FSM and how to convert their water



tanker into a desludging machine. Now they employ three people and are looking for new equipment to expand the business.

After the FSTP was commissioned in Birendranagar, the demand for its services increased. Today, more than 20 faecal sludge tankers per month are emptied there. SNV successfully advocated for VAT and tax exemptions to help pit emptiers buy

equipment. As a result, pits and septic tanks are no longer emptied manually, emptiers earn a better salary and have a higher standard of living.

Sita challenged Nepal's patriarchy by proving that women can be entrepreneurs too, while contributing to the safely managed sanitation value chain of her city.

**"It's an honor to be part of this business. The shit business is really a serious business and to manage the faecal sludge in safe environment is the need of the present. This will help to reduce the contamination and will help to grow our business in more sustainable way,"**

**says Sita**



Stories of change

# Community enjoying a clean and healthy life

*Like many men in the Gadhi rural municipality, Jaysha, 34, works in agriculture to support his family. Unlike many of his neighbours, however, he also helps around the house when he gets home. He didn't used to. It was a social behavioural change communication (SBCC) session organised by the WASH SDG programme that changed things for Jaysha and his wife Ditya .*

**"Before Jaysha attended the sessions, I had to do all the household chores by myself," she says. "He never helped me in his free time, but the SBCC sessions changed him. He supports me, cleans the toilet and surroundings. This has reduced my workload, so now I also have time to join the SBCC sessions,"**

**says Ditya**



## Story Facts

Country:  
Nepal

Sub-programme:  
Nepal Sindhuli Sunsari  
sub-programme

Consortium partner:  
Plan

Source: Plan (Nepal)  
Jaysha drying utensils in his house.

Jaysha maintains his family by working in agriculture, and in his free time, he helps his wife and daughter with household chores, something that is different from the roles that are defined by the patriarchal society. In the beginning, Jaysha faced social stigma for doing household chores.

However, after also attending the SBCC sessions,

his neighbours are now supporting their female family members, a major step in a society where patriarchal roles are clearly defined.

The SBCC sessions also taught the family about health and sanitation standards. They used to defecate outside and didn't know they should wash their hands after using the toilet and before



## Stories of change

cleaning eating utensils.

"We didn't have a toilet at home and never realised the importance of it before," says Jaysha who constructed a toilet and a handwashing station at home after learning how to do it at an SBCC session.

Rinky, Jaysha 18-year-old daughter, also remembers the time when a toilet was not available at her home. "I used to wake up early in the morning to find private space to defecate. It was challenging and at the same time risky. I used to suffer most during my menstruation to manage my menstrual needs..But now, after the construction of the toilet, my life has been easy. I don't need to think twice before changing my pads during my period. It has decreased the risk of infection. It gives me immense pleasure to say that we are living a healthy life. I would like to express my gratitude for the support that we received from the WASH SDG programme."

Her father is also grateful to the WASH SDG programme. "My family is healthy now. The programme has changed our lives. We stay safe and healthy. This programme has also changed the lives of the community members. Now most households have a toilet. It has helped us to make our community clean," says Jaysha.

# 12. Tanzania

Source: SNV (Tanzania)  
Briquettes

Tanzania  
Lead: SNV

# Sub-programmes: 1  
# Locations: 2

#	Area
1	Arusha
2	Shinyanga



- Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme
- Urban area
- Rural area

Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP – SNV	Urban	Arusha, Shinyanga	<p><b>Local / national authorities:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arusha city council</li> <li>• Arusha Urban Water and Sanitation Authority</li> <li>• Shinyanga municipal council</li> <li>• Shinyanga Water and Sanitation Authority</li> </ul> <p><b>Local businesses/MFI:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology – WISE – Future, African Centre of Excellence</li> </ul>

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Tanzania inception report country brief. Progress up to 2020 has been reported on in previous annual reports and the MTR.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partner provides an overview of implementation in both sub-programmes and highlight progress made in each pathway in 2021. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for this year is also found in the Annex B Tanzania tab.

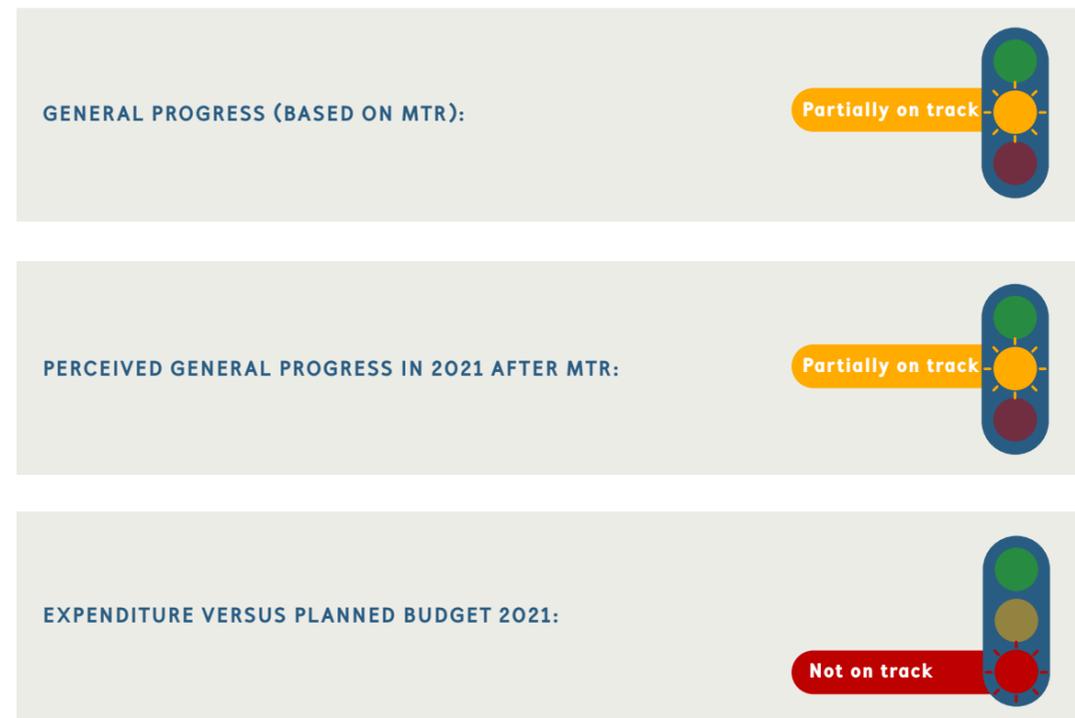
### COVID-19 in Tanzania

The effects of the COVID pandemic on the programme were less significant than in 2020, with the spread largely controlled and only a few minor spikes during the course of the year. During this time, certain field operations were halted and replaced by online alternatives such as radio programmes, social media and webinars. A smaller number of participants were invited to meetings, with protocols such as social distancing, hand sanitisers and mask wearing put in place. This had a minor effect on the pace of activities but on the whole the programme managed, both from a perspective of programme implementation and expenditure.

## 12.1 Tanzania Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme

"Before the training I did not know there are several types of toilets in the market. I used to construct one based on my knowledge, but now I can construct toilets confidently knowing which type and why I am constructing it. Also, I can advise clients to construct better toilets based on the soil type and environment. Through the catalogues, I am able to price my services correctly. Before, I didn't know if I was overcharging or undercharging customers."

Neema William Masegheng'e, a 29-year-old mason who participated in on-site sanitation (OSS) training facilitated by SNV.



### Overview of progress

Overall progress across all pathways was good, with some significant strides made in 2021 following the delays caused by COVID-19 in 2020. The midline report showed incremental progress across outcome and impact indicators, highlighting certain geographical areas (wards) and wealth groups requiring more attention to ensure city-wide improvements.

In relation to behaviour change, substantial progress was made in increasing the Mazingira Safi Maisha Bora campaign to new communities and schools and putting more emphasis on monitoring the outputs and impacts of the BCC interventions. The capacity of local authorities and schools to roll out behaviour change activities improved, with the focus now on ensuring lessons learned are used effectively to adapt and modify tools and approaches and embed them in ongoing systems and plans.

The quality and reach of services has improved in terms of safety, compliance and customer relations. Some of the planned infrastructure such as public toilet innovations, incinerators and treatment/re-use facilities took longer than planned to agree with authorities but are nearing completion. Ensuring enough time to support the roll out of effective business models, O&M systems and general sustainability of the infrastructure is key, and the proposed no-cost extension would be invaluable for this.

Improvements in governance and enforcement to ensure a conducive enabling environment for sanitation services is being achieved through better use of ICT tools introduced by the programme, together with improved coordination of actors and legislation implementation. This requires ongoing efforts in the final stretch of the programme in relation to permits, bylaws, tariffs and digitalised data collection/analysis to support the sustainability of all interventions.



## arrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, broaden the scope of urban behavioural change interventions focusing on different stages of the sanitation service chain (to move towards safely managed sanitation (SDG 6)) and strengthen the capacity of local government authorities in delivering evidence-based BCC interventions. The key behaviours the sub-programme is trying to change include: low awareness of and priority given to basic hygiene behaviours (including handwashing at critical times), having a direct connection of toilets to drains, dumping of solid waste in pits, illegal dumping of sludge in the environment, unsafe practices by sanitation workers, low awareness about safety of – and willingness to pay for – emptying services and/or public toilets.*

The programme completed a round of BCC specific monitoring exercises in collaboration with the key partners rolling out the Mazingira Safi Maisha Bora campaign, ranging from school heads and health teachers, community leaders, health care facility members and local government officials. This focused on the current monitoring tools in place (weekly, monthly and quarterly reports), findings generated through these (results analysis), documentation processes and any challenges with the current system. It was completed through physical verifications of handwashing stations, toilet cleanliness and hygiene knowledge. Recommendations emerged out of this were to increase the timeliness and use of data collected through the BCC monitoring tools; and focus on digitalising some of the processes (through a mobile app currently under design) to improve analysis and the speed of information collection and ease of decision making based on results. This review complemented the ongoing work in public primary and secondary schools where WASH Clubs are being formed and capacitated to drive forward BCC campaign activities.

With respect to MHM, the programme continued to broaden its work, building on the safe disposal of MH pads through positioning of bins in cubicles in schools and public toilets. This was paired with MH messages through school WASH clubs, radio sessions, piloting of messaging broadcast through speakers in public toilets and paintings. The privacy and accessibility of pad issues were addressed through MH pad vending machines in public toilet spaces. Further training with local partner organisations specialised in MH discussions in schools will be rolled out in 2022. Schools are reporting fewer attendance days missed by girl students due to improvements in changing room space, BCC school sessions on menstruation and the availability of free pads.

Some efforts to promote climate resilience and mitigation measures were made through BCC messaging on rainwater harvesting tanks installed in public toilets. The water collected was used within the water saving taps fitted in the toilet blocks. The programme has also promoted the re-use of effluent water from treatment plants for irrigation, and the re-

use of dried sludge to make briquettes (eco-friendly alternative to wood charcoal) and co-compost (productive use and management of accumulated human waste at the treatment plant). In addition, tree planting and gardening in schools via the BCC campaigns contributes to the knowledge and practices that accelerate afforestation in urban settings.



Source: SNV (Tanzania)  
School where the Mazingira Safi Maisha Bora has been rolled out.

## Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, make progress towards professional affordable city-wide services for residential, educational and health care premises, as well as in main public places, with careful consideration of services all along the sanitation value chain (from capture all the way to treatment and final disposal/re-use).*

In 2021, the programme continued improving the technical and business skills of local masons, by training an additional 20 masons across Arusha and Shinyanga. The training programme was assessed through a survey with trained masons, along with a review of the toilets and customer catalogues produced. This led to improved catalogues to boost marketing of their businesses and tweaks to the training programme. Reporting by local masons of toilet and septic tank construction improved under the results based incentives (RBI) pilot. Masons participating in the pilot agreed to the physical verification of their work, after which points were awarded that could be traded in for tools and equipment to improve their business. Although this was effective in terms of verifying the improved quality of latrines and containments, the approach may be difficult to sustain beyond the programme due to the cost of incentives and the time intensive nature of the verification process.

Sanitation services and facilities in public places were further improved through the launch of public toilet checklists (distributed to all public toilets in both cities) which supported the local government in monitoring toilet cleanliness, timely requests for additional cleaning materials and the reporting of repairs (checklist to be digitalised in 2022). GESI aspects linked to improved privacy of toilet facilities for women and improved accessibility and facilities for PWDs, was demonstrated through the upgrading of Kilombero public toilet, providing a separate block



Source: SNV (Tanzania)  
Local masons

for women (previously only a single block for both sexes), a ramp for people in wheelchairs and separate wider cubicles with handrails. A cost analysis of the running of public toilets also led to suggested improvements in revenue collection. The new public toilet design under construction included shops and restaurant rental space for extra revenue to support eventual O&M costs.

Monitoring of compliance of OHS measures and PPE use was strengthened through increased use of CCTV footage at the treatment plant (live CCTV now available on phone app), improved emptying permits and spot checks. Manual emptying services have been significantly improved with a Shinyanga group supported with full business registration, opening of a bank account and the provision of safety and technical equipment. Their work was further be strengthened when they secured a small grant from the Initiative of Sanitation Workers (due in 2022) for the manual emptiers' group focused on improving their mobilisation, advocacy and standing. A scheduled desludging model was presented to the utility in Arusha which is keen on piloting this but has been slow in taking the next step. This will be explored again in 2022.

A green citizen campaign (emerging from the BCC hub research) has been developed to improve solid waste management as well as introducing recycling and segregation of waste at source. Current indecision at city council level and getting the right incentive structure means the roll out will hopefully be done in early 2022.

Finally, in relation to treatment, disposal and re-use, the FSTP in Kizumbi, Shinyanga was successfully launched, reinforced by a series of practical and theoretical capacity building sessions with the utility, the development of SOPs and practical checklists for O&M. This was integrated with a co-composting unit to re-use the dried sludge and the setting up of a learning centre complete with a 3D model to explain the technology. An improved logbook system for revenue collection has been put in place (to be digitalised in 2022), and ongoing supervision and troubleshooting support is ensuring the proper functioning of the plant. The FSTP has attracted a lot of attention and is fast becoming a learning place visited by other utilities and development partners for potential replication in other cities. The programme has also leveraged this investment by promoting the expansion of the plant (Phase 2) to the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) who may, through the utility and the new loan they will be getting, invest in this expansion to accommodate the growth of the city and the subsequent amount of faecal sludge that will be generated and collected. In Arusha, significant strides have been made, after the programme successfully secured land at the city's landfill site to build an FSTP and associated re-use briquette site. The re-use site is fully operational and will be handed over to the utility in early 2022. The FSTP (a system separating the solids – to be re-used for briquette-making – and the liquid part, channelled to the sewer line after partial treatment) will be completed by March 2022. It will represent a major landmark in providing safely managed FSM in Arusha, following the lengthy discussions to convince the local government authorities of the strategic value of this site to complement the sewerage expansion and wastewater treatment plant situated 30 kilometres out of town.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the process for sanitation planning and decision making should have a stronger evidence base and be more inclusive, with city councils taking an increased leadership role with a stronger regulatory and oversight capacity, and for services and businesses to be able to operate and ensure city-wide sanitation services are developed on the basis of sustainable full-cost recovery.*

Legislation improvements focused on upgrading the emptying permits in Shinyanga and introducing them in Arusha. This was in line with the new national FSM guidelines, incorporating elements linked to compliance with OHS standards, GPS tracker maintenance and spillage protocols. This is strengthening the local government authorities' ability to oversee compliance by emptying service providers and implement associated sanctions for illegal disposal. Pro-poor strategies are being considered through the formalisation of manual emptiers who are now providing a more professional service that is accessible and affordable to lower income communities.

In support of the development of faecal sludge re-use product standards, the programme continued its ongoing engagement with the Tanzania Bureau of Standards (TBS). This included linking them up with the Kenya Bureau of Standards to share existing standards on re-use briquettes that Tanzania can review and adopt, inputting into discussion on standards and hosting TBS officials for practical demonstrations of the products. This has significantly contributed to fast tracking standards and legislation on faecal sludge re-use options. ICT tools such as the GPS trackers on emptying trucks and the CCTV at the FSTP in Shinyanga continue to be maximised and data used to effectively support the local government authorities' enforcement capacity, notably in catching illegal disposal and verification of correct revenue collection of tipping fees. Institutionalising these processes, including getting municipal budgets to finance them, has been a success of the programme.

Promoting youth and women in sanitation issues and discussions has been ongoing by prioritising young local masons, including female businesspeople, in training programmes and in engaging regional and local government women leaders. More needs to be done to get PWDs involved in sanitation discussions and engaging specialised existing networks has been identified as an approach to use in 2022.

Finally, financing aspects of sanitation have been addressed through closer engagement in local government budget processes, providing council, school and healthcare facility levels with sanitation and hygiene costed lists of items to consider during planning and budgeting sessions. As a result, the Arusha utility has allocated over 220 million TZS for the 2022-2023 financial year towards sanitation O&M, including for the soon to be open FSTP.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

Overall, the MTR revealed that good progress is being achieved in terms of improved sanitation and hygiene across both cities of the sub-programme, including access to basic sanitation and handwashing. The organisational and inter-organisational capacity of key institutions to deliver professional and better-quality services was also highlighted in the MTR assessment.

The programme will consolidate the strategic use and ownership of the BCC interventions in households, schools, healthcare facilities and public places, through more emphasis on monitoring impact and adjusting approaches and tools. Secondly, the MTR revealed that the demand for and use of professionalised emptying services still has significant untapped potential. Together with better promotion of sewer connections, supporting the marketing of these services will be a big focus. Furthermore, to build on the progress in terms of the capacity of local government to regulate and enforce sanitation legislation, the programme aims to focus on ensuring the sustainability of the ICT tools and training approaches used and finding the right balance between sanctions and incentives for service providers and the wider population.

Finally, the MTR was useful in identifying specific geographical areas and population sub-groups that were lagging behind in terms of sanitation and hygiene. This data is being used for better targeting of interventions to bring everyone up the sanitation ladder in line with the SDG 6.

### Approach to sustainability

As highlighted in the MTR, the programme has made significant progress in building the capacity of individuals and organisations by facilitating interventions in close collaboration with the city councils and utilities, continuing to strengthen their budgeting, planning and coordination skills, while harnessing the outreach and increased professionalisation of the services provided by private sector actors. The programme has done this by focusing on technical, entrepreneurial and institutional skills, while aligning with and supporting national guidelines and initiatives, all crucial to the sustainability of the interventions. Ongoing improvements in monitoring and evaluation and the use of the data for decision making. This includes capturing information from faecal sludge treatment plant use and revenue collection and gathering feedback on behaviour change campaigns. This will be made more sustainable and effective through the focus on digitalising these processes in the final year of the programme.

## 12.2 Country level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

The programme has made significant strides in supporting the national level sanitation monitoring efforts, both through data collection tools and sensitising government officials on improved checklists. The focus going forward will be on digitalising some of these processes for improved data collection and analysis. The programme is also in talks with the ministry of water to elaborate a structured learning system around the WASH SDG innovations, specifically the FSTPs and associated re-use components, which are currently attracting a lot of ad hoc visits and interests from utilities, councils and academic institutions from across Tanzania.

### Country programme management and coordination

SNV was nominated to represent the development partners and make a speech on their behalf during the opening ceremony of sanitation week. Furthermore, the programme has further built its collaboration with Waterworx through the behaviour change campaign in schools that complemented the toilet constructions funded by Vitens. The programme has also strengthened its relationship with the Netherlands embassy, notable during the celebrations of SNV Tanzania's 50th anniversary and launching the FSTP in Shinyanga which was inaugurated by the ambassador

### Risks and mitigation

Some of the infrastructure work under the programme was slightly delayed due to the COVID pandemic and authorities taking longer to make decisions than planned. The no-cost extension of the programme should therefore allow sufficient time to invest in ensuring proper operation and maintenance of the facilities.

## 12.3 Communication on the sub-programmes (articles, videos, blogs)

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	May 2021	Video	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jk8Ok3OZALo&amp;ab_channel=WazoHuruTv">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jk8Ok3OZALo&amp;ab_channel=WazoHuruTv</a>	SNV
	June 2021	Video	<a href="https://www.msmbcampaign.com/videos">https://www.msmbcampaign.com/videos</a>	SNV
	June 2021	Article	<a href="https://issamichuzi.blogspot.com/2021/06/meya-shinyanga-aweka-jiwe-la-msingi.html">https://issamichuzi.blogspot.com/2021/06/meya-shinyanga-aweka-jiwe-la-msingi.html</a>	SNV
	August 2021	Article	<a href="https://www.malunde.com/2021/08/Majitaka.html">https://www.malunde.com/2021/08/Majitaka.html</a>	SNV
	June 2021	Article	<a href="http://www.diramakini.co.tz/2021/06/meya-shinyanga-aweka-jiwe-la-msingi.html?m=1">http://www.diramakini.co.tz/2021/06/meya-shinyanga-aweka-jiwe-la-msingi.html?m=1</a>	SNV
	March 2021		<a href="https://dailynews.co.tz/news/2021-03-0960470d47a2063.aspx">https://dailynews.co.tz/news/2021-03-0960470d47a2063.aspx</a>	SNV
	October 2021	Article	<a href="https://www.msmbcampaign.com/post/manual-emptying-revamped-in-shinyanga-formalising-equipping-watu-kazi">https://www.msmbcampaign.com/post/manual-emptying-revamped-in-shinyanga-formalising-equipping-watu-kazi</a>	SNV
	June 2021	Blog	<a href="https://www.bmgblog.co.tz/2021/06/mradi-wa-tope-kinyesi.html">https://www.bmgblog.co.tz/2021/06/mradi-wa-tope-kinyesi.html</a>	SNV

# Toilet to be proud of built in Kilombero

*When Anna Juma looks around the new and improved Kilombero public toilet which she cleans and maintains she feels proud. The toilet serves hundreds of traders and travellers in the busy city centre. Back in the day it was a dirty and busy building with long queues that blocked the traffic. Men and women shared the same block, and there were no menstrual hygiene management (MHM) facilities.*

That changed when SNV's WASH SDG programme, which works on improving sanitation services in the area, renovated the building. It now has 16 toilets in separate blocks for men and women. There is a special toilet for people with disabilities and menstrual hygiene facilities. The walls are painted with behaviour change communication (BCC) messages encouraging proper menstrual management, a speaker plays recorded MHM

messages, and each toilet has a bin for the safe disposal of pads.

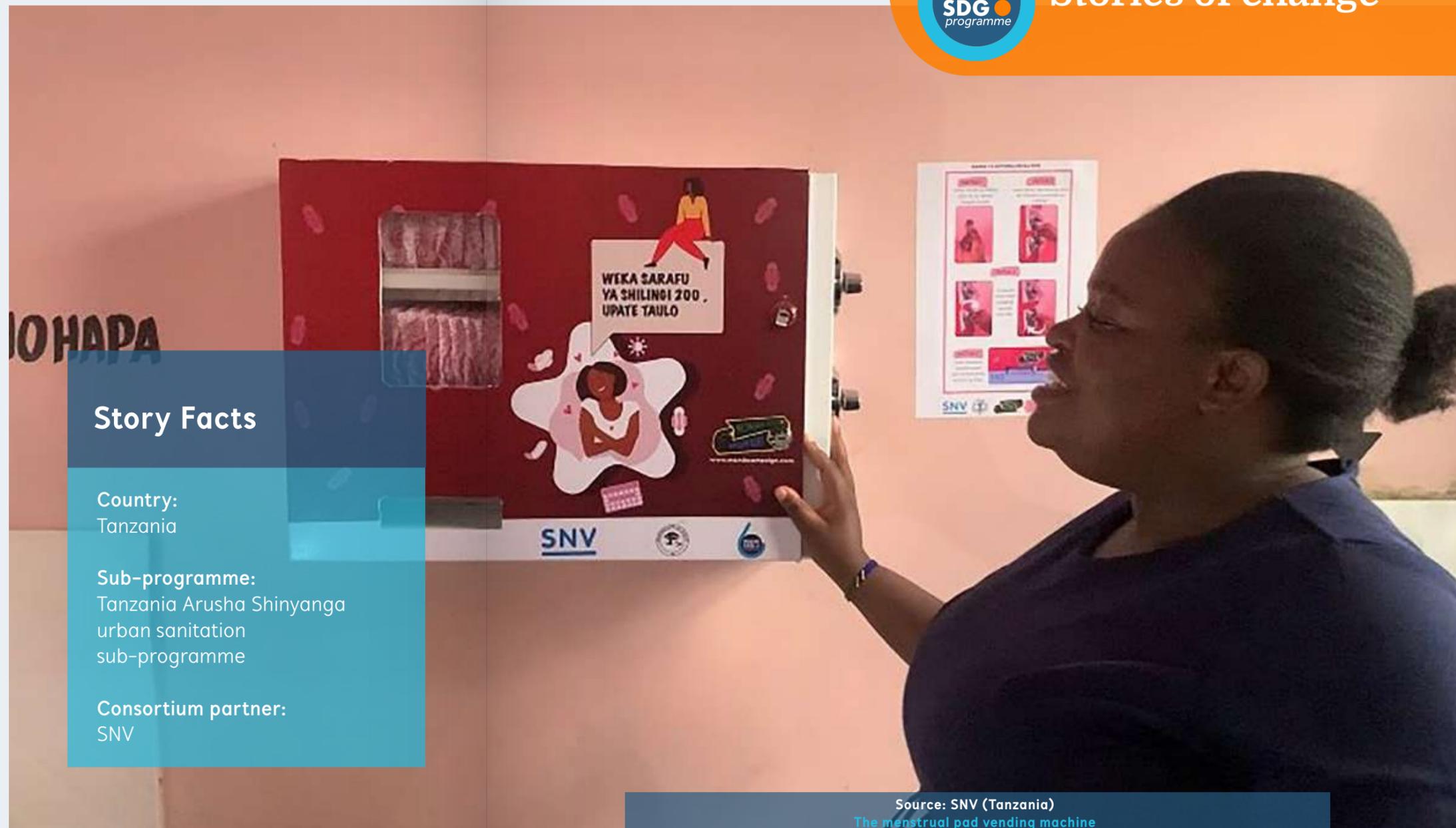
Anna, 35, is most proud of the menstrual pad vending machine which sells single pads for TSH200 (0.08 EUR) as many customers cannot afford to buy a whole pack. On average, the vending machine serves 10-20 women a day.

