



World Vision



WATER

AFRICA WATER FUND »

SEMIANNUAL REPORT: October 2022 through March 2023

Prepared July 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

949,433 PEOPLE

have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2022.

879,497 PEOPLE

have gained access to improved household sanitation since October 2022.

987,355 PEOPLE

have gained access to handwashing facilities since October 2022.

8,421 wells and water points built or rehabilitated



150,477 sanitation facilities built



149,146 household handwashing facilities built



2,201 WASH committees formed with fee-collection systems



AFRICA WASH UPDATE

PROGRAM SUMMARY

This report covers the first six months of the third year of our Global WASH Business Plan (fiscal years 2021-2025). It also is our first report since World Vision committed to reach 30 million people with clean water between FY23 and FY30. And, importantly, we can share that before this fiscal year is out, we will celebrate achieving our 2018 commitment to Finish the Job of reaching everyone, everywhere we work, with clean water in Rwanda.

In the first half of FY23, we exceeded our targets in Africa by reaching 949,433 people with clean water (102% of target), 879,497 people with improved sanitation (155% of target), and 987,355 people with handwashing facilities (114% of target). In response to humanitarian needs that included civil war, drought, and famine, we provided 307,998 people with emergency water and 248,633 people with emergency hygiene supplies. This included extensive efforts in Angola, the DRC, Ethiopia, Kenya, Rwanda, and Somalia.

We are thrilled to share that we have exceeded the commitment we made to our donors, partners, and the government of Rwanda in 2018 to reach 1 million people with clean water by reaching 1.1 million. Over the course of this five-year effort, we have seen the number of people gaining access to clean water increase from an average of 50,000 a year to more than 200,000 each year. Our next Finish the Job country is Zambia, where we aim to bring water to 800,000 people. Despite some delays caused by flooding during this reporting period, we are on track to Finish the Job there in 2025.

Procurement or construction delays slowed efforts to reach people with clean water in Kenya, Lesotho, Senegal, and Tanzania, but we expect to be on target by the end of the fiscal year. Sudan is reporting numbers for only the first quarter because the war and security

situation prevented us from gathering data from the second quarter.

Consistent with our business plan goals to increase the level of water supply services, only 7% of water points were hand pumps, while 62% were community taps, and 31% were household water connections. To support operating and maintaining water systems, we worked with communities to establish and train 1,588 water committees (85% of target). In addition, 505 businesses (316% of target) were established to repair WASH facilities and sell WASH products.

Given their important role as influencers in their communities, we trained 3,432 faith leaders (124% of target) on hygiene and sanitation behaviors. On top of our efforts to deliver clean water for households, we provided 110 health centers and 291 schools with access to water, and 205 health facilities and 1,192 schools with handwashing stations.

World Vision is leading an effort with partners to roll out a global initiative to improve the supply chain and ensure the quality of products used in water supply projects.

Another top priority and commitment is to empower women. To that end, we saw 611 women become active in WASH businesses and 1,504 women trained on WASH advocacy. During this reporting period, we began implementing the work funded by Strong Women Strong World to combine our WASH and economic empowerment efforts. We will measure the impact of this work on women and girls through a collaboration with Emory University.

Thank you for your partnership as we reach out as the hands of Jesus to help the most vulnerable with life-saving and life-transforming water, sanitation, and hygiene.

Water brings new opportunities

Charity used to spend many of her waking hours looking for water from shallow wells or streams, leaving little time for her basket-making business. "My family and I lived in poverty due to the scarcity of water in my village," she said.

After World Vision drilled a borehole in Shapola village in Zambia's Chongwe East area program (AP), Charity no longer has to spend valuable hours hauling unsafe water. "I now have time to make my baskets ... The money helps me buy our household's basic needs," she said. "I have even started growing tomatoes for selling (see photo at right). It is a dream come true for me because the future looks so bright for my family and I," she said, shedding happy tears.



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: 949,433 PEOPLE gained access to clean water in FY23.

WEST AFRICA

157,693 people gained access to clean water

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
GHANA
MALI
MAURITANIA
NIGER
SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE



EAST AFRICA

510,194 people gained access to clean water

BURUNDI
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
RWANDA
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
SUDAN
TANZANIA
UGANDA

SOUTHERN AFRICA

281,546 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	FY23 Semiannual Target (All Africa)	FY23 Semiannual Achieved (EAR)	FY23 Semiannual Achieved (SAR)	FY23 Semiannual Achieved (WAR)	FY23 Semiannual Achieved (All Africa)	Achieved vs. Target (All Africa)
Water Supply and Security						
People reached with safer, more accessible drinking water	933,007	510,194	281,546	157,693	949,433	102%
Children reached with safer, more accessible drinking water in schools	116,437	92,729	63,390	24,020	180,139	155%
Successful boreholes completed and commissioned in communities, schools, and health centers	419	76	295	118	489	117%
Taps installed from successful water supply systems in communities, schools, and health centers	8,364	3,841	2,524	774	7,139	85%
Nonfunctioning water points rehabilitated in communities, schools, and health centers	487	361	370	62	793	163%
Schools gaining access to safer drinking water on site	292	150	82	59	291	100%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic drinking water service	92	63	25	22	110	120%
Sanitation and Hygiene						
People gaining access to household sanitation	567,472	301,232	451,089	127,176	879,497	155%
People gaining access to handwashing facilities	867,960	322,789	437,803	226,763	987,355	114%
Children gaining access to sanitation facilities in schools	48,144	24,729	24,277	25,148	74,154	154%
Children gaining access to handwashing facilities in schools	192,116	65,850	133,435	53,961	253,246	132%
Schools gaining access to sex-separated, basic sanitation services (that comply with required ratios)	139	45	43	324	412	296%
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for children/youth with limited mobility	148	50	43	42	135	91%
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for girls, with facilities to manage menstrual hygiene	129	40	41	37	118	91%
Schools gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	575	252	316	624	1,192	207%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic sanitation service	71	27	19	9	55	77%
Healthcare facilities gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	231	77	42	86	205	89%
Governance and Finance						
WASH committees formed and trained with a financing system in place for maintenance and repair	1,011	460	730	398	1,588	157%
Local businesses active in repair of WASH facilities and provision of WASH products	888	662	505	514	1,681	189%
Faith leaders trained to promote safe WASH practices	1,980	1,606	997	829	3,432	173%
Schools trained in planning and budgeting for WASH services	577	113	151	239	503	87%
WASH in Emergency Settings						
People with access to emergency drinking water supplies	0	246,816	59,682	1,500	307,998	n/a
People with access to emergency hygiene supplies	0	252,348	86,353	134,798	473,499	n/a
People with access to emergency sanitation systems	0	68,327	63,967	30,155	162,449	n/a
People with access to appropriate solid-waste disposal facilities	0	127,017	80	0	127,097	n/a



Community delighted by clean water for homes and health post

Before World Vision drilled a borehole in Oubadji, Senegal, children suffered chronic diarrhea and other waterborne illnesses. Women spent too much of their valuable time seeking and hauling unsafe water. The health post had to rely on filling water barrels every day, and that water didn't come close to providing enough to clean and operate safely—especially in the maternity ward.

