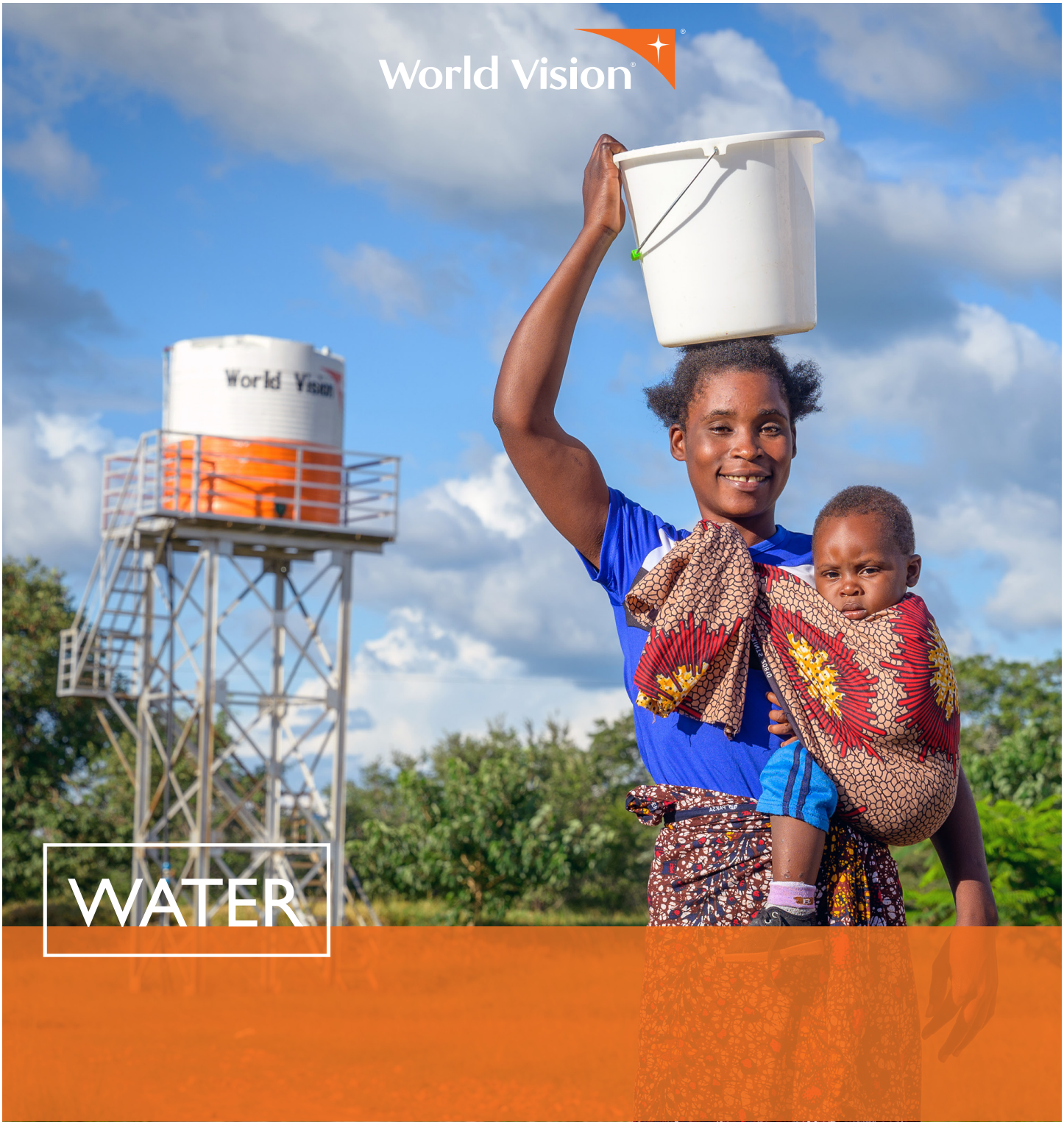


AFRICA WATER FUND »

ANNUAL REPORT: October 2022 through September 2023

Prepared January 2023

WATER

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT

October 2022–September 2023 | Africa Water Fund

IN THIS REPORT

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 (NIV)

AFRICA WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE (WASH) UPDATE

2,647,863 **PEOPLE** have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2022.

2,286,655 **PEOPLE** have gained access to improved household sanitation since October 2022.

2,606,348 **PEOPLE** have gained access to handwashing facilities since October 2022.

FISCAL YEAR 2023 ANNUAL ACHIEVEMENTS

23,909 wells and water points built or rehabilitated

474,536 sanitation facilities built

574,963 household handwashing facilities built

3,961 WASH committees formed with fee-collection systems

AFRICA WASH UPDATE

PROGRAM SUMMARY

This report covers the third year of our Global WASH Business Plan (fiscal years 2021-2025). It also is our first annual report since World Vision committed to reach 30 million people with clean water between FY23 and FY30. Since 2016, we have reached 28.6 million people globally. And, importantly, this past fiscal year we celebrated achieving our five-year commitment to finish the job of reaching everyone, everywhere we work in Rwanda, with clean water.

We are thrilled to share that we have exceeded the commitment we made in 2018 to our donors, partners, and the government of Rwanda to bring clean water to 1 million people by reaching 1,181,958 people, including an impressive 270,084 people in FY23 (128% of target). 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 by 2025. We already have reached 644,126, which includes 200,223 this past year (122% of target).

Throughout Africa in FY23, we reached 2,647,863 people with clean water (105% of target), 2,286,655 people with improved sanitation (104% of target), and 2,606,348 people with handwashing facilities (105% of target). In response to humanitarian needs created by civil war, drought, and food crises, we provided nearly three-quarters of a million people with emergency water and 1 million people with emergency hygiene supplies. This included extensive efforts in Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, and Tanzania.

While the overall results were strong, we saw underachievement in some countries. For example, hygiene targets in Sudan were not met due to conflict, school targets in Zambia were not met due to two large piping projects that weren't fully completed, and sanitation targets in Zimbabwe were not met due to high costs of latrine construction. However, our new partnership with iDE (International Development Enterprises) will help address alternatives in latrine construction.

Consistent with our business plan goals to increase the level of water supply services, only 5% of water points were hand pumps in FY23, while 65% were community taps, and 30% were household water connections. While we surpassed our target for people reached with water, we missed our target for wells and water points built or rehabilitated, at 62%. This is largely because we built more community water points—versus household connections—than originally planned. While we aim to see more household taps, our commitment is to ensure the entire community has water access through communal water points.

A family fills its water containers at a kiosk serving a small solar-powered water system constructed in the Democratic Republic of Congo last year.

To support operating and maintaining water systems, we worked with communities to establish and train 2,372 water committees (84% of target), but we are seeing more and more water systems being managed by private operators or government utilities. We also helped establish 2,654 businesses (102% of target) to repair WASH facilities and sell WASH products. Given their important role as influencers in their communities, we trained 4,972 faith leaders (97% of target) on hygiene and sanitation behaviors. On top of our efforts to deliver clean water to households, we provided 322 health centers and 808 schools with access to water, and 492 health facilities and 2,674 schools with handwashing stations.

World Vision has led an effort with partners to roll out a global initiative to improve the supply chain and ensure the quality of products used in water projects. Another top priority in FY23 was empowering women. To that end, we saw 1,444 women become active in WASH businesses and 3,260 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 WASH services.

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: **7,579,115 PEOPLE** gained access to clean water since FY21.

