

Water and Sanitation Program

End of Year Report

FY09



The Water and Sanitation Program (www.wsp.org) is a multi-donor partnership administered by the World Bank to support poor people in obtaining affordable, safe, and sustainable access to water and sanitation services.

WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM

END OF YEAR REPORT FY09

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WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM

END OF YEAR REPORT FY09

I. PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The End-Year Report (EYR) provides a summary of the Water and Sanitation Program's (WSP) business activities for fiscal year 2009 (July 1, 2008 - June 30, 2009). FY09 marked the first year of implementing WSP's FY2009-2018 Global Strategy and results framework, catalyzing a significant shift towards results and outcomes for WSP's engagement in the sector. During the year, all four of WSP's regional programs and a number of country programs have applied the framework to the program's business planning and progress reporting processes. Therefore, while this EYR is organized slightly differently than the FY09-11 business plan, the change has been made as an attempt to continue improvement in articulation of WSP's results focus. The structure, format, and timing of this EYR have also been modified to reflect the Council's request for a more concise and results-based reporting.

WSP's external evaluation covering the period FY04-08 was also launched in FY09. Preliminary findings based on field visits to WSP country offices, clients, donors, and extensive interviews with a wide range of stakeholders have found that WSP is a significant contributor to the water and sanitation sector through the knowledge that the Program captures and shares. The Program's work on replicating and scaling up solutions reach exponentially more people than any individual project or activity. The value of evidence-based knowledge has an effect far beyond the success of a specific project, and the Program is investing more in knowledge creation and management as a key part of its strategy going forward. With continued contributions from its Donors, WSP has been able to support significant developments and results in the water, sanitation and hygiene sector, improving the lives of millions. Through the Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing project, WSP's activities have helped more than 4.2 million people gain access to improved sanitation facilities in India and Indonesia since 2006. Twenty-six million people in Peru, Vietnam, Senegal, and Tanzania have been exposed to hand washing with soap mass media campaigns, and over 1.9 million have been engaged in programs to influence people to wash hands with soap.

Yet with over 2.5 billion people, approximately 1 in 3 people in the world, still lacking access to sanitation and almost 900 million people still using water from unimproved sources, the challenges remain daunting. Estimates suggest that up to an additional 245 million people may be living below poverty line by 2010 due to combined impact of financial crisis, food price crisis, and energy price crisis. As the world scrambles to address these global crises, it is clear that WSP's core mission of scaling up services to the poor becomes even more critical.

In the past year, three major themes have emerged as priority areas for attention to meet the MDGs: (i) **Small Towns:** WSP highlighted the importance of small towns and the significance of rural-urban linkages in scaling up services to the poor. WSP's session on the issue of scale for service delivery in small towns during World Bank Water Week in 2009 helped reinforce attention on the special challenges facing local governments and service providers. The dialogue continued at a workshop in June 2009 in partnership with the Austrian Development Agency, and WSP has begun building on some of the recommendations and discussion themes from the workshop for continuing knowledge exchange and for capturing experiences reflecting best practice; (ii) **Fragile States:** WSP responded to calls from the Council to engage further in Fragile States. With around one third of people without access to safe drinking water living in "fragile environments," the progress towards the MDGs for these states is under serious threat. WSP developed an options paper to support pro-poor water and sanitation service delivery in fragile environments, and will continue to enhance understanding of the contextual constraints and opportunities for improved service delivery, to identify interventions, models, partners, and entry points workable within these contexts, and to

pilot models and leverage longer term investment in selected fragile environments; *(iii) Hygiene:* WSP prepared a draft hygiene strategy in FY09, presenting it to the Council during Stockholm Water Week 2009 and will continue to seek guidance from Council members and other stakeholders.

The past year was particularly notable for a number of international and regional fora where WSP contributed significantly to advancing and promoting water and sanitation sector dialogue on a global scale. Among them were Stockholm World Water Week, Global Handwashing Day, World Urban Forum in Nanjing, China, World Bank Water Week, and the 5th World Water Forum in Istanbul. WSP informed discussions at these events through direct participation and sharing of field knowledge and experience at event sessions, and by disseminating critical knowledge products to key decision makers and other stakeholders world-wide, including academia, civil society organizations, donor partners, government officials, news media, private sector, and water and sanitation sector professionals.

The EYR presents an overview of WSP's key projects along the main program interface areas, while also providing information on budget, expenditures, human resources, fund raising activities, and a summary of project delivery status during this period. The format of this year's report has been changed to reflect more closely the Program's results orientation and the feedback from the Council for more concise business reporting. As is evident in the multi-year capacity building activities in which WSP engages, there will not be concrete results in each project during each reporting period. The EYR is therefore envisioned to include limited progress reporting with a focus on key results in selected programs. A new section on partnerships was added and highlights partnerships of particular note. While this year the EYR is organized according to interface areas, subsequent EYRs are envisioned to be structured against outcome areas. Based on feedback from Council members and other reviewers, the format of the report will continue to be modified as the Program rolls out its Global Results Framework in each of WSP's regional and country offices.

II. FY 2009 HIGHLIGHTS

This section is divided into two parts: (i) **Progress on Global Initiatives** describing global projects and initiatives aimed at; developing WSP as a learning organization and making a significant contribution to the sector by testing promising approaches in water, sanitation, and hygiene service delivery and scaling up the successful approaches; and (ii) **Results by Interface Areas** outlining key results from the implementation of WSP's program where it matters most – in the regions and countries themselves where people live. Progress on WSP's interface areas, declared in the strategy, is discussed in each of the regions where the program operates.

A. PROGRESS ON GLOBAL INITIATIVES

In recent years, WSP developed more formal structures to leverage its strong on-the-ground knowledge at global and regional levels: Global Projects and Global Practice Teams (GPTs). A key element of WSP's Global Strategy is to collaborate with, and support partners to carry out large scale programs that increase access to sanitation for the poor. The Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing and the Scaling Up Handwashing with Soap Projects are WSP flagship efforts to work with national and local governments to learn how to design and implement large scale sanitation and hygiene behavior change programs. WSP plans to use the learning from these global activities alongside shared experiences from GPTs to scale up the program's own development as a learning organization. Following WSP's success sharing best practices and disseminating research, it will continue to expand its focus to implementation of learning; facilitating south-south learning; establishing communities of practice (teams that learn together to improve the *doing*), and learning-by-doing through the use of learning tools and following learning processes and commitments.

Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing Project (TSSM)

The TSSM project is now 36 months into implementation in Tanzania, India, and Indonesia. The project is on track to achieve or, in some cases, surpass its intended outcomes. From January to June of 2009, WSP helped bring sanitation to more than 3 million people in India and Indonesia. WSP has also recently begun implementation in Tanzania, the third country in the project, although increased access cannot yet be reported at this stage of implementation. The success of the TSSM model comes amid growing recognition in the water and sanitation field that new approaches must be tested to show results on the ground if the sector is to scale up to meet targets such as the Millennium Development Goals' (MDG) sanitation target, which aims to cut by half the number of people without sustainable sanitation by 2015. By the end of 2011, it is expected that 4.5 million people will have gained access to improved sanitation facilities. Of equal importance, the project will be able to measure the impact gaining access to sanitation can have on young children suffering from diarrheal disease and on the productivity of households, especially among the rural poor. The project is also on track in terms of learning what it takes to scale up sanitation programs sustainably and effectively and in capturing those lessons into knowledge products and resources that can be used by others to replicate the TSSM approach.