Today, the health post has water on site for drinking, handwashing, and cleaning. The entire village is enjoying access to plentiful clean water. Its children are healthier and its families have more time for operating their farms and businesses.

“We are delighted to see this drilling” said Fatou, a midwife at the health post, seen at left washing her hands at a sink in the maternity ward. “We are relieved, especially the women and children. We can now access drinking water and forget all these sufferings of the past.”

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

The 2022 grants in Mali, Mozambique, and Niger (totaling \$6.8 million) were completed in February and March 2023. In Niger, 59,626 people gained access to clean water from 140 water points, the Mali grant provided 50,806 people with clean water from 168 water points, and the Mozambique grant provided 37,383 people with clean water from 107 water points. These countries launched new grants in February and March, with Mali approved for \$3 million; Niger for \$2.25 million; and Mozambique for \$2 million.

A \$900,000 Malawi project, which started in August 2022, completed its third quarter. Favorable exchange rate fluctuations led to funding for an additional 18 water points, bringing the total to 85. The Malawi team has submitted a proposal for another \$900,000 grant, and work should begin in August 2023.

The Ethiopia Tigray Emergency Recovery project, which was funded in 2021, recently closed, having restored clean water access to 59,660 people by rehabilitating seven existing water supply systems.



Children's Investment Fund Foundation

- Partner since 2018
- Areas of focus: WASH and health
- Location: Ethiopia

The five-year, \$27 million Geshiyaro

project to address parasitic worm infections and diseases is concluding in 2023, after reaching 2 million people in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region.

A new \$79.8 million Water4Life+ project grant will span five years and reach 1.6 million people, targeting schools, health facilities, and communities with clean water through 396 wells, 50 capped springs, and rehabilitation of 48 existing water systems.



Conrad N. Hilton Foundation

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

The Foundation hired Brett Gleitsmann as a program officer on the Safe Water Initiative team. He will manage our projects funded by the Foundation.

Creating a district master plan in Ghana led to universal access across the Asutifi North district, successfully completing the four-year project (2019-2022). The project provided WASH services to 85 communities, 30 schools, and seven health facilities. It also provided sustainable, safe water to 53,754 people and strengthened governance of WASH services in communities, education facilities, and health facilities to ensure long-term sustainability.

In Ethiopia, the Foundation approved a two-year, \$1.5 million grant to strengthen project design and implementation at health facilities through the Safe and Friendly Environment for Healthcare Facilities project. The ongoing Millennium Water Alliance-led project in Dera continues to strengthen service delivery systems by building institutional capacity and increasing access to safe and sustainable WASH services at health facilities.

The VIP latrine block constructed at Wanzaye clinic is benefiting 4,234 patients. At Wonchit, the water supply system is serving 7,000 people.

In Niger, the STREAM disinfectant chlorine generator is used to locally produce chlorine from common salt for health facilities. This has reduced the cost of buying chlorine by 60%. Two health centers (Addare and Kobadje) produce chlorine and distribute it to six additional facilities that cover about 28,322 people.

A study in Mali was carried out to identify how financing/budgeting decisions are made in the healthcare system and to identify key areas of advocacy to secure funding for WASH services.

All partners revised the national health monitoring tool to include WASH in health facility indicators and a scorecard to be used during facility inspections. The assessment test in Kolokani district recorded 27% (seven of 26) health facilities at green level, 73% (19 of 26) at yellow level, and none at red level.



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

After a contract extension, the steering committee is discussing how the program will continue in the coming years, particularly after the current business plan ends in 2025.

The program celebrated the successful conclusion of in-person sessions with 33 students from DRI's Cohort 7 and 24 from Drexel's Cohort 9 completing the program. These 57 students will receive their International WASH Certificates.

Continued on next page

PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

The FY23 WASH Capacity-Building Program began Cohort 8 registration for DRI (40 students) and Cohort 10 for Drexel (37 students) who attended the first in-person residencies in Ghana and Eswatini. The current cohorts have participants from Africa, Bangladesh, El Salvador, Lebanon, Myanmar, and Nicaragua.



Golf Fore Africa

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

Golf Fore Africa (GFA) continued to support our goal to complete Zambia's Finish the Job plan in Manyinga, Mbala, Moyo, Mufumbwe, and Nkeyema APs. During the first half of FY23, GFA invested in four piped-water systems providing clean water to 1,723 people in communities and 1,232 students in schools. In addition, 2,850 people gained access to clean water from 268 taps installed from the Tobacco Board of Zambia water system built in partnership with a local water utility, and 5,704 people benefited from the installation of 28 hand pumps. A GFA-supported maternity wing at the Matushi Rural Health Center in Mufumbwe was handed over to the government in February, and 24 babies already have been born in this new facility.



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 strong partnership with Grundfos, we have reached

approximately 1.5 million people with basic water access since 2020. Grundfos continues to reinforce its commitment to provide technical support by working locally to improve procurement processes, training, and capacity building. In May 2023, World Vision met with Grundfos leadership at a steering committee meeting to discuss ways we can continue to improve our partnership, including co-creating strategies for improved implementation and quality.



P&G

- Partner since 2007
- Areas of focus: Water treatment/purification, hygiene promotion, emergency response
- Locations: Bangladesh, Cambodia, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, India, 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. So far in FY23, more than 13 million P&G packets have been distributed in 11 countries. In our development projects, we strive to implement a bridge strategy through which packets and training on safe water treatment are provided while communities wait for a permanent, sustainable water source to be constructed.

To improve programming, we introduced new community and household monitoring surveys that have questions specifically designed to better understand our work in fragile contexts. All data will be collected using mWater and will be monitored frequently to ensure quality. These tools will be piloted by our teams in El Salvador, Ghana,

and Kenya. We aim to better align P&G programming with our Global WASH Business Plan, while ensuring we are reaching the most vulnerable, especially in fragile contexts.

In the second half of FY23, we will continue to assess the data being collected using mWater and work to develop a P&G dashboard that will improve visualization of our work, which will lead to stronger programmatic decision-making.



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

Expansion efforts are underway in several new countries. As reported in FY22, we are expanding WASH UP! into Guatemala and El Salvador; and WASH UP! Girl Talk into Kenya, Guatemala, and Honduras.