WEST AFRICA

541,732 people gained access to clean water

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
CHAD
GHANA
MALI
MAURITANIA
NIGER
SENEGAL
SIERRA LEONE

EAST AFRICA

1,328,394 people gained access to clean water

BURUNDI
ETHIOPIA
KENYA
RWANDA
SOMALIA
SOUTH SUDAN
SUDAN
TANZANIA
UGANDA

SOUTHERN AFRICA

777,737 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.

90% and above
51%-89%
50% and below

OUTCOMES AND OUTPUTS	FY23 Annual Target (All Africa)	FY23 Annual Achieved (EAR)	FY23 Annual Achieved (SAR)	FY23 Annual Achieved (WAR)	FY23 Annual Achieved (All Africa)	Achieved vs. Target (All Africa)
Water Supply and Security						
People reached with safer, more accessible drinking water	**2,510,697**	1,328,394	777,737	541,732	**2,647,863**	**105%**
Children reached with safer, more accessible drinking water in schools	**682,552**	272,952	144,257	72,084	**489,293**	**72%**
Successful boreholes completed and commissioned in communities, schools, and health centers	**1,070**	137	785	256	**1,178**	**110%**
Taps installed from successful water supply systems in communities, schools, and health centers	**36,740**	9,721	8,261	2,511	**20,493**	**56%**
Nonfunctioning water points rehabilitated in communities, schools, and health centers	**1,065**	1,272	730	236	**2,238**	**210%**
Schools gaining access to safer drinking water on site	**877**	386	226	196	**808**	**92%**
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic drinking water service	**384**	161	64	97	**322**	**84%**
Sanitation and Hygiene						
People gaining access to household sanitation	**2,193,184**	912,304	911,312	463,039	**2,286,655**	**104%**
People gaining access to handwashing facilities	**2,485,242**	1,001,019	884,699	720,630	**2,606,348**	**105%**
Children gaining access to sanitation facilities in schools	**273,478**	219,639	95,652	53,064	**368,355**	**135%**
Children gaining access to handwashing facilities in schools	**564,879**	251,861	274,323	168,939	**695,123**	**123%**
Schools gaining access to sex-separated, basic sanitation services (that comply with required ratios)	**594**	275	175	419	**869**	**146%**
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for children/youth with limited mobility	**654**	312	189	141	**642**	**98%**
Schools gaining access to improved sanitation for girls, with facilities to manage menstrual hygiene	**603**	292	188	123	**603**	**100%**
Schools gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	**1,819**	692	724	1,258	**2,674**	**147%**
Healthcare facilities gaining access to a basic sanitation service	**278**	82	45	98	**225**	**81%**
Healthcare facilities gaining access to basic handwashing facilities	**620**	182	90	220	**492**	**79%**
Governance and Finance						
WASH committees formed and trained with a financing system in place for maintenance and repair	**2,825**	1,336	1,591	1,034	**3,961**	**140%**
Local businesses active in repair of WASH facilities and provision of WASH products	**2,590**	1,523	1,220	1,129	**3,872**	**149%**
Faith leaders trained to promote safe WASH practices	**5,117**	2,787	2,374	2,183	**7,344**	**144%**
Schools trained in planning and budgeting for WASH services	**1,435**	492	338	529	**1,359**	**95%**
WASH in Emergency Settings						
People with access to emergency drinking water supplies	**0**	592,573	122,170	10,505	**725,248**	**N/A**
People with access to emergency hygiene supplies	**0**	652,572	122,137	157,016	**931,725**	**N/A**
People with access to emergency sanitation systems	**0**	93,557	93,134	35,545	**222,236**	**N/A**
People with access to appropriate solid-waste disposal facilities	**0**	252,985	4,290	0	**257,275**	**N/A**

ACRONYMS

AP	Area Program
CAR	Central African Republic
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CVA	Citizen Voice and Action
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DRI	Desert Research Institute
EAR	East Africa Region
ITT	Indicator Tracking Table
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NGO	Nongovernmental Organization
NCG	Nurturing Care Group
ODF	Open Defecation Free
SAR	Southern Africa Region
UNC	University of North Carolina
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
WAR	West Africa Region
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene

This water point in Yelldidong, Ghana, has an elevated tap to help ease the physical strain for those who carry containers on their heads.

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 are implementing their largest-ever single-year grants, totaling $7.25 million (Mali was approved for $3 million; Niger for $2.25 million; and Mozambique for $2 million). The Malawi grant of $900,000, which started in August 2022, was successfully completed and brought clean water to 28,042 people. Favorable exchange rate fluctuations led to funding for an additional 18 water points, bringing the total water points completed to 85.

A new $900,000 grant for Malawi was awarded, and this work began in August 2023. Mali, Mozambique, and Niger WASH teams wrote proposals for the 2024 cycle over the summer. Those grants—totaling $6.3 million—are expected to begin in February and March 2024.

CIFF CHILDREN'S INVESTMENT FUND FOUNDATION

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 concluded this year after reaching 2 million people in the Southern Nations, Nationalities, and People's Region of Ethiopia.

The $79.8 million Water4Life+ five-year grant began in 2022 with the aim of reaching 1.6 million people by targeting schools, health facilities, and communities with clean water through 396 wells, 50 capped springs, and rehabilitating 48 existing water systems. We managed to drill more than 135 wells and completed 45 water supply systems benefiting 45 schools and 28 health facilities to date. The original design and complex project governance have presented challenges, and unrest in Ethiopia has created operational difficulties. World Vision is working with the Ethiopian government's line ministries and the donor to address these difficulties, and finding a solution that will enable meeting the project's ambitious targets.

CONRAD N. Hilton FOUNDATION

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

World Vision submitted a three-year, $4.75 million proposal to the Foundation for the Ahafo Region Integrated WASH Program in Ghana. The project will focus on scaling up and sustaining gains from the Asutifi North Universal Coverage project, while expanding programming into a second district in Ahafo region—Asunafo North.

The Foundation has recommended approval of a six-month, no-cost extension for the existing WASH in healthcare facilities grant in Niger and the joint Mali and Niger Momentum Grant. This will address future uncertain and volatile security issues that might arise. The SAFE4HCF Ethiopia project has been challenged by high inflation rates and insecurity at project sites, resulting in the need to reduce targets and revise budgets. It is expected that we will complete more activities in Year 2.

Drexel UNIVERSITY DRI Desert Research Institute

Desert Research Institute (DRI) and Drexel University

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

The FY23 WASH capacity-building program registered 37 students for Drexel Cohort 10, while DRI Cohort 8 registered 40 students. They successfully concluded their in-person residencies and will complete the program in December 2023. Students need 18 credits to obtain their post-baccalaureate certificate, with a grade point average of 3.0 or higher. With the new contract extension being finalized, recruitment for the FY24 WASH capacity-building program will begin in the first quarter of FY24 and include specialized professional courses run by DRI. Extensive consultation with major stakeholders will be ongoing to help design follow-up to the WASH capacity-building program for FY26-30.

GOLF FORE AFRICA

Golf Fore Africa

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

Golf Fore Africa has renewed its commitment to support our WASH work in Zambia, signing a memorandum of understanding (MOU) to provide $10 million between 2023 and 2027. This funding will support our Finish the Job efforts in the five key APs supported by Golf Fore Africa 2025 (Manyinga, Mbala, Moyo, Mufumbwe, and Nkeyema), and reach new APs in 2026 and 2027. As the Zambia

PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

program is close to achieving our goal of reaching all healthcare facilities with piped water, Golf Fore Africa will shift the majority of its funding to WASH in schools and communities.