Box 1: TSSM Measurable Outcomes in Focus

- ✓ 4.2 million people have gained access to improve sanitation services
- ✓ 1,236 communities have become ODF areas
- ✓ Over \$460,000 in government funds has been leveraged at the national and local levels to support TSSM activities
- ✓ TSSM approach is being scaled up by national governments and other donors

Global Scaling Up Handwashing with Soap Project

The Scaling Up Handwashing with Soap (HWWS) Project is also 36 months in implementation in Peru, Senegal, Tanzania, and Vietnam. The project focuses on a strong enabling environment to ensure the project can be implemented on a national scale and to support the long-term sustainability following the end of the project. The project is supporting the private sector and national and local governments to improve the handwashing behaviors of over 5 million mothers, care-givers, and school children through an innovative behavior-change approach based on social marketing principles. In FY09, over 1 million of the target population was exposed to strategically targeted messages to promote changes in handwashing behavior using mass media, community events, household visits, and various print materials. Almost 50,000 people were exposed through Direct Consumer Contact events and more than 14,000 people representing a diversity of sectors and segments of society including teachers, health professionals, local NGOs, university students and teachers, community volunteers, local governments, and private sector firms have been trained to facilitate behavior change in HWWS (47% of the global end of project target).

While the total number of people changing their handwashing behavior will not be known until the final Impact Evaluation endline surveys are conducted, emerging results from studies in Vietnam and monitoring surveys demonstrate that behavioral determinants are improving, communication messages are resonating with audiences and people are now washing their hands with soap. The project is currently on track to change the behavior of more than 5 million women and children to wash their hands with soap at critical times. Equally important is gathering rigorous, evidence-based learning of the health and poverty impacts resulting from the work to share with other professionals interested in replicating improved handwashing programs in other countries.

Sustainable Services through Domestic Private Sector Participation Project (SS-DPSP)

WSP's work on the domestic private sector (DPSP) has highlighted the contributions of a vibrant, diverse domestic private sector. Drawing on lessons from the first phase (DPSP-I), WSP consolidated its strategy to continue its engagement with the domestic private sector. The new phase of DPSP will build on earlier work on promoting domestic private sector participation in Water Supply and Sanitation (WSS) service delivery by focusing on ensuring the sustainability of their involvement. Over the next four years, WSP will launch SS-DPSP with the aim of supporting policy and regulation reform, domestic Public-Private Partnership (PPP) transactions or arrangements, improved access to market-based financing for WSS, and developing a global learning platform on domestic private sector participation in the sector, including developing a baseline global overview. DPSP-I entailed 25 projects across 18 countries to gain understanding of the domestic private sector and help unlock its potential. SS-DPSP will target fewer countries, with comprehensive interventions that link enabling environments, service provision, financing and learning. Specific results from WSP's DPSP work in FY09 are outlined in the section on results by interface areas.



Global Practice Teams

FY09 was a transition year for the WSP GPTs, having selected and transitioned to new GPT coordinators. The GPTs continue to make progress and in many cases are scaling up activities. FY09 highlights include:

Sanitation: The Sanitation GPT has been active in generating and disseminating knowledge both at the global and regional levels. The past year marked a continuation of activities geared towards commemorating the International Year of Sanitation (IYS) with papers presented at regional sanitation conferences by GPT members (SACOSAN in FY09, and building on previous presentations at LatinoSan, AfricaSan, and EaSan in FY08). Much progress has also been made in the two global studies on sanitation initiated last year: the global study on financing sanitation has been completed and the report is currently being finalized and the political economy of sanitation study is in the field data collection phase. Cross-regional knowledge sharing through regular sharing of experiences among staff have led to adoption of good practices from one country/region to another. Tanzania, for instance, has incorporated lessons to scale up sanitation and hygiene through a Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp) under the water sector development program, whereby each district received annually USD 20,000 for sanitation and hygiene promotion.

Urban: WSP's Urban GPT produced and disseminated *Guidance Notes on Water and Sanitation Services to the Urban Poor* at the Stockholm World Water Week in August of 2009. The notes identify the barriers preventing poor people from accessing sustainable water services and present ways these the barriers can be overcome. The guidance notes are accompanied by 19 country-based case studies from the four regions where WSP is active. This WSP knowledge product received significant news coverage and requests for additional copies, both of which are indicators of knowledge transmission to target audiences. In FY10, the main aim is to continue the dissemination of the guidance notes and explore opportunities in capacity building of partners.

Rural and Small Towns: Formerly focused only on rural areas, this GPT gained a new name and complementary new area of focus: small towns. In collaboration with the Austrian Development Agency, the Rural and Small Towns GPT prepared a workshop in June 2009 to bring together different perspectives and insights on small town water supply and sanitation and begin mapping out a work program for WSP for the next few years. Several successful events were organized and attended by about 200 people from WSP regions, the World Bank, and client partners. Topics ranged from demand-responsive approaches, horizontal learning in Bangladesh and Governance and Accountability in the Rural Water Sector. The flagship study, *Assessing the Link between Productive Use of Domestic Water, Poverty Reduction and Sustainability*, has been completed in Bolivia, Senegal, and Kenya and a final document will be disseminated in FY10.

Hygiene: The Hygiene GPT has established a community of practice and links to other groups such as the Public Private Partnership for Handwashing with Soap (PPPHW). The GPT is jointly managed by Washington DC and field based staff. Drawing on this cross-regional experience the GPT has delivered both a draft hygiene strategy concept note and accompanying presentation. In FY10, the GPT will need to focus on finalizing the strategy, strengthening connections with field coordinators, and improving monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems.

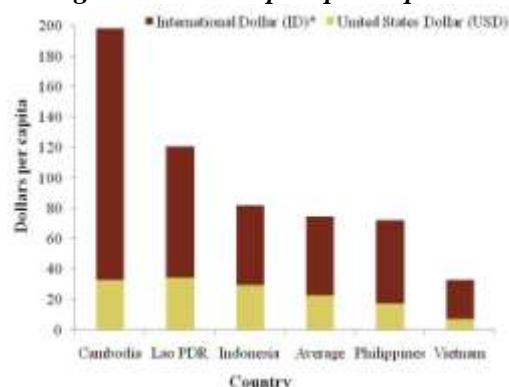
Finance: The Finance GPT has re-orientated its focus -- producing a flagship product aimed at documenting and analyzing water sector commercial financing. The flagship will review the financial structure of water services providers at the global level and commercial financing options available to utilities that have undergone first generation commercialization reforms. These options will focus on debt finance issues and particularly on the use of local banking and bond market liquidity to accelerate the financing of high return projects. The finance GPT's work on commercial financing is intricately linked with the implementation of SS-DPSP's component focused on Facilitating Access to Finance, drawing on on-the-ground realities to inform the planned flagship product.

