



World Vision



WATER

AFRICA WATER FUND »

ANNUAL REPORT: October 2021 through September 2022

Prepared January 2023

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You care for the land and water it; you enrich it abundantly. The streams of God are filled with water to provide the people with grain, for so you have ordained it. – Psalm 65:9

AFRICA WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) UPDATE

2,573,309	PEOPLE	<i>have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2021.</i>
2,427,121	PEOPLE	<i>have gained access to improved household sanitation since October 2021.</i>
2,862,611	PEOPLE	<i>have gained access to handwashing facilities since October 2021.</i>

21,031 wells and water points built or rehabilitated



471,185 sanitation facilities built



596,560 household handwashing facilities built



4,246 WASH committees formed with fee-collection systems



AFRICA WASH UPDATE

PROGRAM SUMMARY

World Vision joins families throughout Africa in thanking you for your support of our WASH efforts. During this reporting period we celebrated reaching 25 million people with clean water globally since October 2015—halfway to our commitment to reach 50 million people by 2030. To put this in perspective, 25 million people is greater than the population of the entire state of Florida, our third most populous state. But we didn't do this in a state with good roads and adequate water resources. We reached 25 million of the most vulnerable people in the toughest-to-reach places, like arid regions of Niger and the war-torn areas of South Sudan and Ethiopia. With your support, we remain determined to reach everyone, everywhere we work, with clean water.

This report covers 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 15 million people with clean water, and data from our first two years show we are on track to do this (having reached 6,060,031 million people with clean water globally). During FY22, we met or exceeded our targets in Africa by reaching 2,573,309 people with clean water (112% of target), 2,427,121 people with improved sanitation (105% of target), and 2,862,611 people with handwashing facilities (101% of target).

In line with our commitment to deepen our focus on the most vulnerable, nearly 95% of those gaining water access live in the

toughest, most dangerous places to reach. In response to several humanitarian situations that included civil war, we also reached 741,825 people with emergency water and 236,982 people with emergency hygiene supplies.

Another top priority and commitment is to empower women. To that end, we saw 1,540 women become active in WASH businesses and 3,538 women trained on WASH advocacy.

Consistent with our business plan goals to increase the level of water supply, only 7% of water points were hand pumps, while 56% were community taps, and 37% were household water connections.

To support operating and maintaining water systems, we worked with communities to establish and train 4,246 water committees (134% of target). On top of our efforts to deliver clean water for households, we provided 292 health centers and 664 schools with access to water, and 645 health facilities and 2,014 schools with handwashing stations. Given their important role as influencers in their communities, we trained 9,786 faith leaders (more than twice our target) on hygiene and sanitation behaviors.

In 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 in 2023, having reached 298,273 people with clean water in FY22 and hitting 91% of the target needed to finish the job. Our work in Zambia requires \$50 million over five years from U.S. donors, and to date, we are excited to have commitments of \$27 million. This effort is enabling additional financing and partnership with the Zambian government. As a result, Zambia had its most impactful year ever by reaching 230,629 people with clean water. We now are a little more than halfway to our target to finish the job.



Ethiopian family thrives thanks to water project

Families like Natsanet's (pictured at left with her husband) are enjoying an improved quality of life, thanks to the Geshiyaro water project in Ethiopia's Wolayita zone. No more long hours are spent hauling water for household use, and having irrigation is helping the family's crops thrive.

They have five children, and because of improved family income from the farm, all are going to school. Their eldest child recently completed accounting studies, and the other four, "are growing up with their dream ambitions," Natsanet said.

She proudly added, "Look at me now. I am a good model of the moms in my kebele who have sent their children to school, and got their sons and daughters graduated from technical and vocational schools at least."

And importantly, she said, "We gather at home before dusk, have ample time to spend with our children, and help each other working on our farm for better income. All because we have water right next door."

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: 2,573,309 PEOPLE gained access to clean water in FY22.

WEST AFRICA

479,534 people gained access to clean water

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
GHANA
MALI
MAURITANIA
NIGER
SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE

EAST AFRICA

1,408,465 people gained access to clean water

BURUNDI
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
RWANDA
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
SUDAN
TANZANIA
UGANDA



SOUTHERN AFRICA

685,310 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 Annual Achieved (EAR)	FY22 Annual Achieved (SAR)	FY22 Annual Achieved (WAR)	FY22 Annual Achieved (All Africa)	FY22 Annual Target (All Africa)	Achieved vs. Target (All Africa)
Water Supply and Security						
People reached with safer, more accessible drinking water	1,408,465	685,310	479,534	2,573,309	2,290,881	112%
Children reached with safer, more accessible drinking water at schools	274,201	102,511	50,054	426,766	722,711	59%
Successful boreholes completed and commissioned in communities, schools, and health centers	183	836	228	1,247	1,218	102%
Taps installed from successful water supply systems in communities, schools, and health centers	8,918	6,908	1,874	17,700	23,608	75%
Nonfunctioning water points rehabilitated in communities, schools, and health centers	1,210	566	308	2,084	1,303	160%
Schools gaining access to safer drinking water on site	322	204	138	664	760	87%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic drinking water service	151	66	75	292	357	82%
Sanitation and Hygiene						
People gaining access to household sanitation	1,099,610	812,494	515,017	2,427,121	2,308,472	105%
People gaining access to handwashing facilities	1,305,346	727,912	829,353	2,862,611	2,832,117	101%
Children gaining access to sanitation facilities at schools	228,889	90,880	24,631	344,400	302,066	114%
Children gaining access to handwashing facilities at schools	305,026	224,242	172,390	701,658	783,541	90%
Schools gaining access to sex-separated, basic sanitation services (that comply with required ratios)	296	267	118	681	510	134%
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for children/youth with limited mobility	320	169	117	606	568	107%
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for girls, with facilities to manage menstrual hygiene	256	161	99	516	519	99%
Schools gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	694	525	795	2,014	1,596	126%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic sanitation service	112	49	67	228	300	76%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	272	109	264	645	461	140%
Governance and Finance						
WASH committees formed and trained with a financing system in place for maintenance and repair	1,157	2,246	843	4,246	3,165	134%
Local businesses active in repair of WASH facilities and provision of WASH products	394	913	1,065	2,372	2,240	106%
Faith leaders trained to promote safe WASH practices	5,527	1,775	2,484	9,786	4,361	224%
Schools trained in planning and budgeting for WASH services	702	367	649	1,718	1,340	128%
WASH in Emergency Settings						
People with access to emergency drinking water supplies	675,261	45,932	20,632	741,825	6,833	N/A
People with access to emergency hygiene supplies	179,017	34,060	23,905	236,982	4,000	N/A
People with access to emergency sanitation systems	49,771	19,803	2,530	72,104	0	N/A
People with access to appropriate solid-waste disposal facilities	71,758	0	1,360	73,118	0	N/A



Displaced Somali families rely on trucked water

Four years of drought and soaring food prices have forced more than 1 million Somali families to leave their homes for displacement camps. Bishara, her husband, and their seven children are among them. Nearly all of their livestock has died, destroying their livelihood and ability to provide for the children.

Before the water trucks arrived at Kaharey Camp for displaced people, Bishara and others would travel for an hour to a neighboring camp, where they might wait in line for up to three more hours to fill their water containers.

