



GLOBAL SANITATION FUND



Progress Report



ABOVE: MS. DANY, A VILLAGER IN KANDAL, CAMBODIA, USES A POUR FLUSH LATRINE THAT WAS CONSTRUCTED FOLLOWING A CLTS TRIGGERING BY A GSF SUB-GRANTEE, MAY 2012.

COVER: SOME 750,000 PEOPLE NOW HAVE THE USE OF IMPROVED TOILETS THANKS TO GSF-FUNDED INTERVENTIONS. IN MADAGASCAR, COMMUNITY MEMBERS IN THE BONEY REGION STARTED TO BUILD THEIR OWN TOILETS TWO DAYS AFTER A SANITATION DEMAND-CREATION EXERCISE HELD IN MAY 2012.

NOTE TO THE READER

This is the August update to the *Global Sanitation Fund Progress Report* published by the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) in February 2012. Through its regular reporting, WSSCC desires to give a clear impression of the current and planned impact of its Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) programme. WSSCC encourages support for the GSF programme, and it also welcomes critical analysis of the GSF's key results, learning and sharing aspects, and approaches used to raise awareness and generate demand for good sanitation and sustainable hygiene practices. All news, processes, decisions, actions and other information on the Global Sanitation Fund programme are publicly available in reports such as this and at WSSCC's website, www.wsscc.org.

For this report, the reader will find on the facing page the main results in "headline" form for the GSF programme as of 30 June 2012, including if relevant a comparison to the results in the February report. On pages 2 and 3 are cumulative numerical results in dashboard form, along with descriptions of the various indicators. On pages 4 and 5, the latest headlines and results are presented for each operational GSF programme.

The next progress report will be published in early 2013.

WSSCC gratefully acknowledges the donors that make the GSF work possible: the Governments of Australia, the Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

1. HEADLINES AND HIGHLIGHTS

THROUGH THE GLOBAL SANITATION FUND (GSF), WSSCC HAS COMMITTED US\$ 48.9 MILLION BY 30 JUNE 2012 TO ENSURE THAT 14.1 MILLION PEOPLE HAVE IMPROVED SANITATION AND THAT 21.3 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE IN CLEAN, HEALTHY AND SAFE ENVIRONMENTS.

That commitment is yielding results in villages and communities across Africa and Asia. It is a commitment shared by national partners, WSSCC and GSF donors.

National programmes generating results

Key results of the Global Sanitation Fund country driven programmes by 30 June 2012 are as follows, with the corresponding figure for 31 January 2012 listed in parenthesis:

- 752,897 people with improved toilets (102,970)
- 311,671 people in over 1,527 communities now live in cleaner environments free of open defecation (68,860 people in 500 communities)
- 4,926 communities have participated in demand creation activities (2,641)
- 2,339,973 people have heard about the importance of good hygiene through community activities and communications campaigns (661,000)

The Results Overview on the following page gives a cumulative snapshot of the current status and targets for the eight country programmes¹ working on the ground as of 30 June 2012. Since the GSF is a sanitation financing mechanism, the flow of finances is also a key indicator of programme implementation, and thus presented. To date:

- US\$ 48.9 million have been committed to eight country programmes and US\$ 4.4 million invested in GSF management and development operations.
- US\$ 26.7 million have been committed to start programmes in four more countries² in 2012,

and to support associated GSF management and development operations in Geneva.

- The amount committed for these 12 countries is 100 percent of the US\$ 80 million pledged to WSSCC to date by its donors for the GSF. To fully fund these 12 country programmes over five years, an additional US\$ 4.1 million is needed.
- US\$ 13.5 million has been committed by Executing Agencies (EAs) to sub-grantees and service providers, which is 37 percent of the planned amount to be committed in the programme designs.
- 94 out of 139 sub-grantees are contracted to work on the ground, which together with current commitments and disbursements provides a good indication of overall on-the-ground programme implementation.
- WSSCC continues to receive demand for GSF support in places where the sanitation needs are great. WSSCC's Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2012-2016 identifies 35 priority countries in which the GSF could and should be working, which contain almost 1.5 billion people without sanitation. WSSCC's ability to meet this demand, and the MTSP target of work programmes in 25 countries by 2016, is impacted by the availability of an additional US\$ 138 million.
- Overall, GSF programme work has helped bring together sector stakeholders in each country, sometimes for the first time, which has generated a better shared understanding of each country's sanitation and hygiene needs.

1. Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda

2. Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Tanzania and Togo

2. GSF RESULTS

The descriptions below provide more information and background on GSF results reporting as presented in the Results Overview on the opposite page.

Key results

The performance of the GSF programme globally is defined by the results achieved on the ground and the efficiency with which they are delivered. The results indicators in the dashboard represent three key indicators drawn from the GSF Monitoring and Evaluation system. *The single most important indicator reports people with improved sanitation as per the numbers of people with improved toilets³.*

WSSCC considers the number of people living in open defecation free environments as a milestone step in people achieving improved sanitation. The externalities of sanitation mean that health and other benefits, though significant in the process, only truly accrue once 100 percent access and usage is achieved, which is the ultimate aim of the GSF.

People washing their hands with soap at critical times is a key indicator to measure an improvement in hygiene practice, but WSSCC is keen to only measure sustained changes in behaviour. *Therefore data relating to handwashing with soap at critical times will only be generated after a longer period of time using different monitoring methods.*

Intermediate indicators

The intermediate indicators, like steps on a ladder, directly lead to the key results described above. For example, the number of communities where demand for sanitation has been created directly impacts how many are eventually declared Open Defecation Free.

The indicators related to target areas and programme reach indicate the scale at which WSSCC is working through the GSF programme. People receiving hygiene messaging reflects a step towards washing their hands with soap.

Financial pipeline indicators

This shows funds committed and disbursed to date and presents progress of GSF programme rollout in country. The pipeline shows financial flows from WSSCC to Executing Agencies and on to sub-grantees and contractors that are competitively selected and carrying out GSF field work.

Programme development indicators

These show the pipeline of country programmes and country programme proposals. Based on available funding, WSSCC approves country programme proposals and initiates contracting processes to appoint an Executing Agency and Country Programme Monitor.

Unit cost

Projected unit cost is the average investment per capita of GSF programmes and is currently estimated as the five-year cost of the programme divided by the five-year target number of people with improved sanitation. These range between US\$ 1 and US\$ 20. Variations occur due to current or prior involvement of other stakeholders, topographic and demographic factors, and the cost of resources in different countries and regions.

Financial data and information related to unit cost form an area of focus for the GSF that is reflected in the design of its Monitoring and Evaluation system.

A note on attribution and verification of results

GSF-supported activities are always implemented within a wider (sector) environment. As the GSF is a relatively new sector programme, WSSCC acknowledges the work that has been done by other actors in previous years that had laid a foundation for GSF's intervention. In addition, in most countries the GSF is one of a number of current interventions, all of which may contribute to the anticipated improvement of the sanitation situation on the ground. The data presented in the Results Overview on the following page currently represent the total number of additional people within programme focus areas that have been affected by changing sanitation and hygiene behaviour during the life of the GSF intervention. In the future, the GSF intends to conduct specific studies to try to better understand the various inputs of different actors and causal link with the jointly achieved outcomes.

The information presented in the Results Overview is based on reports submitted by GSF sub-grantees, according to country specific monitoring systems set up and managed by the respective Executing Agencies with oversight from WSSCC. Periodic spot checks by EAs and Country Programme Monitors have been carried out as per agreed regular monitoring procedures, and will be followed by independent mid-term and five-year evaluations of the data. Currently, this document includes communities reported as Open Defecation Free, whilst verification and certification is ongoing. Future progress reports will incorporate the independent certifications.

3. The GSF prioritizes this indicator over and above others on the basis of two factors: (i) the belief that an improved toilet has the maximum positive impacts on its users and the wider community, and (ii) the fact that it is this indicator that through the UNICEF/WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), <http://www.wssinfo.org>, process will contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goal target on sanitation.

3. RESULTS OVERVIEW

KEY RESULTS - To date and 5 year targets in 8 countries

	30 June 2012	5 year targets
 People with improved toilets	752 897	14 130 000
 People live in ODF environments	311 617	21 375 200
 People wash their hands with soap	Data available at mid-term review	13 827 400

INTERMEDIATE INDICATORS - Results to date and 5 year targets in 8 countries

	30 June 2012	5 year targets
Communities declared ODF	1 527	43 050
Communities triggered	4 926	74 818
People received hygiene messages	2 339 973	26 165 400
People live in target areas	8 515 617	27 585 400

FINANCIAL PIPELINE - 30 June 2012

GSF commitments	\$48 853 394	In-country awards to sub-grantees	\$13 520 805
GSF disbursements	\$11 462 401	In-country grant disbursements	\$3 688 405

UNIT COST



* see indicator definition

PROGRAMME DEVELOPMENT

Ongoing programmes	8
Programmes commencing in 2012	4
Proposed programmes	13

4. COUNTRY **UPDATES**

THE LATEST HEADLINE NEWS AND RESULTS ARE PRESENTED HERE. FULL DESCRIPTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY PROGRAMME ARE FOUND IN THE FEBRUARY 2012 PROGRESS REPORT OR AT WWW.WSSCC.ORG.