Communications: The WSP Communications GPT this year sponsored nine journalists from around the world to attend the Istanbul World Water Forum as a part of the Media 21 initiative to improve media coverage and raise awareness of water and sanitation issues globally. The GPT also disseminated key knowledge products across regional offices in an effort to cross pollinate knowledge acquired in a given country or region. Meanwhile, this year bought to a closure one cycle of support to the Sanitation conferences on a cross support model and has presented lessons of experience from LatinioSAN (Nov. 2007), EASAN (Dec 2007), AfricaSAN (Feb 2008), and SACOSAN (Nov 2008).

Economics of Sanitation Initiative

WSP's *Economics of Sanitation Initiative* (ESI) was a response to major gaps in evidence on the economic aspects of sanitation. The results have been staggering. Phase 1 of the study, completed in FY09, showed that the economic costs of poor sanitation and hygiene amount to over US\$9 billion a year in Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines and Vietnam. Low levels of public investment in sanitation point to the lack of information and understanding of the costs of poor sanitation to the people and the economy. The study provides evidence that supports sanitation advocacy, raising the profile of sanitation, and has been an effective tool to convince governments to take action. In Indonesia, for example, the results have contributed to the ministerial commitments to governors and mayors to increase investments in urban sanitation in over 300 cities by 2014. Due to the successful traction the study has gained in the East Asia and Pacific region, WSP is also expanding ESI to more regions. Studies are currently ongoing in South Asia and Africa.

Figure 1: ESI - Impact per Capita



Box 2: Sanitation in East Java

Traditional approaches to improving sanitation, which are aimed at building facilities, have not resulted in significant and sustained sanitation coverage in Indonesia, with problems particularly persisting in rural areas. According to the latest JMP figures, rural sanitation coverage has barely improved from 51% in 1990 to 52% in 2006, with open defecation remaining at a constant 40% of the rural population. In recent years, CLTS, first trialed in 2002, has been recognized as one of five key pillars of the Ministry of Health's 2008 Community-led Total Sanitation Strategy.



Since late 2007, WSP has combined approaches focusing on creating demand for improved sanitation by igniting behavior change with CLTS while strengthening the local sanitation supply chain. After 18 months of implementation, this combined approach, implemented at a large scale has yielded impressive results in East Java:

- ✓ 715 communities in 21 districts declared ODF
- ✓ Over 325,000 people fully financed by household resources gained access to improved sanitation.
- ✓ A 68% average increase of local government funding for rural sanitation
- ✓ Rp. 30 million in community resources leveraged through Rp.1 million in project expenditure
- ✓ Over 1,700 masons certified under the healthy latrine scheme by the Institute of Technology of Surabaya and 600 masons trained in 10 districts.

B. RESULTS BY INTERFACE AREAS

This section highlights the key results achieved during FY09 arranged by interface areas and reported by region, as outlined in WSP Global Strategy. Piloting projects in regions provides WSP with important knowledge and experience for implementing these projects at a large scale at the global level. The three main global initiatives described in the previous section, the Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing Project, Scaling up Handwashing with Soap Project, and the Sustainable Services through Domestic Private Sector Participation Project had roots in the regional and country level work completed by WSP several years ago. The regional offices also serve an important knowledge management and dissemination function of critical issues, such as the recent work on the *Economics of Sanitation* in East Asia, which ignited the awareness and advocacy for improving sanitation services. This important piece of analytical work has now been expanded to the South Asia and Africa regions in FY09. Another important regional knowledge product is the Country Status Overviews, which provide an important regional “benchmarking” of access to MDGs in Africa.

Supporting Citizens’ Increased Sustainable Access to Services

WSP continues to scale up efforts to ensure increased accountability between consumers and decentralized service providers as well as identify and strengthen collective behavior and change embedded attitudes that prevent scaling up sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene services. FY09 regional highlights include:

Africa: Following the completion of formative research and baseline studies, a country-wide handwashing communications campaign, aimed at bringing together a wide range of actors from the Ministry of Health officials to the private sector, women’s organizations, and school children, was officially launched in Benin. In Ethiopia, WSP “ignited” local governments to scale up hygiene and sanitation service provision. Ten districts in Amhara are moving towards Open-Defecation Free (ODF) status, and 1 million people have been reached through the program (See Box 2). In Kenya, as a result and continuation of the Citizen Report Card process completed last year, Water Action Groups have been established in four cities (Kaamega, Kisumu, Mombasa and Nairobi) to ensure feedback to both providers and the regulator on service delivery improvements.

East Asia & Pacific: In Indonesia as of May 2009, 715 communities have been declared ODF, of which 436 have achieved the result via “spontaneous spread” of WSP’s Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach. This approach has reached over 325,000 people within 18 months. (See Box 3). A pilot sanitation marketing program in Svay Reing province in Cambodia has begun following the completion of the baseline survey and a comprehensive market assessment of supply and demand. In addition, information materials to enable citizens to make better informed household sanitation choices were developed. These materials are currently being used by the Ministry of Rural Development and international NGOs such as the Red Cross, PLAN International, and UNICEF, thus ensuring a long term impact at the national level.

Latin America and the Caribbean: In Peru, a national Behavioral Change School and Community Program, comprised of advocacy, capacity and partnership building, and the use of creative mass media instruments, has reached 300 districts or 15% of all districts across the country. The Peru experience has already informed the development of a regional behavior change program in Central America in FY09 by a shift in focus from handwashing to a more comprehensive behavior change initiative. Demand for better sanitation services has increased through the work of 32 trained ‘promoters’ who made over 11,000 household visits in the 5 pilot zones in Peru. Local sanitation supply chain has also been strengthened through training of 60 local sanitation service providers, 26 hardware stores, and 5 local artisans.

South Asia: Sanitation coverage increased from 0.5 million to almost 3 million from 2006-2009 in the state of Himachal Pradesh, India through CLTS programs and other similar efforts. More than half of the

areas where WSP is working have been verified as ODF by local governments, which is also an indicator for actual use of improved latrines.

Box 3: Igniting Amhara (Ethiopia) to Scale Up Hygiene and Sanitation

Building on previous efforts to support the development of sanitation and hygiene policies and strategies at the national and regional level, WSP collaborated with the Amhara Regional Health Bureau to start at-scale implementation of the National Hygiene and Sanitation Strategy. The overall goal of the strategy is to reach the entire regional population of almost 20 million inhabitants, representing 25% of the country's population, and achieve total behavior change by 2012. The community led total behavior change program, which was launched in an additional six Woredas, had reached approximately 600,000 people in 2008. Practical training manuals have been developed for use in Amhara and for adoption and replication in other regions of the country.