## Story Facts

Country:  
Tanzania

Sub-programme:  
Tanzania Arusha Shinyanga  
urban sanitation  
sub-programme

Consortium partner:  
SNV



Source: SNV (Tanzania)  
The menstrual pad vending machine

**"One day, a woman from Mbauda's local market came to see the vending machine. She said that the women at her public toilet were complaining that there was no pad machine like ours. I showed her how the machine works and gave her contacts the of the city council. I felt proud that day. Our toilet is an example to the community. SNV shouldn't stop here, they should also help other public toilets."**

**says Anna**



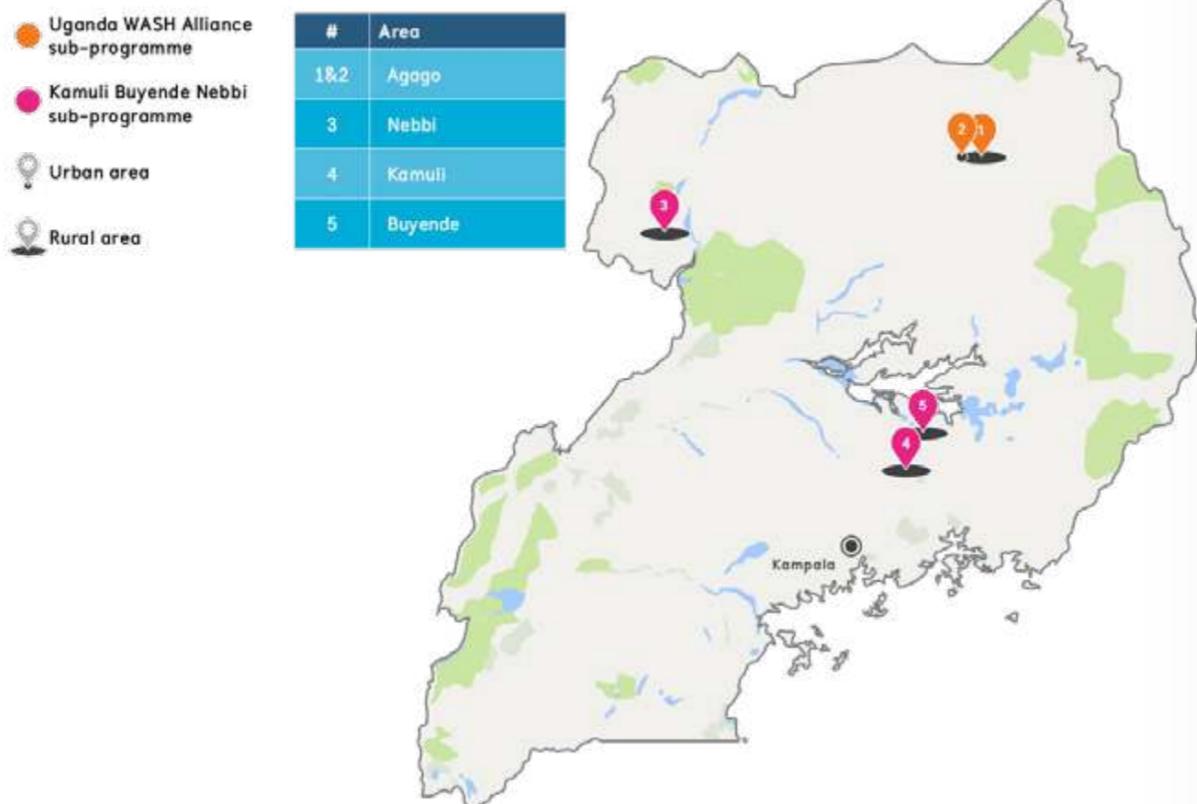
Stories of change

# 6. Uganda



Photo source: Simavi (Uganda)  
A newly constructed latrine for 2 households in Lira Kato sub-county.

**Uganda** # Sub-programmes: 2  
Lead: WAI # Locations: 5



Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Uganda WASH Alliance SP – WAI (Simavi)	Urban and rural	Agago	<b>Local NGOs / CSOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agency for sustainable rural transformation, Amref Health Africa – Uganda, Health through Water and Sanitation, Joint Effort to Save the Environment, RAIN Uganda, Network for Water and Sanitation Uganda, Water and Sanitation Entrepreneurs Association, Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network</li> </ul> <b>Dutch NGOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Simavi, Amref, Akvo, IRC, PRACTICA, RAIN, RUAF</li> </ul> <b>Local / national authorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Agago district local government</li> </ul>
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP – Plan	Rural	Nebbi, Kamuli, Buyende	<b>Local NGOs / CSOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Plan International Uganda</li> </ul> <b>Local / national authorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nebbi district local government</li> <li>Kamuli district local government</li> <li>Buyende district local government</li> </ul>

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Uganda inception report country brief. Progress up to 2020 has been reported on in previous annual reports and the MTR.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners provide an overview of implementation in both sub-programmes and highlight progress made in each pathway in 2021. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for this year is also found in the Annex B Uganda tab.

## COVID-19 in Uganda

Uganda continued with strict COVID-19 measures and with a nationwide lockdown in June and July 2021. The lifting of the lockdown was implemented in phases from August.

As of December 2021 the number of confirmed COVID cases was 128,764. At the end of 2021, 3.84% of the total population was fully vaccinated and 18.25% was partly vaccinated.

During most of the year restrictions on public gatherings remained, schools were closed as well as weekly markets, public transport and places of worship. Gatherings were limited to a maximum of 20 people. Uganda’s closure of schools was the world’s longest during the pandemic.

Programme activities in schools and health centres stalled. Community engagements were limited to 20 people at a time. The adaptive planning and management processes allowed partners to engage with communities in alternative ways such as through radio talk shows, radio spots and DJs mentioning the CLTS processes deliberately targeted children.

### 13.1 Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme

"My rental units were not attracting tenants. I tried as much as possible to sink pits latrines but they would collapse due to the loose soil and this frustrated and inconvenienced potential tenants. In April 2021, I learned about the lined pit latrine technology from the Technology Transfer Centre. I constructed a single offset system consisting of seven ring liners, a base and a top slab with a sato-pan. Upon finishing this construction in June 2021, I started receiving tenants and at one point all the units were fully occupied."

Oringa Eduard, landlord, Kalongo Town Council



Photo source: Simavi (Uganda)  
The facilitator engaging the marketing corps in a training session.

#### Overview of progress

The sub-programme is partially on track. There were still COVID-19 restrictions and a lockdown from June–July that delayed some of the activities. Furthermore, schools were closed in 2021 as well. However, the sub-programme has been able to find a way to continue implementation and has been able to make progress in all three pathways. The sub-programme has made progress on CVR, with activities in one hotspot area in Agago district.

Most implementing partners are on track with their expenditures, with a few exceptions which will be closely monitored in 2022. Expenditures were lower than planned since part of the 2021 budget was already transferred in 2020 as local partners are pre-financed and other transfers were delayed until early 2022.

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, community members living in the intervention area, including girls, women and socially excluded groups, will live in a clean and hygienic environment. This is possible when all community members have access to, and make use of, sustainable WASH products and services (link with pathway 2). Community members know about the importance of WASH and are able to prioritise WASH within their households.*

The sub-programme focused on engaging community members through CLTS methodology to enable them to make informed decisions concerning their sanitation within the intervention area. The pathway was instrumental in raising awareness and creating demand for WASH services at schools, health centres and communities.

There is evidence of a progressive increase in community members' investment in improved WASH services in 2021 through increased uptake of sanitation services across the 180 project villages despite the socio-economic effects of COVID-19. The sub-programme registered 492 new latrines and handwashing facilities constructed. Furthermore, 10,781 households (approximately 53,602 people) across the 180 project villages participated in household sanitation improvement activities. Activities included: construction or renovation of latrines, handwashing facilities, drying racks and refuse pits, all of which were achieved without external subsidies but through individual household contributions and investments.

In institutions, cost recovery planning (CRP) refresher trainings were done in 20 government primary schools in Agago district. After the training the schools were facilitated to develop cost recovery and risk assessment plans. This was mainly done in May when the schools were briefly opened, and by engaging the school management committees and parent teachers' associations during the lockdown. Schools are now using the plans to advocate and lobby district leadership, service providers and potential partners to invest in improving WASH in the schools. More schools are taking up CRP to solve their WASH challenges. For example, Kaket primary school in Lapono was able to empty their pit latrine after the refresher training at a cost of UGX 235,000 (60 EUR) which they had prioritised in their CRP.



Source: Simavi (Uganda)  
A Fossa Alterna latrine under construction at Kubwor Primary School in Agago District.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, to have a functional WASH market<sup>20</sup> at district level, where WASH service providers offer inclusive, affordable, innovative climate-resilient products and services. This includes the presence of various type of entrepreneurs (including women) who have the basic skills (technical and business management) to have a sustainable business and to provide the WASH products and services that are needed within the intervention area. There will be WASH-related finance products available for entrepreneurs and households to invest in their business or WASH facilities respectively.*

The sub-programme focused on increasing the availability and affordability of sustainable and inclusive WASH products and services for households and institutional clients by taking a user-focused approach that enabled masons to tailor solutions to the needs of the consumer. Masons have been trained on how to break down and package different latrine components, rather than charging or costing a whole latrine. Through our business support to masons in Agago, 17 VIP and ordinary latrines in Patongo, Wol, Omot, Kalongo, Paimol and Lira Kato have been constructed and repaired valued at UGX 8,575,000 (2,190 EUR). Other latrines have been constructed by communities themselves or through masons who are not monitored by the sub-programme.

The sub-programme supported and trained five women's groups in water, sanitation, hygiene and nature-based enterprises (WASHNAB) in three communities in Arum, Omot and Kalongo. Follow-up and monitoring of the five groups is ongoing. Ten entrepreneurs were mentored to access credit and have already received loans from the local microfinance institute WASHFIN. Between May and June 2021, eight members from two women's groups (Wumedkerwa and Bidigen) accessed credit specifically for WASH improvement from their village savings and loans association. This followed a training on WASH financing during which participants realised the importance of WASH lending as a way of improving their living conditions at home but also utilising their savings.

Following a successful assessment on the FSM value chain, the sub-programme commissioned a study to assess the PPP policy framework in Uganda's WASH sector. The study analysed and documented experiences and key lessons from past and ongoing WASH PPPs and suggested key issues for training on PPPs in the sector. The training is planned for the next reporting period, and a policy paper is being developed for dissemination of the study findings.

20. A functional WASH market is a system in which the people who demand (need or seek to purchase) a WASH service and the people (or business or organisation) that provide or offer a WASH service are brought together and this demand and supply are aligned to each other.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the Agago district local government will be adopting and implementing inclusive and sustainable WASH policies and governance instruments that are available at a national level. The Agago district local government will be practising inclusive WASH planning and budgeting and will deliver WASH services that last. The district will base its plan on evidence of the actual WASH situation within the district and it will follow the WASH policies and guidelines that exist. Lastly, the WASH section of the district development plan is developed in close co-ordination with the different departments within the district. Community members, including women and socially excluded groups, have the capacity to raise their needs to the district and demand accountability within the district development plan (link with pathway 1).*

On March 19, 2021, the sub-programme and local leaders validated selected hotspots within the Agago sub-catchment where there is significant environmental degradation for catchment restoration. Unfortunately, the budget did not allow for work in the three micro-catchments that were identified, and the sub-programme decided to work in one hotspot and make it a model site.

This was followed by the training of the catchment hotspot management committees in preparation for the piloting of the CVR/IWRM interventions. Key activities implemented included training and engaging Kamrono community members in establishing a tree nursery; and demonstrating soil and water conservation structures including the contour trenches and small detention ponds to check the runoff and floods. 1,250 tree seedlings were raised in the nursery bed and transplanted to the 10 acre demonstration plot during the first and second quarter of 2021, and 24,750 assorted seedlings (teak, eucalyptus, grevillea, umbrella tree) were raised and distributed to the community for planting on their private plots (covering 30 acres) and used for gap filling on the demonstration plot (covering 4 acres).

The sub-programme developed the online district level WASH MIS that will be used as a shared measurement system for the district for collective action planning and implementation. The MIS has been developed using the data that was collected on water sources and institutional WASH and data provided by WAI partners on CLTS. The MIS system will be officially launched in the second week of April 2022, but a test version can be accessed here: <https://wai-uganda.akvotest.org/>.

The sub-programme shared the developments around the MIS system with the ministry of water and environment and CSOs during the annual CSO forum in October 2021. Sector actors were urged to update district WASH databases in order to effectively target the unserved in different districts. There is need for better coordination of WASH CSOs at the district level and an MIS system could also be helpful in this regard.

The sub-programme has been using different tools and approaches to advocate for the human right to water and sanitation, with special attention on marginalised groups. These include tools like the community score cards for advocating for improvements in participation on water boards/committees, championing women's WASH excellency during sanitation triggering sessions and citizen report cards for amplifying voices of marginalised groups in WASH service provision. The elderly and PWDs have been recognized as key stakeholders in the management of community WASH facilities. For example, an elderly person living with a disability in the Akado East village, Kalongo town, is managing the community tap stand. The Lira Kato water board was re-structured after the score card to place three women in key leadership positions including as treasurer.



Source: Simavi (Uganda)

Julia Abwono, a 23 year old tailor running a business on Oliga Market street. She makes, among other items, face masks to supply to the residents of Oliga market street to earn income. January 28th 2021 (Agago District, photographer Emmanuel Museruka).

### Unprogrammed COVID-response activities

The sub-programme conducted public drives in markets and public places to provide information about infection control and prevention. Special focus was put on promoting vaccinations. The sub-programme supported 100 village health teams with megaphones, aprons and gumboots, so they could deliver messages in rural communities. This exercise mainly benefited rural communities that had no easy access to radio and other forms of mass communication. Residents said they had received useful information on COVID-19 home-based care management and the on-going district vaccination campaign.

The interventions significantly contributed towards the district's efforts to curb the COVID-19 pandemic which was acknowledged by the district in the weekly COVID-19 taskforce update meetings. By the end of 2021, Agago was among the districts with the lowest number of COVID-19 cases, at 625 cases and 11 deaths. Although there was still some complacency among a small section of the population especially in observing the SOPs that the Ugandan government put in place, the knowledge and awareness on COVID-19 control, home-based management and vaccination significantly improved.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The sub-programme introduced the online reporting tool in order to streamline output reporting of the local implementing partners through an online database (mWater). Partners were trained on the system, and it was rolled out in March. Partners are able to enter activities in real time. However, uptake of the system is still low, but the MEL officer is supporting teams to enhance the smooth uploading of data.

Quarterly monitoring visits to the local implementing partners are conducted by the Uganda WASH Alliance MEL officer and country coordinator. One quarterly monitoring visits was done jointly with the Agago local government. This is something that we would like to do more frequently in 2022, to keep the district engaged.

The sub-programme hosted an online learning series for the WAI partners in Uganda on the Women Entrepreneurs in WASH (WEWASH) forum, citizen report cards, cost recovery planning and MHM in order to share lessons learned from across the programme. Simavi conducted research on gender and WASH to explore the relationship between violence against women and girls and the use of WASH resources. This research was done to improve our understanding of how the sub-programme can improve its GESI interventions<sup>21</sup>.

21. The main findings of the gender and WASH research were presented during a LKD webinar in December. The recording can be found [here](#).

### Approach to sustainability

The sub-programme is committed to using the FIETS approach to ensure that its interventions can be sustained beyond the lifespan of the WASH SDG programme. In 2021, the sub-programme focused on financial and environmental sustainability as per the outcomes of the mid-term review.

**Financial sustainability:** The sub-programme has played a leading role in catalysing the supply of affordable commercial WASH financing through the establishment of WASHFIN and the piloting of a WASH loan product. To catalyse the demand for WASH financing, we provided training on financial literacy and credit worthiness to micro finance institutions, VSLAs and individual entrepreneurs. Additionally, households and institutions are being supported to invest in WASH services and products through our community engagement meetings and our demand activators – the Marketing Corps.

**Environmental sustainability:** The sub-programme has worked in one catchment hotspot where there is significant environmental degradation with a focus on agro-forestry. Exchange visits have been organised to see the work that is going on in Kamrono. They include farmers from Abim (neighbouring district upstream), the National Forest Authority, WAI partners and the Agago district local government. The sub-programme has sensitised artisans and entrepreneurs in the use of climate resilient technologies, fabrication of waste collection bins and environmentally sustainable alternative livelihood activities like tree planting and bee keeping. The FSM assessment was completed for Agago district and plans were developed to address gaps along the supply chain. This is a focus area for 2022.

## 13.2 Uganda Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme

“For over a decade I perceived certain roles including fetching of water and the cleaning of the latrine at home as roles for women and girls. Following the engagements through Plan and the district local government, my mindset is changed and I support my wife to collect water, clean the latrine and take care of our baby.”

David, 43, Buyende district

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR):

Partially on track



PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2021 AFTER MTR:

Partially on track



EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2021:

Partially on track



### Overview of progress

Overall, the sub-programme is on track. Some school activities are still delayed due to the ongoing COVID-19 restrictions and school closures. In 2021 focus was on including the recommendations of the MTR and Sustainability Check (SC) report in the sub-programme activities. This entails having a stronger focus on sanitation as a business to enable households to move up the sanitation ladder and a stronger focus on supporting the districts to upgrade their WASH investment plans.

## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, at least 150 communities in the target areas reach the ODF status<sup>22</sup> and have moved up the sanitation and hygiene ladder<sup>23</sup>. Women, girls and other socially excluded groups are empowered, resulting in an increased level of participation of women and girls and other excluded groups in WASH activities in the community, shared WASH workload and decision making in the household, and an increased level of leadership positions in communities around WASH. Parents have also improved their knowledge and practices about baby WASH<sup>24</sup>.*

Some outcomes for pathway 1 were delayed due to the COVID restrictions. In a bid to accelerate communities reaching ODF status, the sub-programme implemented the CLTS approach together with local government and sanitation committees. Jointly they were able to effectively trigger 96 villages in the sub-programme area, which all reached ODF status by the end of 2021. Based on the learning from the MTR, sanitation as business was integrated immediately after triggering to activate demand for basic latrines. Sanitation promoters persuaded households through home-to-home visits to invest in paving latrine floors and linked households to masons who could provide that service. Hardware dealers were also persuaded to sell smaller portions of materials like cement and iron bars in order to make them more affordable to low-income households. By the end of 2021, 79.2% of the targeted communities were declared ODF.

In a bid to ensure parents are able to improve their knowledge and practices about baby WASH, the sub-programme conducted child growth monitoring among 325 children under three years old in target communities in Nebbi. 0.6% of these children suffered from severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and 4% suffered from moderate acute malnutrition (MAM). A knowledge attitudes and practices (KAP) survey was also conducted in the same target communities involving 240 households. Findings revealed that 11.4% of the parents did not safely dispose of children's faeces in the latrines; 23.2% did not wash their hands after cleaning the baby's bottom; 35% used water from unprotected sources; 6.9% did not warm foods before feeding the baby; 32.6% did not wash hands before breastfeeding; 23.7% of child play spaces were not cleaned; 26.2% had no facility for the storage of cooking utensils; and 32.9% had episodes of diarrhoea in the month preceding the KAP survey. Outcomes of the survey are being used to further focus the sub-programmes behaviour change interventions on baby WASH through community dialogues.

22. Progress will be measured on a yearly basis.

23. Targets are mentioned in the IR and progress will be measured during the MTR and final evaluation.

24. A hygiene approach that focuses on improved hygiene for babies through the five Fs: fingers, flies, faeces, fluids and floors.



Source: Plan (Uganda)  
Drama on GBV in WASH as an entry initiative to prove discussions during gender dialogue in Kamuli district.

**Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision**

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme the target communities and schools have access to affordable and sustainable menstrual hygienic products, liquid soap and climate-resilient latrine options.*

The sub-programme was able to improve communities and schools' access to affordable and sustainable menstrual products and liquid soap, despite the closure of schools. This was achieved by mobilising school health clubs outside schools through the school authorities and village health teams, parent teachers associations and the teachers forum. Fifteen school health clubs were trained on appropriate MHH including the making of pads and liquid soap. Boys were intentionally involved to act as champions of change in challenging the existing stereotypes and the social and cultural norms affecting women. The capacity of 435 participants (150 boys, 225 girls, 30 male teachers, 30 female teacher) was built on the theoretical and practical aspects of MHH. Tracking of results was started after schools reopened in January 2022.

In order to improve access to climate-resilient latrine options in the target schools, 10 gender and disability friendly latrines were constructed by the sub-programme together with the school management and the local government at schools in Kamuli, Buyende and Nebbi. The latrines are protected from flooding and lined which enables them to be emptied. All latrines adequately respond to the unique needs of girls and pupils with disabilities. Thirty handwashing facilities were also installed in schools.

The sub-programme identified 25 potential WASH entrepreneurs and trained them in the production of hygienic pads, liquid soap and the paving of latrine floors (screeding). They also received training in how to market their products. By the end of 2021, 13 of the 25 trained entrepreneurs were actively selling products and providing services. The scarcity and increased prices of materials for making pads and restrictions on public movement due to COVID-19 accounted for the inactivity of the other entrepreneurs.

To improve access to water supply, four boreholes were installed with hand pumps in four schools by the sub-programme together with the school management and the community. For sustainability, four inclusive water and sanitation committees were established and trained. They own these boreholes and are in charge of their operation and maintenance. An MoU was signed with the school and the community agreeing to operation, management and water fees.

**Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework**

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme WASH investment plans in the three target districts reviewed and updated to incorporate a stronger focus on 'Sanitation as a Business' in order to promote household investment in sanitation and movement up the sanitation ladder to basic and safely managed levels. Standardised school latrine designs are included in the national school WASH guidelines and MHH component<sup>26</sup>. At the district level, GESI is mainstreamed in all WASH programmes and sufficient budget is allocated to implement these programmes. The capacity of the district health and community workers has been enhanced and they are now implementing gender-transformative and inclusive CLTS. Women and girls and other socially excluded groups will amplify their voices/demand for their WASH rights, including active participation in community WASH leadership and decision-making. As a consequence, at least 50% of the WASH governance committees are represented by women and socially excluded groups, whose voices are heard<sup>27</sup>. District local government also has a harmonised understanding of, and effectively reports on, the SDG 6 indicators, target 6.1 & 6.2.*

The process of reviewing and updating the three WASH investment plans to incorporate a stronger focus on sanitation as a business was slowed by the COVID-19 restrictions. Initial consultations with Water for People and the ministry of water and environment (MoWE) did take place. Plan engaged through the WASH in schools technical committee in the review and update of the existing latrine designs. Through consultative meetings, CSOs shared the designs currently in use and modifications were made considering MHH needs. A standardised inclusive toilet design has been adopted by the Ministry of Education and Sport (MOES).

To enhance coordination among CSOs in the Uganda Water and Sanitation Network, two hygiene and sanitation working group meetings were facilitated by Plan. An annual workplan was developed which included activities to enhance CSO's capacity on GESI, the joint publication of best practises and joint participation in regional and national campaigns. As highlighted under pathway one, 13 CSOs were orientated on GESI by Plan and seven operationalised the endorsed workplans to enhance GESI in their WASH programming and delivery.

Ten CSOs that had developed specific GESI action plans were able to implement about 70% of these actions in 2021. One of the recommendations of the MTR was to focus more on ensuring women/girls and PWDs are able to amplify their voices and demand their WASH rights. The sub-programme provided these groups with training to enhance their self-esteem, provide knowledge about their WASH rights and improve their basic advocacy skills. As a result, disability advocacy groups have been established in six sub-counties to advocate for their WASH rights.

26. These already include a room for PWDs.

27. We will target women, widows, female-headed households, child-headed households and PWDs.

In order to improve WASH reporting on SDG-6, the sub-programme in partnership with the MoWE orientated 35 CSOs on SDG-6, its indicators and the government reporting framework.

#### Unprogrammed covid-response activities

In response to the second wave of COVID-19, Plan and village health teams conducted COVID-19 prevention activities. Together they conducted community dialogues in 29 villages in Bulopa subcounty in Kamuli district on the SOPs for COVID-19. This included promoting handwashing with soap, providing medical referrals and installing 1,300 tippy taps in the community. During the national COVID-19 campaigns and on global Hand Washing Day, Plan, through the media, emphasised the need for more investments on WASH as first line of defence against the pandemic. Plan with other CSOs supported the parliamentary symposium on WASH and presented a paper in December 2021 on strengthening WASH in schools.

#### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The sub-programme in collaboration with the district local governments as well as water and sanitation committees and village health teams conducted regular monitoring of WASH facilities and behaviour change in the communities. Information collected was aligned to the JMP indicators for WASH and fed into the district-led monitoring system on WASH. Data collectors/ local government was trained on the JMP sanitation ladder in a bid to improve the quality of the WASH reporting. Quarterly project reflection meetings at district level were also conducted to enable a temperature check on the project progress. Plan continued to support the two quarterly district water and sanitation coordination committee meetings and supported integrated joint monitoring by the WASH practitioners (facilities and behaviour change).

Best practises from the Uganda Sanitation and Health for ALL programme in Buyende (including mobile tippy taps and the market-based sanitation approach) were taken up by the WASH SDG sub-programme. In order to learn more about WASH and climate, the sub-programme team conducted a learning journey to the Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development (ACORD) in south western Uganda in January 2022. Key actions that will be integrated into the WASH SDG sub-programme were:

- Intensify community dialogues on gender so the WASH workload will be shared more equally between women/men and boys/girls
- Adopt and promote climate SMART WASH solutions such as elevated pit latrines that can endure flooding or rain water harvesting technique
- Promote multiple uses of water: watering of vegetable gardens and wood lots using excess water from the boreholes and small-scale irrigation to accelerate backyard gardening using rain water harvested in ferrocement tanks
- Integrate and promote climate education in school health promotion



Source: Plan (Uganda)  
Basic latrine in Nebbi with handwashing facility.

#### Approach to sustainability

The sub-programme is committed to contributing to a sustainable WASH system through the FIETS approach. Based on the recommendations of the MTR, the sub-programme focused on financial, technological and environmental sustainability.

**Financial sustainability:** Four WSCs were established and their capacity built to collect user fee payments for maintenance. Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) were also mobilised to help with the collection of operation and maintenance fees. Monitoring visits conducted revealed all four WSCs were functional and had at least 77 EUR per community saved for O&M.

**Technological sustainability:** The drilling of deep boreholes was adopted in line with the national policies promoted by MoWE. This can be used in rural areas and the technology and technical skills required for its repair and maintenance are simple. In liaison with government officials, four communities were trained how to use this technique.

**Environmental sustainability:** The school latrines that had been constructed were lined to protect the groundwater from contamination by faecal sludge and so they could be emptied once the pit fills up. Plan linked the pit emptier to school authorities and encouraged schools to periodically collect a fee from parents to pay for the O&M of latrines.



Source: Plan (Uganda.)  
Group Photo for CSOs under UWASNET trained on GESI 2021.

## 13.3 Country-level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

At the national level, the country programme facilitated a MHM webinar series called "WASH Roundtable Talk show on MHM Action and Investment in Menstrual Hygiene and Health in Uganda." This was done in partnership with the Ministry of Education and Sports, Plan International, SNV, the Uganda WASH Alliance, SRHR Alliance Uganda and WASEU. The country programme supported the MHM steering committee led by the Ministry of Education and Sports in organising the eighth MHM day in Uganda with the theme "More action and investment in Menstrual Health and Hygiene Now!".

The two sub-programmes also facilitated a sharing platform where the results from the MTR and the SCCCs from the different regions were shared. It was agreed to take these findings to national level forums to ignite discussions on sustainability with line ministries. WAI and Plan organised internal reflection meetings on the MTR and sustainability check reports and had a partnership reflection meeting with the Partnership in Practice consultant. WAI and Plan joined a meeting with DGIS on April 12 to discuss the sustainability reports.

### Country programme management and coordination

Plan, WAI and SNV (under WASH First) held regular monthly coordination meetings to take stock of partner progress and come up with solutions to common challenges. These meetings also enabled the easy update of the programme's progress on the COVID-19 response initiatives to the Ministry of Health.

WAI and Plan under the mainstream WASH SDG programme facilitate quarterly and monthly meetings face to face and online to profile the country programme and work together on joint deliverables like reports and updates to line ministries.

The country programme continued to support the NGO umbrella body, the Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET), its Hygiene and Sanitation working group as well as the women's and children's working group. This has been critical in amplifying advocacy issues from the different regions to national level fora like the national CSO forum, the joint sector review (JSR) and Uganda Water and Environment Week (UWEWK).

### Risks and mitigation

Presidential and parliamentary elections were conducted in the first quarter of 2021. The elections impacted CLTS-related activities in particular due to restrictions on community gatherings. Mitigation measures such as communicating with the local government and seeking its approval to hold CLTS related community gatherings were adopted. Budgets and activities affected moved into the second quarter and a catch-up plan was developed and operationalised.

