



WATER

AFRICA WATER FUND »

SEMIANNUAL REPORT: October 2020 through March 2021

Prepared July 2021

WATER

SEMIANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

October 2020 – March 2021 | Africa Water Fund

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AFRICA WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) UPDATE

1 MILLION PEOPLE have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2020.

1.1 MILLION PEOPLE have gained access to improved household sanitation since October 2020.

1.4 MILLION PEOPLE have gained access to handwashing facilities since October 2020.

7,715 wells and water points built or rehabilitated



207,598 sanitation facilities built



282,532 household handwashing facilities built



1,684 WASH committees formed with fee-collection systems



AFRICA WASH UPDATE

PROGRAM SUMMARY

This is the first report reflecting initial achievements of World Vision's new five-year (FY21-FY25) WASH business plan. By the close of fiscal year 2025, we plan to reach 15 million children and adults with clean water. Already, we have made great progress in the first half of fiscal year 2021 and are on track to reach even more as we work to achieve our four strategic goals— (1) accelerate access to universal and equitable WASH services; (2) deepen our focus on the most vulnerable people; (3) demonstrate sustainable impact; and (4) leverage business plan investments to raise additional funds.

FY21 Semiannual Highlights

Thanks to your support, in the first half of FY21, we helped to accelerate WASH access by reaching:

- 1,027,765 people with clean water (122% of target and a 45% increase over FY20 semiannual achievements)
- 1,096,285 people with improved sanitation (132% of target)
- 1,412,674 people with handwashing facilities (154% of target)
- 228,200 people with emergency water
- 686,502 with emergency hygiene supplies

In line with our business plan commitment to deepen our focus on the most vulnerable, 93% of

these participants live in fragile or extremely fragile contexts and 65% of the water collection points installed in communities were on-premises, household connections.

A silver lining in the global COVID-19 pandemic is the increased focus on improving hygiene to prevent the spread of the virus. We reached:

- More than double our target for schools gaining handwashing facilities (2,289)
- Nearly triple our target for healthcare facilities gaining handwashing facilities (697)

Also, to ensure sustainable impact, we stepped up efforts to partner with and train local faith leaders. Now, these trusted influencers are equipped to promote healthy WASH behaviors throughout their communities. We trained 3,597 faith leaders, more than twice our target.

In Ghana and Zambia, we launched our Finish the Job (FTJ) initiative to provide basic clean water access to everyone, everywhere we work. So far, the Zambia FTJ WASH effort has received significant financial support—more than \$10 million in multiyear donor commitments. This support, coupled with World Vision's high programming capabilities, provides a strong foundation for leveraging investments to raise even more funds, making it possible to finish the job.



Rose, 14, and other students at Kavoo Primary School in Lower Yatta area program (AP) in Kenya, enjoy the use of a new block of four ventilated, improved pit latrines built by World Vision.

The structure also has what girls need for menstrual hygiene management, and a handwashing sink, so students can practice good hygiene after using the latrines. This is the standard being set for improving access to and quality of sanitation and hygiene facilities at schools and health clinics.

AFRICA WASH GOAL AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Five-year program goal (FY21-FY25): Provide access to clean drinking water for **15 MILLION PEOPLE**

Expected outcomes:

Increased access to sustainable and safe water supply

Increased access to improved sanitation facilities

Improved hygiene knowledge and practices

Community empowerment to facilitate sustainable WASH interventions

AFRICA WASH ACHIEVED

1 MILLION PEOPLE
with access to clean water in the first half of FY21

WEST AFRICA

203,172 people with access to clean water

CHAD
GHANA
MALI
MAURITANIA
NIGER
SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE

EAST AFRICA

609,161 people with access to clean water

BURUNDI
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
RWANDA
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
SUDAN
TANZANIA
UGANDA



SOUTHERN AFRICA

215,432 people with access to clean water

ANGOLA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
ESWATINI
LESOTHO
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

AFRICA WASH ACHIEVED, CONT'D

World Vision uses indicator tracking tables (ITTs) to monitor the success and progress of our programs. Below is the ITT for the Africa WASH Program. Note that nearly all FY21 semiannual targets were exceeded.

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	FY21 Semiannual Achieved West Africa	FY21 Semiannual Achieved Southern Africa	FY21 Semiannual Achieved East Africa	FY21 Semiannual Achieved Africa	FY21 Semiannual Target Africa	Achieved vs. Target
Water Supply and Security						
People reached with safer, more accessible drinking water	203,172	215,432	609,161	1,027,765	839,667	122%
Children reached with safer, more accessible drinking water at school	15,229	44,056	119,194	178,479	251,274	71%
Successful boreholes completed and commissioned in communities, schools, and health centers	154	230	63	447	424	105%
Taps installed from successful water supply systems in communities, schools, and health centers	526	2,124	3,668	6,318	6,527	97%
Nonfunctioning water points rehabilitated in communities, schools, and health centers	61	419	470	950	672	141%
Schools gaining access to safer drinking water on-site	49	77	218	344	230	150%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic drinking water service	26	33	93	152	99	154%
Sanitation and Hygiene						
People gaining access to household sanitation	249,984	383,414	462,887	1,096,285	832,273	132%
People gaining access to handwashing facilities	310,952	423,188	678,534	1,412,674	919,548	154%
Children gaining access to sanitation facilities at schools	11,735	19,305	64,583	95,623	98,990	97%
Children gaining access to handwashing facilities at schools	96,512	161,456	647,600	905,568	349,732	259%
Schools gaining access to sex-separated, basic sanitation services (that comply with required ratios)	23	49	83	155	147	105%
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for children/youth with limited mobility	27	55	96	178	156	114%
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for girls, with facilities to manage menstrual hygiene	21	45	97	163	162	101%
Schools gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	296	381	1,612	2,289	969	236%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic sanitation service	18	12	67	97	89	109%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	146	198	353	697	234	298%
Governance and Finance						
WASH committees formed and trained with a financing system in place for maintenance and repair	543	619	522	1,684	1,153	146%
Local businesses active in repair of WASH facilities and provision of WASH products	317	313	137	767	734	104%
Faith leaders trained to promote safe WASH practices	1,058	583	1,956	3,597	1,742	206%
Schools trained in planning and budgeting for WASH services	240	189	578	1,007	463	217%
WASH in Emergency Settings						
People with access to emergency drinking water supplies	2,308	19,500	176,690	198,498	20,000	992%
People with access to emergency hygiene supplies	8,080	37,129	294,972	340,181	0	-
People with access to emergency sanitation systems	10,168	23,217	42,279	75,664	15,000	504%
People with access to appropriate solid-waste disposal facilities	0	0	49,791	49,791	0	-

BETTER TOGETHER: AFRICA WASH PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE



Conrad N. Hilton Foundation

- Partner since 1990
- Areas of focus: water supply, WASH in healthcare facilities, governance and finance
- Locations: Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, and Niger

CNHF developed and launched a new five-year effort called the S25 Safe Water Strategy, which aims to contribute to expanding equitable access to safely managed and sustainable water for 1 million people.

