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### 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. Mainly due to Covid-19 related delays the programme received a budget neutral extension till June 30, 2023 to achieve above mentioned targets. The programme is led by the Netherlands WASH SDG Consortium formed by the partners WASH Alliance International (WAI)¹, 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/SP) per country. It started in July 2017 with an inception phase of one year. Implementation began in July 2018 and had an end date of December 2022. The programme received a budget neutral extension in September 2022 until June 2023. At the time of writing this annual report, a request for a costed extension until June 2024 had been submitted to IGG (April 6, 2023). This report provides an overview of progress made by the WASH SDG Consortium from January till December 2022, covering months 43–54 of the implementation phase.

### 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

This section 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. The innovation projects ended in 2022. This section also includes information on the success of the innovation and prospects for upscaling.

### Section B

This section presents a summary of the 2022 financial report on programme expenditures and provides a brief narrative overview of the main trends (see Annex A for the complete financial report).

### Section C

This section provides highlights of the work carried out in 2022 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.





It is with pride that we present the Annual Report 2022. A year during which the WASH SDG sub-programmes (SP) were able to restart full implementation as Covid-19 restrictions were relaxed, and could focus on implementing the recommendations of the mid-term review (MTR) and findings of the sustainability checks.

It was also possible to intensify learning and knowledge development (LKD) by adding an additional learning trajectory on WASH and climate, host regional learning events, and increase in-country exchange and field visits between the different SPs.

The WASH SDG programme has successfully intensified implementation and LKD and at the same time prepared for the external end evaluation, endline assessments, the next round of sustainability checks and the future WASH programme. All this was realised despite earlier delays due to the pandemic as well as and uncertainty from the side of IGG on the programme extensions.

Due to the flexibility and agility of the SP teams and the collaboration between the WASH SDG partners, the SPs made progress towards programme results. Some activities were adjusted or rescheduled to later in the year, or postponed until the budget neutral extension (2023) and beyond (costed extension under discussion with IGG/ DGIS).





Based on the findings of the mid-term review (September 2021), sustainability checks (September 2021) and the external mid-term evaluation (December 2021), the SPs adjusted their planning for 2022 and continued working towards the set goals and overall objectives.

At the end of 2022, 7 SPs reported to be on track. The other 7 SPs were partially on track. That meant progress was being made, with some delays, and any concerns were being addressed by the partner and under control. Details of the progress made and challenges can be found in the SP reports in section B.

As agreed with IGG during the inception phase of the WASH SDG programme, the long-term outcome indicators of the programme are the SDG WASH indicators as defined by the WHO-UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP). The JMP data is collected through household surveys, censuses, and administrative reports. The WASH SDG programme has twice rolled out the household surveys — at baseline and mid-term (2021) and the endline assessment is planned for early 2023. The global progress in terms of the long-term outcome indicators cannot be reported on in 2022, however, monitoring systems at SP level indicate that advances are being made toward the targets. The initial data from the endline assessments (2023) available at the time of writing this report indicate the numerical targets (access to, and use of, safe drinking water for at least 450,000 people; sanitation for at least two million; and improved hygiene behaviours of 1.6 million) have all been reached, and in some cases (hygiene and sanitation) surpassed substantially.

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

- Sub-programmes focused more on **reaching the socially excluded groups (SEGs)** and on affordability issues for people in the lower wealth quintiles. The WINNER sub-programme (Indonesia, Plan) showcased its approach on community-led climate resilient and inclusive WASH at SIWI 2022, providing a real case example of how to prioritise and empower marginalised groups in WASH climate change and adaptation approaches. The SP managed to do this by working in partnership with disability and women's organisations. Other examples of the increased emphasis on including SEGs, can be found in section B of this annual report. At the start of 2023, a second round of GESI temperature checks is planned. These temperature checks, and the planned endline assessments (with access data per wealth quantile and participation ladders) will indicate the progress made on reaching the hard-to-reach.
- Work plans to increase the added value of collaboration were developed in 2021 and implemented in 2022. This resulted in more intra- and inter-country exchange visits, and two regional learning events (Kampala, Uganda and Kathmandu, Nepal). Learnings were documented and some were published in a series on learning and added value of the Consortium, see section 3.5. Examples of good practice are the exchange of community monitoring tools between SPs in different countries, and the joint lobbying and advocacy in countries resulting in a national dissemination workshop on sustainability in Uganda, and learning visits between the Bangladesh and Nepal teams to share learning among the SPs.
- The sustainability checks done in 2021 provided valuable insights on what was going well and what would need more attention in order to reach sustainable services. The checks helped provide detail for discussions between governments and SPs around sustainability issues. While the sustainability checks informed the SPs, IGG indicated they would like more consistency in reporting. Based on these comments and the learnings from the sustainability checks, compacts and clauses LKD trajectory (see also section 3.2), improvements were made during 2022 around development of improved tools and processes, including development of formal management responses by duty bearers (during the first round the management responses were developed but not formalised).
  Based on the learnings a Terms of Reference (ToR) was developed for the second round of sustainability checks and a contract was granted to IRC to do the endline sustainability checks in 2023 for all the SPs.
- During 2022, the WASH and climate change LKD trajectory was set-up and the subject received more attention within the WASH SDG programme. Sub-programmes were able to learn from each other and share approaches and methodologies on how they integrate climate adaptation and increased resilience in their WASH systems strengthening approaches. Also, external experts were invited for webinars on the subject (see section 3.3 for an overview). Not only was the LKD considered valuable by the SPs, but it also resulted in wider knowledge sharing across the WASH sector, including a session during Stockholm Water Week 2022. Also, case studies were developed to be disseminated in

2023. More knowledge sharing is planned during international conferences and symposia during 2023.

- Other examples of how the SPs implemented the learnings/ recommendations of the MTR and the sustainability checks are:
  - -The MTR results of the Plan and WAI sub-programmes in Nepal showed that access to safely managed water services decreased from baseline to midline evaluations. Following this, the SPs escalated their efforts at both system level and consumer level. At the system level, the SPs worked closely with the water user committees to develop climate resilient water safely plans. Priorities and actions defined by the plans were implemented. This included source protection, installation of water treatment systems, checking leaks and breakages in the pipeline to prevent contamination. At the time of writing this report the initial data of the endline assessment indicate a steep increase in access to safely managed water resources for both sub-programmes areas. The sustainability check of the WAI Bangladesh SP came with the recommendation to concentrate on building a strong WASH system at both municipality and union parishad level. The SP therefore developed the sustainability and system change matrix and all partners monitored system changes at local government institutions (LGIs) through this matrix. Focus was put on ensuring coordination meetings were held at all LGIs and that they have a functioning WASH desk. Monitoring through the matrix shows that positive changes in the system are taking place and that WASH governance has improved in all LGIs. WASH desks have been established in 24 LGIs.
  - -In the Tanzania Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme (SNV), MTR results on specific behaviour indicators such as handwashing with soap, menstrual hygiene management (MHM), and hygienic use of sanitation facilities, showed that schools and wards were lagging behind. Reasons behind these were discussed with local authorities, and local leaders were tasked to step up campaign messages and monitoring in those targeted areas.
  - -The WINNER sub-programme (Plan, Indonesia), the MTR recommended targeting 52 schools on basic level sanitation and to have 50% of them introduce an MHM facility. During the endline that target is achieved: 100% schools have basic sanitation and 50% have an MHM facility. In addition, the MTR recommended STBM-GESI campaigns led by disability organisations (DPO) targeting people with disabilities (PWD) at village level to reach more people at the community level. During the endline this situation is improving where the participation scores for SEGs (including PWDs and poor households) in WASH decision making improved over the course of the sub-programme. The targets for the proportion of PWDs and poor households at the consulting and empowering stage of participation were exceeded by endline.

These are just some examples and more information is provided per country and SP in section C of this report. The above-mentioned advances were made, despite some major challenges for the SPs. These challenges can be grouped and summarised as follows:

### 1. Increased cost of living

- The economic consequences of the Covid-19 restrictions became increasingly clear in 2021 and worsened in 2022 by the war in Ukraine. All SPs faced increasing costs and households had less money to invest in WASH services.
- 2. High workload, mainly related to the above-mentioned pandemic
- The pandemic led to difficulties in implementation and delays of some community and school level activities, particularly the demand-creation and capacity-building components. Although consortium partners found alternatives whenever possible, it sometimes still led to a decrease in reach. Most of the activities that were programmed in schools had to be postponed due to closures. This led to an increased workload in 2022.
- Results of the sustainability checks and the mid-term review only became available in 2021, and the external midline evaluation report was only available in December 2021.
   In fact, 2022 was the only full year the SPs were able to implement the recommendations that came from these reports/assessments/ reviews. For this reason, SPs accelerated implementation of activities.
- 2022 was also important in terms of planning for the endline assessments and end term review, as well as the second round of sustainability checks.
- Although the SPs were able to implement MTR/SC recommendations, it needs to be noted that the external endline evaluation began in August 2022, eight months after the publication of the external midline evaluation report. SPs were still mainstreaming the lessons learned from the mid-term evaluation and trying to catch-up on delays due to the pandemic.

### 3. Lack of strategic direction from IGG/ DGIS/ MinBuZa:

- There was a lot of uncertainty regarding the future of the programme and teams had to be extremely flexible and agile in terms of planning. For instance, the requested budget neutral extension was only approved in September 2022, the same month implementation activities were originally planned to be closed down. This resulted in some partners not being available for the budget neutral extension period and/or staff turn-over. In October 2022, the SP teams also had to design the first costed extension plans although uncertainty remained about closing down and bridge funding.
- Due to DGIS/IGG issues related to availability of staff (because of prolonged leave and illness) the lack of an informed and available IGG focal point increased the Consortium's uncertainty levels about the future of the programme. It also made it difficult for the programme to influence the internal IGG views on the performance of the programme and its SPs, especially following the weak draft of the external evaluation report, which resulted in a preliminary management response in

early 2023 in which the Consortium addressed, explained and substantiated its considerable concerns regarding the completeness and correctness of the findings of the draft end evaluation report and the conclusions drawn from these, which were at times, incorrect, ambiguous or incomplete. The programme had little influence on the developed ToR for the assignment, nor the selection of visited countries (which we indicated was not very representative of the overall programme).

The table on the following 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. The Consortium foresees that all outcome related targets of the programme will be achieved. At the time of writing this annual report, the preliminary endline assessment data indicates that targets 1 to 3 are met, and in the case of sanitation and hygiene, indications are that the targets have been surpassed substantially! The end-term review report with final data will be published mid-2023.

On the next pages, examples of concrete results achieved in 2022, which show the programme is on track towards achieving the strategic objectives outlined in our Theory of Change (ToC)<sup>2</sup>.

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 SP teams as a reference framework within which to develop context-specific ToCs. These were included in the inception reports of the SPs.

Page		WASH SDG programme					DG	IS
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Sanitation of the JMP-ladder. (Note: only includes data for two sub-programmes (Ethiopia Plan and Uganda WAI) where benchmark was set as limited)   Urban (%) [iv]   27.4%   26.2%   -	e: \		sanitation of the JMP-ladder.	Female	1.717.786	2.028.643		-
Sanitation of the JMP-ladder. (Note: only includes data for two sub-programmes (Ethiopia Plan and Uganda WAI) where benchmark was set as limited)   Urban (%) [iv]   27.4%   26.2%   -	ů o			Male	1.610.542	1.901.191		-
Sanitation of the JMP-ladder. (Note: only includes data for two sub-programmes (Ethiopia Plan and Uganda WAI) where benchmark was set as limited)   Urban (%) [iv]   27.4%   26.2%   -	outo		who reach limited service levels of					-
Total (#)   1.384.892   4.610.305   1f   -								-
Total (#)   1.384.892   4.610.305   1f   -	g te	2c		Urban (%) [iv]		26,2%		-
Total (#)   1.384.892   4.610.305   1f   -	Lon							-
Number of people (and % of people) who reach basic service levels of hand washing practices of the JMP-ladder.  Number of people (and % of people) who reach limited service levels of hand washing practices of the JMP-ladder.  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  Number of people (and % of people) Total (#) 53.128 77.724 1f  Rural (%) (iv) 8.0% 14.7% -  Urban (%) (iv) 24.5% 29.4% -  Female 27.180 38.751 -			as limited)	Male	33.109	25.178		-
Number of people (and % of people) who reach basic service levels of hand washing practices of the JMP-ladder.    Number of people (and % of people)   Total (#)   53.128   77.724   1f   -				Total (#)	1.384.892	4.610.305	1f	-
washing practices of the JMP-ladder.  Female 711.079 2.385.868 -  Male 673.814 2.224.437 -  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				Rural (%) (iv)	10,1%	25,0%		-
Number of people (and % of people)   Number of people (and % of people)   Who reach limited service levels of hand washing practices of the JMP-ladder.   State of the JMP-ladder	3a	3а		Urban (%) (iv)	11,0%	52,4%		-
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  Number of people (and % of people)  Total (#) 53.128 77.724 1f  Rural (%) (iv) 8.0% 14.7% -  Urban (%) (iv) 24.5% 29.4% -  Female 27.180 38.751 -			wasning practices of the JMP-ladder.	Female	711.079	2.385.868		-
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  Who reach limited service levels of hand washing practices of the JMP-ladder.  Urban (%) (iv) 8.0% 14.7%				Male	673.814	2.224.437		-
washing practices of the JMP-ladder. (Note: only includes data for two subprogrammes (Ethiopia Plan and Uganda WAI) where benchmark was set				Total (#)	53.128	77.724	<b>1</b> f	-
3b (Note: only includes data for two subprogrammes (Ethiopia Plan and Uganda WAI) where benchmark was set				Rural (%) (iv)	8,0%	14,7%		-
Uganda WAI) where benchmark was set		3b	(Note: only includes data for two	Urban (%) (iv)	24,5%	29,4%		-
14 1 05 040 00 070				Female	27.180	38.751		-
				Male	25.948	38.973		-

<sup>(</sup>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)

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

<sup>(</sup>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.

### Pathway 1: Improve behaviour change interventions

- WAI Bangladesh reports that partners reviewed social maps with community mothers and children, showing progress on WASH and demonstrated that it is a good evaluation tool to see WASH progress in the working areas and target interventions accordingly. The combined efforts of the partners resulted in an increase of WASH in working areas. In 2022, households invested 3,480,538 EUR, compared to 2,110,989 EUR that were invested by households in 2021. In addition, all schools in the implementation areas have gender friendly toilet facilities, and 97 schools have menstrual hygiene corners where female students and teachers have access to sanitary pads. School absenteeism of female students has also reduced by more than 10% is the WAI areas.
- The Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta (Plan) SP reports that GESI was promoted, among others, through the use of the gender and WASH monitoring tool. Through the tool, target communities within the SP were mobilised to change their behaviour around WASH workload sharing. As a result, it was observed that men started to collect water, engage actively in childcare and house cleaning. Women have become active participants in WASH committees, like WASHCOs where 50% of the members are now female. Participation of PWD has increased, especially during community level meetings (such as community conversations/community dialogues).
- The sustainable and inclusive SP in Indonesia (SNV) reports that the behavioural change communication (BCC) approach resulted in local governments activating sanitation demand through the promotion of service and financing mechanisms. They offer communities, including low-income households, the options to fund new toilet/containment construction, upgrades, or desludging. In Metro and Bandar Lampung, the government engaged women's groups to integrate BCC efforts and community saving mechanism, resulted in 5 and 42 active women's groups respectively applying the mechanism and accessing construction and desludging services.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

- In the WAI Uganda implementation area, more entrepreneurs have scaled up their businesses and are now reaching new consumer groups through product diversification and the introduction of new revenue streams as a result of the business support provided by the SP. A total of 30 WASH and nature based (WASHNAB) businesses reported increased sales in 2022. For example, the Handpump Mechanics Association was awarded a 2,051 EUR contract by the district water office to repair boreholes in ten sub-counties. Another business (Star Bees and Forest Conservation) which was originally only dealing in honey has expanded its product line by making candles using beeswax.
- In 2022, the Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP (Zambia, SNV) focused on implementing a business model developed in 2021 for scheduled desludging, that responded to multiple challenges in the service provision, including affordability for the lowest wealth quintiles while maintaining financial sustainability for the CU; provided stable workload for the emptiers and increased revenue; and development of a customer data base at the CU level and overall increase uptake of the service. The model showed the benefits in terms of climate change adaptation and mitigation as it enables both preventive emptying on flood prone areas and the reduction of methane emissions resulting from a much quicker removal schedule.
- In the Nepal, the four city sanitation SP (SNV) had upgraded the faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP) in Birendranagar by constructing holding tanks, a polishing pond, valve chambers and by fitting distribution pipes to reduce splashing, even out distribution of sludge and percolate wastewater, and reduce the total suspended solids (TSS) as well as removing foul gas. It has been found to function well and shows high efficiency of reducing BOD5 (81%), COD (92%), TSS (99%) and TS (88%) values that are within the national standards. As per logbook and data managed (by using the open source toolkit KOBO), it was found that a total of 540 trips were disposed of at the FSTP and 2700 m3 (2,700,000 litre) faecal sludge was treated safely.
- The Uganda Kamuli Buyende Nebbi (Plan) SP supported the construction of ten 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 WAI Ethiopia SP, almost 10,000 people have gained access to safely managed water through the leveraging of local financial resources. Amref Ethiopia, local authorities and the user communities have set up a long-term partnership to strengthen the water supply system. As a result, both the local government and user communities contributed 37% of the total costs in-kind. A great step towards creating sustainable systems.



# Pathway 3: Strengthen WASH governance and institutional framework

- In Indonesia, the team of the Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme (Plan) reports that the Belu Regent, East Nusa Tenggara (NTT) received the 2022 STBM award, from the Ministry of Health, in Jakarta in November 2022, for the category of open defecation free (ODF). The WINNER project supported the Belu Regency government in tackling the issues of sanitation, hygiene and public health as a result of STBM-GESI regulation and a STBM roadmap developed in 2021. This roadmap makes it easier to move, coordinate and communicate with the relevant department and other actors, including disability organisations in Belu. The disability organisation Kumpesa Rai Belu was actively involved with the policy development and implementation.
- The WAI Nepal SP 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 SP, the Barahataal municipality
  has endorsed the Drinking Water Act.

In section C, a detailed overview is given on the progress made by each SP in the different programme pathways.<sup>3</sup>

 $<sup>{\</sup>it 3.} \ {\it For all sub-programme pathways, we included the pathway vision statement as requested by DGIS/IGG.}$ 



The global learning and knowledge development (LKD) component of the programme made good progress in 2022. Knowledge exchange between the SPs increased, and an additional learning trajectory on WASH and climate was added.

### 3.1 Gender equality and social inclusion

In 2019, the Consortium agreed 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 has been implemented with the support of consultants Sue Cavill, a specialist in GESI in WASH programmes, and Tracey Keatman, a specialist in LKD in WASH programmes. The GESI LKD trajectory ended in June 2022, with some minor follow ups to the end of the year. Some key results from 2022 were:

### LKD GESI result area 1: Informed and equipped SP (and partner) teams

The LKD GESI community of practice (CoP) continued within the WASH SDG programme and invited all members from the SPs interested in sharing their experiences and learning. CoP webinars and learning clinics were organised to address themes and issues prioritised by the group. In 2022, these included:

- <u>Urban sanitation services and equity (February)</u>
- Covid-19 and WASH sustainability: handwashing and behaviour change (March)
- Reaching older people and older people's organisations (May)
- Faith based groups and religious leaders (June)

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.

## 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

The consultants had quarterly calls with the SPs to capture their progress and learning on GESI, and to discuss any GESI related issues and concerns the teams were facing during implementation. The programme developed several documents to capture learning on GESI, which are mentioned in section 3.5.

At the end of 2022, the GESI consultants conducted a GESI temperature check to assess progress on GESI over the life of the programme. The temperature check presents a summary of findings regarding the contribution the WASH SDG sub-programmes have made in changes on gender equality, disability and social inclusion LKD outcomes. It traces processes which began with the GESI baseline assessments in 2018 and the midterm temperature checks. The final results will be included in the final programme ETR (2023).

### 3.2 Sustainability clause, compacts and checks (SCCC)

Since 2021, the Consortium has been 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 SPs during and after the implementation of the system's sustainability checks. The following SPs were selected for this exercise:

- Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria Lasta
- Indonesia WASH SDGs for sustainable and inclusive cities
- Uganda WASH Alliance.

Based on the above exercise, lessons learned were shared and discussed during two webinars:

- September 2022: SCCC learning meeting
- December 2022: SCCC webinar.

Both webinars were organised by IRC. During the webinars the gaps of the first round of checks were addressed and it was discussed how the process could be improved. The second webinar focused on the endline sustainability checks, the changes/improvements that were suggested and what that would mean for the WASH SDG sub-programmes.

A first draft of a global SCCC synthesis report was shared with the programme in December 2022. Learning and suggestions for improvements shared during the above-mentioned webinars were integrated into the ToR for the endline sustainability checks. The results of this LKD should be seen in the next round of the sustainability checks (planned for 2023).

### 3.3 WASH and climate

In 2022, an additional thematic learning trajectory was set up: WASH and climate. The objective of this learning trajectory was to initiate a peer-to-peer learning community of practice (CoP) to share specific experiences and knowledge on WASH and climate change, with the aim of strengthening capacities and knowledge around WASH and climate issues within the WASH SDG Consortium, as well as identify methods for improving WASH programming. The implementation of the WASH and climate learning trajectory has been supported by consultants Arjen Naafs and Vera van der Grift from IRC. In the development of the learning trajectory several key activities took place. A detailed desk review of country programme reports was undertaken, as was an online rapid survey targeted at the WASH SDG Consortium members and key informational interviews with programme staff. The WASH and climate LKD set up communication within the CoP built on the successes and learnings of the methodology and infrastructure from the previously established GESI LKD.

### LKD WASH and climate result area 1: Informed and equipped SP (and partner) teams

The LKD WASH and climate CoP consisted of WASH SDG sub-programme teams and partners. The main communication was through a previously set up mailing list (144 subscribers), supported by a WhatsApp group (68 participants).

Key outputs were five focused learning clinics, each led by a key speaker and documented with a short briefing note. In addition, several programme teams were supported in developing policy briefs on WASH and climate topics. CoP webinars and learning clinics were organised to address themes and issues prioritised by the SPs. In 2022, these included:

- Sanitation and climate change (May)
- Sanitation and climate change 2 (July)
- Water resources and climate change (July)
- WASH and climate finance (September)
- Advocacy and influencing on climate change and WASH (December)
- Consolidating WASH and climate LKD (January 2023).



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# LKD WASH and climate result area 2: A robust evidence base on how to practically implement climate change adaptation and mitigation in WASH programmes and how to learn throughout the process

Through calls with SPs progress and learning on WASH and climate was captured. The calls also provided an opportunity to discuss issues and concerns the teams were facing during implementation. The programme also developed several documents to capture learning on WASH and climate:

- Integrated water resources: Immediate gains from a long-term engagement (WAI Ethiopia)
- <u>Climate resilience water safety plan (Plan Nepal)</u>
- Addressing multiple challenges of climate change and WASH: the Kamrono case (WAI Uganda)
- Scheduled desludging pilot. The case of Kabwe town in Zambia (SNV).

### 3.4 Regional learning events

Besides the thematic learning trajectories, the WASH SDG Consortium hosted two regional face-to-face learning events in 2022 which took place in Nepal (for the SPs in Nepal, Bangladesh and Indonesia) and Uganda (for the SPs in Uganda, Zambia, Tanzania and Ethiopia). Each regional learning event was attended by approximately 20 colleagues from the regional SPs. The objectives of the learning event were to share best practices and learnings from the SP and to discuss the key measures undertaken to ensure sustainability across the three pathways. Examples of cases and topics discussed were: accelerating participation of socially excluded groups in WASH; sustainable business models and cross-financing; district-led MIS system and data library; regulatory work with utilities.

# 3.5 Communication on LKD and the WASH SDG programme

In 2022, the Consortium convened a well-attended online session during Stockholm World Water Week: <u>The WASH response to climate change</u>. The session was interactive and dynamic, and consisted of a varied group of speakers from the Consortium. Case studies were presented by Plan Indonesia, SNV Zambia and WAI Uganda.

The WASH SDG Consortium also developed a podcast episode. In 'WASH SDG voices from the field', we hear from WASH experts working in Africa and Asia, specifically on the topic of how climate change impacts socially disadvantaged groups in the WASH sector. The podcast is available on Spotify, YouTube, Apple Podcast and Anchor.

There were also several learning papers and blogs developed under the WASH SDG learning series:

- WASH SDG Consortium: learning and sharing key to achieving SDG goal for water and sanitation
- <u>Learning and knowledge development in the WASH SDG Consortium: how to reflect, share</u>
   and inspire
- From online learning to increased impact of the WASH SDG programme
- Collaboration between WASH SDG programmes in Uganda
- WASH SDG Regional learning and sharing event in Nepal

In addition, the WASH SDG Consortium published <u>a video</u> highlighting the achievements in 2022.



Three innovation fund projects were due to start in 2021, but were delayed because of the pandemic so were completed in 2022. An overview of the progress made, the success of the innovation and the chances for upscaling are provided in the sections below.

An <u>innovation webinar</u> was organised to discuss the learnings with the WASH SDG subprogramme teams. A podcast was recorded to share the learnings with the wider WASH sector. You can listen to the podcast via <u>Spotify</u>, <u>YouTube</u>, <u>Apple Podcasts</u> and <u>Anchor</u>. During 2023, innovation briefs will be developed for further dissemination in the wider WASH sector.

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

In its implementation, the WASH in HCF project was able to apply a new approach in the form of social observation/audit in an effort to improve water, sanitation and environmental hygiene services at primary health care facilities. The audit was based on data and field conditions, which made it possible to form a basis for preparing service improvement activities. In addition, the WASH in HCF approach also encouraged public participation as an initiative in improving water, sanitation and environmental hygiene services in the facilities. Around 125 people were involved in implementing the activity, consisting of facility staff, the health office and related agencies, community groups, disability groups, women's groups, army and police personnel, and media and publications.

One of the success factors of the innovation was the strong capacity building component that involved all stakeholders. Capacity building was also carried out at the city government level in order to increase commitment and awareness in the context of improving water,

sanitation and environmental hygiene services at the health facilities as one of the priorities. The achievements include:

- 1. Health facility supports and starts implementing WASH in HCF (internalisation). During the WASH in HCF innovation project, seven out of nine health facilities in the programme area have implemented service improvements by providing toilets for people with disabilities and renovating handwashing facilities. They have also included water, sanitation and environmental hygiene service activities into the business and budget plans of the health facilities.
- 2. Involvement of disability and women groups. People with disabilities and women's groups were involved as members of the WASH working group. Their involvement meant the indicators and criteria regarding WASH in HCF also took into account their needs at the health facilities.
- 3. Social and facility audits and development of WASH in HCF service improvement work plan. The social audit and facility audit were carried out in all nine health facilities. This audit succeeded in mapping the condition of facilities and services, both within the facility area and a 50 metre radius of the facility. With the availability of data related to the condition of WASH facilities and services, those nine HCF managed to develop a HCF service improvement work plan.
- **4. Universal design for water, sanitation and hygiene facilities.** The development and use of universal designs was encouraged. A universal design for facility has been developed in nine HCFs to ensure the facilities provided can serve everyone. Mainstreaming universal design for beneficiaries has been proven to improve WASH in HCF services.
- 5. SOP and tools WASH in HCF. The innovation project succeeded in using and building on existing guidance (in particular the WASH FIT tool developed by WHO and UNICEF) and in developing add-ons or additional standard operating procedures (SOPs) and tools related to WASH in HCF. These SOP and tools can be used by various parties who wish to implement/ improve WASH in their HCF.

Towards the end of 2022 the local government had committed to implement the use of SOP and tools in another seven HCF and was planning to upscale it further to 25 health care facilities. Results of this innovation project were also presented and discussed at the Water & WASH Futures Conference in Brisbane, Australia.

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

The Nepal Sindhuli Sunsari SP has been 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 two HCF using digital tools. The project was implemented at Sindhuli hospital and the Jhangajholi health post.

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By the end of 2022, there was good progress against the ToC:

- Awareness raising on healthcare waste management. HECAF360 raised the awareness of provincial and local government as well as staff of the HCF on the healthcare waste management issues. The healthcare waste management committee has been formed at the facility as well as at municipality level. The responsibility of healthcare waste has been transferred to the authorised committees and HCF. Other healthcare facilities (such as pharmacy, polyclinics and private clinics) which are members of the municipal level healthcare waste management committee at Kamalamai municipality are committed and are willing to pay the cost incurred for the treatment of their healthcare waste.
- Educating. The staff allocated for the operation of the waste management centres
  received skill-based training. They were also given the opportunity to be part of
  exposure visits to different hospitals in Kathmandu to observe the best practices of
  waste management system.
- Providing the right mixture of high- and low-tech support to facilities, yet recognising and focusing on the human side of the equation, has been addressed by putting effort into education, monitoring, evaluation and learning. HECAF 360 has already procured and installed the pre-vacuum waste autoclave with remote monitoring system which will help both the facilities as well as HECAF360 to monitor the technology installed and prevent failures. This autoclave technology is a recognised, affordable and user-friendly non-burn technology for healthcare facilities in Nepal.
- In addition to this, the project incorporated the needs and desires of the participants and beneficiaries of the project into the design of the system. In this context HECAF360 team has conducted the model ward meeting at Sindhuli hospital to include the staff on the design of the system. The location for placing the waste buckets, segregation trolleys, area for collection of risk waste were identified by the staff. Also, they allocated a ward waste coordinator who was a focal person for the ward to coordinate regarding the waste issues. Challenges faced by the staff during the use of the system were reported back and suggestions were provided. Similar meetings were conducted with all wards and units of the hospital prior to the implementation.
- Ownership. The training at Sindhuli hospital was inaugurated by the mayor of the municipality and chairperson of the hospital management committee. This has created an ownership of local government as well as the hospital management team for the contribution and support for the sustainability of this project. The waste segregation system has been implemented in each and every unit in both the facilities after the commitment and feedback from the ward staff to move further. Also, the system is monitored by not only HECAF36O but also by ward staff which has enabled the facility staff to understand the waste more in advance. The project aims to improve the environment and health and well-being of the municipality, and educate and elevate those involved in waste management. In this regard, the project has already obtained commitment at a local level (the mayor and medical superintendent) and the implementation process has involved all the stakeholder to create the ownership of the system for sustainability.

- Value creation. HECAF360 facilitated the market linkage via the waste recycling vendors
  to the hospital and in the health post. The frequency of the sending the recyclables to
  recycling depends on the volume of waste as the vendor needs an adequate volume for
  the transportation of the waste to recycling facilities. HECAF360 has linked up with the
  vendor and the formal process of waste sale is in process.
- Extra (unplanned) innovation coming from project. A learning app on healthcare waste management was developed under the approval of the Department of Health Services to build up awareness of this innovation among the staff and other health professionals. The app is now in the process of being endorsed by the government of Nepal.
- A member of the nursing staff from Sindhuli hospital has undertaken a Training of Trainers
  (ToT) on environmental health, healthcare waste management and WASH conducted by
  national health training centre, Department of Health Science (DoHs) and implemented
  by HECAF36O. The trained staff has become the resource person for further training
  at the hospital.

By the end of 2022, the team received requests from the municipality and the Sindhuli hospital to replicate the innovation and to expand the healthcare waste centre as a hub centre for treating the healthcare waste generated from the health post, primary health centre (PHCs), urban health clinics (UHCs), pharmacy private clinics, polyclinics and laboratories etc.



Transforming four health centres into model healthcare facilities in Agago district, Uganda Overall, the innovation project has successfully completed the activities, as laid out in their ToC. The following activities were implemented during the reporting period:

- National dialogue. In December 2022, WASEU organised a national dialogue event at the Golf Course hotel in Kampala, to officially wrap up the innovation fund project and to promote the innovations piloted under this project for uptake at the national level. The dialogue was also meant to provide a platform for stakeholders to deliberate on operation and maintenance (O&M) issues at HCFs that included O&M financing options for WASH and to deliberate on the relevance of WASH in HCFs guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health. The key findings and recommendations of the dialogue included:
  - The PCH fund is not sufficient for the operation and maintenance of WASH facilities at HCFs. Innovative approaches such as the paying of ground rent by entrepreneurs to HCFs to run an O&M revolving fund should be explored at national level.
  - Cost recovery planning approaches such as those piloted by Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE) under this project should be further explored as avenues for the raising of local funds by HCFs.
  - Providing affordable financing to WASH entrepreneurs and skilling is central to ensuring O&M capacity is present in the vicinity of the HCF, although the WASH FIT tool is helpful in identifying O&M gaps and reporting them to the HCF authorities, local staff find it complicated.
  - Finally, it was unanimously agreed that WASEU and or its subsidiary becomes an area service provider in accordance with the O&M framework of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE). The detailed brief of the dialogue is annexed to this report for reference.
  - It was confirmed the dialogue will be replicated by the Ministries of Health, and Water and Environment in order to address the O&M challenges in HCFs.
- Construction of a demo water technology at Lira Kato Health Centre level III (HC III). A rapid assessment of the water supply technologies conducted in April 2021 found that Lira Kato HC III was water stressed and lacked a functional water source, and the nearby community had a dysfunctional solar piped water system. There was limited emptying of the latrines of staff and patients, as well as, poor disposal of health care waste including poisonous/hazardous materials. It was decided the solar powered water pump station in the community be repaired and a water supply network be constructed to Lira Kato HC III, as a demo, in order to ensure adequate water supply to both the community and the HCF. Through collecting user fees from the neighbouring communities, Lira Kato HC III is now able to generate additional revenue for O&M.
- Issuance of loans for O&M to health centres and WASH entrepreneurs. Through WASHFIN, three O&M loans were issued to the health centres of Wol, Lira Kato and Paimol. Paimol HC III acquired a loan to repair the borehole by replacing four pipes and four rods. They also intended to construct a new shelter for urinals and fix latrine doors. Wol HC III took out a loan for plumbing and installation of a bathroom and showers in the maternity

ward. They also planned to repair the lawn mower and fix latrine doors. Lira Kato took out a loan to repair the bath shelter for the staff by opening the drainage system and fixing floor traps. Patongo HC III was hesitant to take out a loan for O&M repairs. The loans previously taken by the entrepreneurs to install canteens at Wol HC III, Paimol HC III and Lira Kato were also used to stock the canteens. WASHFIN will continue issuing loans to entrepreneurs and HCFs to finance O&M. This model will be rolled out to other HCFs beyond the initial four of this innovation project.

- Training of entrepreneurs in the repair and maintenance of existing water sources and the repair and upgrading of HC toilet facilities to make them female and disability friendly. The training was conducted in Lira Kato in December 2022 and was attended by four participants who participated in the repair of the solar water pump. Considering the advice from the district that no further trainings should be conducted on physical toilet infrastructure, the training in the repair and upgrading of HC toilet facilities was made theoretical and based at the WASH hub with minimal demonstrations. Based on the Innovation Fund's training and skilling interventions, we are confident local capacity has been built to continue offering these trainings to others.
- Support entrepreneurs to get certified by the district and the MoWE. The Agago district leadership had previously expressed reservations about contracting artisans or entrepreneurs who were not registered or certified. To address this, WASEU compiled and provided a list of trained entrepreneurs to the district engineer for certification and contracting. So far, two have been contracted. One in the construction of a new pit latrine in Paimol HC III and another to maintain gutters at Patongo HC III. WASEU will also obtain the status of area service provider from the MoWE in order to ensure any artisans that fall under the association are eligible to contract with the district.

At the end of this innovation project, it was confirmed by the national ministries responsible that the dialogue will be replicated in order to address the O&M challenges of WASH services in HCFs, and that the model of this innovation will be rolled out to other HCFs beyond the initial four of this innovation project.

# Civil society or-ganisation builds equitable WASH in Bandar Lampung

Febrilia, the executive director of Yayasan Konservasi Way Seputih (YKWS), has successfully led a local improvement initiative in WASH in healthcare facilities (HCFs) in Bandar Lampung and Metro City.

YKWS partnered with SNV and conducted a baseline survey which found that over 80% of WASH in primary health centres (PHC) had limited sanitation access and that regulation for WASH in HCF quality was irregular. There was no earmarked

Stories of change **Story Facts** Country: Indonesia Sub-programme: Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme - innovation fund Consortium partner: Source: SNV (Indonesia)

funding and limited focus on GESI accessibility.

In 2020, YKWS and the sub-programme codeveloped a social accountability approach to improve WASH in HCF in both cities. Initially, YKWS struggled to gain acceptance with the HCFs who did not want to involve external parties in the improvement and monitoring process. After many months of advocacy and engagement with HCF management, YKWS was able to establish working groups as a first step towards social accountability.

Part of the approach was the adaptation and implementation of the WHO-UNICEF's WASH FIT tool in nine facilities, as well as stakeholder forums. Both working groups and forums served as a transparent discussion platform for HCF users, management and staff.

Febrilia and her team recognised the importance of showcasing and documenting the milestones and progress made, and actively involved the media.

Their aim was to reach a broader audience and

raise awareness about the significance of inclusive WASH facilities in HCFs. By using the media as a platform, they sought to inspire and motivate other HCFs to improve their own facilities.

Consistent advocacy and engagement efforts have seen significant changes in most of the HCFs. They have become more accessible for people with disabilities and for children, and Metro City's mayor has allocated budget to rollout the approach to the remaining HCFs in the city during 2023.



The MTR, sustainability checks and external mid-term evaluation were completed in the third and fourth quarter of 2021. Based on these reviews/ checks and evaluations it became clear the programme was largely on track to reach its targets, both on service levels (results 1-3) and the sustainability factors (results 4-11), with variances in and between different contexts (sub-national, countries and regions) (MTR, Sep 2021). The external midline evaluation concluded that the programme did not need any course correction (Pulsing Tide, Dec 2021). Main follow-up actions were identified by the Consortium partners and included in the management response to the MTR and in the annual plan 2022. During 2022 these follow-up actions were implemented. Global monitoring and evaluation activities concluded in 2022 were:

- review of ToR for the external endline evaluation
- coordination and support for the external endline evaluation (MDF)
- development ToR of endline survey/ assessment
- development ToR end term review
- development ToR for the second round of sustainability checks with the aim to make improvements based on the learnings of the first round of sustainability checks
- development GESI and CVR temperature checks
- development preliminary management response to the draft endline evaluation report (including detailed overview of corrections)
- contracting independent consultants for above mentioned endline survey/ assessment (some partners collect and report themselves), temperature checks, sustainability checks and end term review
- · training of trainers endline survey.

Internal coordination and collaboration within the Consortium remained positive. It was also possible to have more face-to-face meetings/activities.

At country level the SP teams coordinate regularly. The level of coordination differs per country and ranges from exchange visits, quarterly meetings to joint advocacy.

At global level, there were regular weekly check-ins and monthly formal meetings (14) with the technical committee (TC) members. The steering committee of the programme met seven times to provide guidance and support to the TC. In addition, there were discussions within an extended group of organisations about the future of the WASH SDG programme. The future WASH SDG group includes Amref, IRC, Max Foundation, Plan International, Simavi (including WAI partners) and SNV and met seven times to develop a 2030 dot on the horizon for the WASH SDG programme which was presented to IGG in December 2022. The WASH SGD Consortium had five meetings with IGG, and several calls between the CPC and the IGG focal point.

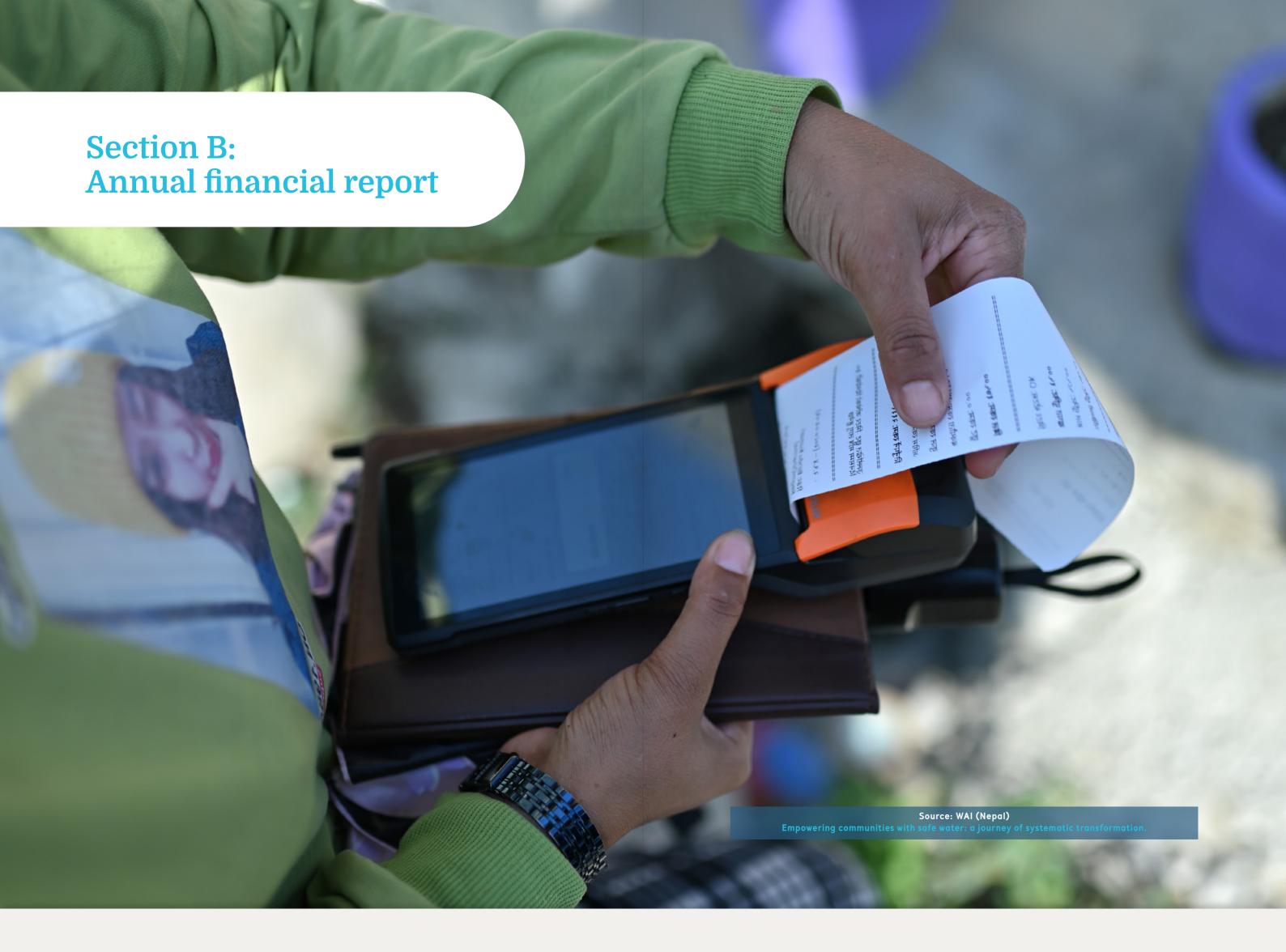
The programme is maintaining a working relationship with WaterWorx and Blue Deal, both at global level and, where relevant, at a country level. Also the relationship with the Dutch embassies differ from country to country. In Tanzania the ambassador opened the Muriet FSTP; in Zambia there was a meeting with the Dutch consulate. In Bangladesh the SPs (WAI and SNV) bi-annual coordination meetings with the Dutch embassies and in October 2022, WAI and SNV jointly presented the WASH SDG programme to the Netherlands Parliamentary Court of Audit (Algemene Rekenkamer). Also in Ethiopia, country lead Amref regularly engages with the Dutch embassy.



Reporting requirement	Period covered	Deadline	Status
IATI periodic updates (per partner)	Previous quarter	Every quarter 2022 (January 31, April 30, July 31, October 30)	Completed
Annual plan 2022	January 1— December 31, 2022	December 6, 2021	Sent: November 19, 2021 Approved: January 18, 2022
Annual narrative and financial progress report	January 1— December 31, 2021	June 30, 2022	Sent: June 30, 2022 Awaiting approval
Annual audit opinion and audit report together with report of findings	January 1— December 31, 2021	September 30, 2022	Sent: November 25, 2022 Awaiting approval
Budget neutral extension/ implementation plan Oct 2022-Jun 2023	October 1, 2022 -June 30, 2023	NA	First submission: May 12, 2022 Revised submission: July 7, 2022 Approved: September 5, 2022

The WASH SDG Consortium received the following approvals in 2022, related to documents/deliverables submitted in 2021:

Reporting requirement	Period covered	Deadline	Status
Annual audit opinion and audit report together with report of findings	January 1— December 31, 2020	September 30, 2021	Sent: September 3, 2021 Approved: June 7, 2022
Mid-term review	July 1, 2017– June 30, 2020	September 30, 2021	Sent: September 30, 2021 Sent on March 7, 2022 response on IGG comments on the MTR  Approved: Assumed approved due to no follow-up response from IGG and comments addressed by WASH SDG Consortium
Sustainability checks	July 1, 2017– June 30, 2020	September 17, 2021	Sent: September 16, 2021 Sent on March 7, 2022 response on IGG comments and the sustainability checks Sent on June 30, 2022 the requested revised sustainability checks  Approved: Assumed approved due to no follow-up response from IGG and comments addressed by WASH SDG Consortium



### 8. Financial overview and narrative

Expenditures are in relation to the implementation phase budget that was approved in the annual plan 2022. 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 2022 activities and the Innovation Fund.

The table below provides a brief overview of expenditure versus the planned 2022 budget. A complete financial report detailing expenditures in the 2022 period is included in Annex A and includes the:

- expenditure in 2022 of all partners
- cumulative implementation phase 2018-2022
- · expenditure of own contribution 2022.

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, 2023.

### Planned versus actual

In 2022, the WASH SDG programme had an expenditure of 95% of the approved annual budget for 2022 as submitted on November 19, 2021 and approved by IGG on January 18, 2022. Total expenditure until the end of December 2022 (including inception phase) was at 90% of the total grant (EUR 59 million) at 90% of elapsed time (till end of June 2023).

During 2022, the budget neutral extension until June 30, 2023, was developed and subsequently approved on September 5, 2022. The budget neutral extension request included a revised financial forecast for 2022 because, in some cases, the extension meant increased activities in the last quarter of 2022 (whereas originally only reporting and closing down activities were planned and budgeted for this quarter) and, in other cases, postponing some activities to 2023 (e.g. the endline survey).

					Total WASH SDG programme – implementation (DGIS funds) Accumulated 2018–2022		
	2022 budget approved by DGIS	2022 actual expenditure	% expenditure of approved budget	Total planned budget (2018–2022)**	Cumulative expenditure 2018-2022	% spen cumulativ 2018–2021 versu total programm impl. budge	
A. Impact programm	es in-country						
Total Bangladesh	1.948.090	2.065.261	6%	9.530.953	8.349.457	889	
Total Ethiopia	1.667.487	1.184.852	-29%	8.247.052	6.971.962	859	
Total Indonesia	1.306.115	1.310.837	0%	5.667.477	5.258.976	939	
Total Nepal	1.844.323	1.510.456	-18%	10.473.705	8.654.776	839	
Total Tanzania	817.578	811.931	-1%	4.513.342	3.915.717	879	
Total Uganda	1.257.711	1.581.390	26%	8.696.135	8.037.674	929	
Total Zambia	875.664	980.916	12%	5.132.028	4.689.089	919	
Total countries	9.716.968	9.445.643	-3%	52.260.692	45.877.652	88%	
Strategic objective behavioural change	2.262.200	2.310.215	2%	14.643.072	12.587.620	869	
Strategic objective WASH service provision	2.698.167	2.734.871	1%	14.949.761	13.653.767	91%	
Strategic objective WASH governance	2.018.673	2.093.460	4%	9.947.470	8.747.458	88%	
PME&L	1.305.214	1.000.475	-23%	7.682.072	5.722.180	749	
Country Program Management & Coordination	1.282.318	970.377	-24%	4.887.920	4.437.737	91%	
Innovation	150.396	336.244		150.396	728.889		
TOTAL COUNTRIES	9.716.968	9.445.643	-3%	52.260.692	45.877.652	88%	
Other programme costs							
B. Global Consortium Coordination	119.025	128.022	8%	515.400	560.246	109%	
C. Global Learning and Knowledge Development	534.086	282.026	-47%	1.825.539	784.247	439	
D. Innovation Fund	19.773	17.670	-11%	1.638.383	64.501	49	
E. Sustainability checks Yrs 2 and 4	0	0					
F. Sustainability checks after programme impl	0	0					
TOTAL OTHER PROGRAMME COSTS	672.884	427.718	-36%	3.979.322	1.408.994	35%	
Indirect costs *	349.616	372.444	7%	3.256.438	1.412.476	43%	
TOTAL	10.739.468	10.245.805	-5%	59.496.452	48.699.122	829	

Percentage use of total grant	Total expenditure including inception phase(EUR)	Total grant(EUR)
90%	53,259,815	59,000,000

<sup>\*</sup> Indirect costs correspond to SNV, as per their bilateral agreement with DGIS. Other indirect costs are integrated in all partner staff tariffs

<sup>\*\*</sup> This is the sum of all the annual plan budgets. Expenditures that did not happen in year (x), were again included in the year (x+). Therefore, the sum of all the annual plan budgets is above total grant amount.

### Category A: Country expenditure

Country expenditure is mainly on track:

• Expenditure with respect to the 2022 approved budget: 97%

Below we provide a brief explanation for those countries that have variations of more than 10%.

### Ethiopia: Expenditure with respect to the 2022 approved budget: -29%

Both SPs underspent. The WAI Ethiopia SP used 81% of its budget and the Plan Ethiopia SP used 49%. Reasons being:

- Plan Ethiopia
  - The Plan system of transfer of funds is based on request from the country offices. The Ethiopia country office was pre-financed from other funds/projects. Actual expenditure in Ethiopia is reported to be at 96% and the related transfers have been transferred at the beginning of 2023.
- WAI Ethiopia
  - Underspend on the budget lines for strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3 is explained by a large amount of unallocated budget (EUR 146,000.00) that was brought under these three budget lines in the annual plan 2022. This was later allocated to cover the budget neutral extension up to December 2022. Underspend on budget line PME&L is due to the extension of the implementation period, fewer hours were spent on project close evaluations and reporting. There is also approximately EUR 40,000.00 underspend on these budget lines due to delayed invoicing.
  - Budget line for country programme management and coordination, has been overspent as more hours were spent on coordination and programme management due to extension and subsequent revision of the underlying partner budgets.

### Nepal: Expenditure with respect to the 2022 approved budget: -18%

Two of the three SPs have an underspend of more than 10%. WAI SNV used 80% of its allocated 2022 budget and the WAI Nepal SP had an underspend of 23%. The reasons are as follows:

- SNV Nepal
  - Governance research work being done in collaboration with Kathmandu university could not be completed in 2022 so the activity and payments were carried forward into 2023.
  - International project manager had been budgeted for but with the end of project in view, it was not possible to have one in place until much later in 2023. A national staff member held the position throughout 2022 contributing to the underspend.
  - Local elections delayed the implementation of the FTSP and this led to a change in operational strategy which contributed to lower expenditure than initially planned.