How did they do it? The Bureau adopted a community-led total behavior change program on hygiene and sanitation dubbed *Learning by Doing at Scale Hygiene and Sanitation*. In the program, local leaders and health extension workers catalyze sanitation and hygiene behavior change by employing the use of dignity, norms, local resources, and incentives for collective achievement. These are integrated into actions at multiple levels (regional, zonal, *woreda*, *kebele*, community), across multiple sectors (health, education, water, youth, women, private commercial), and using multiple communication channels (advocacy, community events, face-to-face, mass media, religious institutions, school curriculum). At the local level, the behavior change strategy places health extension workers at the center of district and local-level hygiene and sanitation promotion activities, increasing their capacity to mobilize communities, negotiating individually with households the best sanitary options for them. Key elements include effective implementation of partnerships between development partners, government, NGOs, and private sector; and strengthening the regional and district (Woreda) capacities for hygiene improvement.



Strengthening Service Provider Performance

WSP supported capacity building efforts of local governments to provide WSS services and hygiene promotion, utilities to increase services to previously un-served areas, and domestic private providers to improve and expand services in areas currently un-served or underserved by the main utility provider. Specific highlights include:

Africa: Addressing the needs for financing to expand services to the un-served and underserved and capacity building to enable providers, both big and small, to improve and ensure sustainability of services to citizens has been a priority for WSP-Africa under the DPSP Initiative. In Uganda, WSP provided assistance to The National Water and Sewerage Corporation, a large utility company to consider viable financing options and helped leverage domestic financing through bond issuance. This will enable the utility to support critical and commercially viable projects and to finance key investments aimed at expanding production and service coverage from its internal resources. Since the initial research and design of microfinance and out-put-based aid, access to microfinance and output-based aid was scaled up from 21 to 50 rural piped systems managed by small community-based providers in Kenya. Capacity to manage community-based water supply schemes in low-income areas of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania was strengthened through the training of over 230 people working in 50 water schemes in 40 communities with a total combined population of almost 200,000 people.

East Asia & Pacific: It has become clear to both local and national managers that the problem in urban sanitation is not only a lack of investment; it is also the lack of a realistic incremental plan that can be implemented. WSP-supported city-wide sanitation strategies and municipal sanitation plans have been adopted by 18 cities and municipalities in Indonesia and the Philippines. City-wide sanitation strategies are important as they prioritize investment needs, enabling municipalities to direct incoming funds, whether from the center, province, or donors, to where they are most needed. In Indonesia, after initial skepticism at the national level, the Government now assigns significant value to the city sanitation strategies. At the provider level, WSP helped 11 small utilities prepare and execute performance improvement plans, which were instrumental in helping 4 small utilities in the Philippines access loans from private banks totaling almost \$500,000. The International Benchmarking Network for Water and Wastewater Utilities (IBNET) toolkit became the official benchmarking tool for a World Bank project financing municipal water supply services in Vietnam.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Bolivia's national peri-urban WSS strategy included updated technical, social, environmental, and financial data on current WSS service delivery in 43 cities through WSP support. These data will help improve service delivery, and highlight the need for more innovative partnerships between utilities, governments and small-scale providers. In Peru, local sanitation markets were strengthened through PPPs among local, regional, and national actors, including 30 national partners that range from sanitation and construction companies to banks and universities. 90 service providers, including hardware stores and local masons, were trained and over US\$90,000 in the sanitation loan portfolio has been generated through 7 financial institutions to help households move up the sanitation ladder.

South Asia: Ongoing analytical and technical assistance activities (i.e. demand studies, utility benchmarking, performance improvement plans, etc) by WSP have resulted in water utilities now addressing critical deficits in service provision in Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan. A major achievement in FY09 was building local government capacity in Bangladesh through a process known as horizontal learning, which allows government officials, staff, and other relevant actors to learn from other experiences. The horizontal learning process in Bangladesh has reached 188 rural municipalities with a combined population of almost 3 million. As a result of the lessons learned from peers via horizontal learning, 21 municipalities are replicating arsenic testing; over 3000 water samples have been carried out in just 8 months. Eight municipalities have also allocated funds to provide medicines for arsenic patients in the past year (See Box 4).

Box 4: Building Capacity through Horizontal Learning in Bangladesh

While there are numerous initiatives in addressing local level challenges around rural water and sanitation in Bangladesh, scaling up across various local jurisdictions and communities presents a formidable challenge. Dialogue to share good practices has been weak and feeding lessons into national policy rare. WSP has therefore joined forces with several national and international partners to assist the *horizontal learning* peer-to-peer learning process of Local Government Institutions (LGIs) in Bangladesh since November 2007.

What are the main objectives and key aspects of the horizontal learning approach?

To enhance the capacities of different actors working towards improving local water and sanitation service delivery, the Local Government Division of the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperatives adopted and implemented this peer-to-peer learning process in 66 unions of six sub-districts (*upazilas*). Since its inception in November 2007, the program has been expanded to ten sub-districts with a potential to benefit approximately 2.2 million people with improved water and sanitation and good governance. Key aspects of the horizontal learning approach include: (i) building on existing capacities that show grassroots results to ensure peer group learning; (ii) reinforcing the target groups' commitment for enhancing its own capacities, rather than focusing efforts on obtaining external support; and (iii) linking on-the-ground work and learning to national-level policy dialogue.



The exposure visits and discussions among diverse actors from different places have led to the identification and adoption of good practices such as:

- ✓ Higher level policy dialogue: Executive briefings have been organized by LGI representatives and partner agencies for the national Ministry, creating greater awareness of local governments' potential to implement demand-responsive development activities among policy-makers and senior level decision-makers.
- ✓ Local revenue committed to service improvements: Sixty-two out of 93 participating union parishads have committed approximately US\$360,000 in FY09 for replicating 17 good practices, such as tax collection, arsenic testing or improved sanitation practices.
- ✓ Improved local revenue: In local governments, such as Gazipur and Pashapol, tax collection has been reported to have increased by some 25% within the first year of the learning process, informed by ideas and lessons from get-togethers with other similar institutions. Arsenic testing is gaining ground as awareness spreads among peer institutions during exposure visits.
- ✓ Service improvements: The success of UPs in Khansama and Shreepur *upazilas* in achieving 100% sanitation coverage inspired other union *parishads* to take action in improving services. For instance, Dehunda (Karimganj), adopted some practices and lessons learned from these success stories and reduced open defecation by 45% (from an estimated 55% to 10%) in five months.
- ✓ Women's empowerment: The formation of an *upazila* Women's Forums has also been replicated, with WSP directly supporting this in two *upazilas* (Karimganj and Shreepur).

Strengthening Policy, Legal, Regulatory, Institutional, and Business Environment

A key activity under this umbrella is supporting governments to improve inconsistent and fiscally unstable finance streams for sustainability of WSS services and increase funding to the WSS sector. Specific highlights include:

Africa: WSP's support to the Mali National Water Program has resulted in the signing of 11 delegated management contracts with local private operators in rural areas/small towns. Aside from supporting the development of tendering documents and a business planning model and carrying out diagnostic studies, WSP has also successfully raised funding from PPIAF and DANIDA for this national program. Two important studies in Rwanda on cost recovery potential and options for a revised tariff structure and an evaluation of the local PPP experiences in rural water supply have been completed and validated by clients to feed into national policy updating and program planning progress. In Zambia, WSP helped shape national dialogue and policy formulation on WSS services through diagnostic studies on linkage between access to WSS services and HIV/AIDS.