CNHF will focus on equity strategies; driving scale and policy change at regional, national, and global levels; and building an investment case for service delivery models, safely managed service levels, and safe points of use.

CNHF will continue to strengthen systems; engage districts for inclusive planning, implementation, and learning; and invest in innovation.

Ethiopia:

- Received supplemental funding of \$79,000 for COVID-19 response

Niger:

- Obtained \$250,000 for COVID-19 response

Mali and Niger:

- CNHF will transition out of Mali and Niger by end of 2022 due to complex factors. World Vision will work with CNHF to develop phase-out proposals (Momentum Grant) for Mali and Niger.

World Vision will explore funding priorities that align with CNHF's strategic investment agenda for the next five years.



charity: water

charity: water

- Partner since 2012
- Areas of focus: WASH infrastructure, sanitation and hygiene promotion
- Locations: Ethiopia (newly added), Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger

charity: water continues to be a vital funding partner for Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger, providing \$4.45 million for FY21.

Mali, Mozambique, and Niger successfully completed their latest cycle of grants in February-March 2021, reaching 120,603 people with clean water through 243 water points. The Malawi grant will close in August.

Our strong prior grant performance and detailed multiyear plans to achieve districtwide universal coverage have led charity: water to announce significant increases for the FY22 funding cycle.

The proposals currently under development are for \$7.3 million in FY22. Mali and Malawi grant funding has doubled, Mozambique has increased by 38%, and Niger by 33%.

Additionally, for the first time in our partnership history, charity: water is funding an emergency grant to respond to the humanitarian crisis in Tigray, Ethiopia. This new \$350,000 project will address the emergency water needs of nearly 50,000 internally displaced people.



Desert Research Institute and Drexel University

- Partners since 2014
- Area of focus: capacity building

- Locations: 24 Africa WASH program countries, Afghanistan, India

The capacity-building program with DRI and Drexel has just completed cohorts five and seven, respectively. Thirty-six World Vision staff members have completed the DRI WASH program so far this year, with an equal ratio of women to men for the first time (18 each). The total number of students who have participated is now at 133 (27 of whom are women). Twenty-six World Vision staff members have completed the Drexel WASH program in the first half of FY21, bringing the total to 121 (48 of whom are women).

During the first half of this year, World Vision has been exploring the overlap of capacity-building focus areas with the programmatic focus areas of the 2021-2025 Global WASH Business Plan. Identified gaps will become priority areas for the capstone and course research projects. The capstone and research projects also are being explored for ways to better communicate each student's work and how the findings can be applied systemically to improve ongoing WASH program implementation.

The current collaboration agreement with DRI and Drexel ends after 2022, and we have begun brainstorming new ideas for the next phase of collaboration.

New learning models, such as modular course work or alternating programs each year, will be explored as all parties to this collaboration determine the best approaches to build the capacity of WASH staffs in the most impactful and cost-efficient manner.

The sixth and eighth cohorts also started work in the first half of FY21, and this is the first year that staff members from Latin America and the Caribbean have joined. Thirty-eight students currently are

PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONT'D

registered for the DRI courses and 40 are registered for the Drexel courses.



Golf Fore Africa

- Partner since 2012
- Areas of focus: water supply, sanitation, and hygiene promotion
- Location: Zambia

In FY21, Golf Fore Africa renewed its commitment to the Zambia WASH program, focusing the full force of its fundraising efforts to promote the Finish the Job offer there. Over the next five years, Golf Fore Africa aims to raise \$5 million to reach everyone, everywhere we work, in the five Golf Fore Africa priority areas and beyond.

So far this year, Golf Fore Africa has funded five mechanized water systems at healthcare facilities and the construction of a maternity annex for a full BabyWASH package. In addition, it has funded 26 wells with hand pumps and is supporting full WASH program efforts in providing household sanitation and hygiene.



Grundfos

- Partner since 2015
- Area of focus: water supply
- Locations: DRC, Ethiopia, Ghana, Honduras, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

The Grundfos partnership continues to be one of the strongest for World Vision WASH programs. An increasing number of orders are being placed by World Vision, a sign of good collaboration and of the growth of piped-water systems. In the first quarter of FY21, we re-established relationships between

a new team of leaders at Grundfos and our field office WASH teams by having joint presentations to discuss successes and challenges.

East Africa continues to be the geographic area with the most significant purchase of Grundfos products, with Rwanda and Ethiopia placing sizable orders. But countries such as Honduras, Papua New Guinea, and Indonesia also are starting to take advantage of the partnership.



Procter & Gamble

- Partner since 2007
- Area of focus: water treatment/purification, hygiene promotion, emergency response
- Locations: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Kenya, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, and Zimbabwe

World Vision continues to provide P&G Purifier of Water packets and filtration materials to ensure families have clean drinking water in humanitarian emergencies and as a bridge solution while communities wait for a permanent source of clean water. In FY21, P&G provided water treatment packets, materials for water storage and handling, and training on clean drinking water treatment, household hygiene, and water safety.

In the first half of FY21, P&G has funded projects in Cambodia, India, Indonesia, Kenya, Malawi, Myanmar, Somalia, the Philippines, and Zimbabwe. We also successfully won and launched COVID-19 response projects in three new countries: Bangladesh, El Salvador, and Nicaragua.

We have seen increased focus this

year on integrating household water treatment and hygiene education with national office COVID-19 response and recovery programs. During the second half of FY21, we will finalize standard P&G indicators to track our program impact and community engagement in Asia, East Africa, Latin America, Middle East, Southern Africa, and West Africa.



Sesame Workshop

- Partner since 2015
- Area of focus: WASH in schools, behavior change
- Locations: Afghanistan, Ghana, Honduras, India, Iraq, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Niger, Rwanda, Syria, Zambia, and Zimbabwe

We are celebrating the successful close of our first five-year agreement with Sesame Workshop. We are putting the finishing touches on a new five-year agreement, which will focus on strengthening existing programs and exploring new and innovative ways to scale it up and capture its impact.

The WASH UP! and Girl Talk programs continue to reach thousands of boys and girls around the world, and the COVID-19 pandemic has only highlighted the critical need for fun, engaging, and effective hygiene behavior-change programming.