### WAI Nepal

 Activities planned for 2022 were moved to take place in 2023 (budget neutral extension). This related especially to the PME&L budget line as the endline assessment was postponed until 2023.

### Uganda: Expenditure with respect to the 2022 approved budget: 26%

This overspend relates mainly to the WAI Uganda SP with an overspend of 35%. The overspend for the Uganda WASH Alliance SP is linked to the budget neutral extension. The SP received extra funding to continue implementation (EUR 233,731.00) and the SP also utilised balances from earlier years. Specifically, there is an overspend for strategic objectives 1, 2 and 3, as partners received more funding for implementation. According to the BNE proposals submitted to DGIS, the 2022 forecast for WAI Uganda is EUR 1,263,368.00 which is significantly higher than the original budget for 2022 (EUR 908,384.00). The increase is partly using balances from earlier years and partly additional budget that has been re-allocated from Consortium level. The total expenses for 2022 of EUR 1,230,901.00 are in line with the BNE forecast prediction for 2022 (97%), but since the expenditures are compared to the original 2022 budget, it seems like the SP is having an overspend.

### Overall country budgets

The SPs in total spend 23% less on PME&L. This is related to the budget neutral extension as the final endline survey and reporting has been postponed until after 2022. The underspend of 24% on country programme and coordination is mainly related to the Plan SPs. The Plan SPs had only transferred 40% of the allocated budget to the country offices towards the end of 2022. Transfers were made at the beginning of 2023.

### Categories B-F: General coordination budget

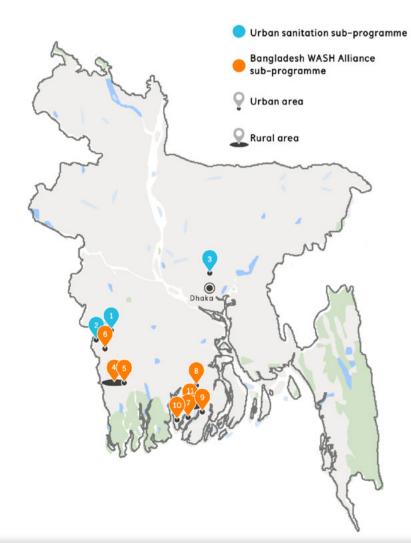
The expenditure on the global coordination budget line of the approved 2022 budget is 64%. The reasons include:

- the budget neutral extension exercise has already envisaged that the budget for global learning and development was too high. This has been taken into account for the budget neutral extension request.
- global LKD is underspent by 47% (EUR 245,000.00 not used from a budget of EUR 534,000.00). EUR 130,000.00 was already foreseen in the budget neutral extension request (see point above). Approximately EUR 40,000.00 is due to savings during contracting (negotiations with consultants) and/or less services required. Also the regional events turned out to be less expensive than budgeted. Another EUR 100,000.00 is because of the delayed submission of final reports and/or delayed invoicing by consultants. These costs will be paid during the budget neutral extension period. Another EUR 30,000.00 is because fewer programme advocacy/ communication hours were used than budgeted and a decrease in hourly costs of the MEL advisor.





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



#	Area
2	Benapole
3	
4	Sadar Upazila, Satkhira
5	Satkhira Municipality
6	Kolaroa Municipality
7	Barguna Municipality
8	Betagi Municipality
9	Amtali Municipality
10	Patharghata Municipality
11	Sadar Upazila, Barguna

Country	Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Bangladesh Lead: SNV # SPs: 2 # Locations: 11	Bangladesh Urban Sanitation SP — SNV	Urban	Jashore, Benapole, Gazipur	<ul><li>Jessore Paurashava</li><li>Benapole Paurashava</li><li>Gazipur City</li><li>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  Municipalities of Satkhira, Kolaroa,	Local NGOs / CSOs:  Development Organisation of the Rural Poor, Hope for the Poorest, Practical Action, Stichting Landontwikkelings, Project Bangladesh, Uttaran, WaterAid Bangladesh Dutch NGOs: RAIN, WASTE, RUAF, PRACTICA, IRC, AKVO Local / national authorities: Union Parisad of: Dhalua, Barguna Sadar, Agardari, Amtali, Balli, Jhaudanga, Kalaroa, Patharghata, Badarkhali, Betagi, Gaurichanna, Phuljhuri,
			Barguna, Betagi, Amtali and Patharghata	Naltona, Barguna, Satkhira

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report (IR) and summarised in the Bangladesh IR country brief.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners provide an overview of implementation in both SP and highlight progress made per pathway in 2022. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for 2022 is also found in Annex 1 Bangladesh tab.

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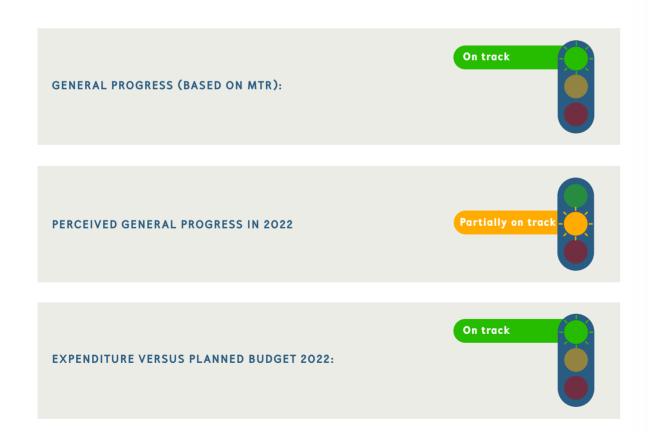
### 9.1 Bangladesh urban sanitation sub-programme

"The WASH SDG programme works for development in such a way that makes changes in the thinking process that leads to change."

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

"SNV always tries to innovate things, technics, technologies, models, etc. for FSM that are not tried by others. SNV is committed to supporting cities to manage faecal sludge."

Mohammad Imtiaz Sharif, training specialist, CWIS capacity building hub, ITN-BUET Dhaka.



### **Overview of progress**

After the impact of Covid-19, Bangladesh urban sanitation SP accelerated the progress in 2022 in three cities. During this reporting period, the SP completed construction of short term FSTP in Gazipur. Due to a delay in the progress of a public private partnership (PPP) project for sewer and FSM services, Gazipur City Corporation (GCC) is ready to start the FSM services on a small scale to prepare the city by understanding the process and challenges. The procurement process for selection of private operators is almost done. In Jashore, the upgrade of FSTP has been completed and Paurashava also outsourced both FSM and solid waste management services to a private company. In Benapole the FSTP is also ready, and the private operator is selected.



### 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 SP 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 2022, GCC implemented BCC intervention on containment building and upgrading of sanitation facilities at household level. The SP supported Jashore and Benapole municipality to conduct an effectiveness study of the campaign. Benapole municipality held consultation meetings in nine wards as part of awareness raising on scheduled desludging.

The BCC committee at the GCC designed a comprehensive BCC intervention with support from 2030 Water Resource Group (2030 WRG) and SNV. The target behaviour for this intervention was to build and upgrade containment as baseline results found that 38% of the households did not have proper containment and 99% of septic tanks were not connected to a soakwell. This BCC campaign demonstrated appropriate septic tank technology, skill development of masons, coordination with building approval authority and engineers' association of Gazipur, plus provided technical support to building owners. This has resulted in building owners requesting more information or requesting an assessment on their building plot to install soakwells. Following this intervention, 2030 WRG is providing financing for door to door visits on this issue where SNV will provide necessary technical guidance. 2030 WRG is also planning to provide financial support in the form of loans or subsidies to building owners for constructing septic tanks and/ or soakwells.

Jashore municipality launched an FSM service brand Sobuj Sheba and implemented a campaign on safe and regular emptying. In 2022, the SP conducted a campaign effectiveness study. It found that 75% of respondents are aware of the brand Sobuj Sheba. It also illustrated that 87% of the respondents have knowledge on safe emptying and 80% have a plan to use the Sobuj Sheba when needed. Findings also showed it would be useful for municipality and private operators to update the BCC strategy and continue generating demand for FSM services.

Benapole municipality had a plan for scheduled desludging. The municipality implemented an awareness campaign among the building owners to share the scheduled desludging approach and to understand existing perceptions and willingness to pay for the sanitation rate. In 2021, Benapole municipality also implemented a campaign focusing on the behaviour to install and

maintain a water seal in toilet, aiming to prevent flies and insects entering the pit. In 2022, the SP conducted an effectiveness study of this campaign. The study revealed that 20% of respondents do not have knowledge on water seals; 19% of respondents have knowledge on functionality, importance and maintenance of water seals; and 62% have a positive attitude and adopted the behaviour of installing and maintaining a water seal in the toilet.

### 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 consumer public places as a priority.

In 2022, the SP supported Jashore municipality to get approval of the PPP guidelines and the template tender documents (RFQ, RFP and contract) from the local government division (LGD) to engage the private sector on the operation and to leverage investment in scaling up the FSM service coverage through a PPP model. The PPP documents were approved by the LGD and instructed the PPP authority for taking the necessary initiative. As the PPP project is taking too much time, simultaneously to professionalise the exiting FSM services, the municipality managed the services by recruiting dedicated staff to manage the application, service delivery, monitoring and use of the integrated municipal information system (IMIS). The staff were also trained on IMIS operation and management, accounting, and financial management. The municipality also outsourced the waste management services, including FSM, to a local private company SKATE Limited, though they are yet to set up operation. The SP has developed a plan with the municipality to support SKATE to ensure efficient and professional services.

In Benapole, the SP supported the introduction of the sanitation tax and the launching of scheduled desludging services by outsourcing the services to a private sector party. The previous council approved the sanitation tax (12% of withholding tax) from the fiscal year 2022–23 by engaging private operator. The SP provided technical support to the municipality to engage a private operator by tendering process following public procurement rule (PPR) 2008. The tendering process was completed and a company was selected when the government of the time decided to dissolve the council and appoint an administrator until the new council was elected. The administrator held up the process because of challenges in imposing sanitation tax. However, the SP is supporting the municipality in providing data and facts to convince the administrator to move forward.

The SP supported the municipality in commissioning of FSTP and Vacutug services. In response to the tender, four proposals were received from potential private companies. The commissioning of FSTP being constructed with LGED support was delayed (90% progress) and only one out of

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four expected Vacutugs has been handed over to municipality by LGED/DPHE. The SP is working on improvement of service delivery and digitisation of the service information by implementing IMIS. In addition, Benapole implemented the first-ever bulk lease model for public toilets in the country. Through a tender process, a private company was engaged to operate and maintain all public toilets (eight in total) of Benapole for the next three years. A viable business and management model for financial sustainability of public toilets, including an affordable and pro-poor tariff (flat tariff of 5 BDT (0.04 EUR) per use, compared to 5, 10, or 15 BDT/use in other cities), was designed and implemented following the city action plan.

To ensure appropriate sanitation workers' conditions and prevent health risks, the SP is supporting the cities to implement occupational health and safety (OHS) guidelines which were developed and approved in 2022.

Together with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) and 2030 WRG, the SP is supporting GCC to conduct the first PPP project for wastewater in Bangladesh, including both sewer and non-sewer sanitation. The project officially began in December 2020 with the signing between the PPP authority, IFC and GCC. IFC is providing the transaction advisory services (feasibility study, resettlement action plan (RAP), technical and financial reports, and tender documents) which was to be completed by 2022 but the process is delayed. However, the SP is supporting GCC to design and implement an appropriate business model for small-scale FSM services. The FSTP construction is completed and awaiting for commissioning. Simultaneously, to engage private operator, GCC floated the tender following PPR 2008 at the end of December 2022. In response to the tender, four proposals were received from potential private companies, and selection is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2023.

The three cities are progressing their capacity for treatment and reuse of collected faecal sludge, although with some delays. Jashore has a treatment plant with reuse facilities, but the existing system required upgrading with support from the SP. This is yet to be finalised. In the meantime, collected sludge is disposed in a designated place by trenching method. Benapole FSTP was supposed to be completed by the urban governance and infrastructure improvement project (UGIIP) which was 90% completed, but due to a delay, the SP supported the completion of construction works and the upgrading of the Vacutug. GCC identified and rented out a 0.9-acre land for FSTP construction. The SP provided the FSTP design and construction which was completed in time, but the commissioning is delayed by an administrative issue. The SP supported the GCC in the construction of a decentralised wastewater treatment system (DEWATS) for a low-income community co-funded jointly with Livelihood Improvement of Urban Poor Communities (LIUPC) project of UNDP. The DEWATS construction is expected to be completed by the first quarter of 2023.

### 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 SP 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 2022, the SP took efforts to establish enforcement mechanisms to implement the national building code for construction of septic tanks in Jashore and Benapole municipalities. As part of the process the SP aligned the building approval committee at city level, identified masons who are engaged in building construction, provided two-day training to the masons, and established a monitoring mechanism to follow-up the construction of septic tanks. Recently, the government established the Gazipur Development Authority (GDA), a separate authority, for development planning and control including the building approval. SNV has reviewed the building approval procedures which includes septic tanks and had several discussions with GDA regarding the enforcement of the national building code. The GDA is new and transitioning of responsibilities from the Capital Development Authority is taking place. Alongside this, GCC is promoting the



construction of standard septic tanks with soakwells. A group of masons has been trained in construction of septic tanks and GCC is promoting these trained masons.

All three cities now have IMIS set up. Jashore Paurashava has been using IMIS for FSM services since 2021, and the system has been set up in Gazipur and Benapole since 2022. Building data with containment information is also available in all three cities. In Gazipur and Jashore, the SP collected data in the previous years, while data for all building structure in Benapole was collected in 2022.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The SP continued to regularly monitor the results of planned activities, through the monitoring parameters established within each town's workplan. As a result of the budget neutral extension, the endline measurements were postponed for Q1 2023. Also, the SP was one of those physically assessed during the external evaluation conducted in Sept-Nov 2022.



SNV is supporting the strengthening of monitoring systems at city level. As mentioned earlier, all cities now have IMIS up and running. It generates useful information to ensure transparent and reliable data of the services. The system also helps to make the services efficient and inclusive, and it helps the city authorities to take informed decisions based on evidence. This helps in monitoring and evaluation, and improves overall municipal-led service efficiency and accountability.

Learning and sharing remained an essential part of the intervention both internally and externally. The SP continued to participate in key events nationally. Internationally, it participated in the Consortium learning event in Nepal.

### Approach to sustainability

SNV is supporting the strengthening of monitoring systems at city level. The sustainability clause is anchored in the MoU made and signed with the three partner cities at the end of 2018 (Jashore and Benapole) and beginning of 2019 (Gazipur City Corporation). Apart from the earlier mentioned IMIS system, the SP conducted an analysis of the public finance management (PFM) of FSM services in all the cities. This included recommendations to improve performance monitoring through a set of key performance indicators (KPIs). The IMIS integrated the KPIs. Jashore Paurashava have targets set against the KPIs and is monitoring performance through a dashboard. At the national level, SP is working to link the IMIS with the national sanitation dashboard developed by the Department of Public Health Engineering (DPHE). An MoU has also been signed between DPHE and SNV in which the replication of IMIS to different municipalities by DPHE is included. The city can also report to the line agency and ministry on the performance of their target for sanitation. The central government developed an accountability mechanism through the annual performance agreements (APA) signed between the ministry and city corporation. Currently, those are developed for city corporations and WASAs, but not yet for Paurashavas. The SP aims to integrate the measured sanitation KPIs on IMIS into the APA in Gazipur, and later in Paurashavas. This aims to be a sustainable mechanism to ensure local level sanitation monitoring and reporting to their line ministry.

In Benapole, the public toilet model that bundled all public toilets in the city and leased them out to a professional private company for longer term is a sustainable model. The engagement of the building approval committee for ensuring construction of proper septic tanks by building owners during construction, and the development of skilled septic tank masons, are two initiatives that help the enforcement of improved septic tanks.

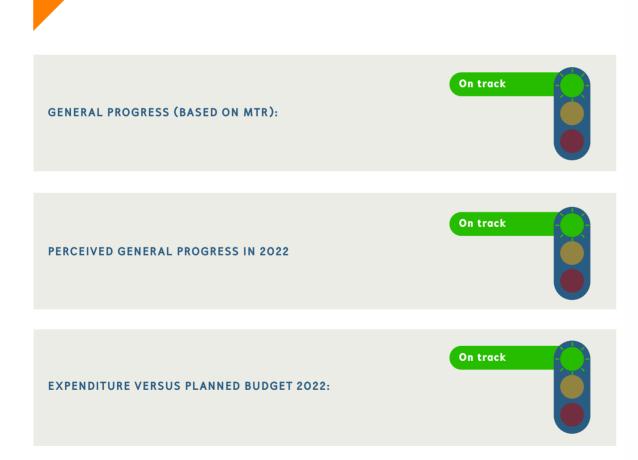
### 9.2 Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme

"I can now pay for my family's expenditure, school education of children and other necessary expenses, from my sanitary napkin business. Household members ask me for decisions and I feel empowered."

Ms. Jesmin Ara (30), Satkhira municipality, sanitary napkin entrepreneur

"Open budget was a mandate but not practised. I am proud to share the budget openly with people and revise the budget based on their feedback."

Md. Moniruzzaman, mayor, Kalaroa municipality



### **Overview of progress**

The progress of the programme implementation in 2022 is generally on track.

In 2022, partners made considerable progress in bringing together the various achievements across all SP areas. For example, by expanding the WASH help desks and the use of the gender responsive budget monitoring tool. In relation to the planned budget neutral extension, all partners adjusted their plans to continue implementing their activities work until September 2022. The partners have reduced their field and other staff to implement the project within a reduced budget from the third quarter, as the period October 2022 to March 2023 was to focus on sustainability.

The work on the pathway on behaviour change has made substantial progress, although more efforts are still needed on WASH for socially excluded groups and women (as 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 two. Finally, the third pathway on governance is on track, with progress on the pro-poor strategy implementation and increased budgets at local level. The links between local level advocacy and national level, as well as monitoring, still require more focus, however. Implementation of climate/flood-resilient toilet technology and city-wide sanitation was delayed because the toilet designs from another programme that were to be used by the SP were late. In addition, the joint initiative to set up national WASH accounts is continuing but it is yet to be fully realised.



### 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.

Private sector engagement in awareness raising of the customers for positive changes of behaviour, revolving funds continue in working area to increase accessibility of WASH service and community based monitoring implemented to see behavioural changes in the community.

During 2022, partners used social maps with community mothers and children to show progress on WASH. This demonstrated it is a useful evaluation tool that shows WASH progress in the working areas and can help target interventions. The combined efforts of the partners resulted in an increase of the WASH situation in the working area. In 2022, households invested 3,480,538 EUR, up from 2,110,989 EUR that were invested by households in 2021.

In addition, all schools in the implementation areas have gender friendly toilet facilities, and 97 schools have menstrual hygiene areas where female students and teachers can access sanitary pads. School absenteeism of female students has been reduced by more than 10% is the WAI areas.



### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, WASH business capacities will be strengthened to provide user-friendly, tailored and sustainable services and products, so that these will become available and used (e.g. disaster-proof sanitation infrastructure, soap, sanitary napkins, etc.). This means the number of individual entrepreneurs offering sustainable WASH services and products will have increased.

In 2022, the number of WASH entrepreneurs increased to 480 from 327 in 2021. Women entrepreneurs now number 165 up from 88 in 2021. The average monthly income of an entrepreneur increased from 113 EUR to 159 EUR. Another change in 2022 is the use of social media by local entrepreneurs both for product promotion and for customers satisfaction, including responding to complaints. WAI entrepreneurs are also gradually becoming members of WASH associations that facilitate learning, organise WASH promotion sessions, and have recently started providing loans to their members. Other investments in WASH entrepreneurship continues from entrepreneurs own funds, but also from micro-finance institutions, banks and financial institutions that are linked to entrepreneurs. In total, investments of 631,452 EUR were made for WASH services by the private sector in the WAI areas in 2022.

Also in 2022, one WASH entrepreneurs' association (Barguna) and two women entrepreneurs associations (Barguna and Satkhira) registered with government cooperatives departments in their respective areas.

Practical Action provided a hi-cap sucker<sup>4</sup> to all pit emptier cooperatives in four municipalities to collect sludge mechanically. This initiative led to sustainable WASH services and reduced costs by 6,142 EUR in Satkhira, Barguna and Kalaroa municipalities.

The Kalapara municipality has formed a waste and sanitation workers cooperative and registered with the government of Bangladesh. They are now associated in the collection of solid waste and pit emptying services from households. A household pays 50 BDT (0.51 EUR) per house and pit emptying 1000 BDT (10.20 EUR) per trip. This is an affordable price for the area. Solid waste is dumped in the municipality dumping stations and faecal sludge is buried in the mud. This approach leads to the safe disposal of faecal sludge.

### 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<sup>5</sup> 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 2022, all municipalities conducted regular coordination meetings and made multi-year plans available. All 243 wards held ward level committee meetings to assess WASH needs of the people. Also, all municipalities and all 27 union parishads have conducted open budget sessions and revised annual budgets as per the demands of the people. Budgets were displayed in open places where people could see the budget allocation in their areas. In 2022, the total WASH budget in the WAI SP areas increased by 420,902 EUR from 2021, of which 171,810 EUR WASH budget was allocated for women and socially excluded people. This shows more active local government institutions and an improved governance system.

The WAI SP facilitated civil society organisation networks (Fresh Action Network, Sanitation and Water for All, End Water Poverty, Coalition of Urban Poor, MHM platform, etc.) and UN agencies like UNICEF for creating pressure on the government to review and formulate WASH-related policies. In June 2022, the government approved national guidelines for operation and maintenance of WASH facilities. WASH desks, an initiative of the WAI SP for improving accountability, access to information, and sustainability in line with the human rights to water and sanitation, has been recognised by the government and added to this policy as an example of good practice.

In 2022, municipalities and union parishads are fully implementing the pro-poor strategy, and have identified the people who should receive WASH support. For example, in December 2022, local government institutions (LGIs) are giving more attention to the participation of women and socially excluded people in their activities. The women and socially excluded people are influencing decision making in LGI activities. In the WAI SP area, all LGIs have separate WASH budget allocation and expenditure for women, poor and socially excluded people. In the 2021–2022 total WASH budget for women, socially excluded group and poor was 682,906 EUR but has

 $4.\ A\ hi\hbox{--}cap\ sucker\ is\ a\ machine\ used\ for\ sucking\ faecal\ sludge\ from\ septic\ tanks\ or\ latrine\ pits.$ 

been increased to 854,717 EUR in 2022–2023. Barguna municipality has identified 736 families who will receive WASH services for free.

WASH desks are operating in six municipalities and 17 union parishads. The income of sanitation workers and tube well mechanics has been increased. The more complaints a WASH desk receives, the more work the WAI entrepreneurs get.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

In 2022, several initiatives were undertaken to monitor activities in the SP. For example, to assess the status of the scale of work of WASH desks, the SP developed a monitoring checklist which applied to 23 LGIs. This includes a monitoring report template for all LGIs. The focal person of 21 LGIs fills out the template on a monthly basis to show progress across the SP areas.

The already-used social mapping process has been digitalised: data was converted into a digital form (Excel based report) and gives a clear idea on specific WASH status for LGIs within their jurisdiction. LGI representatives were trained on the MIS-portal (management information system) about how to use the portal for their planning, budgeting etc. The MTR data was inserted into this portal during this reporting year and endline data will be also inserted.

With the monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) work with entrepreneurs, a series of monitoring tools were developed to know the progress of knowledge, attitude and practice of entrepreneurs by using the human rights to water and sanitation checklist, but also understanding the impact by talking with customers and staff involved in this initiative.

At a third WASH LKD learning session, the WAI SP shared climate financing for WASH (entrepreneurs produces climate/flood resilient toilets, high plinth tube well, bi-sand filter, roof-top-low-cost rainwater harvesting), to encourage other SP partners to scale up their activities in climate financing. Together with the Sweden Environmental Institute (SEI) research on empowerment of women in WASH index (EWI) was conducted in Satkhira. The aim of this collaboration is to have a better understanding of the level of empowerment in WASH in the context of a climate change and gender programme in the district of Satkhira in southwestern Bangladesh. The data collection took place in 2022 and analysis and dissemination of findings will be done in 2023. Finally, the study 'Assessment of absenteeism rate of girl students' was conducted in this reporting year at 35 secondary schools of the Satkhira district. The learning from this study is that those schools which have sanitary napkin corners, the absenteeism rate for girls students (during their menstruation) is at 32%, whereas schools that do not provide sanitary access the absenteeism rate is at 67%. It is important to note that the SP has assisted with the installation of sanitary corners, which is one of the contributors to the low absenteeism rate. Some learning from this study is useful for further school programme design.

<sup>5.</sup> Governmental WASH authorities, whether national or local (in the intervention areas).

### Approach to sustainability

The partners' capacity on sustainability compact has increased through workshops and training sessions. All local partners prepared sustainability strategies for the programme, which highlight key results of the programme, relevant key stakeholders who will carry forward the results and actions of the partners to sustain results. Partners conducted meetings with the 17 union parishads and seven municipalities who have signed the MoU for the sustainability of the programme. Budget tracking and open budget sessions are now systematised in all LGIs, which resulted in an annual increase of WASH budget. The LGIs are allocating separate WASH budgets for the poor, women and socially excluded people. The capacity of partners and local government representatives has been developed through training, and LGIs have identified poor and left-behind people and ensured a WASH service is available to them.

Partners continued with community health education, school WASH sessions, awareness raising activities and used the media to add pressure for change. This has resulted in social changes



in the community and school. At present around 30% males are involved in household chores and child rearing at home, menstrual hygiene, availability of napkins and menstrual hygiene/health management (MHM) friendly toilets have been installed or renovated in schools.

Tubewell mechanics and sanitation workers have received training on O&M of water and sanitation options for sustainable WASH services. Toolboxes have been made available to them.

At a national level, the WASH monitoring system is weak and no systemic data collections and store system exist. At LGIs level, monitoring indicators are also not available so institutional sustainability would be difficult to achieve without a WASH monitoring system in place. The WAI is still working on introducing a digital WASH portal and to expand an app to improve the monitoring system.

To address the challenges on achieving environmental sustainability (e.g., climate vulnerable areas, and contamination of water sources), the WAI partners have regular interaction with the district executive engineer of the DPHE to expand their water quality testing. The SP works with the municipalities, unions parishads and WASH-related standing committees to implement institutional regulatory framework of FSM so faecal contamination in the water is reduced.

### 9.3 Country level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

The WASH SDG programme continued to align its programming management and coordination with the WASH SDG global monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework and guidelines. Both SPs remained actively involved in Dutch Consortium led LKD GESI initiative, and on the more recent one on climate change. Both SPs also remained involved in different national and international forums and presented study papers/ learning briefs and key learnings.

### Country programme management and coordination

Country level coordination has happened at two levels. Firstly, at sector level coordination and secondly at WASH SDG programme level. SNV and WAI are active members in different WASH related national forums and committees providing input for policy formulation and revision, and technical input to finalise national guidelines for O&M of WASH facilities. As a member of the policy review committee, WAI provided input to implement a national MHM strategy. WAI is also a steering committee member on the MHM platform and supports the preparation of a costed implementation plan for a national MHM strategy. Being the co-organiser of the safely managed sanitation thematic group for the implementation of the sector development

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plan (SDP), SNV has facilitated its development. The action has identified priority issues that need attention from the sector. The thematic group is also coordinating with stakeholders to promote the issues already identified.

In addition, both Consortium partners are active in the FSM network where issues related to urban sanitation – primarily FSM issues and menstrual health/hygiene management initiatives – are discussed.

Coordination meetings between SNV and WAI were held regularly to share experiences of both SPs and learn from each other. In 2022, four meetings held which resulted in the implementation of joint activities. Coordination with EKN is being conducted bi-annually. SNV and WAI jointly presented the WASH SDG programme to the Dutch Court of Audit team. Major achievements and key results were presented and discussed with the aim of proving the effectiveness of Dutch grants.

### Risks and mitigation

In coastal areas, especially in the Satkhira and Barguna regions, a sudden flood limited people's accessibility to water and sanitation services. As a mitigation measure, the plinth of the latrine and tube well was raised to provide access during flooding. Also, increasing salinity in the groundwater is putting people at long-term risk and limiting their access to safe water. No immediate solution has been found, however, lobbying and advocacy are ongoing with their central government to get their support.

Covid-19 continued to impact the work during the first half of 2022. However, an alternative approach was adopted for organizing meeting with government partners and community people.

Some of the municipalities do not have facilities available for the disposal and treatment of faecal sludge which results in the pollution of the environment by faecal sludge. The small municipalities do not have the capacity to establish the FSTP on their own. The SPs created awareness among the LGIs, pit emptiers, and citizens to encourage the disposal of faecal sludge in a designated place or bury onsite. The SPs continue to lobby central government to support these LGIs.

Political leadership is crucial for the cities/municipalities to lead and manage the urban services including WASH. During 2022, some mayors in the municipalities and city corporation were replaced with new officials who do not consider WASH a priority. This has had a detrimental impact on the implementation of urban WASH service delivery. However, WASH SDG partners keep in contact with other officials to implement WASH SDG activities.

### 9.4 Communication on the sub-programme

Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
January 2022	Blog	What does water mean to young people?	SNV
March 2022	Blog	How to deliver containments that protect our groundwater   SNV	SNV
October 2022	Blog	Need for service monitoring to implement the pro- poor strategy for the water and sanitation sector in Bangladesh — WASH Alliance International (wash- alliance.org)	WAI
November 2022	Blog	Human Rights to Water and Sanitation in Entrepreneurship Business: Learning to Earning to Social Changing	WAI
July 2022	Blog	When the water remains above the waist	WAI
July 2022	Blog	Dealing with the water crisis in Bangladesh, the story of Mahmuda	WAI
October 2022	Brochure/ document	The Local Government Representative believes in the Human Rights to Water and Sanitation after implementing the Make Rights Real approach	WAI

# Jesmin's inspiring entrepreneurial journey

Jesmin Ara, a 27-year-old social science graduate from Bangladesh, had dreams of becoming a government employee. However, faced with a competitive job market, she turned to entrepreneurship and started producing low-cost sanitary napkins in her community in Satkhira.

Despite facing challenges and opposition from her conservative society, Jesmin persevered. Initially, her parents discouraged her, fearing it would affect her marriage prospects. Even her friends and relatives criticised her.

However, Jesmin remained determined to change their mind. With support from the sub-programme, she learned how to run her business and promote her brand, KISHORY, which offers affordable sanitary napkins. Jesmin now produces 250 to 300 packets per day. While she takes her products to schools, shops, clinics and communities she actively educates her community about menstrual hygiene. She has become a successful entrepreneur, contributing to her family's income and becoming more of a decision maker within the family. She recently helped her father set up a grocery shop.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, Jesmin also started producing low-cost face masks and sold them to the community. She taught customers how to maintain social distancing, wear facemasks and practice safe hand washing. The same people who once criticised her now praise her success story.

She said, "Initially people don't try to understand and even try to demotivate you from what you want

to do. When they see your good results, they will be happy to talk with you. In the meantime, you need to stay patient and be determined to reach your goal."

Jesmin continues to expand her business and inspire others. Her journey breaks taboos surrounding menstruation and encourages others to overcome obstacles and pursue their aspirations.





# Sub-programmes: 2
# Locations: 6

# Area

18.2 Arsi Negele
38.4 Shashemene Zuria
5 Bahir Dar Zuria Woreda
6 Lasta Woreda

# Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme
Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme
Urban area

Country	Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Ethiopia Lead: WAI # SPs: 2 # Locations: 6 <sup>6</sup>	Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub- programme	Urban & rural	Arsi Negele, Shashemene Zuria	Local NGOs / CSOs:  Bole Bible Baptist Church (BBBC - local partner of WASTE), Amref Ethiopia, Wetlands International Ethiopia, IRC Ethiopia  Dutch NGOs:  Amref, Wetlands, IRC, WASTE, Akvo  Local / national authorities:  Negelle Arsi District Water, Mining and Energy office  Shashemene District Water, Mining and Energy office  Rift Valley Lakes Basin Development Office  Local businesses/MFI:  Oromia Credit and Saving SC (OCSSCO)
	Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme	Rural	Woredas: Bahir Dar Zuria, Lasta	<ul> <li>Local NGOs / CSOs:         <ul> <li>Plan International Ethiopia</li> </ul> </li> <li>Local / national authorities:         <ul> <li>Bahir Dar Zurija district</li> <li>WASH sector offices</li> </ul> </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 (IR) country brief.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners will provide an overview of implementation in both SPs and highlight progress made per pathway in 2022. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for 2022 is also found in Annex 1 Ethiopia tab.

6. Negele Arsi (urban)

Negele Arsi (rural)

Shashemene Zuria (urban)

Shashemene Zuria (rural)

Bahirdar Zuria Woreda

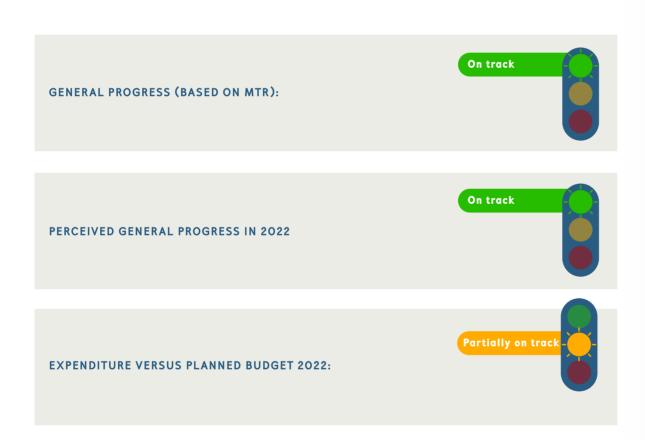
Lasta Woreda WA

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# 10.1 Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme

"I never thought an improved toilet can be constructed in such a very limited portion of land."

Alemitu Yayitu (38), teacher, Oromiya region, West Arsi zone, Negelle Arsi district.



### **Overview of progress**

The WAI SP in Ethiopia progressed well in 2022. Significant results were achieved in WASH service provision through appropriate infrastructure development and creating access to WASH facilities. Tremendous efforts were made in establishing an enabling environment through strengthening the WASH governance and institutional capacity. The achieved results contributed to the



empowerment of rights holders and duty bearers. The WAI SP has contributed to building a strong WASH system at the woreda level including well-functioning institutions that can deliver sustainable services. In this regard, the SP has supported the development of a long-term WASH roadmap and resource mobilisation and implementation strategy under the leadership of the woredas. Appropriate behaviour changes in communities mainly referred to handwashing practice at critical times. However, the SP observed delays in sustaining the acquired hygienic behaviours in communities. This is a focus area for the closing down period.

### 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 communities have sustained access and use of sanitation facilities (also linked with Pathway 3). Ultimately, communities are changing behaviours and reaching sustained ODF status.

Change in vision and habits in relation to sanitation, hygiene and clean drinking water led to sustainable changes in WASH practices in 2022. Through focused sustainable hygiene practices and behavioural change communication, 27,206 people (of which 13,350 were female) living in the SP target kebeles were reached.

In the reporting period, all households in ten targeted kebeles (five in Negele Arsi and five in Shashemene districts) successfully constructed household latrines with local materials and stopped open defecation. As a result, all kebeles passed the national verification protocol and were declared ODF.

WASH SBCC orientation was given to 180 people from women's development groups and kebele executive committees. Technical and vocational education and training (TVET), job creation and health offices, refresher training on market-based sanitation and demand creation for improved latrine options, was given to 45 health workers, health extension workers and WASH experts focusing on the integration of community-led total sanitation and hygiene (CLTSH) and market-based sanitation services. Twenty of these recipients were women.

Following an MTR recommendation, a system of strong collaboration was further strengthened with grass-root level health agents, kebele administrators and influential public figures.

### 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 BCC and train SMEs in business skills to provide quality latrines.

Based on the MTR recommendation, the WAI SP together with government partners identified selected kebeles with no access to safe water sources. The SP mobilised local resources and supplied access to safe drinking water for a total of 44,402 people in the target districts. This has been achieved through the construction of two new deep boreholes each with a 300m depth and a yield of 12-15 litres/second.

Additionally, access to, and use of, improved drinking water sources were achieved for 3,000 people (1,470 female and 1,530 male) through 3.7 kilometres of pipeline extension work. In 2022, 750 households in the targeted woredas have constructed improved toilets. Sixty seven households accessed a loan from MFIs to build their improved toilets with 388 households



constructing improved toilets from their own funds. Additionally, a total of 295 households constructed improved toilets through the provision of slabs while the owner of the house dug the pit and constructed the superstructure of the toilets.

Improved toilets have also been built at three schools in Shashemene and Negele Arsi. Due to the current price increase of construction materials, the bill for the construction of improved school toilets increased by 33.33%. The town education office had already adopted and accepted the new leveraging approach. The selected schools covered 20% of the total costs as finance leveraging to buy construction materials.

To leverage the SP, over 10.2 million ETB (190,000 EUR) in-kind contribution from both the local government and user community was mobilised. This amounted to 37% of the total costs of the water component of the project.

The problem of wastewater was a greater challenge for the residents of a condominium due to the improper design of the condominium building and septic tank. To tackle this problem, design and construction of the wetland was carried out and the wetland was given to the residents through the condominium management committee.



### 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 2022, a three-day hands-on training focused on WASH MIS data management was given to WAI partners who had been engaged in the development of the MIS. The delegates included 20 government representatives, five of which were female, from the WASH sector at the district and zonal level.

WAI conducted two (the 8th and the 9th) meetings of the woreda WASH learning alliance (LA). The major discussion points included urban sanitation learnings and challenges, implementation strategy, and a review of the GESI policy brief, WASH sectors performance review, and the adoption of the WAI WASH SDG plan for woreda annual planning.

During the reporting period, the resource mobilisation strategy was prepared and published for both target districts. WASH policy briefs on WASH finance, climate resilient WASH and GESI were also prepared. All policy briefs were advocated on during the woreda WASH LA and CR WASH LP meetings. They were published under the title 'Improving rural water financing in Ethiopia, climate resilient WASH (working across SDG 6)' and 'Gender equality and social inclusion in Ethiopia'.

WASHCOs and water caretakers who represent the communities in all ten target kebeles have been successfully trained. These community members are now actively involved in mobilising communities to address system management, hygiene issues and building ownership through regular community meetings.

Two WASHCOs with 14 members (six females) were established and trained on WASH facility management for five days along with four community leaders. Refresher training was given to 15 (five female) WASHCO members on the proper management of the water supply system and the restored catchment. Sixteen (five female) water caretakers attended a five-day hands-on-training on the use of hand tools and routine operation and maintenance works.

Communities members and community-based organisations (CBOs) were trained on catchment treatment for three days. One CBO (Shala Arjo natural resources conservation association) and different community members living around the restoration site have received various farm tools worth approximately 5,000 EUR.



### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

M&E activities were conducted at different levels with the aim to strengthen effective implementation, help partners increase their engagement and maximise impact through support, follow-up, review and learning with partners and the user communities.

The day-to-day monitoring of the SP was undertaken by the internal project staff based at national and field levels. In addition, ten joint monitoring and learning field visits were conducted with zonal and district signatory offices (water, health, finance and economic cooperation and administration offices). The quarterly monitoring visit and discussions with relevant stakeholders have improved the collaboration among, and coordination with, various sectors.

In 2022, nine SP review meetings were conducted. A total of 212 participants attended these events organised at Shashemene and Negele Arsi districts. To ensure the sustainability of the implementation of MHM in schools, two review meeting sessions were conducted in both districts. A total of 38 (22 females) participants attended the review meetings.

The external evaluation led by MDF was focusing on relevance, coherence, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the WAI SP. Amref as lead partner facilitated the evaluation process. The evaluation results indicated that the SP's objectives and approaches did support national and sub-national government policies and strengthened institutional WASH. SP activities were coordinated and aligned with government structures, especially at sub-national level. It was also recommended to organise regional/federal level workshops to create understanding on the sustainability framework (MOU, compacts and checks) and address systemic issues to improve sustainability of WASH services.

WAI participated in the WASH SDG regional learning workshop in Uganda in December 2022. Among others, the SP contributed its insights on how to move WASH governance from subsidy to institutionalise it as a WASH business/market approach. The learnings and insights were also shared with all WAI partners during a co-creation workshop for a future initiative in December 2022.

The climate resilient (CR) WASH learning platforms (LP) conducted four rounds in 2022 (quarterly). Various topics were addressed at the platform meetings, including CR-WASH of ONE WASH National Programme (OWNP) and CO-WASH, as well as the effect of water scarcity, climate change and environmental degradation on WASH service delivery. In addition, CR-WASH safety planning was discussed. The learning alliance members pointed out that maintenance of electromechanical equipment is one of the bottlenecks to ensure sustainable water supply service delivery. Accordingly, the SP facilitated a 20-day practical training in the Ethiopian Water Technology Institute (EWTI) for two technicians of Shashamane woreda water office.

As a knowledge management component, the leveraging experience of the SP was documented and published under the title: 'Leveraging resources for WASH: lessons from WASH SDG programme in Shashamane and Negelle Arsi woredas in Ethiopia'. Other publications refer to building a sanitation service that leaves no one behind and lessons learned from the climate resilient WASH learning platform. Please refer to the complete list of publications in section 10.4. A total of 13 learning documents from the WASH SDG programme implementation have been shared with the Consortium members and global WASH audience.

### Approach to sustainability

The WAI SP has contributed to building a strong WASH system at the woreda level including well-functioning institutions that can deliver sustainable services. In this regard, the SP has supported the development of a long-term WASH roadmap and resource mobilisation and implementation strategy under the leadership of the woredas. These elements have not only strengthened the planning element of the WASH systems, but also the finance, institution, monitoring, learning and adaptation elements.

The SP has signed a sustainability clause MoU with the district water resource development office. The aim is to make sure that people will have continuous access to, and use, the water and sanitation services for at least 15 years after the end of the SP.

One of the main challenges in the field of sustainability is the turnover of technical and leadership staff. To overcome this challenge, the SP has engaged more government staff and offered more detailed information about the SP. In addition, a functional system to exchange learnings, ensure accountability and use handing over protocols was put in place.

Financial sustainability: WASHCOs were established in each of the schemes constructed by the SP. Members have been trained to collect and manage water user fees. The fees are decided by consensus of the communities; the latter are advised by woredas. Similar experiences from other projects have been taken into consideration. The fees are designed to cover daily O&M costs, including minor repairs. Costs for long-term capital replacement are expected to be covered by the regional government as the need arises. Communities are willing to pay for improved services and water users were trained on multiple uses of water.

**Institutional sustainability:** Concerned signatories at district and zonal level, local community leaders, health centres, health posts and schools etc. have been communicated, empower and consulted in the implementation processes.

Trained CLTSH ignition teams, WASHCOs, sanitation promoters and sanitation SMEs are actively engaging on sustainable behavioural change, community conversation, demand creation for improved WASH services and proper management of those facilities.

**Environmental sustainability:** In order to contribute to the environmental sustainability of the Abijata–Shalla sub–basin, a highly degraded catchment of 100 hectares of land has been treated and restored. The catchment restoration measures would help to improve the availability of water and improve water quality for the community living in the downstream catchment and for the environment as these measures will improve rainwater infiltration and reduce sedimentation. In addition, maximum care was taken not to disturb the natural environment during the construction activities of the water distribution system. An integrated ecosystem approach was promoted based on community needs and included activities such as afforestation, soil and water conservation, water harvesting and pasture improvement.

**Technical/technological sustainability:** Appropriate and reliable water supply construction materials that can be easily maintained, repaired and replaced without depleting the natural resources are used. WASHCOs and caretakers have been supported with on the job training on the O&M to be more familiar with the system. Locally established sanitation SMEs are supported to produce slabs that are durable, affordable, accessible and meet consumers' needs.

**Social sustainability:** The WASH intervention tried to ensure that the appropriate social conditions and prerequisites are realised and sustained. Through community driven approaches that are demand driven, inclusive, gender equal, culturally sensitive and needs-based WASH intervention is considered and practised.

Multi-purpose and improved fruit seedlings were planted inside water kiosk compounds to function as a demonstration site for gardening, particularly for climate resilience. While fetching and collecting safe water from water kiosks, communities will also observe the gardening demo sites and have practical insights into how to grow different fruits, how to collect and use rainwater for dry periods and how to use water for multiple uses etc.

To ensure GESI, water supply facilities were designed to reach the entire population in an area, but with specific attention on adolescent girls, women and marginalised (excluded) people such as children and differently abled people. All the implemented activities are in line with local and cultural practices and behaviours. For example, interventions have considered community beliefs on the direction of the toilet door and the preference of mobile/movable handwashing facilities for Muslims. The SP team has not experienced any resistance as proper discussions were held with community leaders during the design and implementation phase.

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# 10.2 Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programmes

"Since the start of school peer to peer education on MHM through the WASH SDG programme, there are no girl student absentees due to menstruation. The performance of girl students, who are members of the peer group, has improved. The peer group has also shared its experience on MHM to other schools and persuaded their parents to construct improved latrines, besides MHM promotion."

Berihun, teacher and school WASH club facilitator at Andasa school.

Partially on track

Perceived general progress in 2022

Partially on track

On track

### **Overview of progress**

In 2022, project implementation was mainly focusing on behaviour change interventions because of delays in previous years due to Covid-19 and the conflict in the north of Ethiopia.

The conflict began in November 2020 far from Lasta, but by June 2021, it expanded to Eastern Amhara, which includes Lasta district. From June 2021 until November 2021, Lasta and nearby districts were under occupation. For more than six months, SP implementation in Lasta was impossible. Implementation was delayed in both Lasta and Bahir Dar Zuria because the regional government focus was on the civil war and not on development. Water schemes, which were constructed before the conflict, were destroyed. By 2022, the conflict still had negative consequences on the SP implementation, and resources from all districts were being channelled to the conflict making WASH a low priority. A peace agreement to end the war was signed in November 2022.

### 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 ODF status<sup>7</sup> and have moved up the sanitation and hygiene ladder.<sup>8</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. Parents have improved their knowledge and practices about baby WASH<sup>9</sup> and students, parents and teachers about MHH.

In 2022, the behavioural component of the SP included community mobilisation for improved latrine construction and safe hygiene practices, menstrual hygiene promotion and peer-to-peer education at schools. Through community conversations and mobilisation, target communities were facilitated to have access to household latrines in both Lalibela and Bahir Dar Zuria. In Lalibela six kebeles achieved ODF status and four are on progress for verification. In Bahir Dar Zuria no kebele has reached ODF status yet. Currently, Bahir Dar Zuria district has started a campaign to enable all target kebeles achieve ODF status by the end of May 2023. As a result of our interventions in both Lalibela and Bahir Dar Zuria districts, 83,420 people (18,537 households) now have access to sanitation. Following the MTR, the SP made strong

<sup>7.</sup> Progress will be measured on a yearly basis.

 $<sup>8. \</sup> Targets \ are \ mentioned \ in \ the \ IR \ and \ progress \ will \ be \ measured \ during \ the \ MTR \ and \ end \ evaluation.$ 

<sup>9.</sup> A hygiene approach that focuses on improved hygiene for babies through the five Fs: fingers, flies, faeces, fluids and floors.

efforts to improve the sanitation and hygiene coverage in the target districts. We provided refresher training on sanitation and hygiene promotion to revitalise community facilitators and district WASH experts whose attention had been redirected to Covid-19 and the conflict.

GESI was promoted, among others, with the gender and WASH monitoring tool (GWMT). Through the GWMT, target communities within the SP were mobilised to see behavioural change around WASH workload sharing. As a result, a trend was observed that men started to collect water, engage actively in childcare and house cleaning. Women have become active participants in WASH committees, such as WASHCOs where 50% of the members are female. Participation of the people with disabilities has increased, especially during community level meetings such as community conversation/community dialogues. However, building them up as members and leaders of community level committees is still a challenge as the social norm change needed for this takes time. The experience of GESI promotion was documented and shared during GESI forums.

The SP promoted menstrual health and hygiene at both schools and community level. In the 20 schools that we targeted, the SP used a peer-to-peer approach, to improve the behaviour of both male and female students on MHH. Through awareness creation on menstruation, girls develop more confidence to speak about menstruation to their peers and teachers. Boys, who used to make jokes about MH, have joined with girls on MHH promotion. They are also members of school MHH clubs, and with the support of the SP, school MHH clubs have been able to produce, sell and use reusable menstrual pads.



### 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 2022, the WASH service provision component of the SP included provision of potable water to institutions (schools and health centres) and rural communities, construction of improved and ventilated latrines at target schools and health centres, and enabling communities to have access to sanitation products for improved latrine construction.

The SP constructed deeper boreholes that are climate resilient, mainly in Bahir Dar Zuria which is environmentally suitable for this purpose. Spring development and rehabilitation works were realised in Lasta district. Until now, the SP realised 33 of the 36 planned water schemes. In 2022, three new shallow boreholes, rehabilitation of two existing shallow boreholes with a solar powered pipeline extension and four water point constructions were realised in Bahir Dar Zuria. In two target schools access to safe drinking water was created for students, teachers and nearby communities. In Lasta, four new springs were constructed, and five springs were rehabilitated. The northern conflict has left negative consequences in Lasta as water schemes were damaged and spare parts were taken during the occupation of the district. In total, 17,549 people (7,930 females) had access to safe drinking water through water scheme construction and rehabilitation works in the two districts. The beneficiaries include community members, students, teachers and health centres.

To create a conducive learning and teaching environment for students at schools and support the health service provision of the health centres, the SP also constructed improved ventilated latrines and menstrual health and hygiene rooms in the target schools and health centres. Altogether, 15,868 people (8071 females) benefited from the VIP latrines and MHH rooms at the schools and the VIP latrines at the selected health centre.

To support target communities in the construction of improved latrines with improved technologies and MHM, sanitation marketing groups were strengthened. Their capacities have been improved through business skill and business plan development training, and they were supported with promotional equipment such as megaphones. Currently, the groups have been engaged in WASH businesses. Their sales have increased but more demand creation is needed. Through the local MFI – the Amhara Saving and Credit Institution (ACSI) – the sanitation marketing groups are able to request loans whenever they need additional finance to facilitate their business. The improved sales of reusable sanitary pads and plastic sanitary platforms have incentivised sanitation marketing groups to stay in the WASH marketing business.

