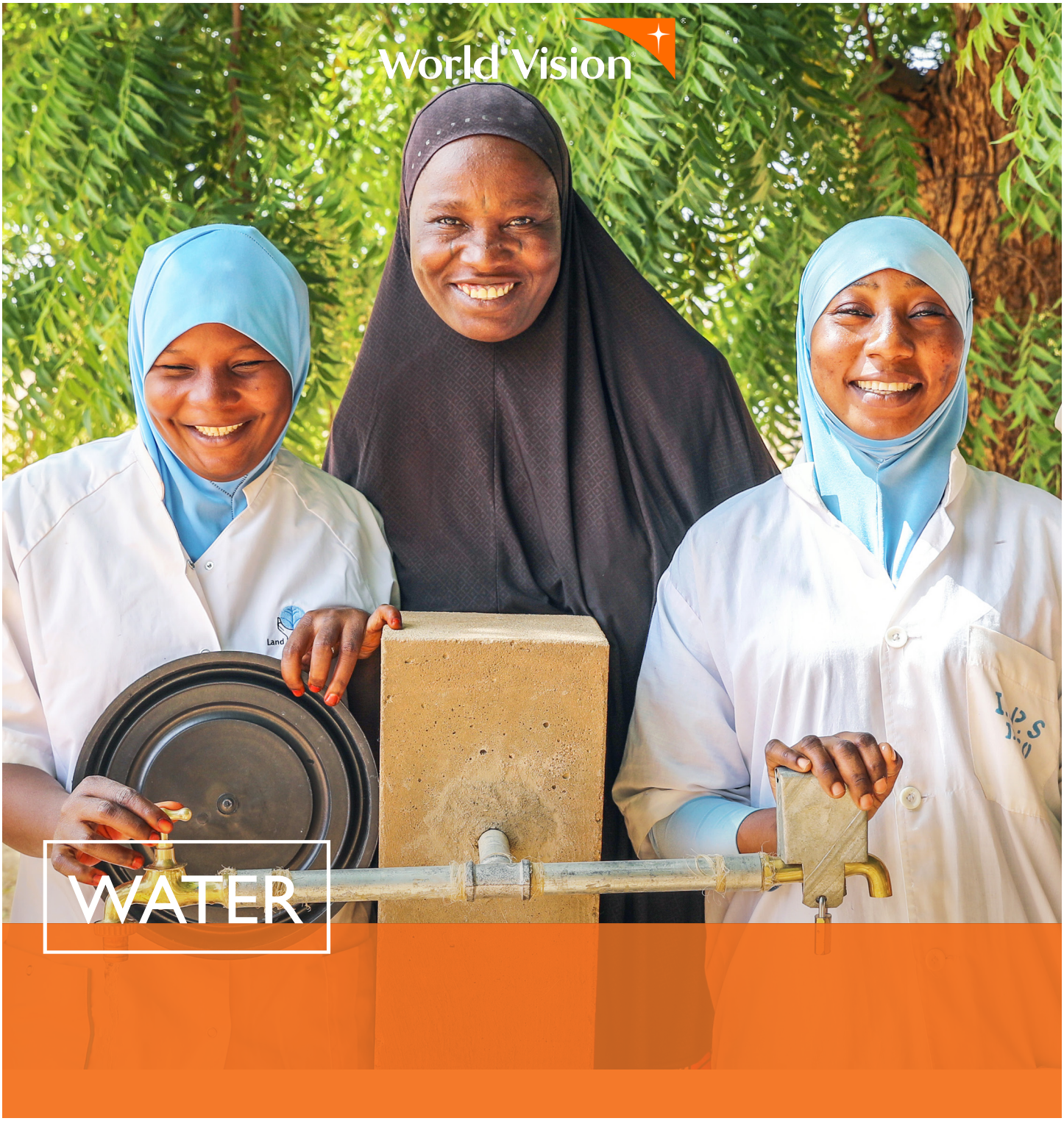


AFRICA WATER FUND »

SEMIANNUAL REPORT: October 2021 through March 2022

Prepared July 2022

World Vision

WATER

SEMIANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

October 2021 – March 2022 | Africa Water Fund

IN THIS REPORT

AFRICA WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) UPDATE

835,782 PEOPLE *have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2021.*

1,153,786 PEOPLE *have gained access to improved household sanitation since October 2021.*

1,283,709 PEOPLE *have gained access to handwashing facilities since October 2021.*

6,340 wells and water points built or rehabilitated

205,090 sanitation facilities built

258,674 household handwashing facilities built

2,205 WASH committees formed with fee-collection systems

AFRICA WASH UPDATE

PROGRAM SUMMARY

This report covers the first six months of the second year of our Global WASH Business Plan (fiscal years 2021-2025), which is transforming the lives of millions of people through four strategic goals:

1) Accelerating access to universal and equitable WASH services

2) Deepening our focus on the most vulnerable people

3) Demonstrating sustainable impact

4) Leveraging our business plan investments to raise additional funds

Through this five-year plan, we commit to reaching 35 million people with clean water, and data from our first 18 months show we are on track to do this.

In the first half of FY22, we met or exceeded our targets in Africa by reaching 835,782 people with clean water (110% of target), 1,153,786 people with improved sanitation (146% of target), and 1,283,709 people with handwashing facilities (110% of target).

In line with our commitment to deepen our focus on the most vulnerable, nearly 95% of these water participants live in the toughest, most dangerous places to reach. Another top priority is to empower women. To that end, we saw 1,031 women become active in WASH businesses and 2,428 women trained to advocate for WASH services.

Consistent with our business plan goals to improve the level of water service, only 5% of water points were hand pumps, while 40% were community taps, and 55% were household water connections. To improve water system sustainability, we worked with communities to establish and train 2,205 water committees (158% of target).

On top of our efforts to provide clean water for households, we provided 103 health centers and 239 schools with water, as well as 240 health facilities and 833 schools with handwashing stations.

Mariama, 12, lives in the village of Batchaka in Niger. Before World Vision partnered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to bring water to the community—which hosts a growing population of refugees from northern Nigeria—Mariama's school had no access to clean water. "Some of my friends were forced to go to the open well and wait several minutes before they ended up getting unclean water. Now, thanks to World Vision, we have water on premises," she said.

Given the important role of faith leaders as influencers in their communities, we trained 4,615 pastors and imams (twice our target) on hygiene and sanitation behaviors.

During the first half of FY22, we continued our focus on Finish the Job plans to provide clean water access to everyone, everywhere we work in Rwanda (1 million people by 2023) and Zambia (800,000 people by 2025). We are proud to say our Rwanda effort is on track for completion next year. Zambia requires $50 million over five years from U.S. donors and to date, we have commitments from donors for about half that amount. This progress, coupled with the excellent programming abilities of our national offices, is providing a strong foundation to secure additional financing.

AFRICA WASH GOAL AND EXPECTED OUTCOMES

Five-year program goal (FY21-FY25): Provide access to clean drinking water for **12.1** 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: 835,782 PEOPLE gained access to clean water in the first half of FY22.