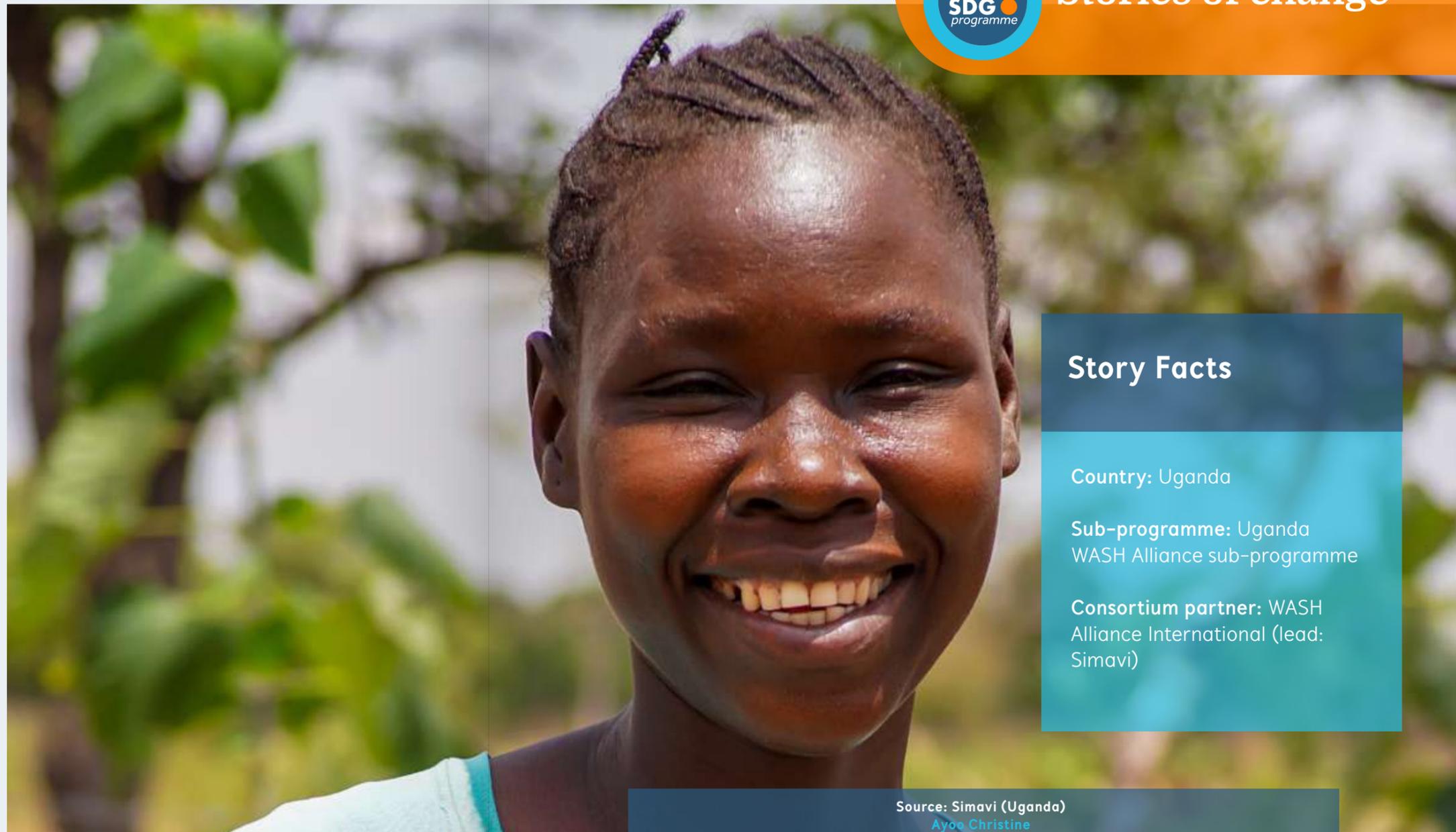
The second wave of COVID -19 in the second quarter derailed implementation of project activities associated with meetings and schools. CLTS promotion was affected which contributed to relapses in behaviour change in communities. School-based activities on MHM were halted following the closure of schools. Although mitigative measures were adopted including the engagement of small groups, this had an impact on activity delivery and increased costs. The WASH SDG Consortium is exploring the possibility of a budget neutral extension.

## 13.4 Communication on the sub-programmes (articles, videos, blogs)

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	May 2021	Podcast	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/news/wash-sdg-voices-from-the-field-podcast/">https://wash-alliance.org/news/wash-sdg-voices-from-the-field-podcast/</a>	WAI & Plan
	June 2021	Brochure/document	<a href="https://wash-alliance.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2021/08/MHM-ARTICLE-v2-Big.pdf">https://wash-alliance.org/wp-content/uploads/sites/36/2021/08/MHM-ARTICLE-v2-Big.pdf</a>	WAI & Plan
	August 2021	Video	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4m3Wgt1-lhc&amp;ab_channel=SimaviNL">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4m3Wgt1-lhc&amp;ab_channel=SimaviNL</a>	WAI
	August 2021	Video	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hlmu7-ZhGvc&amp;ab_channel=Aidenvironment">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hlmu7-ZhGvc&amp;ab_channel=Aidenvironment</a>	WAI
	December 2021	Webinar	<a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rb84bWNzXus&amp;ab_channel=SimaviNL">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Rb84bWNzXus&amp;ab_channel=SimaviNL</a>	WAI
	December 2021	Brochure/document	<a href="#">Barriers to inclusion in the WASH sector: insights from Uganda</a> (publication in the International Journal of Biological and Chemical Science, pages 76-81)	WAI
	December 2021	Article	<a href="#">16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence: Feminist Leadership shifts the power towards women and girls</a>	WAI



Source: Plan (Uganda)  
Inclusive latrine constructed for girls in Kamuli district 2021



# Bringing the green back to Kamrono

*Kamrono was once known as one of the most deforested villages in the Lira Kato sub-county. Refugees from the civil war in the Acholi sub-region had settled there and cut down the trees for charcoal in order to survive the floods, droughts and limited livelihood options.*

*WASH SDG partner RAIN has helped bring the green back to Kamrono and enhance the villager's resilience to climate change through training in agroforestry, afforestation and soil and water conservation.*

## Story Facts

Country: Uganda  
Sub-programme: Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme  
Consortium partner: WASH Alliance International (lead: Simavi)

Source: Simavi (Uganda)  
Ayoo Christine

After the training, all 50 households living in the village agreed to plant two acres of trees, filling eight hectares of land. Three Village Saving Loan Associations (VSLAs) were formed to bring community members together to save money and use the savings for small loans that households can use to invest in alternative livelihood options. .

RAIN also set up a 10.8-acre demonstration site for

agroforestry and afforestation which is covered with various species of trees. The villagers are excited and encouraged to see that the microclimate has already changed around the site since the interventions started early 2021.

Ayoo Christine, 36, a mother of two says: "Thank you RAIN staff for giving us advice on sanitation, personal hygiene and the short- and long-term

benefits of tree planting. I have one acre now and I am planning to (plant more) because I understand the importance of planting trees."

# 14. Zambia



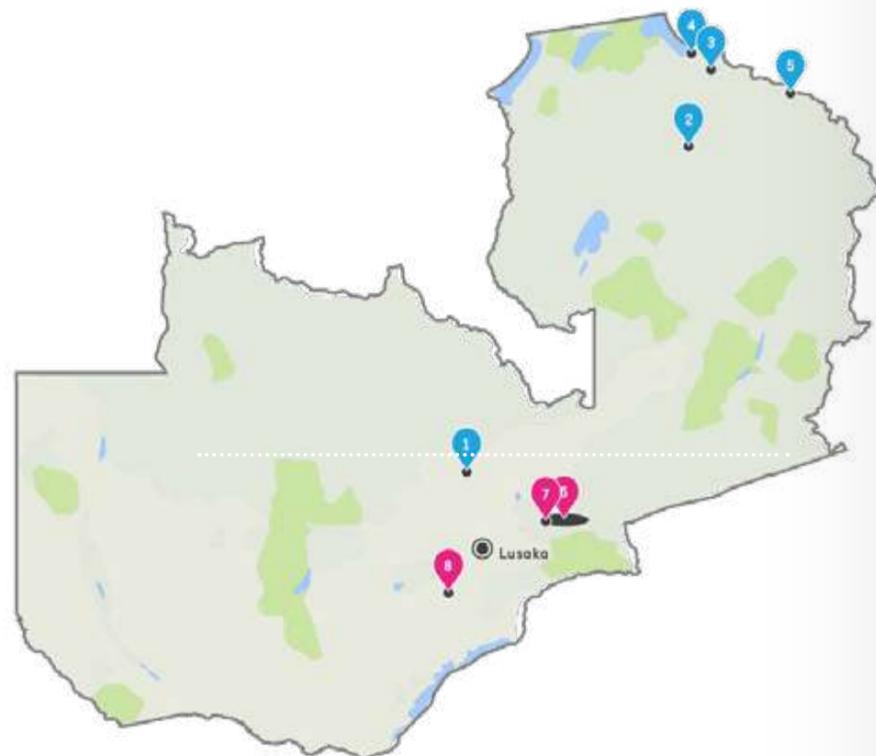
Source: SNV (Zambia)  
FSTP Mpulungu construction monitoring visit.

Zambia  
Lead: SNV

# Sub-programmes: 2  
# Locations: 8

#	Area
1	Kabwe
2	Kasama
3	Mbala
4	Mpulungu
5	Nakonde
6&7	Chongwe
8	Kafue

- Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme
- Chongwe Kafue sub-programme
- Urban area
- Rural area



Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Chambeshi Lukanga Sanitation Sub-Programme – SNV	Urban	Kabwe, Kasama, Mbala, Mpulungu, Nakonde	<b>Local / national authorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kasama municipal council</li> <li>• Mbala municipal council</li> <li>• Mpulungu municipal council</li> <li>• Nakonde municipal council</li> <li>• Kabwe municipal council</li> </ul> <b>Other institutions:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chambeshi Water and Sewerage Company</li> <li>• Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company</li> </ul>
Chongwe Kafue Sub-Programme – Plan	Rural	Chongwe, Kafue	<b>Local NGOs / CSOs:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan International Zambia</li> </ul> <b>Local / national authorities:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Chongwe municipal council</li> <li>• Kafue town council</li> </ul>

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Zambia inception report country brief. Progress up to 2020 has been reported on in previous annual reports and the MTR.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners provide an overview of implementation in both sub-programmes and highlight progress made in each pathway in 2021. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for this year is also found in the Annex B Zambia tab.

### COVID-19 in Zambia

Zambia entered 2021 afflicted by the Beta variant of COVID-19 and with a vaccination rate of zero. Both sub-programme activities were adjusted as a result, with field work reduced to a minimum. As the Beta wave subsided, it was possible to conduct the data collection for the MTR and to resume most of the field work taking all the necessary precautions. Vaccines were introduced in country in mid-April but vaccination rates were extremely low (less than 1%) when the Delta wave hit. This forced the sub-programmes to reduce activities in June and to finally shut down field activities throughout July and August. Work resumed in September but with the arrival of the Omicron variant activities were again stalled. By the end of 2021, full vaccination rates in Zambia were close to 7%.

## 14.1 Zambia Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme

"I'm the only female emptier among four males and among the four districts of Northern Province. As a female emptier I used to have challenges facing people and society because of the nature of the job. I used to cover myself very well so no one would be able to recognise me. When it comes to workshops, I used to feel shy that I couldn't even ask a question because I used to think that people in the audience might laugh at me. But I overcame these challenges through the multiple workshops SNV has given me."

Mukuka Mutale, member of the NEPSA (Northern Emptier Plumbing and Sanitation Association), Kasama, Zambia

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR):

Partially on track



PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2021 AFTER MTR:

Partially on track



EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2021:

Not on track



### Overview of progress

For the 200,000 people expected to gain access to safely managed sanitation by the end of 2022, 22,000 had moved up the ladder. For the 260,000 people expected to gain access to hygiene services, 56,000 had moved up the ladder. 10,181 people stopped open defecation and an additional 41,000 gained access to an improved sanitation facility. Emptying rates tripled between baseline and midterm. The sub-programme remains confident that the safely managed sanitation target can be achieved but the hygiene target requires re-adjustment. The sub-programme remained focused on addressing the multiple challenges across the sanitation chain, particularly the promotion of emptying, the provision of safe services and the availability of treatment facilities. Two large scale investments, namely the rehabilitation of FSTP Kabwe and the construction of FSTP Mpulungu, could not be achieved in 2021 due to delays related to COVID, the presidential elections and the performance of contractors. They will be continued in 2022. A scheduled desludging programme has been initiated to increase the service provision outreach and to improve on the affordability challenge.

Expenditure of the approved annual budget was close to 100%. Investments for the treatment aspects of faecal sludge were re-directed to the promotion of emptying, provision of safe services and governance issues.

"The setting up of a GIS/IMIS system in Mpulungu was a great achievement in 2021. I am proud of the level of leadership and ownership shown by the Local Authority and the Commercial Utility. I am proud of the engagement of the youths that collected the data. I am proud that there is an increased understanding and coordination between the LA and the CU and that they now work better together. And I'm proud that Mpulungu is the first town in Zambia that has a fully mapped GIS system in place."

Moffat Tembo, senior WASH advisor, SNV Zambia

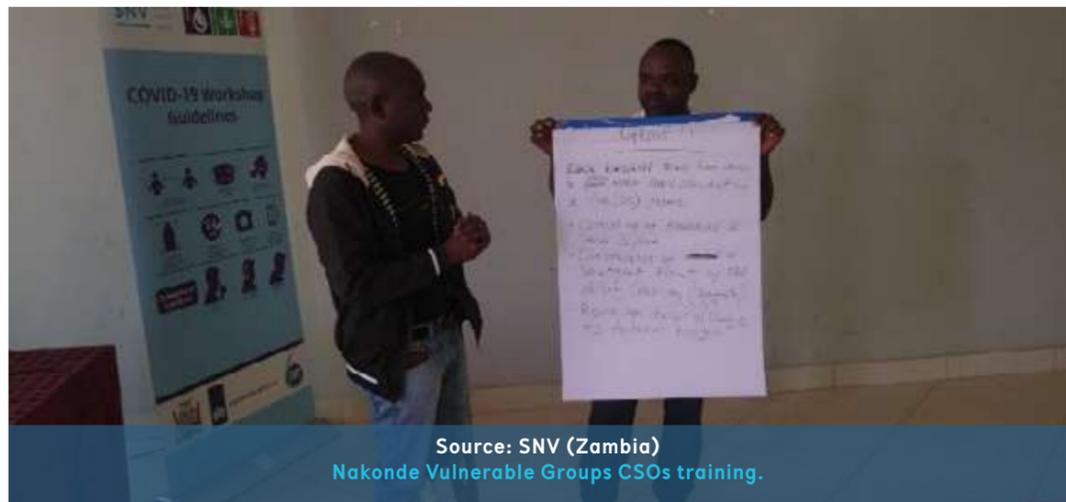
## Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the cities and utilities have clearly prioritised behaviours and an established BCC strategy and have the capacity to address those behaviours. Two behaviours have been prioritised: increase the uptake of emptying services and the safe disposal of solid and health care waste to eliminate the dumping of waste into toilet pits.*

The sub-programme supported the intensified roll out of the communication and awareness campaigns, with an estimated outreach of more than 65,000 households. These BCC activities were delivered in five towns in partnership with private emptiers, local authorities, utilities (for the radio campaigns) and with district health offices and community-based volunteers (for the door to door campaign). The sub-programme increased its efforts on hygiene promotion as suggested by the MTR.

The sub-programme's BCC efforts were linked with International Celebrations led by National and Local Governments. For World Water Day, sub-programme representatives were interviewed on national television about the importance of sanitation for water protection. For Menstrual Hygiene Management Day, the sub-programme sought to highlight the challenges for vulnerable women and conducted promotional activities targeting access to MHM for imprisoned women in Kasama. World Toilet Day was marked by an emptying competition in all towns that promoted the need to appreciate the work conducted by professional emptiers and seek out their services. The sub-programme reached out to civic and traditional leaders who are highly influential over people's behaviours. Training and engagement meetings were conducted, with these trend setters mobilised to increase uptake of emptying services, toilet upgradation, no disposal of solid waste and handwashing with soap.



Source: SNV (Zambia)  
Nakonde Vulnerable Groups CSOs training.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, each city has a clear plan for professional, affordable city-wide sanitation services, and at least some safe functional services starting up in each town.*

The sub-programme trained masons in four of the five locations. These trainings provided the local masons with the ability to build different types of toilet facilities including those for PWDs. However, progress monitoring revealed that the demand for these safe and modern toilets remained very low, as people couldn't afford the investment or were unwilling to pay. The sub-programme explored different funding options and consulted the Plan International sub-programme and WaterAid but no solution feasible at scale was found. However, the decision by the new government (elected in August 2021) to increase by 20-fold the amount of public



Source: SNV (Zambia)  
Kabwe, 27th October 2021, Mobilization of local Civic Leaders to advocate the Local Authority and to promote safe sanitation and hygiene.

funds available to community empowerment through constituency development funds opened new pro-poor pathways to be explored.

The sub-programme continued to monitor the performance of the emptiers and the level of satisfaction of customers through an emptiers competition. The initiative brought to life the delegated management agreements (DMA) signed between the SNV-trained private emptiers and the WSUs and was done concurrently with the BCC promotion. It led to a significant increase in the emptying uptake, with more than 100 emptyings taking place across the five towns in less than two months. Monitoring findings suggested that the emptiers are not consistently compliant with occupational health and safety procedures, largely because the utilities are not fully meeting their obligations of providing disinfectants or PPEs, as required in the DMA. This is currently being discussed between the relevant stakeholders.

As planned, the sub-programme initiated a pilot on scheduled desludging in Kabwe before its replication in the other towns. The pilot is ongoing and will test and set up a model for planned service delivery. It includes a GIS mapping of sanitation facilities, promotional activities, strengthening of the commercial utility's capacity to manage the system, payment and ringfencing mechanisms as well as tailored solutions for flood prone areas. The model is being tested both in high end and poor, peri-urban areas so findings can reflect different socio-economic realities.

Treatment was addressed through multiple work fronts. In Nakonde, the FSTP design produced by the sub-programme in 2020 was taken up by the Chambeshi utility to the African Development Bank (AfDB) which is now funding its construction. Mbala is receiving a significant investment in off-site and the forthcoming sewer ponds will also be the disposal site for the faecal sludge. In Kabwe, the sub-programme initiated the rehabilitation of four drying beds that will allow safe treatment, also accounting for the higher volumes expected from the scheduled desludging pilot. In Mpulungu where the sub-programme and the utility are constructing a FSTP, it was not possible to complete the works as planned. While COVID and the presidential elections did cause some delays, the key constraint was slow delivery by the contractor. The work is expected to be completed in June 2022. As a temporary solution, trenching was conducted in Mpulungu and Nakonde to allow for safe disposal until the construction process is completed.

Finally, market research on re-use products was conducted in Kabwe, Mpulungu and Nakonde. Final results will be available in 2022 and will shape the direction the sub-programme will take.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, there is strengthened multi-stakeholder sanitation governance for all (offsite and onsite) at city and utility level, with leadership by the local authorities, and clarity on roles and responsibilities, including the legal basis.*

The sub-programme concluded the development of Lukanga WSC's on-site sanitation and FSM strategy and initiated the same process for Chambeshi. Both strategies frame the scope of the utilities' activities beyond sewer and provide a much needed strategic direction for more and better sanitation service provision, accounting for climate change and inclusion. Anticipating the forthcoming M&E system developed by NWASCO, the strategies already respond to the new set of key indicators for easier reporting and accountability towards the sector regulator.

The sub-programme remained engaged with the development of NWASCO's statutory instruments and the related Code of Practice for on-site sanitation and FSM. Programme representatives attended the validation workshop for the final draft in the first quarter of 2021. However, due to the changes of government, the statutory instruments have not yet been released and consequently the sub-programme could not support its roll out to the project locations. This is now expected to take place in 2022. Still at the NWASCO level, the sub-programme positioned the two targeted utilities to pilot the recently developed climate screening guidelines. Additional work conducted at the national government level included supporting the Ministry of Water and Sanitation with Zambia's submission to African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW), which highlighted WASH commitments where the country is lagging behind; strategic input on the WASH strategy in the context of the eighth National Development Plan; and a targeted advocacy process towards the newly elected government and its 2022 budget for increased investment in WASH.



Source: SNV (Zambia)  
Mpulungu World Water Day

The GIS mapping data base for Mpulungu achieved a 75% completion, with a remarkable level of ownership from the local authority and the utility, which are keen to start using it as a comprehensive management tool. The replication was initiated in Kabwe and is envisioned also for Kasama, with a significant co-contribution from the utility itself.

The sub-programme remained an active contributor the LKD GESI community of practice (further detailed in section 5.3). GESI counterparts were identified across all project towns and mobilised to attend local authority-led WASH meetings. The sub-programme initiated a formal engagement with three GESI focused CSOs (women's issues, disability inclusion and youth groups) in Nakonde, where they were trained on WASH and advocacy approaches. Disability audits were conducted for all facilities built in 2021 (the ablution block in the Kasama Urban Clinic and the demo toilets built by the masons as part of their training in four of the five towns). Findings will be used to adjust the designs incorporated in the 2020 toilet catalogue and to shape any new designs led by the sub-programme.

Mpulungu spearheaded the works around WASH in schools, with a detailed assessment conducted on current WASH conditions and a training of head teachers and school health coordinators on improved hygiene (including MHM) and the cleaning of WASH facilities in all the town's schools. In Mbala, the sub-programme led a WASH-FIT assessment in all health facilities, with Tulemane Clinic targeted for the construction of a universally-designed ablution block.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The sub-programme's MTR was conducted in the first quarter of 2021, with results available early in the second quarter. Key findings showed that OD rates were reduced by 67%, with gains most significant for the lowest wealth quintiles, where OD was reduced from 14% (at baseline) to 3.8% (at midterm). Rates of handwashing with soap registered an increase of 114% but remained low overall at 21%. While access to a handwashing facilities increased, the use of soap was reduced and progress was unequal across the wealth quintiles, with the poorest in a worse situation than at baseline. For MHM, findings were mixed, with some women losing the ability to safely dry re-usable cloths (by 20%) while others increased their access to safe products and disposal (by 21%). Safe solid waste disposal reduced by 43% against baseline, revealing the higher risks of dumping into sanitary facilities.

With the majority of the towns' population depending on on-site facilities, emptying rates were closely assessed. It was noted that the annual rate more than doubled since baseline, but at 3%, it remains below the ideal benchmark of 25%. A positive result was observed on the number of facilities discharging directly into the living environment, reduced by 86%. Safe emptying of toilet facilities increased by 81%, though manual emptying is still occurring.

Overall, there was a 14% reduction on the amount of human waste remaining in the living environment but this achievement is primarily driven by the reduction of open defecation and less so by significant increases on safe emptying, conveyance and treatment. Finally, progress for JMP's ladder on safely managed sanitation was positive, increasing from 12% at baseline to 16% at midterm, corresponding to more than 20,000 people gaining access to this level. Based on these findings, the sub-programme focused its efforts on increasing emptying (enhanced promotion, DMAs, emptying competitions, scheduled desludging) and treatment rates (construction of two FSTPs, rehabilitation of a third, support to hybrid treatments in two other). Handwashing with soap was also emphasised in all BCC activities, particularly through the door-to-door campaigns.

### Approach to sustainability

**Financial sustainability:** This was promoted at the utilities level through the development of their five year on site sanitation and FSM strategies that also included measures to increase emptying rates in line with NAWSCO's tariff settings. Scheduled desludging will further contribute to financial sustainability by expanding the customer base and increasing revenue streams through the sanitation tariff that adds to the already existing sanitation surcharge. For the private emptiers, the sub-programme contributed to their financial sustainability through the emptying promotions and awareness campaigns, which increased demand for their services. Institutional sustainability: This included capacity strengthening of local authorities, utilities and private service providers. The sub-programme initiated work with GESI CSOs, strengthening their institutional capacity to advocate for improved WASH service delivery

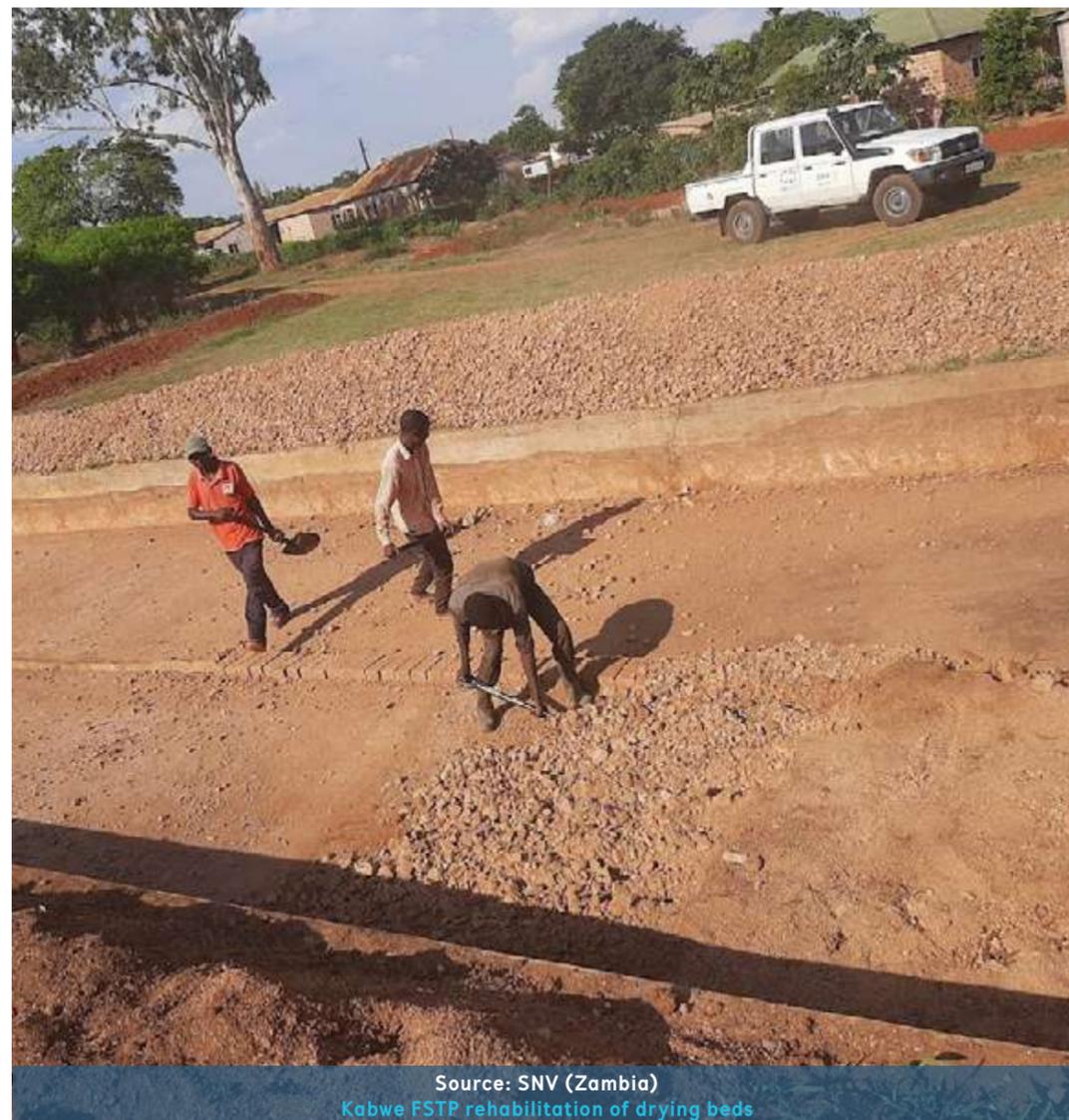
**Environmental sustainability:** Both CUs were positioned to pilot NAWSCO's climate screening guidelines. OSS/FSM strategies included specific measures for the CUs to better manage climate change related risks. The scheduled desludging pilot is being designed with solutions for flood prone areas. All FSTP related work is based on environmental impact assessments and the trenching works were conducted considering the height of the water table and soil type. Re-use options included the production of solid fuel products that reduce deforestation.