So far in FY21, we have engaged 8,299 girls and 9,031 boys across 15 countries with WASH UP!, for a total of more than 260,000 children since the start of the first WASH UP! program in Zambia in 2016. Due to COVID-19 school delays in Zimbabwe, Girl Talk programming only recently re-started, so the numbers of boys and girls reached will be shared in the annual report.

PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONT'D

We are celebrating the startup of WASH UP! programming in Mozambique this year. Materials have been finalized and the pilot phase of the project will proceed in the second half of FY21. We also are excited about the launch of a new expansion to the WASH UP! curriculum in Ghana and Niger, focusing on preventing neglected tropical diseases. These additions are a testimony to the flexibility of the program and its strong potential for adaptation to address critical contextual needs.

This year also has brought challenges. The rise of COVID-19 in India has caused significant delays to the scale-up of WASH UP! as well as our planned research in India. With our research partner, Stanford University, we currently are re-imagining how we can continue to gain strong research learnings for WASH UP!

School closures due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic have slowed the program's reach, though we are thankful we have been able to re-start programming in most countries. These challenges have illuminated the need to continue to focus on program messaging and adaptability, which we will explore in the remaining half of the fiscal year and into FY22.



Stanford University

- Partner since 2017
- Area of focus: WASH in schools, research, and learning
- Location: India, Niger, and Zambia

Stanford University began as our learning partner for the Sesame WASH UP! program.

A baseline assessment for a study in India was planned for this spring, but the recent COVID-19 situation there has made us look at alternative countries in sub-Saharan Africa,

where there already is a strong ongoing WASH UP! presence and fewer COVID-19 challenges. The assessment will determine the program's impact and improve its sustainability.

While field data collection has been on pause, Stanford has been diligently working on conducting systematic reviews on the sustainability of WASH in schools and healthcare facilities, which will contribute to developing a state-of-the-art operation and maintenance intervention to accompany WASH UP! in the upcoming trial.

Stanford also is contributing to studies of healthcare facilities in Niger and Zambia. Stanford's expertise in institutionalizing WASH services and supporting their sustainability within government systems will be vital to achieving our new five-year business plan goals around governance and finance.



University of North Carolina Water Institute

- Partner since 2015
- Area of focus: research and learning
- Location: Ghana and Niger

World Vision has just signed a five-year agreement with the UNC Water Institute focused on four key areas: water quality, WASH in healthcare facilities, water security and resilience, and achieving sustainable results at scale. Projects are underway to study improving water quality in Ghana and WASH in healthcare facilities in Niger, as well as developing a global water security and resilience framework.

In addition, this strong and long-term partnership is leading to additional opportunities for improving our brand and seeing deeper impacts.

For example, we are jointly engaging with the World Health Organization and regulators on issues of global water quality standards.

As the premier sponsor of the UNC Water and Health Conference, we also are working to bring select World Vision staff members and others from across the sector to a pre-conference training workshop, where our top staff members in the areas of research and learning can meet each other as well other world-class experts.



Above, Beatrice, 12, is able to get her own water now from water taps built by World Vision in the refugee camp in Uganda where she lives.

Water points are being constructed to ensure they are easily accessible by people with physical disabilities.

EAST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Throughout East Africa, World Vision's WASH Program continues to improve delivery of WASH services through collaboration with local, state, and national government officials as well as with private water system operators and other organizations.

An exciting trend is cost-sharing with governments to bring more water to more families more quickly. In Rwanda, for example, World Vision signed 14 agreements with district governments to provide funding for water systems, creating savings that will make our work go 40% farther.

"We appreciate the approach to increase access to WASH services by partnering with the local districts, whereby 40% of the total budget is from the districts," said Muhorana Edward, World Vision Rwanda's Akagera cluster manager. "In my cluster, for example, the Gatsibo and Kayonza districts availed 40% to match our water projects for FY21. This increases the number of [participants] and local leaders' ownership."

In Uganda, World Vision spearheaded efforts in Parliament

to launch the National Framework on Operation and Maintenance of Rural Water Supply. This provides direction for creating standards around effective management, operation, and maintenance of rural water systems by professional water system operations companies. In the same vein, World Vision led efforts to promote national guidelines on WASH in healthcare facilities and prioritizing WASH funding for healthcare facilities by government and other partners.

Work across the region continues to elevate the status of women by promoting more equitable representation on WASH committees. And in Rwanda, two women have been hired as engineering interns to expand female representation on the WASH team.

We also are offering women training on making soap in places such as Somalia. This ensures steady supplies of the vital commodity, while also creating opportunities to improve income for families through the selling of soap.



Fred and his friends routinely went to the dam to fill their containers with foul-smelling water that often made them sick. Sadly, Fred, 10, fell into the dam, and with no able adults around, he drowned.

When the local village council chair heard of Fred's death, he wrote to district officials and to World Vision to share how scarcity of clean water created dangers for children at the dam. World Vision heard his plea and responded by building the Nabiswera piped-water system.

Today, Fred's friends (pictured above) have water in their village, are healthier, no longer miss school to haul water, and have more time to spend on their studies.

609,161 PEOPLE in East Africa have been provided with access to clean drinking water since October 2020.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



Ethiopia

- To support a government campaign to eliminate open defecation nationwide (Clean Ethiopia), we helped 27 communities successfully earn certification as Open Defecation Free (ODF).
- 145 healthcare workers were trained to roll out the Clean Clinic Approach (CCA) at health facilities. CCA uses a phase-by-phase approach to improve the knowledge, skills, and infrastructure management of WASH in health facilities.
- Faith leaders received training on the importance of latrine construction and its proper use. In addition, a faith leader training manual was developed to standardize training and better measure its impact.
- Six schools with 6,960 students gained access to improved sanitation and hygiene facilities. And showers and safe spaces are now available to girls

for menstrual hygiene management.

- 216 newly established school WASH clubs were trained to share COVID-19 prevention messages.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- The cost of fuel and construction materials shot up as much as 45%. As a result, many contractors declined to submit bids for construction projects. To ensure we met targets, APs increased their budgets to accommodate higher costs and adjusted activities.
- School WASH programs encouraged school management to set aside budget specifically for operation and maintenance of services. In addition, enlisting PTAs has led to those groups taking more responsibility for WASH activities and contributing financially to their upkeep.