WEST AFRICA

110,893 people gained access to clean water

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
GHANA
MALI
MAURITANIA
NIGER
SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE

EAST AFRICA

501,424 people gained access to clean water

BURUNDI
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
RWANDA
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
SUDAN
TANZANIA
UGANDA

SOUTHERN AFRICA

223,465 people gained access to clean water

ANGOLA
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
ESWATINI
LESOTHO
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

AFRICA WASH ACHIEVED, CONTINUED

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.

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	FY22 Semiannual Achieved East Africa	FY22 Semiannual Achieved Southern Africa	FY22 Semiannual Achieved West Africa	FY22 Semiannual Achieved (All Africa)	FY22 Semiannual Target (All Africa)	Achieved vs. Target (All Africa)
Water Supply and Security						
People reached with safer, more accessible drinking water	501,424	223,465	110,893	835,782	759,886	110%
Children reached with safer, more accessible drinking water at school	90,724	32,354	15,979	139,057	204,039	68%
Successful boreholes completed and commissioned in communities, schools, and health centers	52	155	87	294	405	73%
Taps installed from successful water supply systems in communities, schools, and health centers	3,293	1,652	435	5,380	6,927	78%
Nonfunctioning water points rehabilitated in communities, schools, and health centers	438	168	60	666	599	111%
Schools gaining access to safer drinking water on site	132	58	49	239	251	95%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic drinking water service	62	17	24	103	101	102%
Sanitation and Hygiene						
People gaining access to household sanitation	551,137	373,258	229,391	1,153,786	787,954	146%
People gaining access to handwashing facilities	559,461	380,685	343,563	1,283,709	1,163,683	110%
Children gaining access to sanitation facilities at schools	88,520	29,308	11,489	129,317	78,368	165%
Children gaining access to handwashing facilities at schools	103,924	58,579	66,192	228,695	168,691	136%
Schools gaining access to sex-separated, basic sanitation services (that comply with required ratios)	79	51	49	179	172	104%
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for children/youth with limited mobility	97	51	36	184	184	100%
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for girls, with facilities to manage menstrual hygiene	93	62	23	178	160	111%
Schools gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	332	205	296	833	474	176%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic sanitation service	30	24	16	70	90	78%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	118	53	69	240	177	136%
Governance and Finance						
WASH committees formed and trained with a financing system in place for maintenance and repair	679	987	539	2,205	1,394	158%
Local businesses active in repair of WASH facilities and provision of WASH products	325	704	375	1,404	664	211%
Faith leaders trained to promote safe WASH practices	2,849	865	901	4,615	2,147	215%
Schools trained in planning and budgeting for WASH services	363	199	400	962	566	170%
WASH in Emergency Settings						
People with access to emergency drinking water supplies	178,973	22,028	3,853	204,854	0	N/A
People with access to emergency hygiene supplies	32,167	11,986	0	44,153	0	N/A
People with access to emergency sanitation systems	19,461	9,409	0	28,870	0	N/A
People with access to appropriate solid-waste disposal facilities	25,788	0	0	25,788	0	N/A

BETTER TOGETHER: AFRICA WASH PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE

charity: water

charity: water

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

charity: water continues to be a crucial funding partner in Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, and Niger.

By March 2022, the 2021 grants for Mali, Mozambique, and Niger were completed, having reached 105,886 people by constructing 238 water points. These three countries launched new grants in February and March—the largest one-year grants ever for each country during our partnership with charity: water (Mali: $3 million, Niger: $2 million, and Mozambique: $1.8 million).

A $900,000 Malawi grant project, which started in August 2021, completed its third quarter and is on track to hit all targets. The Malawi team submitted a proposal for another $900,000 grant, and work should begin in August 2022.

Mali, Mozambique, and Niger teams are in the process of writing proposals for the 2023 cycle, which, if approved, will bring the total portfolio to more than $8 million in 2023.

The Ethiopia Tigray Response project of $350,000, funded in 2021, faced challenges and delays due to fighting in the region. Work is ongoing and expected to be fully implemented this year.

Drexel UNIVERSITY DRI Desert Research Institute

Desert Research Institute (DRI) and Drexel University

- Partners since 2014
- Area of focus: capacity building
- Locations: 24 Africa WASH Program countries, plus Afghanistan, Haiti, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Nicaragua, and Papua New Guinea

In FY22, DRI and Drexel's capacity-building programs are working through cohorts 7 and 9, respectively: DRI's Cohort 7 comprises 35 students (8 women, 27 men), and Drexel's Cohort 9 comprises 40 students (14 women, 26 men). We are in the final year of our five-year contract.

The WASH capacity evaluation of the DRI/Drexel program was completed by Columbia University, under the leadership of Dr. Shannon Márquez. The evaluation will guide how the next WASH capacity program will be structured. Key highlights from the evaluation show agreement among World Vision leaders and donors that there has been a positive impact on staff members who participated in the program, with unanimous support for continuing the program. In addition, more than 90% of program alumni strongly agreed they were able to apply course content to their WASH roles at World Vision, and the coursework made them more effective at their job.

The evaluation also highlighted the need for World Vision to provide additional support for showcasing student research and highlighting alumni achievements more widely through the World Vision Partnership. Over the next few months, the results of this evaluation and the direction of the current business plan will help shape the next phase of work with DRI and Drexel.

CONRAD N. Hilton FOUNDATION

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

Mali:

- We signed agreements with IRC-WASH and CN-CIEPA (organizations engaged in WASH advocacy and governance) to work jointly with the government on budgeting and increasing resources allocated for WASH services in healthcare settings.

Ethiopia:

- In Dera district, the Clean Clinic Model was implemented at six health facilities, benefiting 196,845 people.
- A permanent handwashing station with 10 taps was installed at the Korata Health Center, serving 17,937 people.

Ghana:

- World Vision, IRC-WASH, and the Asutifi North District Assembly provided a district-level alliance update for stakeholders and partners on project transition and sustainability.
- Nine boreholes fitted with hand pumps were constructed in eight communities and one school, serving 2,400 community members and 300 students.

Niger:

Insecurity continues to be a challenge in the project areas, but we were able to achieve the following:

- Four health facilities gained six inclusive latrines each, serving more than 12,585 people.
- Two mechanized water systems with nine taps each are serving 2,734 people and more than 8,000 visitors at two health centers.

EMORY UNIVERSITY

Emory University

- Partner since 2021
- Areas of focus: empowerment of women and girls, economic empowerment, WASH
- Kenya, Zimbabwe, Guatemala, and Honduras

Continued on next page

PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

A new partnership with Emory University through Strong Women Strong World focused on building evidence on how our programs bring together WASH and economic empowerment to promote women's empowerment. Through programmatic learning, Emory will help tailor interventions that address the root causes of inequality in diverse communities. As a learning partner, Emory will engage in some of this diagnostic work, developing simple, straightforward tools that other national offices can adapt to their own contexts. In this first year, Emory will support baseline assessments and develop questions aimed at helping us improve existing models.

Golf Fore Africa

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

Golf Fore Africa continues to support our Finish the Job plan in Zambia, with a $2.9 million funding goal this year, and $1.95 million already raised. Golf Fore Africa plans to fund 12 piped-water systems this year—11 at health facilities and one at a school. It helped provide three health facilities with new maternity wings, which will include running water indoors, delivery equipment, flush toilets, and showers for new mothers. Golf Fore Africa also is funding 60 hand pumps in communities across four area programs (APs), as well as a piped-water system in Nkeyema AP, which will provide more than 500 households with outdoor taps on the premises.

