



2018

ANNUAL REPORT



WSSCC
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION
COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	3
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS	8
CONVENE, COLLABORATE AND LEARN	16
WAY FORWARD	19
FINANCIAL OVERVIEW	20

WSSCC gratefully acknowledges its donors: the Governments of the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. The views expressed herein should not be taken to reflect the official opinion of the WSSCC donors.

©2019 Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC), hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

Design: The Fisher Agency

Printer: Imprimerie Centrale

Editorial: Charles Dickson, Eileen Palmer





FOREWORD

HIND KHATIB-OTHMAN
WSSCC STEERING COMMITTEE CHAIR

We live in a world of unacceptable inequality. Two thirds of the world's population takes access to a toilet for granted, yet a third of people alive today – over two billion people, most of them in Africa and South Asia – do not have access to basic sanitation. WSSCC is working hard to help remedy this situation.

In 2018, WSSCC's Global Sanitation Fund made significant gains in increasing access to improved sanitation, raising awareness about hygiene and ending open defecation. GSF continued to focus on community-led sanitation and hygiene efforts, while also strengthening enabling environments with local governments. At the national level, we increased support to government-led initiatives such as India's Swachh Bharat Mission through Rapid Action Learning and Nigeria's announcement at Federal and Cross River State to further sanitation for all.

In our focus to leave no one behind, 2018 saw WSSCC further reach out to excluded and vulnerable groups. We partnered with civil society organizations and governments around Menstrual Hygiene Management, amplifying the issue as one which leads to many positive developments for women and girls everywhere. Our National Coordinators supported water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives and dialogues bringing partners

together to advance advocacy, financing and learning agendas. As the new Chair, I am particularly inspired by WSSCC's collaborative nature. In all its activities and programmes, WSSCC recognizes its strength in bringing people together. On behalf of our organization, I thank former Interim Co-chairs Ebele Okeke and Brad Herbert for their esteemed service. I also thank our 2018 Executive Director Rolf Luyendijk for his work shaping WSSCC following our change management process. I look forward to working with WSSCC to ensure sanitation and hygiene for all.

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Brad Herbert, *interim Co-Chair*
Ebele Okeke, *interim Co-Chair and Global Region*
Hind Khatib-Othman, *Incoming Chair*
Audreyanna Thomas, *Small Island Developing States Region*
Barry Jackson, *Global Region*
Doreen Wandera, *Eastern and Africa Region*
Kitchinme Bawa, *Middle, Northern and Western Africa Region*

Megha Phansalkar, *South Region*
Monique van't Hek, *Plan International, Elected non-UN Partner Agency*
Otabek Bozarboev, *Central and Eastern Europe, West and Central Asia*
Patrick Alubbe, *Kenya Water for Health Organization, Elected non-UN Partner Agency*
Rolf Luyendijk, *2018 WSSCC Executive Director*
William Axelsson, *UNOPS*

Philipp von Waechter, *UNOPS*
Bruce Gordon, *WHO*
Kelly Ann Naylor, *UNICEF*
Jennifer Sara, *World Bank Water Practice*
Gerard Cheong, *DFAT Australia*
Joke Baak, *DGIS, the Netherlands*
Semund Haukland, *NORAD, Norway*
Johan Sundberg, *SIDA, Sweden*
Johan Gély, *SDC, Switzerland*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

With 892 million people worldwide still practicing open defecation and only 39% of the global population (2.9 billion people) using a safely managed sanitation facility¹, achieving Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 6.2 remains the guiding principle for WSSCC's work. Now in its second year of the 2017-2020 Strategic Plan, WSSCC continues to focus on achieving adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, focusing on putting the most vulnerable and marginalized people first.

The organization achieved notable results through its Global Sanitation Fund (GSF), supporting programming and policy advocacy work while also building a broad range of learning and collaborative initiatives. GSF's Theory of Change takes Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6.2 as its starting point, with stakeholders working at three principal levels: subnational, national and global. This work aims to help entire administrative areas become Open Defecation Free (ODF), support local stakeholders in gradually achieving SDG 6.2 for everyone in these areas, and ignite and support movements aimed at nationwide coverage followed by global achievement of adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for everyone.

Working in 12 countries, GSF-supported programmes reported the addition of more than four million people living in nationally certified ODF environments across nearly 14,000 communities. This reflects a year of momentum for GSF-supported country programmes, bringing the cumulative results total for this Strategic Plan period to slightly more than eight million people living in ODF environments. In 2018, a further 2.7 million people gained access to a basic sanitation facility. The figure is similarly 2.7 million for people with access to handwashing facilities with soap and water, bringing the GSF cumulative, since 2008, the inception of the GSF programme to more than 18 million and nearly 23.8 million people respectively.

In achieving these results, WSSCC ensured to make equality and non-discrimination (EQND) a key priority across all its policy and implementation work. In GSF, an EQND in Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) training was initiated and outcome surveys increased understanding of programme results through an equity lens. WSSCC continued to meet the growing demands from national governments for policy and

training support for Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM). The Joint Programme on Gender, Hygiene and Sanitation entered its final year making gains towards the integration of MHM into policies, technical notes and contribution to sectoral documents such as the revision of Cameroon's National Strategy for the Promotion of Drinking Water Supply, School Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH in Schools).

WSSCC continues to be successful in advocating at global and regional levels through the WASH-related milestone days (World Water Day, Global Handwashing Day, World Toilet Day, Menstrual Hygiene Day) and engaging in the regional sanitation conferences. WSSCC serves as a member of the international steering group for African and South Asian sanitation conferences and provides substantial technical support in shaping the agenda, in addition to financial support for the organization of the conferences. WSSCC regularly convenes sanitation and hygiene sessions at the United Nations in Geneva and New York. WSSCC continued to ensure meaningful engagement at a number of sector conferences such as the Brisbane WASH Futures conference and the WEDC International Conference on water sanitation and hygiene, as well as in partnership initiatives with UN Women and Global Citizen, while also reinforcing its membership base of 3,600 individuals living and working on advocacy across more than 140 countries.

In 2018, WSSCC also worked to strengthen its accountability mechanisms, conducting an external audit for the period of 1 January 2016 through 31 December 2017. The Internal Audit and Investigations Group issued a clean audit report confirming that the governance arrangements, risk management practices and controls were generally established and functioning, with some areas requiring improvements. With the aim of enhancing transparency and accountability, WSSCC is rolling out a global financial online reporting tool aimed at improving financial, monitoring and evaluation reporting.

Under its Strategic Plan, WSSCC has the ambition to ensure that 16 million people live in ODF communities by the end of 2020. This report highlights WSSCC's results achieved in 2018, reflecting all elements of the organization's work and progress made in each of WSSCC's regions.


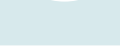







1. *Progress on Drinking Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: 2017 Update and SDG Baselines*. Geneva: World Health Organization (WHO Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), 2017.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

Table 1 highlights results against a selected set of WSSCC Strategic Plan Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) linked to GSF. In line with GSF's Theory of Change², WSSCC advocates for countries to adopt a national ODF protocol that, at a minimum, expects people in ODF communities to have access to limited³ sanitation and handwashing facilities. While the majority of results shown are with respect to this minimum ODF definition, results of a small number of ODF programmes (Cambodia, Ethiopia and Malawi) report against an ODF definition with a lower level of expectation. All results are for GSF-targeted areas.