CAMBODIA

Seven sub-grantee organizations for Cambodia's programme, entitled the Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme (CR-SHIP), commenced field work as of February and were joined in June by a second round of sub-grantees. The CR-SHIP features a strong emphasis on sanitation marketing and Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), so the Executing Agency (EA), Plan International, has supported capacity building through a "train-the-trainer" approach in the three southern regions of the country where the GSF programme is active. These trainers are now working at the community level, and 9,785 people have gained use of improved toilets this year.

ETHIOPIA

The GSF grant agreement was signed on 28 June 2012 and the national programme was launched formally by WSSCC and the Government of Ethiopia in August. The programme is centred upon supporting the Government's National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy, which seeks "to pave the path for all people to have access to basic sanitation and reach 100 percent coverage by 2015." In particular, the programme will support the Ethiopia Health Extension programme and help 1.7 million people to gain use of improved toilets over the next five years, and 3.2 million people to be living in open defecation free environments.

INDIA

On 31 January 2012 the Indian GSF programme reported 25,000 people having attained improved toilets, and the same number living in ODF environments. By 30 June these figures grew to 388,434 and 42,150, respectively. The programme collaborates closely with the Indian Government's Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) and has strong Local Government support. The Executing Agency, NRMC India Private Ltd., has worked with UNICEF and the World Bank Water and Sanitation Programme (WSP) in Jharkhand, where sub-grantees have fanned out across the state to do community-level sanitation promotion. Assam, however, has proven more challenging due to weak NGO capacity. Therefore, WSSCC scaled back its planned GSF work in the state, reinvesting some funds in Jharkhand and exploring engagement in Bihar, which is also sanitation needy and has proven NGO capacity.

MADAGASCAR

Tangible results are emerging from the GSF programme in Madagascar, which is known locally as Fonds 'Appui pour l'Assainissement and is managed by Medical Care Development International (MCDI), the Executing Agency. Community-Led Total Sanitation is being used effectively in Madagascar, strengthened in part through an EA-led capacity-building programme which has trained many front-line sub-grantee sanitation promotion workers. At the community level, these workers have helped to make 1,076 villages open defecation free. In August, sub-grantees for the third round of grant funding will be signed, covering three large grants and four extension grants to successful sub-grantees from the previous funding rounds. Madagascar has 17 sub-grantee organizations working on the ground. In total 73,454 people have improved toilets because of the GSF-funded work, and 129,120 people are living in open defecation free environments.

MALAWI

The first sub-grantees in Malawi have enabled 113,084 people to have improved toilets. Further, a second round of sub-grantees was signed by Plan Malawi, the Executing Agency, and is commencing field work, taking the GSF-funded work to new areas. Another highlight was a February workshop on sanitation marketing which facilitated the sharing of experiences and helped ensure a common understanding of the key concepts and implementation approaches. GSF colleagues in Malawi also began planning, together with the WSSCC Secretariat, for a September 2012 "learning and sharing" workshop in the country. There, all GSF country partners will share experiences, increase their common understanding of sanitation programming and GSF procedures, and capture practical lessons learned from GSF implementation to date in Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and Southeast Asia.

NEPAL

Bajura district in Southwestern Nepal, which has some of the lowest sanitation coverage in the country, is a good example of a target region where GSF impact is coming rapidly. With support from GSF-funded sanitation and hygiene promotional work, the district declared Nakarada of the Mankot Village Development Committee as open defecation free on 7 May. As a result of the ODF campaign, some 500 people in 84 households are now living in a cleaner environment within this GSF target area. The Nepal programme now has in total helped 5,800 people to have improved toilets and 7,540 to live in open defecation free environments. A strong foundation exists for delivering results at scale in part because the first cadre of sub-grantees is now complemented by 11 new sub-grantees that started field work in June. Thus, GSF sub-grantees are working in the programme's five target districts. Further, a dynamic research- and implementation partnership now exists with IDE and UNICEF on sanitation marketing, building on their own experiences and successes in the country.