Former Ladies Professional Golf Association member Kendall Dye, a valued Golf Fore Africa donor, has joined the organization's staff as the new director. She will lead fundraising efforts in partnership with Betsy King.

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

Our partnership with Grundfos continues to grow, with a new five-year agreement signed in February. In the first two quarters of FY22, World Vision placed almost $1.5 million in orders, which indicates a strong growth of solar-powered, mechanized, piped-water systems. This exceeds the total orders placed in FY21. We continue to meet regularly with Grundfos staff, with meetings at its headquarters in Houston, and in Rwanda and Ethiopia, where Grundfos continues to provide technical support and collaborative solutions to improve global supply chain challenges.

Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology (KNUST)

- Partner since 2021
- Areas of focus: water treatment, handwashing, environmental hygiene
- Location: Ghana

Our partnership with KNUST began with a desire to dive deeply into the results of the Nurturing Care Group (NCG) pilot recently completed in Ghana. The NCG pilot saw substantial gains for WASH behaviors, with frequent, high-intensity messages leading to changes in behaviors such as household water treatment and handwashing with soap. In addition, we saw reductions in stigma related to menstrual hygiene and increased collective action around penning animals so that children are not exposed to harmful pathogens many animals carry. KNUST conducted follow-up research to validate and understand the impacts seen in these areas. Future studies will evaluate the effectiveness of NCGs in other contexts.

P&G

- Partner since 2007
- Areas of focus: water treatment/purification, hygiene promotion, emergency response
- Locations: Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Ghana, India, Indonesia, 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. Honduras was added to the portfolio, with P&G providing packets; supplies for water storage and handling; and training on the importance of treating drinking water, hygiene, and water safety.

In the second half of FY22, we will continue delivering hardware support and developing methodologies that can bring sustainable water systems to P&G program areas.

Continued on next page

PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

Sesame Workshop

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

Our partnership with Sesame Workshop continues to flourish and seek opportunities to adapt and expand.

We currently implement Sesame Workshop's WASH UP! program in 16 countries, with Kenya as the newest addition. During the first half of FY22, the World Vision Kenya team, together with Sesame Workshop, partnered with government stakeholders to conduct a startup workshop to define key program messages and design pilot materials. In the latter half of FY22, these materials will be tested in 25 schools.

We also resumed our WASH in Schools study in India with Stanford University. During the first half of FY22, the team established study timelines and secured an India-based partner to collect data. In the second half of the year, Stanford will conduct a pilot of WASH operations and maintenance procedures in schools. Insights will be applied to the scale-up and study of WASH UP! in 100 new schools.

We also are excited to announce an expansion of WASH UP! in two countries and WASH UP! Girl Talk in four countries. Thanks to funding from Clean Water Here, Guatemala will adopt the WASH UP! approach, and Honduras, Guatemala, and Kenya will implement the WASH UP! Girl Talk program. Other donor funding will enable El Salvador to begin WASH UP! and WASH UP! Girl Talk programs. Initial planning and stakeholder discussions have begun in each new country.

Strong Women, Strong World/Clean Water Here

- Partners since: 2021
- Areas of focus: WASH, empowerment of women and girls, economic empowerment
- Location: Kenya, Zimbabwe, Guatemala, and Honduras

Strong Women Strong World (SWSW) is a new program funded by Clean Water Here, a foundation led by Lani Dolifka. The program focuses on empowering women and girls by integrating WASH with economic empowerment activities. This three-year program is in Kenya, Zimbabwe, Guatemala, and Honduras.

The program's goal is to see that women and girls experience an increase in their sense of self-worth, ability to make their own choices, and the right to influence social change for themselves and others. It focuses on four key objectives:

1. Opportunities to advance well-being
2. Improved learning environments for girls in school
3. Increases in women-owned businesses
4. Increases in women sharing equally in decision-making for their families and communities

World Vision selected Emory University as a SWSW learning partner. The Emory team has a strong background in research and learning around effective measurements for empowerment.

So far in FY22, we established the programmatic framework as well as an initial scope of work with Emory, and finalized core program indicators. During the remainder of FY22, we will hire key personnel and conduct baseline surveys and assessments to validate and adjust program activities to address the most pressing community needs.

University of North Carolina (UNC) Water Institute

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

In the first of the three projects launched under a new partnership agreement, UNC conducted a Water Security and Resilience literature review we are using to develop our program guidance for national office WASH teams. Water security and resilience are important because the increasing frequency of droughts and floods threatens the progress we have made in reaching people with clean water.

UNC has completed efforts to collate findings and recommendations to guide programs moving forward. The findings also will be published and shared at conferences to provide a practical perspective on actions that improve the resilience of WASH services.

Chipego, 14, no longer has to travel home during the school day to use the toilet and clean up during menstruation. Her Zambian school now has a washroom with flushing toilets, sinks, and showers.

EAST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

World Vision continues to bring improved WASH services closer to home for families across East Africa. So far this year, 56% of water taps were constructed at households, and 51% of all latrines met at least basic level standards, with concrete slab floors, septic tanks, or other improvements, such as toilets that can be flushed by pouring water through a tank.

Kenya led the way for household water connections, and Rwanda and Ethiopia contributed the most toward basic sanitation improvements.

WASH business centers are taking off and improving sanitation results. The first were opened in Ethiopia in 2018, and today, that country has 23 centers responsible for selling 12,000 latrine slabs since opening for business. Four centers now operate in two Kenyan regions through a partnership with VisionFund, and Uganda is expanding its partnership with VisionFund to increase access to business centers.

All nine East Africa WASH teams have strengthened their collaboration with governments and advocated for additional WASH funding. Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Uganda teams have signed formal agreements on joint financing for water systems under construction this year. Other offices, such as Burundi, continued to purchase additional water quality test kits and formalize relationships with the government on water testing protocols and schedules.

East Africa also is on the leading edge of programming for water security and resilience to changing conditions. Somalia and South Sudan are implementing projects over the next 18 months to collect water data that will help guide decisions on WASH system designs and planning construction of 25 water systems in 13 districts.

501,424 **PEOPLE** in East Africa have been provided with access to clean drinking water since October 2021.

Nebetera leader setting a good example for the community

Efforts to improve sanitation conditions in Osiligi AP in Kenya gained traction once community leaders began to understand the importance of building latrines and how they could influence their neighbors. Moses Tenke, shown at left with his wife, is one such leader. He received training that not only changed his mindset, but also sparked a fervor for change in his pastoralist village of Nebetera.

"The training … opened my eyes as a leader. I was nauseated to the point of throwing up at the thought that I have been consuming feces," he said, after learning how open defecation and flies can harm health. "I decided to set an example by constructing a two-door latrine for my family," he added.

When Moses built his latrine, 15 of the 35 homesteads near him followed suit within the first month. "I realized that this act gave inspiration to my neighboring homesteads," he said. Moses also led the effort to construct seven latrines at the outdoor market in his community.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS

Burundi

- Six new water systems were tested and proved to be safe at the source. Another 110 tests were performed at households, with 68% testing clean. That's an improvement over the 50% rate noted in a previous University of North Carolina evaluation in the same area. World Vision and government partners provided additional water handling and storage training for 1,544 households.
- The WASH team worked with the Ministry of the Interior to restore community financial contributions to water systems, which had been suspended due to the pandemic.
- World Vision began working with government agencies in Bukemba commune to plan for universal water coverage over the next three years. As implementation begins, we will continue to seek additional funding from donors in the U.S. and all World Vision offices, as well as from government agencies in Burundi.