TABLE 1 2018 CUMULATIVE RESULTS AGAINST KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2018 RESULTS	CUMULATIVE RESULTS Strategic Plan 2017-2020
 # of communities that achieved ODF status following national criteria (minimum WSSCC ODF definition)	13,804	25,018
 # of people living in ODF environments following national criteria (minimum WSSCC ODF definition)	4,052,004	8,171,497
 # of communities that achieved ODF status following national criteria (below WSSCC ODF definition)	252	1,010
 # of people living in ODF environments following national criteria (below WSSCC ODF definition)	320,207	1,118,407
 # of people with access to a handwashing facility on premises with water and soap ¹	2,758,476	6,224,506
 # of people with access to an improved sanitation facility ²	2,785,781	5,537,025
 # of students in schools with basic sanitation and handwashing facilities with water and soap as a result of GSF advocacy efforts	151,410* *Cambodia, Madagascar, Nepal and Togo	254,334
 # of subnational administrations with a strategy or roadmap in place to achieve universal ODF and/or SDG target 6.2, using collective behaviour change approaches	47** **Kenya, Nepal and Cambodia	60
 # of people reached in schools with menstrual hygiene awareness messages MHM	668,074*** ***Nepal and Senegal	703,230

1. Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP): basic hygiene service level

2. JMP: limited, basic and safely managed sanitation service levels

Detailed information on indicators and definitions available on request

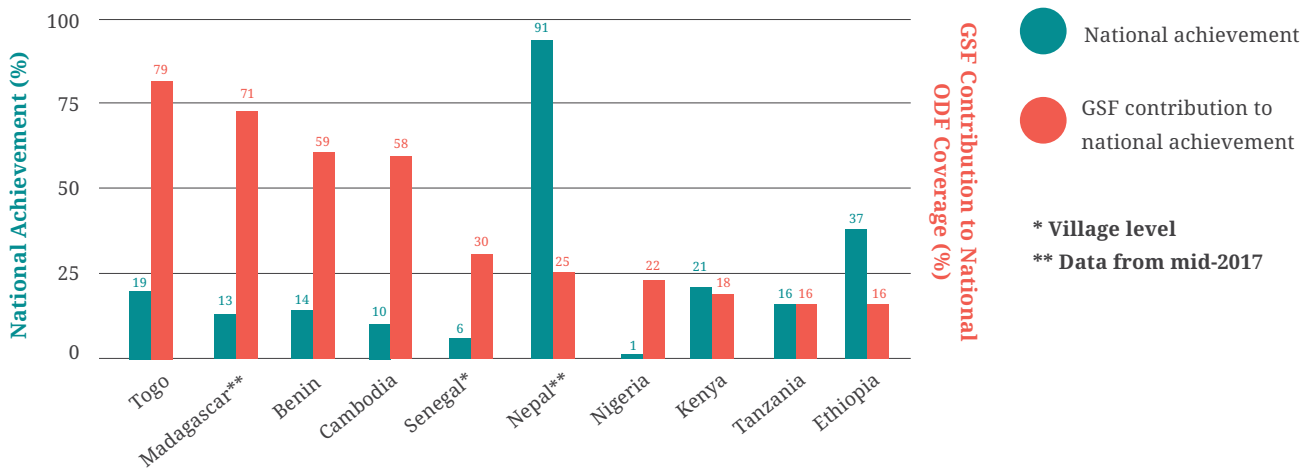
As demonstrated in Figure 1, the Global Sanitation Fund is significantly contributing to the achievement of national open defecation of free targets.

2. Explained in more detail in the Global Sanitation Fund Progress Report 2016, available at: https://www.wsscc.org/resources-feed/global-sanitation-fund-progress-report-2016/?sf_s=progress+report+2016

3. JMP: limited, basic and safely managed sanitation service levels.



FIGURE 1 GSF PROGRAMME CONTRIBUTION AT POPULATION LEVEL TO NATIONAL ODF TARGETS AND ACHIEVEMENT



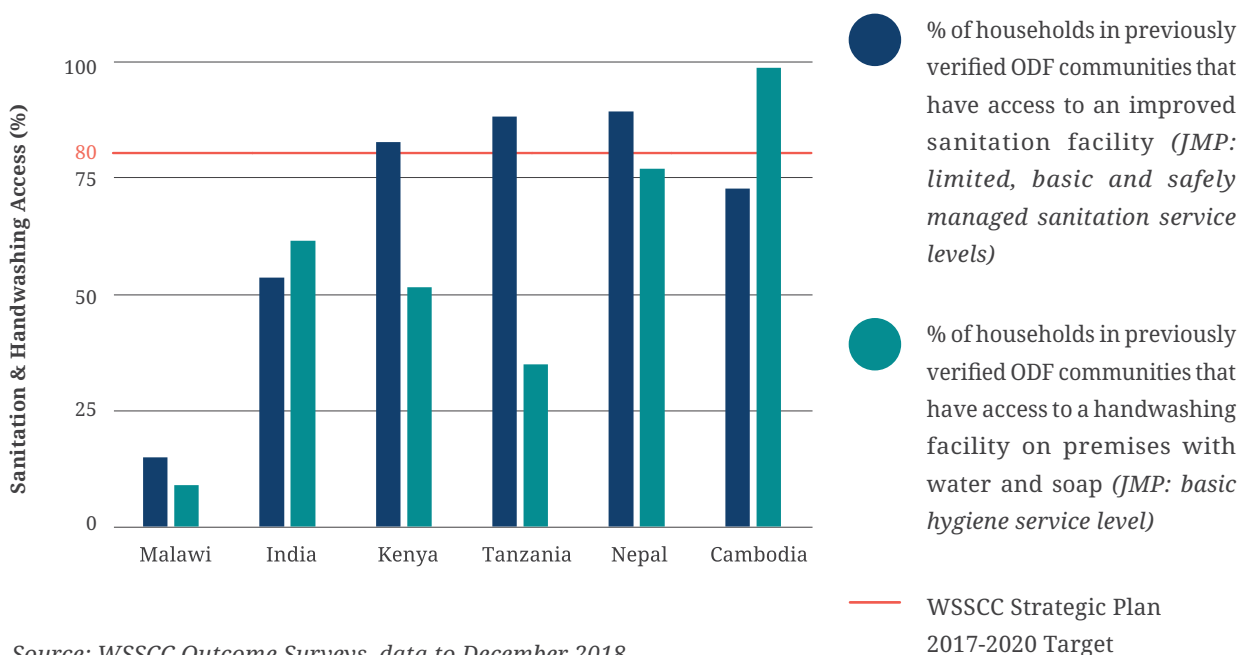
Note: Uganda data unavailable as of December 2018
Source: GSF Executing Agency 2018 Annual Report

SUSTAINABILITY AND EQUITY OUTCOMES

Outcome surveys are an integral part of the monitoring and evaluation system of the Global Sanitation Fund, providing a means to verify and better understand sustainability and equity outcomes. The survey methodology and analysis approach for GSF Programme Outcome Surveys was completed in collaboration with the University at Buffalo (UB) and include instruments to assess equality outcomes, social norms, behaviour change and sustainability between and within households, at community level and within schools and health centres. Data collection for five outcome surveys was completed in 2018 and a further seven will be completed in 2019. GSF Executing Agencies have been provided technical support by WSSCC and UB to ensure quality surveys are done locally.