Now that World Vision and USAID have set up three water truck stations in Kaharey, Bishara and her family have enough water for drinking, cooking, cleaning, and their donkey, who pulls their cart in the photo at left.

“When World Vision started the water trucking, we got relief from traveling long distances to fetch water. We also have more time to spend with our children ... thanks to World Vision,” Bishara said.

BETTER TOGETHER: 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

Mali, Niger, and Mozambique currently are implementing their largest-ever single-year grants, totaling \$6.8 million. The Malawi grant of \$900,000 was successfully completed in July and brought clean water to 44,166 people by constructing 109 water points. A new Malawi \$900,000 grant was awarded in August 2022. Mali, Mozambique, and Niger wrote proposals for the 2023 cycle over the summer. Those grants—totaling \$7.25 million—are expected to begin in February and March 2023.

The \$350,000 Ethiopia Tigray Response project, which was funded in 2021, faced challenges and delays due to fighting in the region. That work is continuing and will be completed in FY23.



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

The FY22 training program with DRI and Drexel completed cohorts 7 and 9, respectively. DRI had 35 students (eight women and 27 men), and Drexel had 40 students (14 women and 26 men). The five-year contract with DRI and Drexel is ending in December 2022, but an extension was granted for FY23, which will enable the WASH

capacity-building steering committee to recommend the best way forward for the next WASH capacity-building program. Enrollment for students has begun, and will expand to include participants from Bangladesh, Lebanon, Myanmar, and Syria.



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

Nabil Chemaly was hired as the senior program officer to oversee the Safe Water Initiative, working with partners to ensure reliable, affordable, and safely managed water to 1 million people in low-income households, health facilities, and schools.

In Ethiopia, World Vision applied for a two-year grant of \$1.5 million for the Safe 4 Healthcare Facilities project, which will be implemented in Legambo and Shebel Berenta districts in Amhara National Regional State. The existing Millennium Water Alliance-Hilton grant helped 16 health centers monitor the quality of healthcare, infection prevention and control, water quality, and environmental cleanliness.

In Ghana, a four-year grant to implement sustainable WASH services in Asutifi North district closes Nov. 30, 2022, and a final report will be submitted by Jan. 31, 2023. Key closing activities include World Vision, Safe Water Network, and Asutifi District Assembly commissioning the water station at Kenyasi No. 1, with installation of a 26,417-gallon water storage tank, 10 standpipes, and 500 household connections that serve 12,000 people.



Golf Fore Africa

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

Golf Fore Africa provided \$2.8 million in funding this year to support our goal to complete Zambia's Finish the Job plan in five priority APs: Manyinga, Mbala, Moyo, Mufumbwe, and Nkeyema. This funding constructed 83 hand pumps and 14 piped-water systems and provided four maternity wings at health centers with full WASH services. Through this investment, 20,747 community members and 10,848 students in 24 schools have clean water, and 13 health centers now have water piped to handwashing stations at all vital points of care.

Since the beginning of our partnership, Golf Fore Africa has provided more than \$14 million to bring clean water to more than 180,000 people in Africa, with the vast majority going toward projects in Zambia.



Grundfos

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

Through our agreement with Grundfos we purchased more than 400 pumps during FY22. Grundfos continues to provide high-value, responsive technical support, which included

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PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

sending a team to support large booster pump installations in Rwanda.

Moving beyond equipment purchases and technical support, Grundfos and World Vision co-hosted a discussion at World Water Week in Stockholm on the integration of water- and energy-service delivery and participated on a panel at the Concordia Annual Summit. That conference focused on the importance of partnerships in meeting the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goals.



LONDON
SCHOOL of
HYGIENE
& TROPICAL
MEDICINE



London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine

- Partner since 2022
- Areas of focus: sanitation, hygiene, behavior change
- Locations: Ethiopia, Malawi

Malawi University of Business and Applied Science

- Partner since 2022
- Areas of focus: sanitation, hygiene, behavior change
- Location: Malawi

The Chiradzulu WASH for Everyone program targeted universal water, sanitation, and hygiene service coverage in all 10 traditional authorities in Malawi's Chiradzulu district. To support this work, we began a partnership with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), global leaders in designing and evaluating behavior-change interventions related to sanitation and hygiene.

We also engaged with the Malawi

University of Business and Applied Science (MUBAS), which has significant experience assessing existing issues in the Malawian context, but hasn't been able to test solutions until now.

LSHTM and MUBAS will evaluate results of the first year of the WASH for Everyone program (concluding in March 2023) to determine what was successful and what needs to improve in the future. They are also conducting a randomized controlled trial to help understand the cost-effectiveness of CLTS and Care Groups in driving improvements in sanitation and hygiene.



Oxford Policy
Management - India



Stanford
University

Oxford Policy Management India

- Partner since 2022
- Area of focus: WASH in schools
- Location: India

Stanford University

- Partner since 2016
- Area of focus: WASH in schools
- Location: India, Zambia

World Vision and Stanford University have been working on a randomized controlled trial to evaluate the impact of the Sesame WASH UP! program on changing children's behaviors related to WASH in school and at home. During a pause in study implementation when COVID-19 shut down schools in India, the Stanford team worked on a review of all known evaluations of operation and maintenance plans to ensure functioning WASH infrastructure in schools. The review has now been published and shared at international conferences and seminars.

The review also was combined with research by Oxford Policy Management-India to develop

an innovative and contextually appropriate intervention that has the potential to be scaled up across all World Vision's programs, and used throughout all of India.

The trial itself is underway, with baseline data collection completed in September 2022. The WASH UP! and operation and maintenance interventions are ongoing. Midterm results will be available in the fall of 2023, with final results of sustained program impact available in early 2024.



P&G

- Partner since 2007
- Areas of focus: water treatment/purification, hygiene promotion, emergency response
- Locations: Bangladesh, Cambodia, 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. In FY22, more than 34 million P&G packets were distributed, providing more than 669,000 people in 15 countries with clean drinking water.

The packets and training on safe water treatment also are part of a bridge strategy used while communities wait for a permanent, sustainable water source to be constructed.

To improve our programming, we introduced P&G project core indicators to track and monitor progress and updated community and household surveys to better measure impact. These tools and resources were launched during P&G

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PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

regional workshops, with every office implementing a project encouraged to attend, ask questions, and participate in cross-regional learning.

In FY23, a subset of offices will pilot data collection and monitoring using the mWater digital monitoring tool, with the goal of better visualizing our work in communities. This will enable better programmatic decision-making. We also aim to draft an external-facing dashboard that highlights our work, particularly in fragile contexts.



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

During the second half of FY22, the World Vision team in Kenya and Sesame Workshop completed the first pilot of the WASH UP! program in 25 schools. The pilot included research led by Sesame to collect feedback from

teachers and students. This feedback will be used to finalize WASH UP! materials in early FY23. Going forward, WASH UP! curriculum videos will include sign language interpretation to make the program more accessible to children with hearing impairment.

As we announced in the FY22 semiannual report, we are expanding WASH UP! in two countries (El Salvador and Guatemala) and WASH UP! Girl Talk in four countries (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Kenya). WASH UP! startup activities focused mainly on planning, meetings with country teams, and engaging with government representatives for contextualization and buy-in. Content development will begin in most countries in FY23.