Kenya

- World Vision strengthened public-private partnerships for long-term water system sustainability by training a local water service provider (Mbooni WASCO) on water management, fee collection, and working closely with government.
- The roles and value of women on water committees continues to grow. In Bartabwa AP, women acting as committee treasurers have led successful efforts to grow committee bank accounts used for system maintenance in communities such as Atiar (\$240) and Kombosang (\$166).
- The Kenya WASH team worked hard to integrate water resource management into operations. In Pala AP, the WASH program lobbied county government to launch a water policy that includes protection of catchment areas, water revenue collection, and system management. In Kirindon AP, our team helped the community advocate for

the Water Resource and Management Authority to plant trees to protect a spring water source.

- The WASH team collaborated with the Sponsorship team to provide 2,000 menstrual hygiene kits in Marafa AP.
- In Bartabwa and Kalawa APs, the team worked with VisionFund (World Vision's network of microfinance institutions) to help families get loans to build latrines and pay for household water connections.

Challenge and Lesson Learned

- When the Kenya national office prioritized its COVID-19 response over other activities, most funding was directed toward hygiene and water work. This led to overachievement in those areas, but serious underachievement in sanitation. Whether sanitation targets will be met during the second half of the year will depend on the degree to which COVID-19 affects programming.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONT'D



Rwanda

- World Vision signed partnership agreements with 14 districts to share the cost of water systems, generating a cost savings of 40%. This enables World Vision funds to go farther and support more water system construction.
- Our staff is working with the Education team to improve WASH services to 1,073 home-based early childhood development centers. WASH UP! messages are being used to improve the curriculum.
- A consultant hired to conduct a study on farming techniques that enable year-round production for smallholder farmers identified three sites suitable for developing gravity-fed irrigation systems.
- World Vision began hosting meetings with district government, private operators, and water system

managers to address issues raised by water users and to improve overall program efficiency.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Two water systems slated for completion in Q2 are now scheduled for Q3. The mandate by the local administrative development agency that all procurement processes be led by district officials when the government is making a financial contribution to WASH projects, slowed the procurement process and delayed the start of some work.
- By proactively engaging with the Association of Young Women Engineers, the Rwanda WASH team was able to hire two women for six-month internships, increasing the number of women WASH engineers on the team.



Burundi

- Our staff negotiated with commune-level governments to garner national government funding for WASH. In Ntunda, the nearest water source required an electric pump to reach the community, and staff engaged the Burundian electric company (REGIDSO) to extend electricity to the source.
- World Vision planted 10,000 trees across two communes and educated 998 farmers on the importance of reforestation to protect watersheds.



Somalia

- The Somalia WASH team worked closely with the Food Security and Livelihoods team to install check dams, which slow water velocity to improve groundwater recharge. Also, water held in these dams following the rains can be used for livestock for several weeks.
- 350 women have been trained to make soap. Some 100 of these women are part of Village Savings and Loan Associations, and they sell the soap to improve income and expand their business ventures.



South Sudan

- Eleven of the 19 waters systems built will be used for multiple purposes, including water for livestock. This eases tensions over water scarcity for animals.
- The South Sudan WASH team worked with the WASH cluster to create a standard assessment tool that will be used nationwide. It also collaborated to create standard infrastructure designs that will help improve implementation throughout the country.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONT'D



Sudan

- World Vision partnered with the South Kordofan State Water Corp., the National Drinking Water and Sanitation unit, and two private companies to bring automated water meters to Sudan. The meters will help to improve revenue collection. Also, we led efforts to create memorandums of understanding (MOUs) between water committees and private companies. Now, revenue-sharing arrangements and assigned responsibility for system repairs are clear.



Tanzania

- World Vision partnered with UNICEF to help local governments establish a low-cost and effective sanitation facility design for communities and institutions.

We also worked with the Ministry of Health and sanitation committees to design a low-cost, affordable, and culturally acceptable household latrine. The WASH team trained 25 local artisans to construct and market the newly designed latrine. In just the first three months, they constructed 417 of these latrines.



Uganda

- The Uganda WASH team has been working with VisionFund to provide loans that enable families to build improved household latrines and water supply systems. In a pilot program, VisionFund provided microloans worth nearly \$27,400 to more than 100 households in four APs.
- The WASH program successfully lobbied district government to provide financial support for post-ODF monitoring.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Challenges

In Burundi, our new procurement system implemented to ensure we hire highly qualified contractors slowed sanitation work in school.

In Somalia, reductions in funding from the Canadian and German governments and USAID impacted our progress, especially in sanitation. Already, the Somali government does not support Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) programming, leading to higher costs for latrines.

Floods from the Nile and Sobat rivers in the Upper Nile region of South Sudan hindered access to project sites as well as latrine construction. Many existing latrines also were washed away. The WASH team has prepositioned materials to prevent slowdowns in the second half of FY21.

To work in Sudan, MOUs are needed from national and state governments. With a new government coming in, this process was delayed, resulting in a late start in implementing WASH in schools and health facilities.

Lessons Learned

In Sudan, the WASH team learned that to protect an aquifer, it must design pumps that abstract only 60% to 70% of the overall yield. Groundwater monitoring is carried out continuously in partnership with the local Department of Groundwater.

Tanzania's WASH team and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) developed a simple and affordable treatment device to ensure a safe supply of clean water to consumers. We are in discussions with RUWASA to install the device on water systems it operates in Karagwe and Mkinga districts.

Also, the Tanzania team incorporated the use of community health workers and the CLTS approach to make great headway toward sanitation goals. They surpassed targets, at 231%.

The WASH team in Uganda displayed handwashing posters in health facilities. The posters proved effective in changing the hygiene practices of facility visitors as well as health facility employees.

SOUTHERN AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

World Vision has made great strides in developing partnerships and fostering community ownership of WASH services, to ensure long-term sustainability. Whether enlisting school development committees to support menstrual hygiene management for girls, or training private water system operators to manage mechanized systems, our WASH teams across the region are making sure communities and partners have the skills and motivation to develop, maintain, and operate services.

Investing in children and youth is another way to make sure today's lessons on sanitation and hygiene become a way of life for this generation and generations to come, and WASH UP! was launched in a fourth country (Mozambique) in this region this year, joining Malawi, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Gender equity and the needs of women and girls remain top priorities. The number of women participating in WASH committees is on the rise, which is a promising trend, and more communities are making menstrual hygiene

management a priority for schools. Boys as well as girls are becoming aware of the need to protect the dignity of their sisters and other girls at school.

Soil and water conservation efforts are teaching grazing association members and others how to protect rangelands, forests, and watersheds. Drainage management training and planting trees were among other activities aimed at preserving the environment and water sources in program areas.