**Technological sustainability:** In addition to designing FSTPs suited to the local needs and the local environment and having them validated by the Zambia Environmental Management Agency, the sub-programme also assessed the practical implementation of the toilet catalogue featuring six environmentally safe toilet options to cater for different customer preferences (including access for people with disabilities). The sub-programme monitored the use of the eVACs (a lightweight vacuum system powered by fuel) made available to all project towns in 2020.

**Social sustainability:** The sub-programme is using BCC to trigger demand for improved WASH

service provision and ownership of the investment made, particularly at the household level. Local CSOs are deliberately being included in the BCC and advocacy work, both to improve inclusion and outreach and to ensure the continuity of advocacy efforts for improved WASH provision after the sub-programme conclusion.

The sustainability compact remains in place with no challenges anticipated in the reporting of the agreed indicators post programme. OSS/FSM strategies include the revised indicators set up by NWASCO. They are JMP aligned, which will facilitate the monitoring/reporting in the context of the sustainability compact for the two targeted CUs.



Source: SNV (Zambia)  
Kabwe FSTP rehabilitation of drying beds

## 14.2 Zambia Chongwe Kafue sub-programme

**"Most children in my community find it hard to manage their periods because they cannot afford to buy the disposable pads. Now I can start my own enterprise, earn some money and promote proper menstrual hygiene management in my community. Girls can now attend school during their periods."**

Rudo Madiro, participant in the training in sanitary pad making in Kafue

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR):

Partially on track



PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2021 AFTER MTR:

Partially on track



EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2021:

On track



### Overview of progress

Findings from the MTR indicated that the sub-programme was making little progress towards the targeted results compared to the baseline findings. There was a major difference in the baseline and MTR data collection process. A local consultant conducted the MTR data collection while the baseline data was collected by local staff of the sub-programme who had a limited understanding of the JMP WASH ladder. For sanitation no benchmark was set. The findings and

recommendations from the MTR were considered as an opportunity to adjust the activities and targets, making the expected results more realistic and the sub-programme better suited to the local context. Major changes as a result of the MTR included: focusing not only on CLTS but also on sanitation marketing, before and after reaching ODF status; promoting the importance of O&M for toilets; revising targets on sanitation and hygiene to reflect the reality of influencing government rather than direct delivery; auditing WASH service providers; not working in health centres and reducing number of schools to the originally planned five schools; focusing more on PWDs and other socially excluded groups; improving monitoring to strengthen behaviour change interventions; strengthening stakeholders engagement; and strengthening WASH governance.



Source: Plan (Zambia)

Village Headwoman, showcasing the Basic Sanitation Level toilet she constructed after CLTS sensitization in her community.

### Narrative on results against plan

#### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, to have influenced in a positive way the behaviour and attitude of the people living in Kafue and Chongwe districts and that they have moved up the sanitation and hygiene ladder<sup>28</sup>. At least six wards in the target areas have reached ODF status. By actively involving women, girls and other socially excluded groups in the decision-making process concerning WASH activities, these groups will have more influence at the household level and the community level when it comes to investments and development of WASH services including baby WASH<sup>29</sup>.*

The sub-programme continued strengthening WASH demand creation by engaging more boys, girls, young men and young women in regular community meetings as well as in WASH in school activities. The focus was on further strengthening female participation and decision-making power. The engagement also involved men's and women's networks coordinating and facilitating the discussions with traditional leaders. The sub-programme continued working with the OSAWE (savings) groups in the communities.

The sub-programme also conducted capacity building of local authority programme staff and other key staff from the ministry of health, who in turn facilitated the community volunteer's refresher training on CLTS and Urban-CLTS. This was an intervention recommended in the MTR report as a necessary step to revamp the implementation process. The outcome of the refresher trainings of government staff and natural leaders ensured the availability of sufficient reserve of community volunteers. The refresher trainings were also an opportunity to re-trigger some villages in order to re-ignite community sanitation and water supply activities.

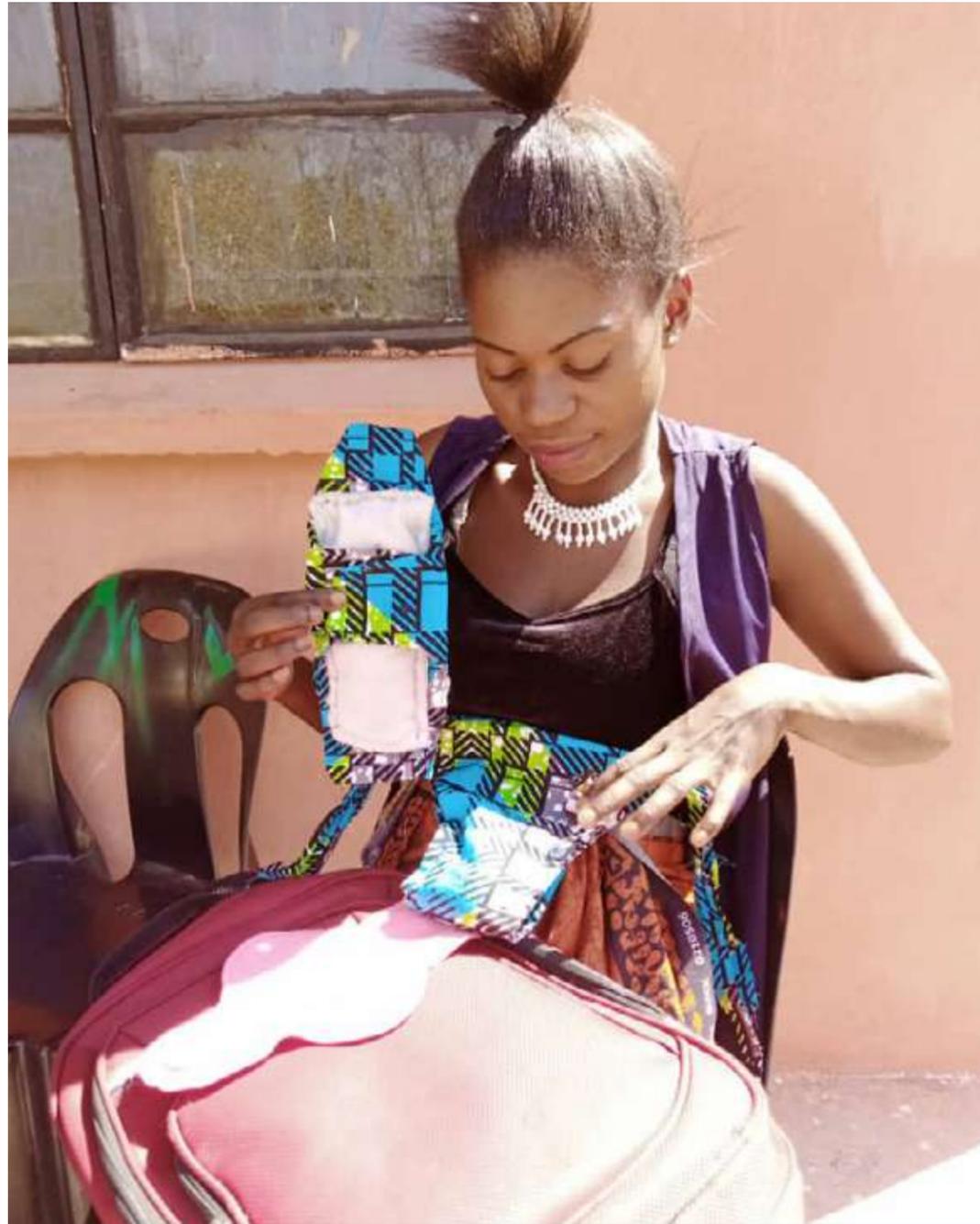
Meetings were organised to re-engage traditional and local leaders to take responsibility in addressing challenges in their respective communities. Some of the initiatives originated from leaders' engagements were re-organising ODF celebrations and legally enforcing the installation of toilets by households, complying with the collective agreement on ODF.

To mitigate COVID-19 restrictions, the sub-programme adjusted the numbers of participants in line with national guidelines and managed to continue working with the communities despite the pandemic. For instance, the refresher trainings were made possible by splitting the participants into smaller groups. Though official verification is yet to be done, five villages are already claiming to be ODF.

28. Targets are mentioned in the IR and will be measured during the MTR and final evaluation.

29. An approach that focuses on improving hygiene for babies through the five Fs: fingers, flies, faeces, fluids and floors

School health nutrition coordinators and teachers were involved in re-usable pad making and entrepreneurship trainings. A couple of schools managed to secure school management funds for promoting of re-usable sanitary pads and also engaged learners in pad making and community sensitisation by setting up campaigns to break taboos around menstruation.



Source: Plan (Zambia)

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, to have improved rural and peri-urban WASH services<sup>30</sup> in the two selected districts by bringing together relevant stakeholders such as finance institutions, retailers, service providers, local builders and community-based enterprises. By strengthening the sanitation value chain, WASH services will be improved for approximately 21,000 households at the bottom of the pyramid. Consumers in the target communities will have access to sanitary pads, soap, water filters, water containers, toilet pans and latrine slabs at an affordable price.*

Following the MTR, the sub-programme revised the budget to include trainings in entrepreneurship and pad making. As a result, 51 males (including three men with disabilities) and 151 females were trained in entrepreneurship, financial literacy and pad making. Participants were selected from the District Water Sanitation and Hygiene Education (D-WASHE) committee, environmental health technicians, school hygiene and nutrition coordinators, teachers and community members. As a way of mitigating the negative effects of COVID-19 on girls, the sub-programme distributed 320 dignity kits. During the MTR it was observed that the national standard ratio for school toilets set by the ministry of general education of 1:20 for girls and 1:25 for boys was not reached. The sub-programme was providing training for staff of 44 schools which diluted its resources. Therefore, the sub-programme will go back to the five originally selected schools in order to focus on reaching the ratios. All the five schools were visited by combined teams of sub-programme and district education board staff. During the visits, meetings with school management, staff, parent-teacher associations, area councillors and ward leaders were organised to engage them in the upcoming activities. During the engagements, the local stakeholders decided on a sanitation technology that fits their context. Schools selected the dry eco-toilets or the flushable toilets, depending on the groundwater level. District education board infrastructure officers/buildings officers were engaged to provide drawings and quotes, which were also shared with the schools. Schools also provided building materials for the latrines. The latrines will be co-funded by the sub-programme together with the schools.

For the waste management in Kafue, local authorities have been engaged to encourage households to subscribe but not many are willing or capable of paying for this service.

30. WASH services such as affordable sanitary pads, soap and latrine materials. It also includes the capacity building of local entrepreneurs.

### Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

*Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, new and existing local government committees (WASHCOs) will have been strengthened and the government action plans on WASH will have improved. At the district level, gender transformation and social inclusion is mainstreamed in all WASH programmes and sufficient budget is allocated to implement these programmes.*

The sub-programme reflected on the findings of the sustainability checks where it was noted that institutional sustainability was weak owing to lack of impact on CVR and operationalisation. The scope of activities was revised to cover a desk review of existing GESI and CVR policies to ascertain their strengths, identify the weaknesses and gaps and contribute to stimulating their use. Working with the NGO WASH forum was promoted to engage local authorities in conversations with the sector while advocating for improvements.

The MHH campaigns in school were based on the revised guideline policies: water, sanitation and hygiene in school standards; MHM guidelines; and guidelines for the implementation of the school health and nutrition programme.

The sub-programme has provided refresher trainings to 128 government officials on inclusive and gender transformative WASH and implementing the GWMT. Eleven campaigns were organised on Global Handwashing Day, World Toilet Day, World Water Day and Menstrual Health Management Day.

#### Unprogrammed covid-response activities

COVID-19 influenced the planning and programming because the prevention measures had consequences for group sizes. Much attention was paid to knowledge and awareness raising on preventive measures during visits to the communities.

As a way of mitigating the negative effects of COVID-19 on girls and further promoting the use of re-usable sanitary pads, the sub-programme distributed dignity kits.

#### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The SoGoSurvey database was used to analyse implementation results and reach during monthly project review meetings. The data collection was done by sanitation action groups (SAGs) at the community level and community champions. The use of WASH in schools checklists was promoted to assess and monitor school led total sanitation (SLTS) and improve the Education Information Management System database. The monitoring results framework was also used along with a Microsoft Teams database to permit any group member to upload



Source: ZAM/Plan International  
Environmental Health Technologist from Mutendere Health facility in Kafue district washing her hands from a hand washing during post trigger monitoring visits on November 10, 2021

data onto an Excel database or a folder. Since the ministry District Health Information System 2(DHIS2) was not restored to normal function, the sub-programme continued with the local Teams group data management system. The sub-programme had planned to hold a learning event, but because of the COVID-19 restrictions, this was rescheduled for 2022.

#### Approach to sustainability

**Financial sustainability:** The promotion of WASH improvements was accepted by the OSAWE savings groups. During monitoring of a savings group in one of the wards of Chongwe it appeared that some members had benefitted from the fund when climbing up the sanitation ladder, while others preferred to use the savings for other family needs. Zambia is facing a severe economic crisis so people need to budget and set priorities.

**Institutional sustainability:** Government and local authorities and other stakeholders in the supported districts were engaged in every activity that took place in the district as a way of promoting coordination among government line ministries.

**Environmental sustainability:** During the meetings with school management and other stakeholders, it was decided to select sanitation technology that fits the context. Schools selected the dry eco-toilets or the flushable toilets, depending on the groundwater level. Local masons have been trained to install these toilets.

## 14.3 Country-level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

The WASH SDG programme continued to align its programme management and coordination with the WASH SDG global M&E framework and monitoring guidelines. The MTR that was planned for the first quarter of 2020 took place in the first quarter of 2021. Complete reports for households, schools, health facilities and the capacity of key stakeholders was submitted in the second quarter of 2021.

The following lessons emerged from the coordination meetings between the two sub-programmes:

- COVID-19 significantly diminished the two sub-programme's ability to deliver activities as planned.
- Sustainable financing for the poorer populations to gain access to sanitation remains a challenge unless subsidies are used, which raises significant challenges in the identification of potential beneficiaries and is not feasible at scale.
- The 2021 presidential election disrupted activities during the campaign period but the elected government captured the trust of the local populations and of the international community, with new investments being undertaken and re-negotiations of foreign debt. Nonetheless, changes of staff in key government positions challenged the continuity of the advocacy work at the national level.

The sub-programmes remained active in the GESI/LKD online learning community. Research was carried out on management models for WASH in public places, market-based solutions for re-use products and on delivery mechanisms for scheduled desludging. Publications are listed under section 14.4.

### Country programme management and coordination

The two sub-programmes held a series of discussions on:

- Results of the MTR, key achievements, challenges and the way forward
- Financing mechanisms for the lowest wealth quintiles
- Results sustainability: key challenges and possibilities for improvements

Coordination and exchange in the context of national level platforms continued to take place, for instance in the consultative meetings for the development of the eighth National Development Plan.



Source: Plan (Zambia)

The Zambia WASH SDG consortium members are integrated in the key WASH platforms, namely the Cooperating Partners Forum, the COVID response network, and the WASH in Health Facilities Initiative. SNV's sub-programme assumed the vice-presidency of the National WASH NGO Forum.

### Risks and mitigation

COVID-19 was identified prior to the current reporting period and the sub-programmes continued to carefully implement the planned activities following government guidelines. Nonetheless, the severity of the Delta wave brought all field activities to a halt for two months and progress was affected as there are limitations with connectivity for many groups/geographical areas. Monitoring missions could not take place in that period. Significant efforts were made to catch up in the last trimester of the year, with activities (both those delayed and those planned for the fourth quarter) delivered concurrently.

COVID-19 enhanced the financial crisis Zambia was already experiencing. The national currency devalued significantly, prices increased and the lowest wealth quintiles were particularly affected.

The presidential elections were a pre-identified risk that the sub-programmes managed as planned by decreasing field activities during the campaign period and stopping them altogether while results were assessed and announced. The transition took place peacefully, as anticipated, and the sub-programmes resumed work. However, progress at the national level was compromised as the new government took office, with limited availability to engage as new priorities and strategic visions were being shaped and introduced. Additionally, the Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection (MWDSEP) was redefined, with the environmental aspects being brought under the Ministry of Green Economy. This led to re-shuffling of the ministerial staffing, with the replacement of the (now) MWDS permanent secretary, among other key positions. It remained unclear due to the limited engagement of the ministries by the end of the fourth quarter, to what extent these changes constituted a risk and what adequate mitigation measures would be the most effective.

## 14.4 Communication on the sub-programmes (articles, videos, blogs)

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	June 2021	Brochure/document	FSM 6 presentation: <a href="#">Enlarging spaces for women sanitation workers</a>	SNV
	June 2021	Brochure/document	FSM6 poster: <a href="#">Business model development through sludge characterisation in Kabwe, Zambia</a>	SNV
	November 2021		The journey to gender equality and social inclusion under the WASH SDG Chambeshi Lukanga Sanitation programme, World Toilet Magazine Zambia	SNV
	November 2021	Podcast	Podcast: <a href="#">Toilets... what lies beneath and beyond to keep you safe</a>	SNV
	December 2021		City wide Inclusive Sanitation: the experience of SNV Zambia, NWASCO Water Voice quarterly magazine Zambia	SNV
	May 2021	Facebook post	<a href="#">Myth busting conversations on MHM in Kafue - Zambia</a>	Plan Zambia
	May 2021	Facebook post	<a href="#">MHM should be taken seriously in schools</a>	Plan Zambia
	May 2021	Facebook post	<a href="#">Commemorating MHM day in Kafue Zambia</a>	Plan Zambia
	November 2021	Facebook post	<a href="#">World Toilet day in Chongwe</a>	Plan Zambia

# Effective, efficient data collection helps service delivery

*Data is a precious asset when managing WASH service provision to communities. But data needs regular updating and collection is often time-consuming and resource-intensive. In Mpulungu, the local authority and the commercial utility were struggling to provide services due to a lack of comprehensive and reliable data on WASH facilities in the area.*

Under the leadership of the local authority's town planner Weston Mumba, 33, the Zambia sub-programme conducted a geographical information

system (GIS) mapping in the town with the aim of developing an integrated management information system (IMIS) for WASH services. The IMIS was developed by SNV's CWISE project in Bangladesh to provide a more systematic method of data storage and collection. Weston worked on adapting this Bangladesh model to a local context. He refined the questionnaire and was involved in the recruitment and training of the 40 enumerators.

## Story Facts

Country:  
Zambia

Sub-programme:  
Zambia Chambeshi Lukanga  
sanitation  
sub-programme

Consortium partner:  
SNV

"This system is more effective and efficient and will expedite our capacity to deliver services, knowing who needs what and where. Also, it allows for the payment of services to be conducted through mobile money, using the building's unique identifier and saving people the trouble to come to the council or to the bank. The system is just so much more reliable and it will assist the local authority and the utility to secure more revenue and consequently to sustainably deliver services."

says Weston

Source: SNV (Zambia)  
Mpulungu World Water Day

"We don't want to work like in the old days," says Weston.

Almost 14,500 buildings were mapped – that's all of the units in Mpulungu – and information about their ownership and WASH status was collected.

Mpulungu is the first town in Zambia to have a GIS/IMIS system, but Kasama is already planning

to start a similar process, utility-led and fully self-funded. Meanwhile, Weston has big plans for Mpulungu. "We have so many facilities that are unlined and we still have households without toilets. They are either open defecating or using shared facilities. A continuation of the WASH SDG programme would help us to respond to the households in need and make sure they have access to safe sanitation," he says.



Stories of change



**Section C:**  
**Annual financial report**



## 15. Financial overview and narrative

Expenditures are reported in relation to the implementation phase budget approved in the annual plan 2021. All country activities and related expenditures correspond to one of the three core programme pathways: (1) behavioural change; (2) WASH service provision; and (3) WASH governance. Other budget lines include in-country PME and management/co-ordination. At the global level, expenditures correspond to the overall Consortium co-ordination as well as to the learning and knowledge development 2021 activities and the Innovation Fund.

The table at the right provides a brief overview of expenditure versus the planned 2021 budget. A complete financial report detailing expenditures in the 2021 period is sent separately (Annex A) and includes:

- Expenditure 2021 all partners
- Cumulative implementation phase 2018–2021
- Expenditure own contribution 2021

All expenditure indicated here and in the detailed finance report are pending the final approved values based on the audit reports, which will be submitted separately before September 30, 2022.

### Planned versus actual

In 2021, the WASH SDG programme had an under-expenditure of 18%. Total expenditure until the end of December 2021, is 73% of the total grant of 59 million EUR (not including the six million EUR for the WASH First programme)

The difference between the planned versus actual expenditure in 2021 is not surprising taking into account the effect of COVID-19 on all the sub-programmes' planned activities and associated expenditure. As described in section B, many activities were curbed and/or postponed due to imposed – and necessary – COVID-19 mitigation measures in the countries. Although not ideal at this stage of implementation, the Consortium considers that it is understandable.

	2021 budget approved by DGIS	2021 actual expenditure	% expenditure of approved budget	Total WASH SDG programme – implementation (DGIS funds) Accumulated 2018–2021		
				"Total planned budget (2018–2021)"	Cumulative expenditure 2018–2021	% spent cumulative 2018–2021 versus total programme impl. budget
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>						
Total Bangladesh	2.823.131	2.238.310	79%	7.582.864	6.295.562	83%
Total Ethiopia	1.877.028	1.801.547	96%	6.579.565	5.779.773	88%
Total Indonesia	1.427.046	1.145.306	80%	4.361.362	4.042.948	93%
Total Nepal	2.870.019	2.482.063	86%	8.629.382	7.073.511	82%
Total Tanzania	1.230.380	1.014.989	82%	3.695.764	3.130.228	85%
Total Uganda	2.284.038	1.840.245	81%	7.438.424	6.361.453	86%
Total Zambia	1.259.330	1.239.612	98%	4.256.364	3.711.538	87%
<b>Total countries</b>	<b>13.770.973</b>	<b>11.762.073</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>42.543.724</b>	<b>36.395.013</b>	<b>86%</b>
Strategic objective behavioural change	3.782.934	3.422.593	90%	12.380.872	10.501.541	85%
Strategic objective WASH service provision	4.326.749	3.649.281	84%	12.251.595	11.013.401	90%
Strategic objective WASH governance	2.769.850	2.313.850	84%	7.928.797	6.666.589	84%
PME&L	1.784.984	1.496.105	84%	6.376.858	4.810.707	75%
Country Program Management & Coordination	1.106.456	880.244	80%	3.605.602	3.402.775	94%
<b>TOTAL COUNTRIES</b>	<b>13.770.973</b>	<b>11.762.073</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>42.543.724</b>	<b>36.395.013</b>	<b>86%</b>
<b>Other programme costs</b>						
B. Global Consortium Coordination	119.161	136.403	114%	396.375	432.224	109%
C. Global Learning and Knowledge Development	391.076	226.808	58%	1.291.453	502.221	39%
D. Innovation Fund (incl countries)	846.930	272.324	32%	1.618.610	310.051	19%
E. Sustainability checks Yrs 2 and 4	25.000	0	0%	-100.000	-	0%
F. Sustainability checks after programme impl	0	0		50.000	-	0%
<b>TOTAL OTHER PROGRAMME COSTS</b>	<b>1.382.167</b>	<b>635.535</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>3.256.438</b>	<b>1.244.497</b>	<b>38%</b>
<b>Indirect costs *</b>	<b>473.943</b>	<b>385.991</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>1.365.853</b>	<b>1.026.257</b>	<b>75%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.627.083</b>	<b>12.783.598</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>47.166.015</b>	<b>38.665.766</b>	<b>82%</b>
<b>Expenditure Inception phase</b>				4.560.695		
<b>Total Grant / expenditure</b>				<b>59.000.000</b>	<b>43.226.461</b>	<b>73%</b>

\* Indirect costs correspond to SNV, as per their bilateral agreement with DGIS. Other indirect costs are integrated in all partner staff tariffs (refer to tab 'Staff overview')

### Category A: Country expenditure

All countries reported under-expenditure:

- Expenditure with respect to the 2021 approved budget: 85%

None of the countries had a variance of more than 25% between the planned expenditure and the actual expenditure. Bangladesh and Indonesia had the highest under-expenditure of respectively 21% and 19%. Both countries had both period(s) of COVID-related restrictions (lock-downs). Expenditure in both Zambia and Ethiopia was close to 100% of the planned expenditure (98% and 96% respectively).

### Categories B–F: General coordination budget

There is also an under-expenditure in the global co-ordination budget of 54%. The reasons include:

- C: Global LKD is underspent by 42%. This is partly due to the pandemic, as it was not possible to have a face-to-face learning events. It is also related to the work programmed within the LKD SCCC learning trajectory on the sustainability clause, compacts and checks that was delayed and will therefore be done in 2022.
- D: The Innovation Fund is underspent by 68%. Innovation Fund projects should have started in January 2021. This was delayed due to the pandemic. Projects started between June and September (depending on the COVID-19 situation) and will continue into 2022.
- E: The small budget for the sustainability checks in Year 2 (25,000 EUR) was not used as the previous reallocation of this budget line to the country PME&L budget lines was sufficient to conduct the sustainability checks.

Overall, the Consortium does not believe this is of particular concern as LKD and Innovation Fund activities are expected to advance in 2022.

### Overall conclusion

Taking into account the exceptional circumstances of this year and 2020, the Consortium considers that the financial progress is on track, with a variation of -18% with respect to projected annual expenditures. At the end of December 2021 (80% of the time), total expenditure of the grant was at 73%. The WASH SDG Consortium would like to use the remaining budget in 2022 and 2023 and will therefore request for a budget neutral extension in 2022.