FIGURE 2 IMPROVED SANITATION AND HANDWASHING FACILITIES - GSF OUTCOME SURVEYS

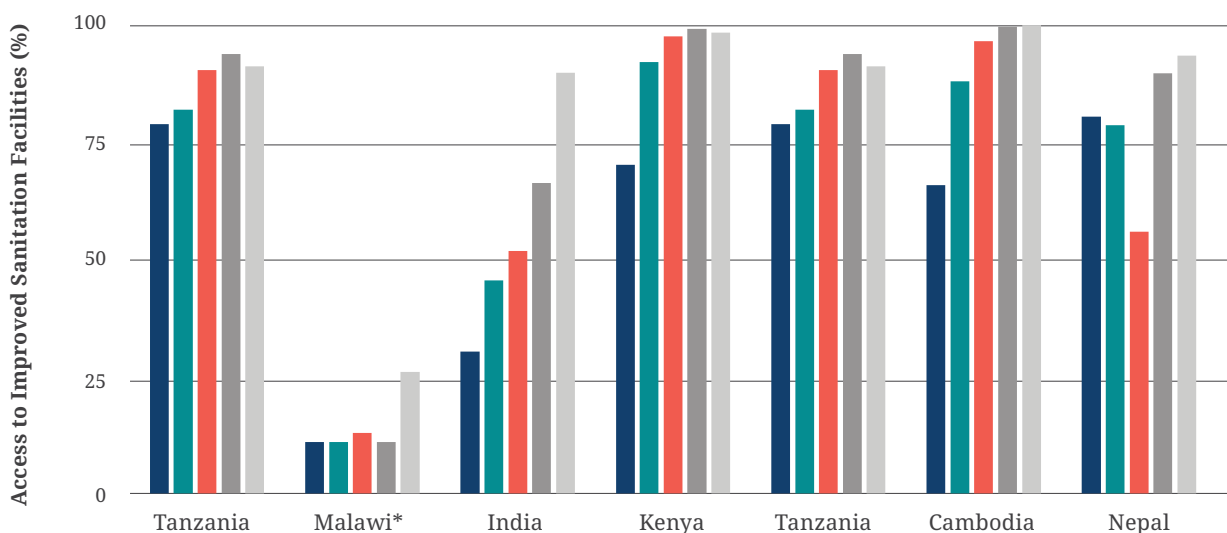


Source: WSSCC Outcome Surveys, data to December 2018

CLOSING THE INEQUALITY GAP



FIGURE 3 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES IN GSF-SUPPORTED PROGRAMME AREAS BY WEALTH QUINTILE



*Results for Malawi are based on a population level sampling

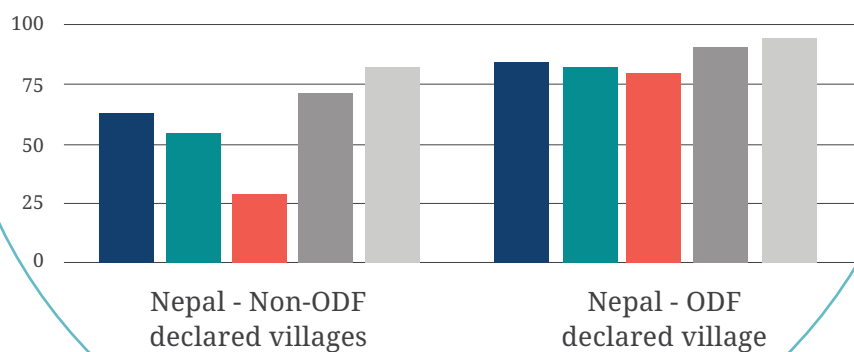
Source: WSSCC Outcome Surveys, data to December 2018



FIGURE 4 HOUSEHOLD ACCESS TO IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITIES IN ODF - DECLARED VILLAGES BY WEALTH QUINTILE IN NEPAL

Wealth Quintile

- Lowest
- Second
- Middle
- Fourth
- Highest



Source: Nepal Outcome Survey, data to December 2018

REGIONAL HIGHLIGHTS

In 2017, the restructuring of WSSCC led to the integration of GSF and WSSCC global and national programmes beginning in 2018, and a re-invigoration of its work in several regions of the world. In Asia and Africa, where the majority of its members are found, WSSCC's National Coordinators and partners work actively to further achieve water, sanitation and hygiene for all. This section presents an overview of their activities and accomplishments in 2018.

In the context of WSSCC's Strategic Plan 2017-2020, the focus during 2018 has been to ensure all programmes continue to align with the aspirations expressed in SDG 6.2, with particular regard to leave no one behind, equality and non-discrimination and menstrual hygiene management.



Girls on their way to school in rural India
© WSSCC/Javier Acebal



ASIA



Nepalese farmers volunteering their time to produce and install cement toilet rings.
© WSSCC/Patrick England



GOVERNMENT-LED HIGH PROFILE OPEN DEFECATION FREE CAMPAIGNS

In South Asia, a trend in recent years towards nationally-backed, large scale sanitation campaigns with high levels of political leadership has created enabling environments in which several WSSCC countries moved closer to achieving open defecation free status.

Under **Nepal's Sanitation Master Plan**, a government-led campaign that began in 2011, the country attained close to **universal sanitation coverage** by December. The Global Sanitation Fund, which has supported a behaviour change programme in Nepal since 2010, contributed to almost 25% of that progress. In Nepal's most challenging Terai districts, coverage grew from a baseline of 13% to over 90% by the end of 2018. GSF support, provided to ten of the 14 Terai districts, achieved a GSF record number of ODF administrative areas where more than 1.6 million people reached government-declared ODF status.

India's Swachh Bharat (Clean India) Mission (SBM) has made significant progress. WSSCC is providing assistance through its India Support Unit (ISU), an accredited Key Resource Centre for capacity building and learning, to the campaign which has leveraged over US\$ 700,000 from the Government of India's budget at state and district levels. The ISU focused on Rapid Action Learning (RAL), capacity building support for SBM on sustainable and inclusive sanitation, policy support and on MHM. WSSCC also supported the Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention (MGISC) held in October, which launched the final year of the SBM, which will culminate in 2019 on the 150th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's birth. This landmark convention was attended by over 50 ministers from around the world and provided an important platform for south-south learning leading to, among other outcomes, an increased commitment from the Nigerian government to

move towards an ODF Nigeria, an opportunity that WSSCC will support through a heightened commitment in 2019.

In October, **the Clean Green Pakistan Movement was launched**, a four-year national sanitation and hygiene campaign led by the Ministry of Climate Change and championed by the new Prime Minister. It aims to improve management of solid and liquid wastes and promote behaviour change leading to an open defecation free environment and clean, hygienic standards of living in villages and towns. Special attention will be given to the needs of women, girls and marginalized groups. The WSSCC National Coordinator provided technical support for the launch and continues to engage with the government on aspects of the campaign, including south-south learning.