### 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.

In 2022, the SP enabled the government WASH structure to develop a service improvement action plan, based on service users' feedback by bringing both community representatives and government sector offices together (e.g. education office, health office). Through different and continued review and joint supportive supervisions on SP progress, the capacity of the government WASH structure to implement, monitor and evaluate WASH programmes has been strengthened. To ensure the constructed water schemes are sustained, WASHCOs have been established and strengthened in each target kebele where water schemes are constructed. These activities suffered some delay due to the situation in the region. Currently, the WASHCOs manage water scheme services and collect user fees from beneficiaries for maintenance purposes. To improve the management capacity of WASHCOs, they have been given the

responsibility of managing water scheme construction through an approach called community managed project (CMP). In this approach, they hire local contractors, manage the construction of the water scheme in collaboration with district water office engineers and Plan staff. Also caretakers have been established in each kebele where water schemes are constructed to manage the maintenance of water schemes, and have been providing maintenance on minor water scheme maintenance problems.

The WASH SDG SP has provided equipment to Lalibela district WASH office, which has been severely affected by the conflict in the North. This has helped the office to resume its WASH functions. The SP has also served as the major source of WASH programme budget for the two target districts, as the regional government has run out of WASH budget due to the two-year-long conflict.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

To improve the quality of, and speed up, SP implementation, regular quarterly and annual review meetings, experience sharing gatherings and supportive supervisions were organised. These events also contributed to strengthening the WASH programme implementation capacity of local government staff. Weekly SP team virtual meetings and monthly budget follow-ups were part of the SP implementation monitoring activities. The SP details and result indicators have been captured in project management, evaluation, research and learning (PMERL).

As a result of the close monitoring SP implementation gaps and challenges were identified and addressed. The experience sharing visits between target districts, convinced Lalibela district administration office to quickly embark on sanitation and hygiene facilitation and achieve ODF communities.

In 2022, the external end evaluation by MDF was facilitated. It was conducted based on the donor interest with the objective of measuring changes made by the programme.

Lessons on GESI and climate resilience of WASH facilities were shared at global virtual meetings, organised by the WASH-SDG Consortium and partners. SP progress and learnings were shared at the regional African WASH SDG programme experience sharing meeting in Uganda in December 2022 and the WASH-SDG Ethiopia co-creation workshop.

### Approach to sustainability

The WASH SDG SP has given special emphasis on the sustainability of SP outcomes. It has introduced the sustainability compact, an agreement with the target districts to make sure that SP results are sustained after the implementation period.

### Financial sustainability:

WASH budget shortage is a major problem that hinders the sustainability of SP achievements. Within the framework of review meetings, the SP is persuading the district offices to allocate adequate budget for WASH O&M. WASHCOs have been collecting monthly water user fees and adopted by-laws to make sure each water user pays its share to manage O&M works of WASH schemes. In addition, WASHCOs have been legalised so they can connect with MFIs to access loans. WASHCOs will be further strengthened during the closing down period, which will help make the approach future-proof. Local sanitary pad producer groups are now installing improved latrines for villagers.

### Technical sustainability:

To improve the technical sustainability of water scheme construction works, feasibility studies were conducted for all water scheme constructions. The maintenance skills and managerial capacity of caretakers and WASHCOs have been improved through different capacity building trainings. Caretakers are managing minor maintenance works and WASHCOs are engaged in the daily management of water schemes. In some kebeles, they have been engaged in managing water scheme constructions activities. Local sanitary pad producer groups have been given capacity building training on design, sewing and packaging, and are now producing reusable pads. Skills training was given to sanitation marketing groups on how to install sanitation and hygiene products.

### Institutional sustainability:

The capacity of water, health, education and women and child affairs offices have been improved through capacity strengthening trainings on WASH. They have been intensively engaged in SP implementation, monitoring and progress review meetings which has improved their institutional capacity. Yet, continuous lobbying at the national level is needed to gain more attention for WASH issues. At the community level, WASHCOs are being legalised so they can be legally responsible bodies for water scheme management and sustainability.

### **Environmental sustainability:**

The government sector offices were strengthened on risk reduction and climate resilient WASH. As a result, they have improved monitoring of WASH schemes to check if there is potential for disaster. Most constructed borehole water schemes use climate friendly technologies, like shallow boreholes with solar powered energy.

### Social sustainability:

Through mainstreaming of, and continuous attention for, GESI in all SP components we aim to contribute to more equal access to, and use of, WASH services. Excluded groups will be include as access and use of WASH is a basic human right. Government sector offices, producer groups, WASHCOs, school clubs and households are being strengthened throughout the SP and awareness has been created on GESI through the GWMT and community conversation.

# 10.3 Country-level updates

The Ethiopian programme (both Plan International and WAI) conducted a joint three-day co-creation workshop in December 2022 to look back at the insights of the five-year WASH SDG programme, while also identifying persistent major gaps in the national WASH sector and potential future interventions to contribute to Ethiopia's effort to achieve SDG 6. The suggested interventions were reviewed by stakeholders drawn from the government, research institutions and the private sector.

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

WAI and Plan International have conducted continuous monitoring and field visits in 2022. In order to enhance the learning between all partners, a debriefing was organised after all field visits. As a result, the stakeholders have increased their understanding on the need to take actions on CR-WASH and GESI<sup>10</sup>.

In May 2022, WAI partners visited the Plan implementation area of Bahir Dar Zuria for a learning visit. Plan shared its experiences on water supply, MHM and sanitation marketing groups. WAI partners recognised Plan's MHM work as a best practice they would like to implement at school level.

In line with the MTR from 2021, country Consortium partners are working on addressing all recommendations. The thematic areas for advocacy were also identified, namely WASH financing, CR-WASH and GESI.

### Country programme management and coordination

During 2022, WAI and Plan International Ethiopia had different joint discussions on the progress of the country WASH SDG programme. During regular partner meetings, the implementing partners shared their respective SP implementation approach, lessons learned and challenges encountered, such as unstable security situation and price escalation on construction materials.

### **Risks and mitigation**

One of the risks experienced during 2022 was the high price escalation (increased by minimum of 130%), on construction material. Due to the frequent price fluctuations, it was difficult to procure construction materials as per the anticipated budget.

The security situation in the northern part of the country also affected the implementation of

10. The study conducted on GESI in 2021 was eventually published in 2022 in an international journal (<a href="https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18084281">https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18084281</a>).

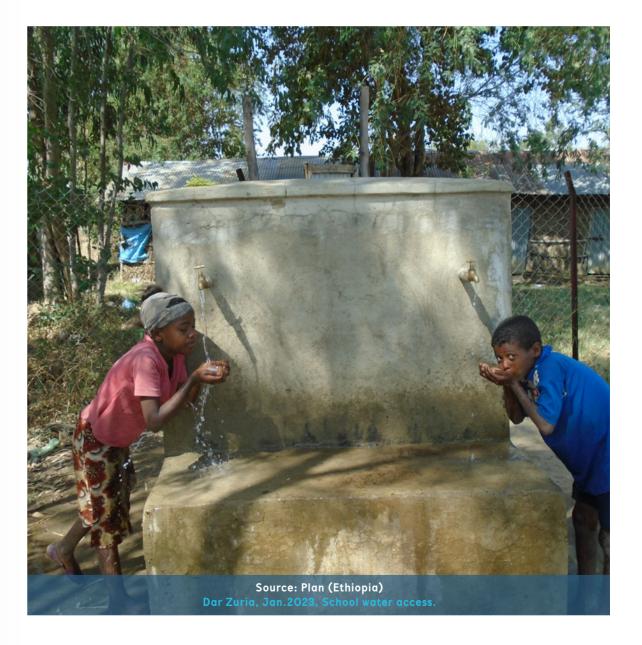
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planned activities in 2022. The conflict erupted for a third time, and Plan International Ethiopia had to closely monitor the situation, together with local governments. Once the conflict was settled, the team immediately restarted the intervention.

# 10.4 Communication on the sub-programme

Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
November 2022	Article	Effectiveness of the learning alliance platforms in Negelle Arsi and Shashamane woredas, Ethiopia	IRC
May 2022	Article	Fourth climate resilient WASH learning platform held in Batu town	IRC
December 2022	Article	Lessons learned from climate resilient WASH learning platform	IRC
January 2022	Brochure/ document	Improving rural water supply financing in Ethiopia	IRC
April 2022	Brochure/ document	Climate resilient WASH: Working across SDG 6	IRC
July 2022	Brochure/ document	Gender equality and social inclusion in Ethiopia	IRC
December 2022	Article	Gender equality and social inclusion efforts in WASH	IRC
May 2022	Article	Resource mobilisation and implementation strategy of Shashamane WASH master plan	IRC
March 2022	Brochure/ document	Resource mobilisation and implementation strategy of Negelle Arsi WASH master plan	IRC
December 2022	Brochure/ document	Expenditure tracking report of Negelle Arsi and Shashamne woredas of West Arsi Zone in Oromia region state, Ethiopia (July 2019 to June 2022)	IRC

Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
March 2022	Brochure/ document	Leveraging resources for WASH: Lessons from WASH SDG programme in Shashamane and Negelle Arsi woredas in Ethiopia	IRC
December 2022	Article	Immediate gains of a long term engagement	IRC
November 2022	Blog	Building sanitation service that leaves no one behind	IRC

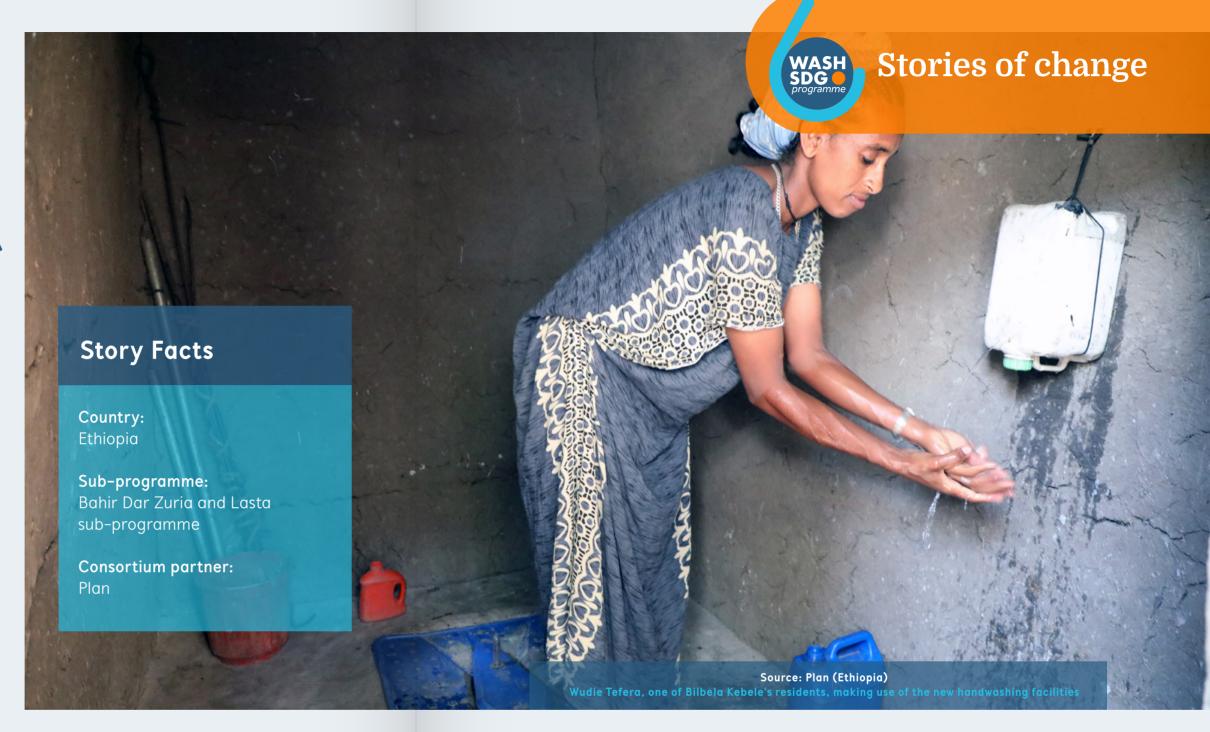


# How local government commitment makes the difference in WASH

Lasta, in Amhara regional state, is one of the target districts of WASH SDG programme (SP). For two years, it was the battleground between the Ethiopian army and Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF).

At the end of the conflict in October 2022, the SP resumed project implementation by bringing the district WASH sector offices and target Kebeles together. However, after years of conflict, WASH was a low priority.

The SP invited the technical committee of Lalibela district and administrators from the Kebele to participate in an experience sharing event in Mecha – a non-WASH SDG programme in the region. The visit inspired the participants to mobilise to achieve open defecation free (ODF) status within two months.



To coordinate this, the Woreda WASH technical committee set up mechanisms for collaboration with the Kebele administrators.

Sergeant Nega Fentie, a Kebele administrator, said: "There has been great cooperation and coordination between Kebele structures, the Woreda administration office and the WASH technical committee".

Bosena Geremew, a health extension worker

agreed. "Woreda WASH technical committee and WASH-SDG project team frequently provided us with onsite feedback, technical assistance to the committee and verified the status of constructed household latrines through home visits."

Reinforcement measures, community by-laws, were also part of the WASH promotion strategy that the district employed. According to Destaw Melese, head of the local health centre, at Bilbala Kebele who wouldn't improve the sanitation facilities at

their restaurants, cafes and stores, were closed down by the committee until they did.

The Bilbala Kebele was the first to reach ODF, and was soon followed by ten more communities.

The lessons learned from Bilbala show just what the local government and community can achieve if they work together despite limited resources while they recover from conflict.

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ead: Plan			
	# Locations: 7		
Area			
Malaka			
Belu	WINNER sub-programme		
Mataram	WASH SDGs for Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme		
Lombok Tengah	Urban area		
Bandar Lampung			
Metro	Rural area		
Tasikmalaya			
S. D. J. L. S. S. L. S. L. S. L. S. L. S. S. S. L. S. S. S. S. L. S. S. S. L. S. S. S. S. L. S. S. L. S. S. L. S. S. L.			

Sub-programme	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  Mataram (NTB)	<ul> <li>Plan International Indonesia</li> <li>Local NGOs / CSOs:         <ul> <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>Local / national authorities:         <ul> <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>
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP  – SNV	Urban	Bandar Lampung, Metro, Tasikmalaya	<ul> <li>Local/national authorities:</li> <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> <li>Local NGOs/CSOs:</li> <li>CBM Indonesia on Inclusion</li> <li>Mitra Bentala</li> <li>YKWS</li> <li>Youth with Sanitation Concern</li> </ul>

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Indonesia inception report (IR) country brief.

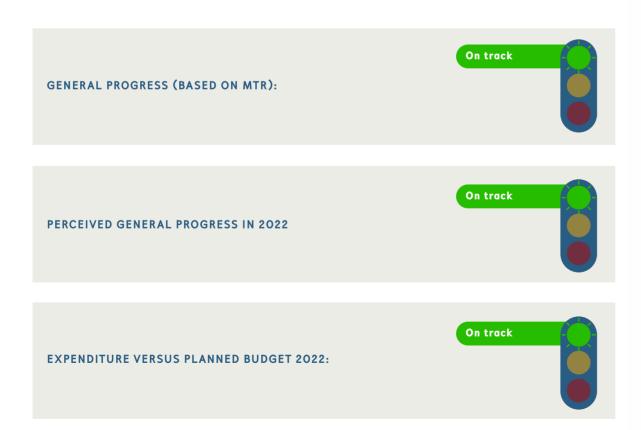
In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners will provide an overview of implementation in both SPs and highlight progress made per pathway in 2022. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for 2022 is also found in Annex 1 Indonesia tab.

# 11.1 Indonesia Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme

"Previously, whenever I visited government offices for discussions or just to express my aspirations, I was rarely heard nor well accepted. The government officials always thought I was asking for donations, which was not my intention. However, since Kumpesa Rai Belu is involved in the WASH SDG/WINNER programme initiated by Plan Indonesia, it has opened everyone's eyes, meaning that that people with disabilities can also play an important role and provide positive contributions to the community. Now the voices of the disability groups in Belu are starting to be heard, appreciated and recognised. As a result, we have become part of the Belu district WASH working group together with other parties working equally on a better and inclusive sanitation programme in the Belu district."

Samuel Billy (42),

Chief of Kumpesa Rai Belu (Disability People Organisation in Belu district).



### **Overview of progress**

In general, the implementation of the 2022 SP went well without significant obstacles with 95% of planned interventions completed. Early 2022, Indonesia experienced a third wave of Covid-19 pandemic with the Omicron variant which was well-handled with a recovery rate of Covid-19 patients reaching 96.7%. This is due to the high vaccination rate nationally which reached 90% by February 2022. Despite the high vaccination rate, health protocols were still applied in SP activities. In June 2022, the government officially stated the Covid-19 pandemic to be under control and began gradually lifting PPKM (social restrictions policy) status. This resulted in a positive impact on SP implementation, which could be conducted normally in the communities. Also, the government resumed its full support of the programme implementation. In 2022, most of the activities conducted were to follow-up on the MTR recommendations, i.e. the strengthening of government capacity, of sanitation entrepreneurs and post-ODF monitoring of pilot villages. In 2022, the SP continued to monitor the implementation of GESI STBM and its replication by the government. In addition, the promotion of five STBM pillars in the communities and schools to improve STBM in ODF areas was also followed up. In 2022, the SP implementation achieved many positive results and achievements: implementation of GESI STBM promotion and MHM in 52 pilot schools and 70 replicated schools; ODF achieved in 225 replication villages; the declaration of five STBM pillars in Mataram City; declaration of three STBM pillars in Lombok Tengah, and ODF declaration in Belu Regency. Finally, the city of Mataram also received an STBM award from the Minister of Health as the first city in Indonesia that achieved the five STBM Pillars: 1) Stop open defecation; 2) Handwashing with soap; 3) Safe and hygienic management of drinking water and food; 4) Household solid waste management; 5) Household liquid waste management. By the end of 2022, the SP started to prepare the endline evaluation with the support from FH Designs, a consultant firm with extensive experience in monitoring, evaluation and research in WASH.

### 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>11</sup> and have moved up the sanitation and hygiene ladder<sup>12</sup> using 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 2022, the SP conducted post ODF monitoring in 100 pilot villages, aimed to ensure sustainability of respectively achieved ODF status. The SP also facilitated the five STBM pillars implementation in 100 pilot and 225 replication villages to facilitate the improvement of the sanitation ladder in the post-ODF phase. STBM-GESI promotion was conducted in partnership and cooperation with the PKK (women's organisation) and the disability people organisations (DPO); LIDI Foundation (NTB), Kumpesa (Belu), and Persama (Malaka). The continuation of the GESI STBM promotion is a follow up of the MTR recommendations to continue to reach and improve a meaningful cooperation for groups with disabilities in the communities. By 2022, the total ODF replication process in the four city/districts covered 225 villages. The villages where additional STBM replication took place, generated a huge achievement and the following STBM declarations were realised: Mataram City five STBM pillars declaration; Lombok Tengah district three STBM pillars declaration; and Belu district ODF declaration. Information related to these achievements is available at the following links:

- 1. Mataram City five STBM pillars declaration
- 2. Lombok Tengah district three STBM pillars declaration
- 3. Belu district ODF declaration

The STBM sensitisation workshop was also conducted in Mataram City, targeting the desludging entrepreneurs. This workshop aimed to improve the knowledge and understanding of the desludging entrepreneurs regarding GESI STBM promotion.

The SP conducted STBM and MHM promotion in 52 pilot schools and 70 replication schools. The promotional activities involved the peer educator, TP UKS, and a disabled people's organisation.



<sup>11.</sup> Progress will be measured on a yearly basis.

<sup>12.</sup> Targets are mentioned in the IR and progress will be 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>13</sup>

By the end of 2022, the SP completed a series of capacity building for sanitation entrepreneurs in the SP areas, as a part of the MTR recommendation. In rural areas (Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu), safe and affordable toilet construction training was conducted, while in the urban area (Mataram) the SP conducted an information management system training for data collection and mapping of the desludging consumers in Mataram City. As a follow-up to these trainings, sanitation product promotions took place in four kelurahan (urban villages) in Mataram City and 26 villages in Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu districts. Women and PWDs involved as sanitation entrepreneurs were included in these trainings. In addition, cooperation between the sanitation entrepreneurs and the government, private companies, charity organisation and BUMDES (village business unit) was facilitated. As a result, sanitation entrepreneurs have partnerships with the local governments. In Mataram City, the desludging entrepreneurs became official partners of Mataram City government and the public works agency for community desludging services. In Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu districts, toilet entrepreneurs, assisted by the SP, have signed cooperation with village and district governments as official suppliers of toilets at the district level. Climate resilient WASH training for sanitation entrepreneurs were conducted to improve the understanding and skills to produce both adaptive and climate resilient toilets. Currently, there are 47 active sanitation entrepreneurs (20 male, 19 female and eight people with a disability) who promote WASH products and services such as desludging, toilet, water filter and reusable menstrual pads, to the community.

### 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 2022, Pathway 3 of the SP was focused on system strengthening at government and community level to ensure programme sustainability. These activities are MTR recommendations which required a follow-up in 2022. The SP facilitated regular meetings of city/district POKJA PPAS (WASH working groups) to improve coordination among POKJA PPAS members. In the POKJA PPAS regular meetings, the SP encouraged PKK and DPO to both be actively involved. Leadership training for PKK and DPO has also been conducted in four WASH-SDG assisted city/districts, aiming to improve the confidence and leadership of PKK and DPO in GESI STBM implementation. As a result, PKK and DPO have become strategic partners for government in STBM implementation and also part of the POKJA PPAS membership. In 2022, GESI STBM sensitisation was done by involving the private sector and charity organisations, aiming to expand awareness related to GESI STBM for the non-private sector. The CVR workshop which was conducted in Mataram and three districts included multi stakeholder parties, consisting of the government, schools, community representatives and sanitation entrepreneurs. As a result, the understanding of the roles of community and government in climate resilient GESI STBM significantly improved. To improve the knowledge of community and government in the GESI STBM and MHM implementation in schools, we facilitated GESI STBM training and learning exchanges, which were attended by the city/district TP UKS teams (school health units), pilot and replication schools, and Ministry of Health (MoH). To support the implementation of STBM-GESI and MHM in schools, Plan SP and SNV Indonesia also cooperated with the MoH to prepare the GESI STBM and MHM implementation quidelines in schools, which were nationally socialised in 2022 via webinars. These guidelines will be used by TP UKS in GESI STBM and MHM implementation in schools. The city/district level WASH policy review workshop aims to ensure the GESI aspect is included in WASH policy. This event successfully encouraged the government to include GESI in the WASH district government document. As a result, the Lombok Tengah district government made a committment to support STBM and MHM implementation in schools and documented this in the district level policy Instruksi Bupati (district head instruction) No.5/2021. In addition, Mataram included the GESI STBM in the SSK (city/district sanitation strategy) document, while in Belu and Malaka district, the GESI aspect in WASH has been included in the Belu district regulation No.37/2021 and Malaka district regulation No.27/2021. Finally,

<sup>13.</sup> Five pillars: (1) Sale of toilet pan, toilet, inclusive latrine package and regular faecal sludge emptying service; (2) Construction of sink and hand washing tools for children; (3) Water service provision and water filters; (4) Provision of community-based waste management services or products; (5) Service provision for liquid household waste management (sewer).

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inclusive budgeting workshops for district level WASH implementation was facilitated by the SP. This generated funding commitment for inclusive STBM in each of the POKJA member government agencies. All these positive results can be attributed to the efforts of the SP in the past few years.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

In 2022, follow up to the MTR recommendations took place, as referred to in the three pathways above. GWMT sessions were conducted in 17 villages to monitor the gender equality in STBM implementation in the community. To disseminate GWMT results at the village level, the SP facilitated district level workshops, which were attended by government and non-government representatives. The GWMT results show that despite the progress that has been achieved, it is important to continue the promotion of gender equality in STBM implementation at a household and community level to achieve equal access and to encourage women's leadership in STBM implementation. The results of the GWMT have been disseminated in all of the districts to successfully improve the stakeholders' knowledge and commitment, especially the government in STBM implementation.

Monitoring of nutrition sensitive STBM has been conducted in four city/districts through the promotion of parenting classes involving 100 parents with babies. Monitoring results show that STBM implementation in parenting classes has successfully boosted improvement of knowledge and behaviour change of five STBM pillars of more than 90% of parents. Through STBM implementation in the parental classes, the SP has also successfully adapted the five STBM pillar messages that match the infant care context. To support the nutritional element of STBM implementation, we also conducted an STBM-related parenting training for fathers, involving 95 fathers who are the nutrition STBM programme participants. This training successfully improved awareness in the importance of the father's role in STBM-related infant care. Learnings from nutrition sensitive STBM have been shared by the SP with the MoH as recommendations to create STBM e-learning for parenting classes. The SP has obtained a positive response from the MoH and has been asked to develop the e-learning modules.

Accessibility audits were conducted in ten pilot schools in four city/districts to monitor the availability of inclusive and women-friendly sanitation facilities. The accessibility audit was conducted with a PWD organisation — a partner of the SP. It showed that 100% of sanitation facilities in pilot schools improved significantly. All schools are now equipped with separate toilets for boys and girls, are accessible for students with disabilities and have MHM facilities. Schools' toilets are also well maintained and routinely cleaned by schools and students. The audit suggested that monitoring and maintenance of WASH facilities in schools should be done continuously by all actors including TP UKS team, school management, DPOs and students to ensure the sustainability of WASH facilities in schools.

### Approach to sustainability

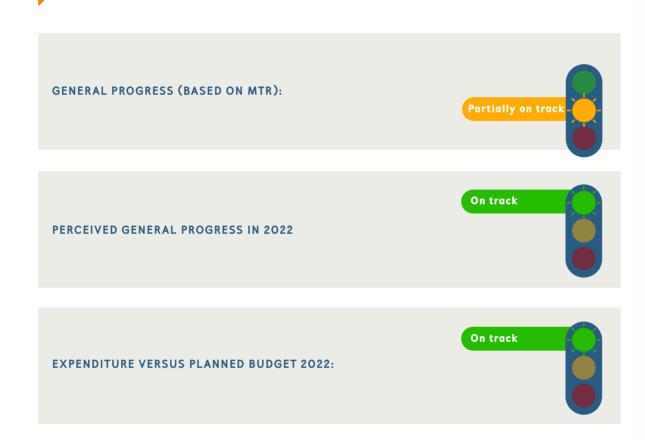
The sustainability compacts, as well as the sustainability check report, emphasised the importance of aligning with existing WASH monitoring systems. Regarding technical and environmental sustainability, the SP facilitated capacity building workshops for sanitation entrepreneurs by involving the public works and environmental agencies. This workshop aimed to improve the skills and knowledge of sanitation entrepreneurs on safe sanitation and meeting environmental health standards. In Mataram City, the desludging entrepreneurs received technical guidance on the desludging SOP in accordance with the Mataram City regulation No.3/2021 on faecal sludge management while in Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu districts, sanitation entrepreneurs received technical guidance on the making of strong household toilet pans, following the environmental standards. This workshop was conducted as a follow-up to one of the MTR recommendations.

Regarding institutional sustainability, the SP conducted STBM GESI and MHM training for the UKS teams at district level (school health units). These trainings increased capacity and skills of UKS team to monitor schools' performance on STBM GESI and MHM implementation. The SP also facilitated formal cooperation between sanitation entrepreneurs and local government. This workshop was to provide opportunities to sanitation entrepreneurs to become government partners in providing sanitation products and services. As for social sustainability, the SP conducted GESI STBM facilitator training for PWD organisations to increase their capacity on STBM promotion and triggering. The training followed up with GESI STBM promotion targeting people with disabilities in 100 villages, conducted by a DPO.

# 11.2 Indonesia sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme

"Standardised septic tank training equipped us to understand proper construction process and business development. Now we can promote the importance of standard containment in our marketing strategy."

Murnianto (51) Sanitation entrepreneur, Metro City



### **Overview of progress**

In 2022, the SP focused on strengthening behaviour change capacity and institutionalisation, improving sanitation services quality delivery, and reforming the public operator's institutional and regulatory frameworks in three cities. We also prioritised advocacy for sustainability across three pathways, aiming to secure resource allocation, including personnel/local government

staff, budget for activities implementation, capacity building, O&M and technical procurement to optimise provided services.

Following the MTR results and recommendations, in collaboration with the local stakeholders, the SP finalised and co-hosted a behaviour change strategy launch, implemented pilot and needs-based training, monitored community-level implementation, and formalised a strategy and task force. We mainstreamed climate-resilience sanitation through standardised containment construction training which introduced flood-proof septic tanks, in both construction at household level and in informed choice for consumers. To improve the quality of sanitation services, we supported an MIS system upgrade and integration into the government's information system, facilitated public operators' performance assessment and improvement strategy, and initiated safe reuse pilots in three cities. Aligning with national's regulation and securing local budget allocation, the SP facilitated the public operators' institutional status reformation and transfer, as well as FSTP transfer to become a local asset. The SP initiated community-based financing mechanisms, connected community and sanitation entrepreneurs with MFIs, and integrated behavioural change and service provision components. At government level, the SP assisted in the review of a cost reflective tariff for sanitation services and provided recommendations for future updates.



### 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.

In 2022, the SP focused on strengthening the local governments' capacity in designing, implementing, and monitoring BCC strategy at different segments (community, educational, and health institutions), as well as advocating for sustainability. Navigated by MTR results which demonstrated clear progress of BCC and institutionalisation, the SP prioritised different activities in each city.

In all three cities, through a participatory process engaging local governments, CSOs, and community and religious representatives, the SP facilitated BCC and campaign strategy finalisation, task force establishment, built promotors' capacity (e.g., BCC training in Bandar Lampung and Metro, social media training in Tasikmalaya), conducted a communication materials pre-test to improve their readability and accessibility, and pilot at community-level (e.g., Green Village in Bandar Lampung, Arseti in Metro). Securing resources allocation for 2023 onwards and fostering multi-stakeholders' discussion, the SP prepared and advocated for mayoral decree issuance to formalise the strategy and task force.

Our BCC approach resulted in local governments activating sanitation demand through service and financing mechanisms promotion. They offer options to communities, including low-income households, to fund new toilet/containment construction, upgrades or desludging. In Metro and Bandar Lampung, the government engaged women's groups to integrate BCC efforts and community saving mechanisms, which resulted in five and 42 active women's groups respectively applying for the financing mechanism and accessing construction and desludging services.

### 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), affordable (in terms of outreach of underserved customer segments) and sustainable (sound, business wise) WASH service provision is assured.

Aiming for professional service and financial sustainability, the SP facilitated institutional reform in Bandar Lampung and Metro. In Bandar Lampung it was to reform operator status and align it with national regulation and long-term business vision. In Metro, the significant achievement was facilitating the institutional transfer from the environmental office to the public works office, and align it with the national FSTP supervising structure and vertical capacity building opportunities. The SP also facilitated a FSTP asset transfer from the national level to local, to secure O&M budget under the Public Works Office from 2023 onwards.

Following the MTR results, the SP helped the operators review and update their tariff calculation to be cost-reflective, considerate of the community's socio-economic segmentation, and be formalised in local regulation. In Tasikmalaya, the public operator integrated the advised tariff structure into a mayoral regulation draft on domestic wastewater management. In Bandar Lampung and Metro, they adopted our recommended tariff into internal consultation before agreeing or formalising the local regulation.



At Karangrejo FSTP in Metro, the SP co-funded retro fitting to ensure the FTSP was operational and enabled the FSTP to move towards financial sustainability following institutional reform. At Singkup FSTP in Tasikmalaya and Bakung FSTP in Bandar Lampung, we offered informed choices to optimise the treatment, e.g., installing an oil and grease removal unit and helped to prepared technical justification for local budget allocation. At all FSTPs, we initiated safe reuse practices e.g., a 24 hour co-composting machine that produces compost for decorative flower, soy and palm oil plants in Tasikmalaya which won a provincial level competition on government innovation, and vermicomposting processes in Bandar Lampung and Metro.

For operators in the three cities, the SP provided refresher standard operating procedures (SOP) training and engaged private operators in SOP explanation following FSTP retro fitting in Metro. Connecting community and government to service providers, the SP also trained 14 masons and sanitation entrepreneurs on standardised containment construction and business development, as well as mainstreamed climate-resilience through flood-proof septic tank construction and integration in informed choice.

The SP initiated evidence-based and participatory WASH in primary health centres (PHCs) and improvements in 14 PHCs. With a social accountability mechanism in place, the initiative successfully improved WASH facilities and fostered multi-stakeholders' discussion towards equitable services. The Metro government also allocated budget to replicate the approach in the remaining PHCs in the city.

### 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.

In 2022, the SP began with socialising regional regulation on domestic wastewater management in the three cities, and refreshed the local government's commitment and responsibilities to steer and fund the sanitation sector at city level, including behaviour change and services provision. The SP helped local governments prepare mayoral regulation, mayoral decree and circulars to legalise domestic wastewater management and mobilise resources towards the goals.

In line with improving service provision in Pathway 2, the SP facilitated an operator institution performance assessment and strengthening in Bandar Lampung, following the national technical guidelines. The process resulted in an improvement strategy for 2023 which can serve as reference to prioritise resources allocation. In two other cities, the agreed focuses

were on services provision and regulation finalisation.

For services led by the government, we focused on introducing different types of institutional status with each eligible to run a profit-oriented sanitation service/business, in addition to tariff review as explained in Pathway 2. At community level, the SP initiated collaboration with MFIs in Tasikmalaya, and connected them with trained sanitation entrepreneurs to offer affordable services to the community. In Metro, we supported the government's initiative to work with women's groups who started a rotating saving mechanism explained in Pathway 1.

Strengthening the sector's steering by leading offices, we also supported the government's working group and established a forum which allow multi-stakeholders' discussion, including on GESI aspect which was mainstreamed across different pathways.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

MTR results showed that local governments have been leading behaviour change initiatives to generate sanitation and hygiene demand. However, some of critical challenges we learned were that they stopped at generating demand; limited multi-stakeholders' responsibilities coordination; and limited the involvement of CSOs. The SP, in collaboration with CSOs, community and religious representatives, integrated behaviour change and services provision efforts to activate demand. On top of providing informed choice for community, we facilitated health promotors, sanitation entrepreneurs, and MFI schemes to offer affordable options.

Assessing governance and service sustainability informed us that to ensure O&M of FSTP services, there were reforms we needed to make in 2022. Not only from a technical/engineering aspect, but we also shifted our focus on reforming institutional frameworks, mainly in Bandar Lampung and Metro.

Within each pathway, we carried out monitoring in the last quarter, including Green Village pilot in Bandar Lampung, sanitation loans progress in Tasikmalaya, and WASH in HCF improvement in all cities. Learnings from each monitoring informed the SP on 2023 priorities, including marketing strategy improvement and replication at city level strategy.

The SP shared our reflections in various events, such as COP27 on climate-resilient sanitation at community level, city sanitation summit and audience with the MoH on WASH in HCF, and city dissemination workshops on reuse practices. We contributed to Consortium learning forums, including reflections of religious leaders' engagement in behaviour change interventions, climate-resilient initiatives and pathway highlights.

### **Approach to sustainability**

The sustainability compact emphasised the importance of aligning with existing WASH monitoring systems, instead of establishing new ones. During the WASH SDG programme, local governments have been referring to data collected by the SP (e.g., baseline, MTR, research, assessment). When national ministries issued updated sanitation and hygiene data, the SP disseminated and encouraged local governments to use official government data as reference. After ending the programme, the SP recommended that local governments refer to basic health research (riskesdas) monitoring system. However, since we first developed this recommendation, the system has not been updated to align with the JMP SDG 6 services ladder, e.g., unavailable safely managed sanitation data, and is only available every three years. Instead, in the last few years, the planning ministry has been issuing sanitation access data and aligning with the JMP ladder. This data may be an official reference for evidence-based planning by local governments. Another opportunity is an STBM monitoring system which offers real-time monitoring on village level sanitation access. Currently, there is discussion to update the system and align with the JMP ladder. When these adjustments are in place, local governments may refer to the ministry led monitoring system.

In 2022's sustainability check report, the SP advised several recommendations in all sustainability dimensions. The SP has successfully facilitated institutional reform in Metro and socialised regional regulation in three cities. We are progressing well in assisting reform in Bandar Lampung and submitting required local regulations drafts. However, regulation issuance has its own timeline and process follow up is one of our focuses in 2023.

On technical aspect, FSTPs operationalisation is well addressed. Private sector engagement and its regulatory framework remains a challenge in all cities, and the SP aims to reinitiate discussion with both public and private sectors, given that private emptiers hold the bigger market share of desludging service in the city.

Tariff review, community alternative financing options, and FSTPs O&M budget allocation were initiated in all cities. We will be monitoring the actual implementation together with governments and other partners, such as water.org who assists MFIs in providing sanitation loans. Zonation and options for the most vulnerable groups have not been fully addressed, the SP plans to continue exposing local governments to different funding sources to offer services for these segments.

Gender equality, disability and social inclusion has been mainstreamed across pathways, e.g., accessible information, education and communication (IEC) materials for behaviour change campaigns, religious leaders and women's groups engagement, participatory forum, and accessibility audit of WASH in HCF and GESI action plan development. Consistent meaningful participation will be reinforced at all stages and not limited to implementation. The SP will also



look at specific WASH capacity building for vulnerable groups representatives so they can be more active in the development consultation process.

The SP has been consistently assisting stakeholders to comply with environmental standards of containment and effluent quality. We also provided example of flood-proof septic tank construction in Bandar Lampung, given some areas in the city are flood-prone. Focus on FSTPs operationalisation and standard containment promotion remains relevant. Additional focus will be given to standard enforcement mechanisms and monitoring of climate-resilient sanitation using national tools.

### Monitoring evaluation and learning

Plan and SNV Indonesia participated in a regional, Asian, WASH SDG learning exchange workshop which took place in Nepal at the end of 2022. A joint visit to the WAI SP was carried

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out in Nepal as well. This event was organised at a Consortium level between WASH SDG Consortium Netherlands and Nepal. Through this event, the SP shared their learnings regarding the WASH SDG implementation, carried out by WASH SDG sub-programmes in each country. In 2022, Plan Indonesia was also involved in the learning exchange session on climate resilience WASH at the SIWI session during World Water Week 2022, which was conducted online. In this session, Plan Indonesia shared its learnings and experience while involving marginalised group in climate resilience WASH planning and implementation, based on the WASH SDG sub-programme implementation.

### Country programme management and coordination

There have been several coordination meetings in between PLAN and SNV throughout 2022. More specifically, Plan, SNV, Jejaring AMPL, and the MoH and other related ministries, coordinated and developed joint guidelines for STBM-GESI and MHM in schools. These modules consist of guidelines for implementation, promotion and STBM behaviour change triggering and MHM in schools. These modules have been launched nationally and will be followed up with trials in areas outside the WASH SDG areas in 2023.

### Risks and mitigation

In early 2022, Indonesia experienced a third wave of Covid-19 cases with the Omicron variant which has a >50% transmission rate. In response to this situation, the government re-imposed the PPKM (social restriction) policy in the community in early 2022, which included WINNER-WASH SDG assisted district areas. To prevent Covid-19 transmission among its staff and programme participants, Plan Indonesia applied strict health protocols in all activities. The health protocol is applied in several ways, such as offline meetings with limited participants and online or hybrid meetings if the meeting requires a large number of participants. The health protocol is also applied during offline meetings, such as taking of a Covid-19 test, maintaining a safe distance, providing hand sanitisers, using masks, food management following the Covid-19 protocol and recommending mandatory vaccines for offline participants. This strategy proved to be effective in preventing the risk of Covid-19 transmission.

In 2022 changes in the composition of government officials may potentially reduce government support for WASH SDG implementation and sustainability. To ensure the continuity of government support for the SPs, several mitigation strategies were conducted, such as a courtesy meeting with new officials to introduce the SPs, facilitating field visits to showcase WINNER achievements to new officials, and socialising the STBM-GESI policies, including the MoU, that have already been produced and agreed upon by previous officials and Plan Indonesia. The implemented strategy has succeeded in increasing the understanding of new officials, impacting positively on the sustainability of the WASH SDG implementation.

# 11.3 Communication on the sub-programme

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	July 2022	Article & video	Female-headed households' engagement in voicing sanitation aspiration	SNV
			YouTube video	
	August 2022	Article	Social inclusion approach in WASH programme: Overcoming ageism in sanitation development	SNV
in	September 2022	LinkedIN post	WASH SDG initiatives in A Compendium of WASH Best Practices in Indonesia	SNV
	October 2022	Newsletter	Equitable WASH in HCF approach and monitoring tool	SNV
			YouTube video	
<b>(</b>	November 2022	Instagram post	Micro-finance institution engagement and sanitation product offer	SNV
in	November 2022	LinkedIN post	Faecal sludge reuse practice in Tasikmalaya winning provincial innovation competition	SNV
	August 2022	Article	Mataram City five STBM pillars declaration	PLAN
	Feb 2023	Article	Nothing About Us Without Us (reflection on working with disabled people's organisation in WASH sector)	PLAN
	Feb 2023	Article	Sanitation Improves, Belu Lower Stunting Rate	PLAN
	August 2022	Video	Climate resilient and inclusive WASH video. Learning from the WINNER Project	PLAN
	November 2022	Article	Lombok Tengah district three STBM pillars declaration	PLAN
	December, 2022	Article	Belu District ODF declaration	PLAN

# How a women's group changed community-based financing in Metro City

In 2019, Metro City in Indonesia was declared open defecation free (ODF). Since then, this achievement has inspired more efforts toward safely managed sanitation. The women's group, PKK (Family Welfare Empowerment), supported by the mayor's office, aim to reach 95% improved sanitation access by 2030.



The group began promoting a saving scheme, Arisan Sedot Tinja/ARSETI, to pay for desludging services for each member. Community health worker and active member of ARSETI, Satinem, began promoting the scheme in her village, Rejomulyo. Satinem calculated that it would save individuals 2 EUR per month if they collected the services fees together. In 2022, Satinem participated in the sub-programme's mason training for standardised containment

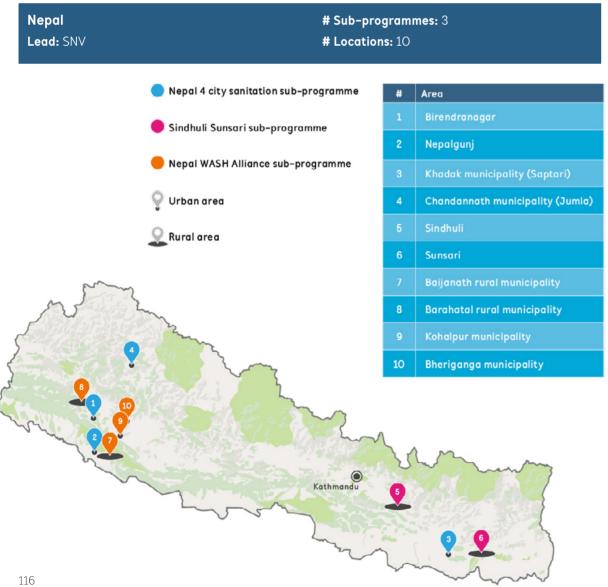
construction. She was able to strengthen her knowledge about sanitation and its importance in preventing groundwater contamination.

Since her sub-village of Metro City is ODF, all households have a toilet and containment but paying for desludging services is still considered expensive. Together with other women in the group, Satinem has been influencing families and neighbours to create a cleaner environment and

healthier life by pooling their money together. There are now 40 active ARSETI groups, each with 15–20 members, contributing to the city's safely managed sanitation.

And together, we work towards ensuring safely managed sanitation access city-wide for the years to come.





Sub- programme title and lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Nepal four city sanitation sub-pro- gramme – SNV	Urban	Birendranagar, Nepalgunj, Saptari (Khadak municipality), Jumla (Chandannath municipality)	<ul> <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> <li>Plan International Nepal         Local/national authorities:         <ul> <li>Municipalities of Sunsari district: Barahkshetra,</li> <li>Dharan, Gadi, Duhabi, Inaruwa, Ramdhuni; Barju rural municipality</li> <li>Municipalities of Sinduli district: Kamalamai, Marin,</li> <li>Tinpatane, Dudhauwali, Sunkoshi</li> <li>Local NGOs/CSOs:</li> </ul> </li> <li>Relief Nepal</li> <li>Community For Social Development Center         <ul> <li>Local public/private businesses/MFI:</li> </ul> </li> <li>Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN)</li> <li>Water sanitation and hygiene user committees</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> <li>Local NGOs / CSOs:</li> <li>ENPHO, Lumanti, CIUD, Sahakarmi Samaj, Giruwa and Biruw</li> <li>Dutch NGOs:</li> <li>Simavi, RUAF, WASTE, Akvo, PRACTICA, RAIN</li> <li>Local / national authorities:</li> <li>Biajanath rural municipality</li> <li>Barahatal rural municipality</li> </ul>

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Nepal inception report (IR) country brief.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners will provide an overview of implementation in both SPs and highlight progress made per pathway in 2022. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for 2022 is also found in Annex 1 Nepal tab.

# 12.1 Nepal four city sanitation sub-programme

"The Ministry of Water Supply is committed to creating an enabling environment to attract private sector to invest in WASH. I would also like to appeal to all relevant stakeholders to create a synergy to start a new movement in the country to bring different stakeholders to invest in WASH infrastructure and make them financially sustainable."

Former Honourable Minister Mr. Umakanta Chaudhary, Ministry of Water Supply (Urban Sanitation Investment Forum, 2022).

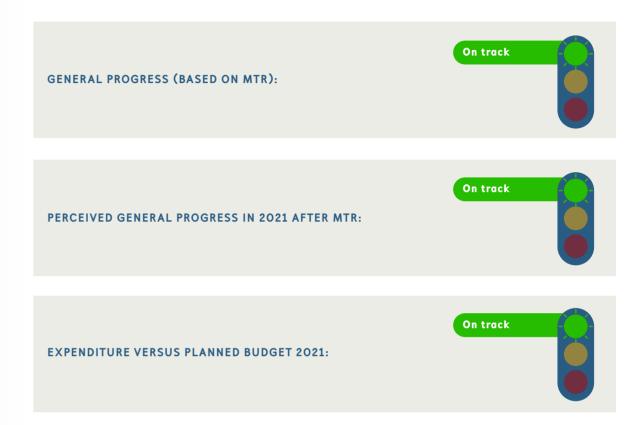
"The Ministry of Water Supply is committed to help create an enabling environment through formulation of appropriate policy and legislations to attract private sector participation in the WASH sector."

Er. Mani Ram Gelal, Secretary, Ministry of Water Supply (Urban Sanitation Investment Forum, 2022).

"Covid-19 has slowed down our progress, but we are now ready to accelerate our effort to achieve the objectives of the WASH SDG programme and we are fully committed to SNV's goals and would like to extend our support for cooperation and collaboration to work in partnership with SNV in coming days."

Prashant Bista, Mayor Nepalauni Sub Metropolitan city.

### **Overview of progress**



### 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.

As per the annual plan, the SP continued its focus on institutional strengthening for effective behaviour change communication (BCC) by supporting the local governments in ongoing campaigns guided by BCC strategies and facilitating monitoring of their outcomes, carrying out strategy revisions highlighting the evolving priorities of each city, and launching corresponding city-centric campaigns. Based on the success in the past year, further digital trainings on sanitation and hygiene issues and messages had been planned, however, the newly elected representatives in the target cities felt these were less relevant in the post Covid-19 phase, so the SP focused

on supporting multi-faceted, city-wide campaigns for households, schools and health facilities, and mobilisation of selected communities for total sanitation. Following national guidelines on indicators and physical verification processes, the local governments monitored progress and declared a total of 11 clusters as total sanitised communities (Khadak: five clusters, Birendranagar: one ward and two clusters, Nepalgunj: three clusters). The indicators comprised the behaviours: toilet use and cleanliness, handwashing with soap, safe drinking water, safe food, clean home and yard, and environmental sanitation (safe management of solid waste and faecal sludge).

All four cities completed a local government-led multi-stakeholder process for revising the respective BCC strategies with updated action and monitoring plans (endorsed in Birendranagar, Khadak and Chandannath; and in the process of endorsement in Nepalgunj). The BCC objectives for households, schools and health facilities on hygiene and cleanliness were continued and the focus on consumers and services providers for safe and timely FSM (including messages on occupational health and safety ((OH&S)) of FSM service providers) and solid waste management was strengthened. The SP developed additional communication materials in line with the revised strategies.



Subsequently, each city launched a Happy Healthy City campaign, with a focus on its priority target behaviours: Birendranagar focused on ending single use plastic; Nepalgunj prioritised ending the recurring open defecation in low-income areas (and linking the campaign to local pro-poor financing initiatives); Chandannath focused on safely managed sanitation and MHM (in coordination with women's groups); and Khadak addressed the challenge of premises-level solid waste management. Key features of the city-centric campaigns included visual messages by the mayors and deputy mayors, content specifically developed for and disseminated by social media, interactive community events, and active engagement in and profiling by mass media of campaign activities.

### 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.

During the reporting period, the SP carried out activities in the target cities to further strengthen capacities of public and private sector service providers for the provision of sanitation and hygiene facilities in public places and institutions, and safe and affordable services along the FSM value chain.

By the end of the reporting period, all cities had made further progress on the FSM value chain. In Khadak municipality, the SP built on the past years' support on awareness-raising and demand-creation for safe FSM, and establishment of the municipality's own services for safe mechanical emptying/transport and disposal in a trenching site. In 2022, the municipality established a call centre unit (CCU) that is helping to improve the efficiency of their FS emptying and transport services (staff are specifically assigned to collect demand, mobilise the municipality's desludging tanker, record data on trips and revenue, etc.). Notably, the trenching site completed its contract life with the local landowner, and subsequently, the municipality-WASH-coordination committee (M-WASH-CC) led by the mayor and deputy mayor took immediate action to identify a new site, allocate budget for the lease, and plan site excavation (being done in 2023) using their technical and environmental guidelines.

In Chandannath, the SP had previously raised local government and consumer awareness and supported the active chamber of commerce and industries (CCI) to obtain mechanical desludging tankers appropriate for the hilly terrain and provide safe emptying services. The SP had also worked extensively with the local government, local leaders and community to identify and establish a short-term trenching site. In 2022, ongoing political challenges led

to the termination of the trenching site. The CCI continued to respond to demand for pit emptying following OH&S protocols, but with the caveat the client has to first make a pit for disposing the sludge. This means that services are limited to clients having access to private land for disposal. The local government has resolved this by an alternative trenching site and has short-listed potential new areas.

In Birendranagar, the municipality was the most advanced at the start of the WASH SDG programme with FSM being a priority theme in its sanitation plan. Although private sector services were available for mechanical emptying, there was a lack of OH&S protocols, their outreach was limited, and the FS was being dumped in open areas, waterways and agriculture fields in the absence of a treatment and disposal facility. Considering the large and growing population of the city, the SP had supported expansion of existing and new emptying services (notably, the entry of a female entrepreneur) and built their capacity in professionalising and safety protocols. In 2022, the local government regularly met with the service providers to discuss and address issues for effective and safe services.