Strong Women Strong World/Clean Water Here

- Partner since: 2021
- Areas of focus: WASH, women and girls' empowerment, economic empowerment

- Location: Kenya, Zimbabwe, Guatemala, and Honduras

World Vision's Strong Women Strong World (SWSW) program sets out a vision to transform the lives of women and girls—empowering them through WASH services and providing economic opportunities. Funded by Lani Dolifka's Clean Water Here Foundation, SWSW builds on existing strengths in WASH and Economic Empowerment to empower women and girls.

One thing that makes the SWSW program innovative is the focus on integrating activities and keeping women and girls at the center of all interventions.

FY22, the first year of the program, had a focus on building a strong program design and ensuring alignment to the program vision in all four countries. Over the last several months of FY22, we worked with our learning partner, Emory University, to refine our program indicators and learning focus. All four program countries hired and trained core program staff, selected target APs and communities, and initiated program start-up engagements with local stakeholders, partners, and community members. We built a strong foundation for our first full year of on-the-ground implementation in FY23.

Ramps give Dumisani access and dignity

Before accessible latrines were built at Mpapa Primary School in Malawi's Mutchenda AP, 12-year-old Dumisani had to crawl into the school's latrines because there were no wheelchair ramps. "The toilets were bad, dirty, and not safe for one to crawl in," he said. If he didn't want to crawl into unsanitary latrines, he would wheel himself home, but then he'd miss precious school time. "And sometimes I would fail to return back to school due to tiredness," he added.

Another plus is having a handwashing station next to the new block of seven latrine stalls. "After leaving the toilet, I go behind, where I wash my hands. I am now assured that every time I leave the toilet, I am safe from different types of diseases."



EAST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

FY22 was a strong year for the region, despite lingering impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic, hyperinflation, and, in some areas, conflict and violence. We hit or surpassed our targets for reaching people with sanitation and hygiene, as well as water, despite battling climate and security conditions that have proven a challenge in recent years.

Diversity is reducing adversity, as communities in South Sudan are taking to heart World Vision's guidance to give women and people with disabilities a voice on water

committees. In FY22, the 72 new water committees formed had a 50-50 split for male and female representation. Ten people living with disabilities also joined committees.

Our Sudan program is attracting attention for its universal coverage work. The staff there is fielding requests for information from other NGOs and gave a presentation to UNICEF on how it can develop its own plans for universal coverage. The presentation will be shared with all WASH organizations working in the region at the next WASH cluster meeting.

Staffing and equipment are

transforming Sudan's capacity for strong water quality monitoring. Every state where World Vision is working now has a water quality test kit, and with two water quality analysts on staff—one hired this year—the WASH team is making excellent use of a water quality database that tracks test results.

To continue improving the lives of women and girls, our Tanzania team collaborated with local and national campaigns to address early marriage and the impact of water challenges on women and girls. Staff members from 20 APs were trained to teach communities about these issues.

1,408,465 PEOPLE in East Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2021.



Clean water delivers peace to one Tanzanian home

Mrs. Hussein used to wake at 4 a.m. to travel more than a mile to the nearest water source, where she waited in long lines to fill her containers. She'd carry home roughly 5 gallons, hardly enough for a family of five for a day. And by the time she got home to make breakfast for her children, they were late to school. This led to stress in the family, and at times, her husband would abuse her. "It was only during the rainy season when we lived peacefully," she said.

Your support helped construct a water system that brings clean water to within less than half a football field's distance from her door. "Now we live peacefully," Mrs. Hussein said. She rises at 6 a.m. and has plenty of time to make breakfast for the family before the kids set off for school and she and her husband head out to their fields.

"My children are very happy, and my husband now shows love to me as we have enough water . . . he even helps in fetching water," she said.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



Burundi

- By procuring more grants than expected in FY22, the WASH team was able to construct nine new water systems instead of the original target of six. While we delivered water to more communities, the total number of people gaining access to clean water was slightly lower than planned because the new systems had a shorter reach.
- The WASH and Food Security teams worked together to construct latrines at food distribution sites, where people often have to wait in long lines for services.
- Thanks to a new agreement, Burundi's Ministry of Hydraulic, Energy, and Mines committed to providing 30% of the cost of systems on which we partner.
- 117 schools were trained on planning, budgeting, and managing WASH services. Schools now prioritize budgets to provide necessary cleaning materials for facilities.



Rwanda

- The program has reached 20 of the 39 areas targeted for universal water access, putting us on track to reach everyone, everywhere we work, by the end of FY23.
- 408 training-of-trainer sessions were completed, preparing participants to teach girls about MHM. This education has reached 27,721 girls. Also, 1,000 girls with the greatest need were given soap and other supplies to manage menstruation.
- The endline evaluation was launched and included 100 household surveys in the 39 sectors where we are working toward universal coverage. The surveys seek to provide evidence that at least 90% of those in program areas can get water within a 30-minute round trip.



Ethiopia

- The team purchased bacteria test kits for the Dera and Dembia district offices, to eliminate long trips to have our water sources tested to ensure they meet World Health Organization guidelines.
- All 39 kebeles targeted with refresher training were declared ODF, thanks to the construction of latrines by 90,949 participating households.
- 61 school latrines were designed and equipped for use by people with limited mobility. MHM facilities were designed as a separate building with four rooms that include one for showering and another for resting. When security issues in some APs delayed water system construction, funding shifted to school sanitation improvements. This allowed us to surpass targets.



Kenya

- Ongoing drought continued to shrink unimproved water sources, which led more people in outskirt communities to travel longer distances to use the improved water sources in our program communities. This has increased the number of people we are reaching indirectly through our work.
- Training 34 businesses on better methods of latrine construction—such as trapezoidal blocks to line the pit and SaTo Pans (plastic latrine liners that automatically close after use)—led to a 190% achievement of basic sanitation targets. Bartabwa and Kalawa APs saw significant increases, thanks to linking families to VisionFund for financing.
- The WASH team worked with the Kitui county government to obtain the \$370,000 needed to rehabilitate troublesome sections of a large pipeline and extend the network.
- Due to the drought, 82,899 people had to be supplied with water through emergency trucking services.



A 50,000 gallon water tank provides water for families in Shambaya, Ethiopia.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



South Sudan

- Creating water systems that feed directly into troughs for livestock reduced conflict around water points by eliminating crowding and enabling residents to more easily get water for household use and for their animals. In FY22, 36 new systems were designed this way.
- Implementation across national, state, and county levels was improved by training 81 government employees on water quality, system operations, and hygiene promotion.
- 37 health facilities established environmental cleaning policies. To ensure those policies are followed, 185 health staff members were trained on infection prevention and control practices.



Sudan

- Violence in Blue Nile state caused displacement, and the WASH team mobilized \$10,000 to provide trucked water and hygiene kits in response. Our quick action positioned us to secure a larger grant from Sudan Humanitarian Fund for an expanded response.
- An MHM pilot program was scaled up in four states. Funding from U.S. donors spurred creative approaches such as training women's groups to sew reusable sanitary pads, which attracted additional funds from UNICEF and other institutional donors.
- A government collaboration provided the vehicle fuel needed for GIS mapping and data collection as well as funding four of 14 enumerators who gathered data. Partnering with government and the Great Family Organization also led to creating a shared vision for universal coverage planning and stronger partnerships.