Kenya has completed its WASH UP! pilot, materials have been finalized, and the program is expanding this year to 26 new schools in the Strong Women Strong World implementation area. World Vision El Salvador completed its WASH UP! startup workshop and Sesame began developing and adapting materials. Guatemala has been working with government stakeholders to ensure their buy-in on bringing WASH UP! to schools, and its startup workshop will take place in Q3. Honduras already has WASH UP!, so it has begun working with new schools in the Strong Women Strong World program areas.

Girl Talk expansion is next on the list for Kenya and Honduras this fiscal year. Both countries have startup workshops happening in Q3 and Q4. Guatemala

Continued on next page

PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

will start its process for Girl Talk in FY24. Sesame facilitated a workshop in Zimbabwe to refresh its materials for WASH UP! Girl Talk. The team there is creating additional modules for boys and working to update content based on stakeholder feedback.



Strong Women Strong World/Clean Water Here

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

In the first half of FY23 our programming focused on walking alongside community members in the Biblical Empowered Worldview process. We also worked in communities and schools to ensure essential water and sanitation infrastructure is in place, establishing new savings groups, and strengthening existing savings groups.

Our learning agenda for Strong Women Strong World also is running strong. Honduras, Kenya, and Zimbabwe completed initial field surveys, which provide information beyond our typical baseline data, and enable field teams to nuance program interventions in the areas of greatest need. Guatemala will be conducting its initial survey in early Q3.

Working with our learning partner, Emory University, we confirmed our three core learning areas, which will be studied in the field in Q3 and Q4 with graduate research assistants from Emory. We will focus on:

1. Detailed documentation of women's water journeys

2. Gaining in-depth understanding of the broader impact of water access on women's lives

3. Understanding how best to engage men in this program to ensure they can help to empower women



University of North Carolina Water Institute (UNC)

- Partner since 2015
- Areas of focus: Research and learning
- Locations: Ghana and Niger

UNC and World Vision have been improving supply chains and working with manufacturers to ensure that higher-quality parts are available for water systems. Through purchase and use of a portable X-Ray fluorescence device (which can easily be transported to different countries and has essentially no operational costs) we can see when tanks and taps are made from poorer-quality materials than their certifications indicate. Results have been presented to the government of Ghana and global working groups that include governments, industry, and the World Health Organization, which are taking steps to improve manufacturing and regulatory standards.

UNC has provided an evaluation of infrastructure as well as operation and maintenance systems in 34 healthcare facilities in Niger, aiming to identify key bottlenecks to infrastructure maintenance, coping mechanisms used by healthcare facilities, ideal pathways for financing the approaches to sustainability, and the impact of high-

quality WASH services on healthcare workers and their ability to deliver services. We are co-designing an evaluation of World Vision's impact as the Niger project scales up to reach 132 additional health facilities in the next four years.

Center for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia (CIDRZ)

- Partner since 2021
- Areas of focus: Research and learning
- Location: Zambia

To complement our work with UNC, we have engaged with CIDRZ. The center has been evaluating the use of Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) to hold local governments accountable to improve WASH conditions in healthcare facilities. CIDRZ has collected data from our staff members, government officials, health facility leadership, and local community leaders to understand the effectiveness of community-based approaches that will ensure quality services are provided even in remote, rural locations.

University of Toronto

- Partner since 2022
- Areas of focus: Research and learning
- Location: Zambia

Our new work with the University of Toronto is based on its expertise in designing piped-water systems that deliver high-quality and consistent volume. Also complementing our work with UNC, the university brings a wealth of experience from India, where such systems are more common, as well as in sub-Saharan Africa

The university is advising on the design of large-scale systems, as well as evaluating how existing systems function under stress, such as seasons when water is scarce. Its research has identified ways of improving our design and management of piped-water systems. We are evaluating the impacts of World Vision's piped-water systems on a variety of health, well-being, and economic indicators to guide major investments toward universal WASH coverage in Zambia.

EAST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

The region has been on a bit of a roller coaster this year. While one WASH team celebrated reaching a monumental milestone, another had to shut down all activity to keep staff members safe.

With six new water supply systems completed so far in FY23, we are excited to announce that we have reached more than 1 million people in Rwanda since we began our Finish the Job efforts. We are firmly on track to provide water access in all 39 targeted areas in Rwanda by the

end of this year, fulfilling a major promise we made to our donors and to the government of Rwanda.

Meanwhile, the conflict that flared in April in Sudan has sent the World Vision office into temporary hibernation. International staff members have been evacuated, and national staff members are sheltering at home. Information on Sudan in this report covers only the first quarter of FY23 because of the fighting. World Vision is closely monitoring conditions in Sudan, and activities

will resume once it is safe for our staff and program participants. Our first priority will be emergency response to those displaced by the violence countrywide before we resume our development projects, and we expect to be providing emergency services in Sudan soon.

Turmoil has kept us busy in FY23, as we provided emergency WASH assistance in Burundi, Kenya, South Sudan, Tanzania, and Uganda, while moving people from emergency support to more sustainable WASH options.

510,194 PEOPLE in East Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2022.



Water point benefits displaced families and host community

Habiba has six children, and before World Vision drilled a well in the Boyle camp for internally displaced people in Somalia, she was taking her youngest daughter, Amina, to the local health clinic with alarming frequency. The doctor told her contaminated water was the source of Amina's repeated illnesses.

"We used to travel for 3 kilometers to the nearest water point every day . . . we drank unclean water that affected our health," Habiba said. "But now, with a clean water source, our children don't fall sick with water-related illnesses," she added. She joins mothers throughout the community in celebrating the well, which is keeping an estimated 600 households in the camp and the host community in Luuq district healthier.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



Burundi

- The team here continues to be a leader in mapping water points using the mWater platform. Training sessions were held for World Vision staff members in all areas, ensuring water infrastructure data is uploaded into the system.
- As Burundi is one of the most impoverished nations in the world, many households in our programs are able to build only the most rudimentary latrines. We started a new partnership with International Development Enterprises to help us learn how to best encourage people to move up the sanitation ladder in places where family resources are severely limited.



Kenya

- Thanks to four WASH business centers in Kalawa and Bartabwa, more than 50 families purchased SaTo pans to build improved latrines.
- Training faith leaders and starting mother care groups led to 75 villages in Mwala AP reaching 98% latrine coverage.
- The WASH team spent extensive time visiting government offices to build relationships with new personnel following national elections. This should help support efforts to secure co-financing for water systems.
- We worked with water service provider Kitui Water & Sanitation Company and the county technical staff on the design for the Athi River intake works and extension of the Mutomo-Kanziku pipeline.