Following an informed choice process, the SP supported the municipality to design and construct a FS treatment plant (FSTP) which became operational in 2021. In 2022, the process of transferring responsibility for the O&M of the FSTP to the municipality was completed (capacity building, SOPs and O&M manuals, systems establishment). Based on findings from regular joint monitoring with the municipality, the SP upgraded the FSTP (construction of holding tanks, polishing pond, valve chambers and fitting of distribution pipes to address the issue of splashing, distribution of sludge and percolated wastewater and reducing the total suspended solids (TSS) as well as removing foul gas). As per testing and lab analysis carried out by the consulting company Eco-Concern in November 2022, the FSTP had a high efficiency in reducing effluent parameters: BOD5 (81%), COD (92%), TSS (99%) and TS (88%)<sup>14</sup>. The final effluent of the FSTP discharges into a trench for soil absorption, however, there are currently no national standards for effluent discharge into soils. Notably, the FSTP is operating at full capacity, and the SP has been advocating with and supporting the local government to leverage funds, e.g. through a potential World Bank project, for construction of the second phase of the treatment plant (using the master plan developed with support from the SP).

Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City is the largest city in the SP. At the start of the WASH SDG programme, there was one registered mechanical emptier providing services with no safety measures and open disposal. The municipality had little interest in FSM, no treatment plant, and was more focused on planning for sewerage. The SP followed the processes used in other cities for awareness raising with the local government and consumers, and improving the capacities of the private sector, throughout programme life. By the end of 2022, two private sector service providers were engaged in safe emptying of FS, and the newly elected mayor led a presentation on the urgent need for financing the construction of an FSTP (using



the detailed design and costing developed by the SP in the previous year) at a national level investors conference (see governance pathway). The SP has been working with the pit emptying service providers to dispose of sludge either in privately dug pits or on land far from the urban settlement.

During the reporting period, the SP used the previously developed O&M guidelines for public toilets, SOPs for WASH in schools and health facilities, and SOPs for OH&S along the faecal sludge management value chain to further capacitate local government representatives, schools, health facilities and sanitation workers. Digital trainings on the SOPs helped a large number of people to participate in the four cities (1,574 participants). However, feedback showed that further practical support was also needed. The deputy mayors of all cities conducted regular, sample-based joint monitoring visits of public and institutional sanitation facilities. The findings show that the newly constructed/upgraded facilities supported by the SP in public areas and institutions are functioning well in all cities except for the self-automated public toilet in Nepalgunj (it is currently not functional owing to electricity costs and issues with maintenance of mechanical parts). Birendranagar municipality significantly expanded its number of public/institutional toilets through the multi-stakeholder process supported by the SP for improving public toilet services and leveraging resources from UNICEF. There are, however, ongoing challenges in ensuring city-wide operation of public and institutional toilets; i.e. in ensuring all such toilets are functioning properly.

<sup>14.</sup> BOD5 measures biological oxygen demand, COD measures chemical oxygen demand and TS is total solids.management services or products; (5) Service provision for liquid household waste management (sewer).

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

Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, municipalities are using city- wide 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.

With local government elections in May 2022, a key achievement of the SP in Pathway 3 was to facilitate the transitioning of the newly elected members in their WASH governance roles, which forms the foundation for ensuring city-wide sanitation and hygiene services. In all cities, the SP facilitated the reformation of the multi-stakeholder WASH coordination committees at municipal, ward and tole levels. Active engagement (through orientations, trainings, meetings) helped the WASH-CC members to understand and follow the existing city sanitation plans for prioritising, planning, implementing and monitoring activities. In this way, the new local governments were also able to continue the ongoing processes of finalising and endorsing sector framework documents (e.g. revised BCC strategy) and strengthening inclusion aspects. The previous work on zoning of marginalised communities and targeted campaigns was complemented by a municipality-level GESI self-assessment exercise and development of an action plan to identify and address gaps in including marginalised communities in decision-making processes and service delivery. The trainings also helped the local governments improve their understanding of sustainable full cost recovery of FSM services (through financial health analysis exercises) and explore the potential of PPP to address financing needs.

As stated in the annual plan for 2022, the SP aimed to make progress on the FSM regulatory framework. For this, the SP had supported the local governments in the four cities to draft FSM by-laws in 2021. After the local government elections, the SP used shit flow diagrams (SFDs) developed for the four cities as an awareness raising and triggering tool on the importance of FSM. By the end of the reporting period, all four cities had finalised the draft documents. In Birendranagar, the document was also published in the official gazette, which gives the local government legal authority to enforce it as an FSM by-law. In the other three cities, it remains currently functional as a guideline. Chandannath and Khadak are in the process of publishing it in the official gazette. The representatives of Nepalgunj, however, prefer to keep it as a guideline until they have a fully functional FSTP for treatment and disposal. Notably, in line with the by-law Birendranagar municipality has initiated actions on licensing of FS emptying service providers, standard design for containment systems that will be aligned with the national building code, and mandatory upgrading of containment systems during sales of houses and new construction. Khadak municipality is also in the process of developing building codes to implement the FSM guidelines.

In 2022, the SP carried out a high level exercise for leveraging resources for the construction of an FSTP in Nepalgunj Metropolitan City (based on detailed design and costing developed by



the SP in 2021). The national level sanitation investment forum raised the profile of FSM and aimed to attract investment for the FSTP via PPP modality. The event was inaugurated by the Minister for Water Supply who expressed his commitment to create an enabling environment to attract the private sector to invest in the WASH sector. Panelists consisting of representatives from the federal government, private sector, N/INGO, local government and banking sector hosted by a prominent media personality further emphasised the need of prioritising WASH sector investments from multiple sources. Subsequently, the mayor has been exploring potential donors (e.g. Asian Development Bank) and PPP options for investment.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

WASH SDG Consortium partners held their first national level learning and sharing workshop in March. The one-day national learning event provided a forum to reflect and promote the exchange of WASH ideas and learnings around WASH plans, functionality of water supply systems, WASH in institutions and delivery of WASH services. The event was able to bring together WASH experts so the learnings can be applied in WASH programmes as a way forward to meet our 2030 WASH SDG target (blog published on SNV website<sup>15</sup>).

WASH cluster monitoring was conducted at health care facilities and schools in coordination with local governments and province level representatives to understand the support made during Covid-19 pandemic. The aim of the visit was to strengthen coordination between all three tiers of government to assure there is proper access to required facilities. Additionally, WASH cluster emergency plans have been developed in all provinces i.e., Karnali, Madesh and Lumbini provinces.

The team shared learnings on WASH with students of Master's in Sanitation programme at Kathmandu University. Lectures in FSM, governance, smart finance and MEL were delivered during the half-day session. The students were keen to learn about the operation and management of the FSTP recently handed over to Birendranagar municipality and have planned a site visit in the future.

A learning event on WASH was conducted in Nepalgunj in June 2022, with around 50 SNV colleagues from different countries to explore the theme of water security for all. The learning event was focused on sharing thoughts on how we can potentially measure the four dimensions of water security which are: 1. water use, 2. pollution, 3. hazards and risks, 4. water resource security.

### Approach to sustainability

The SP revolves around the notion that stronger WASH systems bring about sustained and equitable sanitation for all, and ultimately healthier lives. To achieve this, the SP first of all established partnership agreements with the four municipalities stipulating the commitments of the parties and indicating the expected sustainability outcomes. Subsequently, the SP developed and adjusted its annual plans based on priorities and next steps identified by the respective local governments. Every intervention was undertaken with the engagement and leadership of the local government representatives (political and bureaucratic) using the government mandated WASH-CCs as primary decision-making forums. In 2022, running agendas were developed and shared with municipalities, which helped them to understand the progress and plan ongoing

support to municipality level coordination through institutional arrangements, budget planning, and monitoring processes. These steps formed the basis of sustainability for all focus areas in the pathways (see achievements shared above under each pathway). With the change in the elected representatives in 2022, the SP heavily focused on getting the new cadre on board. This highlighted the challenge of continuity with every cycle of elections in the post-project phase.

The SP has a strong engagement at the national and provincial WASH sector, and various collaboration and coordination platforms such as MHM Partnership Alliance (MHM-PA), CWIS (city-wide inclusive sanitation) Alliance, and WASH cluster at national and provincial levels. This has enabled the SP to take its evidence-based learning to different platforms, from improved practice of the local governments to more effective policies at the national level and ensure sustainability of efforts and outcomes. The SP 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.

15.https://snv.org/update/scaling-lessons-better-water-and-sanitation-programming-nepal

## 12.2 Nepal Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme

"The WASH SDG project implemented in the community has been very effective. As a WASH champion, I can proudly say that there is a noticeable change in the community where I live. People are much more aware about the importance of cleanliness and hygiene and able to declare clean and hygienic clusters. Without community commitment and local government leadership, it is not possible to make the declaration of clean and hygienic clusters happen. Apart from the change in the community I witnessed, personally I also developed confidence to take leadership and have the skills to do so. I would like to extend thanks heartily to community people who supported us in total sanitation movement, for giving us opportunity to work as WASH champions to CSDC, municipality and Plan International Nepal."

Sudeshna Rai, WASH Champion.

### **Overview of progress**



### Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

SSub-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. Women, girls and marginalised groups are empowered to participate in WASH activities and influence decision making for improving WASH conditions, focusing on the control of, and equitable and sustainable, sanitation and hygiene services. Women, girls, men and boys understand the importance of MHM and hygienic use of sanitary pads. Families have knowledge 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.

In 2022, 3,353 SBCC sessions were completed, reaching 44,144 people (73% female, 27% male, 16% Dalit, 1% PWD and 21% SC and families). The digital platform SWACHHA app, was developed and rolled out and SBCC sessions were conducted through WASH champions and capacitated WASH champions as the digital-friendly, local resource person in the community.

WASH champions facilitated SBCC sessions, digitally and through face to face sessions. The WASH champions conducted training on the SWACHHA app, and used tablets to facilitate the sessions and record attendance. As a result of these sessions and behaviour changes: 149 clusters covering 3,284 households (HH) have been self-declared as clean and hygienic homes. Other changes also took place at a HH level: 274 HHs built new toilets; 173 HHs renovated toilets; 5,155 HHs built kitchen utensil drying racks; 4,986 HHs built dishwashing platforms; 5,111 HHs built handwashing stations; 265 HHs built tube well platforms; and 3,137 HHs improved cooking stoves in their kitchens. Following SBCC sessions, 50 new tube wells were built; 4,616 HHs purchased and practised using filters to provide safe drinking water; 4,557 HHs invested in purchasing dustbins; 4,529 HHs started using toilets safely; 4,709 HHs are using safe food; and 3,679 HHs have started to address MHM safely.

In addition, 1,268 men and boys, and 2,400 girls and women, have had their knowledge on MHM strengthened which has contributed to a change in perceptions by the community about menstruation and enabling households and communities to create a favourable environment

<sup>16.</sup> See the IR for targets and indicators for measurement.

<sup>17.</sup> Dalits and Janajatis.

<sup>18.</sup> See targets

<sup>19.</sup> According to the baseline, the demand for WASH services and products is limited.

for MHM. As a result, 3,679-household have started applying safe MHM practices in their community.

Similarly, after informative sessions, students and teachers are now able to discuss MHM issues at school. The interaction between girls, boys and focal teachers in the school has improved and girls' school attendance has increased during the menstrual period.<sup>20</sup> It is a significant achievement and contributes to reducing drop-out and absenteeism of girls during their menstruation from schools.

The WASH champions have been vital in facilitating the WASH behaviour change of the communities and as serving as a link between the local partners and local government. As a result of their successful engagement, nine of these WASH champions have been nominated as local level election candidates, out of which two have been elected as ward and council members. SBCC has generated both demand-creation of the communities, and has empowered the WASH champions in their leadership and strategically positioned WASH champions as a model.

As a result of the good functioning of SBCC sessions, the WASH champions municipalities like Gadi, Barahaksthera and Marin are committed and have allocated budget specifically for SBCC sessions in 2022/2023 to rollout SBCC from the municipality itself. In addition to this commitment, respective municipalities provided incentives and rewarded the WASH champions with facilities such as bicycles provided by Barahaksthera municipality, and 5,000 NPR (35.00 EUR) by Gadi municipality to each WASH champion.



20. Source: KII with school headteacher.

### 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.

In 2022, the SP has supported the preparation of climate resilient water safety plans. The climate resilient (CR) water safety plan (WSP) addresses issues of water quantity, quality, reliability and climate change adaptation/disaster risk management. After the formulation of these climate resilient plans, WUSC and users were sensitised on risk and mitigation measures. This led to the improvement of water systems, sourced pipelines, strengthened community involvement (who are now actively involved), water quality tests and the collection of water tariffs are now taking place regularly, which has contributed to the O & M fund. The implementation of water safety plans contributed to the indicator on safe use of water, allowing its movement up the SDG ladder. In addition, ten municipalities set-up mini labs of water quality testing and monitoring. The capacity strengthening of local government staff and water user committees contributed to the sustainability of water supply systems as well as ensuring quality of water and the health of the communities.

The SP supported 41 schools in Sunsari and 40 schools in Sindhuli in the upgrading of WASH services, and practice and behaviour changes by following WASH in school guidelines practised by the government. To achieve three stars in school WASH, the criteria for school WASH are measured against ten indicators. As a result, one school in Sindhuli was declared as three-star school, another three schools were self-evaluated with two stars and six were given one star. Most of the schools have started to do self-evaluations based on this star approach, incorporating action plans in school improvement plans. In 2022, 245 students (78 boys and 167 girls), became members of children's clubs/MHM groups, and have been educated on hygiene promotion, WASH in schools and MHM. This awareness raising intervention has positively reflected in the retention of girls and reduced absenteeism during menstruation. In addition, many girls from other schools also wanted to go to these schools<sup>21</sup>. In Sunsari, 40 women from PWD groups were capacitated on reusable pad making and menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). Two women with disabilities have started to expand their WASH products

<sup>21.</sup> Source: (KII with head teacher and school register review from Sunsari).

businesses with the cooperation, support and supervision of the municipality. In addition, start-up support and small business plan development has been provided by the SP. As a result, these entrepreneurs have seen their WASH sales increase in six months. Entrepreneur Chiring from Sunsrai experienced nearly three-fold gain after she added WASH items such as reusable sanitary pads to her local business from approximately 15 EUR per to 40–50 EUR per day.



### 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 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 participation of socially excluded groups are now part of government structures as well, including the water and sanitation users committee at 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.

In 2022, eight municipality WASH plans have been prepared and endorsed by the municipal council and four municipalities. WASH plans are be prepared (three WASH plans are in their final stage and one municipality is supporting data collection to input the NWASH system).

As in past years, the SP has supported the municipalities with the formulation of WASH plans through technical and financial support (SP 55%, municipalities 45%). In 2022, ten out of 12 municipalities have established a WASH unit, following updated national guidelines for WASH planning monitoring, implementation and updating. The provision of this WASH unit came out as a recommendation from NWASH learnings.

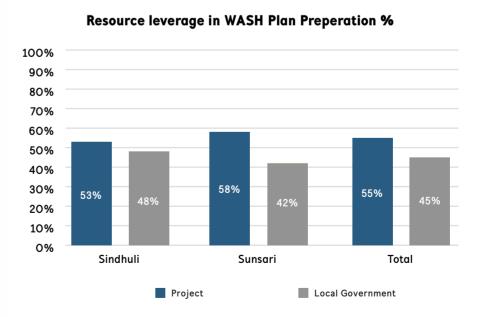


Figure 1, Source; MoU between WASH SDG programme and municipality

The WASH unit is used to maintain and update WASH data. Capacity strengthening on water quality testing was given to the municipality WASH unit focal person. The SP encouraged and influenced the local government to promote GESI in WASH planning processes as a result of using the GWMT within municipalities. Based on identified gaps, the municipalities agreed to incorporate the GWMT four indicators outcomes in their WASH plans. The federal government has also requested support from the SP to contribute to the development of GESI NAWSH manuals. The SP will contribute to GESI analysis in WASH plan development, by identifying local level GESI indicators in the local WASH plan.

Female leadership is being increased as there is 51% of female participation in WASH-related institutions (S-WASH-CC, children's clubs, WSUC, HFMOC) and holding 47% of key positions in these WASH institutions. Municipalities have started to allocate budget per WASH needs.

### Comparison of WASH budget allocation

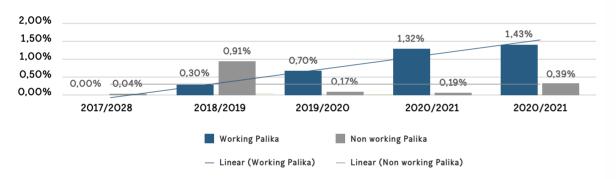


Figure 2: Budget comparisons from working and non- working palika of sunsrai done by project team

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

In 2022, frequent joint monitoring with local and provincial governments continued and focused on improving results, facilitating a favourable environment to support the development of WASH policies and plans, and clean home declaration procedures. To ensure the effectiveness of deliverables and documentation, the SP created a capacity building package for partner staff and WASH champions in various areas (water, sanitation and hygiene, gender and leadership development, data management, case story preparation). More than 60% of WASH champions, reported SBCC session attendance information through the SWACHHA app as real-time data.

To understand issues at the community level and learn from the SP and its results, WASH champions organised reflection meetings in both SP areas. The number of people reached, training reports and progress reports have been regularly updated and the SP programme team monitored the activities by conducting field trips, online group discussions, and by getting photos.

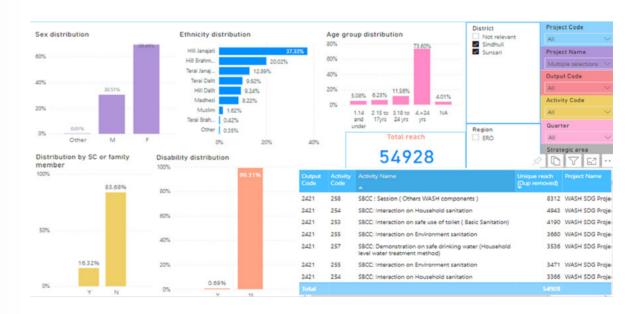
To track gender power relations in WASH, the (GWMT) was implemented in 2022. The following status of women in WASH is revealed by GWMT reports.

When it comes to GESI, GWMT sessions were conducted in coordination with 11 rural/municipalities in a total of 47 wards (18 Sindhuli and 29 Sunsari) to focus on discussion for the WASH plan. Over 406 participants took part in Sunsari and 378 in Sindhuli. Based on the data analysis on four indicators, the SP has started to challenge social/gender norms of the workload shared among family members. In addition, participation of women and young people has shown to be an increasing trend. Women are also involved more frequently in community and HH decision making.

### WASH SDG data visualisation through dashboard

For details on data disaggregation please refer to the link below for WASH SDG programme Nepal

https://app.powerbi.com/groups/b4f270b8-1247-4635-9b84-d0baaa2f60ed/reports/8908e553-4c65-4a55-b67f-a21a0ad9a183/ReportSection\_



### Approach to sustainability

### Financial sustainability:

The SP has been contributing to the financial strengthening of WASH interventions by local governments. Financial contributions of communities have been encouraged and proven to be a major indicator for financial sustainability of WASH. In 2022, most of the activities were focused on the community to sustain the household level behaviour change. The people of the communities realised the importance of sanitation was what motivated them to build different WASH facilities in their HHs costing around 61,204,400 NPR (about 437,174 EUR). See the specific WASH plan resources leverage in figure 2 above.

The local government has started to increase the allocated budget for the WASH activities, and is giving continuity to the SBCC sessions, and compensating the WASH champions' work with their own budget mobilisation. Gadhi and Barahakshetra municipalities have allocated 1,500,000 NPR (10,714 EUR) for the mobilisation of WASH champions. Rural/municipalities (R/M) supported the declaration of clean and hygienic clusters and the meeting the indicators in marginalised families. Because the budget allocation for WASH Plan has been done by the RM/M, it made the clean and hygienic cluster declaration possible.

Similarly, the WSUCs practised sustaining their water schemes. Households have been paying water tariff fees for the respective water supply schemes. In total, 14 water supply schemes have been constructed and rehabilitated throughout the programme, and about 12 schemes have paid water tariffs. The minimum charge for water per unit is 5 NPR (0.03 EUR) with a maximum of 25 NPR (0.17 EUR) per unit. Each WSUC has an O&M fund 22,875 NPR (1.60 EUR) per water supply scheme including caretaker incentives and maintenance costs. This can all be considered as signs of leadership and ownership of financial sustainability by the local government.

### Technical sustainability:

The capacity of local government staff to monitor WASH systems and NWASH operations has increased. A total of 17 R/M representatives, including six females, were trained on the NWASH and WASH monitoring systems. Technical equipment supported by the SP to local governments has sustained the WASH monitoring system by establishing a WASH desk. Similarly, 68 WASH stakeholders, including 11 females, and five local government representatives were trained to test water quality and implement the WSP at the R/M level.

In total, nine WSUCs revisited their WSP plans. A total of 116 people (60 females and 56 males) were trained on WSP and its preparation process, as well as implementation techniques.

### Institutional sustainability:

Five municipalities have functional inclusive rural/municipality level WASH coordination

committees (R/M-WASH-CC) in place. R/M WASH-CC proceeded to recognise their roles and responsibilities and continued to develop and implement WASH procedures/policy at municipal level.

Ward level WASH-CC have been activated in 23 wards during the clean and hygienic tole/cluster declaration. A total of ten children's clubs and an MHM group have been formed, and the members have received orientation on MHM, the three star approach of the school, and government policy and procedures of WASH promotion of total sanitation at the local and school level. Additionally, 19 school WASH coordination committees were operationalised.

### Social sustainability:

The community's understanding of gender transformation has grown. As a result of SBCC sessions, community members have internalised the importance of WASH in their daily lives and have been influenced to improve sanitation and hygiene. As a result of the change in behaviour brought about by the SBCC sessions, the WASH facility at the HHS level and the GWMT tool both promoted raising gender awareness among the communities. It was discovered that they had carried out the action plan created at the GWMT meeting. The analysis of the results also revealed there have been gradual changes in the level of female participation, the workload of HHs, and leadership and decision making.

### Climate and environmental sustainability:

The WSP, which addresses environmental and climate change adaptation, has been prepared by the nine WSUCs. According to the changing environment and climate change, this risk has been identified. The strategy is focused at reducing environmental risk and preparing for climate change.



# 2.3 Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme

"I have never seen anything like this regarding WASH happening in our area before, this fair has provided us many options for clean drinking water and safe sanitation."

A participant of WASH Mela

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR):

Partially on track

On track

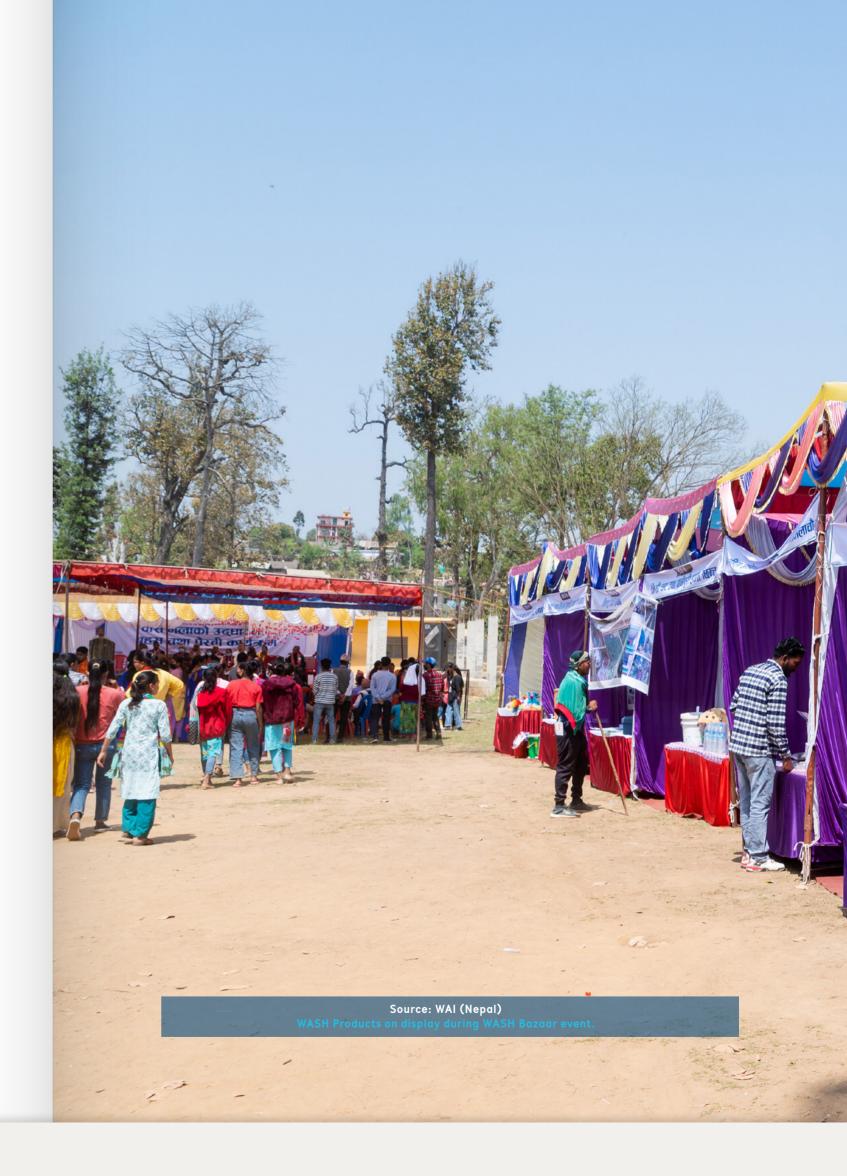
PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2021 AFTER MTR:

**EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2021:** 

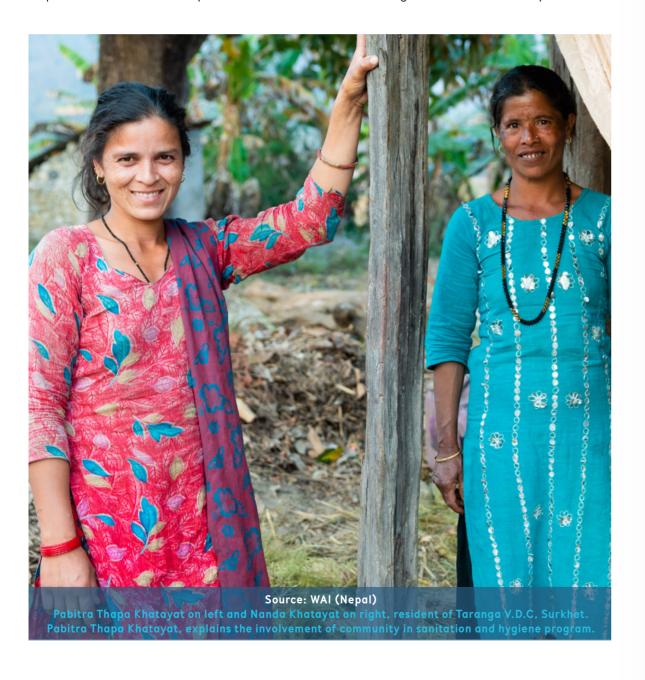


### **Overview of progress**

Overview of progress in terms of programme implementation, the Nepal WASH Alliance SP is on track. In 2022, the SP experienced some delays due to the local government elections in May followed by federal elections in November. However, the partners planned for these delays and adapted programme activities accordingly. The SP also prioritised learning and sharing with events planned at national and provincial level. Similarly, exchanges at SP level were also organised to share experiences and best practices. The priority of this implementation period was on prioritising the areas



recommended by the MTR report and sustaining the systems put in place by the programme. Compared with the planned budget of 2022, the SP was mostly on track in terms of the budget expenditure. The programme was able to spend 75% of the planned budget. There was some backlog in the expenditure mainly for the implementation of demonstration activities against the different pathways. For example, we were not able to spend the seed amount allocated for the construction of the solid waste management processing centre as the SP was relying on external funds, mainly from the provincial government and the town development fund, to finance the Capex. Likewise, other demonstration activities, where seed amounts were allocated from the SP, such as rehabilitation of water supply systems and the introduction of safe sanitation revolving fund, took up considerable time to set out the policy and procedures required to establish and operate the fund under the local government leadership.



### Narrative on results against plan

### Pathway 1: improve behaviour change interventions

Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme, the SP 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 at 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 2022, the SP made significant progress in increasing community demand for safe water, sanitation and hygiene services. Through multiple direct and indirect awareness raising activities, we reached 6,183 community members. The SP made persistent efforts to ensure safe drinking water for the communities. Linking with the water quality labs established in 2020, communities were trained on regular water quality testing and monitoring. This resulted in many households conducting water quality checks of their water source. The awareness on water contamination and filtration techniques also resulted in household investments in WASH. More than 616 community members invested in safe drinking water technologies through the purchase of bio-sand filters, candle filters and clay filters. In addition to this, the SP facilitated water pipeline connection for 162 households, making drinking water accessible within their household premises and taking a step towards reaching safely managed targets.

Activities during the year also focused on a sustainable exit from the community mobilisation activities. A few selected women leaders were given training on community facilitation and organisational strengthening to build their skills and confidence to take on leadership roles within their community and advocate for their needs. Likewise, the SP invested in setting up institutional links or integration between the WASH community groups established and the tole level organisations (TLOs) which are government recognised, local level community-based organisations.

### 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.

In 2022, the SP organised a WASH innovation fair, the first of its kind in Surkhet district. The fair made it possible to directly connect communities with more than 20 WASH entrepreneurs who had their WASH products (bio-sand filters, ready-to-install septic tanks, bio-degradable menstrual pads, biogas, etc) and services on display. More than 1200 community members visited the fair. The SP also supported creating links between communities and a clay filter entrepreneur from a neighbouring municipality. Through this links, demand for clay filters from more than 200 households were generated and fulfilled within the year. Similarly for those households who do not have the capital to purchase WASH products and services, we linked them to cooperatives who provided them with loans at a subsidised rate.

The SP has mentor a women led menstrual pad enterprise for the past year. This year, they were able to achieve a turnover of 1 million NPR (7,100 EUR). Some of the support services provided by us were on product packaging, pricing, market research, product diversification, targeting institutions and communities and customer segmentation (schools and health care).

The SP has been working closely with water service providers by providing them with training on tariff determination, asset management and setting up O&M plans. The asset management tools (e-learning, web dashboard and app) which aims to improve functionality of water systems, are now in the final stages of uptake. There are ongoing efforts from the SP to integrate the tool into the overall WASH planning framework or the WASH plan led by the government of Nepal.

The SP also put emphasis on water quality improvement to address the poor water quality test results from the MTR (2021). Interventions were carried out at water supply system (WSS) level where chlorination units were installed on a cost sharing basis with local governments mainly in the Naubasta WSS, Tunikhola WSS, Chinchu WSS, Harrey WSS, Ramghat WSS and a few small WS schemes located in Barahtaal rural municipality. The overall intervention benefited around 2700 households (10,800 individuals). Likewise, a MoU was signed between the Province Government no. 5 and the Birat WSS in Banke for installation of water treatment systems which will benefit an additional 2600 households. Additionally, 4500 students benefitted through similar types of intervention carried out at the water supply systems level in the schools.

### 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>22</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.

In 2022, we were able to change the paradigm for the betterment of WASH governance. This was achieved through the endorsement of WASH plans in all four municipalities and the establishment of a WASH unit in Bheriganga municipality. Through continuous lobbying, the municipalities finally appointed WASH focal people in each municipality. The SP has been advocating for the establishment of dedicated WASH units in all four municipalities. The core functions envisioned for the WASH unit is to improve overall WASH governance mainly by taking up the coordination role for WASH planning, monitoring, service delivery including O&M.



22. Local government counterparts are: the Barahatal rural municipality, the Bheriganga municipality, the Baijanath rural municipality and the Kohalpur municipality.

Among various WASH investment plans developed, Barahataal rural municipality (BRM), successfully developed and endorsed the water use master plan (WUMP) in mid-2022. The WUMP is now the basis to guide future investments in WASH. Other programmes such as the USAID funded Karnali water activity is supporting BRM to invest in construction of new water supply systems based on the WUMP. In addition to this, the SP provided technical assistance to develop solid waste management guidelines, water safety plans and WASH plans in all the four municipalities. The development of these plans will aid the local government in strategic planning to realise its long-term vision by setting up goals in a systematic and incremental manner.

To address the funding gap in WASH, the SP worked on a multi-stakeholder blended financing approach facilitating collaborations between the government, funding organisations and financial institutions. Under this model, progress was achieved to secure financing for the construction of a waste recovery and collection centre at Bheriganga municipality. The SP facilitated the local government in securing the financing of 68,00,000 NPR (approximately 48,000 EUR) from the provincial government. Likewise, it technically supported the local government to endorse their solid waste management guideline, a crucial framework to regulate the waste collection centre. A similar approach was implemented to secure capital cost (Capex) required for establishment of the FSTP in Kohalpur municipality. The federal government approved a budget of 10 million NPR (70,000 EUR) to initiate construction of an FSTP in the current budget. It has also committed to investing an additional 90 million NPR (630,000 EUR) for completion of the overall construction.

The SP was able to generate water quality evidence through child-focused risk assessment, community-led risk assessment and water quality checks. As a result, the issue of water contamination was profiled and helped us in conducting evidence-based advocacy with the local government.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The SP set up quarterly review meetings to talk about progress, problems and difficulties with local partners, as well as frequent outcome harvesting workshops to keep track of all the intended and unintended outcomes. In addition to these, the SP gathered WASH data using a government-developed data collecting tool called N-WASH as an input for creating WASH plans in four municipalities and a WUMP in one rural municipality. The SP also piloted the WASH MIS portal in four municipalities to show data in a user-friendly and interactive manner. A learning exchange visit was also organised for Bangladesh and Nepal under the WAI SP. Inspired from the learnings of Bangladesh, the Nepal SP launched a community scorecard tool using the digital application Akvo flow.

In late 2022, the SP hosted a regional learning and sharing event in collaboration with other in-country Consortium partners. The main objective of this event was to provide a platform for the Consortium members from Bangladesh, Nepal and Indonesia to share their experiences, knowledge and best practices. This was achieved through interactive sessions, presentations and discussions, building on the SPs goal of building a learning community among its Consortium members. Similarly, the SP actively participated and contributed in GESI LKD and climate change learning clinics.

### Approach to sustainability

To assure the sustainability of all programme activities and accomplishments to date, all partners worked together to develop a viable exit strategy. The WASH plan, a long-term master plan with outlined objectives and strategies for achieving sustainable development goals, was developed and approved by local governments in each of the four municipalities. A water use master plan was created in the Barahataal rural municipality to address the issue of environmental sustainability as noted in the MTR report. It highlighted the prospective usage and management of various water bodies as well as the status of each water body. Additionally, the SP assisted in the creation of business plans for various WASH enterprises, water user committees, and micro-finance organisations (cooperatives) to guarantee sustainable goods and services in the future.

A major pointer recommended by the sustainability check was to ensure institutional sustainability of the different interventions. During 2022, the SP worked closely with the local government/municipality to strengthen its overall WASH governance mechanism focusing on the WASH institutional set up and long-term WASH investment planning. To ensure ownership of the different investment plans developed, the SP facilitated interactive sessions with the municipalities.

To ensure financial independence and sustainability, the SP conceptualised the idea of a municipal level WASH revolving fund. Under the municipality's leadership, the fund is administered by local cooperatives. This will ensure access to finance for households aspiring to improve WASH conditions in the future. For public level infrastructures such as rehabilitation of water supply systems, the SP helped municipalities get ready to borrow funds from financing intermediaries such as the town development fund.

### 12.4 Country-level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

All the Consortium partners participated in quarterly international learning and knowledge sharing platforms under different themes such as GESI as well as in CVR. GESI learning was completed in quarter 1 with CVR completed at the end of 2022. This provided an opportunity to share and learn different prospects on GESI and CVR outcomes, case stories and learnings from other countries.

At a national level, Consortium partners meet quarterly to share the progress, learnings and implementation challenges and take a common approach for risk mitigation in the implementation process.

In 2022, WASH SDG Consortium partners SNV in Nepal, Plan International Nepal, and WAI Nepal worked together to support the Government of Nepal's WASH SDG 6 ambition. WASH SDG Consortium partners held their first national level learning and sharing workshop in Kathmandu. Participants from the government, INGOs, NGOs and the private sector came together to reflect and share ideas and lessons learned. The one day workshop was organised in four sessions, completed by a panel discussion with insights on the municipal WASH plan development process, improving the functionality of water supply systems, WASH in schools and health facilities, delivering WASH services. The regional level learning event was organised in Nepal where Consortium partners from Bangladesh, Nepal and Indonesia participated in cross-country learnings, challenges and good news stories. The Consortium partners also organised cross visits to their respective project areas to showcase field work.

A WASH SDG regional learning event was conducted from 5-6 December, 2022 to share major achievements on three pathways highlighting best practices and lessons learned. All three partners shared experiences on behaviour change, improved service delivery and WASH governance.

### Country programme management and coordination

Consortium level meetings were planned on a quarterly basis in 2022. These meetings were fruitful and effective to update the implementation status, learning and sharing encountered within country context.

Apart from Consortium meetings, cross learning visits were organised among Consortium partners before and after regional learning sessions which gave real field experience and knowledge about the field level activity and progress achieved so far.

The Consortium partners participated in some national and provincial level meetings which were organised by concerned ministries, departments and stakeholders. The Consortium

partners presented their stories of success, changes and challenges and highlighted the elemets that need further attention.

### **Risks and mitigation**

The partners had assessed the key risks to achieving success in this project in the inception phase. While the risks are considered low and manageable, the partners will continue to review contingencies in detail during the project and will consider additional risk mitigation measures as required.

### Political risks:

A national election in November triggered the engagement of local government. A shifting of priorities away from WASH could be a challenge for the project. This could be overcome by constant coordination with stakeholders and collaborative efforts to achieve the common goal of access to WASH services to all. Regular communications and dissemination to the three tiers of government to align WASH SDG activities will help minimise this risk.

### Climate risks and hazards:

The country remains vulnerable to natural and climate induced disasters like earthquakes, floods, landslides etc., and the SP remains flexible to respond to those disasters and will continue to monitor the situation and ensure the infrastructure that was developed under WASH SDG programme is safe. The SP will continue to engage with the concerned authority to develop a disaster risk reduction and management plan.

### Financial risks:

It is well understood that planning and financing for urban sanitation infrastructure and services are often on an ad hoc and piecemeal basis. There is no clarity or transparent system for tracking revenues and expenses of sanitation services. There is a lack of understanding on lifecycle costing and adequate long-term service requirements. Recommendations would be to support LGs to track WASH investments, map out funding gaps, and analyse barriers for a broader discussion about finance and funding streams which will be taken forward under a sanitation financing component.

Risk	Mitigation
For most of the municipalities, WASH has not been a major priority area to allocate budget.	A number of meetings have been planned and conducted, and different advocacy and influencing strategies have been applied. Continuous follow-up and links with the municipality has been established.
Post implementation of the WASH plan by local government due to technical gap and unclear roles and responsibilities of WASH focal person linked with the WASH unit.	Follow-up and technical support to the municipality to establish WASH unit and continuously influencing for a WASH focal person role for ToR preparation and its implementation.
Transitional management of the SP might affect the implementation/phasing over to resource gaps.	Manage the existing partnership with a minimum of resources for continuity of links and follow up programme with local government.

## 12.5 Communication on the sub-programme

Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
March 2022	Article	Family leadership steps up government WASH efforts	SNV
April 2022	Article	Scaling up lessons for better water and sanitation programming in Nepal	SNV
May 2022	Blog	How to rescue a public toilet?	SNV
July 2022	Video	Faecal sludge management in Nepal: the next big challenge for safely managed sanitation	SNV
August 2022	Video	Panel Discussion- Sanitation Investment Forum	SNV
September 2022	Article	Securing funds for improved sanitation management in Nepalgunj city	SNV
June 2022	Video	WASH Bazaar Nepal	WAI Nepal - Simavi
August 2022	Blog	In this Nepali community, climate change is mostly felt through water	
August 2022	Article	WASH SDG Consortium: learning and sharing key to achieving SDG goal for water and sanitation	WAI Nepal - Simavi
December 2022	Video	Running a WASH business while completing education, "I see my future in WASH"	
December 2022	Video	Interaction with WASH SDG programme Alliance partners.	WAI Nepal - Simavi
December 2022	Video	A Model for Healthcare Waste Management: Bankatuwa Primary Health Care Centre	WAI Nepal - Simavi

Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
December 2020	Video	Women-led sanitary pad production: Turnover of NPR 2 million in its first year	WAI Nepal - Simavi
December 2022	Article	https://www.gadhipost.com/2022/1297	Plan Nepal
December 2022	Article	https://www.gadhipost.com/2022/1274	Plan Nepal
June 2022	Article	https://www.gadhipost.com/2022/1006	Plan Nepal
May 2022	Video	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=4SBbOnvpO9M&ab_ channel=SiddhababaHDTV	Plan Nepal
May 2022	Video	https://www.youtube.com/ watch?v=KU6F8ncsrQ4&ab_ channel=SiddhababaHDTV	Plan Nepal

# Ensuring safe drinking to our communities through systematic change

Imagine turning on your tap and not knowing if the water you're about to drink is safe. For many residents in Bheriganga, Nepal, this was the reality. In 2018, only 9% of the population had access to safely managed water services, much lower than the national average of 18% (JMP, 2021).



## A risk management approach tailored to water systems

Analysis of the data showed that despite having accessible water on premises, many households couldn't achieve safe water due to contamination. Many water systems lacked adequate treatment systems and contaminants such as Escherichia coli (E. coli), were found to be present. This increased

the risk of diarrhoea and cholera outbreaks. Even in cases where water systems used chlorination, it was often not performed regularly or appropriately. With the intention of bringing change at systemwide level, the WASH SDG sub-programme (SP) guided the development of water safety plans. Following this, good management practices were introduced through training on tariff calculation,

Stories of change

preventative maintenance approaches and efficient operational practices. At the consumer level, awareness on household water treatment options and safe storage practices were created. The sub-programme also supported the installation of automated chlorination units in the water systems and offered training on chlorination practices to the operators.

### Paving the way for a sustainable exit

To ensure the good practice continues, the SP is working closely with the newly established WASH unit at municipal level, to establish a monitoring and evaluation system. The SP has also supported the establishment of an interest-free WASH fund which will operate on a revolving basis to allow water systems to access funds for maintenance, repairs and expansion. Funds have already been allocated to build a water filtration unit and conduct necessary maintenance. Once this has been completed and the funds repaid, they will be redistributed to other water systems that need financial assistance.

Our vision is for this fund to grow through additional investment from the local government and other stakeholders. This will ensure the water systems have financing options to independently manage their own infrastructure. After the end of the SP, the local government has committed to overseeing the revolving fund.

We are pleased to know that the SP has received encouraging feedback from the community about the improved water systems.

# WASH champion becomes local leader

Sharmila Majhi, from Marin rural municipality, Nepal, was chosen as a WASH champion in 2019.

Selected by the ward Water Sanitation Hygiene Coordination Committee (WASHCC) leadership, Sharmila undertook capacity building training, which included leadership development and session facilitation, social mobilisation and training on the digital SWACCHA app. Sharmila now delivers social and behavior change communication (SBCC) sessions within her community, and conducts follow up monitoring. Since becoming a champion, four clusters have been declared clean and hygienic.

This led to her being elected as ward member and council member of Marin rural municipality in the local elections in 2023.

### Improving water access in Dhamile Adhamara

The Dhamile Adhamara community had faced major challenges in the supply of safe drinking water.

Dozens of people were reliant on one tap which led to conflict over access to the water. The insufficient water supply also meant that proper sanitation was not maintained. This had a particularly negative impact on the women in the community, who spent

Stories of change **Story Facts** Country: Nepal Sub-programme: Nepal Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme Consortium partner: Source: Plan (Nepal)

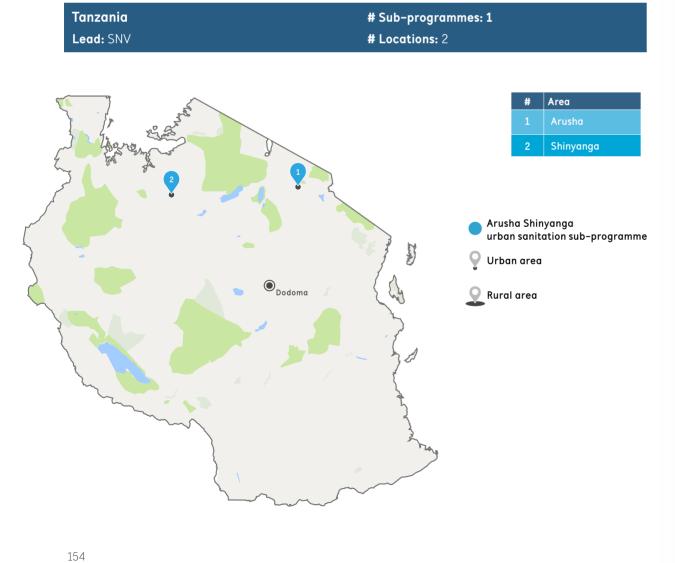
most of their time collecting water, leaving them little time for other social activities.

The sub-programme (SP) began working with the local government to construct a well in the area. They set up a committee which included five women and four men from Dalit and Janajati backgrounds, and provided training around management, water safety, water quality testing, GESI and leadership.

When the well was completed, focus centered on implementing a water safety plan (WSP) to ensure the ongoing safe quality of the water and sustain the scheme. The well is sited by a roadside and had inadequate protection from pollution, so the SP asked the municipality to fund the building of a brick house to be able to better manage it. Members of the WSUC perform water quality tests twice a year to ensure its meets quality standards.







Sub-programme	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP — SNV	Urban	Arusha, Shinyanga	<ul> <li>Local / national authorities:         <ul> <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> </li> <li>Local businesses/MFI:         <ul> <li>Nelson Mandela African Institution of Science and Technology – WISE – Future, African Centre of Excellence</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

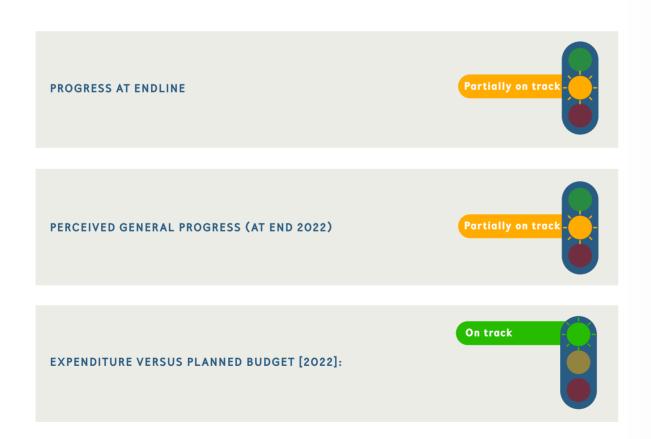
Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Tanzania inception report (IR) country brief.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners will provide an overview of implementation in both SPs and highlight progress made per pathway in 2022. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for 2022 is also found in Annex 1 Tanzania tab.

# 13.1 Tanzania Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme

"SNV has provided a successful project which helps to assess the main challenges on wastewater management from the point of generation to disposal and reuse, behaviour change strategies in schools, households and healthcare facilities. They have touched an area which wasn't well addressed by our country, provided sanitation prototypes which guide us in utilisation of sanitation services. Through all that, we can facilitate and improve sanitation services."

Seleman Yondu, sanitation and hygiene coordinator at ministry level, Tamisemi.



### **Overview of progress**

Overall progress is on track, with expenditure in line with forecasts of the budget neutral extension. Implementation progress is also generally on track, although efforts to ensure sustainability measures, and ongoing investments in O&M for all services along the sanitation service require specific attention in the final stretch of the programme.



### narrative 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 SP is trying to change include: low awareness of and priority given to basic hygiene behaviours (including hand washing 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.

In 2022, the SP focused on embedding the Mazingira Safi Maisha Bora (MSMB) campaign within the government and this was demonstrated through the local government authorities championing the issues during national platforms (Global Handwashing Day, Sanitation Week etc) and promoting MSMB materials during their own government-led events such as Nane Nane, ensuring key campaign messages are displayed across all their public toilets, and repeating school WASH MSMB sessions in public schools. Increased focus on behaviours in health care facilities has been made, using the successful concept of the centralised health care waste incinerator (constructed by the SP) that is servicing more than 12 facilities in Shinyanga, to promote safe handling and disposal of medical waste (a tricycle, provided by the SP, was modified to safely transport health care waste). With regards to BCC monitoring, significant efforts were made to develop and fine tune a digital app to capture data on school and community BCC efforts, to make data collection and use more systematic, easier to analyse and better equipped to influence decisions. The app is a work in progress but is seen as a significant improvement by local government authorities, reducing data collection and analysis time (previously paper based). To sharpen both schoolteachers' and local government authorities' BCC and communication skills, technical review sessions were held with them which focused on sharing experiences on what has been most effective in the campaign and how to perform improved monitoring of behaviour change aspects. Manual emptier groups were trained on safety issues, demand-creation skills and marketing, along with training on radio session communication skills in building their confidence and influence in changing people's attitude towards them and the work they do. Finally, MTR results on specific behaviour indicators such as handwashing with soap, menstrual hygiene management, and hygienic use of sanitation facilities, showed that schools and wards were lagging behind. The reasons behind these were discussed with local authorities, and local leaders were tasked to step up campaign messages and monitoring in the targeted areas.

### 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 2022, both local artisans responsible for toilet construction, and providers of emptying services were provided with stickers to give to customers after providing them with a service. The stickers include a safety message and their contact details. This has helped improve their customer service, the professional outlook of their business, and made it easier for customers to request their services for future trips. For manual emptying, the Shinyanga group was further formalised through business registration and a bank account opening, while a new group of manual emptiers were helped to form a group and begin the early stages of formalisation. Their business was further improved through creating a brand, adopting more safety equipment and being introduced to the Pitvag emptying machine to professionalise their work, and make them more marketable to customers. Their profile and experience have also grown through exposure at national events (e.g. the AWAC conference) and through a peer-to-peer exchange visit in Dar Es Salaam with another emptying company. Better understanding of services provided in terms of geographical scope, type of sludge and types of customers, has been supported through digitalising the FSTP logbooks, while holding specific meetings with owners of emptying companies on safety protocols, their responsibility in relation to by-laws and FSTP disposal rule compliance. The solid waste management pilot and campaign was unfortunately cancelled, due to the inability of the local government authority to provide incentives to private service providers to invest in waste segregation materials (e.g. different coloured bins), but the knowledge gained



through the BCC hub work was shared and contributed to another partner, Nipe Fagio, to roll out their own waste recycling pilot in two areas of Arusha. Public toilet investments culminated in the opening of the innovative Ibinzamata public toilet in Shinyanga, now hailed across Tanzania as a model facility to be replicated as it integrates proper accessibility for people with disabilities, menstrual pad vending machine, a biogas system linked to a restaurant for cooking and treated effluent for garden, rainwater harvesting, and safe waste disposal system. Specific cleaning checklists, refresher trainings and additional guidance to cleaners on maintaining the drains and related issues, has also strengthened the cleanliness and efficiency of the services.