Somalia

- To address ongoing drought, the team made concerted efforts to improve groundwater monitoring, which showed a steady decline in the water table. Additional planned sensors will help to better track changes, and working jointly with other organizations to monitor and analyze data will improve our response to shrinking resources.
- Poor water availability increased the need for trucked water, and the program used water trucks to provide 125,005 people each with 7.5 liters of water per day.
- Women's participation in WASH committees increased from 30% in FY21 to 48% in FY22. The team plans to continue encouraging women to take on leadership roles in their communities.



Uganda

- A survey of 1,828 households showed water safety at the point of use improved from just 17% in FY20 to 79% in FY22.
- World Vision established a partnership with the Ministry of Water and Environment to implement a \$1 million piped-water project in FY23. The ministry has committed more than \$500,000 toward the cost.
- Partnering with VisionFund led to more families building latrines and extending water to their homes. In FY22, 111 clients took out \$91,194 in loans and posted perfect repayment rates.



Tanzania

- Collaborating with community and government stakeholders helped protect watersheds and improve environmental efforts. When the water supply at Lake Eyasi suffered pollution from grazing livestock and pumping water for irrigation, government employees worked to teach communities the importance of protecting watersheds. This was complemented by enacting laws to identify and protect watersheds and establish fines for lawbreakers. A cattle trough was constructed and farming activities were moved to better protect the lake.
- 320 Christian, Muslim, and traditional leaders who were trained by our programs were integral in helping seven communities achieve ODF status. These leaders facilitated training 336 water committees, and played an important role in collecting water-user fees and in keeping the peace when conflicts arose over water use.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

Water quality testing rates in **Kenya** are still lagging behind targets set in 2020. To address this, we procured more water quality test kits halfway through FY22, which boosted achievement, and the team expects testing will continue to increase in FY23.

Security issues across **Somalia** slowed work when international employees had to be evacuated and contractors were unable to reach project areas. Work and funds were shifted to other parts of the country, although there is hope to return to currently unstable areas in the coming year.

South Sudan relies largely on government grants for WASH, and in FY22, those grants brought in only 82% of the planned budget. This had a significant effect on sanitation targets, as none of the grants received had a specific sanitation focus.

Inflation in **Uganda** increased the cost of constructing water systems as well as delivery costs (up 32% per capita). These price fluctuations discouraged many contractors from submitting bids, and the national office had to advertise multiple times to find contractors who could do the work without compromising standards. To address inflation issues, the team increased the contingency budget for FY23 and made similar adjustments when revising the Uganda WASH Business Plan for FY23-FY25.

Lessons Learned

The **Kenya** team discovered that it is feasible to sustain two WASH business centers in a single AP. Bartabwa and Kalawa APs are so large, that if they each had just one center, customers would have to travel long distances, and some might not be able to make the trip. Operating two centers in each AP so far has been working well.

Tanzania required help from myth busters

Tanzania's WASH team had to contend with harmful myths and beliefs in two communities before work could commence. The team heard that residents believed a human sacrifice was necessary for a water project's success, and that sacrifice would be the first person to drink from the source, whom they believed would then die. This belief led to residents opposing a new water system because people would be afraid to use it. The WASH team made a site visit to confirm the myth existed, then mobilized district faith leaders, who visited the villages to meet with local faith leaders, government leaders, and other influential residents.

These discussions helped debunk the myth and address the strong spiritual connection of water to people of Christian and Muslim faiths, restoring trust in using water systems.

Another myth that needed refuting was one that led people to believe drinking chlorinated water would hurt reproductive health. The team worked with the Rural Water Supply Agency and district health officers to provide additional training on water treatment and allay residents' fears.

Our program in **Somalia** traditionally built latrines for community members, resulting in high costs and low overall achievement. The team made changes in that practice last year by increasing faith leaders' involvement in promoting sanitation, which led to a marked increase in

families constructing their own latrines in Hargeisa, a periurban area.

Leadership in **Sudan** began working to address staffing issues. The goal is to stabilize staffing over the next two to three years by strengthening the process to hire contractors, which should improve startup times for grants.



A student draws clean water from a new tap at Wakala Girls School in Kenya's Marafa AP.

SOUTHERN AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Last year saw exceptional and innovative water achievements throughout the Southern Africa region.

Tremendous momentum created by the Finish the Job campaign in Zambia continued to foster success. In FY22, we reached the highest number of people in the history of our Zambia WASH Program—230,629, which is an 8% increase from FY21—and surpassed our annual target at 154%. This success can be attributed to constructing 111 solar- or electrical grid-powered systems, which is more than twice what we constructed the previous year.

Perseverance paid off, as World Vision,

working with the government and Eswatini Water Services Corporation (EWSC) since 2010, reached universal water coverage in Mpolonjeni AP. This means 23,902 people have access to clean water through 3,187 water points constructed at households, two health facilities, and 18 schools.

Innovation changed lives in Zimbabwe, where the WASH team overcame hydrogeologic challenges in Sikhobokhobo AP to provide clean water to 1,005 people. After repeated failed drill attempts in areas with low groundwater levels and coal beds, the team shifted to constructing a catchment basin in a sandy riverbed to

capture water below the surface. This method turned out to be the solution to a nearly 70-year chronic water challenge at Simwangombe Primary School. The new system is providing water for the school's 387 students as well as neighboring families. The water system also is providing 43 families with irrigation for growing nutritious food for their children.

Successful drilling projects shot the Democratic Republic of the Congo past its goal for reaching people with clean water for the year. Installing 33 new water systems with 178 water points brought water to 95,100 people, surpassing the annual target by 142%.

685,310 PEOPLE in Southern Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2021.



Paulina's daughter is safe, and a dream is within reach

Before World Vision brought water to Paulina's village of Shapola in Zambia, she and her neighbors had to walk at least an hour to find water in a stream. This trip was especially difficult because Paulina is the mother of a child who is blind and mute. Because her daughter was unable to make the trip with her, Paulina had to lock her in the family home while she was away. As her daughter's only caregiver, "I had no option," the widow said.

Today, Paulina walks less than 220 yards to get clean water, and it takes fewer than 5 minutes round-trip. She has more time for farming and a baking business, which support her six children.

"My baking business is flourishing, as I have enough time to bake for selling. All thanks to World Vision, my vision of building myself a house has been made easier. I have managed to purchase some bricks for the construction of my dream house," she said, her eyes welling with happy tears.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



Lesotho

- 'Masenate Mohato Seeiso, the queen of Lesotho, attended a stakeholder forum on menstrual health and hygiene. This forum led to plans to develop a new menstrual health and hygiene strategy for the country, and World Vision will play a role in that process.
- 300 household VIP latrines were built, hitting 179% of FY22's target.
- Integrating Faith and Development activities helped families better understand the need to construct their own WASH facilities. Last year, 168 faith leaders (64 women and 104 men) were trained using the *Jesus: The Source of Living Water* curriculum and Biblical Empowered Worldview. Integrating these learnings with Livelihoods sector activities led to eight new water systems providing water for drinking, irrigation, and care of livestock.
- 2,741 people benefited from integrated water and livelihoods activities that provided water for crop irrigation.



Eswatini

- 10 schools gained piped-water systems in FY22, providing water for drinking as well as for irrigation of school gardens. These gardens produce food used to provide students with nutritious meals. The new systems also provide water to teacher housing and school science labs.
- The WASH team worked with the Livelihoods team to provide water for home gardening to improve family nutrition. For instance, in Matsanjani AP, 10 youth are farming nearly 20 acres using irrigation provided through a solar-powered water system. The land is used to grow mango trees and vegetables. Other farmers enjoyed three planting seasons in FY22, growing mostly tomatoes and green peppers. On average, each farmer earned \$500 for each planting season.
- The WASH program last year changed the design of communal and school taps, adapting them to include access ramps for people living with mobility challenges.