Rwanda

- Nearly all latrines constructed by families this year have been of high quality. Credit goes to working with faith leaders, community hygiene clubs, and parent groups. Working with local vendors to sell quality WASH products at affordable prices also helped improve sanitation and hygiene.
- We launched an endline survey in the 39 areas where we have implemented Finish the Job water programming, surveying approximately 100 households in each area. We are halfway through compiling results, and have so far learned that more than 90% of households in areas we surveyed have access to clean water within a 30-minute round trip from home.



Ethiopia

- Solar-powered systems accounted for 88% of new installations.
- Of the 29 health facilities gaining piped-water systems, 22 have a high volume of births, averaging 30 or more deliveries per month.
- World Vision's ReGreening the Globe project is a nationwide effort designed to restore degraded land and groundwater. The project trained 1,915 people on the Farmer Managed Natural Resources model to improve degraded crop and grazing lands and forests.
- A survey of 221 water points showed that 204—93%—were functional. High traces of fluoride and systems damaged by road construction accounted for the other 7%. A treatment plant under construction will address fluoride issues, and negotiations with the government are underway to restore water points damaged by road construction.
- Partnerships with government agencies and communities led to \$93,440 in additional funding to support improved and expanded WASH services.



This young Rwandan girl is all smiles as she fills a water jug with clean drinking water from a tap in the village.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



Sudan

The conflict made it impossible to obtain information for the entire reporting period, so we can share only those achievements from October through December 2022.

- The Nurturing Care Group model was introduced during Q1, with 17 villages earning ODF status, and many households building high-quality latrines.
- Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) was scaled up, with several women's groups trained to make reusable sanitary pads. These pads are being sold by the women in local markets as well as to partner organizations that plan to distribute them in their programming.



South Sudan

- Fifteen water systems were designed for multiple uses. Having water for livestock as well as family use reduces conflict that occurs when animals are taken in search of water, creating competition with local herdsmen for limited resources.
- World Vision played a vital role in creating national policies on MHM guidelines, WASH cluster strategy, flood and cholera response plans, and a humanitarian response plan.
- Our work toward water resilience and security led to 13,235 people adopting measures to improve water resource management.
- The conflict in Sudan led to an influx of refugees, and World Vision prepped for additional emergency response measures.



Somalia

- Our WASH and agriculture teams worked together to improve water resource management on 519 acres by constructing check dams (small, often temporary structures) and soil embankments to help with groundwater recharge. This is benefiting 680 people.

We have been successfully using the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration model and are looking for additional funds to continue expansion throughout the country.

- Groundwater sensors are being shipped to Somalia and a data-sharing agreement with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the U.N. will add data collected from our sensors to the country's data banks on groundwater levels.



Uganda

- Water samples collected from 18 boreholes all met physiochemical and microbiologic standards. Water safety surveys at the point of use showed 57% of households met standards, an improvement of 17%.
- We began expanding our water quality monitoring through an agreement with the Ministry of Water and Environment, National Water and Sewerage Corporation, and Water Umbrella for joint monitoring and training.
- An agreement with the Ministry of Water and Energy garnered nearly \$1.5 million (40%) toward construction of a solar piped-water system.



Tanzania

- An integrated program approach led to constructing two water supply systems serving nearly 3,000 people. Community members, faith and community leaders, and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency (RUWASA) participated in the design, implementation, and monitoring processes.
- Sanitation campaigns led by World Vision and the Ministry of Health used Biblical Empowered Worldview, CLTS, and Risk Communication and

Community Engagement models in 39 APs. Faith leaders made home visits to share lessons on building improved latrines and handwashing facilities.

- Twelve advocacy groups were trained to analyze challenges and identify avenues to address them.
- World Vision worked with RUWASA to train and monitor water-user committees on operations, maintenance, and financial management. Guidelines for hiring accountants to manage water-user fees were developed.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

The effects of inflation in **Burundi** required renegotiating some construction contracts, which delayed work until February. Most construction was underway at the end of this reporting period, and we have developed a plan to catch up and get back on schedule.

Projects in **Ethiopia** were delayed by continued market fluctuations, rising bids, canceled bids, and high costs for mechanized pumps and solar mounting structures. Eight water supply projects and seven latrine projects were canceled due to price increases. This called for revising the work plan, which likely will affect progress under Our Roadmap to Impact if prices for goods and services are not stabilized.

Ethiopia's team and contractors also faced security threats and road closures in parts of eastern Amhara, and western and central Oromia, which impacted project timelines.

Working with **Rwanda's** district governments to agree on roles, responsibilities, and funding is vital for success. However, getting all agreements signed has been a challenge. There were delays in finalizing some of these agreements due to government budget constraints, but all contracts are now signed, and we are speeding up construction to stay on track for our annual goals.

Years of conflict in **South Sudan** and a reliance on emergency aid has created a dependency mindset, and many people are unwilling to pay for water services. To address this, we are creating a formal memorandum of understanding for each community, to make it clear water users are responsible for fee collection and simple water point repairs.

Even before the current conflict in **Sudan**, donor funding was steadily decreasing. We were unable to start

new WASH projects during this reporting period, and we will need to stop operating in certain areas and lay off staff members due to a lack of new funding. We have laid plans to increase efforts to secure new funding.

The impact of inflation on construction materials in **Tanzania** forced APs to cancel five of 13 planned WASH projects at health facilities. Slow procurement of materials also affected outcomes. To remedy this, the WASH team held five meetings with regional and district government engineers to address the problems. To mitigate the problem here and in **Burundi**, our WASH teams are working with the supply chain to expand the list of prequalified contractors.

The **Ugandan** government had to implement travel restrictions in response to a deadly Ebola outbreak. This slowed progress and increased the cost of WASH commodities. Procurement plans and project timelines were adjusted to alleviate the impact.

Lessons learned

To contend with the difficulty in accessing some project sites, the **Somalia** team is using feedback boxes and interactive voice recordings at

water points, so users can report problems with the water systems.

The **Somalia** team has been helping to improve the capacity of national organizations to implement WASH activities in more fragile areas. One example has been working with partners in South West and Jubaland states to implement a U.S. government grant.

The **Uganda** team found that introducing WASH microfinance programming helped households borrow the funds needed to bring water right to their doorsteps and build latrines and handwashing facilities. So far this year, 43 of 140 rainwater harvesting systems were financed by families through microfinance, with an average loan size of \$575. Approximately 31% of borrowers were women.

We learned that some schools and health centers in **Rwanda** were locking their water points because they were concerned about high water bills. World Vision has been working with schools and health facilities to budget appropriately and promote campaigns on conserving water. Formal training sessions are planned for later this year.



