Scaling up rural sanitation and hygiene

Regional: 7 countries—Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, the Philippines, Papua New Guinea, Timor-Leste and Vietnam—exchanged knowledge and designed next steps on Scaling up Rural Sanitation Nationwide in a regional meeting in Solo, Central Java in September 2011.

Cambodia: Strategies and business model developed and tested in 2 provinces under Sanitation Marketing Scale-Up Program supported by WSP, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and Stone Foundation.

Indonesia: Rural sanitation approach based on experience in East Java extended to 4 additional provinces to assist government in reaching 20,000 villages by 2014; secretariat to implement National Community-Led Total Sanitation Strategy set up with WSP support; web and SMS-based monitoring system implemented in 500 pilot community health centers.

Lao PDR: Sanitation technology options and marketing models identified under WSP-supported sanitation marketing pilot; production and sale of newly designed latrines by 2 local enterprises beginning to pile up after pilot.

Mitigating and adapting WSS delivery to climate change impacts

Vietnam: Vulnerability Assessment Reports on climate change to water and sanitation facilities in both Ben Tre and Lijiang completed; Adaptation Option Reports drafted.

Delivering WSS services in fragile states

Papua New Guinea’s first national water and sanitation conference in November 2011 supported a government commitment at conference to develop a water and sanitation policy and undertake a service delivery assessment.

Creating sustainable services through domestic private sector participation

Cambodia: 2.5-year pilot support to 9 small-scale private water providers completed, resulting in water business management toolkit and integrated water business software package for small providers. Average non-revenue water reduced from 35% to 23%, average coverage of service areas increased from 65% to 74%.

Indonesia: Over 15,000 latrines worth US$1.3 million sold by sanitation entrepreneurs in East Java; Indonesia Sanitation Entrepreneurs Association set up across 4 provinces. Twenty-one community-based water organizations received US$240,000 from 7 financial institutions to finance expansion, serving close to 18,000 house connections (85,000 people).

The Philippines: Technical service providers’ accreditation program for small water utilities assisted 12 utilities in improving their performance; 20 more lined up for assistance; revolving fund—with which small water utilities can obtain a loan to pay for fees—reached US$24,000.

Targeting the urban poor and improving services in small towns

Indonesia: Interactive guidance note for local governments to select and design sanitation options for challenging environments developed, launched in collaboration with the Ministry of Public Works; study on decentralized wastewater treatment systems (DEWATS) in Indonesia completed.

Supporting poor-inclusive WSS sector reform

Regional: 4 reports presenting results from Economic Assessment of Sanitation Interventions (phase 2 of the Economics of Sanitation Initiative) published and disseminated; first regional Service Delivery Assessments workshop held in April 2012 with input from Africa, Latin America and South Asia; agreement reached with UNICEF, WaterAid, DFID Vietnam, and Plan International to cover 8 countries in East Asia and the Pacific.

Cambodia: National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene—developed with support from WSP, other partners—approved by the Ministry of Rural Development and announced in March 2012.

Indonesia: National Water and Sanitation Information Services launched with a national database and index for grants to local governments, used by 17 provinces and 150 districts/municipalities; study analyzing quantitative and qualitative capacity gaps in sanitation completed.


Access challenges for EAP developing countries (2012 JMP Update)

“198 million people use surface water or another unimproved source of water; 664 million people lack access to improved sanitation, with 103 million practicing open defecation”
### Scaling up rural sanitation and hygiene

**Regional:** In collaboration with UNICEF, WaterAid and Plan International, targeted cross-regional learning events prepared to benefit countries with shorter experience in scaling-up; integration of sanitation approach into poverty reduction, community empowerment and health programs piloted and then scaled up in these programs in Cambodia, Lao PDR, Indonesia.

**Cambodia:** More latrine options suitable for flood prone areas and high groundwater table areas, financing model for enabling more people (including the poor) to gain access to sanitation through the market developed and scaled up.

**Indonesia:** WSP technical support provided for implementation of government’s Community-based Total Sanitation Strategy through the STBM secretariat at central level, in 5 provinces, and via 2 large-scale national community empowerment and rural water and sanitation programs, to help government reach a total of 20,000 villages by 2014.

**The Philippines:** In partnership with Unicef, government supported in providing basic sanitation access to 3 million poor Filipinos by influencing enabling environment and working in 4 regions with the Department of Health, project partners and stakeholders.

**Vietnam:** Programmatic support from Handwashing Initiative expanded to 5-year scaling up rural sanitation support through the Government of Vietnam’s National Target Program.

### Delivering WSS services in fragile states

In collaboration with the water utility for Port Moresby in Papua New Guinea, a trial conducted for water vendor systems for service delivery in semi-legal settlements; support provided for the Government of Timor-Leste in using DEWATS to serve poor communities and in developing new approaches to improve the operations and maintenance of public toilets.

### Mitigating and adapting WSS delivery to climate change impacts

**Vietnam:** Dissemination and awareness seminars organized on findings from WSP study and from Belgian Technical Corporation project, which has agreed to collaborate with WSP in FY13.

### Supporting poor-inclusive WSS sector reform

**Regional:** First round of Service Delivery Assessments completed, further uptake and use of the tools of the Service Delivery Assessments by individual countries supported.

**Cambodia:** National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene disseminated and operationalized at various levels of government institutions with WSP support.

**Indonesia:** National water supply and sanitation sector monitoring and resource center developed under government ownership; pilot implementation of Water Safety Plans conducted in 2 provinces.

**Vietnam:** Unified Sanitation Sector Strategy and Action Plan approved by government and implementation support provided by WSP.

### Targeting the urban poor and improving services in small towns

**Indonesia:** DEWATS review published and disseminated; technical assistance provided to Ministry of Public Works on business models for operating septage treatment facilities.

**The Philippines:** In 2 regions inter-local governments and multi-stakeholder action planning resulted in at least 2 septage management projects and 2 sewerage projects in urbanizing towns and highly urbanized cities.

### Creating sustainable services through domestic private sector participation

**Cambodia:** Support provided for professionalization of small-scale private water providers scaled up through supporting local business development service providers in triggering and matching demand from water operators for advisory services and training.

**Indonesia:** Instruments developed and tried-out for local government to manage community-based water supply through delegation of cooperation with community groups and domestic private sector.

**The Philippines:** Support provided for the National Water Resources Management Office in improving regulations on water utilities by developing appropriate degree of regulation for different levels of complexity of their operations, coupled with a benchmarking program and a simplified, standardized accounting system.