Faith leaders across the region are being enlisted to share messages on the importance of latrines and proper hygiene practices, especially in the wake of COVID-19. Pastors were directly responsible for much of the progress made in some communities, using sermons, radio, and mobile phone applications like WhatsApp to spread the word on sanitation and hygiene.

Technology to ensure fee collection for water use is improving, and in Zambia, a private company has installed water meters on household taps.



Many of the 400 children living at Quipeio Catholic Mission Boarding School are orphans, so they are all too familiar with hardships. Girls had to travel long distances to find water that often made them sick. They bathed in that unclean water source as well, facing increased risk of waterborne illness, as well as physical attack.

World Vision constructed a new gravity-fed water system nearby and brought water directly to the compound. Students now have plentiful clean water that is used for drinking and cooking, handwashing, and bathing. This is vital for girls, especially those old enough to face the challenges of menstruation. Also, the students have a garden, growing food that improves their health. They even have more time to focus on classwork and prayer.

215,432 PEOPLE in Southern Africa have been provided with access to clean drinking water since October 2020.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



Democratic Republic of Congo

- The DRC WASH team achieved 190% of its water infrastructure targets in the first half of FY21. For example, communities in the South zone of the country gained six new solar-powered, mechanized systems that feed 30 taps in four APs.
- Staff implemented the Sanitized Village program, developing a community action plan to help each household build a latrine. The campaign, To Each His Latrine According to His Means, was launched in collaboration with local government. Activities focused on helping families overcome obstacles to digging pits and constructing the physical latrine.
- To slow the spread and impact of COVID-19, the DRC WASH team placed greater focus on hygiene efforts, therefore exceeding hygiene targets by 200%. For example, they trained faith leaders to share COVID-19 prevention messages. Faith

leaders trained on the Channels of Hope model used platforms such as WhatsApp and radio to share messages on how to address COVID-19 and how to prevent disease through improved hygiene practices.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Given COVID-19 travel restrictions, the WASH team was unable to conduct its regular monitoring visits. Instead, they organized virtual conference calls for staff across APs and learned of intervention progress and of needs for support.
- The DRC team worked with healthcare facilities to address a lack of drinking water on site by introducing regular chlorine treatment into their rainwater harvesting systems.



Malawi

- Three entire traditional authorities (comparable to U.S. counties) with 218 communities were declared free of open defecation. That means 100% of households have access to toilets and handwashing facilities with soap. CLTS led to 36,730 households building their own latrines.
- There are 87 active WASH UP! groups with approximately 10,302 students. The program plans to expand WASH UP! to 10 schools in three new districts this year, and already has trained 48 teachers and school officials on the curriculum.
- Although the COVID-19 pandemic persists, certain restrictions have been lifted. Schools in Malawi began to slowly reopen. As such, the Malawi WASH team prioritized the construction of handwashing facilities in schools, reaching 45 schools with handwashing stations, exceeding their target of 22.

- A collaboration with the Disaster Management Unit helped conserve 1,216 acres of land by constructing drainage management systems. In addition, 338,560 trees were planted to help conserve soil and water.

Challenge and Lesson Learned

- Several organizations throughout Malawi reported property theft in FY21, including World Vision. Two submersible pumps that were installed in previous years were stolen, and security concerns were raised with police and government officials. To combat this trend, pump house design has been adapted to make the pumps more secure. Both pumps were replaced through WASH committee advocacy efforts with local organizations.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONT'D



Mozambique

- The WASH UP! program is being piloted in Mozambique this year, after COVID-19 school closures in 2020 caused a delay in rolling it out. To date, 50 teachers have been trained, two from each of 25 participating schools. Implementation is scheduled to begin in Q3.
- CLTS and Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation training led to an impressive 39 communities being certified as free of open defecation, with nearly 5,100 household latrines constructed.
- Of the 912 WASH committee members trained, 50% were women, ensuring women are empowered to participate in community leadership. Training covered key operations, maintenance, and fee collection for the 67 new committees formed in the first half of FY21.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Cyclone Eloise hit the coast of Mozambique, causing 145 household latrines in program areas to collapse in the heavy rains. World Vision is working with the district government and partners to help communities learn to construct latrines that are more durable and resistant to collapse.
- The Mozambique WASH team enlisted and trained 10 private water system operators to manage mechanized systems. This will ensure long-term sustainability, as private operators have greater technical capacity to handle breakdowns, and can better ensure fees are collected to support operations and maintenance.



Zambia

- An expanding partnership with the Chambeshi Water and Sanitation Company resulted in 662 of 1,316 water points having metered taps installed directly on household premises. The household taps are served by an extensive piped-water system that connects to a river-fed water treatment plant.
- The pandemic spurred a stronger focus on water and hygiene interventions, which led to 171 health centers and 130 schools adding handwashing facilities, against semiannual targets of just eight and 15, respectively.
- Schools adapted WASH UP! activities to adhere to COVID-19 restrictions and guidelines. For example, the number of students participating in the story mat sessions was reduced from 20 to five, and all students wore masks. Portable handwashing stations were placed in WASH UP!

game areas, and children washed their hands before and after activities.

- To encourage girls to stay in school and educate students on menstrual hygiene management, the Zambia WASH team trained students to make reusable sanitary pads. Also, 270 girls received menstrual hygiene kits, which included a face towel, soap, and sanitary pads.

Challenges

- Community-led total sanitation activities and ODF certification in Zambia were slowed due to heavy rains that made it difficult to build latrines. However, the WASH team expects to reach targets by the end of FY21. The team also continued to encounter difficulties in procuring household water meters because of continued restrictions in South Africa, where they are manufactured. This also is expected to improve in the second half of the fiscal year.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONT'D



Angola

- Program participants are learning to safely manage animal and vegetable waste through composting, which creates much-needed fertilizer. This is good for the environment and also creates a new source of income. One cubic meter of manure can be sold for as much as \$15, which is enough to buy three bags of cement to build a latrine.
- The WASH team is partnering with the government authorities responsible for family and gender equity to lead community sanitation efforts and training for WASH committees. This will improve participation of women, and educate communities on human rights, gender and social equity, child protection, and reporting child abuse to the proper authorities.
- Faith leaders are pulling double duty as teachers of WASH integration as well as serving as Positive Action Group leaders. These trusted leaders are using their voices to influence families that have been reluctant to change sanitation and hygiene practices, using scripture such as Romans 13:1-5 to encourage them to obey government regulations and cooperate with community initiatives related to WASH.



Eswatini

- The Eswatini WASH team built 622 waterpoints in communities and schools. In most instances, families contributed additional funding to pipe water directly to their homes or household premises.
- Faith leaders trained on hygiene promotion and the prevention of COVID-19.