Source: Amref (Ethiopia)

## Acronyms & Abbreviations

Full report

AfDB	African Development Bank
Akvo	Akvo Foundation
Amref	Amref Flying Doctors
AR	Annual report
BCC	Behavioural change communication
BCD	Behaviour centred design
CC	Coordination committee
CLTS (H)	Community-led total sanitation (and hygiene)
CoP	Community of practice
CPC	Consortium programme coordinator
CR-WASH	Climate resilient water sanitation and hygiene
CSOs	Civil society organisations
CVR	Climate vulnerability and resilience
DGIS	Directoraat Generaal Internationale Samenwerking
DPO	Disabled people's organisation
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FIETS	Financial, institutional, environmental, technological and social sustainability
FINISH	Financial Inclusion Improves Sanitation and Health
FSM	Faecal sludge management
FSTP	Faecal sludge treatment plant
GESI	Gender equality and social inclusion
GWMT	Gender and WASH Monitoring Tool
HCF	Healthcare facilities
HH	Household
HWWS	Handwashing with soap
IGG	Inclusive Green Growth
IMIS	Integrated Municipal Information System
IR	Inception report
IRC	Stichting IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre
IRF	Institutional regulatory framework

Full report

IWRM	Integrated water resources management
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KPIs	Key performance indicators
LG	Local government
LGI	Local government institution
LKD	Learning and knowledge development
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation and learning
MFI	Microfinance institutions
MHH	Menstrual health and hygiene
MHH	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid-term review
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
O&M	Operations and maintenance
ODF	Open defecation free
OHS	Occupational health and safety
OSS	Onsite sanitation
PACRA	Patents and Companies Registration Agency
PiP	Partnerships in Practice
Plan	Plan International
PME&L	Planning, monitoring, evaluation, learning
PPE	Personal protective equipment
PPP	Public private partnership
PRACTICA	PRACTICA Foundation
PWD	People with disabilities
RUAF	Resource Centre for Urban Agriculture and Food Systems/RUAF Foundation (now Hivos)
SC	(WASH SDG) steering committee
SCCC	Sustainability clause, compacts and checks

SDG	Sustainable development goal
Simavi	Stichting Simavi
SMC	School management committee
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprise
SNV	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
SOs	Strategic objectives
SP	Sub-programme
STBM	Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (Community-led total sanitation)
TC	(WASH SDG) technical committee
ToC	theory of change
ToR	Terms of reference
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WAI	WASH Alliance International
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Wetlands	Wetlands International
WHO	World Health Organization
WSSC	Water Supply and Sanitation Company
WUSC	Water users and sanitation committee

## Country-specific sections

BNBC	Bangladesh National Building Code
CRDP	City Region Development Project
CSP	City sanitation plan
DEWATS	Decentralised wastewater treatment system
DPHE	Department of public health engineering
DPP	Development project proposal
FASA	Financial Advisory Services Agreement
GCC	Gazipur City Corporation
GDWR	Greater Dhaka Watershed Restoration
GED	General Economic Division
IEC	Information, education and communication
IEDCR	Institute of Epidemiology, Disease Control and Research
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IMIS	Integrated municipal information system
IWRM	Integrated water resources management
KPIs	Key performance indicators
LGD	Local government division
LIUPC	Livelihood Improvement of Urban Poor Communities
NAP-IRF	National Action Plan of the Institutional Regulatory Framework
PPPA	Public Private Partnership Authority Bangladesh
PSB	Policy support branch
UGIIP	Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project
VTS	Vacutug tracking system
WAB	Wateraid Bangladesh
WSS	Water supply and sanitation
WRG	Water Resource Group

## Ethiopia

BBBC	Bole Bible Baptist Church
CMP	Community-managed project
CBOs	Community-based organisations
CLTSH	Community-led total sanitation and hygiene
HEW	Health extension worker
MIS	Management information system
SBCC	Social behavioural change and communication
TPLF	Tigray People's Liberation Front
TVET	Technical vocational education training

## Tanzania

CHW	Community health workers
MURUWASA	Mugumu Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
NSMIS	National Sanitation Management Information System
OSS	On-site sanitation
PSA	Public service announcement
RBI	Results based incentives
RUWASA	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
SACCO	Savings and Credit Co-operative Society
VEI	Dutch water operators

## Indonesia

Bappenas	National ministry of planning
BOS	School operational fund
BUMD	Village -owned enterprises
DPOs	Disability organisations
GoI	Government of Indonesia
IPLT	Instalasi Pengelolaan Lumpur Tinja, a faecal sludge treatment plant
L2T2	Scheduled desludging programme
MIS	Management information system
NAWASIS	National Water and Sanitation Services
NTB	West Nusa Tenggara
NTT	East Nusa Tenggara
PKK	Women's group
Pokja AMPL	Indonesian abbreviation for district WASH working group
RPJMD	Regional Medium-Term Development Plan
SANIMAN	Safely managed sanitation and hygiene
SOPs	Standard operating procedures
SSK	City sanitation strategy
STBM	Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (Community-led total sanitation)
UKS	School health unit
WinS	WASH in Schools
WINNER	Women and Disability Inclusive WASH and Nutrition Project
YKWS	Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih
YCS	Youth Concerned with Sanitation

## Nepal

CCI	Chamber of Commerce and Industries
CSDC	Community for social development
CSPs	City sanitation plans
CWIS	Citywide inclusive sanitation
ENPHO	Environment and Public Health Organization
FEDWASUN	Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal
FCVHS	Female health community volunteers
FR	Formative research
GEDSI	Gender equality, disability and socially inclusion
HCWH	Health Care Without Harm
HECAF360	Health Environment and Climate Action Foundation
HCWM	Healthcare waste management committee
HRWS	Human right to water and sanitation
IP-BCC	Infection prevention-BCC
LSPs	Local service providers
M-WASH-CC	Municipality WASH co-ordination committee
NWASH	National WASH
SBCC	Social behavioural change and communication
SFD	Shit flow diagrams
VCA	Vulnerability capacity analysis
WSP	Water safety plans
WSS	Water supply systems
WUMP	Water use master plan

## Uganda

ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research Development
AFWA	African Water Association
CRP	Cost recovery planning
JESE	Joint Effort to Save the Environment
JSR	Joint sector review
KAP	Knowledge, attitudes and practices
MAM	Moderate acute malnutrition
MoWE	Ministry of water and environment
PHAST	Participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation
SAM	Severe acute malnutrition
SSP	Sanitation safety planning
UWASNET	Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network
UWEWK	Uganda Water and Environment Week
VSLAs	Village savings and loan associations
WASEU	Water and Sanitation Entrepreneurs Association
WASHNAB	Water, sanitation, hygiene or nature-based enterprises

DEDs	Detailed engineering designs
DHIS2	District Health Information System 2
DMAs'	Delegated management agreements
D-WASHE	District water sanitation and hygiene education
EcoSan	Ecological sanitation
IDP	Integrated development plan
IPC	Infection prevention control
MWDSEP	Ministry of Water Development, Sanitation and Environmental Protection
NWASCO	National Water Supply and Sanitation Council
OSAWE	Own Savings for Assets and Wealth Creation
PACRA	Patents and Companies Registration Agency
PTAs	Parent and teacher organisations
SAGs	Sanitation action groups
SLTS	School led total sanitation
U-CLTS	Urban community led total sanitation

## Annexes



## Annex A: Financial report 2021

### A.1: Summary financial report 2021 (DGIS funds)

Budget 2021 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2021 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2021	% expenditure
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>			
<b>Bangladesh</b>			
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	225.028	241.751	7%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	552.147	423.202	-23%
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	252.528	191.187	-24%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	627.289	456.637	-27%
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	286.428	231.764	-19%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	401.863	303.754	-24%
<b>PME&amp;L</b>			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	157.527	121.739	-23%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	166.954	126.980	-24%
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>	0		
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	59.898	49.166	-18%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	93.467	92.130	-1%
<b>Total Bangladesh</b>	<b>2.823.131</b>	<b>2.238.310</b>	<b>-21%</b>

Budget 2021 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2021 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2021	% expenditure
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>			
<b>Ethiopia</b>			
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	148.671	132.728	-11%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	172.195	248.222	44%
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	535.824	479.238	-11%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	276.473	258.159	-7%
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	230.865	260.629	13%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	43.040	58.682	36%
<b>PME&amp;L</b>	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	154.507	145.660	-6%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	48.389	65.585	36%
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>	0		
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	222.192	124.467	-44%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	44.873	28.176	-37%
<b>Total Ethiopia</b>	<b>1.877.028</b>	<b>1.801.547</b>	<b>-4%</b>

Budget 2021 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2021 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2021	% expenditure
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>			
<b>Indonesia</b>			
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>			
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	122.397	66.739	-45%
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	243.736	201.717	-17%
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>			
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	24.979	34.648	39%
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	274.636	217.504	-21%
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>	0		
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	113.238	107.276	-5%
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	249.261	197.283	-21%
<b>PME&amp;L</b>			
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	105.330	121.248	15%
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	186.901	115.970	-38%
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>	0		
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>			
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	44.526	35.946	-19%
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	62.045	46.975	-24%
<b>Total Indonesia</b>	<b>1.427.046</b>	<b>1.145.306</b>	<b>-20%</b>

Budget 2021 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2021 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2021	% expenditure
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>			
<b>Nepal</b>			
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>	0		
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	276.530	274.542	-1%
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	314.671	273.036	-13%
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	250.620	216.522	-14%
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>	0		
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	528.380	426.272	-19%
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	73.316	88.743	21%
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	357.515	297.206	-17%
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>	0		
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	237.380	192.768	-19%
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	79.275	37.510	-53%
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	217.323	202.062	-7%
<b>PME&amp;L</b>	0		
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	186.861	116.277	-38%
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	57.221	48.355	-15%
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	92.163	126.452	37%
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>	0		
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>	0		
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	79.895	66.230	-17%
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	44.770	43.310	-3%
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	74.097	72.776	-2%
<b>Total Nepal</b>	<b>2.870.019</b>	<b>2.482.063</b>	<b>-14%</b>

Budget 2021 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2021 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2021	% expenditure
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>			
<b>Tanzania</b>			
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>			
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	254.494	205.094	-19%
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0	
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>	0		
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	536.494	454.134	-15%
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0	
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>	0		
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	213.494	179.396	-16%
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0	
<b>PME&amp;L</b>	0		
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	150.805	113.637	-25%
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0	
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>	0		
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>			
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	75.094	62.728	-16%
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0	
<b>Total Tanzania</b>	<b>1.230.380</b>	<b>1.014.989</b>	<b>-18%</b>

Budget 2021 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2021 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2021	% expenditure
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>			
<b>Uganda</b>			
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>	0		
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	386.615	380.220	-2%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	557.526	387.566	-30%
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>	0		
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	454.071	374.107	-18%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	7.034	10.463	49%
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>	0		
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	363.427	266.003	-27%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	47.360	37.790	-20%
<b>PME&amp;L</b>	0		
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	210.163	129.931	-38%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	61.889	92.083	49%
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>	0		
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>	0		
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	150.056	136.438	-9%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	45.897	25.643	-44%
<b>Total Uganda</b>	<b>2.284.038</b>	<b>1.840.245</b>	<b>-19%</b>

Budget 2021 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2021 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2021	% expenditure
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>			
<b>Zambia</b>			
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>	0		
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	205.025	264.413	29%
Chongwe Kafue SP	73.279	106.839	
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>	0		
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	358.525	332.965	-7%
Chongwe Kafue SP	19.685	28.017	
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>	0		
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	250.025	233.677	-7%
Chongwe Kafue SP	36.870	5.255	
<b>PME&amp;L</b>	0		
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	161.435	126.088	-22%
Chongwe Kafue SP	44.837	46.100	
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>	0		
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>	0		
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	63.376	62.824	-1%
Chongwe Kafue SP	46.272	33.434	
<b>Total Zambia</b>	<b>1.259.330</b>	<b>1.239.612</b>	<b>-2%</b>

Budget 2021 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2021 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2021	% expenditure
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>			
<b>TOTAL All countries</b>			
Strategic objective behavioural change	3.782.934	3.422.593	-10%
Strategic objective WASH service provision	4.326.749	3.649.281	-16%
Strategic objective WASH governance	2.769.850	2.313.850	-16%
PME&L	1.784.984	1.496.105	-16%
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0		
Country Program Management & Coordination	1.106.456	880.244	-20%
<b>Total countries</b>	<b>13.770.973</b>	<b>11.762.073</b>	<b>-15%</b>
<b>Other programme costs</b>			
B. Global Consortium Coordination	119.161	136.403	14%
C. Global Learning	391.076	226.808	-42%
D. Innovation Fund	211.904	9.103	-96%
D. Innovation Fund	635.026	263.221	-59%
E. Sustainability checks Yrs 2 and 4	25.000	0	0
F. Sustainability checks after programme impl	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL other programme costs</b>	<b>1.382.167</b>	<b>635.535</b>	<b>-54%</b>
<b>Indirect costs (i)</b>	<b>473.943</b>	<b>385.991</b>	<b>-19%</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.627.083</b>	<b>12.783.598</b>	<b>-18%</b>

## A.2: Consolidated budget versus expenditure 2018 –2021

WASH SDG Financial report 2020	Implementation 2018			Implementation 2019			Implementation 2020			Implementation 2021			Implementation 2018–2021		
	Budget (DGIS)	Actual expenditure **	Balance	Budget (DGIS)	Actual expenditure **	Balance	"Budget incl. reallocations (DGIS)"	Actual expenditure**	Balance	"Budget incl. reallocations (DGIS)"	Actual expenditure**	Balance	"Budget incl. reallocations (DGIS)"	Actual expenditure**	Balance
<b>A. Impact programmes in-country</b>															
Total Bangladesh	751.712	763.485	-11.773	1.890.489	1.652.756	237.733	2.117.532	1.641.011	470.169	2.823.131	2.238.310	584.820	7.582.864	6.295.562	1.280.949
Total Ethiopia	854.390	818.751	35.640	1.733.473	1.567.410	166.063	2.114.673	1.592.065	518.414	1.877.028	1.801.547	75.482	6.579.565	5.779.773	795.599
Total Indonesia	498.507	657.403	-158.896	1.088.051	1.269.133	-181.082	1.347.758	971.106	395.471	1.427.046	1.145.306	281.740	4.361.362	4.042.948	337.233
Total Nepal	952.172	883.867	68.304	2.204.239	1.724.753	479.486	2.602.952	1.982.828	616.948	2.870.019	2.482.063	387.956	8.629.382	7.073.511	1.552.695
Total Tanzania	353.752	337.840	15.912	890.690	874.274	16.416	1.220.942	903.124	315.251	1.230.380	1.014.989	215.390	3.695.764	3.130.228	562.969
Total Uganda	872.240	998.488	-126.248	1.820.004	1.427.379	392.625	2.462.141	2.095.341	366.312	2.284.038	1.840.245	443.793	7.438.424	6.361.453	1.076.482
Total Zambia	657.133	605.034	52.099	1.101.740	1.211.482	-109.742	1.238.160	655.409	646.160	1.259.330	1.239.612	19.718	4.256.364	3.711.538	608.235
<b>TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES</b>	<b>4.939.906</b>	<b>5.064.869</b>	<b>-124.963</b>	<b>10.728.687</b>	<b>9.727.187</b>	<b>-1.001.500</b>	<b>13.104.158</b>	<b>9.840.884</b>	<b>3.328.724</b>	<b>13.770.973</b>	<b>11.762.073</b>	<b>2.008.900</b>	<b>42.543.724</b>	<b>36.395.013</b>	<b>6.214.161</b>
Strategic objective behavioural change	1.537.079	1.552.543	-15.464	3.212.887	2.679.479	533.408	3.847.972	2.846.926	1.013.901	3.782.934	3.422.593	360.342	12.380.872	10.501.541	1.892.187
Strategic objective WASH service provision	1.216.453	1.201.312	15.142	3.087.302	3.200.312	-113.010	3.621.091	2.962.497	679.391	4.326.749	3.649.281	677.468	12.251.595	11.013.401	1.258.990
Strategic objective WASH governance	877.416	842.078	35.338	2.086.703	1.609.874	476.829	2.194.828	1.900.786	306.897	2.769.850	2.313.850	456.000	7.928.797	6.666.589	1.275.063
PME&L	803.268	789.497	13.771	1.415.670	1.286.675	128.995	2.372.936	1.238.430	1.151.308	1.784.984	1.496.105	288.878	6.376.858	4.810.707	1.582.953
Country Program Management&Coordination	505.690	679.439	-173.749	926.125	950.847	-24.723	1.067.331	892.245	177.227	1.106.456	880.244	226.213	3.605.602	3.402.775	204.968
<b>TOTAL BUDGET CATEGORIES ALL COUNTRIES</b>	<b>4.939.906</b>	<b>5.064.869</b>	<b>-124.963</b>	<b>10.728.687</b>	<b>9.727.187</b>	<b>1.001.500</b>	<b>13.104.158</b>	<b>9.840.884</b>	<b>3.328.724</b>	<b>13.770.973</b>	<b>11.762.073</b>	<b>2.008.900</b>	<b>42.543.724</b>	<b>36.395.013</b>	<b>6.214.161</b>
<b>Other programme costs</b>															
B. Global Consortium Coordination	70.269	89.096	-18.827	101.240	100.412	828	105.705	106.313	-608	119.161	136.403	-17.242	396.375	432.224	-35.849
C. Global Learning and Knowledge Development	89.680	22.011	67.669	404.417	96.446	307.971	406.280	156.956	249.324	391.076	226.808	164.268	1.291.453	502.221	789.232
D. Innovation Fund	6.160	317	5.844	682.560	1.974	680.586	82.960	35.437	47.523	846.930	272.324	574.606	1.618.610	310.051	1.308.559
E. Sustainability checks Yrs 2 and 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-125.000	0	-125.000	25.000	0	25.000	-100.000	0	-100.000
F. Sustainability checks after programme impl	0	0	0	50.000	0	50.000	0	0	0	0	0	0	50.000	0	50.000
<b>TOTAL OTHER PROGRAMME COSTS</b>	<b>166.109</b>	<b>111.424</b>	<b>54.685</b>	<b>1.238.217</b>	<b>198.832</b>	<b>1.039.385</b>	<b>469.945</b>	<b>298.706</b>	<b>171.239</b>	<b>1.382.167</b>	<b>635.535</b>	<b>746.632</b>	<b>3.256.438</b>	<b>1.244.497</b>	<b>2.011.941</b>
<b>Indirect costs *</b>	<b>145.410</b>	<b>49.352</b>	<b>96.058</b>	<b>333.794</b>	<b>300.866</b>	<b>32.928</b>	<b>412.706</b>	<b>290.048</b>	<b>113.715</b>	<b>473.943</b>	<b>385.991</b>	<b>87.952</b>	<b>1.365.853</b>	<b>1.026.257</b>	<b>330.653</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.251.425</b>	<b>5.225.645</b>	<b>25.781</b>	<b>12.300.698</b>	<b>10.226.885</b>	<b>2.073.813</b>	<b>13.986.809</b>	<b>10.429.638</b>	<b>3.613.677</b>	<b>15.627.083</b>	<b>12.783.598</b>	<b>2.843.485</b>	<b>47.166.015</b>	<b>38.665.766</b>	<b>8.556.756</b>

### A.3: Total expenditure 2021 implementation (DGIS funds)

Financial report Implementation 2021	Total WASH SDG Consortium 2021			SNV 2021			Plan 2021			Amref 2021			Simavi 2021		
A. Impact programmes in-country															
Bangladesh	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>															
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	225.028	241.751	107%	225.028	241.751	107%									
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	552.147	423.202	77%										552.147	423.202	77%
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>															
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	252.528	191.187	76%	252.528	191.187	76%									
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	627.289	456.637	73%										627.289	456.637	73%
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>															
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	286.428	231.764	81%	286.428	231.764	81%									
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	401.863	303.754	76%										401.863	303.754	76%
<b>PME&amp;L</b>															
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	157.527	121.739	77%	157.527	121.739	77%									
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	166.954	126.980	76%										166.954	126.980	76%
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>															
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>															
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	59.898	49.166	82%	59.898	49.166	82%									
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	93.467	92.130	99%										93.467	92.130	99%
<b>Total Bangladesh</b>	<b>2.823.131</b>	<b>2.238.310</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>981.411</b>	<b>835.607</b>	<b>85%</b>							<b>1.841.720</b>	<b>1.402.703</b>	<b>76%</b>
<b>Ethiopia</b>															
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>															
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	148.671	132.728	89%							148.671	132.728	89%			
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	172.195	248.222	144%				172.195	248.222	144%						
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>															
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	535.824	479.238	89%							535.824	479.238	89%			
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	276.473	258.159	93%				276.473	258.159	93%						
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>															
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	230.865	260.629	113%							230.865	260.629	113%			
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	43.040	58.682	136%				43.040	58.682	136%						
<b>PME&amp;L</b>															
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	154.507	145.660	94%							154.507	145.660	94%			
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	48.389	65.585	136%				48.389	65.585	136%						
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>															
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>															
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	222.192	124.467	56%							222.192	124.467	56%			
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	44.873	28.176	63%				44.873	28.176	63%						
<b>Total Ethiopia</b>	<b>1.877.028</b>	<b>1.801.547</b>	<b>96%</b>				<b>584.969</b>	<b>658.824</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>1.292.059</b>	<b>1.142.722</b>	<b>88%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Financial report Implementation 2021	Total WASH SDG Consortium 2021			SNV 2021			Plan 2021			Amref 2021			Simavi 2021		
A. Impact programmes in-country															
Indonesia	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>															
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	122.397	66.739	55%				122.397	66.739	55%						
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	243.736	201.717	83%	243.736	201.717	83%									
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>															
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	24.979	34.648	139%				24.979	34.648	139%						
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	274.636	217.504	79%	274.636	217.504	79%									
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>															
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	113.238	107.276	95%				113.238	107.276	95%						
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	249.261	197.283	79%	249.261	197.283	79%									
<b>PME&amp;L</b>															
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	105.330	121.248	115%				105.330	121.248	115%						
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	186.901	115.970	62%	186.901	115.970	62%									
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>															
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>															
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	44.526	35.946	81%				44.526	35.946	81%						
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	62.045	46.975	76%	62.045	46.975	76%									
<b>Innovation Fund</b>															
	184.460	46.136	25%	184.460	46.136	25%									
<b>Total Indonesia</b>	<b>1.427.046</b>	<b>1.191.442</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>1.016.577</b>	<b>825.586</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>410.469</b>	<b>365.857</b>	<b>89%</b>				<b>0</b>		
Nepal	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>															
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	276.530	274.542	99%	276.530	274.542	99%									
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	314.671	273.036	87%				314.671	273.036	87%						
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	250.620	216.522	86%										250.620	216.522	86%
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>															
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	528.380	426.272	81%	528.380	426.272	81%									
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	73.316	88.743	121%				73.316	88.743	121%						
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	357.515	297.206	83%										357.515	297.206	83%
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>															
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	237.380	192.768	81%	237.380	192.768	81%									
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	79.275	37.510	47%				79.275	37.510	47%						
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	217.323	202.062	93%										217.323	202.062	93%
<b>PME&amp;L</b>															
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	186.861	116.277	62%	186.861	116.277	62%									
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	57.221	48.355	85%				57.221	48.355	85%						
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	92.163	126.452	137%										92.163	126.452	137%
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>															
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>															
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	79.895	66.230	83%	79.895	66.230	83%									
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	44.770	43.310	97%				44.770	43.310	97%						
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	74.097	72.776	98%										74.097	72.776	98%
<b>Innovation Fund</b>															
	233.891	73.202	31%				233.891	73.202	31%						
<b>Total Nepal</b>	<b>2.870.019</b>	<b>2.555.264</b>	<b>89%</b>	<b>1.309.048</b>	<b>1.076.090</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>569.254</b>	<b>564.156</b>	<b>99%</b>				<b>991.718</b>	<b>915.019</b>	<b>92%</b>

Financial report Implementation 2021	Total WASH SDG Consortium 2021			SNV 2021			Plan 2021			Amref 2021			Simavi 2021		
A. Impact programmes in-country															
Tanzania	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>															
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	254.494	205.094	81%	254.494	205.094	81%									
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0										0			
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>															
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	536.494	454.134	85%	536.494	454.134	85%									
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0										0			
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>															
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	213.494	179.396	84%	213.494	179.396	84%									
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0										0			
<b>PME&amp;L</b>															
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	150.805	113.637	75%	150.805	113.637	75%									
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0										0			
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>															
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>															
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	75.094	62.728	84%	75.094	62.728	84%									
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0										0			
<b>Total Tanzania</b>	<b>1.230.380</b>	<b>1.014.989</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>1.230.380</b>	<b>1.014.989</b>	<b>82%</b>							<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Uganda</b>															
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>															
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	386.615	380.220	98%								250.325	-250.325	386.615	129.895	34%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	557.526	387.566	70%				557.526	387.566	70%						
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>															
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	454.071	374.107	82%										454.071	374.107	82%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	7.034	10.463	149%				7.034	10.463	149%						
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>															
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	363.427	266.003	73%										363.427	266.003	73%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	47.360	37.790	80%				47.360	37.790	80%						
<b>PME&amp;L</b>															
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	210.163	129.931	62%										210.163	129.931	62%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	61.889	92.083	149%				61.889	92.083	149%						
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>															
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>															
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	150.056	136.438	91%										150.056	136.438	91%
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	45.897	25.643	56%				45.897	25.643	56%						
<b>Innovation Fund</b>	<b>216.675</b>	<b>143.883</b>	<b>66%</b>										<b>216.675</b>	<b>143.883</b>	<b>66%</b>
<b>Total Uganda</b>	<b>2.284.038</b>	<b>1.984.128</b>	<b>87%</b>				<b>719.706</b>	<b>553.546</b>	<b>77%</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>250.325</b>	<b>-250.325</b>	<b>1.564.332</b>	<b>1.180.257</b>	<b>75%</b>

Financial report Implementation 2021	Total WASH SDG Consortium 2021			SNV 2021			Plan 2021			Amref 2021			Simavi 2021		
A. Impact programmes in-country															
Zambia	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%	Adj Budget 2021	Actual 2021	%
<b>Strategic objective behavioural change</b>															
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	205.025	264.413	129%	205.025	264.413	129%									
Chongwe Kafue SP	73.279	106.839	146%				73.279	106.839	146%						
<b>Strategic objective WASH service provision</b>															
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	358.525	332.965	93%	358.525	332.965	93%									
Chongwe Kafue SP	19.685	28.017	142%				19.685	28.017	142%						
<b>Strategic objective WASH governance</b>															
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	250.025	233.677	93%	250.025	233.677	93%									
Chongwe Kafue SP	36.870	5.255	14%				36.870	5.255	14%						
<b>PME&amp;L</b>															
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	161.435	126.088	78%	161.435	126.088	78%									
Chongwe Kafue SP	44.837	46.100	103%				44.837	46.100	103%						
<b>Sustainability check yr 3 and 5</b>															
<b>Country Program Management&amp;Coordination</b>															
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	63.376	62.824	99%	63.376	62.824	99%									
Chongwe Kafue SP	46.272	33.434	72%				46.272	33.434	72%						
<b>Total Zambia</b>	<b>1.259.330</b>	<b>1.239.612</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>1.038.387</b>	<b>1.019.968</b>	<b>98%</b>	<b>220.944</b>	<b>219.644</b>	<b>99%</b>						
<b>TOTAL All countries</b>															
Strategic objective behavioural change	3.782.934	3.422.593	90%	1.204.813	1.187.518	99%	1.240.068	1.082.402	87%	148.671	383.053	258%	1.189.382	769.619	65%
Strategic objective WASH service provision	4.326.749	3.649.281	84%	1.950.563	1.622.062	83%	401.486	420.030	105%	535.824	479.238	89%	1.438.875	1.127.950	78%
Strategic objective WASH governance	2.769.850	2.313.850	84%	1.236.588	1.034.889	84%	319.783	246.513	77%	230.865	260.629	113%	982.613	771.819	79%
PME&L	1.784.984	1.496.105	84%	843.529	593.712	70%	317.667	373.371	118%	154.507	145.660	94%	469.280	383.363	82%
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5															
Country Program Management&Coordination	1.106.456	880.244	80%	340.307	287.924	85%	226.338	166.509	74%	222.192	124.467	56%	317.620	301.344	95%
Innovation Fund	635.026	263.221	123%	184.460	46.136	25%	233.891	73.202		0	0		216.675	143.883	
<b>Total countries</b>	<b>14.405.999</b>	<b>12.025.293</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>5.575.802</b>	<b>4.772.240</b>	<b>86%</b>	<b>2.505.342</b>	<b>2.362.027</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>1.292.059</b>	<b>1.393.047</b>	<b>108%</b>	<b>4.397.770</b>	<b>3.497.979</b>	<b>80%</b>
<b>Other programme costs</b>															
B. Global Consortium Coordination	119.161	136.403	-17.242										119.161	136.403	114%
C. Global Learning	391.076	226.808	164.268										391.076	226.808	58%
D. Innovation Fund	211.904	9.103	202.801										211.904	9.103	4%
E. Sustainability checks Yrs 2 and 4	25.000	0	25.000										25.000		
F. Sustainability checks after programme impl	0	0	-										-		
<b>TOTAL other programme costs</b>	<b>747.141</b>	<b>372.314</b>	<b>374.827</b>										<b>747.141</b>	<b>372.314</b>	<b>374.827</b>
<b>Indirect costs (i)</b>	<b>473.943</b>	<b>385.991</b>	<b>87.952</b>	<b>473.943</b>	<b>385.991</b>	<b>87.952</b>									
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15.627.083</b>	<b>12.783.598</b>	<b>2.843.485</b>	<b>6.049.745</b>	<b>5.158.231</b>	<b>891.514</b>	<b>2.505.342</b>	<b>2.362.027</b>	<b>143.315</b>	<b>1.292.059</b>	<b>1.393.047</b>	<b>-100.988</b>	<b>5.144.911</b>	<b>3.870.293</b>	<b>1.274.618</b>

## Annex B: Progress on work plans

Programme:	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Bangladesh
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2021

Components (copied from approved AP 2021)	Status 31/12/2021	Progress update
<b>A Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (BCC)</b>		
<b>SP 1 Bangladesh Urban sanitation sub-programme</b>		
A.1.1	Willingness to pay study	Completed Field data collection and analysis completed
A.1.2	BCC design and materials	Completed Jashore & Benapole: All materials has been designed and printed out  Gazipur: All materials have been designed and ready for production
A.1.3	BCC implementation	Ongoing (Jashore and Benapole) with some delays (GCC).  Jashore: 1st phase's planned activities has been done. 2nd phase's activities like door to door campaign, video filler, a community gathering and wall painting are not completed during the reporting period.  Benapole: 1st phase's planned activities has been done. 2nd phase's activities like door to door campaign and video filler are not completed during the reporting period.  Gazipur: Implementation designed and materials has been shared with city officials. The field implementation will be done in 2022.
A.1.4	BCC monitoring	Ongoing with some delays. Jashore & Benapole: It is going on  Gazipur: not yet started
A.1.5	Engagement with vulnerable areas and slums	Ongoing
<b>SP 2 Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
A.2.1	Implementation of the demand creation strategy to create WASH demand and behavioural change related to WASH	Ongoing with some delays WAI partners implemented demand creation and BCC strategy. However, the LGIs are yet to prepare Behavioural Change and Communication strategy to create WASH Demand.
A.2.2	Involved CSOs and LGIs standing committees to ensure inclusive and gender responsive budget as per demand of the people	Ongoing and on track Women and socially excluded representation in the LGIs committees are ensured. In the fiscal year 2021-2022 total € 797,619 wash budget has been allocated for the women, poor and socially excluded person, which increased € 274,918 compare to fiscal year 2020-2021.
A.2.3	Conduct open budget session, budget tracking and public hearing at LGIs	Ongoing and on track Open budget session and public hearing held in all LGIs within WAI area. The same work will continue in 2022.
A.2.4	Regular meetings with the members of School Management Committee to make it functional and resource tapping at district and sub district level to meet WASH demand in school and health care centres	Ongoing with some delays Most of time in 2021, school were closed due to COVID 19 pandemic. However, partners conducted smc meetings. Smc allocated wash budget to schools for o&m of WASH facilities.
A.2.5	Developed animation film, IEC and BCC materials on WASH practices and demand creation	Completed Amination film on WASH service issue has been developed. This film was shared with all partners to display in the awareness session. Leaflet, poster, brochure and wall writing for awareness raising.
A.2.6	Capacity strengthening of the ward committees, mother's groups and other stakeholders so that WASH demand and gender and social inclusion are addressed	Completed Ward committee meetings held in 168 ward committees. Community group meeting held in 455 community groups of which 216 are women groups. WASH demand created through these committees.
A.2.7	Youth and community capacity strengthening on social accountability approaches and coaching them to engage in dialogue to demand inclusive and sustainable services	Ongoing and on track Youth group mobilized and capacity building provided to these groups.