Ramps at taps and latrines provide easier access for students in Eswatini who use wheelchairs or walkers.



DRC

- Collaboration with U.N. agencies led to constructing five mechanized boreholes for Central African refugees and 10 communities in which they have settled, and 15 boreholes in North Ubangi were rehabilitated.
- The program trained 6,730 households on water treatment technologies, including using AquaTabs. This will help families in areas that have poor access to drinking water until wells can be drilled.
- 500 latrine pit-digging kits were distributed to help construct household facilities.
- The program worked with health zone and Department of Environment employees on the To Each a Latrine According to His Means campaign to spur latrine construction.



Angola

- The WASH Program introduced school gardens to improve nutrition and teach students the importance of a diversified diet.
- The Life Cycle Cost concept was introduced to municipal administrations and cascaded to the community level. The concept considers costs to establish and sustain WASH systems by accounting for capital expense, source protection, operations, maintenance, and training.
- The program learned that female faith leaders are more effective engaging women and girls in WASH and other community activities.
- Partnering with government stakeholders to train WASH committees helped set clear objectives and better delineate responsibilities.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



Malawi

- A new three-year, \$10 million-grant aimed at providing universal WASH services to the entire district of Chiradzulu helped us surpass FY22 water targets.
- 146 artisans were trained to make cement slabs for better-quality latrines, and 480 Savings for Transformation group members learned about using small loans to build household latrines.
- 13 new WASH UP! clubs were added, bringing the total to 137, and reaching 9,287 students with education about healthy WASH behaviors.
- World Vision played a vital role in helping to combat cholera outbreaks in 27 of 28 districts across Malawi. In Nkhata, where World Vision has two APs, we provided calcium hypochlorite to improve water treatment at the household level, and trained 797 health assistants and Care Group volunteers on water handling, transport, and treatment.



Mozambique

- Increased funding from grants and private donors provided the resources for an additional 48 hand pumps, 25 more taps, and 28 more rehabilitated projects than originally planned. The team also helped nearly 2,000 more households build toilets and more than 9,000 households construct handwashing facilities than originally planned.
- The team worked with the government to train private operators to manage all water systems installed by World Vision. To date, 15 operators in six districts have been trained to manage 29 systems, 12 of which were constructed in FY22. These companies work with local WASH committees to collect user fees for operations/maintenance, and provide a manager, bookkeeper, and technician to ensure systems are managed well. One company in Gujja district was able to add 505 household taps that were funded by water-use revenue.



Zambia

- 2,233 households gained water taps right at their doorsteps, an increase of 43% over FY21. Expanding an existing partnership with the Chambeshi Water Utility Company in northern Zambia helped boost those numbers, as did a new partnership with the Western Water and Sanitation Company in Nkeyema district. Through the latter partnership, World Vision built its largest-ever system in Zambia, with a 26,417-gallon tank (10 times the average size in Zambia), which has the capacity to feed 1,500 household taps.
- A record number of communities—866—were declared ODF, against a target of just 250. This is the most communities certified in a single year, and more than double the previous two years combined. The entire chiefdom of Chikanta was declared ODF, bringing the total number of chiefdoms declared ODF through World Vision programs since to 2014 to eight. Chikanta chiefdom has developed a sustainability plan to ensure that all declared households maintain their ODF status, and that newly constructed houses start out with basic facilities such as toilets and handwashing stations.
- A microfinance pilot project with VisionFund reached 192 farmers who expressed an interest in financing WASH facilities, and the first loan for a water pump (\$300) was disbursed.



Zimbabwe

- The WASH Program continued to provide basic services to 1,510 people in Tongogara Refugee Camp in Chipinge district. This included repairing a piped-water system with 64 water points, constructing household latrines, and providing bins for solid waste.
- 46,836 households learned about treating water at the point of use when necessary, and the safe transportation, handling, storing, and dispensing of water. Treatment focused on P&G Purifier of Water packets in some communities, and on lower-cost methods, such as boiling, in others. Families in three APs received 746,730 P&G packets, benefiting 24,652 people.
- An estimated 40% of those gaining access to clean water were children younger than 18. These children and their families are using 319 new water points fed by 37 solar-powered, mechanized water systems.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

As expected, elections in **Angola** had a negative impact on community involvement in WASH activities, as campaigning took center stage. There also was evidence that some water points were sabotaged in efforts to discredit local government. Government staff turnover after the elections hindered progress as well, when new leadership was appointed in municipal administrations, and transitions were not always smooth.

Our staff in the **DRC** was forced to relocate activities to more secure areas due to violence and attacks by armed groups, which delayed programming in some areas.

Increasing costs for materials in **Eswatini** continued to impact project budgets. The rehabilitation of a water system in Lubulini AP could not be completed because of higher-than-expected costs. Not finishing this project kept the WASH team from hitting its target for reaching people with water. To address this, the AP staff submitted a proposal to fund this project in FY23.

The **Lesotho** team reported that it missed its target for new mechanized systems because nine of 24 systems constructed last year were still waiting for connection to the electrical grid which will provide the power to pump water into storage tanks. Work to connect those nine systems to electricity is expected to be completed in early FY23.

Like countries around the globe, **Malawi** faced high inflation and devalued local currency. This adversely affected families' ability to construct latrines. In two APs targeted for ODF certification, local leadership didn't engage with communities as planned, which also hurt sanitation achievements. To address the latter

issue, the WASH team will focus on recruiting more local leaders, faith leaders, and Citizen Voice and Action groups to promote sanitation.

Despite a record number of new water systems constructed in **Zambia**, we hit only 58% of target for new taps because we achieved fewer household taps than planned. The WASH team is working on expanding its partnerships with water utility companies to increase the number of taps in the future.

Continued hyperinflation in **Zimbabwe** kept many families from building their own latrines. To overcome this challenge, the WASH Program encouraged families to participate in savings and loan groups and use foreign currency.

Lessons Learned

The **Eswatini** WASH team is changing policy to ensure all drilling contractors are responsible for surveys and drilling, and that World Vision will not have to pay unless the boreholes produce sufficient water yield. This is to address the problem of dry boreholes (there were three in FY22).

Contractors generally are hired at the beginning of the fiscal year, which is the rainy season in **Mozambique**. And that typically is when contractors check the yield of existing boreholes to see if yields are adequate for piped-water systems. The team will shift to hiring contractors during the dry season (September-October), to prevent measuring borehole yields during the rainy season when levels are highest. By ensuring water surveys are done in the dry season, yield measurements will be captured when water tables are at their lowest, giving a more accurate view of year-round water availability.

Promoting private insurance policies to protect community WASH

investments in **Zambia** is paying dividends. Insurance payments to cover damage, breakdown, and theft amounted to \$2,876 last year. To date, 63 systems have insurance for water system infrastructure.

When schools were closed in **Zimbabwe** during the first half of FY22, monitoring activities for latrine construction were irregular. To address this, the program worked with village leaders, councilors, chiefs/chieftesses, and members from the District Water and Sanitation Subcommittee to provide the monitoring support needed to ensure high standards are met.