In Southeast Asia, countries are working to align with the SDGs. Through the GSF programme, WSSCC supported the **Government of Cambodia**, with a review of the first phase of its National Action Plan (NAP1) on sanitation. The country achieved an average sanitation coverage rate of 71% nationwide by December 2018. The development of NAP2, which aims for 90% **national sanitation coverage by 2023**, marks a shift towards targeting larger administrative area for ODF to reach the country's goal of universal coverage by 2025. The current focus of the GSF-supported Cambodia Rural Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme (CRSHIP) is on accelerating results in key outcome areas, streamlining the equality and non-discrimination strategy, strengthening government capacity and decentralized leadership to scale up rural sanitation. By the end of 2018, 223 communities were declared ODF, with an additional 223,000 people living in ODF environments and CRSHIP having contributed to 55% of the country's national ODF achievement to date.

FOCUSING ON THE 'LAST MILE' AND POST-ODF

Despite the success of large-scale sanitation campaigns achieving high levels of coverage nationally, many countries are now turning the focus to ODF sustainability and holistic sanitation strategies. WSSCC is supporting these processes.

Nepal has been piloting post-ODF Total Sanitation strategies in four districts. WSSCC supported the government's first national post-ODF workshop, which resulted in the identification of priorities in implementing the Total Sanitation Guidelines. In Cambodia, the GSF programme has supported participatory identification of the most vulnerable and provided implementing partners with guidance and training, including on WASH and

disability, relevant to their provision of support to the most vulnerable. The programme also continued to support the Ministry of Rural Development's national and sub-national advocacy work to raise awareness of sanitation and hygiene and increase sanitation financing for reaching the 'last mile' at provincial and commune levels. The Programme has benefitted from a dedicated learning and documentation grant implemented by WaterAid, which supported learning processes among key programme implementers and stakeholders, with horizontal **sharing of learning and regular pause-and-reflect sessions**. In Bangladesh, the National Coordinator supported several sector events, including advocacy events, held at national and

sub-national levels for Global Handwashing Day, a campaign to push for increased budget allocation for WASH and a roundtable discussion on safe drinking water that coincided with World Water Week.

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT IN GOVERNMENT AGENDAS

Menstrual Hygiene has risen on the political agenda in recent years, especially in South Asia. In India, the ISU supported MHM training under the SBM, including the development of inclusive training materials for vulnerable groups such as the visually and hearing impaired. This included a braille and tactile training tool, as well as audio-visual materials for the hearing impaired. In Nepal, WSSCC supported several MHM advocacy events including the celebration of Menstrual Health Day on 28 May, which attracted 600 attendees including cabinet

ministers and 60 female parliamentarians and culminated in a seven-point government declaration on MHM. Pakistan's first national MHM conference was convened by the MHM Working Group, with support from the National Coordinator (who chairs the working group), with the aim of breaking barriers to the discussion of MHM at the highest level and examining the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders within the SDG framework.

A TOILET CHAMPION IN TERAI

Through the GSF, WSSCC is supporting Nepal's Sanitation Campaign to reach the 'last mile' along the challenging Terai belt in Nepal. One of the region's most pressing issues is land tenure. Poor farm labourers are often blocked from building toilets on the land they're living on, but don't own. Local political leaders like Ward Chairman Kamal Vishor Singh play a critical role convincing landlords to help their tenants access toilets. Due to thousands of champions like Kamal across the Terai, sanitation coverage accelerated from 13 to 98% with three districts declared ODF in 3 years.



Ward Chairman Kamal Vishor Singh works with landlords to help tenants build toilets

© WSSCC/Patrick England

RAPID ACTION LEARNING IN INDIA

There is much to learn and document from large scale sanitation programming, particularly in relation to enabling environments, equity and inclusion and sustainability. India has been at the forefront of integrating learning into its sanitation programming, with Rapid Action Learning (RAL) playing an increasingly important role in the Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM). WSSCC, through its India Support Unit, has been partnering with the Government of India and the Institute for Development Studies (IDS) since 2016 to help ensure learning and innovation form an integral part of sanitation programming aimed at meeting the challenge of promoting behaviour change at scale and to support SBM. In June this work led to the finalization and publication of Rapid Action Learning (RAL) guidelines,

designed to support district and sub-district level facilitation of RAL workshops. These guidelines represent an important shift in India's move towards knowledge-based approaches to sanitation implementation at scale, allowing government staff, local authorities and implementing partners to focus on best practices for quality and sustainability while keeping up with the rapid pace of the SBM. As the sanitation context in India is rapidly evolving to meet the 2019 target for an Open Defecation Free nation, the RAL model allows for learning and sharing to be both rapid and horizontal in nature. Peers can learn from each other and innovations can be shared quickly in a participatory environment.



A mason constructing a toilet slab for members of a Village Bank in Malawi. © WSSCC



SUPPORTING SECTOR COORDINATION, STRATEGIES AND ROADMAPS

WSSCC country engagement in Madagascar in 2018 included continuous technical advice and support to the government and sector partners including the Ministry of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene concerning the establishment of a new **National Platform for the Promotion of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene** to replace the disbanded Diorano WASH coalition and development of a National WASH Programme 2019-2025. Through the efforts of the GSF-supported FAA programme, 84 previously declared communes were oriented and now have an SDG 6.2 detailed plan.

In **Malawi**, WSSCC's **National Coordinator** (NC) supported key sector coordination/learning platforms including the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordinating Unit (NSHCU) and the National ODF Task Force (NOTF). Through the NSHCU, the NC convened and supported initiatives and dialogues bringing partners together to advance advocacy, financing and learning agendas. Whereas the GSF-supported programme in Malawi reached the end of its programme cycle in early 2018, the NC worked closely with the NOTF to ensure continued engagement in all six targeted districts encouraging the District Coordination Units to sustain the gains

through the GSF, and to use these districts as a platform for learning how to reach the 'last mile'. Encouragingly, four districts of **Malawi were declared ODF in 2018, of which three were GSF-supported districts (Balaka, Ntchisi and Nkhotakota).**

The National Coordinator in Zimbabwe formed part of the technical review committee for the newly adopted national sanitation and hygiene strategy (2018-2022) emphasizing key WSSCC guiding principles including EQND and reaching the 'last mile', special needs of women and girls, and government leadership in planning and coordination processes.

Amidst a busy year of engagement in **Tanzania**, the National Coordinator and WSSCC Secretariat actively helped prepare and implement the **first National Sanitation Conference** and supported the roundtable meeting with high-level partners and government. Discussing the midterm review of Phase II of the Joint Water Sector Development Programme, the roundtable set up a revised dialogue mechanism that WSSCC will continue to support in collaboration with other partners.

MAINSTREAMING MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT

In the region, MHM-related work took place in Kenya, Uganda, Ethiopia, Tanzania, and Malawi. Kenya continued its trailblazing work to strengthen sector coordination, capacity and policy. WSSCC support included leading and contributing to national dialogues on improving accessibility of menstrual products and on menstrual waste disposal. One innovative MHM approach pioneered by the Kenyan NC, was with **County First Ladies** who championed the need for awareness and financing for MHM in schools, speaking with more than 8,500 students in 2018. This model is being studied for replication in other countries in East Africa.