In FY23, Golf Fore Africa funded 54 hand pumps and 12 piped-water systems—six at schools and six at health centers. Three of these health centers also gained new maternity wards with piped water and toilets inside the facilities. This summer, Golf Fore Africa hired Chief Executive and Development Officer Catherine Castelluccio, a former prosecuting attorney who began her nonprofit work with the Phoenix Ballet. In the brief time she's been with Golf Fore Africa, she already has displayed impressive and creative leadership skills.

GivePower

- Partner since 2023
- Areas of focus: WASH and energy, desalination
- Locations: Tanzania and Zambia

GivePower is a leading provider worldwide of desalination systems and solar energy solutions. To support our WASH and energy initiative and meet additional power demands, GivePower signed an MOU in FY23, outlining commitments to co-develop projects to deliver WASH and energy solutions to the communities we serve. GivePower has helped design, vet, and oversee the energy component of our work.

GivePower is working with our team in Zambia to develop the design of solar microgrid energy storage systems to meet the power needs of health facilities, schools, businesses, and communities, in addition to pumping water. Additionally, we are looking for opportunities to introduce GivePower's desalination technology where the water quality is too challenging for traditional programming approaches.

iDE
Powering entrepreneurs to end poverty.

iDE (International Development Enterprises)

- Partner since 2023
- Area of focus: Market-based sanitation and hygiene, research and learning
- Locations: Burundi, Ghana, Mozambique, and Zambia

iDE has been building markets for sanitation and hygiene for more than 20 years, reaching more than 10 million people through WASH marketing programs in Africa and Asia. iDE has a proven track record of adopting locally driven approaches to create cost-effective sanitation models.

With a strong evidence base, the right product and service mix, and a deep understanding of local markets, an iDE and World Vision partnership will enable us to make sustainable gains in sanitation coverage and attract much-needed investment in the sector. We are collaborating in four countries to develop and pilot innovative approaches to sanitation and hygiene that align with the four pillars of World Vision's sanitation and hygiene strategy: creating demand, improving supply, strengthening governance, and expanding financing.

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 partnership with Grundfos, we have reached approximately 2 million people with basic water access since 2020.

Grundfos is working closely with our teams to develop tailored technical training to build global capacity to improve design and construction of piped-water systems. In addition, we are working with its Safe Water team to identify opportunities to develop innovative country-level WASH programming strategies.

P&G

- Partner since 2007
- Areas of focus: Water treatment/purification, hygiene promotion, emergency response
- Locations: Bangladesh, Cambodia, El Salvador, Ghana, Honduras, Kenya, Malawi, Mali, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Niger, Philippines, Senegal, and Zimbabwe

In FY23, more than 40 million P&G Purifier of Water packets were distributed in 14 countries, providing safe drinking water to more than 669,000 people. This year, we provided packets following emergencies and natural disasters that included a cholera response project in Malawi and Cyclone Mocha in Myanmar.

This bridge strategy provides packets and training on safe water treatment in the short term, while communities wait for a permanent, sustainable water source. To strengthen this approach, new monitoring tools and surveys were piloted in some countries, and Kenya was the first to report that 22% of project participants (or 22,290 people) graduated from using packets to having access to basic drinking water. In FY24, we will continue to collect data and ensure communities have a path to sustainable water. Additionally, we aim to analyze data to better understand the types of fragility occurring in project areas, and clearly communicate and visualize our achievements to inform stronger programmatic decision-making.

PARTNERSHIPS UPDATE, CONTINUED

Sesame Workshop

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

In FY23, efforts began in earnest to expand WASH UP! in El Salvador, Guatemala, and Kenya; and WASH UP! Girl Talk in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Kenya.

World Vision Kenya started 45 WASH UP! clubs, reaching 2,088 children in the second half of FY23. In Zimbabwe, Sesame completed an update of WASH UP! materials, and implementation began in September. Sesame is working on Girl Talk materials for Zimbabwe and Kenya, building on the strong foundation of the first Girl Talk program in Zimbabwe, and refreshing the materials with updated messaging and additional content for boys.

Research efforts with Stanford University continue for WASH UP! in India. Midline results were finalized at the end of FY23, showing strong potential for the positive impact of WASH UP! and operations and maintenance approaches in schools. The study will be completed later in FY24.

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

The first full year of implementation of the Strong Women Strong World: Beyond Access program featured a focus on building positive mindsets through the Biblical Empowered Worldview approach. We worked to ensure communities and schools have basic WASH services, and we mobilized savings groups. This builds a strong foundation upon which to support healthy behaviors and income-generating activities and entrepreneurship.

After completing initial surveys in the first half of FY23, Emory University worked with national offices and local learning partners to conduct field research. Data was collected on our learning themes:

1) Understanding women's experiences collecting water and engaging in water activities for their households

2) Listening to women on how water access and availability affects their lives, especially in the area of economic participation and empowerment

3) Learning how men perceive the program to learn how to better engage them in women's empowerment programs

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 higher-quality parts are available for water systems. We also are working in partnership with the government of Ghana to conduct a field study to identify preventive and remedial strategies to mitigate the impact of lead in drinking water.

We are still working with UNC in Niger to determine the best way forward for research around WASH in health facilities, specifically operating and maintaining WASH systems. The Niger project is going through budget revisions, and next steps on research will be determined after project activities are finalized.

Center for Infectious Disease Research in Zambia (CIDRZ)

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

CIDRZ has been evaluating the use of Citizen Voice and Action to hold local governments accountable to improve WASH conditions in health facilities. It has finished its data collection and is preparing a final report. With this information, we plan to improve the quality of our WASH advocacy work and expand these learnings to other countries.

University of Toronto

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

The university is consulting on the design of large-scale systems, as well as evaluating how existing systems function under stress, such as during seasons when water is scarce. We also are working with the university in Zambia to collect data to help us better understand availability of piped water throughout the day. This research will help us decide how to modify programs to better promote equitable distribution of water in rural piped-water systems.

EAST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

After five years of hard work (FY19-FY23), World Vision has successfully reached more than 90% water access in all 39 sectors that were a part of the Rwanda Finish the Job effort. This is the first country in which we've been able to bring water to all program areas. But we're not done, as we will continue to provide the support necessary to ensure the infrastructure we built is sustainable, and develop water projects in newly opened APs.

Other successes to note across the region include ramping up use of the Nurturing Care Group (NCG) model to promote improved sanitation and hygiene practices, and constructing handwashing facilities and household latrines or toilets. Our staff members report that the person-to-person approach of sharing WASH messages is more effective than larger, community-wide events promoting the same things. We're seeing this model being effectively used in places such as Kenya, Sudan, and Tanzania.

Our WASH programs are trending more and more toward employing private companies or government entities to manage and maintain new water supply systems. In most places, these companies are more reliable and efficient than the committees and boards comprised of community volunteers.

Across the region partnerships with Sesame Workshop continue to improve students' knowledge and practice of good sanitation and hygiene behaviors, while a pilot project with Eco Soap Bank in Tanzania also is improving children's hygiene practices.

1,328,394 **PEOPLE** in East Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2022.

Clean water and improved hygiene can make a dream come true for Daisy

Daisy once thought her dreams of becoming a nurse would never become a reality because she—and her classmates at Moigutwo Primary School—lost so much classroom time because they were sick with waterborne illnesses. Daisy's family and others relied on often-contaminated shallow wells, streams, and ponds for their water.

But thanks to you and donors like you, World Vision constructed a gravity-fed water system providing clean water to the small village of Mogoi in Kenya's Bartabwa AP. Latrines and handwashing facilities also were built at the school, and students and community members all learned about the importance of good hygiene practices.