Nteboheleng, 7, lives in Phamong AP in Lesotho with her 81-year-old grandmother, because her parents are in South Africa to find work. She can carry only 5 liters of water at a time, and before World Vision brought water to her village, she had to make the hour-long round trip three times a day. Clean water is now just a few minutes from home, and Nteboheleng has more time to enjoy being a child. "Our favorite game is playing house. Thank you, World Vision, for bringing water to my village," she said.

WEST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Though working conditions remained challenging due to unrest and unforgiving climate conditions, regional WASH teams posted some exceptional accomplishments, including:

In Ghana, communities used a portion of the proceeds from water fees to address other needs. In Atwedie (Asutifi North district), water revenue was used to help construct a maternity ward at the local health facility. This directly contributed to the U.N.'s Sustainable Development Goal 4, to ensure good health and well-being.

Mauritania successfully transitioned from hand pumps to solar-powered, mechanized water systems in all program areas. Fifteen new water

systems were commissioned and handed over to the National Office for Water Services in Rural Areas in FY22. Solar power helped reduce the cost of water, making it more affordable for the 26,968 people in these rural communities.

Water quality analyses carried out in FY22 showed that every borehole drilled in the Central African Republic met World Health Organization guidelines and that the water is suitable for drinking.

Thanks to a joint WASH and Mother and Child Health emphasis on bringing water to health facilities, the Niger team surpassed its target of constructing 24 mechanized systems by building 45, of which 31 were in health facilities.

The Chad WASH team posted stellar results in helping families build household latrines, thanks to a strong collaboration with UNICEF in reaching communities with sanitation messaging. In FY22, 218,668 people gained access to latrines at home.

Engaging Senegalese faith leaders to promote safe sanitation and hygiene improvements and to dispel harmful myths and misinformation helped our programs surpass all targets for the year, with 109% for water, 143% for sanitation, and 106% for hygiene. Trained faith leaders also advocated for the rights of, and access to basic services and healthcare for vulnerable populations (women, girls, and the disabled).

479,534 PEOPLE in West Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2021.



Nightmares lessoned after water system replaced dangerous open well

It wasn't too long ago that Aicha and the girls and women of Niger's Katouma village had to spend an average of four hours a day to bring home just one bucket of unclean water from a dangerous, open well. That well caused a horrific loss for Aicha last year, when her daughter, Zaharaou, fell in and drowned. Following the child's death, Aicha was wracked with fear and trepidation every time a family member went to the well.

Those fears were allayed, however, when World Vision brought clean water to Katouma. The new system provides not only peace of mind for Aicha, but also an improved standard of living. "How great was my joy when World Vision provided us with a mechanized water system. Now we see a clear difference with the water available all the time for drinking, washing, animal watering," she said.

She can use the time she once spent carrying water to operate a small peanut oil business, which provides the income needed to help care for her family's needs, including school fees for her children. By selling peanut oil and cakes, she has an average daily income of \$1.50, and on market days, she earns up to \$8, Aicha said, proudly.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



CAR

- Since women are most likely to be responsible for drawing and carrying water, they have a vested interest in serving on water management committees. In CAR, 60 women now are serving on these committees, setting policies to maintain water systems for the long term. They have helped establish fair and adequate water-user fees, with the understanding that women, as a group, will be willing to pay them to have water closer to home.
- All told, 167 people were trained to serve on water management committees to ensure water points are operated properly. Committee members also are responsible for promoting good hygiene and sanitation practices in their communities.



Ghana

- 7 villages in Saboba and Zabzugu APs graduated to Sanitized Community status by sustaining ODF status for four or more years and improving environmental sanitation. This contributed to reducing diarrhea cases from 631 in Q2, to 523 in Q3, according to health district data.
- 599 businesses focusing on sale, repair, and maintenance of WASH facilities were established. That included water vendors trained to implement the Pay as You Fetch approach.
- 142 existing water facilities were monitored and disinfected, thanks to training 255 members of water, sanitation, and management teams.



Mauritania

- By linking hygiene to the five daily prayer times in this Islamic nation, the program is making great strides in COVID-19 prevention and seeing families add handwashing facilities.

Social media, TV, and radio broadcasts shared handwashing messages in local languages. Some 25,100 people who participated in mass educational activities received follow-up visits at home to reinforce messaging.
- Collaboration with nutrition projects led to constructing latrines in two healthcare facilities and water tanks that feed clean water to taps. Community health workers (CHWs) reinforced WASH messages in homes with pregnant and nursing women and small children.
- The WASH team partnered with the Emergency Response team to provide improved handwashing stations and educational materials to 11 schools.
- Empowering local residents to be advocates for their communities is paying dividends. The CVA group in Boghe was an influential force in improving standards and policies on constructing school latrines. The CVA group in Kaedi successfully advocated with the local government for funds needed to rehabilitate latrines in local schools there.



Chad

- FY22 saw the Chad team incorporate Gender Equity and Social Inclusion approaches in all WASH components. This led to designing and locating sanitation facilities that meet the needs of women, girls, and people with disabilities. In addition, 40 girls trained on MHM learned to make and sell reusable sanitary pads. Girls and women also have equal representation in 30 school WASH clubs and WASH committees.
- Working with the Livelihoods sector resulted in drilling two solar-powered, mechanized boreholes for agricultural use, benefiting 182 farmers in two communities. One farmer, who has seven children, grew and sold enough onions to raise the money needed to buy a millet mill that now helps him earn \$16 to \$19 a day while providing a service to his neighbors.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



Mali

- A successful pilot project using a STREAM disinfectant generator in Kolokani's district hospital provided a steady supply of chlorine for cleaning and disinfecting. The program purchased 22 more generators to ensure every health facility in Kolokani can affordably produce its own chlorine.
- A study was conducted to gauge the knowledge, behaviors, and practices of women and girls in Baoule and Koulikouro regarding MHM. Interviewers spoke to 321 girls ages 11 to 18 and 146 women using a standard questionnaire. The data will be used to determine the impact of improved MHM on living conditions and quality of life for women and girls.
- Partnerships with local authorities and organizations, the Hilton Foundation, and the Netherlands Cooperation spurred strong progress in bringing WASH to health facilities.



Sierra Leone

- The WASH team also worked alongside Soa AP to improve the delivery room in the local health center. AP staff members also trained the health staff and volunteers on the use of WASH facilities, and provided hands-on training for a skilled technician to maintain and repair the water system.
- A remarkable number of parents and caregivers of young children reported washing their hands during the most important times following a WASH and Health sector collaboration to share hygiene and behavior-change messages. After home visits from CHWs, 93% of caregivers of children from birth to 2 years said they are properly washing their hands, and 67% reported having access to an improved latrine.
- Faith leaders trained by the program contributed to 1,888 people working to improve local-level management and protection of water resources.



Senegal

- A collaboration with the Livelihoods sector provided training for 127 women in soap and bleach production and financial education. These entrepreneurial activities improved access to handwashing and latrine-cleaning materials, as well as raised funds needed to construct improved latrines.
- The program is addressing climate change through further collaboration with the Livelihoods team. Activities include those that help reforestation to combat desertification and improve water table recharge. Working with the Technical Department of Water and Forests, 2,313 people received training that led to the reforestation of nearly 15 acres.
- A Gender Equity and Social Inclusion pilot began providing education for parents on the care of boys, girls, and children with disabilities, with the aim of improving relationships between boys and girls from an early age. This pilot is expected to impact 9,139 children in APs.