With regards to the treatment, disposal and re-use in Shinyanga, the FSTP in Kizumbi is fast becoming a centre for other cities and utilities to learn from. The regular testing of the influent and effluent water is also providing the evidence of the efficiency of the system, while informing the testing of effluent use on selected demo plots. Briquette and co-compost brands were developed and trainings on how to market the products was carried out. There remain challenges in developing these products as fully fledged businesses, but the shift towards privatisation is being explored to take the next step. While in Arusha, the 250m3 per day FSTP was finally launched by the regional commissioner and Dutch ambassador to Tanzania, making it the largest FSTP in Tanzania. The plant has overall been a success, but the O&M of the plant has required several rounds of adjustments, trainings and close supervision to make it function properly. Exchange visits were organised for Arusha operators to Shinyanga, and ongoing technical support has been required to ensure the functionality of the plant. For the briquette production site, the utility has struggled to run it properly, due to lack of attention and entrepreneurial mindset, so the SP is supporting the transition towards privatisation of the site, including getting a small industries development organisation (SIDO) certificate as part of taking the product to market.



### 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.

In 2022, the ICT tools to support enforcement such as GPS trackers and CCTV at the treatment plant, have been fully taken over by local partners, with the GPS annual fee now embedded in the emptying permits issued by the council, and the utility investing in upgrading the CCTV and use of the information to enforce safe disposal compliance. The introduction of digitalising the FSTP logbook, although a slow transition, is highlighting the advantage of digital data for trend analysis, fee collection monitoring and informing decision making. The programme also facilitated and supported the roll out of national guidelines on WASH in health care facilities (HCF) in Shinyanga, bringing together health practitioners from both private and public HCF, including both theoretical training on key protocols and procedures, and practical training on health care waste management at the newly constructed incinerator. The technical steering committees set up to oversee the FSTP construction and operation, have been used as a platform to discuss wider city wide sanitation issues, strengthening the collaboration and decision making between utilities and city/municipal councils, on issues such as dealing with industrial wastewater, trenches and future investments in sanitation facilities. Influencing and advocacy with local authority leaders on reinvesting some of the funds generated by the treatment plants and public toilets in running and upgrading these facilities is finally bearing some fruit, although longer term planning and budgeting during annual cycles can still be strengthened.



### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

In 2022, the mid-term evaluation results were useful in targeting and influencing decisions in relation to areas requiring more attention both thematically and geographically. This was specifically true in relation to behaviour change and practice indicators. With the aim of profiling the work done under the WASH SDG programme and having compelling documentation and information, the programme produced several videos, such as the one highlighting the innovative features of the public toilet in Ibinzamata including climate adaptation and GESI measures. The two FSTPs have been upgraded with learning materials including learning boards, a 3D model of the plant, technical posters, and display of monitoring data and graphics of the designs, turning the sites into learning centres that are visited by a variety of stakeholders ranging from academic institutions and local government authorities to development partners and representatives from the health and water ministries. All this, complemented by abstracts and presentations at key events, is ensuring the high visibility of the work and the opportunity for other cities to learn and replicate, including the design of the Shinyanga FSTP being used as the basis for government funded newly constructed FSTPs in the Tanga region.

### Approach to sustainability

In 2022, sustainability and embedding approaches within partner plans, budgets and future investments has been at the core for the programme. This has included a heavy emphasis on capacity building through both theoretical trainings and practical exposure visits, with elements of learning by doing and training of trainers to underline the sustainability aspect. The programme digitalised some of the monitoring tools used by both the utilities and city councils which is leading to a better use of data, an improved link between monitoring and decision making, and clearer and more systematic capturing of information, that is all contributing to better conditions for sustainable and timely follow-up actions. Regarding financial sustainability the SP looked at elements like taxes and tariffs for sustainable cost recovery of sanitation services, as well as financing models for public toilet management.

The partner retreat held in early December to review the work done in 2022, but also more broadly the five-year programme, also focused on sustainability and related commitments, by both local and national authorities, in terms of expected financial and technical focus and investments beyond the programme.

### 13.2 Country level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

In 2022, use of the MTR data supported targeting of interventions in relation to specific gaps, and discussions around the outcome indicators were held in the final quarter of the year. The evidence and information from this have contributed to abstracts and presentations made during both national and international conferences and meetings. The specific focus on data across the sanitation service chain is also being used in influencing the government, particularly in terms of the regulator EWURA (who have incorporated information and recommendations from the programme in the development of the FSM guidelines) and MoH (influencing their national sanitation campaign data to look beyond the toilet/capture stage and improving understanding of pour flush toilets and types of containment). In terms of learning, the investments in turning the FSTPs and re-use centres in both cities as learning centres of excellence, has resulted in high exposure and influencing of the SDG programme's approaches and interventions, both nationally and between cities/municipalities.

### Country programme management and coordination

In Tanzania, there is only one current active SDG partner – SNV – who have continued to reach out more broadly to multiple strategic sector actors, particularly with WaterWorX (via VEI), with collaboration on school WASH (SNV provided the software for the BCC campaign to new school blocks built by VEI/Rotary Club) and on pro-poor strategies (exchanges on VEI support with the water utility on pro-poor actions and approaches on sanitation). In addition, SNV has maintained close links with the Dutch embassy (EKN) in Tanzania, with the ambassador jointly launching the Arusha FSTP with the regional commissioner, and SNV regularly engaging in Dutch networking events organised by the embassy. In addition, the programme is still an active member of the development partner water group, enabling coordinated discussions and information sharing among donors, NGOs and government representatives. SNV, together with WaterAid and the World Bank, is also engaged in the initiative for sanitation workers, working jointly to develop national occupational health and safety guidelines for sanitation workers, and supporting the Shinyanga manual emptier group to improve the association and become an influencing voice for sanitation workers while sharing their experience with peers and other stakeholders.

### Risks and mitigation

The uncertainty of the future of the programme has had an impact on staff retention and on some interactions with government partners, but this was mitigated by transparent conversations held during the annual partner meeting, involving

partners in the different scenario plans, and providing regular updates. The ongoing focus on sustainable actions and ownership have also helped to prepare partners for the future. There were some concerns on having sufficient time to support the operation and maintenance of newly constructed infrastructure in 2022, but the budget neutral extension provided the necessary additional timeframe to consolidate that and tailor support to the needs of the two cities.

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

Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
January 2022	Article	Official launch of Kizumbi faecal sludge treatment plant in Shinyanga – English www.snv.org/update/official-launch-kizumbi-faecal- sludge-treatment-plant-shinyanga Official launch of Kizumbi faecal sludge treatment plant in Shinyanga – English	SNV
January 2022	Blog	Official launch of Kizumbi faecal sludge treatment plant in Shinyanga-Kiswahili www.malunde.com/2022/01/mtambo-wa-kuchakata-tope-kinyesi.html	SNV
January 2022	Blog	Official launch of Kizumbi faecal sludge treatment plant in Shinyanga–Kiswahili www.shinyangapressclub.co.tz/2022/01/wananchi-shinyanga–214383–kuondokana–na.html	SNV
January 2022	Blog	Official launch of Kizumbi faecal sludge treatment plant in Shinyanga-Kiswahili www.fullshangweblog.co.tz/2022/01/26/mtambo-wa-kuchakata-tope-kinyesi-wazinduliwa-rasmi-manispaa-ya-shinyanga/	SNV
March 2022	Blog	Official launch of incinerator in Shinyanga municipality-Kiswashili www.malunde.com/2022/03/Incineratorhtml	SNV
March 2022	Blog	Official launch of incinerator in Shinyanga municipality-Kiwashili www.shinyangapressclub.co.tz/2022/03/snv- yakabidhi-kichomea-taka-na-guta.html	SNV
March 2022	Blog	Incinerator and medical-waste carrier (tricycle) at Kitangili dispensary in Shinyanga municipality-Kiswahili www.diramakini.co.tz/2022/03/snv-yaunga-mkono-juhudi-za-usafi.html	SNV
March 2022	Blog	Incinerator and medical-waste carrier (tricycle) at Kitangili dispensary in Shinyanga Municipality-Kiswahili www.diramakini.co.tz/2022/03/snv-yaunga-mkono-juhudi-za-usafi.html	SNV

	Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
	March 2022	Blog	Incinerator and medical-waste carrier (tricycle) at Kitangili dispensary in Shinyanga Municipality-Kiswahili www.issamichuzi.blogspot.com/2022/03/snv- yakabidhi-kichomea-taka-incinerator.html	SNV
	March 2022	Blog	Incinerator and medical-waste carrier (tricycle) at Kitangili dispensary in Shinyanga Municipality-Kiswahili www.mzalendo.co.tz/2022/03/22/snv-yakabidhi-kichomea-taka-incinerator-na-guta-zahanati-yakitangili-manispaa-ya-shinyanga/	SNV
	March 2022	Blog	Incinerator and medical-waste carrier (tricycle) at Kitangili dispensary in Shinyanga municipality-Kiswahili www.fullshangweblog.co.tz/2022/03/22/snv-yakabidhi-kichomea-taka-incinerator-na-guta-zahanati-ya-kitangili-manispaa-ya-shinyanga-2/	SNV
	March 2022	Blog	Official launch of Ibinzamata bus terminal public toilets-Kiswahili www.malunde.com/2022/03/Choo-Mtambo-gesi-asilia-stend.html	SNV
	March 2022	Blog	Official launch of the Ibinzabata bus terminal public toilet with biogas plant in Shinyanga municipality-Kiswahili www.malunde.com/2022/03/Choo-Mtambo-gesi-asilia-stend.html	SNV
•	March 2022	Tweet	Shinyanga's district commissioner officially opened lbinzamata's regional bus stand public toilet www.twitter.com/snv_tanzania/status/1506637267955294209?s=24	SNV
•	April 2022	Tweet	Maji week scientific conference in Dar es Salaam https://twitter.com/snv_tanzania/sta-tus/1512441099259977731?s=24&t=9QO2NPO8wg-KWvWwc5VG5dAt	SNV
9	May 2022	Tweet	Menstrual Hygiene Day via Mazingira Safi Maisha Bora campaign https://twitter.com/snv_tanzania/ status/1530530763892043777?s=24&t=zPzO_r9 VKHnnsSuv7EQ	SNV
	July 2022	Video	The value of wastewater / faecal sludge in Shinyanga https://youtu.be/4jlzXLy9vuk	SNV
	July 2022	Article	Official launch of briquettes from faecal sludge in Arusha City by the Dutch ambassador https://timesmajira.co.tz/auwsa-kukausha-majitaka- yatokayo-na-kinyesi-kuwa-mkaa/	SNV
	August 2022	Blog	Briquettes from treated faecal sludge in Arusha City https://www.shinyangapressclub.co.tz/2022/10/blog-post_18.html?m=1	SNV
	October 2022	Blog	Global Handwashing Day at Ngokolo secondary in Shinyanga municipality www.malunde.com/2022/10/blog-post_313.html	SNV

# Stories of change

# Strong local leadership transforms sanitation in Shinyanga

In 2017, the sanitation situation in Shinyanga municipality was dire. Raw faecal sludge was being dumped in an open field accessible to animals and people, including children. Some farmers even paid to have untreated sludge emptied directly onto their fields to grow their crops. Sanitation was primarily managed by the Shinyanga municipal council (SMC), while the Shinyanga Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (SHUWASA) focused solely on water supply. There was limited collaboration between the two entities.



When SNV under the WASH SDG programme got involved in 2018, we began with a thorough baseline study on sanitation services and hygiene practices, and coordinated collaboration between the council and utility. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was established, clarifying roles and commitments to improve sanitation and a joint planning team (JPT) introduced as a platform for joint decision making.

The pivotal factor in the subsequent successes was the strong and collaborative leadership of the heads of both the Shinyanga municipal council, Mr. Jomaary Satura and the utility (SHUWASA), Eng. Yusuph Katopola. Both leaders demonstrated a clear understanding of the sanitation challenges and provided guidance, swift decision making, staff motivation and a shared vision for the district's future.

Under their guidance, and that of SNV, Shinyanga achieved its first faecal sludge treatment plant (FSTP) and formalised and professionalised the region's first manual emptier group. More land was allocated for trenches to accommodate industrial wastewater and support the FSTP, and revenue, which was largely generated through tipping fees, shifted from the municipality to the utility. Any discussion and decision involving revenue collection is notoriously difficult, but the strong leadership of the directors and their understanding of the longer-term impacts made this possible.

Key initiatives such as Ibinzamata public toilets and the Kizumbi FSTP have raised the political need for sanitation across Tanzania. In 2022, Shinyanga municipality received the award for the highest-performing municipality in sanitation in the country, and secured 75 million EUR in funding from the Agence Francaise de Developpement to expand sanitation and hygiene work in the district and beyond.

The WASH SDG programme, and the vision of the leaders, have transformed sanitation in Shinyanga, and the municipality is committed to continuing its progress towards improved sanitation and hygiene for all residents.



Uganda			# Sub-programmes: 2
Lead: WAI			# Locations: 5
			^
Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme	#	Area	
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi	1&2	Agago	
sub-programme	3	Nebbi	2)
Urban area	4	Kamuli	
Rural area	5	Buyende	
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Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Uganda WASH Alliance SP — WAI (Simavi)	Urban and rural	Agago	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  Dutch NGOs:     Simavi, Amref, Akvo, IRC, PRACTICA, RAIN, RUAF Local / national authorities:     Agago district local government
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP — Plan	Rural	Nebbi, Kamuli, Buyende	Local NGOs / CSOs:  Plan International Uganda Local / national authorities:  Nebbi district local government  Kamuli district local government  Buyende district local government

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Uganda inception report (IR) country brief.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners will provide an overview of implementation in both SPs and highlight progress made per pathway in 2022. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for 2022 is also found in Annex 1 Uganda tab.

### 14.1 Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme

"I no longer help myself in the bush. I constantly make use of my latrine. I am grateful to the WASH SDG programme for assisting me to appreciate WASH and its benefits."

Awilly Sidonia, widow and WASH champion, Lapere North Village, Lapono sub-county. Agago district.

PROGRESS AT MIDLINE



PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS (AT END 2022)



**EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 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.

In 2022, the pathway plan included rolling out cost recovery planning (CRP) and risk assessment (RA) in ten additional schools, rolling out the WASH FIT model to 11 additional health centres, and piloting CRP at household level alongside clustering. Additionally, the pathway planned to do an in-depth exploration of sanitation marketing, flood resistant latrine designs, and affordable technologies for the bottom of the pyramid (BOP).

In line with the annual plan, the pathway conducted institutional level focused training sessions on participatory hygiene and sanitation transformation (PHAST), CRP, and RA in 30 schools, ten of which were new. All the 30 schools developed their PHAST, CRP, and RA plans highlighting several sources of revenue. Follow-up on the implementation of these plans is on-going. Piloting of CRP at household level was introduced as a concept during community dialogues, but actual implementation and follow-up is planned for the costed extension. Under the innovation fund project, a WASH FIT training was conducted to build the capacity of health centre stakeholders to develop, monitor and continuously implement an infrastructure improvement plan that will ultimately lead to improved health service delivery. In response to one of the midline recommendations, a sanitation marketing training was conducted to equip partners with the skills to effectively link sanitation demand to supply.

The pathway continued to conduct awareness raising campaigns and follow-ups across the 180 villages. This resulted in increased demand for WASH; a total of 508 new latrines with handwashing facilities were constructed and used by households. This was in addition to the 4,478 that had been constructed by the beginning of the year across the programme villages. Ultimately, nine villages were recommended for ODF status, awaiting verification.

To further understand existing gender inequalities at household level and to redefine gender roles, the SP facilitated gender action planning in 19 households in Geregere sub-county. Through this, households were able to pool resources and efforts towards sanitation improvement. To ensure that no one is left behind, socially excluded households were identified and linked to where they could be supported.

### 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>23</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.

In 2022, the pathway planned to introduce the ecopreneurship initiative to ensure sustainable climate smart businesses. The plan also included continued capacity building in basic business management, operationalisation of the asset management tool, and extension of household connections under the WaterTime systems<sup>24</sup>. Other plans included supporting town councils to develop FSM regulations and improving WASH financing.

During this reporting period, entrepreneurs diversified their offerings, e.g., Geoffrey Olara, a bee keeping entrepreneur, diversified into the making of candles and cosmetics from beeswax. There was a remarkable increase in the enthusiasm of women to start and grow their businesses as a result of their engagement with the WEWASH forum. Entrepreneurs also registered increased sales as a result of diversification resulting in new revenue streams, with 30 WASHNAB businesses reporting an increase in sales during the January to June 2022 period. The pit emptiers association got an opportunity to build two latrine super structures, one at a school and another one for a household, and the handpump mechanics association rehabilitated 12 non-functioning boreholes.

Additionally, a position paper with priority issues identified during a March 2022 follow-up meeting between HEWASA and members of the parish development committee, was presented to a town council sitting for deliberation and consideration in the next budgeting process. The SP will follow-up on this process during the costed extension. Following community engagements to encourage households to connect to the WaterTime systems, 27 households who expressed interest were eventually connected. The SP also embraced the use of asset management tools and integrated them into the reporting on the WaterTime systems.

23. 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.

24. A modular asset-focused set-up and business approach to managing small-scale piped drinking water systems sustainably.



### 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).

In 2022, the pathway focused on strengthening regional and district level learning initiatives to enhance and contribute to sector coordination, harmonisation and learning by working closely with the local, regional and national WASH governance structures. Learning has now become institution led and is now not only embedded at the district level, but also at sub-county and village levels, including schools.

One of the key outcomes from advocacy engagement is amplified, evidence-based lobbying and advocacy at a national level for improved WASH service delivery backed with evidence from the SP. Two undertakings were taken up as sector priorities at national level. These were discrepancies in available WASH databases and WASH in healthcare facilities.

The MoWE is installing a piped water system in Omiya Pachwa following information that became evident during a training on the WASH MIS. This is an example of how the SP is contributing to evidence-based decision making regarding resource allocation. The district water officer has indicated that since the MIS will provide up to date data on the WASH status in the district, it will be instrumental in helping the district to address relevant WASH needs.

The WASH governance pathway planned to work on building community leadership in participatory planning, budgeting and decision–making processes at lower administrative units as well as supporting and strengthening policy coherence and regulatory frameworks on the human right to water and sanitation. In 2022, the SP launched the concept of integrity pacts envisioned to create integrity within the contracting processes for WASH services in Agago district. This began with the sensitisation of the DLG about the procurement process for micro–entrepreneurs. Guidelines and processes for engaging the micro–entrepreneurs was then established and agreed upon. With district stakeholders, the SP reviewed the human rights–based approach to water planning and water provision within the communities.



### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The SP continues to utilise digital/online platforms to inform internal monitoring and reporting for programme interventions. During this reporting period, partners populated their monthly workplans online to enhance synergies and inter and/or intra pathway collaboration during implementation. Partners have also increasingly embraced mWater and Akvo RSR2 for streamlined output reporting which enables real time reporting as per implementation. This in turn, provides basis for validation at biannual reporting.

Also, during this reporting period, partner visits and joint monitoring with the local government stakeholders informed SP monitoring and evaluation. In May, the coordination team undertook participatory monitoring to SP intervention sites, including schools, to check on WASH progress during the post lock-down period. In June, the team undertook monitoring together with Agago district officials, partners and stakeholders. The joint monitoring brought on board both political/administration and sector department officials' participation to SP interventions in communities and institutions, particularly schools. As such, partners visited the recently installed WaterTime household connections in Omot, new demo facilities in Akwang (rock catchment) and the Ecosan latrines in schools. It is anticipated that such collaborations with government will enhance ownership and sustainability especially since the WASH SDG programme will be ending soon.

During this reporting period, the coordination team held two online learning sessions hosted by the SP partners NETWAS and Fort Portal Caritas – HEWASA. One of the sessions was on fostering governance in WASH through water integrity scans (May 2022) while the other was done by Fort Portal Caritas – HEWASA (June 2022) to share experiences on the role of village savings and loan associations (VSLAs) in WASH financing.

The SP focused on implementing a sanitation marketing approach to address the indicators that were off track at the midline assessment. The partners in the WASH service provision pathway, the district local government and town councils, undertook a learning journey in November 2022 on the concepts of sanitation marketing (SanMark). The purpose of the training was to guide WASH SDG partners' staff on developing a sanitation marketing plan that was to help Agago district local government ensure access to sanitation for all. A field trip was organised by Finish Mondial and HEWASA in Kamwenge district to allow participants to appreciate how sanitation marketing works in practice. Participants used the knowledge gained to develop a joint WASH SDG programmes for Agago district and is being used to track the learning commitments to date.

### Approach to sustainability

In 2022, the SP focused on the sustainability principles that were flagged during the midline assessment. Both financial and environmental sustainability were highlighted as key entry points for programme sustainability.

Under financial sustainability, the SP continued to work on cost recovery planning (CRP) and risk assessment (RA) approaches in health facilities and schools. Institutions have been helped to develop plans with clear revenue streams which forms a sustainable source of funds to meet O&M expenses. The training and follow-up support of women in nature-based businesses



in Adilang, Omot, Kalongo and Arum have created an income generating opportunity (at group level) which will contribute to sustaining WASH services through increased investment in improved WASH facilities and services.

The SP supported 24 VSLAs, each with an average number of 25 members, through capacity building and follow-up visits to ensure they operate as organised groups, and that they are able to sustain themselves. Capacity strengthening sessions in areas of marketing, bookkeeping, appraisal procedures, loan assessment and fundraising have been conducted with members of different VSLAs like Wumed Keruwa and Bed Igen women's groups/VSLAs, and as a result, an organised form of lending has developed within the groups with a number of members being able to access credit for WASH improvement from the WASHFIN.

Under environmental sustainability, the SP promoted different IWRM interventions in 2022 as part of the restoration efforts in Agago sub-catchment. These include planting of indigenous tree species around hotspots with community agroforestry initiatives; establishment of private woodlots; raising more tree nurseries; trained and promoted the use of improved energy saving cooking and encouraged source protection guidelines to be enforced as per the MoWE's catchment/water source protection requirements. It also included the creation and training of eight community based wetland management committees. The SP supported the creation of trenches in Latinling parish, especially Kamonojwii village, reaching up to 1500 metres to curb the floods and run offs and introduced raised concrete lined pit latrines with SaTo pans and washable floors in flood prone areas.

A lot of focus has been placed on capacity building of community management structures such as water user committees, water supply and sanitation boards, and institutional management structures such as school and health unit management committees. Emphasis has been placed on the adoption of low cost, low maintenance, environmentally friendly technologies such as Ecosan and ferrocement tanks, proper solid waste management using the 3R approach, and maintaining resources and services of the natural environment upon which the community depends through the ecosystem service approach.

Under FSM, the SP commissioned a market assessment study to determine the supply chain analysis to engage the private sector into FSM value chains. The SP also did a PPP study to understand the policy environment around FSM and opportunities for private sector engagement at a local level in the context of public toilet, solid waste management and FSM emptying services among others. Based on the above assessments, the SP supported the local actors, like town councils, to develop sanitation plans and provided business support to the entrepreneurs to create links between the district and communities.

### 14.2 Uganda Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme

"Although the practice of keeping girls at home and forbidding them to do certain domestic choirs, could be rooted in good intentions, these practices have led to isolation and stigmatisation of menstruating girls. The time is ripe to demystify these practices and to breakdown the stigmas that menstruating girls are dirty and misfits in society".

Bassajja Suubi, (60), Kamuli cultural leader

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR)

Perceived General Progress in 2022 after MTR

Partially on track

On track

### 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>25</sup> and have moved up the sanitation and hygiene ladder<sup>26</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>27</sup>.

In 2022, building on the previous initiatives to reach ODF and accelerate basic sanitation, the SP continued to address the knowledge, attitude and practices affecting, hygiene and sanitation in the 56 target communities. In collaboration with local actors a CLTS+ approach was adopted in which low-income households were supported to upgrade their latrine to the level of basic sanitation by making their latrine floors washable (cement floor). The most vulnerable households were selected by the communities themselves and had to first construct a handwashing facility to become eligible for the support. Masons who made the floors washable used these households as demonstration sites to market their services to the other households in the community. The village health teams (VHT) mobilised and linked households to masons during the demonstrations. A total of 2,836 latrines had floors paved so they could be upgraded to basic level. This contributed to 52 communities, out of the targeted 56, reaching ODF with basic sanitation.

To sustain ODF in the 94 communities that have already received ODF status, 15 local drama groups conducted 60 drama sessions to explain safe water handling, sanitation and hygiene. Through post ODF monitoring, the adoption of handwashing and handling of baby faeces by mothers and care givers, increased in 2022.

"I used to think that baby faeces are not harmful and can be thrown anywhere. Following the dialogue after the drama session I now know they are as harmful as adult faeces. Now I dispose of them in a pit latrine after which I wash my hands with soap". Jane, mother, Nebbi district.

In a bid to facilitate participation of women and other socially excluded groups on WASH at household and community level, 20 water user committees (each composed of seven members)



<sup>25.</sup> Progress will be measured on a yearly basis.

<sup>26.</sup> Targets are mentioned in the IR and progress will be measured during the MTR and final evaluation.

<sup>27.</sup> A hygiene approach that focuses on improved hygiene for babies through the five Fs: fingers, flies, faeces, fluids and floors.

and 24 sub-county leaders were introduced to the planning and execution of inclusive meetings in alignment with the MTR recommendations. Periodic monitoring visits have indicated that 80% (16) of the water and sanitation committees have held meeting in places which are accessible by anyone, during convenient times, have attempted to mobilise all people, and have adopted a voting method as a group decision making technique during meetings. PWDs advocacy groups were also facilitated to create awareness about disability at household and community level to increase community understanding on the WASH rights and needs of PWD. In 2022, 19 community dialogues on gender and WASH were conducted in collaboration with trained district local government staff. The dialogues focused on raising awareness around gender roles and relationships on household and community WASH activities; promotion of gender equality aspirations and development of actions plans to address WASH and gender gaps. Around 580 people (271 males of which 10 were PWDs, and 309 females of which 19 were PWDs) participated in the meeting, and a total of 19 gender and WASH community action plans were developed. Monitoring visits conducted show operationalisation of at least 70% of these actions plans among 16 communities.

Multi-stakeholder dialogues on social norms were conducted at district level targeting religious, cultural and institutional leaders to discuss gender and social norms affecting women and other socially excluded groups in WASH activities and decision making. The objectives of the dialogues were to better understand underlying social and gender norms around access, power and privileges surrounding WASH and MHH; demystifying norms that promote good behaviours and practices and developing action plans to promote beneficial norms and denounce harmful ones.

To continue awareness building on baby WASH and how its impact on the health of children under two, 21 community dialogues were conducted with the district local governments. Also, 21 information signs on when to wash your hands to avoid child malnutrition were installed near water sources and at health centres. Post monitoring assessment will be conducted in 2023 to ascertain adoption of hand hygiene practice among mothers, fathers and care givers.

### 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.

To contribute to improved access to water supply, the SP constructed two boreholes with hand pumps in two schools in Kamuli district. As part of the sustainability package for schools, two inclusive water and sanitation committees composed of 14 members (42.8% female) were established and trained to lead on O&M. Monitoring visits revealed that both the WASH facilities and the committees are functional.

In collaboration with district local governments, 25 WASH entrepreneurs (masons, pit emptiers, sanitary pads and liquid soap producers) were re-educated in marketing and customer care, bookkeeping, financial literacy and business management. PMonitoring visits showed that 16 WASH entrepreneurs are active (stock, sales, community feedback).

In 2022, 15 school health clubs – composed of 25 pupils each (15 girls, 10 boys) – were trained on hand hygiene, MHH, liquid soap and re-useable sanitary pad making. School monitoring visits have indicated they have learned how to make re-useable pads and liquid soap during art and craft sessions and MHH has been integrated into the school curriculum, with all 15 schools conducting MHH awareness among boys and girls on a bi-monthly or quarterly basis. Schools were supported with 30 handwashing facilities to encourage hand hygiene.

The SP staff conducted a WASH assessment on 77 schools and documented the enrolment (girls/ boys); MHH facilities/education; WASH facilities and current WASH investments. The findings were used for evidence-based lobbying and shared among the WASH stakeholders (state and non-state) in Buyende, Kamuli and Nebbi. The SP supported the development of three district level WASH action plans including commitments to prioritise and budget for WASH. However, the operationalisation of these plans will require more engagement and will be reported upon in the next period.

District water and sanitation coordination committee, under the leadership of the respective district water offices, are mandated to coordinate water, sanitation and hygiene activities by CSOs in different districts. The SP facilitated meetings for experience sharing, joint monitoring of implementation and outcome harvesting. From these meetings, CSOs can share joint workplans that support both monitoring of implementation progress and plans for allocation of WASH investments in different communities to avoid duplication of services.

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

Sub-programme vision for this pathway: By the end of the programme the national CLTS manual is revised to be gender and socially inclusive<sup>28</sup> and standardised school latrine designs in the national school WASH guidelines include an MHM component<sup>29</sup>. 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 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. Consequently, at least 50% of the WASH governance committees are represented by women and socially excluded groups, whose voices are heard <sup>30</sup>. District local government also has a harmonised understanding of, and effectively reports on, the SDG 6 indicators, target 6.1 & 6.2.

In collaboration with the regional coordination centres of the MoWE, the SP supported the review of WASH investment plans (WIP) in the three target districts. The initiative included: WASH stakeholder mapping, information sharing meetings, and data collection and validation. Districts are now updating the data in the WIP themselves and disseminating this data among stakeholders at district Level.

The SP supported the Ministry of Education and Sport (MoES) to conduct a one-day dissemination meeting to share the approved inclusive school latrine design. This has contributed to an increased understanding on the approved design among district staff. To facilitate adoption by the district, the SP, through UWASNET, will continue to engage the MoES's basic education unit to issue circulars/guidelines to district local governments to implement the inclusive latrine designs and support national and regional dissemination of this new standard.

The SP continued to enhance coordination among UWASNET CSOs specifically the hygiene and sanitation working group. Jointly with the MoES and MWE, the SP supported three joint UWASNET regional meetings for planning, reporting, learning and sharing of experiences in sanitation and hygiene. Policies and guidelines including MHH guidelines, ODF road maps and CLTS protocols, were disseminated among 21 CSOs under UWASNET.



### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The SP and the district water and sanitation coordination committee (DWSCC) conducted 4 joint monitoring field visits to WASH facilities and CLTS activities. The DWSCC consist of WASH state and non-state stakeholders that are responsible for the overall coordination of WASH service delivery, including planning and reporting in the district.

Through the use of the online data collection system, kobo toolbox<sup>31</sup>, bi-annual monitoring was conducted by the SP staff in the 77 target schools. Through the kobo toolbox, information about the schools WASH investments, and MHH and WASH activities was captured. The findings provided a basis for dialogue with school and district school authorities during multistakeholder dialogues.

The SP also disseminated the outcomes and recommendations of the MTR and the systems sustainability check (SSC) toward the district and national government. This provided space for developing district and national action plans to close the gaps mentioned in these reports. Implementation of the action plans will be followed up and reported on in the round-up period.

The SP also conducted a learning journey on climate change and WASH in Mbarara with ACORD<sup>32</sup> Uganda. Key actions taken from this learning journey are: (1) intensify community dialogues on gender to stimulate gender transformation so the WASH workload, that has often increased due to climate change, will be shared more equally between women/men, boys and girls; (2) adopt and promote climate SMART WASH solutions, like elevated pit latrines that can

<sup>28.</sup> Plan will aim to make it gender transformative.

<sup>29.</sup> These already include a room for PWDs.

<sup>30.</sup> The SP will target women, widows, female-headed households, child-headed households and PWDs.

<sup>31.</sup> An open source, online data collection platform.

<sup>32.</sup> Agency for Cooperation in Research and Development Uganda.

endure flooding, or rain water harvesting techniques to retain water in water stressed areas; (3) promote multiple uses of water, e.g. water for vegetable gardens using the excess water from the boreholes; (4) small scale irrigation to accelerate backyard gardening using rain water harvested in ferrocement tanks; and (5) integrate and promote climate education in schools.

### Approach to sustainability

**Financial:** The SP focused on strengthening local financing mechanisms. Dialogues with school authorities (teachers, school management committees) were conducted to lobby for increased budget allocation for WASH initiatives to at least 15–20% of the annual school budget. Awareness sessions with parents on the need for WASH contributions each term were held to facilitate the school saving for O&M of WASH facilities. The two water sources constructed under this project now have £.100 each available for O&M.

**Environmental:** The district local government, with the support of the SP, engaged the DWSCC to implement water source protection guidelines through water quality surveillance and monitoring. This has ensured existing and potential threats to the water quality and quantity are identified and eliminated. Communities were educated on which tree species drained water and demonstrations set up to stimulate community understanding.

**Technical:** The SP solicited and evaluated reputable companies, and facilitated the training of local technicians (hand pump mechanics, linking of communities to the technicians, spare parts dealers). This contributed to the strengthening of the spare parts supply chain. The chosen technology (drilling of deep boreholes), developed by a local company selected after a bidding, was promoted by the MoWE as the most simple technology for the isolated rural communities and as the most used technology in the selected area. The technical level required for its repair and maintenance is simple, although the lack of capabilities makes it necessary to provide training for the local technicians.

**Social:** The SP empowered two water user committees and local leaders to conduct meetings with the ambition of encouraging participation of women and other socially excluded groups on WASH at household and community level. As a result, the committees have taken deliberate efforts to ensure meetings are held in places accessible by women and other social excluded groups, that they are conducted during convenient times and use a voting system that takes place in both the WASH committee and during community meetings. This gives socially excluded groups more opportunities to vote for or against a decision.

### 14.3 Country-level updates

### Monitoring, evaluation and learning

Dissemination of the findings from the systems sustainability check was conducted with the goal of triggering discussions among WASH stakeholders at national level. A multistakeholder meeting that included 43 people (30 male, 13 female) representing the district local governments (Agago, Kamuli, Buyende, Nebbi, Kamwenge, Maracha, Arua, Yumbe), CSOs (UWASNET, WaterAid, Plan, NETWAS, IRC, SNV, Water for People) and relevant ministries (MoH, MoWE), was held to develop concrete actions including the:

- need for the district local government to create an enabling environment that will ensure sustainability of the WASH environment
- need to robustly lobby for more funds from the government to bridge the financial gap and needs of the district towards WASH sustainability
- need for conditional allocation of part of the primary healthcare (PHC) funds for allocation on WASH.

In December 2022, Uganda organised the Africa regional learning workshop for the Africa-based SPs. This was a great opportunity to meet with staff from the other SPs and learn from each other.

### Country programme management and coordination

Together with Simavi Plan, the SP shared the WASH SDG programme experience on the nexus between climate change and WASH during the Parliamentary WASH symposium in Uganda. Calls for action included the need for members of parliament to use their oversight mandate to allocate more funds for WASH, and for the MoES to integrate climate change education in the curriculum.

### Risks and mitigation

Although the SP had anticipated a high risk of Covid-19 and its impact on programme area implementation, the pandemic did not reach the intervention areas (Kamuli, Nebbi and Buyende) despite a recurrence of it in other districts in Uganda.

In September 2022, an outbreak of Ebola virus was declared in Mubende district of central Uganda, with six suspected deaths, but was declared over in January 2023. During this time, some activities had to be adapted to avoid the spread of Ebola. Also, Mubende and Kasanda districts were put into lockdown for three months with limited transport to Western Uganda. As a result, Plan International Uganda were put under travel restrictions and could not join the learning journey that was jointly planned to focus on sanitation marketing in Kamwenge district.



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

Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
March 2022	Video	WASH and IWRM: Challenges and opportunities www.youtube.com/watch?v=hP5x9-lvZBE	WAI
October 2022	Blog	The WASH SDG programme in Uganda: Collaboration between the two sub-programmes https://wash-alliance.org/blog/the-wash-sdg-programme-in-uganda-collaboration-between-the-two-sub-programmes/	WAI
June 2022	Video	How a village in Uganda is fighting the effects of climate change by planting trees https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eXKt69MMSWY	WAI
2022		Plan International makes strong strides in uplifting sanitation and hygiene in Uganda	Plan

# Leaving no one behind

Forty-three-year-old Charles Olanya lost his wife ten years ago and he was left to raise five children with the help of his elderly mother. He grew up in the village of Lapere North in Agago district, and although he had a happy childhood, he struggled with access to sanitation because of his disability.

With the help of the Uganda WASH Alliance subprogramme, Charles and his family constructed their own sanitation facilities and to move away from open defecation.

"When the Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme came to our village, they told us about the importance of having latrines. My mother encouraged me to attend all the sub-programme meetings with her and to contribute to the discussions. Under their guidance, my mother and I worked with other community members to construct my latrine with a hand support to help me use the pit latrine with convenience. The latrine also has a handwashing station which I share with other members of my homestead."



According to the Uganda Bureau of Statistics, an estimated 12.4% of the population have a disability. Although the government has taken a number of legislative and policy steps to promote inclusivity, persons with disabilities (PWD) largely remain excluded. They continue to face difficulties in using sanitation facilities independently, hygienically and without discomfort or fear of abuse. These burdens are higher for women and girls with disabilities. Charles' story shows how including PWDs in sanitation-related decision-making processes at the community level leads to improved and sustained inclusion outcomes.

"Growing up, my biggest challenge was around defecation. Almost the whole village was practicing open defecation. But for me, even that was challenging."

### Ongoing support

In the wake of his mother's death in 2022, Charles says that the support he received became even more important.

"The knowledge I gained from the Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme has helped me to continue enjoying the benefits of owning a latrine and maintaining hygiene around my home. I have also trained my children on how to use the latrine, how to keep it clean, and how to maintain the handwashing station. Even though I no longer have my mother, the community is very supportive. Recently, when the door of my latrine was broken, they brought me timber which I used to fix it. The sub-programme has taught us to help each other to make sure that everyone continues to have a functional latrine. The only support I need is more knowledge on what I already know. There is nothing more important than knowledge."



Zambia	# Sub-programmes: 2
Lead: SNV	# Locations: 8
# Area	
1 Kabwe	
2 Kasama	2
3 Mbala	
4 Mpulungu	
5 Nakonde	I have to
6&7 Chongwe	I have been a
8 Kafue	
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme Chongwe Kafue sub-programme Urban area  Rural area	1 To Lusaka

Sub-programme title & lead	Rural/ (peri) urban	Location	In-country partners
Chambeshi Lukanga Sanitation SP — SNV	Urban	Kabwe, Kasama, Mbala, Mpulungu, Nakonde	Local / national authorities:  Kasama municipal council  Mbala municipal council  Mpulungu municipal council  Nakonde municipal council  Kabwe municipal council  Other institutions:  Lukanga Water and Sewerage Company
Chongwe Kafue SP — Plan	Rural	Chongwe, Kafue	Local NGOs / CSOs:  Plan International Zambia  Local / national authorities:  Chongwe municipal council  Kafue town council

Information on the overall country programme and targets was presented in the country inception report and summarised in the Zambia inception report (IR) country brief.

In the paragraphs below, the Consortium partners will provide an overview of implementation in both SPs and highlight progress made per pathway in 2022. Further information on the status of the higher-level activities that were programmed for 2022 is also found in Annex 1 Zambia tab.

# 15.1 Zambia Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme

"Our method of emptying without proper protocols, tools, PPE was not standard and it was illegal (...) SNV capacity built us (...) there are a lot of benefits to being a formal emptier, we get vaccinated every six months so diseases and infections are prevented. I also managed to build my family a house and take my children to school."

Lydia Mwalongo, Kasama urban clinic officer in charge, Kasama, 2022.

"Before the construction of the ablution block, patients would use the bush to relieve themselves and in so doing the surrounding of the clinic was so dirty. Now we have an ablution block that is user friendly, anybody can use: children, women, people with disabilities, they all use it without any inconvenience."

Lydia Mwalongo, Kasama urban clinic officer in charge, Kasama, 2022.

**GENERAL PROGRESS AT MTR** 



PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2022



On track

EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2022



### **Overview of progress**

For the two key impact indicators, progress is expected to be below planned. For the 200,000 people expected to gain access to safely managed sanitation by end 2022, it is expected that 60,000 have moved up the ladder (22,000 at MTR). For the 260,000 people expected to gain access to hygiene services, it is expected that 80,000 have moved up the ladder (56,000 at MTR). The SP remained focused in 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 were advanced but not fully completed.

Gains are expected in affordability, sustainability and services uptake, primarily in Kabwe. Local currency appreciated up to a max of 30% against the EUR. Investments on FSTP were not completed.

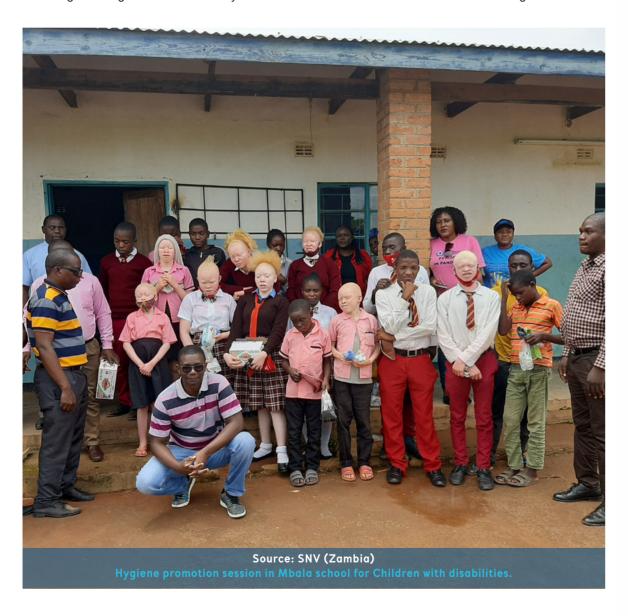


### Narrative on results against plan

### 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.

In 2022, the SP focus was threefold: 1) moving the BCC strategies to an effective implementation mode so progress can be observed for all key targeted behaviours; 2) support the authorities to monitor the strategies for outcomes so adjustments can be introduced when needed; and 3) securing the long term sustainability of the institutional embeddedness and financing of BCC work.



The SP also sought to consolidate its hygiene promotion efforts in health facilities and schools.

Engagement with civic and traditional leaders was conducted, including with MPs and provincial ministers, so they can act as spokespeople for the desired behaviours towards their constituents/subjects. Multiple promotions took place through radio, leaflets and international days commemorations while the BCC strategies and related ambitions were embedded in the sustainability plans. Challenges remain with the financing part as there is no dedicated budget line for BCC in the government templates so BCC gets diluted within broader scoped WASH budgets. This limits the tracking of this specific expenditure. The financing challenges also affect the monitoring capacity of the local authorities. Despite reviewing the BCC activities conducted, they remain limited in reaching out to, and following up with, communities, and remained reliant on partners for monitoring data input. Hygiene promotion work at the HCF level was conducted primarily for handwashing behaviour, while in schools, particularly in Mpulungu, activities around MHM and safe toilets were conducted with teachers and students. In Mbala, work in schools engaged children with disabilities and specific materials were developed to disseminate hygiene messages in braille for people with visual impairments. Results of the endline will confirm the extent to which the efforts have been translated into effective behaviour change.

### Pathway 2: Improve WASH service provision

Sub-programme vision for this pathway: Sub-programme vision for this pathway: BSub-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.

In 2022, the SP focused on implementing a business model for scheduled desludging that proved to respond to multiple challenges in the service provision. This included affordability for the lowest wealth quintiles while maintaining the financial sustainability for the CU; stable workload for the emptiers and increased revenue; development of a customer database at the CU level and overall increased uptake of the service. The model also provided benefits in terms of climate change adaptation and mitigation as it enables both pre-emptive emptying on flood prone areas and reduction of methane emissions resulting from a much quicker removal schedule. A key deliverable is the long term city wide scheduled desludging plan that supports the CU to expand the model post-project in Kabwe. GIS mapping was part of the pilot in Kabwe, while in Mpulungu similar was concluded for the whole town. Five emptiers were trained to use mWater, a free software for data registry and sharing, replacing the current paper based system to register information about the services provided.

Masons trained by the SP in previous years were engaged in the retro-fitting of Kabwe and Mpulungu demo toilets (built in 2021); in the construction of a toilet block for the Kasama Association of People with Disabilities KANPD; and as part of the workforce for the FSTP construction in Mpulungu.

OHS work was conducted through the training of enforcers and the development of an OHS checklist that enables local authorities to easily verify how standards are used by emptiers and follow up accordingly. SOPs for trenching were developed and are in use, but their implementation highlighted the need to have dedicated guidance for both dry and rainy seasons. A final review is envisaged. The improvement of enforcement is also expected to highlight results in the quality of facilities under construction.

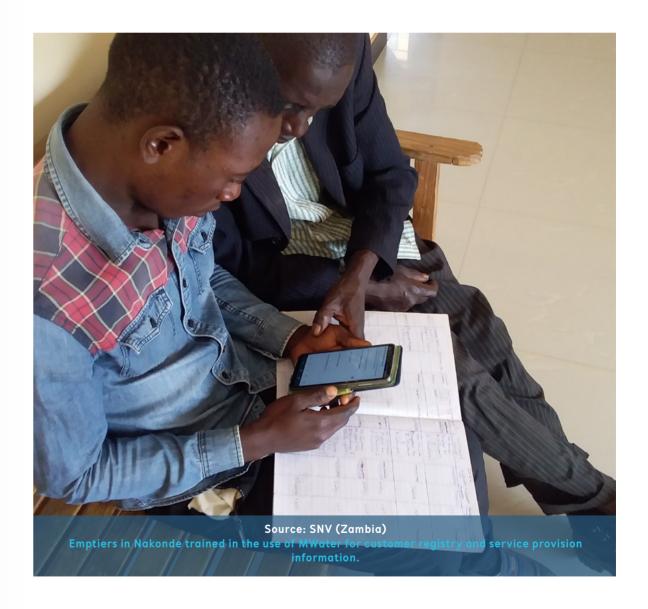
Findings of the endline are expected to confirm that emptying rates will have increased significantly in Kabwe, Nakonde and Mpulungu where the uptake of services is high (due to improved service provision, new private sector players and past cholera outbreaks, specifically in Mpulungu) and less so in Kasama and Mbala, where demand is less significant.

At the treatment level, the rehabilitation of the FSTP in Kabwe was built to 50% of its full capacity while the construction in Mpulungu progressed to 74% of the intended target. It is expected the rehabilitation and construction of the FSTPs will be finalised by the end of a potential costed extension. In Mbala, disposal continues at the hospital ponds though the practice has showed

the need to add a screening to prevent solid waste from being dumped along. In Nakonde, given the unexpected cancellation of the African Development Bank (AfDB) investment in a full-fledged FSTP, safe disposal is conducted in trenches dug with the SP's support. In Kasama the newly built wastewater plant has provisions to treat faecal sludge and includes screening and a solid waste drying area.

Revolving funds and other financing mechanisms were not available for sanitation because of competing priorities for the poorest, but agreements were made with emptier groups to apply a reduced fee for PWD.

The SP continued to support the two utilities to implement their 2022–2025 strategies for onsite sanitation and FSM strategies. Overall there was progression especially for expanded service provision and increased treatment rates that are now used to leverage investment from other donors, such as the EU and the AfDB.



### 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.

In 2022, the focus of the SP was on consolidating the LAs' capacity to plan and budget for sanitation and hygiene issues. This was done through the development of the sustainability plans which are now in place in all towns. Further attention was also given to the LAs' coordination with the utilities and other key stakeholders (particularly representatives from women and other vulnerable groups) in the context of the DWASHE meetings. These meetings now include a more consistent participation of the Zambian Agency for People with Disabilities (ZAPD) and of the commercial utility. Additional focus was on assisting the LAs with the effective inspection and enforcement of the legal framework for households, institutions and businesses, which was advanced through dedicated trainings for enforcers and the development of an inspection tool for emptying.

Limited interest from the LAs in reassessing the management of public toilets restricted results but inclusive designs developed by the SP and piloted in Kasama (in the urban clinic and in the headquarters of the Kasama Association for People with Disabilities) were adjusted and finally validated through a gender equality, disability and social inclusion (GEDSI) audit tool for public facilities that the SP created. Evidence from these works led to the Kasama council proposing the construction of three new public facilities that follow the inclusive designs. This will be funded through the constituency development fund, planned for 2024.

The SP engaged three local CSOs in Nakonde (representing women, youth and PWDs) and led them through a capacity building process in WASH issues, BCC and advocacy. These CSOs went on to implement WASH activities targeting their constituents (for increased awareness on hygiene and service provision) and the local authorities, lobbying the latter for universal access and increased participation of vulnerable groups. Outreach and impact of these activities will be validated at endline but ongoing monitoring showed the relationship between the CSOs and the LA is now established.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The SP continued to regularly monitor the results of planned activities, through the monitoring parameters established within each town's workplan. As a result of the budget neutral extension, the endline measurements were postponed for Q1 2023. Also, the SP was assessed during the external evaluation conducted in Sept–Oct 2022, with main findings highlighting the evaluator's limited understanding of urban sanitation issues.

Learning and sharing remained an essential part of the intervention both internally and externally. The SP continued to participate in key events nationally: at the national WASH conference ZAWAFE, the scheduled desludging pilot was presented, with three other CUs expressing their interest; at the national sanitation summit, the SP presented the challenges of sustainability for onsite sanitation. Internationally, the SP participated in the Consortium learning event in Uganda, and in-country it organised a learning session with the other incountry SP, Plan International.



The SP remained active in relevant WASH working groups (cooperating partners group, CSO WASH forum, WASH in health facilities, GESI group and any mobilised by the Ministry of Water Development and Sanitation ((MWDS))), sharing progress and lessons learned. The SP also participated in the technical groups for statutory instruments for onsite sanitation, funding mechanisms for HH toilets, standards for safe wastewater disposal, the climate change screening guidelines and on discussions around the presidential directive for water borne facilities in public places.

The SP continued its engagement in the Consortium led LKD GESI initiative and actively joined the climate change group, conducting the various exercises proposed, presenting in webinars/events and developing a learning paper on climate change and scheduled desludging.

### Approach to sustainability

At its core, the SP is and remains focused in the capacity development of the key WASH institutions, with its contextualised transfer of knowledge, skills and tools. The innovative aspects of the SP are much valued in country as they respond to new/persistent challenges (onsite sanitation was introduced in the utilities only in 2019, handwashing with soap and demand for sanitation remaining low in country). But that also means that progress is slow as new concepts (such as FSM), new tools (such as delegated management agreements and SOPs for emptying) and new solutions (such as scheduled desludging and systematic approaches to behaviour change rather than one off events) take time to be introduced and consolidated. The non-costed and the costed extensions are welcomed opportunities as they allow the SP to further embed these solutions/ processes into the institutional fabric of the main stakeholders and ensure their sustainability. The commitments made by the government authorities in the context of the sustainability clause were maintained and followed up.

### 15.2 Zambia Chongwe Kafue sub-programme

"There is a larger improvement in the community as people have now realised the importance of having a safe, clean and hygienic toilet. Some were adamant to adapt to the new change but now, you can see toilets being constructed".