East Asia & Pacific: The National Strategy on Community-Based Total Sanitation has been signed off by the Minister of Health in Indonesia. The Strategy integrates the CLTS approach and handwashing with soap initiatives led by WSP with three other components on household water treatment, community solid waste management, and wastewater management. WSP organized the first national roundtable meeting on promoting the integration of sanitation into water resources management hosted by the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment in Vietnam, in cooperation with the Asian Institute of Technology, to build capacity of local authorities, academia, the private sector, and NGOs prior to selecting a pilot river basin to test the integrated approach.

Latin America and the Caribbean: Findings from a WSP study on the role and opportunities of small scale providers in improving and expanding water and sanitation services, particularly to the poor, have been incorporated in the National Basic Sanitation Plan in Bolivia. In Peru, over US\$ 600 million in sanitation investments were identified in four regions covering almost 40 provinces by linking local budgeting processes with the central government's multi-annual investment program.

South Asia: The Government of India launched a national policy on urban sanitation following three years of work with the national and select sub-national governments where WSP provided a comprehensive situation analysis of urban sanitation, development of think pieces and concept notes, analytical inputs, advocacy, best practices, and process facilitation (See Box 5).

Box 5: Urban Sanitation Policy in India

According to the 2001 census, 50 million people in urban areas do not have access to sanitation and more than 80% of surface water pollution is attributed to municipal sewage. In order to develop a National Urban Sanitation Policy that would meet this need for improved sanitation the Government of India began a consultative process in 2004 with the support of WSP, and the National Policy was launched in 2008.

From policy development to implementation: The Ministry of Urban Development has set a target of 4 state strategies and 50 city sanitation plans to be developed by the end of FY10. In response, WSP has helped rollout the policy through states and cities: several states such as Maharashtra, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh have started developing state sanitation strategies. WSP helped the Government of Madhya Pradesh to launch their Integrated Urban Sanitation Program which aims to promote open defecation free cities and sustainable treatment and disposal of all wastes. To promote competition between cities to improve their sanitation, a rating and awards scheme has been initiated. 436 cities are currently participating in the scheme, which will be extended to the remaining urban centers.

Awareness Raising and M&E

WSP's efforts to develop country monitoring and evaluation will progress from national level monitoring, to other levels of government and to design and implement monitoring systems to provide policymakers information on policies and interventions required to improve existing services and extend services to unserved or underserved groups. Regional highlights include:

Africa: WSP partnered with the PPPHW to launch the first-ever Global Handwashing Day in seven African countries to promote handwashing with soap as an effective measure to prevent diseases. Coordinated implementation of the *eThekwini* Declaration, including providing country-level support to develop and implement AfricaSan Country Action Plan. Twenty-five countries have prepared action plans to date (See Box 6).

East Asia & Pacific: Key messages of the Economics of Sanitation Initiative were effectively disseminated at country, regional, and global levels via publications, two-page briefings in English and national languages, radio interviews, newspaper articles, and national health newsletters, among others. The findings of the study bring compelling economic evidence that there is a direct correlation between good sanitation and a country's productivity. In Indonesia, for example, the results have contributed to the ministerial commitments to governors and mayors to increase investments in urban sanitation in over 300 cities by 2014.

South Asia: Governments in the region have established various fora to strengthen the agenda for the UN International Year of Sanitation (IYS) and conduct SACOSAN-III. WSP provided inputs to SACOSAN-III country papers, establishment of IYS targets, process facilitation, and engagement of media.

Box 6: African Minister's Pledge Sanitation and Hygiene Budget Allocations

The eThekwini ministerial declaration was signed at the AFRICASAN V conference. Notably, the declaration included a pledge to “*establish specific public sector budget allocations for sanitation and hygiene programs. Our aspiration is that these allocations should be a minimum of 0.5% of GDP for sanitation and hygiene.*”

During 2008, countries began to implement policies fulfilling this pledge. Examples include:

- ✓ In Burkina Faso, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, and Fishery Resources announced significant allocations for sanitation and hygiene, particularly in rural areas that previously received no specific allocations from the State budget.
- ✓ In Ethiopia, the Ministry of Health has adopted promotion of sanitation and hygiene in its core plan for the current fiscal year, requiring every District to develop their own sanitation and hygiene action plans. To add political impetus from the highest level, a national workshop, EthioSan 2008 was held.
- ✓ In Kenya, the Government has set up a separate ministry for Public Health and Sanitation, previously under the Health ministry. The combined allocation for health — including the ministries of Medical Services, and Public Health and Sanitation — was increased from US\$514 million to US\$537 million for the current fiscal year.
- ✓ In Tanzania, the Government has increased annual funding to the sanitation and hygiene sector from approximately US\$1 million to almost US\$10 million and funds are being dedicated for sanitation and hygiene to local governments under the SWAP approach.

Supporting Alignment of Donors and Increasing Collaboration among Stakeholders

With the increasing amount of aid financing in the WSS sector, including from private donors and foundations, it is imperative to ensure continued donor harmonization and alignment of multiple interventions. As a dedicated WSS agency on the ground, WSP has been increasingly requested by governments and its partners to support donor harmonization. This involves supporting governments and donors to work more effectively together through harmonized approaches such as working with governments and other donors in large-scale infrastructure projects to ensure that improved access and services for the poor is core to the project design.

Africa: WSP supported to enhance the capacity of key regional institutions, such as AMCOW, to provide leadership for national and regional MDG efforts including the AfricaSan process. Improved collaboration between the AFDB, World Bank, and WSP has led to greater coherence in country level support, strengthened capacity building, information exchange, resource mobilization, and joint actions in policy and strategy development.

East Asia & Pacific: WSP supported and participated in technical assistance jointly provided by ADB, AusAID, DFID, UNICEF, and WSP to Cambodia's Ministry of Rural Development to develop a water and sanitation sector strategy for the country. WSP's handwashing initiatives have been integrated into National Target Programs in two provinces in Vietnam.

Latin America and the Caribbean: A sanitation assessment carried out by WSP laid the groundwork for World Bank re-engagement in the sector in Nicaragua. WSP's analytical and technical assistance to the design of two major World Bank-funded projects is contributing directly to the expansion of water and sanitation services to approximately 240,000 people in rural areas throughout Nicaragua and peri-urban areas around Managua, the capital (See Box 7). In coordination with the Central American Health Ministers, WSP assisted the Central American Forum for Water and Sanitation in developing a Regional Sanitation Strategy for eight countries: Belize, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

South Asia: WSP's work with the Dhaka Water and Sewerage Agency (DWASA) exemplifies good practice in terms of donor harmonization and collaboration. Support to utility benchmarking and the development of performance improvement plans to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the utility has also led to increased donor collaboration and alignment of objectives. The five-year performance improvement plan supported by WSP identifies the targets that the DWASA must meet under a service agreement held by the Government and funded by the Asian Development Bank, World Bank, the Japanese Infrastructure Agency and the Danish International Development Agency.