These Ethiopian schoolboys can wash their hands and drink clean water at the new taps installed at their school.

SOUTHERN AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Our work in Southern Africa continues to put World Vision in the spotlight as a leader in WASH, frequently supporting changes in national policies and furthering partnerships and engagement between our teams, government agencies, and other organizations.

Our efforts to bring clean water to points of care in Zambian health facilities (exam rooms, delivery rooms), have prompted the government to also make a strong commitment to

support piped-water systems and flushable toilets in health facilities and schools.

Malawi's Chiradzulu WASH for Everyone work was chosen to be highlighted at the All Systems Connect International Symposium in The Hague, with a focus on our district-wide approach and use of data to adapt and respond to needs on the ground. The Malawi team also helped the Chiradzulu district government create WASH targets and budgets

and launch a strategic investment planning meeting.

Our WASH team in Angola also represents World Vision's experience and expertise on a variety of national committees and presents regularly at sector forums and symposiums nationally and internationally.

The Eswatini team also is represented at the national WASH forum and sits on working groups that develop that country's WASH policies and guidelines.

281,546

PEOPLE in Southern Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2022.



Latrine construction provides a job for Zimbabwean women

Tinei is one of six people in her village of Mungoriwo trained this year to construct improved latrines for her neighbors. She also was one of only two women who received this training, and they are now officially skilled builders empowered to make a difference in their village and in surrounding communities.

Her skills are needed. Mungoriwo has 61 households, but only 33 have the disability-friendly VIP latrines she's trained to build. Thirteen local latrines need renovations and 15 homes have no latrine at all. Since the new builders were trained, they have upgraded five latrines and built four new ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, putting the village on track to achieve ODF status by June 2023.

Tinei was hired to plaster a latrine building at the local primary school, which provided the income necessary to pay her children's school fees and put food on the table. "I would like to thank World Vision for the training that has now transformed my life," she said. "I am so happy that I am now able to construct latrines in the village for us to achieve ODF status and also earn a living," she added.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



Angola

- Our Angola team was invited to participate in several government initiatives, including the National Water and Sanitation Forum, which sets water and sanitation policies.
- A partnership with the administration of Caala resulted in a new water system in the commune of Cuima that includes 20 taps installed in homes. The system is solar-powered and has a 300-cubic-meter concrete storage tank providing clean water to families that once traveled more than half a mile each way for water.
- The team worked with community members to identify culturally acceptable ways to encourage families to construct latrines. These meetings stressed that CLTS works only if the entire community has buy-in and is committed to ending poor sanitation habits, such as open defecation.



DRC

- To ensure water quality at health facilities, the program is testing the water twice a year: once using government-accredited labs that analyze physical, chemical, and bacterial qualities; and again using the Wagtech portable lab, which can test for bacteria, PH levels, and residual chlorine.
- World Vision organized a vehicle caravan with other WASH implementors to raise community awareness of hygiene and sanitation issues.
- The DRC is hosting refugees from the CAR, and in North Ubangi, World Vision supported a U.N. project by installing nine water taps serving more than 8,000 people.
- Schools participating in the government Healthy Villages and Schools Program—with support from World Vision—created action plans to make their campuses healthy places, aided by new textbooks on school/environmental hygiene.



Eswatini

- World Vision's team in Eswatini is a member of the national WASH forum, and a standing member of WASH technical working groups developing national policies, guidelines, laws, and regulations. Our team helped develop the water quality guidelines and sanitation and hygiene design manual currently before the Eswatini Senate for ratification.
- To promote sustainable water sources, the WASH team set water targets to draw only 70% of the estimated yield capacity, leaving the remainder to serve environmental and biodiversity needs. Reducing the use of heavy earth-removing equipment and excessive excavations also will protect vegetation and minimize erosion while supporting groundwater recharge.
- The WASH team worked to improve efforts to map water points and better track their functionality and water quality.



Lesotho

- We partnered with the Vodacom Foundation on a dignity campaign to scale up improved MHM in schools. The foundation provided 476 adolescent girls in five schools with reusable sanitary pads and the soap needed to wash them.
- The WASH team worked with the Livelihoods team to train 67 members of producer groups on soap production. This provides improved access to the hygiene products needed by the 21,085 people who are now using handwashing stations built at their homes.



Children in Eswatini spend less time drawing water, thanks to this new tap in their village.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



Malawi

- The Malawi team had to nimbly shift resources to provide emergency hygiene and water services for more than 55,000 people affected by first a cholera outbreak, then Cyclone Freddy. While many household latrines were destroyed by flooding in some communities, preliminary assessments showed water points and institutional latrines constructed in FY23 appeared undamaged.

Damage in some communities hit hard by the cyclone likely will impact their ODF status, requiring new assessments and repairs or new construction of latrines.

- The team worked with the district Department of Forestry to establish and train forestry committees in 47 communities to manage forested areas. The program also helped plant 34,260 trees to protect the environment for 80 water points.



Mozambique

- The WASH team has been rolling out stricter quality standards for construction materials, which will better protect drinking water quality. We are increasing scrutiny of materials that could leach lead into drinking water, and we also purchased several water quality test kits for use in the field to test water point samples.
- The team responded to several emergencies: drought in the southern provinces, cyclones in Nampula and Zambezia provinces, and cholera and typhoid in Mutarara and Gaza provinces. This work included rehabilitating 24 boreholes that provide water for 7,200 people.
- We developed and signed a memorandum of intent with Be Girl, an organization focused on MHM. The organization has worked with the government to develop strategies, and it specializes in reusable products.



Zambia

- Our continued partnerships with the Chambeshi and Western water utility companies brought water directly to 30 homes.
- 95 masons were trained—41 of them women—to construct and improve sanitation facilities in their communities.
- Teachers and students at the school in Nkeyema are able to spend more time in the classroom teaching and learning, now that the school has a new water supply system. The system provides water on site for drinking, and also for handwashing and keeping the toilets clean.



Zimbabwe

- The Strong Women Strong World program helped push sanitation achievements at schools past targets, with a focus on girl- and disability-friendly latrines. The Zimbabwe Accelerated Trachoma Elimination Program grant also successfully promoted improved sanitation and hygiene in schools.
- Several behavior-change interventions targeted sanitation and hygiene, including health and hygiene education sessions,

community competitions, storytelling, and a children's art competition. The storytelling and art activities were specifically targeting trachoma elimination in Menyezwa and Muzarabani APs in Lupane and Centenary districts.

- The Blair VIP latrine design was used to create latrines at four health facilities. This design is especially user-friendly for people living with physical and mobility challenges.