In Malawi, WSSCC led a mapping exercise identifying agencies working on MHM, convened a national training with the

Government of Malawi and supported sector advocacy initiatives. These activities contributed to momentum for **Malawi's first Menstrual Hygiene Day celebration** and engagement by Members of Parliament around the so-called 'Tampon Tax'. In addition, 2018 saw local government leaders beginning to prioritize MHM in their District Implementation Plans.

In Tanzania, work included strategic engagement at a set of key MHM events and establishment of an **MHM Coalition** at the national level, engagement and innovative advocacy with parliamentarians on MHM and sanitation and hygiene in general (see box on page 13).

DELIVERING RESULTS AT SCALE

The GSF-supported Kenya Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme (K-SHIP) saw an extraordinary shift in results delivery in 2018. Cumulative results more than doubled with the addition of 280,000 people, for a total close to **550,000 people living in 718 ODF-declared villages** located in particularly hard to reach areas where initiatives had previously been unsuccessful. One of the reasons for the accelerated results delivery was the roll out and integration of Follow-Up Mandona (FUM) in the Ward-wide CLTS approach. Following a series of WSSCC-facilitated south-south exchanges in 2016-2017, this approach, invented in Madagascar to accelerate ODF delivery and a key strategy in preventing and addressing slippage, has successfully been rolled out and scaled up in Uganda, Kenya, Ethiopia and Tanzania.

The GSF-supported Uganda Sanitation Fund (USF) **helped 800 villages achieve ODF status enabling close to half a million people to live in defecation-free environments**. Through this impressive delivery, the programme achieved a major milestone by surpassing the five million mark of people living in ODF environments. In parallel, the programme continued its progressive alignment with SDG 6.2, working on WASH in schools, MHM, EQND, and Sanitation Marketing, as well as strengthened systems and capacities, among others. A major USF achievement in this regard was the establishment and roll-out of the national Sanitation and Hygiene management information system, an online tool for the acquisition of real-time data on sanitation and hygiene.

ADDRESSING SLIPPAGE IN OPEN DEFECATION FREE COMMUNITIES

In a year hampered by unrest and instability, the Ethiopia Sanitation and Hygiene Improvement Programme (E-SHIP) focused its interventions on post-ODF activities and supporting kebeles (the local administrative unit in Ethiopia, typically a conglomeration of several villages) in their move from ODF level 1 to ODF level 2, targeting an improved quality of latrines. As part of this process, the programme worked to strengthen its systems for monitoring the sustainability of results achieved, specifically in relation to slippage³. A decision was taken to deduct previously-declared kebeles that have since slipped from the total number of people reported to live in ODF environments, which resulted in a 'net' increase of only 100,000, and a cumulative total of 4.5 million people living in 760 ODF declared kebeles.

An example of **significant slippage is the GSF-supported Sanitation and Hygiene Programme (UMATA) in Tanzania** that faced substantial challenges in the first half of the year due to unusually heavy rains and the resultant flooding that damage and caused the collapse of latrines constructed. Close to 70,000 people living in more than 30 previously declared ODF villages were affected. As a result, the GSF Executing Agency and its implementing partners, together with respective districts, focused their efforts to follow up on rain/flood-affected villages. The programme continued to work with communities towards the creation of more permanent and long-lasting latrine structures and roofing, working with local artisans to explore innovative and more durable technology options.

3. *Slippage broadly refers to a reverting to previous unhygienic behaviours, or the inability of some or all community members to continue to meet recognized open defecation free criteria.* <https://www.wsscc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/Sanitation-and-Hygiene-Behaviour-Change-at-Scale-Understanding-Slippage-Reflections-Paper-GSF.pdf>

SUSTAINABILITY AND TRANSITION

The GSF-supported programme in Madagascar, referred to as FAA (Fonds d'Appui pour l'Assainissement), currently focuses on consolidation and sustainability of results and transition to an operating modality that engages all levels of government, taking into account the fragile political situation in Madagascar. Well-anchored strategies are necessary to ensure that gains are sustained, and behaviours are fully engrained at local levels and supported by both local government and local non-government institutions. FAA refined strategies to ensure responsible handover to, and capacity of, community-level governance mechanisms (see box below) and to promote and trigger local solutions for latrine infrastructure improvements.

While the main achievement in 2018 was the roll-out of a solid sustainability strategy across all 17,000 previously-declared ODF

villages and initiating full integration of EQND into all aspects of implementation, the programme also delivered **170,000 more people in 814 additional communities declared ODF**. Since inception, the programme has focused on area-wide ODF status and, to date, 92 communes have been declared ODF, which is contributing to more than 90% of the country's overall ODF results in terms of commune-wide intervention.

In Tanzania, the UMATA programme focused a lot of its 2018 efforts on strengthening systems and capacity towards sustained outcomes, particularly in the Dodoma region. Among others, this support, in collaboration with other partners in the region, has seen Dodoma move up the ladder in national MIS reporting from the bottom five among 26 regions in Tanzania, to its current position in the top five.

MHM IN TANZANIA

After a steady increase in activities around MHM in recent years, 2018 saw the establishment of a Tanzanian Menstrual Health and Hygiene (MHH) coalition, and a big push forward for the theme. The Coalition brings together key government ministries, UN agencies, civil society organizations and the private sector to address menstrual health challenges. Following an MHM training for parliamentarians convened by WSSCC, the government, through the Ministry of Finance, undertook a major step in supporting menstrual health by exempting the Value Added Tax in all sanitary pads. A campaign by members of parliament and partners to gain tax exemption on menstrual products was successful and led to a decree by the Prime Minister to lift the so-called 'tampon tax'. The Tanzanian Women's Parliamentary Group undertook further efforts to develop a fundraising strategy aiming to raise US\$ 1.5 million to build modern toilets for each school within 264 electoral areas to create awareness of the menstrual hygiene needs for girls in schools.

COMMUNITY GOVERNANCE MECHANISMS

During the last phase of the Follow-up Mandona (FUM), the community is encouraged to establish a mechanism for the continuous maintenance and improvement of their latrines in the shape of collective community work. This type of regular collective community work is a tradition deeply rooted in the Malagasy culture and is known as 'asam-pokonolona' in Malagasy. In this way, the sub-grantee builds on existing structures and habits, which leads to an increased community ownership. With a frequency that the community decides itself, this type of community work takes place on a regular basis, often once or twice a month. The objective of this collective community work is for each household to self-evaluate their sanitation situation and to receive and provide intra-community support to maintain ODF status. This is done by dedicating time to clean and make small improvements to latrines, for example making sure that there is a tight-fitting drop hole cover, that ash is used in the latrine and that there is water for handwashing, etc. The objective of the community work is twofold: behaviour change is solidified, and the community is mobilized to gradually climb the sanitation ladder.



A Togolese woman proudly shows her family's toilet.