Bright Mwewa (54), Kafue.

GENERAL PROGRESS (BASED ON MTR)



PERCEIVED GENERAL PROGRESS IN 2022 AFTER MTR



**EXPENDITURE VERSUS PLANNED BUDGET 2022** 



### **Overview of progress**

In 2022, the SP continued with promoting access to safe drinking water, use of improved sanitation facilities and practising of good hygiene behaviour at community level (households), within health facilities and at schools. The promotion of hygiene included sensitisations on MHH and MH products for use by school learners and community members, especially for the poor

and those in remote areas where access and affordability is a challenge. A total of 44 school health and nutrition (SHN) coordinators and 33 environmental health technologists (EHT) were trained in MHH so they could engage and improve pupils' and community knowledge on MHH. This resulted in pupils and community members (167) being trained to make re-usable sanitary pads. Monitoring visits in schools revealed that all 44 schools have formed WASH/MHH clubs involving both boys and girls. This has further contributed to increased knowledge in MHH and breaking the taboo on menstruation, improved sanitation and hygiene in schools and surrounding communities of the SP.

The SP also supported the construction of modern inclusive toilet blocks in three schools, two in Chongwe and one in Kafue. A total of 1,630 leaners (745 boys and 885 girls) are benefiting from these sanitation facilities by having access to improved sanitation for both the abled and differently abled students. The blocks also have an MHH compartment/room for girls to manage their periods while in school. This has reduced the number of girls being absent from school because of a lack of MHH facilities. Additionally, the SP supports a total number of 18,700 pupils: Chongwe (6,554 boys, 5,771 girls) Kafue (3,390 boys, 2,985 girls) from various WASH activities introduced in their schools.

The SP monitored progress on sanitation and hygiene through maintaining momentum and post triggering in all communities. From the monitoring results with district staff, a total of 23,508 households have constructed toilets while 16,323 households have improved their toilets through renovations and construction of upgraded standardised facilities. The change in behaviour towards sanitation and hygiene, triggered mostly by the CLTS process, can be seen in the community. The engagement of traditional leaders across 165 communities has increased movement on sanitation ladder by most communities. Consequently, at least 36 communities are awaiting ODF certification by the MWDS after ongoing verification by the district.



### 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>33</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>34</sup>.

In 2022, the focus was on accelerating the installation of new or improved toilets. A new round of training in GT WASH for district staff has been implemented.

During the period under review, 165 communities were reached with post triggering efforts in sanitation and handwashing. Regular follow-ups and verification of sanitation status and handwashing facilities of individual households were conducted in regards to the post triggering. The SP working with government staff, community champions and natural leaders reached 853 households with sensitisation messages. Household monitoring, especially in rural communities has reviewed that they used low quality building materials and during the rainy season, toilets made from such materials tend to collapse. This reduces the ODF status. To mitigate this, during monitoring and follow-ups, communities were sensitised and encouraged to use standardised building materials that last longer. An own savings for assets and wealth creation (OSAWE) model was integrated into the general sensitisation of communities to help households move up the sanitation ladder.

Six members of the DWASHE from the SP areas participated in the gender transformative approach (GTA) training. The knowledge acquired from the GTA has enabled the district staff to roll-out GTA understanding and promote gender equality and the involvement of socially excluded groups in WASH related activities at community and household level. This has also promoted inclusion especially in decision making on matters that affect the community in as far as WASH is concerned.

The GWMT was applied during four community sessions and follow-up sessions, reaching 6,246 community members. These sessions were facilitated by religious, civic and traditional leaders. The leaders were also responsible for ensuring that existing WASH committees

<sup>33.</sup> Targets are mentioned in the IR and will be measured during the MTR and final evaluation.

<sup>34.</sup> An approach that focuses on improving hygiene for babies through the five Fs: fingers, flies, faeces, fluids and floors

increased participation of socially excluded groups. These sessions concentrated on community conversations with men and women's networks focusing on tackling the root causes of gender inequalities. Results from the first GWMT tool applied in 2021 found that women carried the bulk of the WASH workload and had less participation in key decision making. However, recent monitoring of the tool application show a positive shift towards increased participation of women in WASH committees and an enhancement in shared household WASH workload.



### 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>35</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.

In 2022, the focus was on improving access to water for the communities, re-usable sanitary pad making and installing toilet blocks in three schools.

To advocate for improved water supply services, a total of 14 engagement meetings were conducted involving community members, civic leaders, traditional leaders and the local authority to lobby for the construction of new water facilities in Chongwe district. This resulted in the construction of seven new water facilities and the rehabilitation of 24 previously nonfunctional facilities.

The SP supported the training of ten masons or local builders in the construction of CVR sanitation facilities. By the end of the year 14 CVR toilets were constructed in Chongwe and the use of the facility has continued to be promoted in the communities.

In addition to the above, the SP managed to work with 44 SHN coordinators who facilitated the formation of WASH and MHH clubs, and conducted training in the making of reusable sanitary towels for 845 (515 girls and 330 boys) children and young people in 44 schools. The SP did a follow-up to see what the nine trained female entrepreneurs had achieved in the communities. Three inclusive toilet blocks (one in Kafue and two in Chongwe) were constructed to improve the reduction of the pupil/latrine ratio and pupil/handwashing ratio. The toilet block constructed at Twatasha secondary school in Chongwe was the first sanitation facility in its history and the pupil/latrine ratio was reduced from 75 to 30/boys and from 79 to 32 per facility for girls at Eden primary school. Twatasha primary school in Kafue saw a decrease from 337 to less than 84 for boys and from 464 to less than 93 girls per toilet. The blocks are fitted with rails and ramps to make them inclusive for differently abled students, and also include MHH facilities for girls.

<sup>35.</sup> 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.

In 2022, the focus was on earmarking more WASH budget for both districts; further development of WASH plans for schools and revision of WASH policies.

In contributing to strengthened WASH governance and institutional framework, the SP participated and supported the local authorities in commemorating World Water Day. The participation was invaluable as it contributed to efforts of advocacy for appropriate WASH improvements.

DWASHE meetings were held to plan and review progress around WASH implementation in the SP. These meetings led to an increase in the WASH budget allocation for both districts, although these funds were not all invested in WASH activities.

Working with the office of the district education planners, the SP oriented SHN coordinators and headteachers in the development of O&M and WASH plans. Headteachers were mandated to ensure the plans that were developed followed the 3-star certification system in their respective schools. The 3-star certification system is a scorecard that indicates which level a school and surrounding communities is at in attaining ODF.

At community level, a number of conversations were held with tenants and landlords on, (i) the provision and upgrading of sanitation facilities to basic service level and above, and (ii) the importance of O&M of toilets by tenants. With this effort, it is anticipated there will be an increase in the number of safely managed latrines and enhanced O&M at household and community level.

There have been continuous reviews of the simplified WASH policies developed in 2021. This has been done by the NGO WASH forum. Any gaps identified have been addressed and there has been a deliberate intention to make the policies more inclusive. The SP supported and participated in the review of the MHH school policy to incorporate it in the school curriculum. This has been achieved.

### Sub-programme monitoring, evaluation and learning

The SP conducted quarterly field monitoring visits to communities supported by the WASH SDG. This was a collaborative activity with DWASHE and most households are moving upwards on the sanitation ladder. The schools have shown improvements in sanitation status and hygiene promotion, although the pupil and toilet ratio has not yet reached the stated guidelines.

The districts are lacking WASH data collection forms and are relying on the SP SDG data collection form in areas where the programme is being implemented. This will need to be scaled up to all the districts. This will be done during the final year because the government will not continue using the DHIS2 health information management system.

The SP has experienced remarkable community changes in access to water supply, improved sanitation services and good hygiene practices. The improvements can be seen at household and school level. The SP has compiled documentation on this and some of the successful case stories are shared in this report.

The SP continued with advocating and influencing for the provision of accessible water supply, improved sanitation services and good hygiene practices for the communities supported by the programme. The government structures have taken on the responsibility for these community needs. New boreholes have been drilled in communities who did not have one, and the rehabilitation of non-functional boreholes has taken place. Community members and traditional leaders have started lobbying for more water points through community development funds (CDF) which was introduced in 2022.

### **Approach to sustainability**

The sustainability approaches are aimed at consolidating the gains and changes the SP has achieved in the communities. The SP sustainability is around the hardware and software of water supply, sanitation and waste management.

Institutional sustainability: The SP engaged and oriented the DWASHE on awareness for the need of services provision in areas of water supply and on/off site faecal sludge treatment and waste disposal. These have demonstrated capacity of generating a WASH management plan that includes the costing of the full WASH services. To monitor the quality of sanitation services and hygiene practices, the WASH SDG project has built capacity and oriented the DWASHE and EHTs on the sanitation ladder and the model of measuring and grading from a limited to advanced sanitation facilities.

**Environmental sustainability:** WASH interventions connect to and affect the natural environment and people's livelihoods. The SP participated in a technical working group for

the development of guidelines on the construction of new water supply services and analysis of: i) water demand over time; ii) availability of water over time, and iii) identify water source contamination. The main environmental consideration was on the construction of toilets at a safe distance from water sources. This has become the responsibility of the government agencies responsible for waste and environmental management.

**Financial sustainability:** The SP supported the community's sensitisation on continuity in the delivery of products and services related to WASH. This resulted in households investing in construction of permanent sanitation facilities and accessing water supply and hygiene services, all of which show upward movement on the sanitation ladder. Funding from the government has improved with the introduction of the community fund for general needs. Communities can access the funds for water or any sanitation needs.

**Social sustainability:** The SP supported community engagements to ensure social sustainable interventions are demand-driven, inclusive, gender equal, culturally sensitive and needs-based. This promoted WASH facilities that are suitable for the disabled or physically challenged individuals and are appropriate for girls during their periods. Women and vulnerable people were equally brought on board during the community engagements and meetings. This resulted in the creation of local management groups at community level which comprised of women, vulnerable people and men. This trend is expected to support women and vulnerable people's voices on making decisions on the WASH services and facilities.

**Technological sustainability:** The focus is on the hardware needed for the WASH infrastructure and services to be maintained, repaired and replaced without depleting the natural resources on which it depends for its functioning. Since both the pump menders and masons live within the communities and provide services at a fee, this is a business opportunity for them to improve their livelihood and ensure the sustainability of the programme.



### 15.3 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. Both SPs remained actively involved in the Dutch Consortium led LKD GESI initiative, and on the more recent one on climate change. Both SPs also coordinated their attendance at the Consortium learning event in Uganda, where country specific cases were delivered (Plan on entrepreneurship in MHM, and SNV on business models and regulatory frameworks for FSM).

### Country programme management and coordination

After the Covid-19 related interruptions in 2020 and 2021, close coordination between the two SPs in country was resumed in 2022. A joint session on progress and challenges was conducted mid-year and joint meetings were organised on external evaluation activities, including national level stakeholder interviews. Highlights for both SPs were presented and key findings of the evaluation were shared and discussed. Additionally, as the main national level forums and work groups were resumed, the SPs coordinated and remained in attendance of the key initiatives, including the ZAWAFE, the sanitation summit and the ongoing works of the NGO WASH forum, sharing the key learnings of the programme.

### Risks and mitigation

In addition to the general risks identified for the project's life cycle, the following two were identified at the 2022 planning stage, and their levels of actual occurrence discussed:

- 1. Covid-19 pandemic. Vaccination rates in Zambia increased from an estimated 4% to approximately 45% currently and as the pandemic largely subsided, the SP maintained high level protection measures (i.e. availability of sanitiser in meetings, early reporting). None of the SPs were significantly impacted by Covid-19 in 2022.
- 2. Aftermath of the 2021 Presidential election. Reshuffling did occur in 2022, with the managing directors of CUs replaced in non-targeted areas, as well as town clerks. Neither SP was significantly affected as a result.
- 3. A non-anticipated risk that severely impacted SP implementation was the value of the Zambian currency against the Euro. At peak, costs increased with 30%.. This led to a series of activities (such as the replication of scheduled desludging in Kasama, or the setting up of the IMIS system in Mpulungu) being cancelled or downscaled to maintain the available resources within the pre-approved range.

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

Date published	What	Title and link	Partner
July 2022	Document	Scheduled desludging: one concept, multiple solutions for onsite sanitation, ZAWAFE proceedings, 14–15th July 2022, Lusaka	SNV
August 2022	Document	Scheduled desludging in Kabwe, Zambia: a service model with climate change adaptation and mitigation benefits, proceedings of SIWI, 23rd August–1	SNV
November 2022	Article	Supporting local CSOs for WASH advocacy: a journey in Nakonde, Zambia (currently unpublished)	SNV
December 2022	Article	Scheduled desludging pilot: the case of Kabwe, Zambia, a briefing note, LKD climate change, December 2022, Lusaka (currently unpublished)	SNV
2022	Catalogue	Updated version of toilet catalogue	SNV

# Inclusive WASH facility at schools

How the construction of inclusive washroom facilities at three schools in Chongwe and Kafue has changed the students' school experience.

"A school is a better place when every learner feels included".

New inclusive WASH facilities have been built at Twatasha School for the Disabled in Kafue, and Twatasha and Eden schools in Chongwe, as part of the WASH SDG project (SP) in Zambia.

The new facilities have had a positive impact on the lives of many school children, and the communities around the school. The washroom facilities constructed under the SP have provided a visible solution of improved access to WASH at the schools, and has vastly improved access to WASH for students with disabilities.

The three schools had been supported because of the inadequate toilet facilities that were available

Stories of change **Story Facts** Country: Zambia Sub-programme: Zambia Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-pro Consortium partner: Source: Plan (Zambia)

to meet the high demand of the students. The SP responded to the education sector's goal to promote inclusive education for all and provide WASH facilities for all users.

Careful consideration was given to all students in the planning of the new facilities. The handwashing basins were installed at varying heights to accommodate the specific needs and ages of children, urinals were added for boys, a separate stall was built with handrails to support students with disabilities and a shower cubicle was installed to help girls with menstrual hygiene.

The construction of these facilities has prompted other schools to improve their WASH facilities and has seen increased enrolment and retention of pupils, especially for girls who would previously miss classes during their period. The consideration given to disabled students means they are treated the same as the rest of the student body.

At Twatasha School for the Disabled, the two existing pit latrines were completely inadequate for the 634 pupils at the school. For disabled students like Idah Lungu, she wasted much time queuing for the toilet and often missed out on lessons. For

Idah and other girls, the lack of washrooms and changing rooms, meant it was difficult to change their sanitary towels too.

"In instances where we would mess up our uniform when having periods, we had no choice but to either go home or the dormitories to take a bath and change into a clean uniform. This would take time and by the time we got back to class, we would find that some lessons had already ended which disadvantaged us in many ways."

Idah, student at Twatasha

This often resulted in girls not coming to school during their period.

Wilson Bwalya, another student at Twatasha with a physical disability, shared his experience of using the old pit latrines at the school. The facilities had no ramps or handrails, which meant he had to ask other pupils to help him go to the toilet.

"The old pit latrines at the school had no sitting pans which presented a challenge for differently abled children who needed assistance to squat while using the facilities," he said.

Some pupils at Twatasha primary and secondary school in Chongwe also told of their experiences using pit latrines and how the new facility has changed their lives while in school.

Munukayumbwa Muleta, a grade 7 pupil, said a lot of pupils would queue to use the two pit latrines at the school, and those that could not wait would use

nearby bushes instead. The new washroom blocks have changed that. Students no longer have to leave the school grounds as there are adequate toilets for all the students, they are clean and have running water.

Parents also shared similar sentiments regarding the challenges faced by the students.

The availability of WASH facilities in public places is central to preventing the spread of waterborne diseases. In schools, poor WASH facilities often mean low attendance rates and bigger health risks.

Ordinary pit latrines also lack accessibility aids such as rails and ramps to enable children who are differently abled to freely access these facilities and experience a more inclusive school environment. These simple additions contribute positively to their school performance and development.

Chongwe district planning officer Chileshe Mwaba noted that the construction of an inclusive ablution block at Twatasha and Eden schools had greatly improved sanitation levels, and the importance of education being inclusive for all children including those with disabilities.

The construction of inclusive ablutions at the two schools here in Chongwe by Plan International demonstrates their willingness to help government to improve hygiene and sanitation levels in our schools. We have seen a great improvement in terms of sanitation at the schools since the facilities were constructed."

Chileshe Mwaba, district planning officer,
Chongwe

The upkeep of the facilities is the responsibility of the school's water point committee who will undertake maintenance and ensure the supply of water and electricity. These actions will help sustain the facility and continue to promote access to improved sanitation and hygiene in the supported schools.

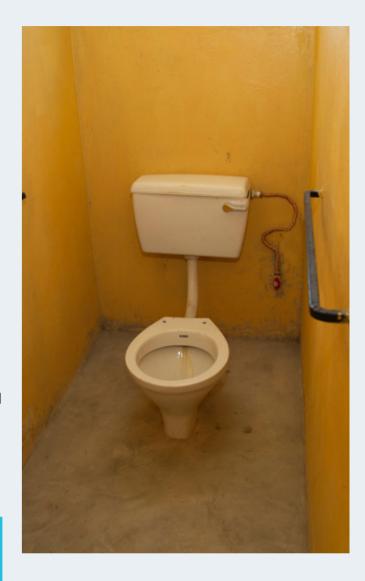
The SP also trained the students to make washable reusable pads that could be made available for the students at the school.

The new facilities have also benefited the communities surrounding the schools as community meetings and gatherings are often held at schools with improved sanitation. Previously, Felix Chanda, from the parentteachers committee at Twatasha, had been told by public health officials that other community groups were prevented from holding meetings at the school because of the unhygienic conditions of the old pit latrines.

"As members of Mutendere community where this school is located we are very happy with the construction of this modern ablution block because we have now resumed holding meetings at the school. We are able to use toilets comfortably because they are clean and do not pose any health risks,".

Felix Chanda, parent-teachers committee at Twatasha

Felix also said more parents in the community were sending their children with disabilities to the school because the challenges the children



faced before the facility was built have now been addressed.

The education standards officer for special education in Kafue, Josephine Phiri, appealed to Plan International Zambia to invest in further construction of WASH facilities at schools which offer early childhood education. Josephine was keen to protect young children from contracting waterborne diseases which they are exposed to when sharing toilets with older pupils. She added that the SP would be a positive step towards the provision of inclusive education and improved standards of hygiene and sanitation in schools.

# Acronyms & Abbreviations

African Development Bank  Akvo Akvo Foundation  Amref Amref Flying Doctors  AR Annual report  BCC Behavioural change communication  BCD Behaviour centred design  CC Coordination committee  CLITS (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 Directoract 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	AfDB	African Davidonment Bank			
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IR Inception report  IRC Stichting IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre	IGG	Inclusive Green Growth			
IRC Stichting IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre	IMIS	Integrated municipal information system			
	IR	Inception report			
IRF Institutional regulatory framework	IRC	Stichting IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre			
	IRF	Institutional regulatory framework			

ull 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			
мае	Monitoring and evaluation			
MEL	Monitoring, evaluation and learning			
MFIs	Microfinance institutions			
мнн	Menstrual health and hygiene			
мнн	Ministry of Health			
МоН	Memorandum of Understanding			
MoU	Mid-term review			
MTR	Non-governmental organisation			
NGO	Operations and maintenance			
оем	Open defecation free			
ODF	Occupational health and safety			
OHS	Onsite sanitation			
oss	Patents and Companies Registration Agency			
PACRA	Partnerships in Practice			
PiP	Plan International			
Plan	Planning, monitoring, evaluation, learning			
PME&L	Personal protective equipment			
PPE	Public private partnership			
PPP	PRACTICA Foundation			
PRACTICA	People with disabilities			
PWD	Resource Centre for Urban Agriculture and Food Systems/RUAF Foundation (now Hivos)			
RUAF	(WASH SDG) steering committee			
sc	Sustainability clause, compacts and checks			
sccc	Sustainable development goal			

SDG	Stichting Simavi			
Simavi	School management committee			
SMC	Small and medium-sized enterprise			
SME	SNV Netherlands Development Organisation			
SNV	Strategic objectives			
SOs	Sub-programme			
SP	Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat (Community-led total sanitation) (WASH SDG) technical committee			
STBM	Theory of Change			
тс	Terms of Reference			
ТоС	United Nations Children's Fund			
ToR	WASH Alliance International			
UNICEF	Water, sanitation and hygiene			
WAI	Wetlands International			
WASH	World Health Organization			
Wetlands	Water Supply and Sanitation Company			
wно	Water users and sanitation committee			
WSSC	Water Supply and Sanitation Company			
wusc	Water users and sanitation committee			

#### **Country-specific sections**

Bangladesh

BNBC Bangladesh national building code **City Region Development Project** City sanitation plan **DEWATS** DPHE GCC GDWR GED IEDCR IFC Integrated municipal information system IWRM Integrated water resources management KPIs Key performance indicators Local government division LIUPC NAP-IRF National Action Plan of the Institutional Regulatory Framework PPPA Public private partnership authority Bangladesh UGIIP Vacutug tracking system WAB Wateraid Bangladesh WSS Water supply and sanitation

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WRG

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Ethiopia

вввс	Bole Bible Baptist Church			
СМР	Community-managed project			
CBOs	Community-based organisations			
CLTSH	Community-led total sanitation and hygiene			
HEW	Climate resilient			
MIS	Health extension worker			
SBCC	Management information system			
TPLF	Social and behavioural change and communication			
TVET	Tigray People's Liberation Front			

Tanzania

СНЖ	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

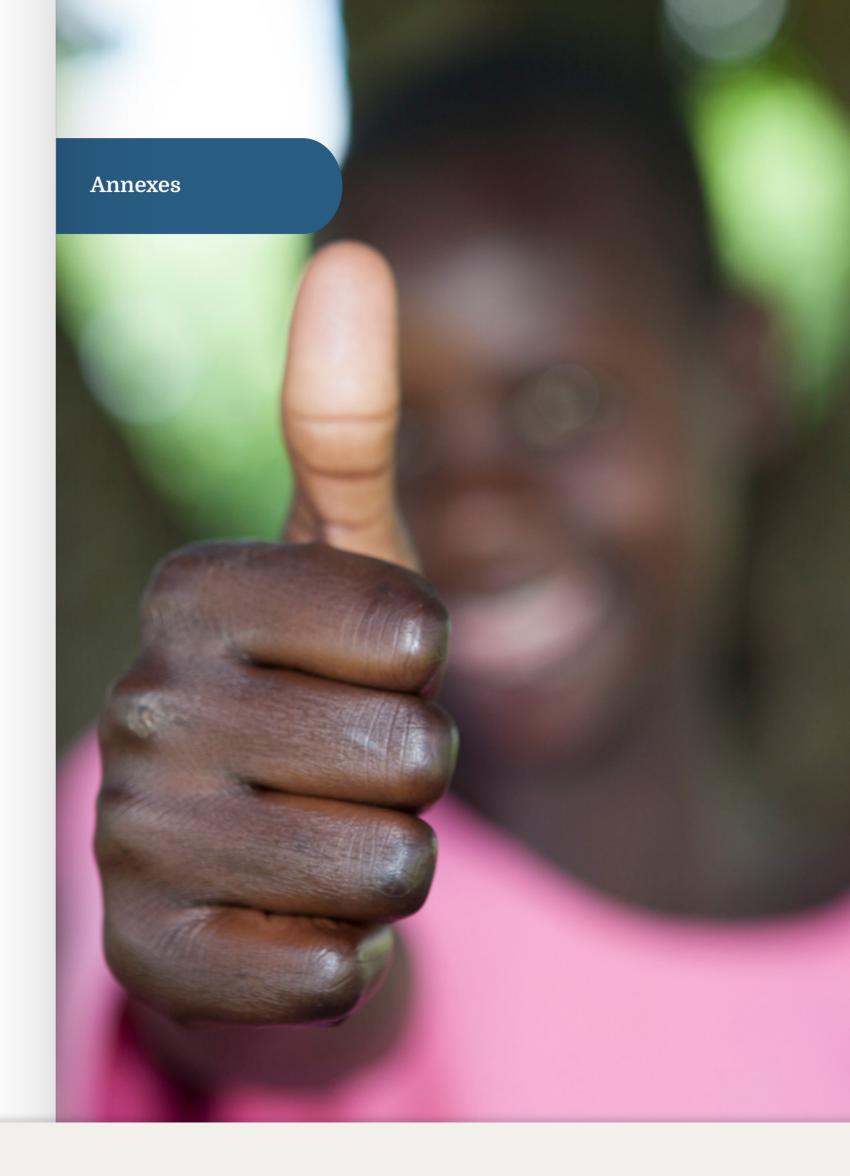
Bappenas	National Ministry of Planning			
BOS	School operational fund			
BUMD	Village-owned enterprises			
DPOs	Disability organisations			
Gol	Government of Indonesia			
IPLT	Instalasi Pengelolaan Lumpur Tinja, a faecal sludge treatment plant			
L2T2	Scheduled desludging programme			
MIS	Management 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			

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			
нсwн	Health Care Without Harm			
HECAF360	Health Environment and Climate Action Foundation			
нсмм	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			



## Annex A: Financial report 2022

#### A.1: Summary financial report 2022 (DGIS funds)

Budget 2022 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
ľ	2022 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2022	% expenditure
A. Impact programmes in-country	у		
Bangladesh			
Strategic objective behavioural change			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	218.924	201.159	-8%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	297.554	311.286	5%
Strategic objective WASH service provision			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	243.924	231.723	-5%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	258.392	392.308	52%
Strategic objective WASH governance			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	223.924	244.498	9%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	236.264	335.869	42%
PME&L			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	112.852	100.560	-11%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	205.463	80.767	-61%
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0		
Country Program Management&Coordination			
Bangladesh Urban sanitation SP	51.975	51.351	-1%
Bangladesh WASH Alliance SP	98.818	115.739	17%
Total Bangladesh	1.948.090	2.065.261	6%

Budget 2022 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium		
	2022 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2022	% expenditure
A. Impact programmes in-coun	try		
Ethiopia			
Strategic objective behavioural change	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	190.247	169.239	-11%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	100.936	56.406	-44%
Strategic objective WASH service provision	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	459.931	383.366	-17%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	214.424	119.827	-44%
Strategic objective WASH governance	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	253.421	182.667	-28%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	38.306	21.406	-44%
PME&L	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	101.667	22.905	-77%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	21.368	15.675	-27%
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0	2.275	
Country Program Management&Coordination	0		
Ethiopia WASH Alliance SP	125.445	160.629	28%
Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta SP	161.745	50.458	-69%
Total Ethiopia	1.667.487	1.184.852	-29%

Budget 2022 Implementation		WASH SDG Consortium				
	2022 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2022	% expenditure			
A. Impact programmes in-coun	A. Impact programmes in-country					
Indonesia						
Strategic objective behavioural change						
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	64.714	30.584	-53%			
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	225.563	280.320	24%			
Strategic objective WASH service provision						
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	16.824	7.951	-53%			
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	281.972	285.991	1%			
Strategic objective WASH governance						
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	47.872	22.624	-53%			
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	232.158	246.759	6%			
PME&L						
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	63.023	33.518	-47%			
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	126.211	144.016	14%			
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0					
Country Program Management&Coordination						
Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) SP	115.084	50.428	-56%			
Sustainable and inclusive cities SP	56.284	64.297	14%			
Innovation Fund	76.410	144.349				
Total Indonesia	1.306.115	1.310.837	0%			

Budget 2022 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium					
	2022 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2022	% expenditure			
A. Impact programmes in-count	ry					
Nepal						
Strategic objective behavioural change	0					
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	210.225	178.437	-15%			
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	150.968	127.944	-15%			
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	51.360	78.846	54%			
Strategic objective WASH service provision	0					
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	203.225	174.074	-14%			
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	18.325	15.530	-15%			
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	216.452	125.644	-42%			
Strategic objective WASH governance	0					
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	255.321	174.639	-32%			
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	18.889	16.008	-15%			
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	153.336	139.932	-9%			
PME&L	0					
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	105.132	90.823	-14%			
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	53.287	48.894	-8%			
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	124.196	58.763	-53%			
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0					
Country Program Management&Coordination	0					
Nepal 4 city sanitation SP	50.304	40.952	-19%			
Sindhuli Sunsari SP	165.835	49.870	-70%			
Nepal WASH Alliance SP	67.469	70.100	4%			
Innovation Fund	0	120.000				
Total Nepal	1.844.323	1.510.456	-18%			

Budget 2022 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium					
	2022 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2022	% expenditure			
A. Impact programmes in-cou	ntry					
Tanzania						
Strategic objective behavioural change	<u>o</u>					
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	168.391	167.140	-1%			
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0				
Strategic objective WASH service provision	0					
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	333.041	334.129	0%			
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0				
Strategic objective WASH governance	0					
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	162.391	160.876	-1%			
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0				
PME&L	0					
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	103.856	99.496	-4%			
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0				
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0					
Country Program Management&Coordination	0					
Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation SP	49.899	50.290	1%			
Tanzania FINISH SP	0	0				
Total Tanzania	817.578	811.931	-1%			

Budget 2022 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium					
	2022 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2022	% expenditure			
A. Impact programmes in-count	try					
Uganda						
Strategic objective behavioural change	0					
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	203.882	281.440	38%			
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	168.627	204.020	21%			
Strategic objective WASH service provision	0					
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	194.404	284.045	46%			
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	13.584	16.435	21%			
Strategic objective WASH governance	0					
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	179.065	334.908	87%			
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	26.374	31.909	21%			
PME&L	0					
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	139.648	138.560	-1%			
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	42.588	55.260	30%			
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0					
Country Program Management&Coordination	0					
Uganda WASH Alliance SP	117.399	120.053	2%			
Kamuli Buyende Nebbi SP	98.154	42.864	-56%			
Innovation Fund	73.986	71.895				
Total Uganda	1.257.711	1.581.390	26%			

Budget 2022 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium						
İ	2022 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2022	% expenditure				
A. Impact programmes in-country	у						
Zambia							
Strategic objective behavioural change	0						
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	159.801	165.398	4%				
Chongwe Kafue SP	51.008	57.997	14%				
Strategic objective WASH service provision	0						
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	213.801	329.886	54%				
Chongwe Kafue SP	29.868	33.960					
Strategic objective WASH governance	0						
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	187.801	177.326	-6%				
Chongwe Kafue SP	3.552	4.038	14%				
PME&L	0						
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	93.582	91.197	-3%				
Chongwe Kafue SP	12.343	17.768	44%				
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0						
Country Program Management&Coordination	0						
Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation SP	42.574	49.768	17%				
Chongwe Kafue SP	81.334	53.578	-34%				
Total Zambia	875.664	980.916	12%				

Budget 2022 Implementation	WASH SDG Consortium				
	2022 budget approved by DGIS	Actual 2022	% expenditure		
A. Impact programmes in-count	try				
TOTAL All countries					
Strategic objective behavioural change	2.262.200	2.310.215	2%		
Strategic objective WASH service provision	2.698.167	2.734.871	1%		
Strategic objective WASH governance	2.018.673	2.093.460	4%		
PME&L	1.305.214	998.201	-24%		
Sustainability check yr 3 and 5	0	2.275			
Country Program Management & Coordination	1.282.318	970.377	-24%		
Innovation Fund	150.396	336.244	124%		
Total countries	9.716.968	9.445.643	-3%		
Other programme costs					
D. Innovation Fund	19.773	17.670	-11%		
C. Global Learning	534.086	282.026	-47%		
B. Global Consortium Coordination	119.025	128.022	8%		
E. Sustainability checks Yrs 2 and 4	0	0	NA		
F. Sustainability checks after programme impl	0	0	NA		
TOTAL other programme costs	672.884	427.718	-36%		
Indirect costs (i)	349.616	372.444	7%		
TOTAL	10.739.468	10.245.805	-5%		

#### A.2: Consolidated budget versus expenditure 2018 -2022

WASH SDG Financial report 2022	1	mplementation 2018		I	mplementation 2019	1	I	mplementation 2020		'	Implementation 2021		'	Implementation 2022		'	Implementation 2018-2022	
A. Impact programmes in-country	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	"Budget incl. reallocations (DGIS)"	Actual expenditure**	Balance
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	2.226.944	596.186	1.948.090	2.065.261	-117.171	9.530.953	8.349.457	1.181.497
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	1.808.883	68.145	1.667.487	1.184.852	482.635	8.247.052	6.971.962	1.275.091
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	1.050.498	376.549	1.306.115	1.310.837	-4.722	5.667.477	5.258.976	408.500
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	2.552.871	317.148	1.844.323	1.510.456	333.867	10.473.705	8.654.776	1.818.929
Total Tanzania	353.752	337.840	15.912	890.690	874.274	16.416	1.220.942	903.124	315.251	1.230.380	988.547	241.832	817.578	811.931	5.646	4.513.342	3.915.717	597.625
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	1.935.076	348.962	1.257.711	1.581.390	-323.679	8.696.135	8.037.674	658.460
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	1.236.248	23.082	875.664	980.916	-105.252	5.132.028	4.689.089	442.939
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	4.939.906	5.064.869	-124.963	10.728.687	9.727.187	-1.001.500	13.104.158	9.840.884	3.328.724	13.770.973	11.799.068	1.971.904	9.716.968	9.445.643	271.325	52.260.692	45.877.652	6.383.040
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	3.198.457	584.477	2.262.200	2.310.215	-48.015	14.643.072	12.587.620	2.055.452
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	3.554.776	771.973	2.698.167	2.734.871	-36.704	14.949.761	13.653.767	1.295.995
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	2.301.259	468.591	2.018.673	2.093.460	-74.787	9.947.470	8.747.458	1.200.012
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	1.407.102	377.881	1.305.214	1.000.475	304.738	7.682.072	5.722.180	1.959.892
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	944.829	161.627	1.282.318	970.377	311.941	4.887.920	4.437.737	450.183
Innovation countries											392.645		150.396	336.244		150.396	728.889	-578.493
TOTAL BUDGET CATEGORIES ALL COUNTRIES	4.939.906	5.064.869	-124.963	10.728.687	9.727.187	1.001.500	13.104.158	9.840.884	3.328.724	13.770.973	11.799.068	2.364.549	9.716.968	9.445.643	457.173	52.260.692	45.877.652	6.961.534
Other programme costs																		
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	119.025	128.022	-8.997	515.400	560.246	-44.846
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	534.086	282.026	252.060	1.825.539	784.247	1.041.292
D. Innovation Fund	6.160	317	5.844	682.560	1.974	680.586	82.960	35.437	47.523	846.930	9.103	837.827	19.773	17.670	2.103	1.638.383	64.501	1.573.882
E. Sustainability checks Yrs 2 and 4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-125.000	0	-125.000	25.000	0	25.000	0	0	0	-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	0	0	0	50.000	0	50.000
TOTAL OTHER PROGRAMME COSTS	166.109	111.424	54.685	1.238.217	198.832	1.039.385	469.945	298.706	171.239	1.382.167	372.314	1.009.853	672.884	427.718	245.166	3.929.322	1.408.994	2.520.328
Indirect costs *	145.410	49.352	96.058	333.794	300.866	32.928	412.706	290.048	113.715	473.943	399.766	74.177	349.616	372.444	-22.828	1.715.469	1.412.476	302.993
TOTAL	5.251.425	5.225.645	25.781	12.300.698	10.226.885	2.073.813	13.986.809	10.429.638	3.613.677	15.627.083	12.571.149	3.055.934	10.739.468	10.245.805	493.663	57.905.483	48.699.122	9.206.361

## Annex B: Progress on work plans

Programme: 400000454 WASH
SDG Programme

Country: Bangladesh
Report: Annual report
Period covered: 2022

	Components (copied from approved AP 2022)	Status 31/12/2022	Progress update
A	Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (B	CC)	
SP 1	Bangladesh Urban sanitation sub-programme		
A.1.1	Willingness to pay study	Completed	Report is available
A.1.2	BCC design and materials	Completed	Intervention design of Gazipur City Corporation and Benapole municipality have completed.  Materials will be developed for Benapole in 2023
A.1.3	BCC implementation	Completed	Implementation of Gazipur has completed. In Benapole municipality, implementation is partially completed
A.1.4	BCC monitoring	Completed	Campaign Effectiveness Study has completed. Separate report of Jashore and Benapole is available
A.1.5	Engagement with vulnerable areas and slums		
SP 2	Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme	·	
A.2.1	Closely monitor the implementation of the demand creation strategy to assess the barriers for full impact and adapt the messages accordingly	On going with some delays	12 Union parishad and Muncipalities have prepared demand creation strategy 8 are partially done. 7 LGIs do not have these demand creation strategy. Impementation and monitoring is a practice among those who adopted their strategy
A.2.2	Reinforcing skills and abilities for women and socially excluded people to increase their capacity to influence WASH decision–making at LGIs and in the community	Ongoing and on track	participation of women and socially excluded people has reached influence level across all areas. The LGIs have allocated WASH service based on the demand of women and socially excluded people.
A.2.3	Work with LGIs to increase socially excluded peoples' demands and governments' actions on the demands and link each other (and ensure the system in well in place)	Ongoing and on track	LGIs have prepared list of poor and socially exclude people based on the pro poor strategy.
A.2.4	Social Map review session jointly with LGI representatives for WASH demand creation and monitor WASH service level changes.	Completed	Socail mapping has been completed with LGI representatives in 17 Unions and 7 municipalities.
A.2.5	Workshops with SMC and Teachers on WASH, Menstrual Hygiene and Promotion of Hygiene Kit	Ongoing and on track	Worshops have been provided as per plan. All girls and co-eduction schools(97 schools) in WAI sub programme area have set up MHM corner.
A.2.6	School WASH education session with student to promote handwashing and WASH demand.	Completed	In 2022, partners have conducted health education sessions in 155 schools/madrashas (religious school).
A.2.7	Continue behaviour change work and linkages between consumers and entrepreneurs with an increased focus on behaviours related to sanitation facilities	Ongoing and on track	Linkage between entrepreneurs and consumers groups has been established in Satkhira, Kalaroa, Barguna and Kalapara municipalities. In 27 areas entrepreneurs are attending community meetings to establish linkage with consumers.
A.2.8	Preparation of IEC/BCC materials, and dissimination of an animated WASH film for demand generation	Ongoing and on track	Animinated film has been dessiminated in project area by one partner.
В	Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision		
SP 1	Bangladesh Urban sanitation sub-programme		
B.1.1	Development/Strengthening of emptying business models	Ongoing	It has been developed. Received LGD approval for PPP project, now is in the process of PPP Authority for further action. Meanwhile, outsouricing completed.
B.1.2	Development and testing of service options for upgrading		
B.1.3	Infrastructure investment vulnerable areas	Ongoing with some delays.	
B.1.4	Construction of ST treatment options (if applicable)	Completed	The FSTP upgradation has completed

B.1.5	Technical capacity building	Ongoing and on track.	Mason training on ST and SW construction has completed.
B.1.6	Performance monitoring treatment/re-use	Ongoing and on track.	O&M manual for FSTP has finalised
SP 2	Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme		
B.2.1	Increased collaboration with WASH entrepreneurs, LGIs, and consumer groups to ensure their reach to households, and thereby motivating customers to invest more at household level	Ongoing and on track	Entrepreneurs participate in community meeting in all WAI working area and LGI level meeting. House level investment for WASH has increased in 2022.
B.2.2	Motivate MFIs and Bank to invest more on WASH and increase WASH loans.	Ongoing and on track	Investment from MFI and Bank has increased in WAI area.
B.2.3	Implementation human rights to water and sanitation checklist with entrepreneurs	Completed	The selected entrepreneurs finished the study on the HRWS checklist with promising results. They can continue using the checklist on their own from now on. A report will be written in 2023
B.2.4	Set up women entrepreneurs association and connect them with MFI, SME and other institution for suitable loans	Completed	Women entrepreneurs association has been registered in Barguna and Satkhira.
B.2.5	Training to entrepreneurs on business approach, customers relation, technical issues, etc.	Ongoing and on track	Entrepreneurs capaity developemnt 38 trainings have been provided.
B.2.6	Lobby meetings with association workers and tea garden owners	Ongoing and on track	Lobby and advocacy meetings with tea garden workers association, panchyet leader, LGIs and tea garden owners held regularly, In 2022, 15 issues have been formaly raised aginst target 10 issues to ensure WASH services.
С	Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note	1]	
SP 1	Bangladesh urban sanitation sub-programme		
C.1.1	Multi-stakeholder workshops	On-going	Coordination with local administration and involved them with the activities. Several discussion took place with District Education office to promote MHM in schools.
C.1.2	Gender Trainings	Postponed to 2023	
C.1.3	Sanitation mapping	Ongoing and on track.	Already done sanitation mapping in one word (number 5). The new buildings and containment information are updated thriough IMIS.
C.1.4	City wide sanitation plan (rolling and incremental)	Completed	Followed-up the earlier developed City Sanitation Action plan with the relevant staniding committee.
C.1.5	Pro-poor support strategy	Ongoing with some delays.	Jashore municipality agreed to develop a pro-poor tariff strucuture. A tructure has been proposed. Yet to approve.
C.1.6	Monitoring of financial KPI's	Ongoing with some delays.	Set KPI targets and monitor throujgh IMIS.
SP 2	Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme		
C.2.1	Make WASH Desks functional and uniform using human rights based appraoch in all LGIs for O&M of WASH facilities	Ongoing and on track	17 Unions and 6 municipalities have set up WASH desk.
C.2.2	Set up a functional complain and response system at all LGIs, and ensure it is in place after programme	Ongoing and on track	Complain and response system has been setup in 17 unions and 6 municipalities and LGIs are addressing those complains
C.2.3	Coaching on WASH-related policies and strategies for various local structures, such as the TLCC, Coordination Committee and WASH standing committees, for increased institutional knowledge on existing key WASH documents	Ongoing and on track	All the coordination meeting are institutonalised and regularly held in 20 union parishads and 7 municipalities. Partners staff attednded these meetings and briefed the LGI representatives about policies and strategies.
C.2.4	Set up and implement e-utility service and MIS portal at the Municipality and Union Parishads to facilitate WASH monitoring and planning.	Ongoing with some delays	One Service App and Asset Management Tools (E service) has been setup in Satkhira in 2023, aiming for inclusion of E service in 1 municipality. There is delay in insserting data in the WASH portal.
C.2.5	Complete the development and implement City-wide resilient plan in 3 Municipalities (Kalapara, Satkhira, Barguna) (and follow-up before programme ends)	Ongoing with some delays	Satkhira Municipality City Wide plan is approved. Other muncipality plan is approved, waiting for approval of municipalities
C.2.6	Development of multi year plans at LGIs with support from the sub-programme (and follow up before programme ends)	Completed	Done in all working areas

C.2.7	Make the coordination, standing and WASH committees functional at all LGIs (remaining approx. 30%)	Ongoing and on track	Standing committees are functional in all LGIs
C.2.8	Budget tracking to Increase WASH budget at all LGIs.	Ongoing and on track	All LGIs in WAI sub programme working area conducted demand creation session at ward level and open budget public meetings. WASH budget increased all LGIs.
C.2.9	Provide inputs to the government to prepare revised Water, Sanitation and Hygiene national policy.	Completed	National Hygiene Promotion Strategy is approved. National Policy for Safe Water Supply and Sanitation revision compled in 2022. Approval may granted in 2023.
C.2.10	Implement the Making Rights Real approach for the realisation of the human rights to water and sanitation	Ongoing and on track	Implementation of Make Rights Real approach is done. Working on the endline findings.
C.2.11	Implement the Making Rights Real approach to ensure WASH rights of the people.	Ongoing and on track	WaterAid, IRC and Simavi jointly conducted two workshop with the partner and LGI representatives to orient about propoor strategy. Partners also had meetings with LGIs about implementation of Pro-Poor strategy.
C.2.12	Series of workshops with the LGIs to orient on the pro-poor strategy and thereby implementing the 100% subsidy provision from the Pro-poor Strategy for poor, women and socially excluded people	Postponed to 2023	Costed Extension has been approved. This task has been shifted to 2023
C.2.13	Workshops and discussions with LGIs for end of programme sustainability		
D	Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)		
Country	level MEL		
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritised learning topics	Ongoing and on track	
D.O.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP, country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	Ongoing and on track	
SP 1	Bangladesh urban sanitation sub-programme		
D.1.1	Preparation for Endline and sustainability 'systems' check	Ongoing and on track	As planned
D.1.2	Learning and national sharing	Ongoing and ont track	As planned
SP 2	Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme		
D.2.1	Introducing WASH MIS portal within LGIs and regular monitoring of the progress	Ongoing with some delays	Akvo delayed insertio on WASH data in the portal. MIS WASH portal delayed and deffered to 2023.
D.2.2	Continuation of the assessment of climate vulnerability status in relation to WASH to inform final sustainability strategies		
D 2.3	Implementation of digital monitoring with the partners		
	involving LGIs		
D 2.4	involving LGIs  Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome		
D 2.4	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture	Ongoing and on track	In 2022. Brocker assisted to document 6 best practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022.
	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme	Ongoing and on track Ongoing and on track	practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk
D 2.5	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme successes		practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022. Lerning session on climate financing shared in
D 2.5	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme successes  Cross Country learning session with WASH SDG countries  Show case best practice of WAI in different learning forum	Ongoing and on track	practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022.  Lerning session on climate financing shared in internation LKD foum.  Gender based violence study shared in
D 2.5 D 2.6 D 2.7 E	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme successes  Cross Country learning session with WASH SDG countries  Show case best practice of WAI in different learning forum (in-country and international)	Ongoing and on track	practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022.  Lerning session on climate financing shared in internation LKD foum.  Gender based violence study shared in
D 2.5 D 2.6 D 2.7 E	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme successes  Cross Country learning session with WASH SDG countries  Show case best practice of WAI in different learning forum (in-country and international)  Country programme management and coordination	Ongoing and on track	practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022.  Lerning session on climate financing shared in internation LKD foum.  Gender based violence study shared in
D 2.5  D 2.6  D 2.7  E  Country	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme successes  Cross Country learning session with WASH SDG countries  Show case best practice of WAI in different learning forum (in-country and international)  Country programme management and coordination  level coordination  Coordination meeting with the Embassy of the Netherlands	Ongoing and on track	practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022.  Lerning session on climate financing shared in internation LKD foum.  Gender based violence study shared in
D 2.5  D 2.6  D 2.7  E  Country  E.O.1	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme successes  Cross Country learning session with WASH SDG countries  Show case best practice of WAI in different learning forum (in-country and international)  Country programme management and coordination  level coordination  Coordination meeting with the Embassy of the Netherlands with WASH SDG programme  Collaboration and coordination with partners around key	Ongoing and on track	practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022.  Lerning session on climate financing shared in internation LKD foum.  Gender based violence study shared in
D 2.5  D 2.6  D 2.7  E  Country  E.O.1  E.O.2	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme successes  Cross Country learning session with WASH SDG countries  Show case best practice of WAI in different learning forum (in-country and international)  Country programme management and coordination  level coordination  Coordination meeting with the Embassy of the Netherlands with WASH SDG programme  Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	Ongoing and on track	practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022.  Lerning session on climate financing shared in internation LKD foum.  Gender based violence study shared in
D 2.5  D 2.6  D 2.7  E  Country  E.O.1  E.O.2  E.O.3	Outcome harvesting workshop with partners to capture programme outcome  Documentation of best practices and sharing best practice and learning, including intermediary outputs on programme successes  Cross Country learning session with WASH SDG countries  Show case best practice of WAI in different learning forum (in-country and international)  Country programme management and coordination  level coordination  Coordination meeting with the Embassy of the Netherlands with WASH SDG programme  Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events  In-country Consortium partner meetings	Ongoing and on track	practices of the partners organization. WASH Desk best practices included for impact report 2022.  Lerning session on climate financing shared in internation LKD foum.  Gender based violence study shared in

E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports)	Completed	Done as per plan
SP 2	Bangladesh WASH Alliance sub-programme		
E.2.1	Programme management & coordination of sub-programme with local partners	Completed	Coordination meeeting with partners, consortium members and EKN held regularly.
E.2.2	Programme management & coordination of sub-programme with Dutch partners	Ongoing and on track	All partners drafted sustaianbility strategy. Strategy finalization and imlepemtnation has been shifted to 2023.
E.2.3	Sustainability and exit strategy finalisation and implementation	Completed	Planing workshop conducted with partners.
etc.	Planning and review sessions with the partners		

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.

	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Ethiopia
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2022

	Components (copied from approved AP 2022)	Status 31/12/2022	Progress update
Α	Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (B	CC)	
SP 1	Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme		
A.1.1	ODF verification, support improved latrine construction, ODF certification and celebration in 10 kebeles in the two woredas.	Completed	Communities living in 10 kebeles of Shashemene (5) and Negele Arsi (5) have changed their behavior towards sanitation, constructed household latrines and are properly using them in 2022. A system of strong CLTSH implemention set up, including capacitating Kebele CLTSH triggering and follow-up groups, equipping and supporting sanitation SMEs with different sanitation options, capacitating sanitation promoters, advocacy, HEWs and sensitization meeting with community and influential leaders.
A.1.2	Organize mass awareness raising session on WASH using IEC/BCC and other promotional materials for hygiene promotion in 10 schools and 10 communities.	Completed	A total of 36 mass awareness raising campaigns were conducted in ten project target kebeles – community members were mobilized by health extension workers, HDAs, sanitation promotors and kebele leaders. A total of 27,206 people (13,350 female) were reached with key messages in Shashemene and Negele Arsi districts. The awareness sessions targeted basic hygiene and sanitation behaviors at the household and community levels, including proper disposal of human waste, hand-washing practices, and safe storage of water at the household levels.
A.1.3	Cascade village level WASH behavior change community conversation to HDAs in 10 kebeles	Completed	With the objective to get active and full engagement of women groups and kebele executive committees, community discusions on WASH at villages level were conducted in 10 project kebeles. Engagement of women devlopment groups has also played a key role and increased demands for improved WASH products and services at households' level and helped to speed up the ODF progress and the uptake of improved latrine products.
A.1.4	Support and follow-up MHM activities in schools and engage girls, boys and teachers focusing on WASH+MHM incl. myths & taboos girls are facing.	Completed	With the objective to accelerate and sustain the implementation of MHM in schools, two review meeting sessions and two rounds of supportive follow-up were conducted; teachers' hygiene promotion guide in local languages printed in color and distributed in ten schools for the sake of peer learning support; teachers properly address menstrual hygiene knowledge and practices.
A.1.5	Facilitate awareness creation events on importance of good sanitation & hygiene practice and community triggering session to introduce our sanitation facilities options	completed	Communities were approached to discuss good sanitation and hygiene practices through HEWS, women development groups, promoters – building and use of toilets, handwashing with soap after defecation, before food and after handling child faeces, and safe storage and handling of drinking water addressed. These supported and motivated HHs at kebeles, Zones and villages to achieve ODF
SP 2	Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme		
A.2.1	Provide training on Communicaty Conversation (CC) to community level WASH actors	Completed	To improve sanitation and hygiene in the target communities and schools and to enable them to reach an ODF status, community conversations, peer to peer education and experience sharing visits were organized. Through these events, a total of 37,066 people (F= 11,120) were reached. The participants were district WASH sectors' office experts, community members, students and teachers. As a result of the community discussions and experience sharing visits, most community members have constructed household latrines.