A.2.8	Capacity strengthening of the teachers and health professionals so that awareness and demand creation continue at school and health care centres	Ongoing with some delays	School teachers' session interrupted due to COVID 19.
A.2.9	Exposure visit of the public representatives and officials of LGIs, arrange exhibition for dissemination of information / best practices	Ongoing with some delays	Kalaroa Pourashava completed exposure visit. In Satkhira Municipality internal conflict between Mayor and Councillors prevailed and exposure visit plan delayed.
A.2.10	Conduction of review session with social map for WASH demand creation and monitor WASH service level changes	Ongoing and on track	Social map review sessions held twice in a year in all 168 wards. In this year 3 days training of facilitation and social mapping was provided to all partners. 133 Entrepreneurs received training on social mapping.
A.2.11	Capacity development on mainstreaming city resilience into urban development focusing UNDRR's ten essentials	Postponed to 2022	
A.2.12	Inclusive social mobilisation campaign, human chain, media engagement for demand creation	Ongoing with some delays	Human chain programme postponed due to COVID 19 pandemic situation. Other demand creation activities are on track.
A.2.13	Awareness session for social empowerment and leadership development of women	Ongoing and on track	Training provided to women for leadership development. 3 Group leaders have been elected by people as councillors and member of municipality and unions parishad. These member/councillors have access to political power.
A.2.14	Continue committee meetings with community and LGIs to ensure effective participation of women and socially excluded people	Ongoing and on track	Community group meetings held regularly. Participation of women and socially excluded group increased. They can now influence decision at the community groups.
<b>B Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision</b>			
<b>SP 1 Bangladesh Urban sanitation sub-programme</b>			
B.1.1	Development OHS standards	Completed	Jashore: OHS guideline has been revised and approved. It was also shared with all relevant central level stakeholders  Benapole: OHS guideline has been revised and approved.  Gazipur: N/A
B.1.2	Development business models emptying	Ongoing (Jashore and Benapole) with some delays (GCC).	Jashore: It has been developed and processing for getting formal approval from LGD as a PPP project  Benapole: It has been developed and processed for out sourcing  Gazipur: Business model is verbally discussed with city officials and they are agreed to outsource but the model is not yet developed
B.1.3	Development service options upgrading/vulnerable areas	Ongoing with some delays.	Gazipur: Containment technology has been reviewed and prepared a technical booklet considering BNBC and local context.
B.1.4	Testing service options upgrading	Ongoing with some delays	To still be tested based on technical booklet.
B.1.5	Development of service options for public areas	Ongoing and on track.	Jashore: Renovation of 3 school toilets has been completed  Benapole: 1 public toilet construction works has been completed as per SNV's design. 8 public toilets has been lease out through bulk lease model  Gazipur: PT demand and open space scanning has been completed
B.1.6	Review of ST treatment options	Ongoing with some delays	Jashore counts with a treatment plant with reuse facilities, but the existing system required upgradation supported by the SP, which is yet to be finalised. Benapole is constructing the FSTP through the Urban Governance and Infrastructure Improvement Project (UGIIP) and is at 90% progress. GCC identified and rented out a 0.9-acre land for FSTP construction.

B.1.7	Construction of ST treatment options (if applicable)	Ongoing with some delays.	Jashore: FSTP upgradation was started  Gazipur: FSTP site is selected and procurement process is almost completed. The implementation will be started soon. DEWATS construction started.
B.1.8	Capacity building program	Ongoing and on track.	Jashore: Organized FSM learning visit at Khulna; IMIS training; Orientation on safe sanitation with SIC member under ward 5  Benapole: Organized customer database training  Gazipur: Mason training on ST and SW construction has completed. Also CDC orientation has completed for DEWATS implementation
B.1.9	Performance monitoring	Ongoing and on track.	the SP conducted an analysis of the Public Finance Management (PFM) of FSM services in all the cities, which included recommendations to improve performance monitoring through a set of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs).
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
B.2.1	Linkage meetings with MFI, banks and other financial institutions to increase WASH fund flow and loans to the entrepreneurs	Ongoing and on track	MFI, entrepreneurs and Banks joint meetings conducted by the partners. Facilitated the discussion how entrepreneurs get loan from mfi and bank. In the meeting mfi and bank commit for loan. Meetign minutes recorded and used for lobbying for loan.
B.2.2	Facilitate formation and capacity building of local organisations of entrepreneurs and private sanitation waste workers to ensure sustainable WASH service	Ongoing and on track	Pit emptier association formed and registered in 3 cities and in Kalapara Municipality not yet registered. Private wash entrepreneurs association formed in 3 cities (Satkhira, Barguna and Kalaroa)
B.2.3	Introducing diamond model in 3 municipalities to develop local entrepreneurs as critical force for sustainable WASH service delivery	Ongoing and on track	Diamond model has been initiated in 4 cities (Satkhira, Barguna, Kalaroa and Kalapara) wash assoction have been formed and LGIs are supporting entrepreneurs to get loan from mfi and bank. One person is assigned from LGI to support entrepreneurs association. mfi and bank participate in association meeting. Entrepreneurs also attend community meeting to know the demand. This diamond model is working.
B.2.4	Increase women entrepreneurs and leadership. Promote low sanitary napkin production	Ongoing with some delays	Women entrepreneurs association formation process has been initiated. This work is delayed due to COVID 19. Registration women entrepreneurs association will taken in Q2 of 2022. Leadership training provided to the women entrepreneurs. Creating social movement school and community to promote use of sanitary napkin and increase market.
B.2.5	Train the local entrepreneurs on disabled-friendly and climate vulnerability WASH product development and promotion	Ongoing and on track	Training to the entrepreneurs on disabled friendly toilet has been provided. Entrepreneurs introduced low cost high commode plastic chair for the PWD and elderly person. Rain provided training to the partners on climate and disaster resilient WASH technologies. The cost is a bit high. This toile technology yet to introduce by the entrepreneurs.
B.2.6	Piloting of WASH service delivery in tea garden area with ethnic minority (LNOB) people	Ongoing and on track	In 2021, WAI programme has been extended to 3 tea gardens. In tea garden area 70% of the worker are female and belong to ethnic minority.
B.2.7	Expansion of WASH service delivery in the extended area of WAI WASH SDG	Ongoing and on track	In addition to tea garden WAI programem also extended in 8 unions and one municipality in coastal area.
B.2.8	Establish menstrual hygiene corners at schools and separate toilets for girls and boys through resource tapping	Ongoing and on track	Additional 26 schools have set up MH corner in 2021 all to get 94 schools have MH corner in WAI area. 90% of the schools of WAI area has separate toilets for the girls students.
B.2.9	Training to the municipal authorities on implementation plan of IRF to enhance faecal sludge management in the municipalities	Postponed to year 2022	Planned in 2022.

<b>C</b>	<b>Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note 1]</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Bangladesh urban sanitation sub-programme</b>		
C.1.1	Multi-stakeholder workshops	Ongoing and on track.	Jashore: Coordination with local administration and involved them with the activities  Benapole: Coordination with local administration and involved them with the activities  Gazipur: Coordination with local administration including UN & local organization (LIUPC, CDC) and involved them with financial and capacity building activities (DEWATS)
C.1.2	Sanitation mapping	Ongoing and on track.	Benapole: GIS data collection planned 2022  Gazipur: GPS base sanitation mapping with building footage linking with holding number has completed for zone 1&4
C.1.3	City wide sanitation plan (rolling and incremental)	Completed (Jashore and Benapole); Ongoing with some delays (GCC).	Jashore: Review of city sanitation plan  Benapole: City sanitation planning workshophas been organized and developed city wide plan  Gazipur: City sanitation planning workshop was planned but for changing city management, it is shipped to February 2022
C.1.4	Support for updating/formulating local ordinances/regulations	Ongoing and on track.	Benapole: Septic tank and soakwell construction guideline has been developed based on BNBC  Gazipure: Sanitation technology options including plastic ST, SW & ring-slab SW for GCC has been developed based on BNBC and local context
C.1.5	Pro-poor support strategy	Ongoing and on track.	Jashore: Developed Pro-poor tariffs for FSM services  Benapole: Developed Pro-poor tariffs for FSM services and Public Toilets
C.1.6	Monitoring of financial KPIs	Ongoing and on track.	Jashore & Benapole: Organized workshop on gap analysis on municipal public finance and KPI
C.1.7	Design of PPP contracts	Ongoing with some delays.	Jashore: PPP documents has been designed and submitted to LGD for getting approval  Gazipur: Working with PPP Authority, WB/WRG, IFC & GCC for private investment to solve total WW problem of Gazipur. Primary assesment and cost estimation has already completed.
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
C.2.1	Training and guidance introducing accountable municipal financing (budget setting, budget tracking and revenue systems) for WASH service provision arrangements in the municipality	Ongoing and on track	All targeted trainings have been provided.
C.2.2	Introduce gender and socially inclusive budget monitoring tools in the selected unions and municipalities	Ongoing and on track	In 2021, additional 9 unions and 1 Municipality have started implementation of Inclusive and gender responsive budget monitoring tools. All together this tool has been implementing in 16 unions and 3 Municipalities
C.2.3	Establish WASH help desks at the municipality and union parishads	Ongoing and on track	WASH help desks have been established in six municipalities and 14 union parishads. Partners are supporting LGIs to sustain WASH desk.
C.2.4	Preliminary and detailed assessment on resilience for cities	Ongoing with some delays	Prctical action is working with Hivos to assess resilient cities. Due to COVID 19, this work has been delayed a lot. However PA shared information of resilient cities of 3 municipalities. During visit of HIVOS, PA and Hivos will conduct workshop and FGD to complete assessment in Q2 of 2022.
C.2.5	Supporting secondary survey on development of national WASH accounts with other actors	Postponed to year 2022	Joint effort has made from the CSO networks for national WASH accounts. The progress in low. This advocacy issue will continue in 2022.
C.2.6	Consultation on incorporation of SDG 6 agenda in the 8th national Five Year Plan	Completed	WaterAid, DORP, Simavi and CSO networks lobbied with the general economic division to address SDG-6 in the 8th five years plan. The advocacy resulted number of WASH agenda in the final 8th Five Year Plan has been included.

C.2.7	National consultation on revision of National Policy for Safe Water Supply & Sanitation 1998 aligning with SDG 6	Completed	Government has approved National Water supply and sanitation strategy in 2021. Strategies are aligned with SDG-6. i.s HRWS is embedded as guiding principle in the strategy.
C.2.8	Established business cooperatives of waste and sanitation worker and make it functional	Completed	Waste/pit emptier associations have been established and registered in 3 cities (Satkhira, Kaloroa and Barguna municipalities)
C.2.9	Database on pit emptying developed in each municipality at the first year of project implementation	Ongoing with some delays	One service digital app set in Satkhira. In 2022 one service digital app to be extended in another 2 municipalities.
C.2.10	Provide inputs to the government to finalise national MHM strategy, hygiene promotion strategy	Completed	National MHM strategy approved by the government. Dissemination of MHM strategy will be in 2022.
<b>D Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)</b>			
<b>Country level MEL</b>			
D.0.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritised learning topics	Postponed to 2022	Postponed due Covid19 restrictions
D.0.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP, country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	Ongoing and on track.	Participation in Consortium partners workshops/webinars
<b>SP 1 Bangladesh urban sanitation sub-programme</b>			
D.1.1	Preparation, data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	Completed	MTR report completed, reviewed and revised sanitation plan based on the findings
<b>SP 2 Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>			
D.2.1	Review, dissemination and validation of mid term review(M-TR) result and system sustainability check by DGIS	Completed	Done as per plan
D.2.2	Conduct outcome harvesting workshops	Completed	Done as per plan
D.2.3	Finalisation and dissemination of baseline result in tea garden and extended area of WAI WASH SDG	Completed	Done as per plan
D.2.4	Conduct monitoring through digital monitoring system	Discarded	Not completed as we dropped the plan of conducting digital monitoring towards the end of the programme due to limitation of time, capacity and the programme is already towards the end
<b>E Country programme management and coordination</b>			
<b>Country level coordination</b>			
E.0.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings	Ongoing and on track.	Regular meetings held with SNV and WAI Simavi to share the consortium level progress of WASH SDG programme.
E.0.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	Ongoing and on track.	Participation in several joint Committees, Forums, FSM Network, national sanitation task force, policy review committee, local consultative groups, national forum for drinking water supply and sanitation, etc (see narrative report for more detail).
E.0.3	Programme review meeting with the embassy and WASH SDG consortium	Ongoing and on track.	Regular meetings held with EKN and WASH SDG partners held as per plan. One in person meeting held rest two meeting onlin
<b>SP 1 Bangladesh urban sanitation sub-programme</b>			
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	Ongoing and on track.	
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)	Ongoing and on track.	Developed and completed on time
<b>SP 2 Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>			
E.2.1	6 coordination meeting with the implementing local partners	Ongoing and on track	6 coordination meeting with the local partners held as per plan. Online meetings held instead of in person meeting.
E.2.2	Mid year review workshop to review the progress of the programme	Completed	Done as per plan
E.2.3	Annual planning, review and reporting (SP reports, contribute to country level reports, assessments)	Completed	3 days residential workshop held on planning and reporting held as per plan.
E.2.4	4 country team meeting with the Dutch Partners of WAI to streamline TA support and programme implementation	Ongoing and on track	3 meeting with the Dutch partners held as per plan. In addition 4 coordination meeting with the finish modal, Dutch partners and local partners held for 4 cities programme.

E.2.5	12 field level coordination meeting among the implementing partners at Barguna and Satkhira	Ongoing and on track	Implementing local partners conducted coordination meetings at Barguna and Satkhira regions as per plan.
-------	---	----------------------	--

Note 1 At the country level, please note that Consortium partners participate in the national WASH technical committee (or in-country equivalent). They do this as part of their larger country programmes and through these spaces, influence and contribute to national level WASH issues.

Programme:	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Ethiopia
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2021

	Components (copied from approved AP 2021)	Status 31/12/2021	Progress update
<b>A</b>	<b>Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (BCC)</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
A.1.1	Facilitation Community implementation of CLTSH+	On track	CLTSH+ being implemented in the intervention kebeles and households are constructing improved latrines.
A.1.2	Post facilitation CLTSH+ follow up and support in 10 kebeles	On track	HEWs have been supporting households to maintain their ODF status.
A.1.3	Facilitation of CLTSH+ in 10 kebeles-ODF verification, support improved latrine construction, ODF certification and celebration in 12 kebeles in the two woredas.	On track	12, 926 households have constructed their latrines after implementing ODF approach.
A.1.4	Develop, print and disseminate IEC/BCC and other promotional materials for hygiene promotion in 30 schools and 10 communities.	Completed	The materials are disseminated and being used.
A.1.5	Provide WASH behaviour change community conversation TOT trainings for HEWs, facilitators & WASH experts	Completed	HEWs have been trained and are applying the new skills in their communication with communities.
A.1.6	Cascade village level WASH behaviour change community conversation to HDAs	Completed	HDAs have been trained and now they are supporting the community mobilization process.
A.1.7	Facilitate and provide MHM training for girls, boys and teachers focusing on WASH+MHM and myths & taboos girls are facing	Completed	Practical training has been provided.
A.1.8	Train HEWs, HWs, latrine artisans and sanitation promoters on SM promotion / demand creation for improved sanitation facilities	On track	The trained staff members are applying the new skills in sanitation business both for demand creation and building improved toilets at household level. The HEWs are also providing technical support.
A.1.9	Demand creation or social mobilisation for improved sanitation facilities where communities have achieved open defecation free status or stimulate household desire for durable hygienic latrine	On track	Households are constructing toilets and have continued taking loan from MFIs and paying them back. Quite some households pay their latrines out of pocket. With the implementation of ODF, households are also starting constructing latrines.
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme</b>		
A.2.1	CLTS, ODF verification and celebration in communities	Ongoing with some delays	The programme has intended to trigger 32 kebele/communities and 12 of them were expected to celebrate ODF status. A total of 23 kebeles with the participation of 1,735 (F=781) community members were triggered of whom 14 (F=9) people with a disability. In this regard, 92 (F=16) selected community facilitators were trained on ODF and post ODF triggering skills. However, it was difficult to perform verification and celebrate as ODF communities in Lasta district because of the conflict and occupation in the second half of 2021.
A.2.2	Training of health extension workers, community volunteers and idir leaders in facilitation of community conversation	Completed	The training provided to selected kebeles in order to better accelerate ODF operations. In the training, 146 (F=59) Health Extension workers, volunteer youth and elders, and idir leaders participated to better represent the community.
A.2.3	GESI training and use of the gender and WASH monitoring tool in communities and schools	Ongoing and on track	The training was provided to 89 (F=51) health extension workers, kebele managers and woreda water office and children & women affair office staffs. Accordingly, GWMT utilized at community level with the participation of 576 (F=288). It was planned to undertake for two round bi-annually but only single round rolled out at Lasta district because of security problem.
A.2.4	Training and support of School WASH and nutrition clubs among others on Menstrual Hygiene Management and leadership	Completed	A total of 106 (F=48) students, teachers, PTSA, woreda experts were trained on local sanitary pad production skills and MHH for four days from 6 schools. Likewise, 23 School WASH and nutrition clubs got materials and equipment supports.

A.2.5	Promote handwashing, baby WASH and nutrition home to home, at community level with events and campaigns	Ongoing with some delays	It was promoted at different events as part of the deliverables. For example, during community triggering events and as part of every district and community level trainings.
A.2.6	Organise mass awareness events on international days of MHM and water and campaigns using media	Ongoing with some delays	Awareness created during international women's day celebration on gender equality in WASH and MHH. 80 (F=65) participants attended. However, organizing multiple events was not possible due to the security problem and state of emergency.
A.2.7	Publish and distribute gender transformative and nutrition-sensitive WASH tools and approaches and review at district level	Ongoing with some delays.	School WASH peer to peer discussion manual has been prepared and was validated at district level. Training has been provided for peer leaders and 50 manuals were distributed at five schools. Similarly, 4,049 stickers, 62 banners and 50 laminated A4 size paper WASH messages were distributed to the schools and target kebele administration. The distribution is on progress at Bahir Dar Zuria and not effective yet at Lasta district due to security problem.
A.2.8	Conduct experience sharing events among intervention kebeles	Postponed to 2022	It was not possible to organize the event due to the security problem and subsequent state of emergency declared in the region which imposed travel and gathering restriction.
A.2.9	Training on leadership skills, group facilitation and conflict management to leaders in WASH management structures at cluster level	Completed	A total of 68 (F=30) school WASH club coordinators and advisors were trained on peer to peer, life skills and leadership areas. Accordingly, it was cascaded to 4,120 (F=2,155) school WASH club students. On the other hand, 51 (F=16) students, teachers, PTSA, woreda education expert were trained on the newly designed and validated school WASH peer to peer manual. Accordingly, five schools cascaded to 102 (F=62) peer to peer leaders and discussion is underway.
<b>B</b>	<b>Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
B.1.1	Develop and reticulate 6 water supply systems in 2 woredas including supplying water for schools and health facilities	On track	In one of the Kebeles, 9331 people have now access to improved water supply; in the others kebeles there is good progress.
B.1.2	Train 30 water caretakers on O&M	Completed	In cooperation with TVET, as per the recommendation of MTR, hands-on training on using tools, operation and maintenance of water supply facilities has been provided.
B.1.3	Establish and train 25 latrine artisans in 10 project kebeles	Completed	The artisans businesses have been legalized and are now constructing toilets after completion of the training.
B.1.4	Support sanitation marketing groups /sanitation marketing centres (supply chain) and provision of start up moulds and associated materials and links with MFIs	On track	Sanitation market centers have been supported and established, the SMEs are producing and selling slabs to communities.
B.1.5	Develop 2 sanitation loans with MFI to create access to finance for WASH services	On track	MFIs (Metemamen and Vision Fund) have signed MoU with SP partner and are providing loans to households.
B.1.6	Construct improved toilets (people pay themselves through loans)	On track	Households are constructing toilets and have continued taking credit from MFIs and paying back the loans as well.
B.1.7	Together with government set up decentralised sewerage system	Revised and on track	This activity has been revised to wetlands construction which is implemented well. This one is right on track. (been done upon consultation between Waste and Amref-NL)
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme</b>		
B.2.1	Construction or rehabilitation of water points	Ongoing with some delays	One water scheme rehabilitated at Bahir Dar Zuria: Askoramba water scheme through solar powered extension system. It created safe water access to 3,120 (F=1,360) local community members. Similarly, four new water point constructions were completed at Workamba, Arogiamba, Yekebero and Mehakaba water points at Lasta District that created safe water access for 1,591 (F=929). In 2021, a total of 4,711 (F=2,289) beneficiaries got access to water services created in both districts.

B.2.2	WASH related business trainings and support for producer groups	Ongoing with some delays	In 2021, 12 (F=8) sanitary pad producers were trained on material selection, design, production, packaging and labeling of reusable local sanitary pad production. Likewise, 19 (F=12) sanitation material producer group members were trained on business plan, marketing skill and risk management. In addition, 11 sanitation marketing groups were supported with material/equipment.
B.2.3	Organise learning and experience sharing visits at community level on sanitation and hygiene marketing	Postponed to 2022	Because of the security problem and following state of emergency, it was not possible to organize this event.
B.2.4	Organise biannual meeting with government counterparts, MFIs and MSE representatives to promote WASH producer groups	Postponed to 2022	Because of the security problem and the following state of emergency, it was not possible to organize this event.
B.2.5	Construct VIP latrines and hand washing facilities at schools	Ongoing with some delays	Three latrine constructions were completed at schools and created a standard toilet service to 2,389 (F= 1,202) students and 102 (F=49) teachers. On the other hand, 12 school MHH rooms supported with material/equipment.
<b>C</b>	<b>Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note 1]</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
C.1.1	Establish and equip Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Committees (WASHCO) for the project water supply system management	On track	Four WASHCOs have been set up and training has been provided.
C.1.2	Support WASH MIS for improved WASH MIS and performance in 2 districts	On track	Two trainings have been conducted. The first one the concept and later on the designed WASH MIS. The WASH MIS will be operation in 2022.
C.1.3	GESI training to ensure more gender and inclusion at institutional level	Completed	The training has been provided to relevant stakeholders from government and non-government. It is expected to increase their understanding about the concept of GESI in WASH.
C.1.4	Advocacy and documentaion of learning on leverage and more finance for WASH	On track	The first draft document on leverage has been produced and reviewed (final stage); policy briefs on GESI, WASH Financing & CR-WASH developed and reviewed (final stage).
C.1.5	Finalise WASH master plans and implement	Completed	The master plan is finalized, launched and published and now being used by district WASH Offices and the council.
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme</b>		
C.2.1	Train and support district experts on water quality testing, database management and DRM	Completed	Training provided to 10 (F=4) woreda health and water office experts on water quality testing (theory and practice) for five days, 83 (F=11) woreda experts on DRM for three days, and 20 (F=2) woreda health and water office experts on database management and M&E for two days.
C.2.2	Organise and train caretakers on WASH facility maintenance	Ongoing with some delays	82 (F=41) people trained on WASH facility maintenance for Lasta district WASH facility caretakers. 3 caretaker at Bahir Dar Zuria supported with material/equipment.
C.2.3	Organise biannual interface events with government sector offices and community representatives on WASH services performance	Postponed to 2022	Due to security problems and subsequent state of emergency declared in the region which imposed travel and gathering restriction, it was impossible to perform this activity.
C.2.4	Conduct annual progress review meeting between WASH team, WASHCOs and CBOs at district level	Completed	The review meeting conducted with both Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta district stakeholders representatives.
C.2.5	Provide support to local government to organise review meeting on One WASH National Program (OWNP) (2)	Ongoing with some delays	One review meeting has been held with the participation of 19 (F=2) Bahir Dar Zuria concerned government representatives on One WASH National Program. It was not done at Lasta district due to the Security Problem
<b>D</b>	<b>Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)</b>		
<b>Country level MEL</b>			
D.O.1	Staff capacity development (workshop, conference, training)	On track	WAI partners have been trained on data management.
D.O.2	Facilitating 2 experience sharing visits for project staff and government	Partially complete	One experience sharing visit conducted on IWRM & WASH. Due to security reasons, the second visit on GESI has been postponed to 2022.
D.O.3	Regular project monitoring (project & government staff)	On track	Monitoring sessions have been conducted.