© WSSCC/Saskia Castelein



SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT LEADERSHIP

Globally, 892 million people practice open defecation. In Africa, the majority of the people who practice open defecation live in Nigeria. In 2018, WSSCC worked with the Government of Nigeria in several ways to influence their commitment to becoming an ODF country. During the Carnival Calabar Festival, WSSCC partners, including United Purpose and the Agency for Primary Health Care, disseminated messages about sanitation and hygiene through handbills and fliers. Billboards and street lampposts also had key messages on them. Jingles and documentaries were shared over radio and TV. After successful advocacy from a wide range of in-country partners, including from the Federal Ministry, WSSCC and Global Citizen, the **Cross River**

State government committed US\$ 3 million annually towards improved sanitation and hygiene for the next five years.

The GSF-supported programme in Nigeria has reached 100% of its 1.2 million target population located in six Local Government Areas (LGAs). Of the total population, 933,254 people (78%) now live in ODF environments. The Programme has further scaled up with counterpart funding from Benue State to reach an additional 35,000 people. WSSCC initiated work with Cross River State to **develop an ODF road map to support the state efforts to become ODF in 2022.**

LEARNING, KNOWLEDGE SHARING AND EQND

As part of regional efforts to share innovations for inclusive programming, GSF managers, practitioners and other sector partners participated in a learning and sharing visit to the GSF programme in Senegal to learn about EQND and MHM strategies. GSF has introduced the **Real Time Emergent Learning (RTEL) approach in five programmes: Kenya, Cambodia, Nigeria, Benin and Senegal.** The objective of the RTEL approach is to nurture and generate continuous learning in “real-time” focusing, in particular, on equality and non-discrimination-related themes. Communication through Facebook groups allows documentation, photos and videos to be available instantly and enables an efficient way to address emergent issues, practices, learning and advice, and opportunities. Each group has approximately 150 members and may include GSF sub-grantees, Executing

Agencies and members of PCMs, local government and sector partners. Application of RTEL has led to enhanced focus and detail on EQND and MHM within the Nigeria and Benin GSF workplans. For example, in Nigeria, support will continue for the Ministry of Women in mainstreaming MHM.

Benin's GSF-supported “Programme d'amélioration de l'accès à l'Assainissement et des Pratiques d'Hygiène en milieu Rural” (PAPHyR) accelerated progress in its fourth year of implementation, with 495,343 people spread across 2,674 localities putting an end to open defecation in 2018. **A total of 823,221 people are now reported to be living in an ODF environment.** Building upon this work, PAPHyR will focus on sustaining delivery of results against Key Performance Indicators

and on strengthening its EQND and MHM work, including a partnership with the first lady of Benin’s “Fondation Claudine”. Overall, the **Senegal GSF-supported programme surpassed its target of triggering 1,100 villages**. Cumulatively, more than 900 villages have been declared ODF. To be sanitation sustainable and to help communities climb the development ladder, in 2018 the GSF programme focused on EQND and MHM in already declared ODF villages. Menstrual hygiene management activities were conducted in 150 ODF villages reaching 56,000 women, girls, men and boys in 2018. Learning from GSF activities has contributed to the National Rural Sanitation Strategy and is providing examples of how to move from household subsidies to demand creation.

JOINT PROGRAMME ON GENDER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION WITH UN WOMEN

2018 marked the final year for WSSCC’s partnership with UN Women on the Joint Programme on Gender, Hygiene and Sanitation. The objective of the programme was to support governments with the design of inclusive and evidence-based policies in the water and sanitation sector, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls. The programme used Menstrual Hygiene Management, traditionally a taboo subject, as an entry point through which to have a positive influence on policies and practices. The programme was implemented in Cameroon, Niger and Senegal and more broadly across the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) region. As a result, several policies and laws were newly designed or modified:

- In Cameroon, three main sector documents were revised to include MHM: Cameroon’s National Community-led Total Sanitation (CLTS) Strategy, the National Strategy for the Promotion of Drinking Water Supply, School Hygiene and Sanitation (WASH in Schools), and the CLTS pedagogical guide.
- In Niger, two existing policies were revised: the Water, Hygiene and Sanitation Sectorial Program (PROSEHA) 2016-2030 of the Ministry of Water and Sanitation, and the National Gender Policy of the Ministry for Women empowerment and Child Protection. One new law was adopted to include MHM: the Niger Educational Orientation Law (Loi d’orientation du Système d’Educatif Nigérien, LOSEN), chapter 3, article 15.
- In Senegal, the Environmental Code was adapted, and three new policies were adopted to include Menstrual Hygiene Management: the Sector Policy Letter 2016-2025 of the Water and Sanitation Ministry, the Letter of Hygiene policy (under development) and the National Strategy for Equality and Gender Equity (SNEEG) (under validation).

In Togo, WSSCC’s collaboration with UNICEF and the Ministry of Health continued to contribute substantially to progress against the national ODF Roadmap, or ‘Togo SANDAL’ campaign, with the programme accounting for 79% of national ODF results to date. The programme accelerated delivery in 2018, reporting an additional 757,587 people living in ODF environments by the end of the year. Part of this success was linked to triggering activities undertaken in 2017, with 2018 follow-up resulting in ODF declaration and verification. Additionally, in line with a growing focus on equality and inclusion, 1,541 school environment improvement action plans were developed and implemented, benefiting 1,378 children with disabilities.

The final independent evaluation noted that the Joint Programme was efficient. With a relatively modest budget of US\$ 2.65 million spread from 2014 to 2018, it has achieved results in influencing policy, building capacity, applied research and inter-sectoral collaboration. Its sustainability is evidenced by a number of government initiatives, especially in the area of MHM trainings, the review of the design of facilities and the increase of budgets to reflect changes in the infrastructure, as well as in the planning and delivery of WASH services.



Girls and women taking the MHM pledge:
 I will break the silence on menstruation
 I will not feel shy; I will take pride
 I will spread the word outside and inside the home.
 © WSSCC/Javier Acebal

CONVENE, COLLABORATE AND LEARN

This year WSSCC refocused on its role as a convener, facilitating training, learning and collaborating on WASH issues across several sectors at the national, regional and global levels. WSSCC worked to integrate voices on equality and non-discrimination, sustainability and accountability mechanisms for SDG 6. Menstrual Hygiene Management continued as an essential entry point to promote the achievement of gender equality, human rights and development.

WSSCC completed a **training package on integrating EQND principles and processes into collective behaviour change** or CLTS programmes, and a first training held with Plan International Tanzania, the Ugandan Ministry of Health, and local government officials implementing GSF-supported programmes. Short versions of the training were provided to partners and practitioners during the WASH Futures Conference in Australia and the Water Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC) Conference in Kenya. WSSCC is partnering with the Water for Women Fund, funded by Australia's Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), to build the capacity of implementing partners, specifically on EQND and MHM.

WSSCC was a co-convener to the **Institute of Development Studies' (IDS) CLTS Knowledge Hub regional workshops in Eastern, Southern and Western Africa** where participants shared learning on equity, sustainability and supporting a positive enabling environment with local and national governments. Clear categories of the 'last mile' were identified, and related issues discussed extensively. The workshops resulted in a paper on the contributions of men and boys to WASH, co-authored by WSSCC, UNICEF, FH Designs, WaterAid and IDS. Two briefing papers were also produced, with the top lessons shared during the Water Engineering and Development Centre's (WEDC) conference in July 2018 and planned for AfricaSan 2019.