Improvements came quickly. "We are no longer falling sick, and we can now focus on our studies," Daisy said, as the 12-year-old expressed excitement at the prospect of achieving her dream of being a nurse.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS

Burundi

- We made improvements in training more female faith leaders on promoting and teaching about safe WASH practices and approaches. In FY23, 44 of 92 faith leaders trained were women.
- Successful partnerships, including one with the government and one with the Burundi Agency for Rural Hydraulics and Sanitation, led to strong results in communities achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status (60 against a target of 50). The agency also helped promote building household latrines, enabling us to surpass our targets (148%).
- Sanitation in schools was improved, with nearly 15,000 children gaining access to latrines.

Rwanda

- Our team signed MOUs calling for co-investment on water projects with 18 district governments. This led to contributions totaling $4,898,781 to help fund the projects.
- A Food for Education grant contributed to a huge increase in trained school WASH clubs, with 323 established against an annual target of just 23.
- Flourishing partnerships with Sesame Workshop and the government led to training students in 266 schools on good hygiene practices.
- A government policy requiring all children to attend school raised enrollment rates in the schools where we work. This necessitated revising plans to build more water taps, latrines, and handwashing facilities at these schools.

Ethiopia

- The Burgaa Initiative in Gechi and Bedelle districts (Oromia region) and Hakim Gara district (Harari region) is protecting water sources as well as reducing carbon emissions and environmental degradation. Results from seven monitoring stations showed an increase in water retention in catchment areas between 2020 and 2022. The initiative also trained 26,211 people on reducing environmental degradation, while 7,000 students learned about managing seed and tree nurseries for reforestation.
- A growing number of WASH business centers (43) led to increased sales of sanitation products and 330 households with 1,650 people in Bui, Dera, Enemore, and Gechi APs moving up the sanitation ladder.
- The Ethiopia program is moving toward using professionals to manage water systems, and is hiring rural water utility companies to do the work. This move is being made because the volunteer-based WASH committee model hasn't been as successful with management and accountability. An example of success is the Korata Rural Water Utility in Dera AP. It is governed by a water board and managed by a staff comprising a manager, cashier, accountant, tap attendants, and plumbers. A sustainable and affordable fee system was established to cover operations, maintenance, and future expansions, and at last report, the utility had a bank balance of $1,581.

Kenya

- World Vision Kenya hosted the Global WASH Forum in Malindi with donors, partners, and WASH experts—the first global gathering since 2020. The Kenya team showcased its expertise in mWater, geographic information systems, universal coverage, market-based sanitation, governance, and finance.
- Kalawa AP helped form the board of Mbooni Water and Sanitation Company Limited and played a vital role in developing a comprehensive operational framework for the company. This is important, as the company eventually will manage the large Kalawa water project planned for FY24.
- More than 31,000 acres were covered by watershed management activities to help replenish groundwater.
- Sesame WASH UP! was launched in schools and helped students understand the link between waste disposal and disease. Some 80% of children in WASH UP! schools, versus only 23% in other schools, demonstrated an understanding. Also, more handwashing stations were built in the homes of WASH UP! students.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED

Sudan

- The rollout of using NCGs to improve sanitation service had great success, with a 546% achievement of target. Eighteen communities were declared ODF with the NCG approach, and six more using Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). The NCG approach also led to a large number of faith leaders (168) trained to encourage healthy sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Despite armed conflict that halted progress in Q4, Sudan still exceeded targets for water systems (229%) and water points (234%). More systems with multiple taps were built thanks to identifying wells with strong yields.

Tanzania

- An assessment showed that, of 865 water points constructed by the WASH Program, 97% were still functional and meeting community water needs.
- The WASH team worked closely with local entities such as sanitation and hygiene committees, school WASH clubs, community-based water supply organizations, PTAs, and the Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Agency to strengthen local ownership and management of WASH infrastructure.
- The Eco Soap Bank pilot project—Soaplay—began using soap made into fun shapes to improve handwashing behaviors for children, and provided training on menstrual hygiene management (MHM), as well as sanitation improvements in schools.

South Sudan

- Work on water security and resilience led to installing three river gauging stations, and we began working with the government to establish a process to share the information gathered, which will be used to help plan for floods and other climate shocks.
- A strong emphasis on incorporating GESI into programming led to working with the government to create disability inclusion guidelines for WASH, and ensuring women have a strong voice in deciding where water points and animal troughs should be built.
- FY23 work included constructing 44 water systems benefiting 122,570 people, and carrying out more than 1,000 water quality tests to ensure that water is safe to drink.

Somalia

- A shallow well in Tessey was desilted and deepened to provide enough water for year-around irrigation for four farm cooperatives with 91 members.
- World Vision lobbied the government to move away from water trucking in emergency settings to developing more sustainable water systems or distributing water filters. The shift will support water access after emergency response projects end.
- To improve our efforts to monitor groundwater levels, we created an advocacy document to share with the government and other partners. It outlines what we are doing to protect water security and resilience and how they can support this work.

Uganda

- A partnership with the National Water & Sewerage Corporation led to 105 households gaining water connections on site. Another 229 taps from rainwater harvesting tanks and household sanitation improvements were paid for through VisionFund microfinancing.
- Funding from APs enabled collecting and testing water samples from 305 water points. Results showed progressive water quality improvements from 2019 to 2023, with E. coli showing up in only 34% of tests, down from 83%.
- The team enlisted faith leaders, Village Health Teams, and other community leaders to raise awareness on the importance of cleaning water points and water storage containers regularly, as well as using household water filtration and other means of keeping water safer to consume.
- An assessment conducted with the School of Public Health, Makerere University, studied a household engagement and accountability approach to scaling up WASH services in Uganda. The report is under review.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

The ***Burundi*** team lost its WASH technical manager halfway through the year, and has struggled to fill the position. The integrated programs director position also was vacant for several months. This led to the need for staff members to take on additional responsibilities. An integrated programs manager was hired, but the WASH technical manager position was still vacant at the end of the fiscal year.

An ***Ethiopian*** government directive to reduce the number of taps installed at health posts in rural settings led to lower achievement toward targets on taps installed at 63 facilities. Initially, the Water4Life project planned to install four taps each at all types of health facilities, but we complied with the directive to install just one tap per facility.

Unpredictable weather patterns in ***Kenya*** continued to create problems. After years of little rain, a predicted El Niño threatened to bring flooding, which necessitated trying to finish construction early in the year, before roads became impassable. The WASH team also needed to integrate more climate-resilient programming into work plans.

Private companies charged with maintaining water tanks in ***Rwanda*** were not properly cleaning the tanks and chlorinating the water, increasing the likelihood of contamination. The government is taking over managing all water points, which should lead to improved water quality at the tap. Only 185 water quality tests were conducted in FY23 because there weren't enough qualified personnel to perform them. World Vision is working with the government to solve this problem.

A lack of donor interest in ***Somalia*** created difficulties in securing funds for work in schools and health facilities. We increased our efforts to integrate this work into proposals written in the second half of FY23, which helped us get closer to hitting our targets.

The ***South Sudan*** office is totally grant-funded, which means we can reach our targets only if institutional donors maintain an interest. Because we didn't have as many successful proposals as hoped for in FY23, we could not meet our water targets.

In ***Sudan,*** conflict that broke out in April led to closures and looting of banks, delaying payments to vendors. This delay created the potential for vendors to raise their prices while waiting on payments. Our staff took measures to speed the process to avoid having to adjust budgets. They also began making payments in U.S. dollars to address price fluctuations and inflation.