SENEGAL

Senegal's programme in early 2012 was just beginning to show results in terms of number of communities triggered for sanitation demand via the Community Led Total Sanitation approach. By 30 June, some 155 villages have been triggered by the Executing Agency AGETIP and its sub-grantees in the intervening months, with 13,723 people now living in open defecation free environments and 8,232 having gained toilets. Also, the second funding round of sub-grantees was launched in March 2012, and the Programme Coordinating Mechanism (PCM) strengthened its membership with the addition of Plan International, the Red Cross and a more sustained engagement by the Ministry of Water and the Office National de l'Assainissement du Sénégal (ONAS), which is in charge of sanitation.

UGANDA

In March, the GSF programme was launched officially during a ceremony at the Nyero Sub County Primary School in eastern Uganda. The Uganda Sanitation Fund (USF) – as it is known – targets 6,000 villages across 16 districts and seeks to improve the lives of up to 3.8 million people. WSSCC is teaming up with the Government to implement the GSF. Specifically, the Uganda Ministry of Health is the Executing Agency, and sub-grantees are District Local Governments, some of which are teaming up with local NGOs. Constrained for years by limited funding for sanitation and hygiene work, the Local Government sub-grantees have enthusiastically seized the opportunity that the Uganda Sanitation Fund brings and have started quickly. Through the USF, 154,110 people now have improved toilets, and 36,400 people live in ODF environments.

Programmes being signed, launched or commencing ground work in the second half of 2012

Burkina Faso, Nigeria, Tanzania and Togo are all at an advanced stage of development and plan to launch and commence with sub-grantee solicitation and field work between August and December 2012. The first half of 2012 was a busy one for the **Tanzania** GSF programme, in particular. The programme was formally announced by WSSCC during a celebration of the country's broader National Sanitation Programme hosted by the H.E. Dr. Jakaya Kikwete, President of Tanzania, on 5 June. The formal signature with the Executing Agency will be in September 2012. The **Nigeria** programme will, among other activities, focus on scaling up existing successful sanitation approaches to complement other on-going sanitation and hygiene programmes. It targets all communities in six Local Government Areas in the Cross River and Benue states, representing approximately 2.2 million people. The GSF programme in **Burkina Faso** seeks to improve sanitation and hygiene products and services, and community based sanitation and hygiene monitoring systems. It will focus on the Centre Nord and Cascades region of the country. The programme for **Togo** targets three of the most vulnerable regions where sanitation coverage is as low as 10 percent.

2013 and beyond

Bangladesh, Kenya, Mali and Pakistan have country programmes in various stages of development. In total, WSSCC's Medium-Term Strategic Plan (MTSP) 2012-2016 identifies 35 priority countries with almost 1.5 billion people without sanitation in which the GSF could be working, subject to availability of funding for the work. The MTSP target is to have work programmes in 25 of these priority countries by 2016.



IN KIBUKO, UGANDA,
TWO WOMEN STAND IN FRONT OF A REBURNISHED TOILET, MARCH 2012.

GLOBAL SANITATION FUND PROGRESS REPORT

AUGUST 2012 UPDATE

The Global Sanitation Fund is a multi-donor trust fund established by WSSCC to help large numbers of poor people to attain safe sanitation services and adopt good hygienic practices. As of 30 June 2012, WSSCC's Global Sanitation Fund supports work actively in Cambodia, Ethiopia, India, Madagascar, Malawi, Nepal, Senegal and Uganda. In those countries, 94 sub-grantees have raised

awareness of sanitation and hygiene nationally and in a number of regions. As a result of their work, 752,897 people have access to and are using improved toilets, among other leading indicators of progress. This mid-year progress update presents the ongoing results of GSF programme implementation.



A SCHOOL PUPIL IN RUMPHI, UNDER THE WATCHFUL EYE OF HIS SCHOOLMATES, DEMONSTRATES HANDWASHING AS PART OF THE ONGOING GSF-FUNDED WORK IN MALAWI, JUNE 2012.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL

15 Chemin Louis-Dunant
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

Telephone: +41 22 560 8181
Fax: +41 22 560 8184
www.wsscc.org
wsscc@wsscc.org