WSSCC contributed to a **Global Study on Accountability Mechanisms for SDG 6** evaluating the nature of existing national accountability mechanisms with respect to the implementation of SDG 6. Based on surveys of water and sanitation stakeholders



Ruth Tumuhairwe, Beatrice Kagusa Korugendo, holding her baby Muhangi Tadeo, and Hope Akakwasa using their tippy tap in Bukala village, Uganda.
© WSSCC/Teo Namata

in 25 countries, two of them facilitated by WSSCC National Coordinators, the report identifies challenges, opportunities and gaps, and makes recommendations on how stakeholders could reach the 2030 goal, including the greater involvement of civil society in decision-making and follow-up actions.

Together with its partners and members, **WSSCC works to inform, promote and lead governments to include MHM** explicitly in public policies and remains at the forefront of initiatives to break taboos and promote safe and equal access to sanitation and hygiene. Beyond co-leading several MHM training sessions in-country, WSSCC began discussions around a global MHM coalition with the goal of amplifying menstrual health and hygiene issues. Partners including UNICEF, UNFPA, UN Women, WaterAid, MHM-Alliance, MHM-Hub, leading academics and private sector agencies from relevant sectors including sexual and reproductive health and rights, education and gender, connected to explore this unifying focus. This large coalition is envisaged to connect interests, commitments and expertise of its diverse membership to scale up menstrual health and hygiene. A technical co-creation workshop will take place in early 2019 for members to discuss the coalition's formation. In October, WSSCC was elected as part of the leadership of the UNFPA-led African Coalition on MHM. WSSCC was also elected to lead this coalition's taskforce on MHM and WASH, providing strategic leadership and coordinating learning, sharing and advocacy.

GLOBAL ANALYSIS AND ASSESSMENT OF SANITATION AND DRINKING-WATER (GLAAS)

GLAAS aims to provide a readily accessible global analysis of the investments and enabling environment to assist policy- and decision-makers to make informed decisions for WASH issues. In 2018, WSSCC strengthened its collaboration with the World Health Organization's GLAAS team. Five National Coordinators from Ethiopia, Tanzania, Malawi, Zimbabwe and Nigeria participated in GLAAS training in South Africa, with a view to actively support their government follow-through on and timely submission to the GLAAS process. Across the countries, National Coordinators' engagement such as providing technical support, convening inclusive stakeholder meetings to explain the purpose and the expected outcome of the GLAAS process and to create and facilitate technical committees around the four GLAAS pillars of WASH financing, human resources, governance and WASH monitoring, convening or supporting validation workshops for the collected data and preparing the final report.



NCs in action at the GLAAS workshop (left to right): Asayrire Kapira, Wilhelmina Malima, Michael Negash Beyene, Lovemore Mujuru, Misbahu Ismail and Priscilla Achakpa
© WSSCC

WSSCC participated at regional and global conferences throughout the year. Under a broad theme to Leave No One Behind (LNOB), WSSCC convened several events and side sessions, highlighting barriers faced by the most vulnerable and marginalized people when accessing WASH services.

With several key regional partners, WSSCC attended the **seventh South Asia Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN)**, held in Islamabad in April. WSSCC presented and co-facilitated at several sessions of the conference, with a focus on LNOB, MHM and accountability towards achieving SDG 6.2. Prior to the conference, WSSCC convened a workshop with IDS and UNICEF on sanitation learning and innovations where it was noted that rapid learning mechanisms in-country and in the region remain weak. During the drafting of the SACOSAN Declaration, WSSCC made the case for a commitment to improve collaboration on learning and knowledge management.

In partnership with UNICEF, WaterAid and WaterSHED, WSSCC supported the Fresh Water Action Network South Asia (FANSA) regional workshop for the development of an advocacy strategy for civil society organizations in the South Asia Region. Held in Sri Lanka, the workshop resulted in a draft strategy and action plan to support progress and accountability towards SACOSAN commitments and SDG targets in the region.

The **West and Central Africa conference on Reducing Gender Inequalities in WASH** held in Dakar, Senegal in June

and attended by more than 200 French- and English-speaking participants from 20 countries, engaged ministries with responsibilities for water and sanitation, women and family health, the environment, education and decentralization. The regional conference raised awareness on WASH and its interlinkages with other SDGs including health, education and women's empowerment. National representatives and partners reviewed progress on the reduction of gender inequalities in the WASH sector and identified key obstacles throughout the process. Participants shared their experiences of mechanisms and strategies to address women's and girls' needs in national policies and budgets. WSSCC was asked by the Government of Senegal to support the organization of the next World Water Forum in Dakar in 2021 and, in time for the Forum, to work with 2,021 communities to raise awareness of menstrual hygiene management.

Also, as part of the regional conference, WSSCC members were invited to submit a WASH innovation they had designed to reduce gender inequalities. From more than 30 proposals, **three winners were sponsored to attend the conference: Imad Agi of ECOLOO (Sweden), Olivia Boum of KMERPAD (Cameroon) and Leisa Hirtz of Women's Global Health Innovations (Canada)**. They were provided with a space to showcase their innovations and the opportunity to present and answer questions from technical experts and national officials.

During Stockholm World Water Week, WSSCC co-convened two linked sessions on Intelligent Intervention Design and Hygiene Behaviour with the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine (LSHTM), WaterAid, and the World Bank. The sessions reviewed evidence on a pilot handwashing intervention from the GSF-supported programme in Nigeria, conducted with LSHTM. At the 62nd Commission on the Status of Women, WSSCC co-hosted a session with UN Women and the Government of Senegal entitled, **Sanitation: the challenge of rural women and girls in West and Central Africa which highlighted policy progress and evidence-based behaviour change approaches benefiting women and girls in the region, especially linked to menstrual hygiene management.** The State of Qatar, along with WSSCC and partners, presented on sanitation as a key determinant of health and education at the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

In 2018, WSSCC moved forward in partnership to advance the human right to safe drinking water and sanitation for all, including for persons at risk and marginalized groups.

In September, WSSCC and the Permanent Missions of Germany and Spain drafted **Human Rights Council resolution A/HRC/39/L.11**, passed on 27 September. The resolution expresses concern that the lack of access to adequate water and sanitation services, including for menstrual hygiene management, negatively affects gender equality and the human rights of women and girls, and it encourages states to implement measures to address the stigma and shame surrounding menstruation and menstrual hygiene. Partnering with Global Citizen, WSSCC used Global Citizen festivals, notably in Johannesburg, South Africa in December, to support actions to promote menstrual health and to end open defecation in Benin, Nigeria, Madagascar and Malawi, leading to high-level representation at the festival of the governments

of Madagascar and Nigeria, along with additional financial commitments towards WASH.

There have been increasing levels of member engagement on milestone days such as Global Handwashing Day, **World Toilet Day** and Menstrual Hygiene Day, for which WSSCC provides engagement tips and tools. The World Toilet Day Champion challenge engaged WSSCC members by inviting them to submit photographs of activities they implemented to mobilize communities. WSSCC led the UN-Water Task Force's engagement in World Toilet Day. Along with members' and partners' global activities, Geneva-based partners inflated a four-metre-high toilet engaging locals and visitors on the year's theme of *When Nature Calls*. The milestone day resulted in greater awareness on nature-based solutions to the sanitation and water crisis.