Procurement delays, understaffing, and increased costs due to inflation created difficulties in achieving ***Tanzania's*** program outcomes and keeping to timelines for school water connections. The team moved procurement processes online, which required staff training, and it's expected that the water connections will be completed in Q1 of FY24.

Lessons learned

The team in ***Burundi*** learned it can reduce delays by ensuring terms of reference are prepared well in advance of calling for bids. Slow bidding processes delayed awarding construction contracts in FY23. To solve the problem, terms of reference for FY24 contracts were completed before the end of FY23, so that bids can be called for in early FY24.

The ***Kenya*** staff found that the NCG model is better at eliminating open defecation than CLTS, as mothers who play lead roles in the NCGs are more effective in passing on sanitation messages in a personal, face-to-face approach.

Ongoing displacement in ***Somalia*** due to conflict and drought strained existing water systems that were built for smaller populations. Where funds allow, Somalia is planning new systems with larger populations in mind to help absorb population growth caused by displacement. To do this, the Somalia office is encouraging donors to fund projects other than emergency relief, to enable construction of these water systems.

Procurement challenges in ***South Sudan*** led the team there to work on procurement plans as early as possible to mitigate delays. Procurement has been included in staff appraisal goals to ensure everyone has a strong focus on timely procurement of materials, especially given the country's unpredictable political environment.

The successful pilot of NCGs in ***Sudan***—supported by base funding—inspired the team to write the methodology into more grant proposals. This led to the successful scale-up of NCGs in more areas and will lead to further scale-up throughout the country in FY24.

In ***Tanzania***, contextually tailored approaches such as NCGs, savings groups, Biblical Empowered Worldview-WASH, and Sanitation Marketing are leading to sustainable changes in hygiene and sanitation practices.

Because men are key decision makers in ***Ugandan*** households, and key investors in household sanitation, the WASH Program actively encouraged their involvement in financial endeavors, such as savings groups. This helps increase family income and enables more investment in household WASH improvements.

SOUTHERN AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

Our WASH improvements across the region (and across the continent) are funding sustainability through new innovative activities designed to raise funds and provide support for communities.

In the DRC, the program helped water management and maintenance committees start businesses that will generate income needed to expand water coverage. In Angola, health facilities are keeping their sites sanitary by incinerating waste, and giving the byproduct to local farmers for use as fertilizer. In Lesotho, health facilities now have water for gardens that grow nutritious foods—some for sale in their communities to improve nutrition as well as raise funds for facility support.

We gained a valuable new partner in Mozambique and Zambia in iDE. iDE specializes in growing demand for hygiene and sanitation, and the necessities families will need.

Our WASH teams are sharing their knowledge and experience with national governments and other partners to improve WASH services and sustainability.

In Zambia, the team helped create a strategy for the Zambia Investment Program, which focuses on improving funding for water and sanitation. It also helped develop the Eighth National Development Plan by providing guidance on WASH in health facilities.

In Eswatini, we helped write government guidelines on a wide variety of WASH topics, and participated in the WASH Forum, where policies were discussed and adopted.

777,737 **PEOPLE** in Southern Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2022.

WASH services make births safer, more comfortable for families

The changes World Vision's WASH Program made at Malawi's Kapenga Health Center between Alinafe's first baby and her second were like night and day. "The last time I was here, there was no piped water, clean toilets, or bathrooms, so it was hard for us … to maintain safe hygiene practices," she said. Charles Tembo, who manages the maternity ward, was in agreement and said women and their family members who accompanied them had to draw water at the community borehole to bathe and clean the delivery room following births. Women also used to ask neighbors of the center if they could use their latrines, because the health center was lacking sanitation facilities. Those who were too shy to ask used the outdoors as a toilet.

Alinafe, who was nine months pregnant and preparing to deliver her second child when interviewed, added that poor hygiene conditions at the health center led to illness. "I have firsthand experience," she said. "My firstborn was hit by severe diarrhea." But she had praise for the improvements that brought water taps, bathrooms, and toilets in time for her second delivery. "Now we do not have to bother people living close to the hospital to use their toilets. This is dignifying," she said.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS

Angola

- Special Initiatives for Vulnerable Groups is a new model for latrine construction that encourages neighbors to help each other, especially the most vulnerable, such as widows, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Assistance includes financial support and sharing resources to build latrines.
- Community sanitation brigades help families choose appropriate latrine types and materials, and in FY23, 49 new brigades were established and trained.
- Incinerated health facility waste is being turned into fertilizer used by families near the health centers to enrich their fields.
- Trained faith leaders helped 89 widows and others who are marginalized to have a better understanding of their value in society. These teachings also led to more women participating on water and sanitation committees, and some now have 100% female membership.

DRC

- The WASH Program worked to establish income-generating activities to help water management and maintenance committees raise funds to expand water coverage. These included purchasing a cassava mill and chickens for rearing.
- Faith-based partners played vital roles in meeting needs during humanitarian crises, such as flooding in Kalehe. Faith leaders promoted using chlorinated water among 32,000 flood victims. They also led efforts for the peaceful sharing of water sources between refugees and local communities to support work in Gbadolite, in the nearby CAR. Five mechanized boreholes were drilled to address needs caused by an influx of CAR refugees.
- Staff members also had to battle cholera, and installed chlorination sites while promoting home disinfection, good hygiene habits, and using water treatment tablets.

Eswatini

- Three health facilities that gained water systems delivering water to all points of care also now have gardens that grow nutritious foods. The Sibovu clinic established a nursery to grow citrus fruit to sell in the community.
- Sanitation work in health facilities also included flush septic tank toilets, a mini shower for MHM, and a flexible spray attachment to help with cleaning the facility. All stalls have access ramps and rails for support when using the toilet, and doors open both ways, for easier by people in wheelchairs.
- World Vision helped write a national WASH design manual and water quality guidelines, design a private-public partnership model, and develop water point mapping. We also participated in the Eswatini WASH forum, where WASH decisions are made.

Lesotho

- We worked with UNICEF to support developing, testing, and use of hygiene products, such as soap and detergent, plus educational comic books to teach children about hygiene. Partnerships with the private sector and innovation hubs are increasing availability of affordable products. Four producer groups that make soap have shown strong potential to establish themselves as business centers in their communities.
- The Falimehang Basali Egg Production water system was designed to provide water for drinking water and for the needs of 29 members of an egg production group (28 of 29 members are women).
- World Vision Lesotho celebrated National Menstrual Hygiene Day at an event with Her Majesty the Queen, Masenate Mohato Seeiso.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED

Malawi

- Cyclone Freddy and a cholera outbreak kept the Malawi team busy with emergency response activities that included providing 4,842 people with water services and 13,530 with sanitation services. Hygiene supplies were provided to 57,375 people.
- Water point functionality surveys showed that 164 of 169 water points were providing sufficient water with less than one month of downtime reported over the past year.
- The WASH team worked with the district Department of Forestry to improve water resource management practices on roughly 54 acres. This included planting fruit tree seedlings and forming forestry committees.
- Malawi's work on quality implementation was highlighted in a recent Culture of Quality webinar.

Mozambique

- Using private operators is a new approach in Mozambique, and in FY23, it resulted in 248 household connections extended from a World Vision water system. This brought water directly to 1,271 people.
- Fostering productive partnerships enabled our programs to do more to reach more people. A relationship with Wagtech provided staff training and water testing kits, while iDE helped with research on opportunities for market-based sanitation solutions to prevent latrines from collapsing during storms and heavy rains. Partnering with Be Girl provided 327 MHM kits for girls in Mutarara.
- Drought, cyclones, cholera, and typhoid responses provided 10,145 people with emergency water services, while 24 water points were constructed in response to emergencies.