> *"Focusing on community leaders is a great boost to our campaigns towards promoting sanitation and hygiene service uptake within our communities. … The focus seeks to have leaders as role models."*
>
> *—Oscar Ochieng, Sanitation and Hygiene Officer, Kenya*

Rwanda

- A five-year collaboration with the World Food Programme brought 33 menstrual hygiene rooms to schools, and a study showed 92% of girls were using them.
- 77,257 students learned about hygiene from two models being used in Rwanda: Sesame WASH UP! for early childhood and elementary education, and the School-Based Environmental Health Promotion Program for older students (including menstrual hygiene management).
- World Vision, as a member of the Joint Action Development Forum, was successful in influencing increased budgets for education and WASH activities. This will improve operation and maintenance of school WASH infrastructure.

Ethiopia

- 16 WASH promotion centers were established near business centers to provide information and promote the sale of WASH products. Promotion centers stock WASH products for demonstration and smaller-quantity sales, while the business centers focus on manufacturing, bulk sales, and latrine installation by trained masons.
- 540 households in Shashogo district upgraded latrines. In Nedjo AP, promoting slabs for latrines led 228 households to upgrade their latrines with concrete flooring.
- 31 people were trained on alternatives to growing eucalyptus trees, which cover 20% to 30% of the area in Wolayita and consume high volumes of water. This will help combat groundwater depletion.

Kenya

- BabyWASH approaches in Pala AP have increased the number of mothers getting prenatal care. Visits to the clinic in Kandiege increased from approximately 18 per month to a high of 60.
- Five new water test kits were distributed to project regions in Kenya and staff members were trained on their use. This will improve and increase water quality testing in our operations.
- The WASH team partnered with government agencies to address water resource management, and in Bartabwa AP, we protected springs from erosion by building rock retaining walls.
- A new advocacy group in Kilifi lobbied the government to invest $100,000 to improve water access. World Vision will conduct a survey of existing pipelines in Q3 and provide technical support for a new system.
- A VisionFund microfinance pilot in Bartabwa and Kalawa APs resulted in two new business centers that sell WASH supplies. So far in FY22, 148 WASH loans totaling $43,000 have been distributed.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED

South Sudan

- In each of the 21 health facilities gaining water, management was trained on water handling and storage as well as proper disposal of waste and COVID-19 prevention.
- To improve the work of local partners, the WASH team helped organize a WASH cluster training on approved infrastructure design and implementation practices.
- 52 faith leaders were trained to share WASH and COVID-19 messages with their congregations. After the training, 90% of participants reported they were using what they learned to educate the people they serve.

Uganda

- 38,398 people gained access to drinking water, with 575 people enjoying water connected directly to their homes.
- Partnerships with the national Water and Sewerage Corporation and Water Umbrella led to provision and management of water supply services. The program constructed one solar-powered piped-water system and four more are under construction. In addition, meetings with farmers identified 11 acres of land for reforestation, which will be done in partnership with the economic empowerment sector.

Sudan

- The WASH team purchased two more water quality kits and an additional water quality analyst was hired in continued efforts to improve water quality. World Vision Sudan now has test kits and analysts in all four states where we are working.
- A village in Blue Nile state now has water thanks to a sand filter installed on a nearby water pan.
- Three communities were certified as Open Defecation Free (ODF). When visitors from a neighboring village not part of the training watched activities being carried out, they returned home to conduct Community-Led Total Sanitation on their own. That village also has been certified as ODF.
- Five staff members completed Nurturing Care Group training to lead efforts to improve sanitation and hygiene programming.

Somalia

- Watershed management activities improved 2,276 acres through planting vegetation and creating embankments to control the flow of water.
- World Vision met with government agencies to prepare for collecting monitoring data once water sensors are installed.
- We continued to work with the Taakulo Somali Community Organization to build its capacity to partner with us on a two-year Dutch Relief Alliance water project grant.
- The number of women on WASH committees rose approximately 15%, increasing the percentage of female members to 47%. The Somalia team sees room for continued improvement and plans to make this an ongoing priority.

Tanzania

- 44 community-based water system organizations were formed or reactivated to manage water-user fees and collect community contributions for school and health facility water supplies.
- 19 schools benefited from WASH activities, including planting a school garden to supplement feeding programs. Students used income from the garden for cleaning equipment, sanitary pads for girls, and to help pay school water bills.
- World Vision partnered with the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency to conduct water quality tests at the source on all nine developed water systems before commissioning them for use.
- The proportion of unimproved latrines dropped from 30% in Q1 to 22% in Q2. This was spurred by the work of faith leaders who were trained on sanitation and shared what they learned with their congregants.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

Despite making some progress on sanitation in ***Burundi's*** program sites, the government has not yet placed a high priority on Community-Led Total Sanitation, resulting in lower-than-expected implementation. To address this, we are working with the Ministry of Health to put a higher priority on sanitation activities, especially in Bukemba, where we are working toward universal coverage.

Armed conflict in ***Ethiopia's*** Tigray, Amhara, and Afar regions has kept our program areas under a tight security watch. This has had an adverse effect on sponsorship and grant funding, which has impacted our ability to implement programming. Growing tension in western Wollega in the Oromia region also has hindered activities. We made a substantial shift to humanitarian response, and much of our WASH work was carried out in conflict areas to meet the needs of displaced people and host communities.

Activities were delayed when security measures related to unrest in southern ***Somalia*** led to staff evacuations and made it difficult to find contractors to do the work.

The military in ***Sudan*** led a coup against the civilian government in October. Frequent protests in the capital of Khartoum led to disruption in operations in World Vision's national office, which slowed procurement and hiring processes. A shift to short-term contracts helped fill gaps, and fortunately, work in the countryside was able to continue normally in most cases.

High fuel prices and inflation in ***Tanzania*** increased the cost of transportation and raw materials such as polyethylene piping, which forced the WASH team to change the scope of some projects by removing certain items in construction contracts.

Lessons Learned

Residents of Musasa camp for Congolese refugees in ***Burundi*** now have WASH services because World Vision trained local partners such as the Council for Education and Development, which provided services to the camp.

In ***Ethiopia***, water quality monitoring was improved by training health education workers and members of the Women's Development Army to teach their neighbors about safe water handling, storage, and water treatment methods.

To ensure students don't waste water by leaving taps running, school management teams in ***Rwanda*** began appointing a teacher trained to educate students on using and maintaining water systems efficiently. These teachers also demonstrate how to properly wash hands.

To continue work during the pandemic, the WASH team in ***South Sudan*** switched to virtual meetings to minimize contact in training sessions. The team also partnered with water-user committees and local leaders to conduct remote monitoring of WASH activities, further reducing travel and contact.

To improve the quality of sanitation and hygiene programming in ***Sudan***, five staff members were trained on Nurturing Care Groups, which were first piloted in Ghana. These groups integrate health, nutrition, WASH, responsive caregiving, early learning, security, and safety to improve the well-being of young children.