Already, 31 churches have built handwashing stations near toilets and at church entrances.

- The WASH team prioritized hygiene interventions in schools after schools reopened in March, with handwashing stations constructed at 95 schools.

Additionally, the team provided menstrual education materials to 1,440 girls in 14 schools, while constructing sex-separated latrines with trash cans for disposal of used sanitary pads.

Also, seven schools received disability-friendly sanitation facilities. To encourage use and healthy hygiene behaviors, the toilets were painted with fun, bright, and colorful messages.



Lesotho

- In collaboration with the Ministry of Forestry, Range and Soil Conservation we trained 50 grazing association and forest protection committee members on protecting rangelands and forests, plus watershed management. This helps ensure continuous availability of surface water for irrigation, livestock, and groundwater recharge.
- Water users were trained on protecting water sources and to properly handle, transport, and store water. Communities also received water purification tablets.



Zimbabwe

- World Vision is a leader in building mechanized water systems powered by solar energy. Mechanized, high-yielding systems drastically reduce the distance women and girls travel to get water. Fourteen new mechanized systems are serving 110 taps, and 11 new wells with hand pumps were drilled.
- School development committees now provide financial support for menstrual hygiene management, and mother support groups persuade communities to support school services for girls.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONT'D

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Challenges

While the Southern Africa region faced many challenges this period, from damaging rain patterns to continued impacts of COVID-19, WASH teams continued to seek ways to improve delivery of services.

In Angola, erratic rainfall affected crops in the Huambo province. Many farmers in rural communities who planted cereal crops lost those crops, devastating family incomes. The loss of income has hurt their ability to construct latrines and handwashing stations, as they instead focus on basic needs such as food. Water interventions proceeded as planned, despite delays in sanitation and hygiene activities.

Angola has experienced drastic rain pattern changes over the past five years, affecting normal groundwater recharge. Also affecting water availability are the poorly managed wood trade and charcoal production, which lead to deforestation, which worsens groundwater recharge conditions.

In Eswatini, with the reopening of schools, staff noted that it was difficult to effectively implement

behavior-change activities because children have been attending in shifts, typically two days a week. To improve programming, WASH-related activities were stepped up in communities, supplementing the lessons offered through the schools.

Lessons Learned

WASH UP! Girl Talk, as implemented in Zimbabwe, was specifically designed with one of its goals to address existing gaps in puberty and menstrual hygiene education for pre-adolescent and adolescent girls and boys in Zimbabwe. The project equipped schools with facilities that enable girls to practice healthy menstrual hygiene management. It also increased participation by educating both girls and boys about puberty and menstruation. Lessons were taught in a dignified and appropriate way, with some offered to girls and boys together, and others separately, to ensure space for safe and candid discussions.

In the future, the Zimbabwe WASH team will build on Girl Talk learnings to create groups that promote gender equality and social inclusion to the broader community and at national and international events.



“With WASH in Schools interventions, everything became simpler, thus learners take full responsibility in maintaining clean surroundings and proper utilization of sanitary facilities.”

—Ms. Mphofe, WASH teacher,
Mabote Primary School, Lesotho

“Finally, the fear of [not] getting water is over, because this borehole is very close to home and it always has clean water. ... I am now confident that I will fulfill my dream of becoming a teacher, and then teach other children to become leaders of this community and even of the country.”

—Cista Benito, 14, Nhamarua AP,
Morrumbala district, Mozambique

WEST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Engaging faith leaders to spearhead WASH education efforts is paying dividends across West Africa—literally. In Chad, faith leaders share messages on the importance of good hygiene, water handling, and sanitation practices. But in one community, they also have encouraged residents to raise funds to help pay for a much-needed solar-powered, mechanized water system for the local health facility. And in Sierra Leone, we trained 625 faith leaders.

Collaboration with other nongovernmental agencies and state service providers is ongoing throughout the region, and our WASH team in Chad recently partnered with the World Vision Education team to build latrine blocks and facilities to manage menstrual hygiene at a school.

Women are beginning to have a stronger presence on committees and groups that oversee and manage water systems. In Niger, women's groups are managing 28 water points and generating revenue that is helping them obtain loans

that improve their ability to earn a better income for their families.

Our WASH team is working with communities to find innovative ways to help impoverished families construct household latrines. In Sierra Leone, Savings For Transformation groups have changed their policies to require members to set aside some of their savings/interest income for household sanitation improvements. In Ghana, qualifying families can pay reduced costs for latrine materials, with the community pitching in to cover additional expenses.

Additional FY21 semiannual highlights include:

- Mali and Senegal WASH teams surpassed their water targets—132% (reaching 52,931 people) and 174% (reaching 22,756 people), respectively. In Mali alone, the team constructed 16 solar-powered, mechanized water systems with 126 taps.
- In Mauritania, the WASH team ramped up hygiene efforts, reaching 14,340 people (133% of target).



“With the support of World Vision, we now have a water supply system with seven tap stands. I need no more than 15 minutes to access our daily water needs,” said Walle Diallo from Sagabala, in Baoule AP.

Walle said she saves money on healthcare, and having water nearby gives her more time to farm and tend to a small business that bolsters family income. “We can use the money saved to pay for water services . . . to ensure water point maintenance and repair,” she said.

203,172 PEOPLE in West Africa have been provided with access to clean drinking water since October 2020.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



Ghana

- An endline assessment of the Nurturing Care Group project showed that 92% of households monitored had no detectable microbial contamination (E. coli) in water samples. This is up 24% from the baseline levels of 67.9%.
- A market-driven approach called Part Pay for Toilets was piloted. This enables qualifying households to pay a portion of material costs to build or improve latrines without spending a disproportional percentage of family income. The community picks up the rest, payable in installments. In addition, households in areas served by VisionFund (Gushegu, for instance), are being encouraged to enroll in microfinance plans that will help them pay for latrine construction.
- Partnerships with Promasidor Ghana and Societe Generale resulted in installing 12 wells with hand pumps, and another with the Church of Jesus

Christ of Latter-Day Saints led to WASH services in five rural communities and schools.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- The government of Ghana initiated a free water policy during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic, which affected the Pay as You Fetch revenue collection model, especially in Asutifi North district. While this relieved financial pressure on the community, it led to less funding for maintenance and repair of WASH facilities. World Vision is working with district assemblies to restore the Pay as You Fetch fee structure.
- Engaging Savings for Transformation groups in WASH activities has created an important revenue source for funding rehabilitation and maintenance of nonfunctioning water points in Krachi West AP.