A.2.2	Facilitate Kebele Verification & ODF celebration	Ongoing with some delays	Following the construction of household latrines by community members, the district level committee conducted verification for an ODF status/certification. At Lalibela District alone 5 Kebeles were verified and achieved an ODF status. In Bahir Dar Zuria, however, no Kebele achieved an ODF status yet, but 5 are progressing towards verification. Therefore, through sanitation and hygiene promotion in the two districts, the subprogramme has enabled a total of 83,420 people (18,537 HH) to have access to household latrines.
A.2.3	Provide training on disability inclusion to teachers, PTAs and School WASH Clubs	Completed	A total of 129 (F=31) teachers, health extension workers and kebele administrators from the two districts were trained on disability inclusion. Currently, disability issues are being addressed through the construction of disability-friendly VIP latrines and water schemes.
A.2.4	Promote gender equality & social inclusion to communities through Gender and Wash Monitoring Tool (GWMT)	Ongoing and on track	Promotion of gender equality and social inclusion using GWMT has been implemented in the previous 2020 and 2021 reporting periods. The subprogramme incorporated gender equality and social inclusion in the community conversation manual and flipbook. This helps give the GWMT a proper follow-up and make it a usual task in community level platforms to promote gender equality and social inclusion issues.
A.2.5	Promote handwashing with soap at critical times at different events	Completed	In Lasta district, 7 handwashing events were organized with the participation of 1,658 (F=825) people. This practice has also been promoted in all community dialogues and peer to peer discussions.
A.2.6	Promote Baby WASH at community level	Completed	In Lasta district, 8 events were organized to promote Baby WASH. Through these events 2,241 (F=1,163) people were reached.
A.2.7	Provide Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) skill training to teachers and girls	Completed	School menstrual hygiene management was strengthened. Students prepared reusable sanitary pads and increased their awareness of MHM.
В	Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision		
SP 1	Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme		
B.1.1	Construct new water supply system and maintain those systems which are not funtionining in two districts (including water supply for companities, schools and health facilities)	Completed	In 2022, 44,402 men, women , boys and girls in Negele Arsi woreda of Gorbi Arba & Edo Jigessa
	water supply for communities, schools and health facilities)		kebele and Faji-Gole and Kubi-Guta kebeles of Shashemene woreda have got access to safe and sustainable water supply. This reduces time spent on fetching water away from home; it also decreases the burden of water borne diseases. The achievement was attained through the development of two deep boreholes, construction of two 100m3 service reservoirs connected to sixteen (16) newly constructed public water points, installation of 25 KM main & distribution lines.
B.1.2	Support sanitation micro small enterprises through on the job training and capacity building .	Completed	Shashemene woreda have got access to safe and sustainable water supply. This reduces time spent on fetching water away from home; it also decreases the burden of water borne diseases. The achievement was attained through the development of two deep boreholes, construction of two 100m3 service reservoirs connected to sixteen (16) newly constructed public water points,

B.1.4	Egalitate SM promotion implementation by conitation	Completed	Two-day refreshers training for 45 participants
D.1.4	Facilitate SM promotion implementation by sanitation promoters (demand creation)	Completed	Two-day refreshers training for 45 participants (20 female) conducted. The training mainly focused on how to link CLTSH/ demand with market based sanitation approach as the post ODF period is important for creating access to improved sanitation and hygiene products and services. As a result, strong demand and a supply system was established; 1,135 HHs bought concrete slabs (1.20mx1.20m size) from local SMEs and constructed toilets and are now properly using them
B.1.5	Construct school toilets for boys and girls in separate blocks that also have inclusive design option for disabilities.	Completed	Three improved latrines have been constructed in schools through finance leveraging by hosting schools.
B.1.6	Construct improved households toilets considering the households' special need with inclusive design option	Completed	750 improved toilets constructed for HHs
B.1.7	Catchment treatment in intervention area	Completed	Highly degraded catchment of 100 hectares of land has been treated and restored
SP 2	Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme		
B.2.1	Construct VIP latrines and hand washing facilities	Some completed and others on progress	Two VIP latrines (one at a Lalibela health center and another one at Tana Dar School in Bahir Dar Zuria District) were constructed. An MHM room was also constructed in Lalibela at school called Medagie. The latrines and the MHM room, together, benefit a total of 15,868 (F= 8071) people. However, two VIP school latrines are delayed, but will be ready in 2023.
B.2.2	Rehabilitate water schemes	Completed	In Lasta district, rehabilitation work for 5 springs was completed; these rehabilitated springs have benefited 3,306 (F=1,548) community members.
B.2.3	Provide producer groups with producing equipment and material	Completed	A total of 26 (F=22) local sanitary pad producer group members were trained on business skills, sanitary pad production and packaging. From the community, 50 women attended the training. The training helped sanitation marketing groups to promote their products and increase the sale of plastic san plats at community level. The sub-programme provided promotional materials like megaphone and wireless microphone. It also enabled the groups to promote their products at public gatherings and market places.
B.2.4	Construct shallow bore hole	Completed	Three deep bore holes are completed in Bahir Dar Zuria district. Through the water schemes, 1,535 (F=752) community members have got access to potable water.
B.2.5	Spring development	Completed	The construction of 4 new spring capture systems in Lasta district was completed. This created access to safe water for 2,900 (F=1,441) community members.
B.2.6	Pipeline extension	Completed	A pipeline extension from a bore hole, powered by a solar system, has been completed in Chicha Atankussa kebele of Bahir Dar Zuria. The water scheme has benefited 1, 344 (F=704) community members.
С	Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note	1]	
SP 1	Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme		
C.1.1	Support WASHCOs and Water care takers through on the job coach to make the water supply system management more sustainable	Completed	WASHCOs in 4 kebeles from Negele Arsi and Shashemene woredas took the lead and are now managing the water supply schemes with great sense of ownership. WASHCOs were provided with capacity building/training, supported through post training follow-up, and provided and equiped with WASHCO toolkits and linked with woreda water office for continous technical backup including onthe-job training.

C.1.2	Support WASH MIS for improved WASH MIS and performance in 2 districts	Completed	A three-day workshop on WASH MIS data management was offered to a total of 20 (5 females) government WASH sector staff. Participants were familiarized with steps in accessing data on the dashboard, how to extract and enter the new data to the system. Data from 54 water facilities, 155 schools and 85 health facilities were collected and sent to AKVO for uploading into the system.
C.1.3	Implement GESI sensitive WASH activities to ensure more gender and inclusion at all levels	Completed	In the reporting period, GESI responsive WASH services focused on women & girls and other disadvantaged groups, with the aim to achieve their full participation in communities in all aspects. WASH infrastructures, services provision & behavioral change practices take the GESI perspective into consideration. A one-day orientation and discussion session with 190 (82 female) participants was also held to identify WASH-related challenges that women and girls are facing in their homes. Advoacted for equal participation and engagement.
C.1.4	Facilitate woreda WASH Learning Alliance meeting	Completed	9 woreda WASH learning alliance meetings facilitated. An assessement was done to evaluate the effectiveness of the learning platforms
C.1.5	WASH Advocacy	Completed	Two-day advocacy workshop was held with governments sectors. A total of 28 participants from Zonal and two districts took part in the workshop: high officials or political leaders also joined. This helped influence community and sectoral involvements. Participants agreed to strengthen coordination, resources mobilization efforts and support decision-making at all levels including involvement of communities for WASH. Three policy briefs were prepared, advocated on learning alliance meetings, shared leadership in the Ministry for Water and Energy and Oromia Water and Energy Bureau. The policy briefs are also published on IRC Website to share with wider audience.
C.1.6	Learning and sharing	Completed	5 national level learning platform meetings were facilitated. A blog was produced on the learnings of the CR WASH learning platform. To enhance broader linking and learning, different publications were produced and shared.
C.1.7	Support Akvo on woreda MIS	Completed	Supported AKVO on the design of the MIS system, training of stakeholders, production of manuals and hosting of system
C.1.8	Marketing WASH masterplan (resource mobilization strategy & expenditure tracking)	Completed	Resource mobilization and implementation strategy of the two districts developed and published
C.1.9	Support the Regional Water Bureau and Ministry of Water to facilitate multi-stakeholder SDG6 learning platforms that work towards CR-WASH	Completed	Two sessions were conducted to support the Regional Water Bureau and Ministry of Water to facilitate multi-stakeholder SDG6 learning platforms
C.1.10	"Support government to adopt policy instruments in the Central Rift Valley /Ziway-Shalla-sub basin	In progress	TOR has been developed and is under discussion with the government
C.1.11	Assist the new water policy and strategy implementation	Completed	One policy paper has been developed on the nexus between Wetlands, IWRM and CR- WASH
C.1.12	Action research through the learning platform/publish and organize seminar for the dissemination of research results	Completed	A risk assessment commissioned by Wetlands International Ethiopia was conducted and a final report has been prepared and submitted
SP 2	Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme		
C.2.1	Provide Community Facilitation skill to government staff	Completed	In the reporting period, 58 (F=9) government sector heads and experts were provided with orientation session on CC and ODF community mobilization skills.
C.2.2	Organize and train care takers on WASH facilities maintenance	Completed	A total of 22 (F=8) care takers took WASH facility maintenance training for two days in both districts. In addition, 87 (F=40) WASCOs were trained on legalizing WASHCOs for WASH facility management, operation and maintenance. The WASHCOs are now managing water schemes and Care Takers are managing lower level water scheme maintenance works.

C.2.3	Provide support to local government to organize review meeting on One WASH National Program (OWNP) and other WASH policies and strategies implementation with different actors	Completed	To run the regional One WASH Program, the WASH SDG Program was supporting the region in terms of finance for the last four years. Similarly, the sub-programme supported the 2022 One WASH Program meeting with Finance.
D	Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)		
_	/ level MEL	Commission	A
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritised learning topics	Completed	As country programme, WAI and Plan International Ethiopia conducted an experience sharing on MHM and transformative gender approach. The GESI and MHM learning platform was conducted, Plan partners have shared experience to WAI.
D.O.2	Learning and sharing of programme findings (at sub- programme, country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	Ongoing and on track	Program learnings were documented in case stories and in reports. The learnings were shared with partners, like Amref Health Africa, and at global platforms like SIWI. Program lessons were also shared at the Regional Africa WASH SDG Program Experience sharing Workshop in December 2022.
D.O.3	Follow-up and support sub-programme implementation	Ongoing and on track	"The implementation follow-up and support was strong in 2022, e.g. via virtual progress updates and reflection meetings. Different data collection tools were developed and provided to officers, government staffs, and private sanitation enterprise partners in order to gauge their performances overtime.
D.O.4	Follow-up and support MTR recommendation and management response implementation by partners	Ongoing and on track	MTR findings and recommendations were used to improve program implementation.
SP 1	Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme		
D.1.1	Conduct quarterly review meeting with district government office	Completed	Quarterly rieview meetings were organized at woreda levels. A total of 116 participants attended the 4 review meetings in Shashemene and Negele Arsi districts. The project team has regularly analyzed different trends and lessons learned to improve the overall implementation of the subprogramme.
D.1.2	Organize bi-annual joint field visit with regional WASH bureau	Completed	WAI organised two rounds of (bi-annual) joint monitoring visits with Oromia regional signatory bureaus (Health, Water and Finance) and during visits the overall sub-programme progress was presented and discussed. Debriefing given by the monitoring team.
SP 2	Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme		
D.2.1	Organize Annual Review Meeting	Completed	An annual review meeting was organized at regional level with regional and woreda level signatories. The review meeting was complemented with supportive supervision. Accordingly, participants gave their feedback on the strengths and limitations of the subprogramme implementation. The feedback helped to improve implementation and coordination with government offices.
D.2.2	Organize regular biannual interface events with government sector offices and community representative on WASH services performance	Completed	Interface events were organized with government sector offices and community representatives on WASH services performance, with the participation of 65 (F=20) participants. In the platform, WASH service providers and users discussed on WASH service performance and prepared an action plan for service improvement. In addition, a market linkage was created between sanitation marketing group producers and community representatives.
D.2.3	Facilitate stakeholder joint monitoring and evaluation	Completed	Supportive supervision with WASH sectors was organized in both districts and provided technical and administrative support to the frontline programme and government staffs. The sub-programme submitted quarterly progress reports to the government based on the required template, quality and timeframe

D.2.4	Conduct annual progress review meeting between WASH team, WASHCOs, and CBOs at Woreda level	Completed	Annual review meetings were organized in Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta districts with the participation of community representatives, school directors, WASH club coordinators and heads of government offices. The annual review meetings helped to identify challenges (like conflict and collaboration) and solutions (for example use of peaceful time for better program implementation and coordinate program and local government WASH activities).
Е	Country programme management and coordination		
Country	level coordination		
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings	Completed	Plan had consortium meetings with Amref on program implementation and experience sharings.
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	Completed	There was strong collaboration both at the country and international level. At the country level, there was exchange of experiences and skills between Plan and Amref and at the WASH SDG international level, there have been continuous collaboration and support both on programme implementation, budget management and sharing of lessons learned.
SP 1	Ethiopia WASH Alliance sub-programme		
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub- programme	Ongoing and on track	WAI and Plan International organised different discussions on sub-programme progresses and provided technical advise to implementing partners. Major sub-programe challenges and risks were also identified, discussed and took onspot mitigation actions
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (sub-programme report, lead country level reports, MTR)	Completed	In line with the relevant MTR recommendation, the consortium partners prepared the annual plan and report timely.
SP 2	Ethiopia Bahir Dar Zuria and Lasta sub-programme		
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of sub- programme	Ongoing and on track	Coordination and management of the sub- programme was led by the Consortium lead, Amref in collaboration with Plan.
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (sub-programme reports, contribute to country level reports, MTR)	Completed	Annual plans and reports have been prepared and shared with relevant WASH-SDG consortium partners timely.

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:	2022

	Components (copied from approved AP 2022)	Status 31/12/2022	Progress update
Α	Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication		
SP 1	Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme [note 2]		
A.1.1	Develop IEC Materials to support Sanitation Entrepreneurs	completed	Sub-programme developped media to assist sanitation entrepreneurs in promoting sanitation products and services. Promotional media is made in the format of leaflets and posters
A.1.2	Conduct STBM Triggering for marginalized group led by Disability People Organization	completed	Sub-programme faciliated collaborative partnerships with disability organizations in NTB (LIDI Foundation) and NTT (Kumpesa, Belu and Persama, Malaka) to conduct GESI-STBM triggering in 100 WASH-SDG assisted villages. GESI-STBM promotion and triggering activities are conducted by involving the community and persons with disabilities in the village
A.1.3	Post ODF monitoring visit to ODF Village (40 pilot villages and 40 replication villages)	completed	Post ODF monitoring visits have been done in 40 pilot villages and 40 replication villages. ODF post monitoring is conducted aiming to monitor ODF sustainability and improve the 4 STBM pillars
A.1.4	BCC Workshop on Safely Managed Sanitation in Mataram City	completed	BCC Workshop was done aiming to integrate 5 Pillars STBM key messages on safely managed sanitation. This workshop was also aimed to increase the knowledge of desludging entrepreneurs in GESI STBM
A.1.5	Monitoring Visit to Schools (20 pilot schools and 30 replication schools)	completed	School sanitation monitoring has been done for 20 pilot schools and 20 replication schools. The monitoring aims to monitor the implementation of STBM-GESI and MHM in schools as well as the accessibility and availability of inclusive and women-friendly sanitation services in schools. The activity was conducted by involving TP UKS, school management, peer educators, and disability organizations
SP 2	Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme		
A.2.1	Institutionalisation and Implementation of BCC stratagies	On going and on track	"BCC strategy institutionalisation includes task force establishment in 3 cities which were done, as well as formalisation of the strategy through mayoral letter/decree which is still on progress in 3 cities following draft submission in Q4 2022. The formalisation is aimed to be completed in Q2 2023.  BCC strategy capacity building and implementation at community-level has been done despite varied progress across 3 cities."
A.2.2	BCC activities in Schools	Discarded	BCC strategy development involved Education Office & Religion Office to design activities at school-level. However, there were some considerations taken in the last year of programme implementation to support activities, e.g., resources availability, limited schools reopening. The sub-programme agreed with the stakeholders to support the community-level activities in 2022, but still engaged education-related offices in the capacity building and consultation process.
A.2.3	Engagement with vulnerable groups and Youth	Completed	The sub-programme engaged representatives from women's group, organisation for people with disabilities, religious groups, and youth groups during BCC/campaign strategy development and implementation. BCC component also integrated community-based mechanism and microfinance in the IEC materials to offer options for low-income households in 3 cities.

В	Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision		
SP1	Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme		
B.1.1	Marketing and business management training for sanitation entrepreneurs	completed	Sub-programme has conducted entrepreneurial management and marketing training for sanitation entrepreneurs. The training aimed to build the capacity of sanitation entrepreneurs in promoting, networking, and developing marketing strategies. The training was done in all districts involving 48 sanitation entrepreneurs
	STBM Training for Desludging Entrepreneurs Association	completed	This activity was part of A.1.4 activity
B.1.2	Workshop to Facilitate Cooperation Between Sanitation Entrepreneurs and BUMDES	completed	Sub-programme has conducted workshop to facilitate cooperation between sanitation entrepreneurs and BUMDES. This workshop has been done in rural area (Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu)
B.1.3	CVR Workshop for Sanitation Entrepreneurs	completed	WASH CVR workshops were held in 4 City/Districts to provide understanding and skills on how to make disaster and climate change resilient toilets while paying attention to GESI aspects for sanitation entrepreneurs
B.1.4	Workshop To Develop Tool for Consumers Mapping on Pit Emptying Service in Mataram City	completed	Sub-programme held a workshop to develop tool for consumers mapping on desludging service in Mataram City. The workshop is also aimed to increase capacity building for entrepreneurs to develop strategy how to reach and expand markets by using the tool
B.1.5	Training for Sanitation Entrepreneurs to make affordable toilet	completed	Sub-programme held training to make affordable toilets in Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu districts. This training was participated by 12 sanitation entrepreneurs from Lombok Tengah, Malaka and Belu.Through this training, sanitation entrepreneurs also receive technical guidance from the PUPR and Environmental Agencies to ensure that the sanitation products comply with SNI standards and meet environmental health standards.
SP 2	Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme		
B.2.1	Professionalisation of services	Ongoing with some delays	Public service provider/operator engagement went well in 3 cities and the sub-programme assisted them to implement SOP, align with regulatory framework, and optimise desludging & treatment services. However, engagement with private emptiers was limited, for instance, SOP introduction following FSTP retrofitting in Metro.
B.2.2	Development of service options for vulnerable areas	Ongoing with some delays	The sub-programme introduced the national regulation on domestic wastewater management and technological initiative to local stakeholders, including different options for vulnerable areas e.g., slum, flood-prone, low income, densely populated. As part of BCC & service components, we also assisted the community to propose new treatment based on the regulation and fulfil the readiness criteria. However, there's limited assurance from the local government on 2023 budget prioritisation for these needs.
B.2.3	Technical capacity building for service providers	Completed	Through cross-learning to other cities, public service providers in 3 cities were exposed to learnings and good practices, resulted in their improvement plan. Throughout the year, the subprogramme built their capacity based on their needs, e.g., additional treatment unit preparation, operational SOP, cost reflective tariff calculation/review, reuse initiatives, regulation alignment, and institutional transfer.
B.2.4	Strengthening of digital MIS system	Completed	Following MIS development in 2021, the sub- programme upgraded the system to offer online-offline system based on requirement from operators. The server migration and system integration to Tasikmalaya's Information Office was also done.

B.2.5	Promotion of flood proof septic tanks	Completed	Flood-proof septic tank that was resulted from climate-resilient WASH competition in 2020 was introduced and constructed in Bandar Lampung, as part of mason training on standardised containment construction. Following the training, the design and cost were promoted in informed choice provided to community, as one of technological options.
B.2.6	Performance monitoring of FSTP	Completed	FSTP and its operator's performance was assessed in Bandar Lampung, covering technical, management, financial, and HR aspects. The assessment resulted in prioritised improvement strategy for 2023. In Tasikmalaya, service performance is one of the features of established MIS. However, its monitoring and influence to improvement remains limited following the upgrading in Q4 2022. While in Metro, the subprogramme focused on retrofitting the FSTP to ensure its operationalisation before monitoring its performance.
B.2.7	Support for reuse initiatives	Completed	The sub-programme initiated 24-hr faecal sludge composting machine and its trial for decorative plant in Tasikmalaya, engaged university in vermicomposting trial in Metro, and replicated the method in Recycling Center in Metro and FSTP in Bandar Lampung. Results dissemination was done in 3 cities.
С	Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note	1]	
SP 1	Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme		
C.1.1	STBM-MHM Training for UKS Team in District Level	completed	STBM GESI and MHM training for City/Districts level UKS Team has been done in 4 SDG WASH assisted City/Districts. The training aimed to build the capacity of UKS Team to implement STBM GESI and MHM in schools. UKS team is expected to be able to lead coordination of STBM GESI and MHM implementation at city/districts level as well as carry out monitoring and technical guidance to schools in implementating STBM GESI and MHM
C.1.2	CVR Workshop in District Level	completed	Sub-programmed has implemented CVR in WASH Workshops in 4 City/Districts. The workshop aimed to socialize the WASH related CVR Assessment in 4 City/Districts. The workshop was attended by government representatives, sanitation entrepreneurs, school representatives and disability organizations. The workshop resulted in an increase in participants' knowledge on the importance of paying attention to climate change impacts in WASH development in communities and schools
C.1.3	Workshop To Formalize Partnership between Government and Sanitation Entrepreneurs (incl check on sustainability provided by government in 2023)	completed	Sub-programme has held workshops to facilitate cooperation between toilet entrepreneurs and the government. The workshop was held in Lombok Tengah, Malaka, and Belu. The workshop result was that currently toilet entrepreneurs in 3 WASH SDG assisted districts become one of the providers of toilet products for government sanitation development projects
C.1.4	Workshop on Formalization of Cooperation Between Desludging Company and Mataram City Government	completed	Sub-programme has held workshop to facilitate cooperation between the association of desludging entrepreneurs and the Mataram City Government. The workshop result was that currently the Mataram City government has signed an MoU with the association of sanitation entrepreneurs for desludging services in Mataram City.
C.1.5	Conduct Regular Meeting of POKJA with DPO, Women Organization and Sanitation Entrepreneurs	Continuing activity	POKJA meetings are held regularly in 4 city/districts aiming to improve coordination among POKJA members. The POKJA meeting also held as a medium to share learning and discussing STBM progress, challenges and achievements at the City/Districts level. In the POKJA meeting, PKK and disability organizations also participated to give aspirations and recommendations

C.1.6	Conduct Regular (?) Coordination Meeting POKJA and District/City UKS (School Health Unit)	Continuing activity	City/District level UKS meetings are held regularly in 4 City/Districts aiming to improve coordination among UKS members as well as as a medium to learn the implementation of STBM GESI and MHM in schools
C.1.7	STBM-GESI Workshop for MFI, Private Sectors and Charity Organization	completed	In 2022, sub-programme has held STBM Workshop for private sector, MFI, and charity organizations. The workshop were held in 4 city/districts, aiming to disseminate the STBM-GESI program to nongovernment actors to support sustainability. The workshop outcome was support from some private sectors to cooperate with the government in STBM GESI field
C.1.8	Inclusive WASH Budgeting Workshop in District Level	completed	Inclusive sanitation budgeting advocacy workshops have been held in 4 SDG WASH assisted City/Districts. The workshop aims to encourage inclusive sanitation budgeting in the planning of sanitation development conducted by city/district governments.
C.1.9	Inclusive WASH Budgeting Workshop for Village Government	completed	As they are related, these activities is integrated to the activities in C.1.8
C.1.10	Conduct One Day Learning Exchange Workshop on STBM- GESI Amongst Sub Districts	completed	GESI STBM learning sharing workshop between sub-districts have been done. The workshop aims to share lessons learned and best practices on how sub-district government and STBM Team conducted pilots and replication in their respective sub-districts.
C.1.11	Conduct Workshop To Review WASH Regulation/Policy in City/District Level	completed	In 2022, sub-programme facilitated workshops in 4 Cities/Districts to review the STBM/WASH related planning documents and policies. The workshop aims to monitor the implementation of existing STBM/WASH policies and plans and ensure that they are accommodating the GESI inside.
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
SP 2	Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme		
C.2.1	Improve Sanitation governance (Regulatroy framework)	Completed	The sub-programme co-hosted socialisation of Regional Regulation on Domestic Wastewater Management in 3 cities, assisted the public operator in Bandar Lampung to align their institutional status with national's regulation, and followed up institutional transfer of public operator in Metro. We also facilitated FSTP asset transfer in Metro which determined supervising office and operational & maintenance budget allocation.
C.2.2	City wide sanitation investment plan	Discarded	The sub-programme prioritised focus on improving regulatory and institutional framework, in order to improve the financial aspect and readiness criteria for investment.
C.2.3	Institutional analysis and capacity building plan	Completed	The sub-programme assessed institutional status of 3 public operators, as well as requirement to formalise BCC strategy to secure resources mobilisation at city-level. Following the assessment, capacity building plan was developed to ensure that we assisted local stakeholders improving their governance as in C.2.1.
C.2.4	Assessment of financial option	Completed	Financial option assessment was done in the form of assisting local government to review their tariff and recommending cost reflective one, introducing institutional status which allows sanitation business expansion, as well as facilitating collaboration with financial institutions.
C.2.5	Development of KPIs for services	Discarded	The sub-programme focused on improving regulatory and institutional framework, in order to improve the service.

D	Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)		
Country	level MEL		
D.O.1	Learning Exchange on ETR Findings Between Plan and SNV	not done yet	Will be done in 2023
SP 1	Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme		
D.1.1	Preparation, data collection and analysis for Endline and sustainability 'systems' check	completed	In 2022, sub-programme carried out the preparation for endline evaluation by preparing the inception report with FH Design. Local consultant in NTB and NTT was also selected.
D.1.2	GWMT Session in 17 Villages	completed	Monitoring of Gender Equality in STBM has been done in 17 WASH-SDG assisted villages. MKGS results have been shared with the government and other stakeholders as recommendations for WASH sector development planning
D.1.3	Baby Growth Monitoring	completed	Nutrition sensitive GESI STBM nutrition has been held for 100 parents with babies. Activities conducted by promoting the 5 STBM Pillars and monitoring the STBM implementation among parents. In the activity, Plan has also trained several groups of fathers in implementing STBM-related child care.
D.1.4	Quasi Experiment Study Workshop	not done yet	Will be done in 2023
SP 2	Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme		
D.2.1	Preparationfor Endline and sustainability 'systems' check	Completed	Endline survey preparation (internal & external) was started since October 2022, data collection was started in end December 2022, to be continued in 2023.
D.2.2	Learning and National sharing	Completed	The sub-programme was involved in national-level sharing, both as participant and host. For instance, we shared learnings on WASH in HCF initiative in City Sanitation Summit and hosted an audience meeting with the Ministry of Health to advocate for wider replication.
Е	Country programme management and coordination		
Country	level coordination		
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings	completed	Plan and SNV host regular coordination meetings to share WASH-SDG lessons in their respective sub-programmes. The regular meeting aims to develop a joint advocacy plan at national level, particularly on the issue of safe sanitation, GESI and MHM in schools. The regular meetings are held online and offline
E.O.2	Conduct collaborative event on MHM	completed	Plan, SNV and the Ministry of Health (MoH) collaborated to develop implementation guidelines for STBM and MHM in schools. The STBM and MHM in schools guidelines also receive support from relevant ministries i.e. Ministry of Religious Affairs (MoRA), Ministry of Home Affairs (MoHA), and Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC). The STBM and MHM in schools guidelines have been nationally socialized via online and offline hybrid formats
E.O.3	Learning exchange with SNV discussing specific topic (WASH-GESI in Urban)	completed	Plan and SNV are collaborating to conduct national WASH event in Indonesia, KSAN 2022 (National Sanitation and Drinking Water Conference). In the event, Plan and SNV supported talk show sessions on safe sanitation, GESI WASH, and MHM. Plan and SNV were also involved in WASH SDG learning workshop and visit sessions in Nepal. This activity was done in collaboration with the WASH SDG Consortium Netherlands and Nepal
E.O.4	Courtesy Meeting with Dutch Embassy	not done yet	will be done in 2023
SP 1	Nusa Tenggara (WINNER) sub-programme		
E.1.1	WINNER Project Coordination Meeting	Continuing activity	Sub-program internal coordination meetings are held regularly to monitor WASH SDG implementation in NTB and NTT. Routine internal meetings are held online and offline by involving implementing partners including disability organizations

E.1.2	Final report	ongoing	Currently ongoing process
SP 2	Sustainable and inclusive cities sub-programme		
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of subprogramme	Completed	The sub-programme had annual coordination meeting to prepare work plan, quarterly team meeting, individual meeting, and field visit to review progress, and final evaluation meeting to assess results and priorities on the following year.
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP reports, contribute to country level reports)	Completed	The sub-programme completed SP report and coordinated with country lead on completing the country-level report.

- 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:	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Nepal
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2022

	Components	Status	Progress update
Α	(copied from approved AP 2022)  Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communicati	31/12/2022	
SP 1	Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme	on (bcc)	
A.1.1	Total sanitation declaration	Completed	- Orientations on total sanitation in Khadak, Nepalgunj and Birendranagar to all stakeholders as preparation to be declared as model tole, and monthly meetings for followup.  - Door-to-door visits on a regular basis to facilitate households in overcoming barriers for behaviours change.  - Local governments declared 11 clusters as total sanitized communities after physical verification (Khadak 5 clusters, Birendranagar 1 ward and 2 clusters, and Nepalgunj 3 clusters.  - Local government rewarded to total sanitised ward in Birendranagar.
A.1.2	BCC strategy and campaign development	Completed	- Series of workshops and one-on-one meetings with elected representatives and bureaucrats for drafting, finalisation, and validation of revised BCC.  - Local governments of Khadak, Chadannath, and Birendranagar endorsed revised strategies with updated implementation and M&E plans (Nepalgunj in process of endorsing).  - Creative briefs designed for each target behaviour and city (including topics of hand hygiene, menstrual hygiene, sanitation, pit latrine safety, occupational health and safety, timely emptying), and BCC materials and tools developed (posters, flipcharts, animated video).
A.1.3	Awareness Campaigns	Completed	<ul> <li>Local governments launched "Healthy, Happy Healthy City" in each city, based on their priority behaviours, using multi-faceted campaigns (municipality-led campaigns, aspiration campaigns, pride-based campaigns, women-led campaigns, gender-sensitive and socially inclusive campaigns, visibility campaigns (public fairs, etc.)</li> <li>Collaboration of municipal officials, WASH focal person, government stakeholders, civil society organisations/activists, Tole Sanitation Committees, media, volunteers, FCHVs, Tole Development Committee members, community groups to carry out events including: tea talk interaction sessions, singing programmes, household visits and interactions, mass gathering/awareness/discussion programmes, neighbourhood cleaning sessions, tree plantation and flower saplings, fun-filled quiz competitions, loudspeaker messaging, rallies, site visits to observe WASH facilities at household, school and health facilities, airing of radio PSAs, etc.</li> <li>In Nepalgunj, FCHVs (Female community health volunteers) oriented and mobilized for hygiene awareness-raising with a focus on ending open defecation in recurring areas. FCHVs conducted 33 sessions with communities reaching 4,109 people.</li> <li>Digital campaigns from 321 platforms, digital portal, and app.</li> <li>Celebration of national and international days in all cities.</li> <li>Mass media engaged, participated and participated about campaign events.</li> </ul>
A.1.4	BCC monitoring	Ongoing and on track	- Short study on the effectiveness of BCC campaign and tools conducted at Birendranagar.  - Local government's monitoring process of total sanitised communities facilitated (checklist prepared, orientation to ward, and facilitation of monitoring by ward representatives).

SP 2	Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme		
A.2.1	Continue interaction and follow up with municipalities for Gender transformative WASH	Completed	Continue advocacay meetings with R/M/ W - WASHCC on gender - and other WASH related issues to make sure municipalitaties incorporate 4GESI indicators in WASH plans. In total 39 GWMT session were conducted during WASH plannings process.
A.2.2	Dissemination of Gender, WASH and COVID-19 related message through digital platform, media, flyers and publication through SBCC sessions.	Completed	Messages shared and awareness raising done through media mobilization, SBCC sessions (digitally and face2face sessions conduction by using posters and demonstrations)
A.2.3	Continue mentoring of partner's staff to improve their capacity on technical as well as managing the project delivery in the adopting context of, COVID-19 and program management and implementation by digital literacy and direct methods as appropriate .	Completed	capacity building plan developped to address capacity gaps for a new partner in Sindhuli as well as Sunsari on technical areas such as WASH, Gender, GWMT, Monitoring tools and digitalization, WSP, NWASH, NWASH data collection and analysis and swachha app being a key priority. Partner's staff (in total 18 people) and 128 WASH champions benefited from these capacity building, virtually and face2face.
A.2.4	Social Behavior Change Communication in WASH (safe water, safe use of toilet, household sanitation, environment sanitation, personal hygiene), nutrition and gender role. continue follow up and conduct the SBCC session through tablets used for digital literacy through Sweachha App and regular monitoring of real time SBCC session data through 50 WASH champions who are digital friendly and using Apps.	Completed	"44.144 unique reach from 3353 SBCC sessions.  149 clusters covering 3284 households have been declared clean and hygienic home as outcome . Results: 274 households constructed new and toilets and 173 household have renovated toilets.  4616 households are practicing water treatment at HH level, 5111 households built handwashing stations ensuring easy access in critical times, 5155 households-built disk drying rack in their households. SBCCs clusters monitoring data stated that 4529 households changed their behavior in safe use of toilet, 4709 households ensured safe use of food and 3679 households has been practicing the safe and dignified menstrual hygiene management.  50 WASH cahmpions were supported tablet for digital use of Swachha Apps. Though, over 100 WASH champions used the digital platform from their own Android mobile. Which reflect the intrest and enthusiasm to use Digital platform and learn more and get empowered. Digital platform helps to get real time data from field.
A.2.5	Learning sharing with local government through, joint monitoring, review reflection through WASH champions review, sharing of WASH plan outcomes and its process as well mobilization of WASH champion for total sanitation declaration at community .	Completed	128 WASH champions exchanged with the 12 municipalities, which resulted in the recognition and support for sustainability of the WASH champion's role. Muncipalities regularly reflected on achievements of their WASH programs, highlighting the sanitation coveraged gaps and how to fill the gaps. WASH fund mobilization and its sustainability has been another important topic during their meetings.
A.2.6	Awareness raising on gender equality, WASH right and leadership development and MHM to excluded groups, women, men, girls and boys	Completed	2631 people were trained on gender equality, WASH rights and leadership and MHM to excluded groups, women, men girls and boys.
A.2.7	Awareness raising and behavioral change on Hand washing, Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) and school WASH in schools through follow up and interactions to child club and SWASH-CC members	Completed	41 schools did reform/ mobilise advocated for the three star approach in schools, focussing on Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) indicators, handwashing demonstration and MHM orientation conducted in scholl wash committees, child clubs and MHM groups. Number of children reached in MHM awareness: 245 including 78 male. Advocacay with 12 muncipality for integration of WASH in School improvement plan has been done.
SP 3	Nepal WASH Alliance		
A.3.1	Promotion of point of use drinking water treatment options	Completed	In 2022, the sub-programme promoted various point of use drink water treatment options such as bio-sand filter, clay filter, and chlorination.  Numerous awareness campaigns on safe drinking water were also conducted at the community level to create demand for water treatment facilities.

Level action plans were developed for all 95   community groups. This was impleted in 2022	A.3.2	Operationalize community level action plan on WASH	Completed	Based on the WASH issues identified, community
government integration between the WASH community groutestablished and the Tole Level Organizations (TLOs) which are government recognised.  B Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision  SP1 Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme  B.1.1 Professionalization of emptying services  Ongoing and on track "- Business model for FSM value chain developed for all cities in conultation with relevant stakeholders and local governments (tunderstand technological options, investment requirements, legal and regulatory framework, long-term financial viability, revenue generation opportunities, current and future demand for services.  - Based on business model, Khadak Municipality established Call Centre Unit (CCU) to improve quality of services (assigned staff collects emptying demand of FS from households,		, , ,	'	level action plans were developed for all 95
B.1.1 Professionalization of emptying services  Ongoing and on track  "- Business model for FSM value chain developed for all cities in conultation with relevant stakeholders and local governments (to understand technological options, investment requirements, legal and regulatory framework, long-term financial viability, revenue generation opportunities, current and future demand for services.  - Based on business model, Khadak Municipality established Call Centre Unit (CCU) to improve quality of services (assigned staff collects emptying demand of FS from households,	A.3.3	, , ,	Ongoing	
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developed for all cities in conultation with relevant stakeholders and local governments (to understand technological options, investment requirements, legal and regulatory framework, long-term financial viability, revenue generation opportunities, current and future demand for services.  - Based on business model, Khadak Municipality established Call Centre Unit (CCU) to improve quality of services (assigned staff collects emptying demand of FS from households,				
management of number trips and revenue collected each month).  In Birendranagar, one-day orientation to municipality team (DDR coordinator, engineers ward chairperson, WASH focal person), private service provider of PSP and local support staff on application of KOBO tools to collect on data of whole sanitation value chain (households information with containment types, household statisfaction survey, number of FS trips disposed FSTP).  Emptying service provider mapping updated.  Regular meetings supported between municipalities and FSPs to discuss and address issues with emptying, transportation, disposal.  Refresher trainings to all sludge emptying service providers and female enterpreneur in Birendranagar given torgreed support.*  Two-day training on operation and maintena (OBM) of FSTP in Birendranagar, its design concept, co-composting with regards and maintena (OBM) of FSTP in Birendranagar, its design concept, co-composting with regards subject to the concept of the provider of the person, engineers, private service providers and local staff.  Regular follow up with municipality staff for O activities, monitoring, and data management of FSTP in Birendranager: logbook and data managed in KSD account showed total 540 tr were disposed at FSTP and 2,700 cum FS was treated safely.  Physical upgrading of FSTP in Birendranager: logbook and data managed in KSD account showed total staff for monitoring trenching attention sludge and percolate wastewater and reducing Total Suspenders of holding tanks, polishing pond, valve chambers and fitting of distribution pipes address this issue of splashing, even distribution sludge and percolate wastewater and reducing Total Suspendition (Total Suspendition (Staff for monitoring trenching site in Khaddak to depote the monitoring trenching site, support to MWASH-CC led by moyor, deputy mayor and ward chairpersons in Khaddak t	B.1.1	Professionalization of emptying services		developed for all cities in conultation with relevant stakeholders and local governments (to understand technological options, investment requirements, legal and regulatory framework, long-term financial viability, revenue generation opportunities, current and future demand for services.  Based on business model, Khadak Municipality established Call Centre Unit (CCU) to improve quality of services (assigned staff collects emptying demand of FS from households, mobilises tanker for emptying, supports data management of number trips and revenue collected each month).  In Birendranagar, one-day orientation to municipality team (DDR coordinator, engineers, ward chairperson, WASH focal person), private service providers (PSP) and local support staff on application of KOBO tools to collect on data of whole sanitation value chain (households information with containment tsypes, household satisfaction survey, number of FS trips disposed at FSTP).  Emptying service provider mapping updated.  Regular meetings supported between municipalities and PSPs to discuss and address issues with emptying, transportation, disposal.  Refresher trainings to all sludge emptying service providers, and female entrepreneur in Birendranagar given targeted support."  "Two-day training on operation and maintenance (O&M) of FSTP in Birendranagar, its design concept, co-composting with organic solid waste for reuse of FS as fertiliser to newly elected municipality representative (Deputy Mayor, DDR Coordinator, Ward Chairperson), WASH focal person, engineers, private service providers and local staff.  Regular follow up with municipality staff for O&M activities, monitoring, and data management of FSTP in Birendranager: logbook and data managed in KOBO account showed total 540 trips were disposed at FSTP and 2,700 cum FS was treated safely.  Physical upgrading of FSTP in Birendranagar: construction of holding tanks, polishing pond, valve chambers and fitting of distribution pipes to address the issue of splashing, even distribution of sludge an
governments to identify alternative sites."				governments to identify alternative sites."

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B.1.3	Stakeholders engagement for system wide approach for Schools and HCFs	Ongoing and on track	"- Digital trainings delivered to engage municipal stakeholders, schools, HCFs, and local support persons.  - Accessibility audits conducted to assess the inclusive WASH facilities and selected WASH facilities supported for upgrading.  - Facilitation of monitoring by deputy mayors on regular basis to emphasize on safe drinking water, handwashing facilities, hygienic use of toilets and MHM at girls' toilets, waste management practices.  - Facilitation of meetings in targeted schools to re-form student groups and orientation on making them responsible for six indicators of flag approach in WASH."
B.1.4	Development of Guidelines for O&M of public toilets	Ongoing and on track	"- Public toilet O&M guideline developed in all cities.  - Chandannath Municipality appointed public toilet operator and provided all necessary cleanliness items for its operation, and made toilet functional.  - Facilitation of monitoring of public toilets in all cities by deputy mayors."
B.1.5	Assessment on OHS on sanitation workers	Postponed to [2023]	- Basic level assessment conducted as part of digital trainings. Detailed findings of the assessment will be completed in 2023.
B.1.6	Supporting sanitation workers organisation	Ongoing with some delays.	"- Coordination meetings with Labour and Employment Offices in Birendranagar and Nepalgunj for advocating registration of sanitation workers.  - Dialogue with International Labour Organisation Nepal and Occupational Safety and Health Centre/Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security for advocacy on the rights of sanitation workers, implementation of legal provision for improvement of the workplace and work environment, and mainstreaming of SOPs for OH&S at national and sub national levels.  - Research in Birendranagar through Kathmandu University ongoing."
B.1.7	Trainings for OHS, Schools and HCF SOPs	Completed	"- With partnership of DBI EA, digital trainings provided to 1,574 participants in four cities (municipality stakeholders, schools, HCFs, sanitation workers and local support persons) on inclusive WASH facilities with minimum standards, standard operating procedures (SOPs) for occupational health and safety (OHS), and improved accountability and responsibility of local government.  - Action plans developed with all four local governments."
B.1.8	Upgrading of containment systems	New activity	"- One-day mason training in three municipalities (Khadak, Nepalgunj, Birendranagar) for 76 participants on safe containment types (septic tank with soak pits) and their design, construction procedure, local and non-local materials required, experience sharing on understanding of septic tanks in practice.  - One-day orientations in three municipalities (Khadak, Nepalgunj, Birendranagar) for 90 technical persons (19 female participants) on importance of FSM in sanitation value chain with right containment (septic tank with soak pits) and application of building code for enforcement of FSM bylaws/guidelines."
SP 2	Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme		
B.2.1	Follow up monitoring and continue support to WASH Entrepreneurship and prepare the case story	Completed	Ttraining to PwDs on reusabale pad making. 2 women with disability have been supported to establish WASH entrepreneurship and their bussiness, which can be shown by an increase of their monthly sales which went up from \$15 to \$40 . The case story is documented and shared widely in WASH future conference 2023.

B.2.2	Post construction activities (such as orientation in hygiene promotion and MHM) linkages with WASH facilities improvement in schools including MHM facilities	Completed	Handwashing demonstrations and MHM orientations have been conducted in S-WASH-CC, child club and MHM groups. Number of schools children reached in MHM awareness were 245 including 78 male.
B.2.3	Post construction and follow up activity linkages with community water supply scheme improvement in relation to enhance the WSUCs members knowledge and capacity in leadership, gender and wash right, repair and management, water safety plan development, implementation and follow-up.	Completed	11 Water safety plan action plans have been further developped. 10 muncipality established water quality labs with support, allowing for water quality teast at local level. 68 participants including 11 female trained on water quality testing from WSUCs and local governments.
SP 3	Nepal WASH Alliance		
B.3.1	Continue coaching WASH entrepreneurs with specific focus on Women entrepreneurs	Completed	WASH entrepreneurs recieved regular coaching from our private sector partner throughout the year.
B.3.2	Establish linkages between all households/communities, financing institutions and WASH entrepreneurs in the program area	Ongoing	The programme played an important role to lay the ground work to create linkaged between communities and entrepreneurs. Events like WASH mela brough together all parties in a common platform.
B.3.3	Establish at least 2 PPP models to deliver FSM and SWM services in Kohalpur and Bheriganga Municipality	Ongoing	During 2022, the programme did lobby and advocacy to secure funding to begin construction of FSM and SWM facilities. For the construction of SWM, partial budget has been allocated from province. The plan is to begin phase wise construction in 2023. Once the system comes into operation, private sector will be engaged to begin operation.
B.3.4	Finalise WASH improvement plans in all municipalities including Water Use Master Plan in Bheriganga Municipality	Completed	All four municipalities have completed and endorsed their WASH plans
С	Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note	1]	
SP 1	Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme		
C.1.1	Develop GESI guidelines	Completed	"- GESI mentoring sessions conducted for all local support partners through online platform GESI self-assessment facilitated, action plan
			prepared, and guidelines developed with local governments in Birendranagar, Chandannath, and Nepalgunj.
C.1.2	Smart enforcement – roles, instruments, compliance monitoring, etc.	Ongoing with some delays.	governments in Birendranagar, Chandannath, and
C.1.2			governments in Birendranagar, Chandannath, and Nepalgunj.  "- Birendranagar Municipality initiated process of licensing FS emptying service providers, standard design for containment systems in building code), and mandatory upgrading of containment systems during sales of houses and new construction.  - Khadak Municipality initiated process of drafting
	monitoring, etc.	delays.	governments in Birendranagar, Chandannath, and Nepalgunj.  "-Birendranagar Municipality initiated process of licensing FS emptying service providers, standard design for containment systems in building code), and mandatory upgrading of containment systems during sales of houses and new construction.  - Khadak Municipality initiated process of drafting local building codes."  "- City sanitation plans (CSPs) reviwed by M-WASH-CCs in each city for planning and prioritisation.  - Brochure and hoarding boards developed and disseminated on city sanitation plans.  - Three talk shows aired with respective municipal representatives in Birendranagar on popular TV stations to show progress on implementation of city sanitation plans with support of subprogramme (focusing on process of implementing sanitation and hygiene programmes, challenges faced by service providers, FSM bylaws). Guests in the talk shows were Mohan Maya Dhakal- Mayor, Narhari Tiwari- Chief Administrative Officer and Prakash Poudel- Head of the Sanitation and

C.1.6	Tracking investments — in city sanitation services (budget tracking) & building capacity of government for allocation and O&M and publication of report	Ongoing with some delays.	- Excel based template for municipal investment tracking on sanitation developed and shared with all local governments. Its application will be followed in 2023.
C.1.7	LSP support	Completed	- Local support partners mobilised in each city and capacitated for delivery of quality results.
C.1.8	FSM by-laws development (and linked to capacity building plan and smart enforcement/monitoring)	Ongoing and on track	"- New local governements oriented on draft FSM by-laws (developed in 2021) and triggered on importance of FSM (using shit flow diagrams devleoped for all 4 cities).  - Birendranagar finalised draft document and published as FSM by-law in official gazette; Khadak and Chandannath finalised document and are in process of official publication. Nepalgunj decided to keep document as a guideline.  - Public awareness campaigns started through radio jingles, roaming with a loud spear in communities, etc. "
C.1.9	Urban sanitation tariff policy (minus Jumla)	Postponed to [2023]	
C.1.10	Assessment of PPP options	Ongoing with some delays.	"- Orientation of municipalities on the different models of public private partnership (PPP) for private sector investment in sanitation business.  - PPP options in FSM value chain identified and will be further developed in year 2023."
C.1.11	Development and monitoring of financial KPIs	Postponed to [2023]	- Basic level of the required KPI has been explored in public toilet operation guidelines. Detailing the WASH facilities and developing KPIs will be completed in the year 2023.
C.1.12	Development of city level FSM financing strategies	Ongoing with some delays.	"- National level "sanitation investment forum" held on August 10, 2022 in Kathmandu to raise profile of FSM and attract private sector to operate within sanitation sector throughout the service chain and to attract upfront investment for the construction of FSTP in Nepalgunj Sub-Metropolitan City in PPP modality as a pilot. 70 participants attended (government of Nepal, four partner municipalities, private sector, donor agencies, I/NGO, banking sector, and local partners and inauguration by then Minister for Water Supply. A panel discussion was organised with expert panellist from diverse sectors representing federal government, private sector, N/INGO, local government, and banking sector hosted by a prominent media personality.  - Panel discussion aired on national TV during Saturday prime time.  - Financial Health Analysis prepared for all cities to understand the investment gap for each city."
C.1.13	Capacitating newly elected local governments	New activity	"- Introductory meetings with newly elected government representatives in all municipalities for sharing of WASH SDG programme, key achievements and pending issues to be taken forward.  Reformation of WASH coordination committees at municipal, ward, and tole levels in all cities; orientations and trainings on WASH themest (with a focus on post ODF activities, safely managed sanitation, FSM bylaws, BCC activities, business models, SOPs on OH&S, FSTP O&M guidelines, public toilet services guidelines). These WASH-CCs are multi-stakeholder platforms where relevant stakeholders share the same platform to reflect, plan and analyse the WASH needs of the city.  Support for MWASHCC for effective sector communication, coordination, participation, and partnership between stakeholders.  Supporting local governments to leverage resources as per city sanitation plans and priorities: resulted in construction of 75 toilets through funding of UNICEF, dialogue with World Bank for financing of Phase 2 of Birendranagar FSTP based on master plan developed by subprogramme, dialogue with ADB for financing FSTP in Nepalgunj based on detailed design and costing developed by sub-programme."