After a routine water quality test at a hand pump in ***Uganda*** showed elevated microbe levels, the team made plans to conduct a detailed study on how physiochemical parameters change from the time of drilling. A water quality analyst will be hired in FY23 to support post-implementation water monitoring.

Hawa Ahmed's family is one of 1,574 households benefiting from emergency water supplies delivered via truck in Somalia's drought-ravaged Burco district. Trucks fill large water containers each day, providing free, clean water. Prior to World Vision's deliveries, water sellers were charging exorbitant prices, which led parents like Hawa, left, to forgo bathing and handwashing. "We are thankful for World Vision's timely assistance," she said.

SOUTHERN AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Southern Africa's WASH teams hit the ground running in FY22, implementing a variety of WASH programs while navigating political and climate challenges.

New technology is making it easier for our programs in the region to track, monitor, and evaluate WASH infrastructure and services. Following mWater training that took place in FY21 (as noted in the annual report), Southern Africa countries made great strides in using the mobile data collection and monitoring app to map WASH assets.

Lesotho had a follow-up mWater training for WASH team members, then mapped all prior World Vision WASH interventions in our APs. Zambia hired a specialist in December to expand the 2021 baseline map and add all new water points to show progress toward our Finish the Job plan. Malawi won a $10 million grant to reach an entire district with WASH services, and is using mWater to identify gaps that need to be filled.

Heavy rainfall from cyclones and storms across the region created challenges for several countries, with damage to roads and bridges making access to work sites difficult, if not impossible, at times. This led to using the first half of the year to focus largely on procuring supplies, training communities, and finalizing construction contracts to prepare for major work projects that were moved forward to the second half of the year.

WASH teams in the DRC, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zimbabwe nimbly transitioned to providing services in humanitarian settings, as camps serving internally displaced and refugee families fleeing conflict and climate crises continued to grow and create pressing needs. WASH teams provided 22,028 people with clean water by constructing or rehabilitating 99 water points in camps.

223,465 **PEOPLE** in Southern Africa have been provided with access to clean drinking water since October 2021.

Inclusive facilities make Angolan school a welcoming place

Nothing came easily for young Margarida. Her father abandoned the family, leaving her mother alone in a struggle to support her children by selling coal. Attending classes under the scorching sun was tough for all 1,110 students at the school in Nacandiango, but even more so for a child in a wheelchair. Margarida, 12, is one of just two children with special needs at her school, which met outside under trees until the village was able to recently construct classrooms. But even with a building, Margarida found the setting a challenge. The school had no water or latrines, making it a place she had little desire to visit.

Margarida's interest in school was rekindled when the Angola WASH team installed latrines and handwashing facilities that can accommodate children like her. She can attend school, confident her needs will be met on site. Margarida is convinced that education will open doors for her, and is committed to her studies. Now an eager learner, she hopes to one day be a journalist.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS

Angola

- 30 communities in Caála were selected for WASH services, which will reach 48,130 people. In the first half of the year, 96 water points were constructed, including 36 taps connected to new, mechanized, solar-powered systems.
- Seven communities were certified as ODF after 3,611 families constructed latrines.
- 114 sex-separated latrines were built at 24 schools serving 14,387 children. Latrine stalls have ramps to accommodate people with disabilities, and water for menstrual hygiene management.
- 23 school WASH clubs were trained to manage sanitation facilities, care for water points, and organize hygiene campaigns.
- Two health facilities gained water through 11 taps (eight new and three rehabilitated), which will improve service delivery by providing toilets and bathing rooms for staff and patients, reducing the risk of contamination.

DRC

- Activities had a strong focus on emergency response, with two systems extended from an existing water system that serves camps for internally displaced people. Four 5,000-liter water storage tanks were installed, and latrines and handwashing stations were constructed in the camps.
- A joint campaign with the government called To Each a Latrine According to His Means was launched to encourage latrine construction.
- The five blocks of ventilated improved pit latrines constructed at schools featured six stalls: two each for boys and girls, one for students with limited mobility, and one for menstrual hygiene management.

Eswatini

- Seven piped-water systems were constructed with 105 taps serving 7,440 people. This aligns with the program design to phase out hand pumps in favor of piped systems.
- 20 Citizen Voice and Action groups with 103 members (57 women) were established for WASH. The groups are working with schools to create action plans to maintain their WASH facilities.
- 14 of 92 sex-separated latrines at eight schools are disability-friendly, and 20 schools added waste bins and water to improve menstrual hygiene management.

Lesotho

- Contractors for 14 piped-water systems planned for FY22 were selected, and one system was completed. The remaining 13 will be finished by the end of FY22. The new system is on the electric grid, drawing water from two spring catchments and delivering it via 28 water points to 1,888 people and three schools.
- 350 village health workers were trained on water treatment technologies and safe storage and handling, then tasked with sharing what they learned with their neighbors.
- 168 pastors trained on the Jesus Source of Living Water manual used biblical teaching to provide WASH education that promotes creating clean and safe environments for children.
- The WASH team coordinated with the Ministry of Water to lead efforts to protect water catchment areas from overgrazing and pollution from livestock. This included planting 3,000 trees in three program areas.

> *"Dirty water from the river exacerbated cholera and diarrhea, especially among children. This forced us to spend our little incomes on frequent hospital visits, but that is all history."*
>
> *—Liwaya, Malawian village leader*

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED

Malawi

- World Vision entered into a partnership with NICO Life Insurance Company Limited to provide insurance against theft or damage to mechanized water system solar panels and water pumps that are part of systems. Five systems currently are insured, with plans to include more this year. World Vision will pay the first year's premiums, and water-user associations will take over from there.
- Two health facilities each gained a toilet block with four stalls. One of these facilities also gained piped water into the building, with four toilets and three bathing rooms for maternity wing patients.
- Alongside other stakeholders, the WASH team worked to lobby the national government to remove taxes on sanitary pads, which came to pass in February.

Mozambique

- All major water system construction is planned for the second half of the year due to a harsh rainy season in the first half. Despite that obstacle, the WASH team drilled six wells in the first quarter, bringing clean water to 1,800 people. Contractors were chosen to construct 17 new piped-water systems across six provinces in the second half of FY22.
- Sesame WASH UP! was launched in FY21 with 13 schools, and this year added 160 schools across two districts. So far in FY22, 259 teachers were trained and 4,302 children participated in activities.
- World Vision continued to partner with 14 private operators across five districts to manage 17 water systems we have built. They operate, maintain, and collect fees to cover costs.

Zambia

- A new piped-water system at Mwambashi School in Chongwe East AP enabled World Vision to construct a modern toilet block with 11 flush toilets and a shower room for menstrual hygiene management.
- World Vision's collaboration with the government led to 769 communities being certified as ODF. This is 308% of our target for FY22, and it's exciting to note that the entire chiefdom of Twachiyanda AP was declared as ODF.
- World Vision led training sessions in seven APs on menstrual hygiene management and how to sew reusable sanitary pads.
- In partnership with Golf Fore Africa, two health facilities received new maternity wards, complete with piped water to all patient rooms, new beds, and delivery equipment, as well as flush toilets and showers.
- Two water systems completed in FY22 are now insured against breakdown or theft, bringing the total covered systems in Zambia to 39. When a system control unit in Muchila AP was damaged by lightning, the claim was paid within two days and the unit quickly replaced.
- The mWater mobile application is helping us identify and address gaps in disability-friendly WASH facilities in our program areas.