The quality of Casimiro's bread suffered because of the poor quality of water he was forced to use before World Vision brought clean water to his village in Mozambique. The bread was too dark and had traces of sand or pebbles from the water that came from an unprotected well. Today, with clean, readily available water, his bread business is thriving, and he's even opened a second sales point and hired an employee to help bake and sell the bread that supports his family.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

High rural poverty rates in **Angola** are keeping families from building or upgrading latrines. Many of these families don't understand the risks of poor sanitation and have not been motivated by previous sanitation campaigns. To address this, the program is strengthening collaboration with community leaders, with a special focus on young people, who traditionally are more likely to respond to change and influence their families and communities.

Some health facilities in our **DRC** program areas still lack a water system. To remedy this, the team has been setting up rainwater collection and treatment systems and providing Aquatabs. Staff training on clean water and using the water purifiers also was provided.

Countrywide growth in infrastructure in **Eswatini** has put qualified contractors in high demand, which gives them an edge in negotiating contract pricing. Rising fuel costs and shortages of construction materials also have increased project costs. The WASH team is working with the supply chain team to develop guidance for pricing and negotiating costs.

A shortage of qualified contractors in **Lesotho** delayed the start of some projects. The WASH team has been working with the supply chain to increase the number of qualified contractors in the database to help ensure timely starts and completion of projects going forward.

After three drilling projects in **Zimbabwe's** Rusambo AP failed, the terms of reference for borehole drilling were revised to increase the radius for searching for groundwater. In addition, drilling attempts at a school in Rusambo did not produce enough water for a piped system, so the team found a new company to do the work. The terms of reference for that project

also were adjusted to increase the search radius for groundwater.

Lessons learned

Although **Angola's** economy is recovering and exchange rates are more stable, pricing for materials are as high as ever. To address this, the WASH team will procure materials and supplies in bulk whenever possible to negotiate better prices, and look for local partners to explore cost-sharing opportunities. An agreement with provincial governments will help obtain exemptions to duty and customs charges, while mapping local suppliers should help find better values.

The **Eswatini** team is going to improve the time it takes to complete projects by adopting a centralized system for procuring materials and equipment that are difficult to source in-country, such as water quality test kits.

Lesotho's WASH team is adjusting its long-term strategy after a technical program evaluation across seven districts showed sanitation coverage at just 49%. Sanitation programming will have a stronger priority going forward.

In **Malawi**, water samples from 89 World Vision water points and 212 households were tested. The water points had a 98% rate for water standard compliance, but samples from households reached only 65%. This highlighted the need for stronger training on water handling, storage, and treatment to keep water from becoming contaminated once it is taken home, as well as the importance of

taps at each home. Plans for additional training are being incorporated into the WASH program.

By enlisting the aid of traditional leaders in **Zambia's** Mbeza and Muchila APs, sanitation levels soared. Their leadership led to 96 communities gaining ODF status when households added latrines/toilets, bathing shelters, handwashing stations with soap, and dish racks.

As changing climate conditions have had a negative impact on implementing water supply projects, the **Zimbabwe** program is installing submersible pumps with sensors that can provide data on groundwater levels and the amount of water being pumped. The downloaded data from sensors can be used to determine the level of recharge in the aquifers.



Mitambo (left), lives with physical challenges, and until recently, never had a toilet at his home. A campaign in his village of Buamtete (Mchinji district of Malawi) to build improved toilet facilities has a special focus on the elderly and people with disabilities. Mitambo was invited to join the committee, and also received help to dig a pit, build a structure, and install a toilet. "I have never been a part of any group in this community," he said, adding that he now feels valued and cared for. He is pictured here with committee chair Gerald Jimu, (right) and another committee member (center).

WEST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Innovation has helped World Vision make gains in WASH work in the region, with the Central African Republic leading the way with a pilot program aimed at raising funds to support maintaining WASH facilities. Poverty is soaring in the CAR, making it difficult for struggling communities to provide maintenance funds through user fees.

The pilot project is providing 20 motorcycles to be used as cabs, and the revenue generated by riders will be earmarked for repair and maintenance of WASH systems and facilities. The project is managed

by an independent committee established by the WASH program and the government, ensuring funds are properly channeled to support WASH services.

In Mauritania, innovative devices like the Maxel make handwashing portable and more accessible. It consists of a plastic kettle with a container for soap, plus a dish for collecting wastewater. These are available at public markets. The WASH program there also established a system with 24 tricycles to collect household solid waste from 12 zones in Kaedi AP twice a week.

Our WASH teams also are making their mark as policy influencers in the region. The Mali team collaborated with the government and other partners to develop a roadmap for reaching Sanitation and Water for All by 2030. That plan was shared by the Minister of Water Resources at the U.N.'s International Water Conference this March in New York.

The Mali team, which is active in the WASH in Healthcare Facilities Task Force, also worked with international and national partners to develop a plan to finance WASH in Mali's health facilities.

157,693 PEOPLE in West Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2022.



Francisca hopes more communities will benefit from clean water

Francisca used to be late for school and sometimes missed it altogether when she and her classmates had to search high and low for water. Now the 14-year-old can get clean water from three new water points in her Ghanaian village of Woloyiri in Wa West AP, as well as one installed on her school's campus.

She and more than 1,000 Woloyiri residents had to share two semi-functioning boreholes for domestic and agricultural use. Many households depended on contaminated springs and hand-dug wells, which led to waterborne illnesses for children. At school, Francisca and her schoolmates had to share a single water storage container that often was filled with unclean water, also exposing them to illness.

"My community and I are grateful to World Vision, its donors, and partners for such a tremendous intervention," she said. "The solar-powered, mechanized water system is making such a difference. It is our hope that such facilities can be constructed in all other communities in the area program, to improve the quality of lives and, ultimately, ensure the well-being of the most vulnerable children, their families, and communities."

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS



CAR

- We are working to bring water access to migratory groups such as the Fulani, to provide enough water for families and their animals. These groups often are denied access to water points by the nonmigratory populations in communities.
- Monthly cash distributions made through emergency response activities helped families buy the soap needed for hygiene as well as latrine construction supplies.
- Approximately 33% of water management committee members and community volunteers now are women, and two members of these committees are people with mobility challenges. The program also provided tricycles to two people with physical challenges, improving their access to water points.



Ghana

- Training on the mWater platform that collects data on water point functionality was rolled out for AP staff members and volunteers in East Gonja, Agotime-Ziope, Fantekwa, and Afram Plains APs.
- The program provided support for 183 WASH entrepreneurs to launch WASH businesses.
- Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration and Evergreen projects provided community education on environmental and groundwater protection in Builsa South, Bawku West, and Garu APs.
- Women now represent 31% of CVA group membership, and members of the migratory Fulani population are being included in CVA groups to reduce their marginalization.