Niger

- 16,146 new latrines were built after it was learned that household visits were more effective than large community gatherings in triggering families to build and improve latrines. A steering committee identified local leaders and trained them to trigger households, while working alongside Nurturing Care Group volunteers, who visit homes to share vital health information for women and young children.
- Grants from Wells Bring Hope, charity: water, the Hilton Foundation, and Act to Save contributed to connecting 31 health facilities to water and installing 186 taps on the premises.
- 45 health facility employees were trained on waste collection, sorting, and standards. Twenty facilities received specific bins for infectious waste, needles, and garbage.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

Security issues and poor roads continued to present challenges to reaching some of the **Central African Republic's** project sites.

The **CAR** WASH team also learned it will have to start adding a budget line for new government permit fees for constructing water projects. Fees range from \$240 to \$550, depending on the type of project, and will help support the Ministry of Hydraulics and its monitoring efforts.

Ghana's drilling equipment is aging and breaking down, leading the WASH team to develop a plan to dispose of old equipment and build a business case to raise funds and use revenue to buy new equipment. Until adequate equipment can be purchased, drilling will be outsourced to in-country private drilling contractors who will be closely supervised by World Vision WASH technicians.

The **Mali** WASH Program had to adjust budgets to account for 25% to 30% inflation. The Mali office is committed to increasing efforts to raise additional funding through private donors and grants to cover potential gaps.

The **Mali** team also was forced to reduce the number of drilling teams from four to two because of aging drill equipment breakdowns. An analysis of whether it's more beneficial to operate its own drill teams or outsource to private contractors will determine how the program addresses the issue in FY23.

Security concerns and armed attacks in some **Mali** program areas also affected implementation, as did water quality issues. In FY22, eight boreholes did not meet WHO guidelines and could not be used.

Insecurity in the Tillaberi and Maradi regions of **Niger** interfered with implementation. Growing violence put more than 100,000 more people

in need of humanitarian assistance, including access to clean water and sanitation facilities. These conditions contributed to delays in implementing a Hilton Foundation grant targeting Tillaberi. Some activities in the area shifted to emergency response, and the WASH team took these measures to aid implementation:

- Increase reliance on local partners and train them to carry out new activities
- Outsource borehole drilling when necessary
- Provide health workers with smart phones and train them to collect data and upload it to the mWater platform (training will take place in FY23)

It's not uncommon for water management committee members in **Sierra Leone** to be illiterate (due to poor educational opportunities during the long civil war), which makes it hard for them to manage operations and maintenance of the more technical solar-powered, mechanized water systems.

To address this, World Vision is working with the Ministry of Water Resources to

train water technicians on photovoltaic (solar panel) technology and the repair and maintenance of these systems. Once trained, local water management committees can summon technicians when needed. The ministry currently is arranging the resources needed for training.

Lessons Learned

To sustain sanitation gains, the **Chad** program helped communities that have obtained ODF certification maintain that status and helped families move up the sanitation ladder. The WASH team provided support in eight cantons (clusters of villages) to develop post-ODF action plans that include educational components, assistance to build improved latrines, setting up monitoring committees, and training masons to construct durable facilities.

To address high inflation rates in **Ghana**, the WASH team promoted Sanitation Marketing and using microfinance to help make building latrines more affordable for families. The team also worked with suppliers to maintain a fairly consistent cost of materials for building latrines.



Workers construct a household water connection for a family in Ghana's Builsa AP.

WASH LEADERSHIP PROFILES



Pamela Wamalwa
Senior Advisor, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Research
Global Centre/WASH team

Pamela joined the Global Centre WASH leadership team in July 2021 with more than 21 years of experience in design, monitoring, evaluation (DME), and research, including 10 years supporting World Vision's Kenya WASH team. Her interest in WASH started much earlier, growing up in a rural village that had water challenges. Her interest grew as a program manager for World Vision in Kenya before she made the shift to serving as a DME specialist for Kenya WASH.

As the senior advisor for WASH DME and Research, she provides leadership across the World Vision International Partnership, with the aim of improving effectiveness, impact, program quality, and advocacy. She is responsible for setting WASH M&E standards, strengthening sector capabilities, and collaborating with other sectors and the Global DME team to develop M&E guidance and tools. She also leads Partnership coordination and oversight for all research in WASH, working with the Evidence Building team.

Pamela, who participated in the Desert Research Institute capacity-building program, also has experience with a variety of monitoring frameworks for development and humanitarian projects with agencies such as USAID, European Union, UNICEF, Department for International Development (Great Britain), and United Nations Population Fund. She has presented technical papers and spoken at conferences, and recently published "World Vision Improves Access to Clean Water and Sanitation" in the ArcNews (a geographic information system periodical) Spring 2022 edition.



Nobuhle Mlotshwa
Strong Women Strong World Coordinator
Zimbabwe/Matibe AP

Nobuhle has been with World Vision in Zimbabwe as a Participatory Health and Hygiene Education Officer since 2015. Prior to joining the Zimbabwe office, she spent seven years with the Organization of Rural Associations for Progress, training vulnerable populations on savings and lending groups.

She has experience in institutional, community, and household sanitation, ensuring access to facilities and resources for the most vulnerable, especially women and girls. She has tackled issues of MHM and building self-esteem, confidence, and assertiveness, while empowering women and girls to understand that gender is not a limitation.

While working in Zimbabwe, Nobuhle has gained experience implementing WASH UP! and Girl Talk and is an advocate for better Gender Equity and Social Inclusion integration across all WASH programming. She is excited to engage with leadership to transform existing systems so that the most marginalized and vulnerable can participate and benefit equally from development interventions.

SUSTAINABILITY SPOTLIGHT

Fostering a culture of quality to promote system reliability

As the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals prompt shifting from hand pumps to more robust piped-water systems, World Vision is improving our engineering and quality assurance practices to accommodate these changes.

Multicountry engineering and quality assurance survey

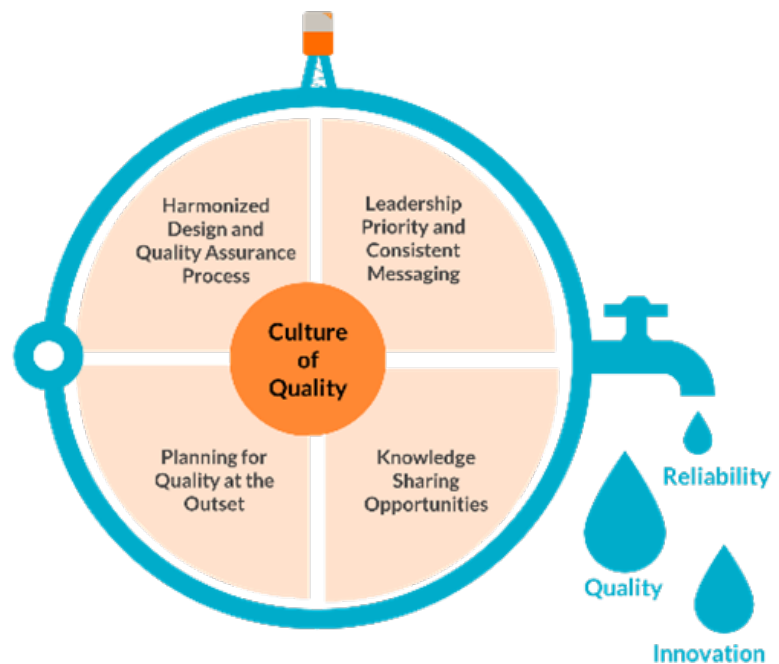
Before developing new procedures, we began with an assessment of existing practices, to identify gaps and needs.