Mali

- By participating in key national WASH forums, World Vision helped develop networks and partnerships focused on advocating for WASH. These advocacy efforts led the Malian government to increase the national WASH budget to 35%, up from just 1.2% in 2017.
- Twenty-two Kolokani health facilities and a Kolokani district hospital received Aqua Stream chlorination systems to prevent water contamination, improve infection prevention and control, and reduce healthcare-related infections.
- The Mali WASH team constructed 16 solar-powered, mechanized water systems with 126 taps. One of the 16 new mechanized water systems was designed for small-scale irrigation and market gardening as well as for home use.
- Engaging faith and community leaders to share information on safe hygiene during the pandemic, plus

increased activities promoting handwashing with soap, pushed Mali well past its hygiene target (539%).

Challenges and Lessons Learned

- Two coup d'états and the presence of armed groups/jihadists in Mali created increased safety risks, especially as the armed groups moved toward southern Mali (Segou and Sikasso). This caused many schools to close down to protect children and staff members.
- Three compressors vital for drilling in Mali had frequent breakdowns, and in-country Atlas Copco reps were not available for repair. Instead, the WASH team created a plan to work around the problem by hiring private drilling contractors to make repairs.
- World Vision advocacy efforts led Mali's government to significantly increase funding across the country for WASH services.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONT'D



Niger

- Following training on the Continuous Quality Improvement model, 167 households are practicing safe water handling and storage. This entails using a container with a lid and a tap, to keep water safe and easier to use.
- Sixty-five village agents and local masons received tools so they could upgrade 1,567 latrines to meet basic service levels.
- To help combat COVID-19, 64 health workers from 32 health facilities received COVID-specific training on infection prevention and control.
- World Vision partnered with health district staff to deliver infection prevention and control training to 24 health facility management committee members and 16 staff members from eight facilities. Training focused on environmental cleaning and using chlorine for disinfecting surfaces and equipment.
- Fourteen women's groups in urban areas are now managing 28 water points served by extending pipes from municipal water systems to remote areas of the communities. In Tahoua, their management and monitoring efforts have created revenue that helps members gain access to loans for other income-generating activities, improving family and child well-being.

Challenges

- Insecurity caused by armed groups in western Niger led to the internal displacement of 950,000 people, and the U.N. declared a regional emergency. This resulted in an emergency declaration by World Vision for the Tillabery and Tahoua regions. The need to respond to unpredictable emergencies has led the WASH team to expand its capacity through improved processes, preparedness, and taking a standards-based approach to emergency response.



Chad

- Following plans to build sustainable systems that reach the most people, Chad's WASH team managed construction of four solar-powered, mechanized water systems that serve 18,000 people.
- Trained faith leaders shared WASH messages with nearly 25,000 people, teaching on hygiene, and household water storage and treatment. They also raised roughly \$232 to help construct a solar-powered, mechanized water system for the Dobara health center.



Mauritania

- Water storage tanks with a 3-cubic-meter capacity are providing water on the premises for 10 schools and 10 health facilities. The tanks are a temporary solution for the health facilities, as they await connection to piped-water systems.
- World Vision's partnership with faith leaders has proven beneficial, as 30 imams are reaching out to their communities. They helped deliver hygiene kits at 30 mosques and 30 madras (informal schools). These kits contain water cans with taps for handwashing, soap, bleach, and spray bottles for using the bleach, and are expected to benefit 1,800 people.
- Citizen Voice and Action groups led discussions with government agencies to improve basic services in communities. For example, they helped to secure approval and support from the Ministry of Health for water supply systems and the Access: Infant and Maternal Health project. Already, one school has been connected to a piped-water system, and latrines have been rehabilitated and/or constructed in a health facility and schools in Central AP.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONT'D



Sierra Leone

- Approximately 33,000 people in underserved and impoverished communities in Freetown City gained access to water when World Vision drilled and installed three solar-powered, mechanized water systems.
- The WASH team encouraged 900 savings groups to amend their policies to introduce a clause that makes it mandatory for members to use part of their earnings to pay for household latrines.
- Students and teachers from 13 schools championed proper hygiene practices to their peers, parents, and community members, with a focus on building and using household latrines. The 183 students and teachers participating in School-Led Total Sanitation are serving as role models, as they take on monthly environmental cleaning sessions at local institutions such as health facilities, schools, and administrative buildings.
- Community water management committees are becoming more equitable, having more women as members. Today, committees have an approximate male to female ratio of 52:48.



Senegal

- The WASH team trained 500 girls on menstrual hygiene management practices. It also provided support needed for local savings groups to produce nearly 500 reusable sanitary pads from local materials.
- During the first half of the year, five water systems were developed—three solar-powered, mechanized systems, and two wells with manual pumps.
- Four health posts gained improved water access when the program constructed water storage tanks.

Challenges and Lessons Learned

Challenges

West Africa WASH program areas continue to experience civil unrest (Chad, Mali, and Niger), and funding concerns stemming from COVID-19 repercussions and reduced AP and support office funding. For example, in Chad, political and social turmoil proved disruptive to WASH programming. The assassination of the president was followed by violent unrest that called for temporary precautions.

Lessons Learned

The Chad WASH team worked hand-in-hand with the Education team to plan, fund, and monitor construction of four sex-separated latrine blocks as well as facilities for menstrual hygiene management and handwashing.

The Senegal WASH Program developed partnerships at local and national levels to implement FY21 business plan activities. World Vision signed a MOU with OFAD Nafore, a local

nongovernmental agency, and program communities to implement drinking water activities and roll out CLTS, which will expedite latrine construction.

Also, the Senegal WASH Program has an ongoing partnership with decentralized state services offices and local authorities. These offices and agencies support our WASH activities according to their expertise and mandate.

In Sierra Leone, the WASH team enlisted faith leaders to address reluctance by communities to adopt proper handwashing practices, latrine construction, and using only water from a protected source. The program trained 625 religious leaders to promote healthy hygiene practices and dispel widely circulated myths that created barriers to those practices.

Now, faith leaders are effectively convincing their communities to treat their drinking water and use water containers that protect the water from contamination.

WASH LEADERSHIP PROFILES



Mamane Amadou
Senior Manager
Mali/WASH

Mamane Amadou, a civil engineer who specializes in hydraulics, is the Mali WASH senior manager. Nearly 25 years of experience in private engineering consultancy and with World Vision has provided him with extensive experience in WASH project design, implementation, and infrastructure construction quality control. Before joining World Vision, Mamane worked for a private architecture and engineering company for seven years, and later served as the associate manager of an engineering consultancy agency he started with two associates.