Mauritania

- Water bills for health facilities connected to piped networks were paid through local health committees, with some of the funds coming from patients visiting the health posts for consultations or treatment. In sites without piped networks, World Vision installed water tanks equipped with taps, with health committees paying for water to be trucked in.
- The team uploaded GPS locations, water system types, and functionality information for 50 water points into the mWater platform, with data for another 550 water points waiting to be uploaded.
- Analyses of water operator partnerships were conducted to identify areas of improvements that will help partners to better manage water systems. A case study on public service delegation in Mauritania, and a physical-chemical analysis of borehole water samples also were completed for sharing at the All Systems Connect International Symposium at The Hague.



Chad

- Work to sustain and maintain WASH systems included collaborating with the Ministry of Urban and Rural Hydraulics to monitor and provide supervision for system maintenance. Management committees and Pupil/Parent Associations also were established to help sustain WASH system infrastructure in health facilities and schools.
- The Chad team trained 150 girls on MHM and making reusable sanitary pads.
- Sixty entrepreneurs were trained to make soap, latrine slabs, handwashing devices, and other items to sustain WASH services.
- Wheelchair ramps were constructed at school latrines to ensure people with mobility challenges have easier access.
- Emergency response activities included constructing 1,350 latrines in camps for internally displaced people.

Mawutor, 13, washes hands with World Vision's Bismark Norgbe at a new handwashing facility at his school in Monkra, Ghana.



COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED



Mali

- Regular water quality monitoring is a priority, and 288 tests were conducted on new boreholes to ensure compliance with standards before pumps were installed. Seventeen tests were conducted on existing boreholes, with two requiring some mediation and 15 that tested poorly slated for retesting. If results don't improve, they will be capped.
- Because Nurturing Care Groups effectively teach communities about good WASH habits, the program, in collaboration with community leaders and local authorities, trained five promoters and 200 volunteers. This led to 200 new care groups, with 2,050 mothers expected to participate.
- More than \$490,000 from community contributions and other key local stakeholders was raised to help fund WASH programming.
- Thirty-two new savings groups were formed to help establish WASH businesses.



Sierra Leone

- Pastors and imams trained on Channels of Hope conducted 63 home visits that led to 63 new household latrines constructed with concrete slabs.
- So far this year, new partnerships to help facilitate the WASH business plan were established with USAID's Global Development Alliance (GDA) as well as Freetown City Council, Sierra Leone Brewery, and Ministry of Health.
- We worked with the Ministry of Health and Sanitation to assess 20 health facilities and provide infection prevention and control supplies. We also provided support for COVID-19 education and vaccine promotion, and installed 20 handwashing stations in three markets and four health facilities to help stem infections.
- World Vision partnered with GDA to provide reliable electricity, internet connectivity, and WASH services for health facilities off the power grid. This included four solar-powered, mechanized water systems with 48 taps.



Senegal

- The WASH team worked closely with regional government agencies for WASH, development, and education to provide WASH training. An MOU also was signed with the ACRA Foundation to provide regular monitoring of our water points in return for our team supporting the foundation's CLTS and sanitation marketing efforts.
- The head nurses at three health facilities that were connected to water systems were trained on best placement for water taps to aid critical care. All staff members were trained on safe water storage and treatment.
- Water quality tests carried out on 13 new water points showed that 12 met national quality standards.
- The Inspectorate of Education and Training provided support for WASH activities in schools. School WASH committees developed action plans, with each committee having representation from boys, girls, and students living with disabilities.



Niger

- The program scaled up the use of improved storage containers to protect water at the point of use.
- Using water utilities and private operators to collect fees, increase access to, and improve services worked well. In Chadakori commune, the model has generated a savings of approximately \$55,550 for extending water systems, and \$12,300 that was invested in extension works, pumps, and other equipment.
- Savings groups helped 40 women in Ouallam learn to make soap using kits provided by the program. Revenue from the sale of soap feeds a revolving fund for the group to expand into selling other products, such as buckets and baby potties.
- An assessment of 14 health facilities revealed water was not available at points of care, so World Vision prioritized providing sinks, soap containers, and taps from extended water networks to the six facilities with the greatest need.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

A contractor's geophysical survey in **Sierra Leone** was inaccurate, and groundwater availability was not adequate to serve four drilling sites, wasting time, effort, and funds. After discussions, the contractor agreed to relocate the borehole, and that attempt was successful. The contractor also agreed to assume the costs of the unsuccessful drilling.

Armed groups in the **CAR** areas of Batangafo-Kabo and Batangafo-Ouandago continued to create challenges to meeting program targets.

Chad experienced fuel shortages in the first half of FY23, which delayed starts and completion of planned WASH infrastructure. The team is exploring the possibility of prepositioning fuel from Total Enterprise, which would help activities to return to schedule.

Although **Mali's** national army had made gains against terrorist factions, isolated attacks still occurred in areas such as Kolokani. While our staff members and assets were not direct targets, the conditions required extreme caution, and the security team suspended drilling when attacks were imminent. To address the issue, the WASH management team followed the security team's recommendation and used contract drillers in high-threat areas, and sent our own drilling team only to the most secure areas.

A school WASH project in **Mauritania** that was budgeted with dependence on UNICEF funding was put on hold when that funding didn't materialize. The program is working with CVA groups to include WASH services for schools in their advocacy plans.

Safety issues in the Tillaberi region of **Niger** made it difficult to operate in Makalondi, Ouallam, and Torodi. Travel restrictions necessitated adapting plans and activities. While vital activities were carried out, the



I have built three latrines in the past which collapsed during the rains because of materials used. I now have a strong latrine because of the support from World Vision and VisionFund, who helped me with a loan to buy the right materials and pay monthly.

—Baba
West Gonja, Ghana

close monitoring required was not possible. Security issues also impacted Nurturing Care Group and other community engagement activities, which we will address by expanding local partnership opportunities with organizations already working in those areas.

Lessons learned

The **Ghana** program found that providing families with flexible financing options led to constructing higher-quality latrines. In two districts surveyed, a partnership with VisionFund helped families build Kumasi VIP latrines. These latrines have two chambers that allow contents of one chamber to decompose while the other is in use. When the second chamber is full, contents of the first are sufficiently decomposed to present no health hazard when emptied. Other homes built pour-flush toilets and even water closets (standard toilets). Almost 70% of VisionFund loans in these two districts were used for sanitation and hygiene.

The **Mali** team developed water quality maps using data collected from wells installed over the past 20 years. This provided background information

on water characteristics and potential sources of contamination. To further water resilience efforts, the team worked with communities on reforestation and soil recovery techniques using Farmer Managed Natural Resources and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration models. These efforts are producing improved soil structure, reducing soil/water evaporation and erosion, and channeling water into the ground through the flow of water down the trunk of a tree or stem of a plant.