D.O.4	Joint Project supportive supervision with Regional government-3 sessions	On track	Joint supervisions have been conducted as planned.
D.O.5	District level project review meeting.	On track	Review meetings conducted; progress presented and discussed with local government.
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
D.1.1	Conduct regular data collection and monitoring	On track	Monthly data upate for monitoring purpose being conducted by partners.
D.1.2	Validation of MTR and sustainability checks	Completed	Validation of MTR on program and sustainability check has been conducted with relevant stakeholders. Recommendations are now being implemented.
D.1.3	Dissemination of MTR results	Completed	Results have been presented and shared to relevant stakeholders.
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme</b>		
D.2.1	Conduct regular data collection and monitoring	Ongoing and some delay	Data collection on disability is on good progress. The regular monitoring activities have been in a good progress despite a security and travel restriction across the region.
D.2.2	Data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	Completed	It was done at both Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta districts In 20 kebeles (10 kebele each) in February 2021.
D.2.3	Dissemination of MTR results	Completed	The MTR final report findings were disseminated to the concerned stakeholders through review meetings at all levels
<b>E</b>	<b>Country programme management and coordination</b>		
<b>Country level coordination</b>			
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings	On track	Regular WASH SDG consortium partners meetings conducted
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	On track	Collaboration and coordination among partners is showing progress regarding sharing of lessons learned, presentation and discussion of annual plans during the planning workshop, consortium partners joint field level lessons sharing, etc
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	On track	Regular partner meetings conducted, joint planning workshop held; SP case on IWRM & WASH has been shown in WWW.
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)	On track	2022 planning workshop conducted; partners report reviewed and aggregated plan & report produced.
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme</b>		
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	Ongoing and on track	In 2021, WASH-SDG programme faced multiple challenges: the ongoing conflict forced to paused its intervention at Lasta district and the prolonged effect of COVID-19 pandemic. To overcome the challenges, the programme has used an adaptive management approach. Based on this, Lasta staff supported Bahir Dar Zuria interventions. The COVID-19 related challenges also treated through properly implemented protective control measures. Project reports and financial utilizations were communicated to government signatories during review meeting and formal reporting system. The programme worked closely with government counterparts at woreda and kebele level. The program used the MTR and Sustainability Check recommendations and learnings while working in each intervention.
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP reports, contribute to country level reports, MTR)	Completed	Contributed to the country level planning and reporting; 2021 annual narrative plan and report for the program has been prepared and submitted to the country offices.

Note 1 At the country level, please note that Consortium partners participate in the national WASH technical committee (or in-country equivalent). They do this as part of their larger country programmes and through these spaces, influence and contribute to national level WASH issues.

Programme:	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Indonesia
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2021

	Components (copied from approved AP 2021)	Status 31/12/2021	Progress update
<b>A</b>	<b>Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme [note 2]</b>		
A.1.1	Production and distribution of nutrition sensitive GESI STBM IEC materials	completed in 2020	The activity was completed in 2020.
A.1.2	Production and distribution of STBM-MHH IEC material for schools	completed	The Sub-programme developed MHM flipcharts together with partners, peer educators and disability organisations. The MHM Flipchart has been finalised and will be used for promotion at pilot and replication schools in 2022
A.1.3	Triggering activities and nutrition sensitive GESI STBM campaigns in community and parents class in 30 replication villages	completed	The sub-programme did not directly conduct triggering but rather monitored the triggering at 97 replication areas conducted by city/district governments
A.1.4	STBM-MHH campaigns in 40 pilot schools and 20 replication schools	completed	This activity was completed at 52 pilot and 19 replication schools.
A.1.5	WASH and MHH training for teachers, school's committees, peer educators, Children Forum and UKSs (school health unit) teacher at district level	completed	This was a refresher training
A.1.6	MHM day celebration	completed	This activity has been completed at both national and regional level. At national level, Plan Indonesia collaborated with SNV to implement MHM National Advocacy at School Workshop, involving National AMPL Network, Health, Religion, and Education And Culture Ministry. At regional level, the activity was essay writing competition about MHM for students
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme</b>		
A.2.1	BCC design, testing and materials production	Ongoing with some delays.	BCC strategy was finalised in BL and Metro
A.2.2	BCC implementation, also schools	on going with some delays	
A.2.3	BCC monitoring	delayed	Will start once implementation starts
A.2.4	Engagement with vulnerable areas and slums, also for climate change awareness	delayed	started Q3 of 2021
A.2.5	Engagement with local CSO/CBOs, including YSC and CBM	on track	green village and Health care facilities
A.2.6	Engagement with media	on track	Continues engagement is happening
<b>B</b>	<b>Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme</b>		
B.1.1	Technical assistance and capacity building sanitation marketing in Mataram, Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu	completed	These activities have been completed with details as follows: 1. Training of Nazava Water Filter Promotion, cooperation with Nazava Water Filter in Mataram, Lombok Tengah, Belu and Malaka; 2. Inclusion training for sanitation entrepreneurs in Malaka, Belu and Lombok Tengah; 3. Desludging SOP (Standard Operational Procedure) training had been conducted for desludging entrepreneurs
B.1.3	Facilitate sanitation marketing workshop with village government	completed	This activity has been postponed to 2022 due to COVID-19. During the pandemic village Funds have been temporarily reallocated to COVID-19 pandemic handling.
B.1.4	Sanitation marketing promotion in pilot villages	completed	Sanitation Entrepreneurs promotion has been completed in 40 pilot and replication villages and will continue in 2022

B.1.5	Partnership with Nazava to promote water filters in pilot areas	completed	Plan and Nazava agreed to collaborate on promoting safe drinking water through Nazava Water Filter. The agreements included: 1. Nazava will deliver product knowledge and marketing strategy training for sanitation entrepreneur 2. Plan Indonesia agree to facilitate meetings with communities in the WINNER Project area to promote Nazava
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme</b>		
B.2.1	Development OHS standards	Completed	OHS and SOPs developed in the 3 cities
B.2.2	Testing business models emptying, including support systems & management (MIS, tracking, capacity building, twinning)	Ongoing with some delays.	No business models tested MIS developed and used in Tasikmalaya Twinning and capacity building done in Tasik Capacity building for masons in the 3 cities
B.2.3	Development service options upgrading	Ongoing with some delays.	Mason's training and and desludging remote areas
B.2.4	Development service options vulnerable areas and populations (flood prone areas, accessibility increase)	Ongoing with some delays.	We developed the technology for flood prone areas but it was not implemented
B.2.5	Testing service options upgrading/vulnerable areas	delayed	We have the options for pilot flood proof septic tanks but both city coordinators refused to initially pilot.
B.2.6	Development of service options for public areas and public health facilities	ongoing and on track	Pilot implemented in 2020 Replication started in 2021 with capacity building to LG in 15 HCF
B.2.7	Integration in investment plans		no information
B.2.8	Finance and management model treatment/ re-use	on going in Tasik	composting on going, Working on the finance and management model
B.2.9	Technical capacity building (includes peer to peer, twinning, field visits, international exposure, demos of equipment, pilots)	on track	is now on hold for Metro and Bandar L and continues in Tasik
B.2.10	Performance monitoring treatment/re-use	ongoing and on track	FSTP has become operational, performance has improved, composting machine is operational
<b>C</b>	<b>Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note 1]</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme</b>		
C.1.1	Responsive gender development planning and budgeting training for government officials	postponed to 2022	
C.1.2	Replication workshop at district level	completed	This activity was completed at the beginning of the year to push the government commitments in replication. The WINNER Sub Programme presented lessons learned and good practices on STBM-GESI and MHM at pilot area as models for city/district governments
C.1.3	Stakeholders workshop on STBM-MHH in replication schools	Completed	The city/district government particularly the District Education Agency and POKJA was encouraged by this workshop to replicate the STBM-MHH approach in non-piloted/replication schools. The pilot schools were present to share their learning on STBM-MHH in Schools. Learning exchange process was also done during the workshop between pilot and replication schools particularly on how (step by step) STBM-MHH are implemented in schools including discussing the the best practices and the challenges. It successfully showed the good example on how to implement STBM-MHH in schools using school resources and modalities.
C.1.4	Workshop to develop STBM-GESI and MHH district roadmap and regulation	completed	WINNER Sub Programme completed a series of workshops to assist the government to elaborate STBM and MHM documents at regional levels. Below are list of completed activities: 1. City Sanitation Strategies (SSK) Drafting Workshop in Mataram and Lombok Tengah; 2. Roadmap STBM-GESI Finalisation Workshop in Malaka and Belu; 3. Health and Education Ministry Collaboration Workshop to implement STBM-MHH at schools
C.1.5	Sharing best practice inclusive STBM-MHH in schools at national level	completed	This activity is part of the MHM Day Event

C.1.5	Learning exchange on STBM-MHH in schools between pilot and replication schools at district level	completed	The activity was implemented through learning visit activity to pilot schools as a learning approach for replication schools
C.1.6	Learning exchange on STBM-GESI between pilot and replication villages at district level		The activity was implemented through learning visit activity to pilot villages as a learning approach for replication villages
C.1.7	CVR workshop at district level	postponed to 2022	Postponed to 2022
C.1.8	Annual learning event in sub-programme areas	completed	WINNER Sub Programme along with WFW and WISE/WASH First completed 2 days STBM-GESI Workshop at National Level to commemorate World Toilets Day and International Person With Disability Day
C.1.9	Safely managed sanitation workshop in Kota Mataram	completed	Safely Managed Sanitation Workshop has been conducted in Mataram City and successfully produce SOP/Guideline for desludging
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme</b>		
C.2.1	City wide sanitation and investment plan (rolling and incremental)	delayed	In all the cities, sanitation is included in city annual plans and master plans however these plans are not regularly updated and also not consistently used. Requires continues efforts.
C.2.2	Development of emptying standards (regulations, legal ordinances)	completed	Regulatory framework exists
C.2.3	Development and testing of inspection modalities	delayed	A digital customised Management Information System (MIS) was set up, tested and revised, and enables real time monitoring of desludging activities, truck maintenance, customer's satisfaction and financial tracking.
C.2.4	Pro-poor, gender and social inclusion (disability issues) support strategy & advocacy initiatives	ongoing and on track	At national level, the SP f(for example) continued to steer coordination activities amongst the key ministries and development partners as Secretary of Jejaring AMPL (WASH Network). The SP was engaged in several activities such as Menstrual Hygiene Day, Global Handwashing Day, and Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)'s Catalytic Support of Mutual Accountability Mechanism (MAM) development. Aligned with the previous activity, the SP has also been actively involved in the pre-events towards the SWA's Sector's Minister Meeting and the National WASH Conference in 2022.
C.2.5	Advocacy on key cross-cutting issues (climate change, WASH in schools, SDGs, COVID and WASH)	ongoing and on track	The advocacy efforts and capacity building conducted in 2019 and 2020 in the cities with the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) resulted for example in the acceptance and construction of a FSTP in Bandar Lampung, and in Metro the SP also conducted advocacy it improved the institutional framework.
C.2.6	Costing of different service segments	delayed	Will be further taken up in 2022
C.2.7	Analysis of municipal budgets and finances	delayed	Attention was given at municipal level to the city authority should commit to operating budget and staff to enable the work on rehabilitation.
C.2.8	Development and monitoring of financial KPIs for services	delayed	Will be further taken up in 2022
C.2.9	Development of financing options and facilitating resource mobilisation for the investment plan	delayed	Will be further taken up in 2022
<b>D</b>	<b>Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)</b>		
<b>Country level MEL</b>			
D.O.1	Thematic exchange within consortium partners on prioritised learning topics, i.e. MTR outcome	completed	Plan Indonesia and SNV collaborated and organized jointly for an exchange and learning session on Sustainability Clauses at World Water Week 2021, with representatives from local government both sub-programs are working with.
D.O.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP, country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	completed	Plan Indonesia and SNV held a workshop to share lessons learned and findings from the MTR. This activity involves the entire WASH-SDG project team and is carried out online. SNV Publication with UTS on Treatment technologies and Publication with government and Unicef of Costing Primary Health activities Participated to WWW in Stockholm on sustainability compact
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme</b>		

D.1.1	Conduct GWMT in 17 pilot villages	Ongoing with some delays	GWMT activities could not be carried out optimally in some areas due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In Mataram, the GWMT could not be conducted, while in Lombok Tengah GWMT it was only conducted once (planned twice a year). In Malaka and Belu where the COVID-19 case rate are not alarmingly high, for which reason the GWMT was carried out twice during 2021. The results of the GWMT have been shared with the city/district governments to be used as input in the preparation of sanitation policies and budgets.
D.1.2	Preparation, data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	completed	The WINNER Sub Programme has carried out MTR and sustainability checks in 2021. MTR and sustainability check reports have been submitted and MTR and sustainability check findings will be followed up in 2022
D.1.3	Data collection on baby growth monitoring	Ongoing with some delays	Baby Growth Monitoring and STBM campaigns for 100 father/mother groups have been implemented in the project area. Due to the pandemic conditions, this activity is not carried out in parenting class but is carried out through home visits
D.1.4	Conduct monitoring and verification in 30 pilot villages	completed	in total, 100 pilot villages and 97 replication villages have been verified and have been declared ODF. 30 villages have been verified in 2021 only.
D.1.5	Sustainability monitoring in 100 pilot villages	completed	
D.1.6	Development of WINNER sub-programme newsletter	completed	2 thematic editions of newsletters were developed. The first edition was themed of sanitation entrepreneurship and the second edition has STBM Award Mataram as the theme
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme</b>		
D.2.1	Preparation, data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	Completed	
<b>E</b>	<b>Country programme management and coordination</b>		
<b>Country level coordination</b>			
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings (coordination meeting on WASH-SDG programme with Netherlands embassy)	completed	The annual meeting with the Embassy of the Netherlands has not yet taken place and will be held in early 2022
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events (MHM Day)	completed	Plan Indonesia and SNV collaborated to carry out a national event to celebrate Menstrual Hygiene Day 2021. This activity aimed to encourage government and public awareness about MHM. This activity involves the national AMPL Network, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education and Culture and the Ministry of Religion
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme</b>		
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	completed	WINNER Sub Programme regularly conducts coordination meetings with the project team. Most of the meetings are held online due to the pandemic situation.
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting	completed	The WINNER Project 2022 annual plan has been submitted by the country office to NLNO. Annual planning has been adjusted according to MTR recommendations
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme</b>		
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	ongoing and on track	
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP reports, contribute to country level reports, MTR)	ongoing and on track	

Note 1 At the country level, please note that Consortium partners participate in the national WASH technical committee (or in-country equivalent). They do this as part of their larger country programmes and through these spaces, influence and contribute to national level WASH issues.

Note 2 The WINNER sub-programme budget values for result areas 1-3 correspond to the DGIS budget commitment. However, please note that Plan will place additional budget through own contribution leverage.

Programme:	4000000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Nepal
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2021

	Components (copied from approved AP 2021)	Status 31/12/2021	Progress update
<b>A</b>	<b>Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (BCC)</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme</b>		
A.1.1	BCC strategy development	Completed	Formative research conducted and findings published (as a report and learning brief) based on that BSc strategy developed with five key target behaviours. Customized BCC strategy development process initiated based on MTR findings with will be finalized by end of February, 2022.
A.1.2	BCC implementation	Ongoing and on track	Municipal engagement increased in BCC implementation, LSP's capacity development initiated. Additional campaign based on the "happy and healthy city" theme ongoing. Digital initiatives for BCC messaging on HWWS and MHM started, as well as social media and mass media mobilised.
A.1.3	BCC monitoring	Ongoing and on track	BCC campaign monitoring from local authorities, LSP and programme advisors are carried out periodically.
A.1.4	Communication training	Completed	Training on revised BCC/IEC materials imparted to partners
A.1.5	Engagement with vulnerable areas and slums	Ongoing and on track	Vulnerable group mapping completed, intensive campaign focussed on vulnerable groups initiated, pro-poor support mechanism developed at cities levels.
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme</b>		
A.2.1	Capacity building of municipalities and WASH stakeholders on gender transformative WASH	Completed	Capacity of Municipalities has been strengthened through orientation sessions and trainings to WASH-CC members in 12 municipalities. Trainings on gender equality and WASH rights were provided to WASH committee members and government officials were capacitated on N-WASH data analysis and visualization, virtually and face to face.
A.2.2	Development and dissemination of gender, WASH and COVID-19 related messages through media, flyers and publications	Completed	Dissemination of gender transformative WASH related messages and awareness raising was done through radio drama, public service announcements, posters and visual documents as COVID-19 prevention activities.
A.2.3	Capacity building of Plan and partner's staff on changing context of WASH, COVID-19 and programme management and implementation through digital literacy and face-to-face methods	Completed	A capacity building plan for partners was developed addressing capacity gap in WASH, GESI. Monitoring tools and digitalization. 3 days trainings on total sanitation and SBCC procedures were organized for partners staff. Similarly partner's staff was capacitated on leadership development, GESI, WASH in emergency, wastewater management, baby wash and nutrition, GWMT process and N-WASH data collection and analysis and swachha app. Partner's staff (in total 18 people) and 128 WASH champions benefited from these activities, virtually and face to face.

A.2.4	Social behaviour change communication WASH and total sanitation (safe water, safe use of toilet, household sanitation, environment sanitation, personal hygiene), nutrition and gender roles in the communities as a whole	Completed	Initially, COVID-19 impacted on the SBCC activities and community mobilization in second quarter of 2021 and activities which were initially delayed, were caught up with in 4th quarter. 75,391 people have been reached (unique reach) through 8871 SBCC sessions. 29 clusters covering 674 households have been declared clean and hygienic homes as an outcome of these sessions. 167 households constructed new and toilets and 203 household have renovated toilets after the SBCC sessions. 2825 households are practicing water treatment at household level, 2638 households built handwashing stations ensuring easy access in critical time, 2402 households-built disk drying rack in their households and 685 households promote kitchen gardening. SBCCs clusters monitoring data stated that, 2680 households changed their behavior with regard to safe use of toilets, 2640 households ensured safe use of food and 1470 households have been practicing safe and dignified menstrual hygiene management.
A.2.5	Exchange of learnings of within communities through WASH champions review and the use health services through health worker review	Completed	Review reflections took place among 128 WASH champions in 12 municipalities which helped to receive the recognition and support for the role of WASH champions as such resulting into sustainability of this important function. Health facilities reviews were conducted in 5 Health care facilities.
A.2.6	Awareness raising on gender equality, WASH rights and leadership development and MHH to specifically excluded groups (women, men, girls, boys and PwD) in communities	Completed	50 events awareness raising activities on gender equality, WASH right and leadership development and MHM to excluded groups, women, men girls and boys.
A.2.7	Awareness raising and behavioural change on hand washing, Menstrual Hygiene Health (MHH) and school WASH in schools through interactions, orientation and training to child club, school WASH-CC members	Completed	63 events Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) training reaching to 1009 men, women, girls and boys. 20 events orientation were conducted to socially excluded groups on GESI and WASH rights, which has reached to 278 socially excluded people. Handwashing demonstration and MHM orientation conducted in S-WASH-CC, child club and MHM groups.
<b>SP 3</b>	<b>Nepal WASH Alliance</b>		
A.3.1	Developed and implemented a clear community mobilisation strategy to create demand and willingness to pay for safe WASG practices and services	Completed	An overall community mobilization strategy was developed by our local partner Sahakarmi Samaj to guide development of preparation of community level action plan
A.3.2	Identified needs for WASH supplies among community members	Completed	Based on mobilization strategy, community needs were identified and prioritised across 90 community groups and WASH community action plans developed
A.3.3	Consumers receive information on BFI's products as well as WASH products and services	Completed	Over 12 entrepreneurs and 8 financing institutions (FIs) mainly Cooperatives were identified and mobilised to provide information and facilitate access to WASH products such as Biosand Filters (BSFs).
<b>B</b>	<b>Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme</b>		
B.2.1	Development OHS standards	Completed	SOPs on OHS developed and published. OHS training conducted in all cities. Digital trainings on OHS also initiated.
B.2.2	Development business models emptying	Ongoing with some delays.	Business model has been drafted and shared with four cities for feedback. Based on these the revised business models are expected to be finalised in the 1st quarter of 2022.
B.2.3	Development service options	Completed	Inclusive design for public toilets, hand washing stations developed. Such facilities have been handed over (through MoUs) to the four municipalities.
B.2.4	Testing service options upgrading	Completed	Inclusive public toilets, hand washing stations have been supported by four municipalities. Prioritized school and health care WASH facilities have been upgraded.

B.2.5	Construction transfer stations	Discarded	Trucks directly transfer from pit to end disposal site, so plan discarded
B.2.6	Construction of ST treatment options	Completed	FSTP in Surkhet completed and is in operation. O&M taken over by the municipality.
B.2.7	Review of long term treatment options	Ongoing and on track	An assessment and effluent testing were carried in FSTP Birendranagar. Further improvement plan ongoing.
B.2.8	Performance monitoring treatment/re-use	Ongoing and on track	Regular assessment ongoing for FSTP. Some initial capacity building and technical backstopping from Kenya team has been completed in 2021.
<b>SP 2 Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme</b>			
B.2.1	Entrepreneurship WASH products (reusable sanitary pads)	Ongoing and on track	40 people with disability were trained in 2 event. 2 women with disability supported to establish WASH businesses. Outcome will be measured in 2022.
B.2.2	WASH facilities improvement in schools including MHH facilities	Discarded	This activity was discarded while reviewing the budget which was impacted by COVID-19
B.2.3	WASH facilities improvement in schools including MHH facilities	Completed	16 schools improve WASH services including MHH resting room, from which benefited 2257 students (68% girls and 32% boys) including 13 People with disability and 434 people from marginalized communities.
B.2.4	WASH facilities improvement in public places (HF, schools, markets, quarantine and isolation centres). COVID-19 focus.	Completed	1 water treatment system was installed in health care facilities and 2 isolation center WASH facilities were improved through temporary toilet construction, water supply facilities and handwashing station.
B.2.5	Community water supply scheme improvement (construction, rehabilitation and capacity building for maintenance and repair and management)	Completed	5 community water supply systems improved, reaching 17,922 people (Female 8963, Male 8959, marginalized group 3042, and people with disability 66). 11 WUSC have developed water safety plan (WSP) for sustainability functionality of water supply schemes.
<b>SP 3 Nepal WASH Alliance</b>			
B.3.1	Ensure availability of business support services to WASH products/services businesses	Ongoing and on track	Provided WASH business support services to 12 entrepreneurs mainly coaching around market assessment, book keeping, account management including financial analysis and business planning
B.3.2	Entrepreneurs are aware about market intelligence & uses it to deliver WASH services	Ongoing and on track	Same as above
B.3.3	Partners replicate technical expertise to private sectors and form profitable product and service lines	Completed	Through our partner ENPHO, water quality labs were established in all four municipalities. The assets are owned by local municipalities whereas different service providers mainly the private sector are engaged in delivering water quality testing services.
<b>C Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note 1]</b>			
<b>SP 1 Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme</b>			
C.1.1	Multi-stakeholder workshops	Ongoing and on track	Completed workshops and capacity building on GEDSI and Disability Inclusive Development in all cities and O&M of FSTP for Birendranagar, SOPs on OHS, WiNS. Exposure visit on FSM for all cities completed. Regular municipality engagement conducted through online platforms and in-person meetings.
C.1.2	Support to municipalities	Ongoing and on track	Regular technical backstopping, support to development of FSM business models, FSM by-laws, revised SBCC strategies initiated, Covid relief supported as well
C.1.3	City wide sanitation plan (rolling and incremental)	Ongoing and on track	Regular follow up and progress update in WASH CCs meetings, IEC dissemination of CSPs at city levels. Interactions with municipality stakeholders on implementing CSP organised in a monthly basis.
C.1.4	Pro-poor support strategy	Ongoing with some delays.	As part of the CSP pro-poor support advocacy at municipal levels undertaken. Some support has been achieved in all cities. However, long term system yet to be established
C.1.5	Costing of different service segments	completed	As part of business plans, costing exercise carried out and incorporated in business plan.
C.1.6	Analysis municipal finance	Ongoing with some delays.	Financial health analysis of cities initiated (questionnaires developed and data collection on going in cities)

C.1.7	Development of financing options for the investment plan	Ongoing with some delays.	Business plans have been drafted. These are to be finalised in the 1st quarter of 2022
<b>SP 2 Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme</b>			
C.2.1	Inclusive and gender transformative WASH plan formulation support for rural/municipalities	Ongoing and on track with some delays.	5 municipalities started data collection of households, school, health care facilities and water supply systems to develop municipality level WASH plans. 3 municipalities already signed MoUs for further processing and the remaining ones already estimated the required budget, as a basis for the WASH plans to be finalized in 2022.
C.2.2	Support for the establishment of WASH monitoring systems within municipalities	Ongoing and on track.	7 municipalities provided data analysis and training to municipality staff. Their data collection teams were trained and mobilized to the field to collect data in NWASH.
C.2.3	Capacity strengthening of water user's community for sustainable water service management addressing the climatic vulnerability	Completed	11 WUSCs have been trained in water safety plan (WSP), all WUSC members were trained in WSP preparation process. Action plans focus on tariff collection, vulnerability identification and mitigation measure. Established operation and maintenance fund are available in 13 WUSCs
C.2.4	Capacity building of local government on social audit procedures and audit	Completed	9 social audit events in municipalities and 3 event social audit were conducted in schools.
C.2.5	Lobby and advocacy for WASH including MHM through FEDWASAN	Completed	Lobby and advocacy through Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN) focussed on WASH rights and MHM at national, provincial and local level.
<b>SP 3 Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>			
C.3.1	Strengthened WASH governance & sustainable WASH services	Ongoing and on track.	To strengthen WASH governance, SP organized many trainings mainly design of water supply and sanitation systems to municipal engineers, WASH Plan development process. Likewise, developed WASH capacity building strategy, initiated development Policy and Act mainly WASH Policy, Water Act and SWM guidelines in different municipalities
C.3.2	Water and Sanitation User Committees (WUSCs) ensure affordable & inclusive WASH facilities and services	Ongoing and on track.	Developed over 10 water safety plans with WSUCs, exercised tariff setting processes and initiated validation of Asset Management Tool in water supply systems to ensure delivery of affordable and sustainable services.
C.3.3	Public institutions have disaster resilient inclusive and sustainable WASH facilities and services	Ongoing and on track.	As a demonstration of public private partnership, initiated development of plan and design of a public toilet in Bheriganga Municipality to demonstrate child and disabled friendly system. Likewise, developed WASH improvement plans in Schools and Health Care Facilities as part of implementing inclusive and sustainable WASH facilities and services.
<b>D Programme monitoring, evaluation and Learning</b>			
<b>Country level MEL</b>			
D.0.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritised learning topics	Completed	This year M-WASH tool, etc were identified as learning topics and thematic session were conducted with consortium partners. Field visits could not be organised owing to Covid restrictions
D.0.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP or country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	ongoing with some delays.	MTR findings were shared by all partners in internal learning sessions. Learning brief on formative research published and shared via SNV website, along with the formative research itself. SNV presented at the GESI LKD CoP as well on the SOPs developed during the year
<b>SP 1 Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme</b>			
D.1.1	Preparation, data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	completed	MTR report finalised and submitted
<b>SP 2 Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme</b>			
D.2.1	Consortium level coordination and learning sharing	Completed	Quarterly consortium level coordination meeting were done virtually. In quarterly meeting learning agendas were addressed: two major learning agendas were shared by Plan Nepal i.e. WASH plan preparation integrating GESI and MTR outcomes and finalization process.