Zambia

- The WASH Program developed universal coverage plans for Chibombo, Chongwe, Kafue, Kapiri Mposhi, Nkeyema, and Rufunsa.
- World Vision played a vital role in developing an implementation strategy for the Zambia Investment Program, which aims to improve investments in water security and sustainable sanitation by 2030.
- Twenty piped-water systems were insured last year with Professional Insurance Limited, at average premium rates of $132. Eighty-three systems now are insured.
- World Vision helped design the Eighth National Development Plan, a road map for Zambia's development nationwide. We provided guidance on WASH features, such as piped-water systems at all health facilities and building incinerators to improve waste management.
- We joined several partners to train councilors, ward representatives, ward development committee members, and representatives of government ministries on disability inclusion and legislation that addresses disability issues. Other topics included how people with disabilities can benefit from loans from the Constituency Development Fund (government funds used to support community-selected development projects).

Zimbabwe

- More than 4.8 million P&G Purifier of Water packets were distributed to 11,253 households and 36 schools through emergency response efforts in Nkayi, Lupane, and Rushinga districts. Drinking water also was provided to 15,000 residents of the Tongorgara Refugee Camp.
- The WASH Program is introducing insurance for solar-powered piped-water systems, and encouraging communities to pay the premiums.

Rural District Councils will serve as the custodian for all infrastructure in rural communities.

- Faith leaders used the Biblical Empowered Worldview and Jesus: The Source of Living Water curricula to promote paying water user fees to operate and maintain water points. Churches also have offered free labor and donated latrine construction materials to the most vulnerable members of their communities to achieve ODF status.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

Program communities in ***Angola*** are experiencing vandalism to water supply systems, and insufficient community contributions to support the systems. In response, we are looking into privatizing water supply services to improve management and control and make water access more affordable for low-income families.

The presence of armed combatants in the ***DRC*** program areas led to delays in carrying out programming. The WASH team relocated planned activities to more secure areas while waiting for calm to return to affected sites.

Efforts to increase water quality testing in ***Eswatini*** were stymied when the kits needed were not available in country. The team had to order the kits from outside Eswatini, which slowed the procurement process. To address this issue in the future, a centralized procurement plan was developed, and the kits, which have a long lifespan, will be in stock and available for water testing as needed.

Finding qualified contractors in ***Lesotho*** proved challenging in FY23, leading to delays and pressure toward the end of the year to complete planned activities. The technical team worked with the supply chain team to develop a strategy for FY24 that includes more efficient processes and timelines.

Dwindling foreign currency reserves and devaluation of ***Malawi's*** kwacha hurt the availability of imported goods and fuel and delayed acquisition of components such as pumps and steel tanks that come from South Africa. The weakened kwacha required making budget revisions for several projects in FY23.

The government of ***Zambia*** imposed strict new standards for school toilets that hurt our ability to achieve targets last year. Now, all schools gaining piped-water systems must have flushing toilets on site. While these standards improve services provided to students, they present budget implications. The previous pit latrine design for schools costs approximately $15,000 on average, while the new flush toilet design costs upward of $50,000. We will seek partners to help us implement school WASH so we can achieve our ambitious targets. We also have encouraged schools to apply for government grants set aside for community development projects.

Lessons learned

When the ***Eswatini*** team set out to build an inclusive sanitation facility at a health clinic, it learned the government had only pit latrine designs available, which lacked provisions for MHM and people living with disabilities. The team then designed a facility that met World Vision's standards, including a flush toilet. Having to wait for government approval of our design created delays in construction at some sites, but the process of getting that approval for our inclusive design will pay off going forward, as we bring WASH improvements to more health facilities.

A technical programs evaluation covering seven districts in 2021-2022 showed that sanitation coverage in ***Lesotho*** was just 49%. The WASH team used these findings to develop activities for FY23 that had a strong emphasis on sanitation. This led to 202% achievement for people gaining access to basic sanitation, and 185% of target for sanitation facilities constructed.

Water samples collected in ***Malawi*** during the first half of the year showed high marks for safety at water points (98%) but a lower rate at households (65%). To address this safety gap, the team trained 14,670 people on safe handling and storage of water. When samples were tested again in Q4, 135 of 140 household samples (98%) complied with water safety standards.

To address a lack of WASH materials—such as cement—near targeted communities, the ***Zimbabwe*** team worked with community leaders and government stakeholders to ensure needed materials were made available. Community leaders made arrangements with businesses in the districts' main commercial centers to provide supplies to villages. Some materials were provided using flexible payment methods, such as bartering, or using credit institutions.

Boitumelo (in the foreground) is thrilled with the new latrines built at Nkola Primary School in Lesotho's Matlamena AP. Prior to World Vision's work at his school, the boys had to share just three latrines, which forced many students to head to the bush to take care of business during school. Sometimes, he and other students would go home to use the toilet, causing them to miss valuable school time. Now, his school has eight latrines and urinals for boys, and nine latrines for girls, with one designated for use by students with mobility challenges. "Now, the cubicles are many, and there is privacy," Boitumelo said.

WEST AFRICA WASH

REGIONAL SUMMARY

The West Africa Region is making progress in shifting from hand pumps to mechanized piped-water systems. The first of such systems was built in CAR this past year, and a large mechanized system in Ghana is providing not only water for drinking, but enough to sustain a 50-acre garden that supports hundreds of growers.

Savings groups are enabling more families to build or improve latrines and hygiene facilities in their homes. We're seeing progress through these small loans in Ghana, Mauritania, and Senegal.

In Niger, savings groups are supporting the work of women who make and sell hygiene products in their communities.

Women are taking more responsibility for managing WASH services in their communities. In CAR, they are sitting on water management and hygiene and sanitation committees in growing numbers, and represent more than 40% of community WASH volunteers. In Chad, the WASH team learned that water supply systems are better managed when women are involved in overseeing their operations.

Christian and Muslim leaders continue to be valued partners, providing vital COVID-19 prevention education in CAR and promoting safe hygiene and sanitation practices and constructing household latrines in Mali.

Teams in Mauritania and Niger report that using private contractors to oversee procurement, quality of materials, and the construction and maintenance of water systems is improving quality control and longevity for water systems.

541,732 **PEOPLE** in West Africa have gained access to clean drinking water since October 2022.

World Vision comes through for CAR community when others didn't

Eva and the 350 residents of the Andikama neighborhood of Ippy Center had only unsafe water sources, and struggled to stay healthy and grow enough food to feed their families. She and her neighbors too often dealt with diseases caused by drinking and cooking with contaminated water. Despite their financial hardships, community members took up a collection to hire someone to drill a borehole. Sadly, that person left with their money and without doing the promised work.

Life for those in Andikama changed when World Vision came to the community, bringing drilling equipment and training residents to maintain the borehole that now provides clean water.

Eva, who is executive secretary of the water point management committee, has high praise for the project. "For me, it's an immense joy to see that, for the first time, the inhabitants of the Andikama neighborhood have the chance to have a well-equipped borehole and drinking water. We're going to take good care of it so that we and our children no longer suffer from diarrheal diseases," she said.

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS

CAR

- WASH base funding enabled the CAR team to install solar-powered mechanized systems for the first time. These were constructed in Lapago and Koundounguere, and are the first steps in our move from hand pumps to piped systems.
- Although in some areas, local culture prohibits women from taking part in some activities, the team successfully raised awareness of the importance of including women in WASH. Women now represent 33% of water management committees, 39% of hygiene and sanitation committees, and 41% of community volunteers.
- Thirty Christian and Muslim faith leaders (eight women) were trained on the Channels of Hope COVID-19 approach to help educate their communities on hygiene.