Because youth often make the most enthusiastic agents of change in their communities, the **Senegal** team worked with the government's WASH Technical Services Administration to develop training modules on personal hygiene and environmental cleanliness targeting students. Special attention was paid to teaching girls about MHM, and mobile handwashing stations were provided to seven schools to complement training on handwashing with soap.



Staff members at the Mayara health facility in Niger use a chlorine generator provided by World Vision to make vital cleaning supplies. Using just clean water and salt, the machine makes enough chlorine to clean and disinfect Mayara as well as other clinics. The price of just 24 cents per liter is far less expensive than the \$2.71 chlorine costs on the market—when it's available. Selling chlorine also generates revenue for the clinic.

WASH LEADERSHIP PROFILES



Anastasia Kone
DM&E specialist
Mali WASH

Anastasia Kone has been serving the World Vision Mali office since March 2000. She has held several roles, starting as a development facilitator, and moving to assistant project manager, and then to program manager. She currently is the design, monitoring and evaluation specialist for the Mali WASH program, taking that position in 2019.

Anastasia is well versed in tracking World Vision's global WASH monitoring indicators and using the mWater digital platform. She has proactively trained other staff members on how to better navigate mWater tools for mapping and surveying water points in Mali, Senegal, Mauritania, and Central African Republic

She holds a Master of Arts in Philosophy, a certificate in Global Health, and a certificate in Water and Sanitation from Drexel University. She also holds a graduate certificate in International Development.

Anastasia is married with four children.

Jorge Pires
Operations team leader
Angola WASH

Jorge Pires has been the operations team leader for World Vision Angola since November 2017, having initially joined World Vision Angola as the WASH project manager. He also provided technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment in expanding CLTS in Angola. He also has experience in emergency preparedness and response from assignments countrywide as well as in Mozambique, Chad, Pakistan, and Zimbabwe.

Jorge has nearly 25 years of experience in the humanitarian sector, working with organizations such as Oxfam, African Humanitarian Action, and UNICEF. His expertise includes managing and leading WASH programs, strategy development, supervising operations, capacity building, and engaging WASH sector stakeholders for sustainability of WASH services.

He holds a postgraduate award in Organizational Behavior from the University of Cumbria, a postgraduate diploma in Project Management from the University of Roehampton, and he completed a graduate certificate in International WASH at the University of Nevada, Reno.



SUSTAINABILITY SPOTLIGHT

Groundwater monitoring: using real-time data to make an invisible resource visible

When we talk about protecting water resources, often what comes to mind are flowing streams of water that make their way through forests and fields, alongside rural settlements and cityscapes, and into the ocean. Yet much of the world's most precious water is buried beneath us, and often forgotten. The vast and varied aquifers beneath our feet are home to massive quantities of pristine water resources. The stewardship of this water is vital to sustaining life on this planet, and we have a collective responsibility to protect it.

The important role of groundwater in thriving communities cannot be overstated. According to the [United National World Water Development Report of 2022](#), groundwater provides half the total volume of water used to meet daily needs. For rural populations, the report concludes that groundwater often represents the only feasible and affordable way to extend basic water access to the unserved. Groundwater management must remain integral to every step of water security planning and service delivery.

World Vision's [2021-2025 Global WASH Business Plan](#) lays out the vision for our work, including supporting Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.1: equitable access to clean water for all by 2030. Implementing Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) at all levels through cooperation across political jurisdictions is paramount to achieving that goal, from stewarding visible surface water systems to invisible groundwater systems.

What practical steps can we take?

The complexities of water use, land use, and conservation require involvement from key stakeholders beyond the

WASH sector, because the organizations that regulate water use and quality span multiple sectors (environment, agriculture, industry). Additionally, linking to national policies and project management frameworks is essential for long-term accountability and sustainability. World Vision approaches IWRM from multiple angles, including awareness, advocacy, planning, and evidence-building as we partner with communities and government counterparts to build a water-secure future.

World Vision promotes these entry points in our programming focused on protecting and rehabilitating watersheds and ecosystems:

- Considering hydrologic boundaries intentionally, including where the water supply systems we support are located within watersheds and atop aquifers
- Tracking the trends in land cover and land use for the watersheds surrounding drinking water systems and, by extension, engaging with governments and communities to protect critical water-source recharge areas
- Supporting government and service providers to implement a catchment-to-consumer water safety plan (reflecting the [World Health Organization's best practices](#)), with emphasis on culturally appropriate and contextualized stakeholder engagement and assessment of climate-change hazards for climate-resilient WASH services
- Collecting and applying valuable hydrological and meteorological data that enables IWRM

Using data to protect the water

Hydrometeorological data often serves as the foundation to better management

of surface and groundwater resources. As the saying goes, "We cannot manage what we do not measure."

How can we support communities and governments in data-driven planning through the collection and analysis of hydrometeorological data? One example of how World Vision is doing just that is through our [Somalia Accelerator Fund](#) project, in which we monitor groundwater data for early warning signs of droughts or floods and work with the U.N. and government of Somalia to use the data for disaster mitigation planning. Using real-time data from groundwater sensors, this information provides a robust picture of groundwater quantity and quality. Obtaining an in-depth understanding of the status of Somalia's groundwater resources has become more urgent as the Horn of Africa continues to suffer from sustained drought following three successive seasons of low rainfall.

Protecting vulnerable communities requires protecting vulnerable resources on which those communities depend. New wells and water reservoirs are only part of the resilience story; access to better data also is required to help safeguard these infrastructure investments. The more we know about this invisible source of water—its quantity and quality—the better we know what to do together to ensure children and their communities can have consistent access to water sources.

Learn more about this innovative approach by taking part in this story map on groundwater resource monitoring in the Horn of Africa, one of the world's most water-insecure regions.



FINANCIALS

AFRICA WASH FINANCIALS

Program spending October 2022 through March 2023

\$56,554,195

spent from all
funding sources

19% from U.S. Base Funds

81% 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

FY23 marks the midway point of the FY21-FY25 Global WASH Business Plan, and moving forward, we will continue to strengthen our programs to support the plan's goals. As teams continuously adjust to changing realities in the field, we remain committed to accelerating universal and equitable access to WASH services, deepening our focus on the most vulnerable, demonstrating sustainable impact, and leveraging donor and partner investments to mobilize additional funding.

THANK YOU

World Vision joins thousands of families across Africa in thanking you for your faithful support of WASH programming in their communities. Your partnership is easing their hardships and improving their quality of life, for this generation, and for generations to come. God bless you for sharing your blessings with your neighbors a world away.



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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.