We partnered with RA Consultants to perform an external technical review of World Vision's piped-water system design procedures and quality management programs to identify opportunities to improve existing design and implementation approaches. RA Consultants and World Vision used a digital survey of 17 national WASH programs to gather information for the review. The survey questions were tailored for different job descriptions (technical, nontechnical, managers, and procurement) to better understand these practices from different perspectives. We received 90 survey responses.

Key takeaways

The top two challenges consistently reported were identifying suitable water sources (source yield) and water system management. These challenges were reported by eight countries in different regions and across all specialties (see chart on next page).

Groundwater depletion and identifying water sources with sufficient quantity and quality is a growing challenge around the world. To address this, we are identifying new strategies to use publicly available hydrogeological data to better help us identify water



World Vision has adopted a culture of quality approach to improve performance of water systems.

sources. One example is requesting past drilling logs from the government to review subsurface conditions prior to performing our own analyses. We also are partnering with organizations and governments to improve management approaches, such as establishing district-wide sustainability funds, water system insurance, and pay-for-performance agreements with contractors to improve long-term maintenance. We believe improving engineering and quality assurance is key to improving water system management.

Technical approaches vary, so creating rigid protocols will not be as effective as fostering an overarching culture of quality by creating robust, but flexible processes. Technical approaches typically are dictated by government requirements (65% of countries reported relying on water system standards required by government). As a result, technical capacity also varies. For example, in our Southern

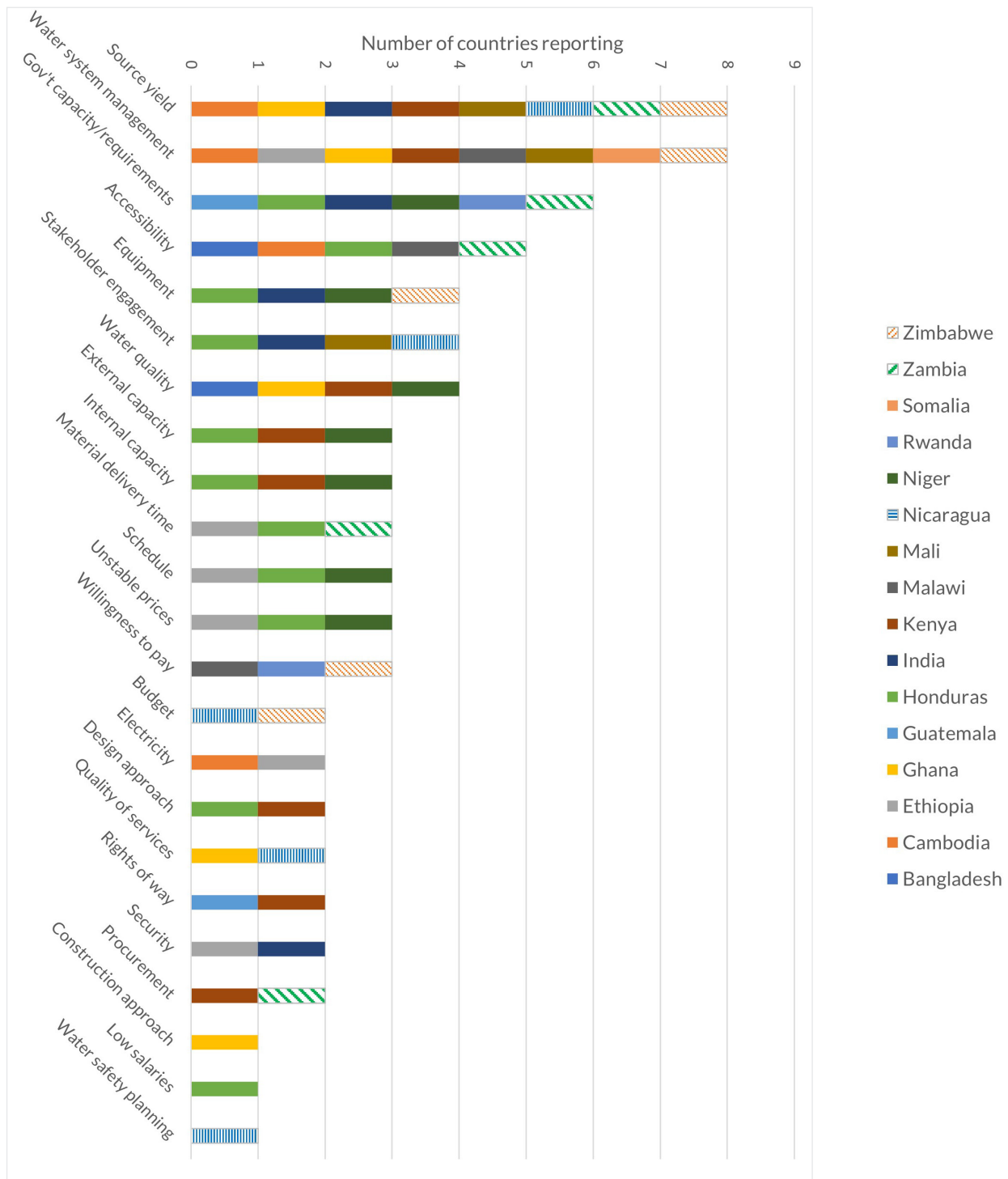
Africa countries, World Vision staff members created hydraulic designs, while in other regions that work was done by a mix of consultants and government agencies. While certain technical aspects require training (hydraulic modeling and quality assurance), a global design standard likely would be too prohibitive, as conditions vary wildly from region to region. Instead, a framework to outline why and how we can promote quality through design approaches is likely to be more effective when applied contextually.

Culture of quality

The figure above shows how we are building a culture of quality that is developed collaboratively, integrated into existing systems, and intertwined with our mission and values. We believe this approach will increase long-term impact, create an environment for innovation, and demonstrate sound stewardship of funds.

WATER SOURCE CHALLENGES

The chart below shows the most common challenges reported in the engineering and quality assurance survey.



FINANCIALS

AFRICA WASH FINANCIALS

Program spending October 2021 through September 2022

\$133,101,897

spent from all
funding sources

20% from U.S. Base Funds

80% 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

As we close the second year of our 2021-2025 Global WASH Business Plan, we continue to see an increase in innovative programming from WASH teams across the globe. Over the next six months we look forward to renewing existing partnerships and forging new ones to support these emerging programming areas, while improving operations and increasing impact. This year will mark the halfway point of the current business plan, and we will be reviewing the progress made to date and preparing for implementation during the second half of the business plan.

THANK YOU

Your partnership is improving health and saving lives by providing clean water for nearly 2.6 million people since October 2021, improving sanitation for more than 2.4 million, and adding sinks and handwashing stations used by nearly 2.9 million. Your support of this work also is equipping communities to maintain these services, creating sustainable change for this generation and for generations to come. May God richly bless you for sharing your blessings with your neighbors a world away.



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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.