Zimbabwe

- We continued to provide basic WASH services to 15,301 people in the Tongogara Refugee Camp in Chipinge district. This included repairing water points and constructing household latrines and solid waste facilities.
- 387 students and 1,005 community members have clean water after World Vision solved a nearly 70-year chronic water challenge at Simwangombe Primary School in Sikhobokhobo AP. Previous drilling attempts failed because coal beds dominate local geology. To address this, we built a solar-powered, mechanized sand abstraction system that pulls water through the sand in riverbeds.
- The life-cycle sustainability model was used to train WASH committees to ensure infrastructure in communities, schools, and health facilities is maintained and operational through community financial support.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

Local government administrations in ***Angola*** did not raise the funds needed to complement World Vision's work in health facilities. In addition, the ongoing impact of drought has been hard on children, creating high absenteeism and dropout rates in schools, which limits their exposure to educational WASH activities.

Ongoing conflict in the ***DRC*** has disrupted WASH activities in areas where armed groups have been active. A teacher strike also prevented full implementation of school activities. World Vision signed a two-year agreement for collaboration with state technical services to ensure WASH activities resume with the start of the new school year in September.

Shifting from hand pumps to piped-water systems in ***Eswatini*** created delays in reaching semiannual targets, as piped systems take longer to install. The WASH team anticipates catching up to targets by the end of the fiscal year. Continued political unrest and heavy economic impacts have affected operations as well. Fuel shortages, curfews, and disruptions to the school calendar slowed progress in reaching some targets. The WASH team took advantage of a lull in the recent turmoil to conduct community training, and team leadership expects construction to continue despite further potential political unrest.

In ***Malawi's*** Ntcheu district, the terrain is hilly and has poor hydrogeological conditions. The WASH team was challenged by 16 dry boreholes: eight that had no water and eight with extremely low yields. This necessitated finding new drill sites. Two planned piped-water systems were delayed when the construction team was hit by an outbreak of COVID-19. Once team members recovered, work resumed, with a completion date set for Q3.

Tropical storms and cyclones hit ***Mozambique*** from January through March, leaving a trail of destruction in Nampula and Zambezia, where our WASH work is underway. Roads were damaged, restricting access to program areas, and 574 latrines collapsed. The WASH team is striving to educate communities on the need to construct more durable latrines.

The ***Zambia*** program had to closely monitor the impact of high fuel costs and a poor exchange rate on WASH activities. A 36% increase in fuel costs and a 23% drop in the value of the kwacha against the U.S. dollar adversely affected participants' ability to purchase sanitation and hygiene materials and supplies.

Lessons Learned

Our ***Angola*** WASH team found that sharing learnings with local government agencies, institutions, and WASH stakeholders led to improved coordination of WASH activities. Partnering with the Water Directorate and the Water and Sanitation Company to train WASH committees helped set clear objectives and create better delineation of responsibilities for sustaining WASH improvements.

Eswatini's WASH team noted that most Citizen Voice and Action groups dissolved after completion of their major infrastructure action plans. To address this, the team helped groups create new strategies that enable schools to develop their own plans for such things as maintaining WASH infrastructure.

To track WASH coverage, the team in ***Lesotho*** trained all members on using the mWater data collection and monitoring application. So far, the team has uploaded more than 1,000 water points and 2,000 toilets into the system to evaluate our work and determine progress toward achieving universal service coverage.

To improve program inclusiveness, the ***Zambia*** WASH team identified and assessed companies owned by people with disabilities, and added 14 of those companies to the supply chain database as potential suppliers.

When the pandemic closed schools, monitoring latrine construction suffered until ***Zimbabwe's*** WASH team enlisted community leaders and members of the District Water and Sanitation Subcommittee to ensure quality standards. Community leaders and chiefs also were engaged to encourage people to get vaccinated and participate in health activities when the pandemic kept most people at home.

Michel, 64, is president of the water committee in Kigoma, DRC. His community upgraded from hand pumps to a solar-powered submerged pump system, with a storage tank and multiple taps. He and his neighbors are thrilled. "The community of Kigoma greatly thanks World Vision. ... We now have permanent water, and the queues for drawing have decreased significantly," he said.

WEST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Thanks to your generosity, the WASH work you support enabled us to expand into the Central African Republic (CAR), where ongoing violence and instability have created pressing needs for water and supporting services.

Donor gifts also were important in leveraging $580,000 in Merck Global Health Institute and Merck Family Foundation grants in Ghana, to improve health and WASH services in several districts where we are working.

Despite the increasing insecurity in West Africa and the compounding effects of long-term climate change, tremendous progress was made by governments and development partners to ensure WASH programs continue to provide life-saving interventions in the region.

Country programs have steadily adapted the approach of shifting from hand pumps to piped-water systems, collaborating with the government ministries of water and sanitation, local partners, and community members to make this happen. During the first half of FY22, a number of mechanized systems were installed, with more lined up for the second half of the year. This also helped provide clean water at points of care in health facilities.

Faith leaders, students, local volunteers, and other partners are taking more and more responsibility for the WASH work begun in their communities. To this end, 901 faith leaders, 400 school WASH clubs, and 539 WASH committees were trained to monitor and care for facilities and share WASH messages with their neighbors.

110,893 **PEOPLE** in West Africa have been provided with access to clean drinking water since October 2021.

WASH UP! hygiene champ is a model for friends and family in Niger

Instead of looking up to trending pop or media personalities, 13-year-old Sirantou cites other heroes. "I'm very proud of being a Hygiene Champion, just like Ray, Giza, and Elmo," she said, ticking off the names of the Sesame characters who teach schoolchildren like her good hygiene and sanitation practices through WASH UP!

Sirantou completed all eight WASH UP! lessons and achieved Hygiene Champion status, earning a handwashing kit. She uses the kit to train her relatives and friends who don't attend school on proper handwashing techniques.

She was so excited about her role as a leader in hygiene and sanitation education, she created a club in her village of N'Tiobougou, Niger, to share lessons on handwashing with soap and water. Her efforts spurred some of the adults in her village to begin using handwashing stations and take a stronger interest in other WASH activities.

It wouldn't be a stretch to say her efforts are important in supporting N'Tiobougou's recent ODF certification. Thanks to a mechanized water system with three tap stands, village residents have plenty of water for washing up after using their new latrines—just as she taught them.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS

Chad

- 217 communities (81% of those in program areas) were certified as ODF, with 22,230 households building latrines and handwashing stations.
- 30 new WASH clubs in schools began promoting good sanitation and hygiene practices through activities such as providing soap, transporting water to school, creating handwashing facilities near the latrines, cleaning the latrines, and providing sanitary pads for menstruating students.
- 40 borehole management committees were formed, and nine raised a total of $1,189 for system maintenance. Committees were advised to connect with microfinance institutions for WASH microloans.