SP 2	Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme		
C2.1	Inclusive and gender transformative WASH plan formulation support in Rural/Municipalities and implementation follow-up.	Ongoing and on track	8 municipalities finalized and endorsed WASH plan, 3 are in final draft stage and one is still in process of data collection ongoing. 45% resources leverage was done from local government during WASH plan preparation process with triparty MOU process. Local government started allocating budget on sanitation and hygiene activities. Based on comparison data, it was shown that in the municipalities, WASH budget allocation is increasing, as compared to non-working.
C2.2	Support to establish the WASH monitoring system in Rural/ Municipality	Ongoing and on track	10 municipalities already initiated separate M&E/WASH units. Required software and hardware support has been provided from the project i.e., are data base management training. Additional local volunteers and consultants were trained on NWASH for local level data collection.
C2.3	Capacity strengthening of Water user's community for sustainable water service management addressing the climatic vulnerability and maintenance and repair issues	Completed	11 WUSCs and members have been trained in water safety plan (WSP), and the related WSP preparation process. In addition, action plans were reviewed, to focus more on water quality, tariff collection, vulnerability identification and mitigation measure.
C2.4	Ensure local government on social audit procedure and ensure social audit for suitability	Completed	Municipalities realized self-social audit.
C2.5	Linkages between local FEDWASUN chapter and WSUCs for strengthen registration process and advocacy for WASH right	Completed	Lobby and advocacy through Federation of Drinking Water and Sanitation Users Nepal (FEDWASUN) has been conducted on WASH rights as input for local elections, 5 advocacy events were organized focusing on the inclusion of WASH in the local political agenda. Celebrations and advocacy on hand washing, water day, MHM at national, province and local level took place.
SP 3	Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme		
C.3.1	Support to finalize establishment of WASH unit in all municipalities	Partially Completed	WASH Unit has been established in 1 of the 4 working municipalities. In the remaining municipalities, they have a WASH focan person but not a WASH Unit.
C.3.2	Operationalize WASH digital portal in all municipalities as part of strengthening municipal WASH M&E system	Completed	The progress in esbtalishing WASH digital portal is good. Data from the WASH plans of all municipalities have now been fed into the portal.
C.3.3	Establish an Integrated Municipal Information System in Kohalpur Municipality as part of operationalizing FSM service delivery	Not Completed	The plan to establish an integrated municipal information system in Kohalpur Municipality did not go ahead as planned. After initial rounds of discussion with the municipality, it was observed that the municipality was not yet ready to own and operate this system. Moving ahead with the plan despite this realisation would impact the sustainability of the system beyond programme period. Therefore, it was decided not to go ahead with it.
C.3.4	Disseminated Asset Management Tool validation findings with sector stakeholders and continue establishing linkages with national level department	Completed	Asset management tools were dissemenated at the national and municipal level trainings. A 2-day national level training was organised where many civil society organisations participated and showed keen interest in the tools.
D	Programme monitoring, evaluation and Learning		
Country	level MEL		
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritized learning topics	Ongoing and on track	
D.O.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP or country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	Ongoing and on track	
SP 1	Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme		'
D.1.1	Preparation for Endline and sustainability 'systems' check	Ongoing and on track	Outcome assessment has been completed in all cities and Impact data collection is ongoing. After having those data sustainability cheek will be completed.

D.1.2	National FSM Workshop	Discarded	
D.1.3	"Engagement with universities: Climate change, GESI"	Ongoing with some delays.	MoU wit Kathmandu University has been completed and research framework is finalized. The study report will be finalized by March 2023. Regular participation in WASH SDG's GESI LKD and Climate call, learning events.
SP 2	Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme		
D.2.1	Review reflection at community, municipality and sub- program level.	Completed	2 half-yearly review have been conducted physically. 5 review meeting with local government level were held. Community level WASH champions review reflections took place in both subprogramme areas twice in year. Project learnings have been shared in provincial and national level review meeting organized by government. This platform recognized the project learnings and outcomes within WASH planning process.
D.2.2	Province, National and local level coordination for project close-up as well as for suitability and linkages for reporting	Ongoing and on track	Regular coordination on national, provincial, and local level government took place, supporting an environment for WASH plan implementation process, its update, and identify the gaps in local government capacity for sustainability of the subprogramme achievements.
D.2.3	Joint monitoring with local, provincial and national government.	Completed	12 joint monitoring activities have been conducted. The outcomes of this local monitoring facilitated the clean home declaration process, identifying the gaps in communities, which contributed to the WASH plan data validation process. Both sub-programmes have completed the provincial level monitoring which contributed to advocacy for the presence and importance of WASH plan at provincial level.
D.2.4	Conduct final evolution along with suitability checks and share outcomes to different tire of government as well as stakeholders	Ongoing and ontrack	Final endline evalution initated end 2022, finalization of TOR and agreement. Details planning of evalution process shared by International consultant. The finalization of the evalution has been planned for first quarter of 2023.
SP 3	Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme		
D.3.1	Conduct second round of Webinar series on WASH together with WASH SDG Consortium partner and other external partners	Completed	This year, the programme moved away from virtual learning and sharing to in-person learning and sharing. We conducted 1 national level, 1 provincial level, 1 between WASH Alliance sub-programmes and 1 between Regional WASH SDG consortium partners of Asia
D.3.2	Learning and exchange visits between SPs in Nepal. CC exchange visit to Bangladesh to share/observe public private partnership initiatives on WASH services	Completed	The WAI Nepal sub-programme and WAI Bangladesh sub-programme conducted exchange visits between each other.
D.3.3	Develop communication materials to document learnings of the program	Completed	GWASH research report finalised, videos/blogs developed. The work to develop communication materials on specific themes is in progress but will be completed in Q1 2023.
D.3.4	Conduct end line survey	Ongoing	Towards the end of 2022, planning for Endline data collection was completed and the survey is planned for early Feburary. The sub-programme MEL officer in on track to begin training in January and data collection in February.

E	Country programme management and coordination		
Country I	evel coordination		
E.O.1	In-country consortium partner meetings	Ongoing and on track	Consortium partners meet quarterly to share the progress, learnings and implementation level challenges and take the common approach for risk mitigation in implementation process.  In 2022, WASH SDG Consortium partners SNV in Nepal, Plan International Nepal, and WAI Nepal working together to support Government of Nepal's WASH SDG 6 ambition. WASH SDG Consortium partners held their first national-level learning and sharing workshop in Kathmandu, Nepal. Participants from government, INGOs, NGOs, and the private sector came together to reflect and share ideas and lessons learnt. The one-day workshop was organised in four sessions, completed by a panel discussion with insights on the municipal WASH plan development process, improving the functionality of water supply systems, WASH in schools and health facilities, delivering WASH services.
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	Ongoing and on track	See above
SP 1	Nepal 4 city sanitation sub-programme		
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub- programme	Ongoing and on track	Coordinated with national government, DPs, and stakeholders for learning events organized for WASH-SDG learning sharing workshop in Himalayan hotel, and regional learning workshop in Dhulikhel Mountain Resort. Participated supported to organize in SIMAVI consortium coordinator visit in Sindhuli, Birendranagar and Chinchu.
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports)	Completed	Both narrative and budget finalized and approved from Programme Management Unit, coordinated with consortium, and completed annual report.
SP 2	Sindhuli Sunsari sub-programme		
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of sub- programme	Ongoing and ontrack	94% of activities have been realized and spent; remaining activities have been replanned for 2023.
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, final evaluation)	Completed	Annual planning and reporting realized, by involving implementing partners. The output-level data, based on events in the sub-programme areas. The monthly basis of individual entry of data has supported to calculate the unique reach of people. Project data verification and validation has been done within partners and on a sub-programme level, which has contributed to control the quality of data, strengthening the database system.
SP 3	Nepal WASH Alliance sub-programme		
E.3.1	General programme management & coordination of sub- programme	Completed	All programme management and coordination went as planned in 2022.
E.3.2	Implement program exit strategy	Completed	An exit strategy was developed based on which, the partners implemented the budget neutral extension period (July – March 2023). The focus of this period was on sustainable exit.
E.3.3	Conduct partner financial audits and prepare final program report	Ongoing	Financial audit are set to begin in March 2023 after partners submit the final report.

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.

Country: Report: Period covered:	Tanzania Annual report 2022
	SDG Programme
Programme:	400000454 WASH

	Components (copied from approved AP 2022)	Status 31/12/2022	Progress update
Α	Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (B	cc)	
SP 1	Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme		
A.1.1	Institutionalisation and implementation of MBSM campaigns	Ongoing and on track	MSMB website active; MSMB school sessions replicated and ongoing; MSMB merchandise and messages used across city government events
A.1.2	Developemtn of GESI sensitive BCC materials	Ongoing and on track	MHM materials incorporated in MSMB campaign (posters, public toilet messages, radio sessions, menstrual pad vending machine); Manual Emptier Association branding and marketing
A.1.3	Strengthen institutional capacity to deliver, monitor and adapt effective BCC interventions	Ongoing and on track	Digital app for BCC monitoring forms in place and being improved; BCC campaign review sessions held
A.1.4	BCC monitoring	Ongoing and on track	Ongoing through the introduction of the digital app
SP 2	FINISH sub-programme		
В	Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision		
SP 1	Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme		
B.1.1	Professionalisation of services	Ongoing and on track	Improved compliance of PPE uptake and replacement; Customer Service stickers in place; increased uptake of appropriate pipes for disposal; Manual emptier formalisation and semimechanised equipment
B.1.2	Development of OHS standards/guidelines	Ongoing with some delays	Collaborative work with World Bank and WaterAid on developig guidelines (part of review team of hired consultant working on guidelines) – due by June 2023
B.1.3	Development and Testing service options upgrading		
B.1.4	Development of service options for public areas	Completed	Ibinzamata Innovative Public Toilet completed and launched; Kilombero and Stand Mpya toilets ongoing improvements
B.1.5	Review re-use legislation	Ongoing with some delays	Engagement of TBS on standards ongoing; process slow on their end but moving
B.1.6	Construction of FSTP	Completed	Both Arusha and Shinyanga FSTPs complete - focus on O&M improvements
B.1.7	Technical capacity building for services	Ongoing and on track	Continuous process with joint troubleshooting with utilities on FSTP and re-use issues; additional trainings and minor equipment/tech adaptations
B.1.8	Performance moniroting of treatment/reuse	Ongoing with some delays	For FSTP (regular testing done and good results in Shinyanga, Arusha to be supported); For Re-use (Briquette testing done, Co-compost only partial, ongoing in 2023)
SP 2	FINISH sub-programme		
С	Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note	e 1]	
SP 1	Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme		
C.1.1	Development of Pro-poor strategy	Ongoing and on track	Pro-poor strategy sessions held in both cities; promotion of manual emptying groups in hard to reach areas and those not serviced by mechanical emptiers

C.1.2	Enforcement of standards and regulations	Ongoing and on track	GPS trackers functioning and annual fee incorporated in emptying permit in Shinyanga; CCTV upgrade required but in use, fines issued at FSTP site for non-compliance following regulations board
C.1.3	Formalisation of manual emptier groups	Ongoing with some delays	Shinyanga group formalisation finalised; Arusha manual emptier group formalisation underway (to be completed in Q2 of 2023)
C.1.4	Strengthening of multi stakeholders platform	Ongoing with some delays	Reverted to strengthening Technical Steering Committee formed around the FSTP and Re-Use interventions (utility and council members), as separate MSP sustainability not likely with lack of LGA commitment to supporting in the long run
C.1.5	Assessment of finance options for consumer and providers	Ongoing with some delays	Limited capacity to pursue this further, but fundi associations linked up with government project opportunities through LGAs
C.1.6	Development of financing options for the investment plan	Ongoing and on track	Ongoing inputs into annual budget cycle of LGAs and O&M budget allocations; participated in GIZ utility proposal development workshop that included SHUWASA
SP 2	FINISH sub-programme		
D	Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)		
Country	level MEL		
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritised learning topics	Ongoing and on track	Only SNV as current partner under SDG but ongoing sharing during national platform meetings and events
D.O.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP, country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	Ongoing and on track	Active and recognised (awards) participation at Maji Week, Sanitation Week, Global Hand Washing Day, Media coverage etc.
SP 1	Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme		
D.1.1	Preparation for Endline and sustainability 'systems' check	Ongoing and on track	Prep work completed and outcome indicator information collected
D.1.2	National learning and sharing	Ongoing and on track	Very active on all national platforms and events
SP 2	FINISH sub-programme		
Е	Country programme management and coordination		
Country	level coordination		
E.O.1	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	Ongoing and on track	Collaboration with both national/city partners during national events, and project specific ones such as launches and annual partner retreat
SP 1	Arusha Shinyanga urban sanitation sub-programme		
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub- programme	Completed	SNV only SDG partner now
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports)	Completed	Donor reports and Government related reporting all on track
SP 2	FINISH sub-programme		

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.

	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Uganda
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2022

	Components (copied from approved AP 2022)	Status 31/12/2022	Progress update
Α	Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (B	cc)	
SP1	Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme		
A.1.1	Hold periodic review and exchange learning meetings with community leaders and structures to reflect on progress on the WASH status in their communities	Completed	An exchange learning visits was organised between VSLAs to facilitate learning and knowledge sharing and learning.
A.1.2	Documentation and dissemination of WASH behaviour change best and worst practices and key lessons learnt	Completed	A writeshop was facilitated for WAI partners and Plan International Uganda to develop stories to share best practices, failures, lessons, and recommendations.
A.1.3	Promotion of sustainable and inclusive WASH services in schools using the PHASE approach using Non-formal Education (NFE) methods	Completed	Refresher trainings were conducted on PHASE in the 30 schools that are supported by the subprogramme.
A.1.4	Sanitation scale-up in the communities surrounding the targeted health facilities through home improvement campaign using the trained WASH structures that link communities to the health facilities.	Completed	Home improvement campaign approach was used to support households to climb the sanitation ladder.
A.1.5	Conduct community level mobilization and training for community based dialogue/baraza's facilitators, facilitate training sessions in community scorecard processes and facilitate documentation of WASH issues.	Completed	Community score cards and community dialogues were used in 2022 in different sub-counties.
A.1.6	Mass media awareness through radio about GESI & WASH social marketing	Completed	Radio spot messages and radio talk shows were conducted on GESI and WASH social marketing.
A.1.7	Hold school level trainings and follow-ups in Cost recovery and Risk assessment planning to foster sustainable use and management of WASH services	Completed	Schools and health centres were facilitated to develop Cost Recovery Plans.
A.1.8	Hold evidence based lobbying and advocacy meetings/for a at sub-county level to increase WASH budget allocations and WASH policy improvement	On track	Meetings were conducted in 6 sub-counties and 2 town councils. One of the key action points is that politicians should go back to the communities to identify key WASH issues that need to be allocated a budget.
A.1.9	Hold training of school authorities, sub county local and technical authorities in climate rescilience approaches and IWRM	Completed	Refresher training of school headteachers and sub-county authorities were conducted on IWRM and climate resilient approaches and technologies. Action plans were developed at the end of the trainings.
A.1.10	Development of social marketing promotional and communication materials and visual aids	Completed	"A poster illustration on the making of reusable sanitary pads, and a video documentary focusing on how communities move towards ODF, IWRM, GESI, and WASH financing were developed.
A.1.11	Acceleration of proper WASH practices to foster wide scale behavioural change at health facilities through health education at Outpatient Departments, sanitation competitions at health facilities and BCC methods that link diseases to WASH.	Completed	Between July and August, the sub-programme provided health education support to health centres, and developed BCC messages in institutions and public places in communities.
SP 2	Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme		
A.2.1	CLTS triggering in 26 communities	Completed	26 new communities triggered by the local actors using the CLTS approach
A.2.2	Sanitation as a business promotion	On track	Masons and VHTs linked together to promote paving of floors. The VHTs acted as sanitation catalyst and earned a commission on each latrine paved
A.2.3	Training of local entreprenuers on production & marketing of low cost WASH products	Completed	25 WASH entreprenuers trained
A.2.4	CLTS monitoring and support to communities attaining ODF status at basic sanitation level	Completed	Driven through the local actors including government technical staff & Village Health Teams among 56 villages

A.2.8 Refrest raining of 18 health workers on nutrition Sensitive Hyglene, diagnoses and horalding of mainurished children and nutrition sensitive Hyglene, diagnoses and horalding of mainurished children and nutrition sensitive Hyglene. A.2.10 Training of lead mothers, lead fathers and care givers on household nutrition. A.2.11 Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens in 14 communities.  A.2.12 Facilitate child growth monitoring. On track Conducted on quarterly basis through the Viria Kanada Communities. Completed Communities.  A.2.13 Community dialogues on 57s in 14 communities. Completed 2.1 community dialogues conducted (1 per community).  B. Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision.  S.11 Training enterpreneurs in the marketing, sales and customer care of WASH product & services.  B.12 Provide business mentorship and follow-up support to trained mirror-enterpreneurs and marketing strategies being dialogues. Community Acholi for tracking sales (to be used by the marketing corps.)  B.13 Operationalize the mobile phane application in English? Acholi for tracking sales (to be used by the marketing corps.)  B.14 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH product development in language and sales and sales and marketing corps.  B.15 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH product development.  B.16 Extend 20 yard connections under the Watertime (modular rural piped-water system) including chierination.  B.17 Support to moracine in development community of institutional clients.  B.18 Develop and use a manual on climate resilience in WASH product development in language and continents. Language and continents and continuents are according to the continuents and continuents and continuents and continuents and continuents and continuents and continuents a				
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inclusive meetings  2.5 Community dialogues on GESI in 40 communities  Completed  3.2 Community dialogues conducted  A.2.7 Follow up support and monitoring progress on GESI in 40  Communities  A.2.8 Refrisher training of 18 health workers on nutrition Sensitive hydrone, diagnostic retaining of 18 health workers on nutrition Sensitive hydrone, diagnostic and handling of mainturable dialotent of the spice of the certificial of th	A.2.4	Post ODF activities: Drama, dialogues	Completed	
A 2.12 Follow up support and monitoring progress on GES in 40 Centrolity of the communities of communities of communities of constructed joint monitoring on quarterly books. A 2.8 Refresher training of 18 health workers on nutrition Sensive Hygiene, diagnoses and handling of moliturished children. A 2.9 Training of Village Health Immos on child growth monitoring on the carbot of the children of moliturished children. A 2.10 Training of Village Health Immos on child growth monitoring on the children of moliturished children. A 2.11 Fatablishment of demonstration kitchen gardens in 14 Completed Driven by the local actors on this drowth monitoring. A 2.12 Fatablishment of demonstration kitchen gardens in 14 Communities. Completed Deffered ways to conducted on quarterly basis through the VITS with support from the district local government. A 2.13 Community dialogues on 5fs in 14 communities. Completed 21 community (villages conducted (1 per community).  8 Statistic objective 2: WASH service provision.  9 Statistic objective 2: WASH services and customer care of WASH products is services.  9 Statistic objective 2: WASH services and wind the work of the services of the community objective or opinion or opinion of the community objective or opinion or opinion or opinion of the community objective or opinion	A.2.5		Completed	1
A.2.8 Referche training of 18 health workers on nutrition Sensitive Hyglene, diagnoses and handling of molituralised children and mutrition sensitive Hyglene, diagnoses and handling of molituralised children and mutrition sensitive Hyglene. A.2.9 Training of lead mothers, lead fathers and care givers on household nutrition sensitive Hyglene. A.2.10 Training of lead mothers, lead fathers and care givers on household nutrition communities.  A.2.11 Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens in 14 Communities.  A.2.12 Facilitate child growth monitoring. On track.  Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities.  Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities.  Completed.  2. Community dialogues conducted (1 per community).  B. Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision.  SP1 Ugando WASH Alliance sub-programme.  Training entrepreneurs in the marketing, soles and customer care of WASH product & services.  B.1.1 Training entrepreneurs in the marketing, soles and customer care of WASH product & services.  B.1.2 Provide business mentorship and follow-up support to trained micro-entrepreneurs in dialogues conducted (1 per cognitive). Acholi for tracking soles (to be used by the morketing corps.  B.1.3 Operationalize the mobile phone application in English? Acholi for tracking soles (to be used by the morketing corps.)  B.1.4 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH product development.  B.1.5 Organise linkinge meetings between entrepreneurs and institutional clients.  B.1.6 Extend 20 yard connections under the Wastertime (modular rural piped water system) including chlorination.  B.1.7 Support tomo councilis in development generation of force of institutional clients.  B.1.8 Develop and use a manual on climate resilient (invitible) in progress.  B.1.9 Mentor WASH product development and processes in WaSH control of concept.  B.1.9 Mentor WASH enterpreneurs of the construction of concept.  B.1.9 Mentor WASH enterpreneurs of the construction of concept.  B.1.9 Mentor WASH enterpreneurs of the con	A.2.6	Community dialogues on GESI in 40 communities	Completed	19 community dialogues conducted
A.9.9 Training of Village Health Teams on child growth monitoring on track 2.10 Training of Village Health Teams on child growth monitoring on track 2.11 Training of lead mothers, lead fathers and care givers on household nutrition sensitive flygiene. 2.12 Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens in 14 Deffered 2.13 Deffered owing to changes in weather communities 3.14 Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens in 14 Deffered 3.15 Conducted on quarterly basis through the Viris with support from the district local government. 3.18 Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities 3.19 Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities 3.10 Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities 3.10 Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities 3.10 Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities 3.11 Training entreprenous in the morteting, soles and customer care of WASH products & services 3.12 Provide business mentership and follow-up support to trained migrenteprenous in the morteting, soles and customer care of WASH products & services 3.13 Operationalize the mobile phone application in English / Achill for tracking soles (to be used by the marketing corps) 3.14 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH product development to improve user interface after feedback from the District. 3.15 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH product development services and WASH product development services and wash product development processes and wash product development and institutional clients 3.16 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH product development processes in WASH product devel	A.2.7		On track	The GESI coordinator and the trained district staff conducted joint monitoring on quarterly basis
A 2.10 Training of lead mathers, lead fathers and care givers on Completed Driven by the local actors household nutrition  A 2.11 Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens in 14 Deffered Defered owing to changes in weather communities  A 2.12 Facilitate child growth monitoring On track Conducted on quarterly basis through the VHTs with support from the district local government.  A 2.13 Community dialogues on 6Fs in 14 communities Completed 21 community dialogues conducted (1 per community)  B Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision  SP1 Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme  11.1 Training enterpeneurs in the marketing, sales and customer care of WASH products & services  11.2 Provide business mentorship and follow-up support to trained milror-entrepreneurs and interior entrepreneurs and follow-up with a specification in the community activation teams and Marketing corps.  11.3 Operationalize the mobile phone application in English?  Acholi for tracking sales (to be used by the marketing corps)  11.4 Capture and furnish learning and best practice processes in WASH finance provision. Business development services and WASH product development  11.4 Support town councils in eventual manual and the services and WASH product development services and WASH product development  11.5 Organise linkage meetings between entrepreneurs and institutional clients  11.6 Establish of the services and wash product development services and wash functional services and wash functional services and wash functional services and wash function	A.2.8		Deffered	Budgetary constraints impeded the activity to take off
A 2.11 Establishment of demonstration kitchen gardens in 14 Deffered Deffered owing to chnages in weather communities  A 2.12 Facilitate child growth monitoring  On track  Comducted on quarterly basis through the VHIs with support from the district local government with support from the district local government or community dialogues on 5fs in 14 communities  Completed  21 community dialogues conducted (1 per community)  Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision  SP1 Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme  B.1.1 Training entrepreneurs in the marketing, soles and customer care of WASH products & services  care of WASH products & services  B.1.2 Provide business mentonship and follow-up support to trained micro-entrepreneurs  A choli for tracking soles (to be used by the marketing corps)  B.1.3 Operationalize the mobile phane application in English?  A choli for tracking soles (to be used by the marketing corps)  B.1.4 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH finance provision, business development services and WASH france provision, business development services and WASH france provision, business development services and WASH product development  B.1.5 Organise linkage meetings between entrepreneurs and institutional clients  First product development  B.1.6 Extend 20 yard connections under the Watertime (madular rural piped-water system) including chlorination  Furural piped-water system) including chlorination  B.1.5 Support town councils in developing regulations for feaceal sludge, approving to lett designs and designating feaced  Sludge, approving to lett designs and designating feaced  Sludge, approving to lett designs and designating feaced  Sludge, approving on the designs and designating feaced  Sludge, approving on the designs and designating feaced  Sludge, approving to lett designs and designating feaced	A.2.9		on track	Conducted through the trained local actors
A 2.12 Focilitate child growth monitoring A 2.13 Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities Completed Completed 21 community dialogues conducted (1 per community)  B Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision  STP1 Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme B.1.1 Training entrepreneurs in the marketing, sales and customer care of WASH products & services care of WASH products & services  B.1.2 Provide business mentorship and follow-up support to trained micro-entrepreneurs  B.1.3 Operationalize the mobile phone application in English/ Acholi for tracking sales (to be used by the marketing corps.)  B.1.4 Costure and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH finance provision, business development services and WASH finance provision is under the Watertime (modular rural piped-water system) including chlorination  B.1.5 Support than councils in developing regulations for feacul sludge, approving tollet designs and designating feacul sludge, approving tollet designs and designating feacul sludge disposal sites  B.1.8 Develop and use a manual on climate resilience in WASH interpreneurs to start/scale climate resilience in WaSH programme  B.2.1 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioritistation & budgeting for WASH servi	A.2.10		Completed	Driven by the local actors
with support from the district local government.  A.2.13 Community dialogues on 5rs in 14 communities  Completed  21 community dialogues conducted(1 per community)  Digarda WASH Alliance sub-programme  B.1.1 Training entrepreneurs in the marketing, sales and customer care of WASH products & services  B.1.2 Provide business mentorship and follow-up support to trained micro-entrepreneurs  B.1.3 Operationalize the mobile phone application in English/Acholi for tracking sales (to be used by the marketing corps.)  B.1.4 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH finance provision, business development services and WASH product development  B.1.5 Organise linkage meetings between entrepreneurs and waSH product development  B.1.6 Support town councils in developing regulations for feacal sludge approving fulled designs and designating feacal sludge approving tolled designs and designating feacal sludge also sub-capturent, such as: energy-soving stoves.  B.1.9 Mentor-NaSH enterpreneurs to start/scale climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hostspots areas within the Agago sub-catchment, such as: energy-soving stoves.  B.1.10 Support town councils in developing regulations for feacal sludge disposal sites  B.1.2 Support town councils in developing regulations for feacal sludge approving tolled the signs and designating feacal sludge disposal sites  B.1.3 Develop and use a manual on climate resilience in WASH enterpreneurship  B.1.4 Support town councils in developers and designating feacal sludge disposal sites  B.1.5 Training of 15 school health observed to district local governments.  B.2.1 Siting an	A.2.11	_	Deffered	Deffered owing to chnages in weather
Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision  SP1 Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme  8.1.1 Troining entrepreneurs in the morteting, soles and customer care of WASH products & services  8.1.2 Provide business mentorship and follow-up support to trained micro-entrepreneurs  8.1.3 Operationalize the mobile phone application in English/Acholi for tracking sales (to be used by the marketing corps.)  8.1.4 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH france provision, business development services and WASH product development of institutional clients  8.1.5 Organise linkage meetings between entrepreneurs and institutional clients  8.1.6 Extend 20 yard connections under the Watertime (modular rural piped-water system) including chlorination  8.1.7 Support town councils in developing regulations for feaced sludge approvision is developing regulations for feaced sludge approvision is developing regulations for feaced sludge approvision is developing regulations for feaced sludge approvision between the entrepreneurs and achieven the entrepreneurs in the entrepreneurs of the entrepreneurs of sludge disposal sites  8.1.8 Develop and use a manual on climate resilience in WASH entrepreneurs to start/scale climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hostsyn-system systems. Support store to valudge comproving to live to businesses in mapped critical hostsyn-system services in schools  8.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  8.1.2 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  8.1.3 Develop and use a manual on climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hostsyn-soria grows and provided of the proper spring construction of the proper spring construction of the proper spring of the concept in Nepal. Groups on Alpiary and under harvesting lass on the developed in Nepal. Groups in Product catalogue was done.  8.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  8.1.2 Support stakeholder dialogues on prioritisation & budgeting for WASH servic	A.2.12	Facilitate child growth monitoring	On track	
SP1   Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme	A.2.13	Community dialogues on 5Fs in 14 communities	Completed	
B.1.1   Training entrepreneurs in the marketing, sales and customer core of WASH products & services	В	Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision		
B.1.2   Provide business mentorship and follow-up support to trained micro-entrepreneurs   On-track   Mentorship is part of the follow-up with a specification of trained micro-entrepreneurs   On-track   Mentorship is part of the follow-up with a specification of trained micro-entrepreneurs   On-track   Mentorship is part of the follow-up with a specification of the community activation teams and Marketing corps.	SP 1	Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme		
trained micro-entrepreneurs   focus on the community activation teams and Marketing corps.	B.1.1		Completed	going to validate and track sales and marketing
Acholi for tracking sales (to be used by the marketing corps)  B.1.4 Capture and fursion learning and best practice processes in WASH finance provision, business development services and WASH product development  B.1.5 Organise linkage meetings between entrepreneurs and institutional clients  B.1.6 Extend 20 yard connections under the Watertime (modular rural piped-water system) including chlorination  B.1.7 Support town councils in developing regulations for feacal sludge disposal sites  B.1.8 Develop and use a manual on climate resilience in WASH entrepreneurs to start/scale climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub catchment, such as: energy-saving stoves, lov-cost rain-water harvesting etc  B.1.9 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.1.9 Develop and use a manual on climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub catchment, such as: energy-saving stoves, lov-cost rain-water harvesting etc  B.1.9 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.1.0 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.1.10 Support stakeholder dialogues on prioritisiation & budgeting for product catalogue was done.  B.1.9 Mentor WASH entrepreneurs to start/scale climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub catchment, such as: energy-saving stoves, lov-cost rain-water harvesting that the such as: energy-saving stoves, love-cost rain-water harvesting that the such as: energy-saving stoves, love-cost rain-water harvesting has not yet taken off.  B.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.2.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  Completed  The asset management tool has bene developed in Nepal, focus is now on rolling it out in Nepal a Baddesh.  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioritisiation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governements  B.2.3 Commissioning and ha	B.1.2		On-track	
WASH fronance provision, business development services and WASH product development  B.1.5 Organise linkage meetings between entrepreneurs and institutional clients  Extend 20 yard connections under the Watertime (modular rural piped-water system) including chlorination  B.1.6 Extend 20 yard connections under the Watertime (modular rural piped-water system) including chlorination  B.1.7 Support town councils in developing regulations for feacal sludge, approving toilet designs and designating feacal sludge disposal sites  B.1.8 Develop and use a manual on climate resilience in WASH entrepreneurship  B.1.9 Mentor WASH entrepreneurs to start/scale climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub cathement, such as: energy-asving stoves, low-cost rain-water harvesting etc  B.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  SP2 Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme  B.2.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioriristiation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  B.2.3 Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governments  B.2.4 Training of 15 school health clubs on school health promotion and follow up  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done Integrated during the training of school health	B.1.3		On-track	improve user interface after feedback from the
institutions like schools and health centres major on pit emptying  B.1.6 Extend 2O yard connections under the Watertime (modular rural piped-water system) including chlorination  B.1.7 Support town councils in developing regulations for feacal sludge, approving toilet designs and designating feacal sludge disposal sites  B.1.8 Develop and use a manual on climate resilience in WASH entrepreneurship  B.1.9 Mentor WASH entrepreneurs to start/scale climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub-catchment, such as: energy-saving stoves, low-cost rain-water harvesting etc  B.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.1.10 Support stakeholder dialogues on prioritisiation & budgeting for WASH excises in schools  B.1.10 Support stakeholder dialogues on prioritisiation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  B.2.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioritisiation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  B.2.3 Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governments  B.2.4 Training of 15 school health clubs on school health promotion and follow up  Integrated during the training of school health promotion and follow up  Integrated during the training of school health praining of school health literature in the properties and proving the training of school health literature in the promotion and follow up  Integrated during the training of school health pramation  Integrated during the training of school health literature in the promotion and follow up  Integrated during the training of school health literature in the promotion and follow up  Integrated during the training of school health literature in the promotion and follow up  Integrated during the training of school health	B.1.4	WASH finance provision, business development services and	On-track	Documentation is in progress.
B.1.7 Support town councils in developing regulations for feacal sludge, approving toilet designs and designating feacal sludge, approving toilet designs and designating feacal sludge disposal sites  B.1.8 Develop and ues a manual on climate resilience in WASH entrepreneurship  B.1.9 Mentor WASH entrepreneurs to start/scale climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub catchment, such as: energy-saving stoves, low-cost rain-water harvesting etc  B.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.1.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  B.2.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioritisation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  B.2.3 Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governments  B.2.4 Training of 15 school health clubs on school health promotion and follow up  Defered Dive to budget issues, the activity was differed, however, the first pilot trial emptying was done with an external cess pool operator from Kitgum for Proof of concept.  Defered The product catalogue was done.  On-track Groups have been supported on making two typ energy saving cook stoves, other groups are in- ignory saving cook stoves, other saving to the integrated unial budgeting for groups and in- ignory saving cook stove	B.1.5		Completed	institutions like schools and health centres majorly
sludge, approving toilet designs and designating feacal sludge disposal sites    Sudge disposal sites	B.1.6		Completed	The yard connections and chlorination system have bene installed.
entrepreneurship  B.1.9 Mentor WASH entrepreneurs to start/scale climate resilient livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub catchment, such as: energy-saving stoves, low-cost rain-water harvesting etc  B.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.2.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioiritsiation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  B.2.3 Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governements  B.2.4 Training of 15 school health clubs on school health promotion and follow up  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done  On-track  Groups have been supported on making two typ energy saving cook stoves, other groups are in-groups on Apiary and on value addition. The low-cost Rain water harvesting has not yet taken off.  Broups have been supported on making two typ energy saving cook stoves, other groups are in-groups on Apiary and on value addition. The low-cost Rain water harvesting has not yet taken off.  Broups have been supported on making two typ energy saving cook stoves, other groups are in-groups on Apiary and on value addition. The low-cost Rain water harvesting has not yet taken off.  Broups have been supported on making two typ energy saving cook stoves, other groups are in-groups on Apiary and on value addition. The low-cost Rain water harvesting has not yet taken off.  Broups have have harvesting has not yet taken off.  Completed  2 functional boreholes in place installed with handpumps  2 dialogues conducted at district level targeting school authorities and WASH Actors. Key actions agreed upon in place  Broups have have have have have have have have	B.1.7	sludge, approving toilet designs and designating feacal	Deferred	however, the first pilot trial emptying was done with an external cess pool operator from Kitgum
livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub catchment, such as: energy-saving stoves, low-cost rain-water harvesting etc  B.1.10 Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool  B.2.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioiritsiation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  B.2.3 Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governements  B.2.4 Training of 15 school health clubs on school health promotion and follow up  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done  B.2.6 Integrated during the training of school health  B.2.7 Integrated during the training of school health  B.2.8 Integrated during the training of school health  B.2.9 Integrated during the training of school health  B.2.9 Integrated during the training of school health	B.1.8		Completed	The product catalogue was done.
in Nepal, focus is now on rolling it out in Nepal a Bangladesh.  SP 2 Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme  B.2.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  Completed  2 functional boreholes in place installed with handpumps  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioritisation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  Done  2 dialogues conducted at district level targeting school authorities and WASH Actors. Key actions agreed upon in place  B.2.3 Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governements  Done  2 boreholes officially handed over to school authorities and government  Done  2 pupils & 2 teachers per school Activity focuse and follow up  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done  Integrated during the training of school health	B.1.9	livelihood businesses in mapped critical hotspots areas within the Agago sub catchment, such as: energy-saving stoves,	On-track	Groups have been supported on making two types energy saving cook stoves, other groups are in-8 groups on Apiary and on value addition. The low-cost Rain water harvesting has not yet taken off.
B.2.1 Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes  Completed  2 functional boreholes in place installed with handpumps  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioiritsiation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governments  Done  2 dialogues conducted at district level targeting school authorities and WASH Actors. Key actions agreed upon in place  Done  2 boreholes officially handed over to school authorities and government  Done  3 pupils & 2 teachers per school Activity focuse on hand hygiene, MHH, liquid soap making  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done  Integrated during the training of school health	B.1.10	Support stakeholders use of the asset management tool	Deffered	The asset management tool has bene developed in Nepal, focus is now on rolling it out in Nepal and Bangladesh.
handpumps  B.2.2 Multistakeholder dialogues on prioiritsiation & budgeting for WASH services in schools  B.2.3 Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governments  B.2.4 Training of 15 school health clubs on school health promotion and follow up  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  handpumps  2 dialogues conducted at district level targeting school authorities and WASH Actors. Key actions agreed upon in place  2 boreholes officially handed over to school authorities and government  Done  23 pupils & 2 teachers per school Activity focuse on hand hygiene, MHH, liquid soap making  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done  Integrated during the training of school health	SP 2	Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme		
WASH services in schools  School authorities and WASH Actors. Key actions agreed upon in place  B.2.3 Commissioning and handover of boreholes to district local governments  B.2.4 Training of 15 school health clubs on school health promotion and follow up  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done Integrated during the training of school health	B.2.1	Siting and drilling of O2 boreholes	Completed	·
governements  B.2.4 Training of 15 school health clubs on school health promotion and follow up  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done Integrated during the training of school health	B.2.2		Done	2 dialogues conducted at district level targeting school authorities and WASH Actors. Key actions agreed upon in place
and follow up on hand hygiene, MHH, liquid soap making  B.2.5 Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH  Done Integrated during the training of school health	B.2.3		Done	,
	B.2.4		Done	23 pupils & 2 teachers per school Activity focused on hand hygiene, MHH, liquid soap making
clubs	B.2.5	Training of teachers as ToTs on MHH	Done	Integrated during the training of school health clubs

B.2.6	Training of women/boys/men in life skills of liquid soap and pad making	Completed	Conducted by the project staff
B.2.7	Training of 25 WASH entreprenuers on production, marketing & tracking of sales of low cost WASH products	Completed	25 WASH entreprenuers( Masons, pit emptiers, pads and liquid soap producers orientated in marketing, book keeping, business management)
B.2.8	Dialogues with fiancial institstutions to facilitate access to credit for WASH entreprenuers & communities	Completed	3 district level dialogues conducted
С	Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note	1]	
SP 1	Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme		
C.1.1	Action learning being stakeholders' meetings at sub-county level held with an aim of learning; identifying emerging problems, suggesting corrections and taking corrective actions focusing schemes.	On-going	Some part of it has been done in three sub- counties, some actions are not yet achived and will be carried forward to the costed extension. Three more subcounties were pushed forward.
C.1.2	Facilitate learning platforms and journeys at district and regional level	On-track	Regional learning and sanitation marketing learning journey's were facilitated
C.1.3	Support and strengthen policy coherence and regulatory frameworks on human right to water and sanitation with focus on children and women	Completed	An assesment was done with the town councils and existing gaps in the planning process was identified. A training is planned for in the costed extension.
C.1.4	Development of Integrity Pacts envisioned to create integrity within the contracting processes for WASH services in Agago.	On-track	The process of aquiring integrity pacts was introduced as a tool, engagment with the procurement department was done and there were issues around contracting local private WASH players.
C.1.5	Bundle or consolidate knowledge through a data library and supporting partners to use it	On-track	The data library has been set but its use hasn't been rolled out.
C.1.6	Building community leadership in participatory planning, budgeting and decision-making at lower administrative Units	On-track	Community Barazas/dialogues were facilitated and different governance issues were picked.
C.1.7	Organize District Advocacy forum on WASH policy and issues in the district	Differed	to Q1 of 2023
C.1.8	Water Safety Planning Training and Piloting on Water Points	Completed	All the three town councils were trained plus some district staff and subcounties where the programme was implementing.
C.1.9	Training and validation of WASH service level and asset inventory tools	Deffered	The asset management tool has bene developed in Nepal, focus is now on rolling it out in Nepal and Bangladesh.
C.1.10	Facilitating the processes of identification, adoption and implementation of alternative financing streams for WASH by lower administrative units	On-track	Sub-counties were trained on revenue enhancement. Dissemintation of PPP study and proposal for the different approaches for adoption in Town councils
SP 2	Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme		
C.2.1	Facilitate the district water and sanitation coordination committee	Completed	Supported quarterly coordination meetings in the 3 district.
C.2.2	Support review & Updating of WASH investment Plans of Kamuli, Buyende & Nebbi	On going	WASH stake holder mapping, Information sharing meetings, data collection & validation completed.
C.2.3	Revamping of the Hygiene and Sanitation Working Group and train CSO on GESI	On track	Supported 3 joint planning, reporting learning and expereience sharing meetings.
D	Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)		
Country	level MEL		
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with consortium partners on prioritised learning topics	On-track	WAI hosted Plan International to learn on IWRM nature based solutions in Agago. The country programmed jointly planned for a sanitation marketing leraning journey, however Plan was unable to join due to Ebola outbreak in sept 2022, and related travel 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	The country programme jointly organised a writeshop on stories from the field, joint programme review workshop and hosted the Africa regional learning workshop.
D.O.3	Joint engagement of thematic working groups, national level events and foras	On track	Calls for action presented to the governement during the national days
SP 1	Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme		
D.1.1	Preparation for Endline evaluation and sustainability 'systems' check	Completed	The endline preparation processes were all done and the design workshop planned for Jan 2023.
			Partners are using both the mWater for output

D.1.3	Facilitate Annual regional learning event-Acholi sub region	Completed	This was organised in Kitgum with the regional cordinating centre of the Ministry of Water and Environment.
D.1.4	District joint monitoring visits with Partners	Completed	Quarterly joint monitoring visits were done alongside the distrcit water and sanitation cordination committee meetings.
D.1.5	Facilitate online learning series	On-track	3 online learning series sessions were organised fo the WAI partners.
SP 2	Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme		
D.2.1	Preparation for the endline evaluation and sustainability 'systems' check	On track	Data updates of the M& E Matrix, preparatory activites conducted
D.2.2	Conduct regular monitoring and follow up on MTR/ SC recommendations	On track	Periodic assessment on progress & share feeback WASH In schools assessment,
Е	Country programme management and coordination		
Country	level coordination		
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings	On-track	Regular online meetings were facilitated with Plan
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	On-track	On sanitation week and MHM event at National level, the programme was well represented.
E.O.3	Develop joint publications with consortium partners.	On-track	Writeshop booklet with stories from the field and article on collaboration.
E.O.4	Sign and implement a partnership agreement between WAI and Plan	Deffered	
E.O.5	Joint update to line ministries and EKN by the consortium members	On-track	This was done for the regional cordination centres and EKN by Plan intenational Uganda and WAI.
SP1	Uganda WASH Alliance sub-programme		
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of sub- programme	On-track	Regular online and face to face meetings where organised. Field monitoring visits were done as we to see progress on the ground.
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports, MTR)	Completed	Country level annual plan and annual report as we all sub-programme bi-annual report were submitted in time.
E.1.3	Facilitate quarterly advisory board meetings	Deffered	Due to different reasons, this was not done.
E.1.4	Hold bi-monthly check-in meetings with Partners	On-track	
E.1.5	Participate in district cordination and collaboration meetings	Completed	The field coordinator participated in the collaboration meetings.
E.1.6	Facilitation of Bi-annual review and planning meetings	Completed	Two review and planning meetings were done.
SP 2	Kamuli Buyende Nebbi sub-programme		
E.2.1	Regular monitoring on project progress & Harvesting of outcomes	Completed	conducted on bi monthly basis by the project staff
E.2.2	Documenation of lessons learnts (writeshop) with other stakeholders	Completed	Conducted jointly with WAI
E.2.3	Joint quarterly project monitoring with the districts	Completed	Integrated with the quarterly district coordination meetings
E.2.4	Periodic Planning and reflection Meetings (project staff)	Completed	Conducted on quarterly basis

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Programme:	400000454 WASH SDG Programme
Country:	Zambia
Report:	Annual report
Period covered:	2022

	Components (copied from approved AP 2022)	Status 31/12/2022	Progress update
Α	Strategic objective 1: Behavioural change communication (B	CC)	
SP 1	Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme		
A.1.1	Institutionlisation and Implementation of BCC strategies	Complete	Level of ownership and level of autonomy varies from one town/CU to the next but generally implementation took place as planned
A.1.2	Monitoring of BCC results	Partly completed	Conducted at the SP level through its own monitoring parameters (including recall exercises) and less so at the LA level as dependence on external resources remains high
SP 2	Chongwe Kafue sub-programme		
A.2.1	6.1.1.6 Maintaining momentum through regular follow-ups & verification by extension staff, community champions/natural leaders, WASH Field Officers, etc in peri-urban areas	Completed	Done
A.2.2	6.1.2.4 Post triggering	Completed	Done
A.2.3	6.1.3.1 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 and on track	Planning conducted at district level and roll out was integrated in all activity implementation.
A.2.4	6.1.3.3 GWMT visits	Completed	Done
A.2.5	6.1.3.8 Support quarterly D-WASHE meetings(new)	Completed	Done
A.2.6	6.1.3.9 Conduct community conversation for community members, religious and traditional leaders on gender transformation in WASH using Plan International Planting Equality toolkit	Completed	Done
A.2.7	6.1.4.2 Engage community in accommodating excluded groups in WASH	Ongoing and on track	Integrated in community conversations.(A.2.6.)
A.2.8	6.1.4.3 Orient WASH committee on development of constitutions that are socially inclusive(new)	Completed	Done
A.2.9	6.1.4.4 Orient and refresh men and women's networks	Completed	Done
A.2.10	6.1.4.5 Engage civic, religious and traditional leaders to support GESI and address root causes of inequalities	Completed	Done
A.2.11	6.1.5.2 Promoting water treatment and safe storage, demonstrating of improved food hygiene and handling practices at household level	Completed	Done
A.2.12	6.1.6.2 Sensitisation and strengthening weekly hygiene practices (menstrual hygiene, hand washing, solid waste management, general cleanness surrounding and green schools/safe schools etc.), and surrounding communities (women's groups, literacy classes, farmer groups, Churches and health centres)	Completed	Done
A.2.13	6.1.6.4 Support LA,MoGEand schools to form,train and monitor WASH clubs(New)	Completed	Done
A.2.14	6.1.7.1 Conduct education/sensitization of both the school population and surrounding communities in MHM	Completed	Done
В	Strategic objective 2: WASH service provision		
SP 1	Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme		
B.1.1	Consolidation of business models	Partly completed	DMAs in place in all towns, but different levels of compliance with its terms observed and limitations in place by the regulator
B.1.2	Piloting scheduled desludging	Completed	Pilot completed, plan for scaling in place
B.1.3	Development of innovative financing mechanism for the last mile	Partly completed	Financing mechanisms were identified for PWDs only, through cross-subsidy
B.1.4	Monitoring and consolidation services	Completed	For general service provision and customer registry done through mWATER; for OHS done through the development and dissemination of an inspection tool

B.1.5	Finance and management model treatment/ re-use	Delayed	Pending conclusion of construction works
B.1.6	Technical capacity building	Delayed	Pending conclusion oconstruction works
B.1.7	Performance monitoring treatment/re-use	Delayed	Pending conclusion opconstruction works
SP 2	Chongwe Kafue sub-programme		
B.2.1	6.1.1.1 Orientation of local builders and Community Based Enterprises (CBEs) in promotion of sanitation options including feacal sludge management	Completed	Done
B.2.2	6.2.1.2 : Strengthen the capacity of community members, civic and traditional leaders to lobby the local authority for new water infrastructure in Chongwe districts	Completed	Done
B.2.3	6.2.3.10 Engagement meetings with social welfare on existing savings groups (New)	Discarded	not done (lack of budget)
B.2.4	6.1.6.5Support the construction of latrines for boys and girls in 5 schools with handwashing and MHM facilities	Completed	Done in 3 schools.
С	Strategic objective 3: WASH government strengthening [note	1]	
SP 1	Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme		
C.1.1	Strengthen multi stakeholders consultation	Completed	Increased through enhanced participation of vulnerable groups and Cu in DWASHE
C.1.2	Formulate city wide sanitation investment plan	Partly completed	OSS FSM strategies in place for both Cus and used for financial mobilization; but an investment plan as such does not exist except in Kabwe for city wide scheduled desludging
C.1.3	strengthen effective inspection and enforcement of the legal framework	Completed	Development and dissemination of OHS tool done, its effective use by LA offers room for improvement
C.1.4	Review building codes and formulat inspection modalities	Partly completed	Review of building codes was not part of the plan but inspection modalities were enhanced for HH toilet construction
C.1.5	Develop Pro-poor support strategy	Partly completed	In Kabwe only, through scheduled desludging that reduced cost of emptying from EUR23 to EUR 0,7
C.1.6	Monitoring of financial KPI's	Not done	Both Cus and Las are weary to share detailed financial information
C.1.7	Capacity building of stakeholders on specific PPP contracts	N/A	
C.1.8	Development of financing options for the investment plan	N/a	
SP 2	Chongwe Kafue sub-programme		
C.2.1	6.3.1.3 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.	Completed	Done
C.2.2	6.3.1.4 Engage with the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) process and advocate for budget for sanitation, including for monitoring, and targeted support to vulnerable households	Discarded	not done- lack of budget
C.2.3	6.3.1.5 Support school heads & SHN coordinators to develop O&M plans	Discarded	not done-lack of budget
C.2.4	6.3.1.6 Support traditional leaders to develop O&M WASH plans as well as ODF plans(New)	Completed	Done
C.2.5	6.3.1.7 Prepare simplified WASH policies	Partly completed	partially-work in progress
C.2.6	6.3.1.8 Working with the LA Conduct awareness sessions with community to promote CVR in the construction of WASH	Completed	Done
C.2.7	6.3.1.9 Advocate for policy improvements or implementation on GESI & CVR as well as WASH budget improvement at central government level (DHIS2) and local government levels (Operations)	Completed	Done
C.2.8	6.3.1.10 Develop and present position paper on WASH sector policies	Completed	Done
C.2.9	6.3.1.11 Support LAs in commemorations (WWD, MHMD, GHD, WTD) influence and advocate for appropriate WASH improvements	Completed	done

D	Programme monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL)					
Country	Country level MEL					
D.O.1	Thematic exchange with partners on prioritised learning topics	Completed	Done on progress at MTR stage, success, challenges and lessons learned			
D.O.2	Learning and sharing programme findings (at SP, country level, as relevant) (national and international, publications and dissemination)	Completed	Done at national level (ZAWAFE, Sanitation Summit, multiple national level meetings) and internationally (SIWI and Learning event Uganda)			
SP 1	Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme					
D.1.1	Preparation for Endline and sustainability 'systems' check	Completed	Done, works initiated in January 2023			
D.1.2	Learning and national sharing	Completed	Done through ZAWAFE, Sanitation Summit, multiple national level meetings and technical working groups			
SP 2	Chongwe Kafue sub-programme					
D.2.1	5.3.4 Develop a simplified M&E checklist aligned to JMP ladders for local champions and EHTs and integrate all indicators in checklist to capture all information	Completed	Done			
D.2.2	5.3.5 Community dialogue sessions	Completed	Done			
D.2.3	5.3.6 Documentation (case studies, newsletters, documentaries, photo capturing & publications)	Completed	Done			
D.2.4	5.3.7 Participatory monitoring by district stakeholders	Completed	Done			
D.2.5	5.3.2 Endline (external consultant)	Ongoing and on track	in progress			
Е	Country programme management and coordination					
Country	level coordination					
E.O.1	In-country Consortium partner meetings	Completed	Done, one thematic meeting and 3 more on coordination for shared events, plus informal discussions as well			
E.O.2	Collaboration and coordination with partners around key national events	Completed	In the context of the 8th NDP, NGO WASH Forum and GESI guidance note for MWDS			
SP 1	Chambeshi Lukanga sanitation sub-programme					
E.1.1	General programme management & coordination of subprogramme	Completed	As planned			
E.1.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP report, lead country level reports & SP reports)	Completed	As planned			
SP 2	Chongwe Kafue sub-programme					
E.2.1	General programme management & coordination of subprogramme	Completed	As planned			
E.2.2	Annual planning and reporting (SP reports, contribute to country level reports, MTR)	Completed	As planned			

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