Mamane previously worked for World Vision in Niger for 10 years, where he held various positions, including the Water Project coordinator, Integrated Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene program manager, WASH director, and eventually joined the Niger Senior Leadership Team as WASH and Resilience director. His work at World Vision has provided him extensive and valuable experience in WASH design and management as well as overall leadership.

He also has solid experience in infrastructure sizing, housing materials, and importantly, concrete—topics on which he lectured at the Higher Institute of Mining, Industry and Geology in Niger.

Mamane is married to Nathalie, and they are blessed with three daughters, Lidiya (19), Florence (18), and Anna (16).



Rosewiter Maziofa
Technical Manager
Zimbabwe WASH

Rosewiter Maziofa is the WASH technical manager for Zimbabwe, providing technical leadership for implementation of all WASH activities, including managing personnel. She has more than a decade of experience providing technical leadership on WASH projects for Care International, Oxfam, and UNICEF. What attracts her to World Vision is our deep commitment to the people we serve, as well as our value for people, stewardship, partnership, and responsiveness.

Rosewiter said she enjoys the challenges of ensuring projects are completed on time, within budget, and meet quality standards for our funding partners as well as World Vision. Her goal is to expand the World Vision WASH footprint in Zimbabwe by creating new partnerships (technical and funding) to reach more vulnerable children.

She attended the University of Zimbabwe, where she earned a bachelor of science degree (with honors) in engineering. Rosewiter went on to the University of Liverpool for a master of science degree in project management, and the University of Leeds, for a master of science degree in water, sanitation, and health engineering.

SUSTAINABILITY UPDATE

CREATING LASTING WASH SOLUTIONS IN HEALTHCARE FACILITIES

Having adequate WASH in healthcare facilities is essential to reducing maternal and child mortality. Many deaths in facilities and at home are caused by a lack of WASH facilities, infection prevention and control, and cleaning services. This leads to increased disease transmission in the facility or to people simply choosing to avoid going to the facility altogether.

The 14-country evaluation conducted by World Vision in partnership with the University of North Carolina Water Institute showed only 51% of health facilities had basic water service, 16% had basic hygiene facilities, and 1% had basic sanitation facilities.

Yet a recent literature review of prior research discovered only one study focused on sustaining such services. To support our significant investment in health facilities, we are making it a priority to strengthen our efforts to make these services sustainable. This will maximize our funding and better position us to continue to provide leadership in the sector.

Two studies have been completed in partnership with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, a global leader in WASH and health. First, we looked at several WASH components at facilities. Multiple WASH services were more available and of better quality when there was an established infection prevention and control protocol, a designated WASH focal person, and WASH training for staff at the facility—all of which are aspects of our guidance for implementing WASH in health facilities. Second, we

examined the role of community accountability and mobilization in driving sustainable service delivery. While there was little observed community impact on larger district hospitals, smaller health centers had more than twice the odds of having several key WASH services, including having sanitation or waste management facilities present, when the community ably advocated for services. We will build on these learnings to strengthen our implementation model.

These completed studies built upon the 14-country evaluation, and have led to two additional studies to examine each of those two major contributors to sustainability in more detail. This will guide the activities of our country teams.

We are examining the potential to adapt World Vision's Citizen Voice and Action approach—which mobilizes communities to hold governments accountable—with a specific focus on WASH in health facilities. The Zambia study will examine the effectiveness of community committees, learn how they hold facilities accountable, and identify gaps in operation, then make recommendations for scaling up CVA to address WASH in health facilities and other institutional settings, such as schools.

We also are partnering with UNC and Stanford to leverage learnings from our Every Last One program in Niger. With greater understanding of drivers of sustainability, we will develop and deliver a training tailored to local context. Additionally, we will build on previous work



Above, a nurse at Mukabara health Center in Uganda can now wash her hands with clean water before and after tending to patients. Staff members also use the water to thoroughly clean the facility. Below, girls draw clean water from a new water system serving the Tchesa Health Center in Malawi.



with both partners, testing ideas from studies to implement in programming.

Working with our partners and building on the strength of our model and its previous successes, we can demonstrate leadership in word and deed in this increasingly important area.

FINANCIALS

AFRICA WASH FINANCIALS

Program spending October 2020 through March 2021

\$45,566,011 spent
from all funding
sources

23% sourced from U.S. Base Funds

77% sourced from Leveraged Funds from Other Sources

Note: Base Funds are generated primarily through private donations from a mix of highly committed individuals and mass-market campaigns. This flexible funding is allocated to country WASH teams and enables them to program strategically based on community and district-driven WASH needs while enabling and strengthening long-term program commitments. Base funds also serve as leverage to raise additional funds.

A LOOK AHEAD: PLANS FOR THE NEXT SIX MONTHS

World Vision WASH teams across the globe have made tremendous progress towards the five-year targets included in our new FY21-FY25 Global WASH Business Plan. They continued implementation, working toward achieving the four strategic goals outlined in the business plan.

In the second half of FY21, WASH teams will continue to make strides toward achieving key goals. For instance, teams will strengthen engagement with key stakeholders—communities, governments, and partners—to develop and begin implementing WASH universal coverage plans. This will help accelerate equitable access to WASH services. Also, by working with stakeholders, partnerships and strategic initiatives will enable WASH teams to deepen focus on reaching the most vulnerable, demonstrate sustainable impact, and identify opportunities to mobilize additional funding for WASH services.

THANK YOU

Across Africa, more than one million vulnerable children and adults now have access to quality WASH services. We join with them in expressing deep gratitude for your faithful adherence to the clarion call of Matthew 25:35, “For I was thirsty, and you gave me something to drink.”

We also thank you for your commitment and your trust, which allows for the ongoing provision of WASH services so that children have the opportunity for life and all of its fullness.



Community Voice and Action volunteers from Mali's Diago, Faladje, and Yiriwa APs undergo training on how to hold local authorities accountable for WASH services mandated by the government. They will use their new skills to advocate for and ensure government transparency around delivery of services. The training was made possible because of your generous and faithful support of the Africa WASH Program.



34834 Weyerhaeuser Way S.
P.O. Box 9716
Federal Way, WA 98063-9716

For more information visit:
worldvisionphilanthropy.org/water



World Vision is a Christian humanitarian organization dedicated to working with children, families, and their communities worldwide to reach their full potential by tackling the causes of poverty and injustice. Motivated by our faith in Jesus Christ, we serve alongside the poor and oppressed as a demonstration of God's unconditional love for all people. World Vision serves all people, regardless of religion, race, ethnicity, or gender.

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Water_Africa Water Fund_Report FY21 Semiannual