Mali

The Mali team played key roles in helping to develop plans and approaches for WASH with a variety of partners. In FY23:

- The team helped the government develop a road map for Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) by 2030 and presented it to the Minister of Water Resources during the U.N. International Water Conference in New York.
- We participated in creating a national plan for improving access to sustainable WASH services in health facilities nationwide.
- World Vision organized a WASH learning event attended by UNICEF, WHO, ministries of Public Health and Sanitation, and other organizations to promote SWA.

Chad

- Water samples from 32 systems were tested and met WHO standards. The systems were fenced to protect them from human and animal contamination, and the team trained people to keep the water clean with proper transportation, storage, and treatment.
- The WASH Program helped 183 villages that gained ODF status to develop an action plan to move households up the sanitation ladder. To aid this, 60 local entrepreneurs were trained to produce and sell sanitation and hygiene products (latrine slabs, handwashing stations, soap) and provide services to construct or maintain new latrines/toilets. They have constructed 302 new, improved latrines, earning an income of $8,018, and produced 21,640 bars of soap that generated an income of $13,405.
- MHM training was provided to 401 girls, who also learned how to make reusable sanitary pads. Every latrine block built at 309 schools has a ramp for handicap access.

Ghana

- Availability of microfinance in West Gonja and Fanteakwa APs enabled 190 families to upgrade their sanitation facilities to pour-flush toilets. These improvements helped the WASH Program mark 76% progress toward safely managed sanitation solutions.
- A solar-powered mechanized water system in Garu-Tempane AP is providing irrigation for a 50-acre garden that sustains agriculture during the dry season. More than 500 vulnerable farmers are growing vegetables that improve the nutrition of children and providing year-round income for families. This work was done in collaboration with the Livelihoods and Family Empowerment technical program, helping growers work together in groups to connect to markets and gain better prices for their produce.
- Ghana WASH prioritized installing solar-powered pumps and household connections in FY23. Of 331 taps constructed, 59 were installed on household premises, bringing water directly to homes to help eliminate contamination caused by improper storage and handling.

> *The World Vision standpipe is close to my house. Getting water for my household is no longer a battle, and it is clean, too.*
>
> *—Safura, Kadjebi AP resident*

COUNTRY SNAPSHOTS, CONTINUED

Mauritania

- The WASH team hired a private engineering firm to supervise and ensure all contractual work done in the APs met standards set out in work specifications. That firm supported all stages of water system development, from feasibility studies and system designs, to preparing tenders, setting up worksites, and monitoring implementation.
- Access to loans and financial assistance helped 200 households improve their sanitation. Savings groups are being linked to microfinance institutions to ensure more families have access to credit for WASH improvements.
- The WASH Program supported solid waste management in the courtyard of Kaedi Regional Hospital and the surrounding streets by providing 24 tricycle carts. These vehicles collected and transported 4,548 cubic meters of solid waste in FY23.

Sierra Leone

- We partnered with the Ministry of Water Resources to chlorinate 207 protected wells and taught communities about water treatment methods.
- House-to-house visits provided information on cleaning water points; safe water collection, transportation, and storage; and promoting use of receptacles that protect water from contamination.
- The WASH Program partnered with USAID's Global Development Alliance to provide reliable electricity, internet connectivity, and WASH services for health facilities not on the electrical grid.
- The WASH team established buffer zones, reforested areas around water systems, and promoted things like rainwater harvesting and infiltration ponds to protect and improve groundwater recharge. This was augmented by training community members on responsible water use in schools, health facilities, and communities.

Senegal

- Water samples from 47 water points were tested and found to meet the government's water quality standards. Training on keeping water safe after collection was offered, and water purifying packets were provided if needed.
- Backup storage tanks with a capacity of 5 cubic meters were installed at two health facilities to provide water in case the piped-water system breaks down.
- Nearly 7.5 acres surrounding four mechanized water systems were being used for gardening by 166 women to grow food for home use and for sale.
- A collaboration with the Livelihoods sector saw 25 women's savings groups trained on improving household latrines. Each household contributed an average of $25 to improve latrines, and 696 households took out low-interest loans to finance sanitation improvements. The Sanitation Department trained and monitored masons to help keep up with latrine demand.

Niger

- The WASH Program scaled up the Water and Sanitation for Health Facility Improvement Tool to adapt tools and training materials and develop a dashboard of indicators for health facilities. The Niger team is working to build the capacity of government staff members who oversee WASH in health facilities.
- While we are shifting away from hand pumps to piped-water systems, many pumps remain. To ensure they remain viable, we held two sessions with repair network members and Chadakori commune leaders to discuss care of the pumps. As a result, each trained repair person will be assigned to certain communities, to address breakdowns more efficiently.
- Forty-five internally displaced women who are part of savings groups were trained to produce and sell bar soap. Together, they made and distributed 45,000 bars of soap over three months.

CHALLENGES & LESSONS LEARNED

Challenges

The poor state of roads in ***CAR*** led to unsafe travel conditions and project delays. Despite efforts from local authorities and humanitarian partners to repair essential roads, several water supply sites in Bangassou, Bourar, and Paoua were inaccessible due to broken and washed-out bridges. It took at least three weeks for trucks and other vehicles to travel by road from Bangui to Bangassou, a distance of just 235 miles.

Fuel shortages in ***Chad*** caused by closures at a refinery impacted the start and timely completion of construction. The team tried to keep a reserve fuel stock, but the idea was abandoned because the seller quoted such a high price. Instead, the team kept close track of progress, and renegotiated completion dates as needed.

Complex geological formations in some communities in ***Ghana's*** East Gonja and Agortime Ziope APs led to multiple drilling attempts before successfully finding adequate groundwater. This made the cost of constructing the solar-powered mechanized systems more expensive than originally budgeted and led to missed water targets for the year.

The ***Mali*** drilling team has been experiencing frequent equipment breakdowns, and being unable to rely on our drilling equipment has necessitated hiring contractors to do more of the work than originally budgeted. In FY23, only 22 of 173 boreholes were drilled by our team. Discussions are ongoing to determine if we should replace the equipment or eliminate the drilling team and shift to contracting all drilling work.

When heavy rains delayed borehole drilling and water system construction in ***Mauritania***, the WASH team and an engineering firm overseeing our WASH infrastructure work convinced the contracted drilling company to move its rigs to sites where the weather was more conducive to drilling. The cost of moving rigs and materials to other sites was shared by World Vision and the contractor.

The security situation in Maradi and Tillaberi regions of ***Niger*** affected operations in Makalondi, Ouallam, and Torodi APs. To keep monitoring and other activities on track, the team scaled up partnerships with local organizations already working in the areas. These partnerships also helped prevent situations in which international organizations like World Vision could be targeted for attack.

The pre-qualification and selection of contractors to monitor ***Senegal's*** WASH work took longer than expected and delayed project start dates. The WASH programs and administrative staff met and agreed to reschedule staff member vacations to expedite and complete planned activities.

Lessons learned

The ***Chad*** WASH team discovered that when women are involved in managing water supply system committees, the efficiency and functionality of those committees greatly increased. The team committed to engaging more women in efforts to mobilize resources for system sustainability.

To continue our work in ***Mali's*** areas with high security threat, we designed plans to enlist trained community and faith leaders to carry out behavior-change activities. In FY23, 774 faith leaders were trained on WASH Program approaches and promotion strategies, hitting 276% of our annual target.