Mauritania

- Sponsorship funds were used to bring water to eight schools, while Citizen Voice and Action groups successfully advocated with the ministries of Health and Water for new water supplies at three health facilities.
- Post-implementation monitoring efforts were improved by training WASH specialists, community health workers, and other community organizations on technical and financial management of infrastructure. Agreements were signed with the National Office for Water Services in Rural Areas and regional directorates of Water and Sanitation to monitor infrastructure and provide support to local WASH committees.

CAR

- 38,770 people heard hygiene, sanitation, and COVID-19 messages through partnerships with local radio stations as well as home visits and community events. These outreach activities proved to be effective avenues to share information on safe water collection, transportation, handling, and storage.
- 25 chlorination agents were trained for three days on chlorination methods to improve water quality, and 20 agents received kits to treat 25 water points.
- A partnership with the National Agency for Water and Sanitation helped build the capacity of water point management committees and repair technicians.
- The program increased WASH access and participation of women, girls, and people with reduced mobility by promoting their participation in activities and by giving them priority for cash transfer activities.

Ghana

- World Vision collaborated with Merck Global Health Institute ($315,000 grant) and the Merck Family Foundation ($265,000 grant) to develop and implement health and WASH improvements in five districts.
- The WASH program acquired $150,000 for a microfinance project to ensure flexible sanitation loans are available for households and entrepreneurs in Fanteakwa and West Gonja APs.
- 20 community groups were trained to use the Citizen Voice and Action model to advocate for WASH services. These groups were able to identify and find solutions for 369 gaps, such as repairing boreholes, rehabilitating institutional WASH facilities, and re-establishing Water and Sanitation Management Teams.
- The WASH team continued its collaboration with the Re-greening Africa Project and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration projects in Bawku West and Kassena APs to conserve the environment and manage watersheds.

Albert, a nurse at Gbangbapong Health Center in Ghana, gets water from a tap constructed by World Vision.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED

Mali

- 800 of the 3,500 people in Tombouctou region who gained access to water services are farmers, who now have the water they need to grow vegetables.
- The Community-Led Total Sanitation approach resulted in three communities being certified as ODF. The number of people moving up the sanitation ladder from limited latrines to basic latrines grew by 25%.
- All boreholes not completed because of unacceptable water quality results were capped and monitored to measure groundwater levels and track climate change impact on groundwater resources.
- To improve groundwater resources, World Vision strongly promoted and encouraged reforestation and soil-conservation practices.
- 81 healthcare providers and support staff members were trained on hygiene and infection-prevention measures.

Sierra Leone

- 65 people from 10 communities were trained to lead efforts to improve sanitation and hygiene through door-to-door visits to monitor latrine construction.
- 50 local entrepreneurs (including 19 women) were trained to produce and sell durable and affordable sanitation products.
- The WASH team began a functionality assessment of all WASH facilities constructed between 2017 and 2021 after discovering during post-implementation monitoring that eight mechanized, solar-powered boreholes were not working.
- 80 school health club members (including 50 girls) were trained on menstrual hygiene management. Participating schools also received supplies such as soap, hand sanitizer, and sanitary pads. In addition, 30 members learned how to produce reusable sanitary pads to sell at school, ensuring a steady supply.

Senegal

- The WASH team used home visits to teach 3,348 households about good hygiene practices by demonstrating the use of P&G Purifier of Water packets and how to safely transport and store water after collection.
- 45 faith leaders were trained on proper hygiene practices, how to address gender equity issues, and to dispel myths around menstruation.
- World Vision partnered with the Platforms of Civil Society Organizations for Water and Sanitation in Senegal to analyze an evaluation of a policy on reforming rural hydraulic systems. We also collaborated with the organization to advocate for the right to clean water for all at the World Water Forum.
- 998 households were trained on reforestation, combating desertification, and protecting groundwater recharge (surface water's ability to re-enter the aquifer). Nearly 10 acres were reforested by planting hundreds of trees.

Niger

- 10 chlorine-generating devices were procured and will be used for water treatment and cleaning health facilities. This is part of a pilot project to determine if these devices are a cost-effective source of chlorine.
- 54 imams and pastors in four APs were trained on preventing infections, and they shared that knowledge with their faith communities to help prevent the spread of diseases such as COVID-19.
- Combining behavior-change and technology, the WASH team improved the quality of water used by families. In two APs, 200 water storage containers with lids and taps were distributed. User feedback will be used to improve design and marketing opportunities.

CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

The ***Central African Republic*** continues to struggle with insecurity and violence that has affected roughly half of the population. Inflation—especially on food costs—also is hurting families. Vandals damaged a borehole at Bambari Centre School, forcing subcontractors to return for repairs. Members of the local PTA improved surveillance systems to reduce the risk of further damage.

Frequent breakdown of aging equipment in ***Ghana*** affected drilling operations, especially in hard-to-reach areas. A committee was formed to analyze options and find a cost-effective way to deliver water supply programming, including staffing, equipment, and processes.

The prolonged review of ***Mauritania's*** technical programs by APs delayed budget approval by support offices. By January, only 20% of AP budgets had been approved. This delayed implementation, especially calling for bids on construction. Much of construction planned for the first half of the fiscal year was pushed out to Q3 and Q4.

Increased security threats and attacks by armed groups and jihadists in ***Mali*** closed schools as violence moved toward the southern regions of the country. An embargo placed on Mali by the Economic Community of West African States contributed to a 20% to 30% increase in the cost of living and construction materials. This likely will necessitate requests for additional funding to reach planned targets. In addition, recurring drill equipment breakdowns led to hiring a consultant to conduct a cost-benefit analysis to determine if it's best to repair, buy new equipment, or outsource drilling to private contractors. The final report is expected by the end of the fiscal year.

Growing militia and terrorist activity in ***Niger*** put increased pressure on existing services. The dangers limited the areas where we could implement our programming. This led to a shift toward more emergency response and working through local partners. All staff members began training on security awareness as well as water treatment and storage options in emergency contexts. To reduce the impact on our school programming, we designed a multiyear project that can be deployed easily in emergency settings, which likely will be used in the most heavily affected areas in the Tillabéri and Tahoua regions.

Lessons Learned

In the ***CAR***, educational sessions on simple hygiene practices and environmental sanitation at program-area health facilities showed strong results. Staff visits found that water facilities were clean, the environment at the clinics sanitary, and the handwashing stations filled with water.

In ***Chad***, the WASH program found that helping communities develop action plans following ODF certification helped maintain those successes. Training included constructing sustainable latrines, training masons, and providing support to marginalized individuals so they can build latrines that are easily accessible.

Building strategic partnerships in ***Ghana*** helped keep World Vision in a leadership position among key stakeholders and partners. Attah Arhin, a staff member who chairs the Coalition of NGOs in Water and Sanitation, participated in a board meeting of the Ministry of Sanitation and Water Resources at which priorities for the national WASH policy were discussed.

Placing a focus on gender equity in ***Mauritania*** began to pay dividends. Every new and re-established WASH committee now has at least one-third female membership.

Many of our program-area schools in ***Mali's*** Tominian, Koro, Bankass, and Tombouctou areas were closed because of the presence of armed groups carrying out attacks in those areas. To ensure children continued to receive WASH education, the WASH UP! curriculum was adapted to be used in community settings as well as in the classroom.

Sector integration in ***Senegal*** improved the availability of hygiene products in communities and schools. A collaboration with the World Vision Senegal Education team led to 25 women receiving training to make soap. This and other joint efforts improved community awareness on hygiene and equipped schools with handwashing kits and trash bins.