D.2.2	Province and national level coordination, monitoring and evaluation	Completed	National level coordination focused on WASH plan preparation activities and province level joint monitoring was done at at sub-programme level. FEDWASUN shared and lobbied for the WASH act at provincial level.
D.2.3	Half yearly review meeting at sub program level	Completed	3 events half yearly review were conducted, two of them virtually.
D.2.4	Refresher training, review reflections on GWMT tool and field level monitoring utilisation	Completed	GWMT tools refresher session was organized virtually and GWMT tools were adapted to the CO-VID-19 Context and integrated with WASH plans.
D.2.5	Finalisation of MTR outcomes	Completed	MTR finalized in April 2021 and feedback and management response was completed before end of the year. MTR findings and management responses were shared in and discussed with municipalities. Recommendations of the MTR are incorporated in 2021 and 2022 planning.
<b>SP 3</b>	<b>Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
D.3.1	Preparation, data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	Completed	Completed MTR assessment and reporting.
D.3.2	Regular update of WAI web portal and MS Teams platform among partners	Completed	WAI web portal was revisited and updated including development and feeding of new blogs from the program
D.3.3	Preparation of an internal WAI M&E framework and strategy to check progress of the programme	Completed	A digital M&E platform was developed and operationalised to monitor program level outputs and outcomes.
<b>E</b>	<b>Country programme management and coordination</b>		
<b>Country level coordination</b>			
E.O.1	In-country consortium partner meetings	completed	This year one physical meeting with consortium partners was organised at SNV office and owing to Covid the other scheduled consortium meetings were held online. SNV Nepal also participated in the online donor visit hosted by Plan.
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	ongoing on Track	Online learning events were conducted and regular meetings held.
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme</b>		
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	Ongoing	
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)	Completed	
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme</b>		
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	On track with some delays.	The overall progress consist of above 90% as compared to the planning. Remaining activities have been replanned for 2022. These are related to national level monitoring visits, WASH data collection and meeting to develop WASH plan. These activities are re-planned for 2022.
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)	Completed	Annual planning and reporting was realized though partner monitoring in the sub-programme areas. Individual entry of data on a montly basis enabled the calculation of the unique reach. Project data verification and validation was through the partners and the sub-programme staff and contributed to the quality of the data and the strengthening the sub-programme database system.
<b>SP 3</b>	<b>Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
E.3.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	Ongoing	Regular monthly meetings, quaterly reviews, partner one on one backstopping conducted.
E.3.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)	Completed	Conducted regularly in coordination with the WASH SDG Consortium

Note 1 At the country level, please note that Consortium partners participate in the national WASH technical committee (or in-country equivalent). They do this as part of their larger country programmes and through these spaces, influence and contribute to national level WASH issues.

Programme:	4000000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Tanzania
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2021

	Components (copied from approved AP 2021)	Status 31/12/2021	Progress update
<b>A</b>	<b>Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (BCC)</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme</b>		
A.1.1	Consumer studies/BCC research	Completed	Briquette testing completed; Solid Waste research completed
A.1.2	BCC design and implementaion	Ongoing and on track	Materials designed, produced and distributed (posters, tshirts, caps, educomics...)
A.1.3	BCC monitoring	Ongoing and on track	School and Household monitoring conducted – process to be digitalised in 2022
A.1.4	Engagement with vulnerable areas and slums	Ongoing with some delays	Manual emptying behaviours and perceptions conducted (e.g. Radio); Solid waste interventions delayed pending city council decision
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>FINISH sub-programme</b>		
<b>B</b>	<b>Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme</b>		
B.1.1	Occupational health and safety emptying	Ongoing and on track	OHS refresher trainings conducted; PPE compliance monitoring conducted
B.1.2	Development OHS standards	Ongoing with some delays	Changes in partnership working on this has delayed work on OHS national guidelines; OHS elements in emptying permits now included
B.1.3	Development business models emptying	Ongoing and on track	Business model for health care waste and solid waste developed – to be launched in 2022
B.1.4	Development service options upgrading (OSS)	Ongoing and on track	OSS upgrading trainings completed, technical and customer catalogues reprinted; training assessment carried out
B.1.5	Infrastructure investment vulnerable areas	Ongoing with some delays	Progress in professionalisation of manual emptiers including PPEs and small equipment; delays with emptying device procurement
B.1.6	Development of service options for public areas	Ongoing and on track	Kilombero public toilet launched; Ibinzamata innovative toilet under construction; public toilet checklists introduced
B.1.7	Development of re-use options	Ongoing and on track	Briquette site completed; successful pilot phase conducted; Co-compost equipment purchased; trainings conducted
B.1.8	Construction of short term treatment options	Ongoing with some delays	Kizumbi FSTP launched; Arusha Muriet FSTP site delayed but construction started
B.1.9	Review of long term treatment options	Ongoing and on track	Ongoing engagement with JPT in Shinyanga and with AFD future investments
B.1.10	Performance monitoring treatment/re-use	Ongoing with some delays	Briquette lab tests completed; influent and effluent testing delayed due lab equipment procurement delays
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>FINISH sub-programme</b>		
<b>C</b>	<b>Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note 1]</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme</b>		
C.1.1	Legislation improvements and strengthening	Ongoing with some delays	Progress with upgrading emptying permits in Shinyanga and introducing permits in Arusha; popularisation of guidelines started but ongoing
C.1.2	Information and evidence-based data strengthening	Ongoing and on track	National sanitation MIS training support provided
C.1.3	Pro-poor support strategy	Ongoing with some delays	Meetings held and pro-poor elements introduced, including formalisation of manual emptying group

C.1.4	Enforcement of standards and regulations	Ongoing and on track	Ongoing training and use of GPS trackers for enforcing safe disposal; improved use of FSTP CCTV use; further trainings on legislation and enforcement standards underway
C.1.5	Costing of different service segments	Ongoing and on track	Further costings done on public toilet and FSTP revenue collection systems, Costing of re-use businesses
C.1.6	Assessment of finance options for consumer and providers	Ongoing with some delays	Research ongoing but stalled due to change of BD advisor personnel. To be picked up in 2022
C.1.7	Assessment of PPP options	Ongoing and on track	Business models including engaging private sector partnerships developed for re-use businesses and hsolid waste collection
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>FINISH sub-programme</b>		
<b>D</b>	<b>Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)</b>		
<b>Country level MEL</b>			
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritised learning topics	Ongoing and on track	With the WAI sub-programme ending last year, less interaction, but still share information and network via national level platforms
D.O.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP, country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	Ongoing and on track	Programme very active on numerous platforms sharing and profiling the best practices and lessons learnt. Equally exposure visits and turning FSTP-re-use sites into learning centres is proving significant
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme</b>		
D.1.1	Preparation, data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	Completed	MTR data collection and report all completed in 2021
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>FINISH sub-programme</b>		
<b>E</b>	<b>Country programme management and coordination</b>		
<b>Country level coordination</b>			
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings		Not relevant anymore due to closing of the WAI sub programme in Tanzania
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	Ongoing and on track	Actively engaged in national and sub-national level platforms and seen as a lead organisation in the sanitation sector, nominated to make the opening speech at sanitation week 2021 on behalf of development partners and NGOs
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme</b>		
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	Ongoing and on track	Ongoing
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)	Ongoing and on track	Annual retreats with national and sub-national level reps to reflect on prorgamme and prepare annual plans take place every 6 months
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>FINISH sub-programme</b>		

Note 1 At the country level, please note that Consortium partners participate in the national WASH technical committee (or in-country equivalent). They do this as part of their larger country programmes and through these spaces, influence and contribute to national level WASH issues.

Programme:	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Uganda
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2021

	Components (copied from approved AP 2021)	Status 31/12/2021	Progress update
<b>A</b>	<b>Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (BCC)</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
A.1.1	Promote community-wide ideal (WASH) homesteads through CLTS-plus approach	on track	Most households have moved OD to limited, target is now to move them from limited to basic to sustain behavioural change
A.1.2	Sanitation scale-up in surrounding health facilities' communities through home improvement campaign using the trained WASH structures that link communities to the health facilities	on track	Due to awareness created, surrounding communities are no longer sharing facilities with HCF, less diarrhoe cases are reported. Challenge is to improve the WASH facilities in HCF
A.1.3	Link community members and institutions with existing livelihood options and livelihood programmes (including the bio-rights approach)	on track	linkage meetings have been facilitated for communities to tap into government programmes
A.1.4	Capacity building of community leaders and structures in human rights approach (HRA) to WASH in order to mainstream inclusive WASH	Done	focus to help the district map all the existing gaps
A.1.5	Promotion of sustainable and inclusive WASH services in schools using the PHASE approach (this also includes the safe water chain, MHM)	delayed	due to closure of schools
A.1.6	Mass media awareness through radio, GESI & WASH social marketing	on track	radio talkshows and radio spot messages
A.1.7	Support establishment of community based wetland management structures to oversee wetland restoration, utilisation and management	on track	this has been done for the three hotspots
A.1.8	Demonstrating and implementing catchment management pilots/practices on critical hotspot areas including development of community micro-catchment management plans	on track	three micro catchment management plans have been developed-more follow ups need to be done to close the gaps
A.1.9	Stimulate community members need and ability to invest in, or pay for proper WASH services through community WASH simple doable actions	on track	This has been done with exchange visit with community leaders for inspiration and to stimulate learning
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme</b>		
A.2.1	Training of caregivers and lead mothers on baby WASH	Done	
A.2.2	Review, production and distribution of BCC/ IEC materials	On track	IEC materials on Nutrition sensitive hygiene reviewed awaiting printing & distribution
A.2.3	Strengthen and facilitate drama groups to perform hygiene and sanitation promotion sessions	on track	Although the groups were re-enforced on Hygiene and sanitation promotion, operationalisation of the action plans derailed by COVID-19
A.2.4	Empowerment of socially excluded groups to ensure equal participation in WASH decision making	on track	Need for post training assesment and harvesting of results
A.2.5	Community dialogues on gender and WASH through the GWMT	on track	Need for post training assesment and harvesting of results
A.2.6	Facilitate child growth monitoring	Done	
A.2.7	Facilitate basic leadership and advocacy training for women and girls	on track	Need for Post training assesment and harvesting of results
A.2.8	Media engagements/local radio programmes on WASH	on track	pivotal during the COVID-19 lock down in relaying information
A.2.9	Community Led Total Sanitation activities	on track	Gradual ODF attainment at Basic level owing to limited engagement due to COVID-19 Pandemic & associated restrictions on community engagements
A.2.10	Community mobilisation and awareness on WASH	on track	Conducted through the government structures. Awareness derailed owing to COVID-19
<b>B</b>	<b>Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
B.1.1	Working with MFIs in Agago to have financial products available for entrepreneurs and households	On track	WASHFIN has products for entrepreneurs but not defined products for households. VSLAs are accessing group loans to secure finances for Households

B.1.2	Provide mentorship to VSLAs, entrepreneurs & entrepreneur associations in making WASH loan applications (including supporting business plans)	on track	Mentorship for VSLAs and entrepreneurs in becoming credit worthy-We have 58 assessed loan applications
B.1.3	Conduct a training of entrepreneurs in business management skills, and follow-up with mentorship of promising entrepreneurs	Done	but can be continued in the BNE phase
B.1.4	Conduct a training of entrepreneurs in Occupational Health and Safety	Done	
B.1.5	Support entrepreneurs in marketing their businesses, by organizing WASH exhibitions as part of the regular mobile markets as well as using mass media to promote different WASH products and services	Done	This is planned even when the programme closes
B.1.6	Prototype, field test and promote low-cost technology WASH options	in progress	the TTC and the HUB have prototyped some technologies
B.1.7	Develop a compedium of WASH technologies for PWDs for promotion in institutions	done	submitted to Zohre
B.1.8	Conduct a Feecal Sludge Management Assessment study	done	FSM briefing note is going to be developed by Practica
B.1.9	Setting up a special mentorship network for women & marginalised group entrepreneurs in WASH called WEWASH	Done	WEWASH Forum is already set up and rolling out to national level
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme</b>		
B.2.1	Provision of hand washing facilities at schools	Done	Hands free HWF installed in schools although the pupil hand washing ratio still high
B.2.2	Mobilization and training of water and sanitation committees	Done	Functional WSSCs in place
B.2.3	Training of local WASH entrepreneurs on production & marketing.	on track	Post training follow up indicates 13 are active.
B.2.4	Establish and strengthen VSLAs and loaning schemes	Done	
B.2.5	Dialogues with private public partners to extend WASH products to rural areas	on track	Dialogue conducted among value chain actors
B.2.6	Dialogues with financial institutions for increased WASH funding	Done	Dialogue conducted with 3 banking institutions . Plan under way for banks to inc conducted among value chain actors
B.2.7	Training of school health clubs on hygiene promotion	Delayed	COVID-19 and closure of schools
B.2.8	Construction of gender inclusively designed latrines at schools	Done	Functional facilities in place & used
B.2.9	Construct or rehabilitate improved water sources	Done	Functional facilities in place & used
B.2.10	Training of schools on making of re-usable pads and soap	Partially on track & delayed	COVID-19 and closure of schools
B.2.11	Training of school clubs on Menstrual Hygiene Management	Partially on track & delayed	COVID-19 and closure of schools
<b>C</b>	<b>Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note 1]</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>		
C.1.1	Develop and maintain a database on catchment management	on track	
C.1.2	Develop community action plans, establish micro catchment management committees, and implement priority micro catchment management interventions for 3 hotspot micro catchments	done	for two hot spots
C.1.3	Budget tracking and analysis such as expenditure tracking and analysis	on track	Towncouncils are increasing WASH budget from locally generated revenue
C.1.4	Documenting of processes and develop & share information briefs on key lessons and innovations	on track	informaton products shared at the SIWI, WEDC, MHM day and UWEWK. 2 cases at the DLG on the DWSCC progress as well as networks at DLG level helped strengthen coordination for WASH.
C.1.5	Conducting water integrity scans based upon tailored risk areas, to strengthen policy knowledge of key concepts and integrity	done	All towncouncils have now signed for the renewal WASH bye laws and some have taken up court orders to do enforcement
C.1.6	Use of social accountability tools aimed at improving transparency and preventing corruption in water and sanitation delivery	done	This has been picked up at national level and now the tools are now being refined with UWASNET and Wateraid. Its being used for collecting data at national level.
C.1.7	Supporting the Agago district WASH office to improve the management information system	in progress	prototype in place, the MIS system is ready to be launched on UWEWK

C.1.8	Work on media engagement for knowledge sharing and advocacy	delayed	This was postponed to 2022
<b>SP 2 Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme</b>			
C.2.1	Facilitate development/review of WASH investment plan	delayed	Postoned to 2022
C.2.2	Disaster risk management promotion	delayed	Postoned to 2022
C.2.3	Facilitate Multiple stake holder dialogues	Done	Findings of the MTR shared
C.2.4	Facilitate WASH coordination at district/regional levels	on track	limited engagements virtually owing to COVID-19
C.2.5	Revamping hygiene and sanitation working	on track with some delays	limited engagements virtually owing to COVID-19
C.2.5	Facilitate districts to conduct water quality surveillance	done	Findings shared during the multistakeholder dialogue
<b>D Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)</b>			
<b>Country level MEL</b>			
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with consortium partners on prioritised learning topics	off track	delayed due to covid restrictions
D.O.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP, country level, as relevant); making a link with the WASH First programme	on track	Both sub programmes shared the MTR findings and strategies to adress the gaps
D.1.3	Joint engagement of thematic working groups,national level events and foras	done	the two Partners Plan and WAI jointly facilitate the MHM day and held a webinar
<b>SP 1 Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>			
D.1.1	Dissemination of MTR and sustainability systems check	done	this was jointly done with Partners,DLG and plan in different meetings
D.1.2	Regular exchange of results: between SP partners and other stakeholders	done	this was done at District level and regional level
D.1.3	Bi-annual reporting on outputs	done	This is complemented by mWater and bi annual narrative formats
D.1.4	Join the SCCC learning assignment to be carried out with support from IRC	delayed	
D.1.5	If the Innovation Fund (IF) concept note for Uganda is approved, link and learn with the implementation of the IF project in Uganda	on track with some delays	Implementation is ongoing,results from the IF are yet to be shared
<b>SP 2 Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme</b>			
D.2.1	Finalising analysis and reporting for MTR and sustainability systems check	Done	Report consolidated & management responses developed
D.2.2	In-country exchange learning visits	delayed	Postponed due to travel restrictions COVID-19
D.2.3	Cross-country exchange learning visits for project Teams	Delayed	Postponed due to travel restrictions COVID-19
D.2.4	Participation in national & international WASH conferences and WASH days	Done	Calls for action presented to the government during the national days
<b>E Country programme management and coordination</b>			
<b>Country level coordination</b>			
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings	done	Regular face to face and virtual meetings with plan and WAI
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	done	WAI and Plan has been jointly facilitating MHM webinar series,provided updates the EKN and pitched the programme interventions on HWWS at the Global handwashing day
E.O.3	Joint update to line ministries and EKN by the consortium members	on track with some hiccups	hiccups due to covid restrictions
<b>SP 1 Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme</b>			
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme		
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)		
etc.	Bi-annual review and planning meetings	done	Virtual partner review workshops have been on going.
<b>SP 2 Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme</b>			
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	on track	
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP reports, contribute to country level reports, MTR)	on track	

E.2.3	Annual in-country team planning and review meetings	Done	
-------	---	------	--

Note 1 At the country level, please note that Consortium partners participate in the national WASH technical committee (or in-country equivalent). They do this as part of their larger country programmes and through these spaces, influence and contribute to national level WASH issues.

Programme:	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Zambia
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2021

	Components (copied from approved AP 2021)	Status 31/12/2021	Progress update
<b>A</b>	<b>Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (BCC)</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme</b>		
A.1.1	BCC implementation	Completed	More than 65.000 HHs reached with messaging on safe emptying, upgradation, hand washing with soap and COVID19
A.1.2	BCC monitoring	Completed	350 HHs sampled for outreach, communication objective and potential behavior objective
A.1.3	Communication training for service providers/local authorities	Completed	Trainings delivered (BCC strategies reviewed with an increased focus on inclusion aspects)
A.1.4	Engagement with vulnerable areas and slums	Ongoing on track	Focus remains on peri-urban areas for the 5 towns
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Chongwe Kafue sub-programme</b>		
A.2.1	Maintaining momentum through regular follow-ups & verification by extension staff, community champions/natural leaders, WASH field officers, etc in peri-urban areas	Ongoing off track	Conducted meetings and follow-ups with the government partners, Dwashe and local authorities to discuss incorporation of WASH needs in the districts (planning and budgeting) Also meetings with community and school members and leaders to understand upcoming WASH issues within the communities. The communities population in the areas reached was around 77,000.
A.2.2	Post triggering	Ongoing off track	Door-door WASH follow-ups were implemented for those households and schools lacking basic sanitation facilities. This was done by Dwashe, EHTs, CCs and WASH SDG staff. Over 8,000 households were reached
A.2.3	Promote and influence gender transformative review and planning in WASH at local government and community levels through full council, service providers and community meetings	Ongoing on track	Conducted government stakeholders and community meetings on GESI. Various community leaders and members were engaged and oriented. A total of 2,091 participants were recorded.
A.2.4	GWMT visits	Ongoing on track	Conducted community GWMT visits and dialogue. A total of 560 community members participated
A.2.5	Conduct community conversation for community members, religious and traditional leaders on gender transformation in WASH using tools from Channels of Hope for gender, SASA! Methodology, and Exploring Gender Aspects of Community WASH	Ongoing on track	Meetings with traditional, Religious and other community leaders were organized during which Men's and Women's Networks presented their aspirations. The networks were trained on Postive masculinity and Agency Star methodology. A total of 330 community members participated
A.2.6	Support equality for women & girls in the decision-making process at a local level through WDC Gender Transformative Taskforces by conducting sensitisation meetings & follow-ups with Village Gender Transformative Taskforces	Ongoing on track	This was conducted during the gender transformative WASH discussion. The need to have women lead the WASH decision making in all level was encouraged and acceptable to the community
A.2.7	Adopt/develop, promote and disseminate WASH standards that take into account equity and inclusiveness	Ongoing on track	This was done through radio programs during general health promotion and sensitisation of improving sanitation as a means of reducing the prevalence of waterborne disease in the communities. The radio coverage is over 90,000
A.2.8	Promoting of community wide sanitation (including safe handling and disposal of infant faeces and solid waste management), hand washing with soap and improved hygiene practices (including personal & environmental).	Ongoing on track	Sensitization programs through community meeting, door-door and radio was conducted.
A.2.9	Promoting water treatment and safe storage, demonstrating of improved food hygiene and handling practices at household level	Ongoing on track	Sensitization programs through community meeting, door-door and radio was conducted
A.2.10	Sensitisation and strengthening of weekly hygiene practices (menstrual hygiene, hand washing, solid waste management, general clean surroundings) resulting in green schools/safe schools. Working also with surrounding communities (women's groups, literacy classes, farmer groups, churches and health centres)	Ongoing off track	Sensitizations of School population and surrounding areas through MHM/WASH Clubs; Sensitization Radio Programs on general Health Hygiene; Sensitization programs through community meeting, door-door sensitizations. In total 39 schools and their surrounding communities were reached.
A.2.11	Conduct education/sensitisation of both the school population and surrounding communities in MHM	Ongoing on track	Sensitizations of School population and surrounding areas through MHM/WASH Clubs

<b>B</b>	<b>Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme</b>		
B.1.1	Development and testing of business models emptying	Completed	Delegated Management Agreements established with private emptiers in the 5 towns
B.1.2	Development and testing of service options upgrading	Completed	Toilet catalogue with multiple options for construction/upgradation disseminated
B.1.3	Development and testing service options vulnerable areas	Ongoing on track	Scheduled desludging pilot ongoing in 1 town, scale-up envisioned pending results
B.1.4	Infrastructure investment vulnerable areas	Ongoing off track	Rehabilitation of Kasama Urban Clinic was not completed as planned due to challenges with the disability audit
B.1.5	Development of service options for public areas	Ongoing off track	Assessment of management models for public places was not concluded in 2021
B.1.6	Review of short term treatment options	Completed	For two towns, short term treatment options were made available
B.1.7	Construction of FSTP	Ongoing off track	Construction of FSTP delayed significantly due to 1) performance of contractor; 2) COVID and limited monitoring; 3) presidential elections with interruption of works
B.1.8	Technical capacity building	Delayed	Can only take place after FSTP is built
B.1.9	Performance monitoring treatment/re-use	Delayed	Can only take place after FSTP is built
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Chongwe Kafue sub-programme</b>		
B.2.1	Orientation of local builders and CBEs in promotion of sanitation options including faecal sludge management and Ecosan toilets	Ongoing on track	Trained 9 masons in various sanitation solutions according to the context of the area including faecal sludge management and Ecosan toilets
B.2.2	Orientation and technical assistance to service providers on best-fit practices for delivering household-level climate smart sanitation services, including at a minimum a combination of marketing, construction, product sales, financial management, and regulatory conformance skills to the 8 female entrepreneurs	Ongoing on track	Meeting with Local Water Utility Company on best-fit practices for delivering household-level climate smart water supply needs and sanitation services. The following were considered as factors that affect service provision: marketing, construction, product sales, financial management and availability of resources to undertake new areas connections.
<b>C</b>	<b>Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note 1]</b>		
<b>SP 1</b>	<b>Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme</b>		
C.1.1	City wide sanitation plan (rolling and incremental)	Ongoing on track	Sanitation plans integrated in District Development Plans
C.1.2	City wide sanitation investment plan	Ongoing off track	Investment continues to rely primarily on donor funds
C.1.3	Local ordinance regulations	Ongoing on track	Roll out at the town's level remains dependent on the finalization of the Statutory Instruments by NWASCO
C.1.4	Pro-poor support strategy	Ongoing on track	Several options assessed, also through schedule desludging pilot (cross-subsidy) and through Constituency Development Funds (CDFs)
C.1.5	Assessment of PPP options	Completed	List of bankable project identified from Strategic Plans with investors being sought (creditworthiness of utilities remains a key challenge)
C.1.6	Capacity building of stakeholders on specific PPP contracts	Ongoing off track	No contracts are lined up at this stage
C.1.7	Development of financing options for the investment plan	Ongoing off track	SP efforts leveraged by AfDB (in Nakonde, new FSTP), but other financing options remain limited as the CUs creditworthiness is poor
<b>SP 2</b>	<b>Chongwe Kafue sub-programme</b>		
C.2.1	CUs and LAs jointly prepare communication campaigns for residents/customers (hand washing day, water day, toilet day, MHM) and on COVID19 prevention	Completed	Commemorated World Toilet Day, Menstrual Hygiene Day and World Water Day. Recorded community participation was at 1,450
C.2.2	Conduct sharing of lessons in gender and social inclusion & improved sanitation and land use by landlords in WASH with consortium lead (SNV) and partners at sub district, district & national level.	Delayed	Activity moved to 2022

D Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)			
Country level MEL			
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritised learning topics	Completed	Two sessions conducted with partner SP, one for MTR results sharing, a second on sustainability challenges
D.O.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP, country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	Completed	MTR results disseminated in all 5 towns; assessment of on site context and way forward for two utilities; support to NWASCO on Statutory Instruments and Climate Change Risk Assessment Guidelines  Through scheduled WASH SDG/GESI Internal sharing and learning exchange virtual meetings
SP 1 Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme			
D.1.1	Preparation, data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	Completed	Data and analysis submitted for households, schools, health facilities and sustainability indicators
SP 2 Chongwe Kafue sub-programme			
D.2.1	Preparation, data collection and analysis for MTR and sustainability systems check	completed	Both the MTR activities and data analysis were done. Desk review of the MTR finding were done on activities and targets. MTR finding analysis helped the project realign it's indicators and activities.
D.2.2	Mobile to web reporting airtime of UCLTS & CLTS community champions/natural leaders	Ongoing on track	DHIS2 System has been down since 2020 and its replacemecent is almost ready.
D.2.3	Community dialogue sessions (per diems costed)	Ongoing on track	Community Sensitization meetings increased knowledge among community members in WASH issues.
D.2.4	Documentation (case studies, newsletters, documentaries, photo capturing & publications)	Completed	Stories were captured through reports and photo capturing through the Project WASH SDG Field Officers and the Communications team. This assist to showcase the impact the project is creating in the supported catchments
D.2.5	Participatory monitoring by district stakeholders	Completed	Maintained Momentum through follow-ups and Post -Triggering
E Country programme management and coordination			
Country level coordination			
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings	Completed	Two meetings conducted
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	Completed	Coordination in the context of the Cooperating Partners Platform, NGO WASH Forum, multiple events for International WASH Days and support to Zambia's submission to AMCOW/AfricaSan
SP 1 Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme			
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	Completed	Delivered as planned, deviations corrected, alternative measures introduced, depletion 100%
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)	Completed	Delivered as planned
SP 2 Chongwe Kafue sub-programme			
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of sub-programme	Completed	Create the desired impact through coordinated implementation
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP reports, contribute to country level reports, MTR)	Completed	Government stakeholders, Donors/funders, partners and sub-programme staff were updated and plans developed for improvement of the project outcomes.

Note 1 At the country level, please note that Consortium partners participate in the national WASH technical committee (or in-country equivalent). They do this as part of their larger country programmes and through these spaces, influence and contribute to national level WASH issues.



Source: WASH Alliance International . Uganda.

WASH SDG Programme  
geerte.vandermeijden@simavi.nl  
+31 (0)88 313 15 90