World Vision ***Mauritania*** discovered that working with an engineering firm to supervise contracts and construction brought improved rigor and quality to WASH infrastructure construction. The WASH team will renew its contract with the firm to ensure continued quality control.

Using contractors to manage mechanized systems in ***Niger*** proved effective in keeping systems functional, extending systems, and replacing key equipment when it reached the end of its life span. This model also created jobs locally and promoted local participation in system management. The WASH Program here plans to strengthen and scale up this approach in all intervention areas.

Family pays heed to pastor's call to improve sanitation and hygiene

Djeneba lives with her family in Dioungani, Mali, an area that has been occupied by armed groups that shattered the peace in the region. The community has been attacked several times and suffered under a two-year embargo that kept resources from entering the area and made living conditions unbearable for many. The local health center is closed, and roads to neighboring communities have been cut off.

To help keep families safe from disease, World Vision trained faith leaders, and Djeneba's pastor has preached lessons from the pulpit that made a vast difference for her family. Topics included handwashing with soap and building and using clean latrines. Although Djeneba's husband had heard these messages from WASH facilitators from different organizations, it wasn't until he heard the message from his pastor that he acted. "The teaching of a man of God is really taken seriously in our community," Djeneba said.

She added that before learning about hygiene and building a latrine from her pastor, at least one family member fell ill each month. But in the last 24 months, family members in her home have been ill only twice.

WASH LEADERSHIP PROFILES

Jessy M. Samuyachi
WASH Technical Program Manager
World Vision Zambia

Jessy joined Zambia's WASH team in 2019, providing vital support during the COVID-19 pandemic to ensure all isolation and quarantine centers had adequate WASH services. She has more than nine years of experience with World Vision in monitoring and evaluation, and played a key role in implementing an education program with a strong WASH advocacy focus.

Jessy helped develop the FY21-25 WASH Business Plan, which included mWater mapping of all WASH infrastructure in our program areas. She was named a Global mWater Champion for her work in implementing mWater in Zambia. She also was promoted in August to the position of WASH Technical Program Manager for Zambia, with 55 people under her supervision.

A Dornsife scholar, Jessy earned a postgraduate certificate in Global Health from Drexel University, a Master of Science in Public Health from Lusaka University, and a bachelor's in demography from the University of Zambia. She has represented World Vision at forums and conferences that include the Water Net Symposium, Global WASH forums, and All Systems Connect.

Jessy has a passion for children, enjoys traveling and running marathons, and worships at Christian Mission in Many Lands.

Peter Karanja
WASH Technical Program Manager
World Vision Kenya

Peter came to World Vision in 2021 as Kenya's WASH Technical Program Manager. He joined us with more than 13 years of experience in humanitarian and development programming in rural and urban settings, with a focus on improving water utility performance, design, and supervising WASH projects.

Peter has worked on WASH projects that focus on integrated water resource management, commercial and blended financing, public/private partnerships, and service development models for sustainable management of WASH services. Peter provides strong leadership in mobilizing resources, innovation, technology, capacity building, and implementing the WASH Business Plan.

He holds a master's degree in Project Management from Jomo-Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, a postgraduate certificate in Global Health from Drexel University, and a Bachelor of Science degree in Water and Environmental Engineering from Egerton University.

Peter lives in Nairobi with his wife, Evalyn, and their 6-year-old daughter, Alma.

SUSTAINABILITY SPOTLIGHT

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion: Going the last mile

As we pursue universal WASH coverage in our program areas, we must ensure the most vulnerable are not left behind. Many variables must be addressed, including human behavior, political will, and the availability of key resources.

Despite delivering WASH to more and more people, certain places remain difficult to reach. This is our last mile: the hardest-to-reach places affected by conflict, natural disasters, climate change, political instability, poor governance, or extremely constrained resources. The last mile is where we reach those who need support the most.

WASH access is not a silver bullet. It does not solve every problem the most vulnerable face. However, WASH is a crucial key that opens doors to opportunities—doors that would otherwise remain closed. Access to water, dignified sanitation, and healthy hygiene can remove barriers related to time, health, and financial resources. It affirms dignity, equality, and God-given worth. To many, WASH access also creates opportunities for people to make more choices for themselves, start businesses, improve their education, and more.

Within the WASH sector, there is a growing emphasis on seeing women and girls as a vital part of WASH programming.

Other vulnerable and marginalized groups, such as people with disabilities or ethnic and socioeconomic minorities, also experience the disproportionate impact of poor WASH access. This is why gender equality and social inclusion, or GESI, is a priority in our WASH Business Plan.

World Vision is focused on achieving transformation through GESI in two ways:

1) The GESI Accelerator Project in Iraq, which aims to:

- Enhance GESI for women and people with disabilities through improved access to WASH services and equitable WASH systems. This work includes rehabilitating 14 public and 60 household sanitation facilities for disability-inclusive access and updating sanitation facilities for MHM in eight schools and four health facilities.
- Increase income for women and people with disabilities through WASH entrepreneurship. Activities include financial literacy and life-skills training as well as business development training and providing access to microgrants for 100 women.
- Increase GESI-transformative change for women and people with disabilities through evidence-driven advocacy and evaluation. A thorough GESI assessment conducted in target communities evaluated deeper barriers, beliefs, and norms to create effective program activities. Learnings from this assessment were applied to the training tools and methods used with women participants.

2) The three-year Strong Women Strong World: Beyond Access program in Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, and Zimbabwe, which focuses on empowering women and girls by working with community members to nurture equitable participation, ownership, and decisionmaking. Specifically, Beyond Access supports empowerment in three key areas:

This woman from Samburu county in Kenya has to carry water long distances each day. Thankfully, she lives in a Strong Women Strong World project area, where World Vision is building a sustainable clean water system that will eliminate the need to find water and give her more time to devote to other activities that can improve life for her family.

- Nurturing healthy mindsets
- Transforming WASH conditions
- Empowering economic growth

This program, in partnership with Emory University, includes a learning approach to track progress and deepen contextual understanding, evaluate program implementation quality, and analyze learnings to inform program approaches.

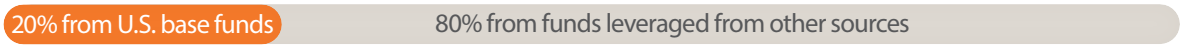
Prioritizing GESI is essential to creating sustainable, quality programs that leave no one behind and are suitable for everyone.

FINANCIALS

AFRICA WASH FINANCIALS

Program spending October 2022 through September 2023

$167,656,508 spent from all funding 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

In the first six months of FY24, WASH teams in Africa will continue to work closely with Livelihoods teams to protect watersheds and train households to reduce their water use. Integrated water resource management will be an ongoing focus, and is one of the key topics at all regional workshops planned for early FY24. We also are bringing together World Vision leaders, donors, and partners in Kigali, Rwanda, in January to begin charting the course of the next business plan.

Another key priority is WASH financing. We are partnering with VisionFund to support a new position that will improve our fundraising efforts around WASH. This will not only help us strengthen our microfinance work and co-financing water systems with governments, but also help us begin to explore revolving funds and other more innovative financing methods.

THANK YOU

This annual report not only celebrates the progress we have made in FY23, it also shares the remarkable things we learned last year on our journey of continuous improvement. We strive to find ways and partnerships that make our work more efficient, effective, and life-changing. We could not do any of this without your support.

We thank God for the progress we have been able to make over the past year, and we pray diligently for His continued guidance as we press on to bring water to everyone, everywhere we work around the globe. And we thank God for you and your willingness to share your blessings with the more than 2.6 million people who gained access to clean drinking water in Africa last year.

World Vision®

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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.