Box 7: New Water and Sanitation Investments in Nicaragua

In early 2007, the World Bank responded to demand from the Government of Nicaragua and re-engaged in the country's WSS sector after a long absence during which other investments were prioritized, by including water and sanitation in its Country Partnership Strategy 2007-2012. The Bank identified two WSS projects worth US\$60 million, aimed at improving basic WSS services for almost 240,000 people in peri-urban and rural areas.

WSP contributed to the Bank's re-engagement through analytical work and on-going policy discussions between WSP and key sector stakeholders. WSP contributed to the preparation of the "Nicaragua Poverty Assessment" in 2007, which indicated how the lack of water and sanitation is a contributing factor to poverty. WSP also contributed to the preparation of the Country Partnership Strategy by conducting various sector analyses on water supply coverage in 2005, an assessment of WSS in small towns, and a study on the current situation of sanitation in Nicaragua.

C. PARTNERSHIPS

In order for WSP to reach more people and make a more significant and sustainable impact in the water and sanitation sector, the Program has developed significant country level partnerships to implement activities that achieve these results. WSP increasingly seeks to prioritize global partnerships, with a partnership strategy currently under preparation.

Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing with Soap (PPPHW)

Since the new coordinator has come on board, the PPPHW Steering Committee has identified a new host for the Secretariat and begun the process of transitioning the duties from WSP to the Academy for Educational Development, the new host. At the same time, activities have continued, with an expanding number of countries initiating HW programs, including Egypt, Benin, Nicaragua, and Colombia. Plans for the second Global Handwashing Day are well under way, with a revised planners' guide and publicity poster. Additionally, the website (www.globalhandwashing.org) has been revamped and the SoapBox newsletter has been redesigned.

Global Framework for Action (GF4A)

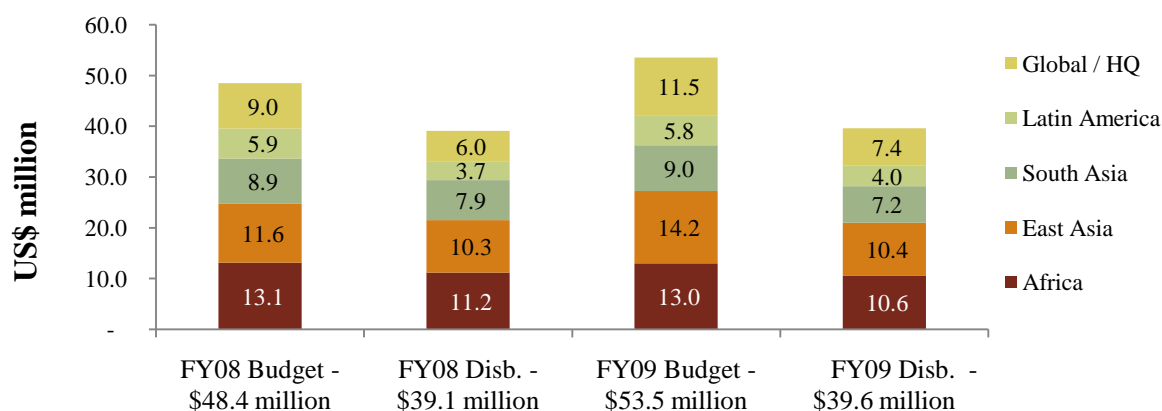
This global initiative brings together national governments, donors, and other development partners to address obstacles to achieving WSS MDGs. Building on existing initiatives, GF4A aims to help off-track countries to develop actionable national plans and attract financing; help on-track countries to ensure their progress is sustained; and donors and development partners to coordinate their efforts and to direct resources where they are most needed. As a core member of the GF4A Secretariat, WSP is leading the analytical work on aid effectiveness and financing modalities. In addition, WSP's second round of Country Status Overview of 30 African countries, which will assess country performance in the delivery of WSS services, will help inform GF4A's policy dialogue.

III. FY09 PORTFOLIO, BUDGET, AND EXPENDITURE

At the end of FY09, WSP projects were monitored and progress was reported against the annual goals and milestones established at the beginning of the fiscal year. As part of the implementation process of the WSP Global Strategy, projects have been reviewed and consolidated from a programmatic approach to better deliver on results. The end-year review shows that 78% of the 139 projects were progressing on target while 17% were delayed and 5% were either new or canceled. For purposes of the EYR, projects are defined as delayed if the delivery of their intermediate outputs is delayed by more than two months and if this delay may ultimately jeopardize the timely delivery of the project.

The FY09 operating budget was US\$53.5 million. This is a 10% increase over the FY08 budget level of US\$ 48.4 million. FY09 final disbursement of US\$39.6 million was marginally over (1.3%) that of FY08. The gap in FY09 between budget (US\$53.5 million) and disbursement (US\$39.6 million) was due to two reasons: (1) Delays in the establishment and funding of the Global Core MDTF which took place half way through the fiscal year, delayed the start up of some activities; and (2) Procurement-related delays in some large-scale activities that have now been systematically addressed.

Figure 2: WSP FY09 vs. FY08 Budget and Disbursements



The significant budget and disbursement at the global level relates to cross-regional activities implemented in the regions but managed globally. The global level increase in FY09 related mainly to globally-coordinated impact evaluation activities carried out at country level.

IV. FUNDRAISING ACTIVITIES

In FY09 a total of US\$66.7 million in new agreements were signed with funds covering a multi-year period. Of this, US\$27.6 million was for global core funding mainly to the new multi-donor trust fund (MDTF) and US\$16.3 million for regional core funding targeted for Africa, East Asia, and South Asia regions. The balance was for targeted funding for programs in Bolivia (Canada), Mozambique (Netherlands), Indonesia (Australia), Ethiopia (Finland), Zambia (Ireland), Bangladesh, Mozambique, Niger, Peru, Latin America, Central America (SDC), and Global learning. WSP gratefully acknowledges all new pledges below.