Savings for Transformation groups in ***Sierra Leone*** learned the power of their social savings funds. One group used its savings fund to repair solar control panels, breakers, and tap heads on local water systems.

Students at Agona Port School in Ghana's Diaso AP proudly show visitors the new water tap constructed by World Vision. They no longer lose class time previously spent finding and carrying water to school for drinking and hygiene uses.

WASH LEADERSHIP PROFILES

Hadjara Hamadou Alguima
Design, Monitoring, and Evaluation (DME) specialist
Niger WASH

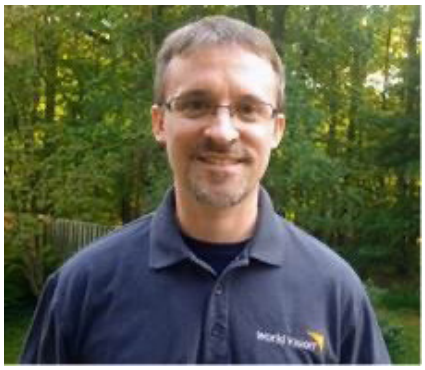
Hadjara Hamadou Alguima has been serving as a DME specialist for the Niger WASH Program since 2016. She coordinates all assessments and evaluations, and manages the development of monitoring tools for specific grants and the mapping of WASH facilities. She trains WASH facilitators and is the point person for the Wells Bring Hope project and WASH UP! initiative.

Hadjara joined World Vision in 2012 as a supervisor of WASH projects. In 2015, she was promoted to Monitoring and Evaluations Coordinator for the charity: water project in the Dosso region of Niger. Her hard work and commitment, coupled with team efforts, contributed to a significant increase in funding to the charity: water grant.

Kristie Urich
WASH Beyond Access Technical Director
World Vision U.S.

Kristie leads technical direction and support as World Vision expands its focus toward leveraging WASH as a pathway to empower women and girls. She also is the chief of party for a new, privately funded Strong Women Strong World program focused on empowering women and girls through integrated WASH and economic empowerment programming.

Kristie was the WASH Knowledge and Capabilities Manager at World Vision International for seven years before becoming a program manager with the U.S. team in March 2020. She has experience in gender-based programming, equity and inclusion, hygiene behavior-change, BabyWASH, and WASH in schools. She has been our Gender Equity and Social Inclusion-WASH focal person since coming to the team.



Allen Hollenbach
WASH Services Quality Technical Director
World Vision U.S.

Allen leads technical direction and support in designing, implementing, and measuring programming focused on quality WASH services. In support of the push for universal coverage under the Global WASH Business Plan, Allen leads our Finish the Job offers for private donors to directly engage in universal coverage programming for all WASH districts in Rwanda, Zambia, Honduras, and eventually, Ghana. He also oversees program managers, supports resource development, and builds World Vision's technical brand.

Allen spent 18 years working in various WASH and environment-related roles with the international development organization DAI before coming to World Vision in September 2019 as a senior technical advisor for WASH. His work has focused on water resources, governance and finance, data analysis, and geographic information systems.

SUSTAINABILITY SPOTLIGHT

Nurturing Care Groups prove effective in fostering change

For lasting change to take place—in the WASH sector or any sector—it must have grass roots. Communities adapt to change best when that change is promoted by neighbors and friends. To this end, the WASH Program has been studying the use of Nurturing Care Groups to educate communities on WASH behaviors and spark transformation. The study showed strong, positive results, as families listened, learned, and acted on the information they received.

The WASH team conducted a before-and-after trial of Nurturing Care Groups in two Ghana APs—Savelugu Nanton in the Northern region and Sekyere East in the Southern region. Data was collected in these APs and in two control communities, then tracked from June 2019 through December 2020. Study participants were parents and caregivers of children younger than 5.

Nurturing Care Groups are managed by a health promoter, often a World Vision or partner organization staff member or a community health worker. These promoters meet with groups of 10-15 women, called leader mothers, who are chosen by their neighbors. Leader mothers learn from the health promoters, then take the lessons back to their neighbors. Lessons are designed to reach literate and illiterate populations using images, songs, games, and stories.

Lessons used in the pilot were developed from publicly available materials and with guidance from the World Vision staff in Ghana and the WASH team. As this model is scaled up, materials will be adapted to local contexts to address specific problem areas and cultural influences.

These groups meet regularly in their communities for several months, which allows for troubleshooting when

Nurturing Care Groups meet to learn about strong WASH behaviors and how to make changes that can improve health and well-being for children and families.

households regress and no longer follow the best WASH practices. The groups also can be integrated into government systems for long-term sustainability without World Vision funding.

The study showed that in program sites, the presence of E. coli in drinking water decreased by 75%, with no significant change in control sites. Data showed that other water-storage handling practices improved as well. More households began treating their water, with an increase of 32 percentage points, and more families began using containers with lids, a 28 percentage-point increase.

Access to basic handwashing showed a 51 percentage point net increase, with a minimal change in the control areas, despite the onset of COVID-19. Homes with a handwashing station on the premises increased from just 2% to 32%, and the availability of soap rose from 34% to 84%.

Efforts to keep animals from contaminating water sources led to a 22 percentage point increase in keeping livestock in enclosures during the day. Households using animal waste as compost increased by 16 percentage points, and haphazard disposal of feces was down 22 percentage points at the end of the study.

Other lessons focused on reducing stigma related to menstrual hygiene, and debunking taboos, such as forbidding women to cook or eat with others during menstruation. The study showed a 75% decrease in active stigma related to menstruation.

The presence of basic latrines increased in the program group by 16%, compared with 9% in the control group. While this increase appears modest, it is promising, considering that the intervention focused only on creating demand, a small part of the overall sanitation and hygiene strategy.

All told, Nurturing Care Groups are proving to be just the sort of grassroots intervention needed to cultivate healthy, thriving communities. Next steps will include research to drive change around complementary interventions, such as developing market-based approaches to increase availability of materials to construct, maintain, and supply WASH facilities.

FINANCIALS

AFRICA WASH FINANCIALS

Program spending October 2021 through March 2022

$49,241,289 spent from all funding sources

24% from U.S. Base Funds | 76% from Funds Leveraged from Other Sources

Note: Base funds are generated primarily through private donations from a mix of highly committed individuals and mass marketing campaigns. This flexible funding is allocated to country WASH teams and enables them to strategically implement interventions 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

FY22 is the first year that we can complete a year-over-year analysis of progress against our current Global WASH Business Plan. As we head into the second half of the year, we will review plans and adjust them as needed to strengthen our programming and adapt to changing realities in the field. This empowers our WASH team to continue to accelerate access to WASH services while remaining focused on the most vulnerable children and families everywhere we work.

THANK YOU

World Vision joins thousands of families across Africa in thanking you for your faithful support of our WASH programming. Thanks to your partnership, communities, schools, and health facilities are gaining access to life-saving water, sanitation, and hygiene facilities that can help prevent illness and death. May you be richly blessed for sharing your blessings to provide these vital services.

More than 129,000 students across Africa gained the ability to wash their hands with clean water on campus in the first half of FY22.

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worldvisionphilanthropy.org/water