Table 1: New multi-year funding signed in FY2009

Funding Partner	Purpose	US\$ Million Equivalent			
		FY09 Receipts	FY10 (Pledged)	FY 11 (Pledged)	FY 12 (Pledged)
Australia	East Asia Core (MDTF)		2.4	1.7	
	South Asia Core		2.5	1.7	
	Africa Core (MDTF)	1.6			
	WASPOLA: Water Supply and Sanitation Policy Formulation and Action Planning	3.5	0.9	3.7	
Austria	Global Core	2.0			
Canada	Peru Post-Earthquake planning	1.9	0.9		
Finland	Africa Core (MDTF)		2.9	1.4	
	Ethiopia	1.0	0.5		
Ireland	Global Core	0.7			
	Zambia	0.6	0.4		
Luxembourg	Global Core	1.1			
Netherlands	Global Core	2.8	2.8		
Norway	Global Core	1.0			
	Fragile States	0.5			
Sweden	Global Core		6.8	1.4	1.4
	Bolivia	0.4			
Switzerland	Bangladesh	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Central America	0.3	0.3	0.3	
	East and Southern Africa	0.6	0.6	0.6	
	Global Practice Teams	0.4	0.4	0.4	
	Latin America	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	Mozambique	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	Niger	0.2	0.2	0.2	
	Pakistan	0.6	0.5	0.5	
	Peru	0.2	0.2	0.2	
United Kingdom	Global Core	3.1	4.0	1.0	
	Pakistan	0.2			
TOTAL		23.6	27.2	14.0	1.9

ANNEX I: UPDATE ON FUNDING STRATEGY INDICATORS

As part of the reporting commitments associated with the 2005 WSP Funding Strategy, this report includes a table of indicators for semi-annual reporting. Of special note are the improvements in multi-donor core funding. WSP's Global Core Multi-Donor trust fund now has six donors: Ireland, Austria, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, and Sweden. The percentage of contributions to global core funding rose to 25%. This is a significant step forward in the implementation of WSP's 2005 Finance Strategy. We encourage all donors to consider contributing to the Global Core MDTF as their existing agreements come up for renewal.

Table 2: Monitoring Report based on the WSP Funding Strategy Indicators

	FY2005	FY2006	FY2007	FY2008	FY2009
Higher-level indicators					
Contributions (US\$ millions)	\$ 20.7	\$ 23.8	\$ 49.0	\$ 39.9	\$48.9
...of which, for global core funding (US\$ millions, percent)	\$ 6.2 30%	\$ 5.4 22%	\$ 6.9 14%	\$ 4.2 11%	\$12.1 24.7%
Annual WSP spending (US\$ million disbursed)	\$ 17.4	\$20.8	\$28.3	\$39.1	\$39.6
Intermediate-level indicators					
Establishment of a multi-donor trust fund (date)	Draft under preparation	MDTF for core support to EAP region established	MDTF Working Group established	Africa core MDTF established April 2008. Global core MDTF template agreement cleared and circulating among donors for review.	Global Core MDTF is established. Ireland, Austria, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, and Sweden have joined Global Core MDTF
Number of funding partners participating in multi-donor TFs (#)	Initial indication by SIDA	1 – SIDA	1 – SIDA	3 – SIDA, Ireland, and the U.K. have signed regional MDTFs. 6 more donors plan or have expressed interest to join Global Core MDTF (Austria, Ireland, France, Luxembourg, Netherlands, U.K.) 2 donors (Australia and Finland) have also expressed interest in signing regional MDTFs.	7 total in 3 MDTFs. Global core MDTF - 6 participants to date – Ireland, Austria, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Luxembourg, and Sweden. Africa core MDTF - 4 participants to date – United Kingdom, Ireland, Australia, Finland East Asia core MDTF – 2 to date: Sida, Australia
Establishment of an effective regional/country fundraising support system (date)	Concept under preparation		Partnership Specialist appointed		
Number of successful proposals supported by the fundraising support system (#)				All proposals are now supported by a new position combining legal with operational expertise.	
Number of new funding partners joining WSP (#) (see note below)	1 (France) – 1 st contribution received in FY2006	2: USAID, Gates Foundation – 1 st contribution received in FY2007		3: Finland, Ireland	2: Austria Ministry of Finance, Finland
Funding by new partners having joined since FY05 as percent of fiscal year contributions		2 %	36 %	14 %	58%
Number of joint proposals/programs prepared with other partner organizations (#)	2				

ANNEX II: FY08 AND FY09 WSP DISBURSEMENT (US\$'000)

AFRICA			
Country/ Program	FY08	FY 09	Activities
Benin	285	217	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to Handwashing Marketing ▪ WSS MDG strategy and action plan implementation ▪ Support to WSS Coordination
Burkina Faso	279	180	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to WSS MDG strategy, action plan implementation ▪ National Sanitation Marketing Initiative
DRC	248	214	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting Urban Sector Reforms ▪ Support to DRC's WSS MDG strategy and coordination ▪ Support to Community-based WSS for small towns, rural communities
Ethiopia	557	530	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Consolidation and acceleration Hygiene and Sanitation promotion ▪ Mainstreaming SWAP in the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Sector ▪ Sector Coordination and Achievement of WSS MDG/PASDEP targets ▪ Strategy for hygiene and sanitation in small towns and urban centers
Kenya	699	826	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Model for Sustainable WSS Provision to Low Income Urban Settlements ▪ Support Kenya WSS Sector Reform Process ▪ Development of Kenya WSS-MDG Road Map ▪ National Sanitation Marketing, and Hygiene Promotion
Mozambique	647	606	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Decentralized Service Delivery ▪ Building Capacity to Reach the MDGs ▪ Sector Coordination and Communications in Mozambique ▪ Strengthening Sector Information Management System in Mozambique
Niger	281	85	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to WSS MDG strategy and action plan implementation in Niger
Rwanda	380	468	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting WSS Sector Reform in Rwanda ▪ Supporting Sanitation Strategy ▪ Support DPSP to improve management of RWS systems in Rwanda
Senegal	781	1,089	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scaling Up Handwashing Behavior ▪ Support to WSS MDG strategy and action plan implementation in Senegal ▪ Support PSP in RWS Management
Tanzania	777	1,389	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Scaling Up Sanitation Coverage: Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing ▪ Scaling Up Handwashing Behavior in Tanzania ▪ Strengthening Coordination and Tanzania National WSS Program
Uganda	363	358	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting Review of Institutional issues linked with Sanitation and Hygiene ▪ Supporting Roadmapping and Achievement of Sanitation MDG/PEAP targets
Zambia	272	402	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting Reforms for Sustainable Rural Water Supply and Sanitation ▪ Utility Reform, Communication and Service Delivery to the Urban Poor
Sanitation	820	205	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Hygiene Promotion in Africa ▪ Knowledge development in sanitation in Africa ▪ Enhancing Small and Medium Private Providers Capacity for Sanitation
Rural	511	381	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN) Support ▪ Drilling Entrepreneur Support Initiative (DESI) ▪ Forming Rural Utilities Groups and Leases (FRUGAL)
Communication	252	338	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Strengthening communications and advocacy tools for MDG Advocacy ▪ Knowledge advocacy tools ▪ Country & Theme support
Finance	1,680	1,298	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Leveraging Market-based Resources for the WSS ▪ WSS Sector Finance and Monitoring
Urban	1,138	986	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Promoting Accountability and Strengthening Consumer Voice ▪ Supporting policy and regulatory development for domestic PSP ▪ Supporting the supply side of the urban market ▪ Support to the WOP -Africa
Regional	359	552	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WSS MDG regional support program Africa ▪ Support to regional partnerships ▪ AfricaSAN follow-up ▪ Economics and Financing of Sanitation and Hygiene
Africa Total	11,164	10,634	

EAST ASIA PACIFIC

Country/ Program	FY08	FY 09	Activities
Indonesia	5,543	5,074	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country Sector Coordination and Advocacy ▪ WASPOLA 2 - Policy Implementation and Reform, Knowledge Management, Country Sector Coordination and Advocacy ▪ Indonesia Sanitation Sector Development Project (ISSDP) and Sustainable Sanitation for East Asia (SuSEA) ▪ Indonesia Multi-Village Pooling (MVP) Project ▪ PPP for Hand washing with Soap Coordination ▪ Supervision of WASAP D: Sanitation Pilots
Laos	272	526	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LAO PDR Country Program ▪ National Water Supply Governance Program ▪ Communications for Reform ▪ Country Sector Coordination and Advocacy
Philippines	994	710	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Country Sector Coordination and Advocacy ▪ Program for Sustainable Sanitation in East Asia - Philippines Component ▪ Registration of Water Utilities for Regulation ▪ Small Water Utilities Improvement and Financing Project - Phase 2 ▪ Developing an Institutional Roadmap for Reforms in 2nd Generation WSS
Vietnam	1,269	1,331	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support to Development of a Unified Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan ▪ Support to Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Strategy Updating ▪ Water Supply and Sanitation Capacity Building ▪ Promoting the Integration of Sanitation into Water Resources Management ▪ Support to Vietnam Partner Inputs to SAWAP Inter-Country Projects ▪ Vietnam Country Inputs to WSP-EAP Regional Support Programs ▪ Vietnam Country Project Coordination, Facilitation and Networking ▪ Vietnam Handwashing Initiative - Scaling Up Handwashing Behavior
Regional	1,503	1,675	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional Knowledge Building and Inter-country Support Mechanisms ▪ East Asia Ministerial Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene (EASAN) ▪ Economics of Sanitation Initiative (ESI) ▪ Regional Communications Strategy - Communications for Reform ▪ WSS Sector Financing Strategies to Achieve Regional MDGs ▪ Policy Implementation--Review of WSS Sector Financing in Indonesia ▪ Mekong Sub-region Sanitation and Water Partnership Initiative ▪ Mobilizing the Domestic Private Sector for Water Supply and Sanitation ▪ Coordination of the Sanitation and Water Partnership for the Mekong Region ▪ Support to Engagement with Yunnan and Guangxi Provinces of China ▪ Expanding Water Treatment Technology Verification ▪ Sustainable urban Sanitation Management Models ▪ Affordable sanitation options in difficult areas ▪ Regional Communications for Water and Sanitation Advocacy
East Asia Total	10,273	10,424	

SOUTH ASIA

Country/ Program	FY08	FY 09	Activities
Bangladesh	1,005	1,271	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Institutionalizing Performance Improvements ▪ Policy Support & Sector Coordination ▪ Measuring Impact of Total Sanitation Utility Reform (year 2 of 3) ▪ Local Government-based community WSS services ▪ Ensuring scaling up and sustainability of Rural Sanitation ▪ Developing sustainable access to arsenic-free and safe water supply in rural ▪ Improving decentralized customer focused service provision ▪ Developing city-wide strategies for environmental sanitation in urban areas.
India	3,890	3,721	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Slum Upgrading (Services to the Poor) ▪ Options for Municipal Solid Waste Management Reform ▪ UWSS Reform Frameworks ▪ Urban Sanitation Services to the Poor - Cities Alliance ▪ Enabling Environment and Incentives ▪ Design Transformation Plan (States) ▪ Manage Sector Change (States) ▪ Policy, governance and fiscal incentives for improved services ▪ Improving Urban Water Service Delivery ▪ Improving urban sanitation and municipal solid waste management ▪ Improving sustainability of rural drinking water supply ▪ Scaling up & Sustaining Rural Sanitation Outcomes ▪ Scaling up total sanitation and sanitation marketing.
Pakistan	1,084	965	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support policy/legal reform - federal and provincial ▪ Develop Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for UWSS ▪ Supporting Local Governments and SMEs for improved W & S services ▪ Building accountability of service providers and policy-makers ▪ Karachi - KWSB Institutional Reforms and Consumer and Accountability ▪ Decentralized Service delivery ▪ Improving Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services ▪ Improving Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Services
Regional		731	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Regional sanitation ▪ Regional review of Water Quality Management ▪ Strategic Communication and dissemination ▪ Regional knowledge sharing and exchange ▪ Reform Communications for Urban Water Supply & Sanitation sector in SA
South Asia Total	7,853	7,253	

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

Country/ Program	FY08	FY 09	Activities
Bolivia	203	236	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support Rural and Peri-urban Sanitation in Bolivia ▪ Water Supply and Sanitation Peri-urban Strategy in Bolivia
Central America	638	586	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ WSS MDG Strategy in Central America ▪ Support the Implementation of Sector Reform in Honduras ▪ Support Decentralization with focus on poor in Honduras ▪ Promotion .of small scale operator .in WSS of Nicaragua ▪ Support WSS modernization in Nicaragua to reach the MDGs ▪ Promotion of sustainable sanitation in Nicaragua ▪ Sector support for policy reform in Nicaragua
Ecuador	178	28	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supporting Sustainable WSS in rural areas/Ecuador
Peru	1,238	2,134	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support Decentralization and Networking for RWSS in Peru ▪ Strengthening Mgmt of WSS Provision in Small Towns in Peru ▪ Supporting Sustainable WSS in Peri-Urban Areas of Lima ▪ Promotion of small scale operators in WSS services in Peru ▪ Alternative Pro-poor Sanitation Solutions in Peru (Sanitation as a Business) ▪ Strengthening Decentralization and Governance in the WSS ▪ Scaling Up Handwashing Behavior ▪ Peru Post earthquake planning ▪ Water Culture Initiative in Peru
Regional	742	352	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Exploring and Promoting Future Components of WSP-LAC Agenda ▪ Regional Communications Strategy ▪ Assessment of Domestic Private Sector Participation in Latin America ▪ Scaling Up Handwashing Initiative in Latin America ▪ Promoting Sanitation in LAC
Latin America Total	5,309	4,033	

GLOBAL

Country/ Program	FY08	FY 09	Activities
GPT	572	1,244	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Multiple Uses of Domestic Water to Poverty Reduction ▪ Sanitation and Hygiene Global Practice Team ▪ Sanitation Finance Policies Global Practice Team ▪ Political Economy of Sanitation ▪ Global Water Supply and Sanitation Finance ▪ Water and Sanitation Services for the Urban Poor ▪ Strategic Communications for Reforms ▪ Handwashing GPT
Global Programs	3,729	4,197	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ International Benchmarking Network (IBNET) ▪ WSP Global Communication ▪ Water and Health ▪ Domestic Private Sector Participation Initiative (DPSP) ▪ Development Marketplace ▪ Secretariat for the Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing ▪ Scaling Up Handwashing Behavior ▪ Scaling Up Sanitation Coverage through Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing (TSSM)
WSP Management, Administration/ other	4,463	4,371	
Global Total	8764	9812	