The Evidence Programme on Sanitation and Hygiene, a partnership with the International Initiative for Impact Evaluation (3ie) that started in 2014, was completed with the dissemination of lessons learned and recommendations. 3ie completed an update to the WASH Evidence Gap Map which revealed that very few rigorous studies exist on WASH promotion in medical facilities, sustained use of technologies and slippage back to open defecation, people living with disabilities, WASH interventions in schools, and on decentralized delivery.



Opening celebrations for the Mahatma Gandhi International Sanitation Convention in New Delhi, India. WSSCC helped convene the Swachh-o-ration Competition.
© WSSCC

WAY FORWARD: LOOKING TO THE FUTURE

In alignment with the Strategic Plan and the SDGs, three principles guide WSSCC's work for 2019: leaving no one behind, agile collaboration and leverage for scale and voice and strategic engagement.

Building on learning from outcome surveys conducted during 2018, GSF will continue its primary focus on ending open defecation at scale while strengthening local systems and capacity to sustain gains and ensure access to improved sanitation and hygiene services. Strong continued emphasis will be put on the rights of girls and women and people in vulnerable situations through attention to the life course, including menstrual hygiene management through community, education and health entry points. In countries where government is moving to declare ODF status, GSF support will reiterate the urgent need to leave no one behind while acknowledging changes in programmatic approaches in pursuit of safely managed sanitation. To mark ten years of GSF, lessons learned will be captured for presentation during 2020, the final year of the current Strategic Plan. Following the 2018 audit, close attention will be paid to in-country monitoring and the streamlining of accountability systems.

Through the National Coordinator modality, WSSCC will reinforce its country convening role in support of strengthened national systems by ensuring closer alignment and synergy with other enabling environment and policy initiatives, platforms and mechanisms. This will include, but is not limited to, adoption of the SWA framework - Building Blocks and Collaborative Behaviours: closer linkages with the Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP), GLAAS and a focus on governance and integrity. Existing and new Country Engagement Plans will clearly state value added, including an emphasis on the interface between national and sub-national agencies, and the voice of civil society in its diverse forms. WSSCC will also accelerate its work with national, regional and global influencers. This will include harnessing inter-faith organizations, youth platforms and the strength of individual and groups of WSSCC members to challenge social norms and contribute to critical societal change.



Construction of school toilets in Lebel Edeve village, Nigeria
© WSSCC/Jason Florio

At the global level, WSSCC will strengthen its engagement with UN member states as a means of leveraging political commitment. It will double down on tracking commitments made by government and continue to work closely on political advocacy and leverage with Global Citizen. Working with WaterAid, WSSCC will embrace the 'power of one voice' and take forward a global collective of agencies now committed to coalescing around the urgent need to see increased investment in menstrual health and hygiene. Further contributions to the global domain will include exploration of financing options for the WASH sector, specifically looking at emerging financing modalities and absorption capacity. WSSCC will also affirm its position as a responsible partner through strategic support and demand-driven convening, focusing in particular on those most left behind.

MEMBERSHIP MATTERS!

WSSCC members are committed to achieving universal access to safe and affordable drinking water, adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all, and ending open defecation – paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations.

Learn more about WSSCC membership and how to get involved at wsscc.org



©WSSCC/Patrick England

FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

WSSCC's overall detailed preliminary financial statement, presenting the cash management and expenditure for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018, is provided in the table below. It gives an overview of funding, expenditure and contractual commitments as well as a breakdown by donor. Having emerged from a substantial restructuring and change management finalized in Quarter 1, the expenditure totaled US\$ 18.2 million representing a 72% delivery rate against a budget of US\$ 21.1 million.

CONSOLIDATED DETAILED CERTIFIED FINANCIAL STATEMENT AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2018



TABLE 2 REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE	AMOUNT (All amounts in US\$)
Revenue	
Opening Balance as of January 2018, brought forward	18,237,978
Sweden	8,373,413
Netherlands	18,800,000
Norway	351,732
Switzerland	4,039,996
Total Revenue from Donors	31,565,141
Interest Income	526,874
Total Income (A)	50,329,992
Expenditure	
Disbursements	16,949,451
Exchange Gain	7,465
Management Fee	1,186,462
Total Expenditure (B)	18,128,448
Project Advances (C)	12,310
Project Capitalised Assets (D)	0
Revenue Balance as of 31 December 2018 before adjustment of commitments (E=A-B-C-D)	32,189,234
ADJUSTMENTS OF COMMITMENTS ON WSSCC ENDING REVENUE BALANCE AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2018	
Ending Revenue Balance as of 31 December 2018 before adjustment of Contractual Commitments (F=E)	32,189,234
Contractual Commitments as of 31 December 2018 (G)	13,333,286
Ending Revenue Balance as of 31 December 2018 after adjustment of Contractual Commitments (H=F-G)	18,855,949

Notes:

1. Revenue balance before adjustment of commitments as at 31 December 2018, which are now included in the adjustment section.
2. Net Exchange Loss (Gain) represents exchange rate-related fluctuations for the project-related financial transactions.
3. UNOPS operates on a cash basis and the ending balance as of 31 December 2018 excludes commitments totaling \$13,333,286.
4. Commitments represent contracts by 31 December 2018 for which period for delivery and payment schedule falls beyond 31 December 2018. They include multi-year commitments for GSF country activities, grants support, contracts for staff and services.

WSSCC's Geneva-based Secretariat works closely with individuals and organizations in-country. It is these partnerships that allow us all to make a difference.

COUNTRY	PARTNER	ORGANIZATION
Bangladesh	National Coordinator	Anowar Kamal, hosted by the Unnayan Shahojogy Team
	GSF Executing Agency	Medical Care Development International (MCDI)
Benin	National Coordinator	Felix Adegnika, hosted by the Partnership for Municipal Development
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Chaired by the National Directorate of Public Health, Ministry of Health
	GSF Executing Agency	Plan International Cambodia
Cambodia	National Coordinator	Dr. Chea Samnang, hosted by the Council for Agricultural and Rural Development
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Chaired by Ministry for Rural Development
	GSF Executing Agency	Designated committee established by Federal Ministry of Health, Chaired by UNICEF
Ethiopia	National Coordinator	Michael Negash Beyene, hosted by SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Sub-group of NSH inter-Agency Coordination Committee, Chaired by Ministry of Health
Kenya	National Coordinator	Tobias Omufwoko, hosted by Kenya WASH Alliance (outgoing) Mercy Mirithi, Kenya WASH Alliance (acting)
	GSF Executing Agency	MCDI
Madagascar	National Coordinators	Jean Herivelo Rakotondrainibe, hosted by MCDI (outgoing) Michele Rasamison, MCDI (acting)
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Designated committee established by the Government of Madagascar, Chaired by an independent scholar
	GSF Executing Agency	Plan International Malawi
Malawi	National Coordinator	Ngabaghila Chatata, hosted by Water and Environmental Sanitation Network
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Sub-committee of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordinating Unit, Chaired by the Ministry of Health
	GSF Executing Agency	Plan International Malawi
Nepal	National Coordinator	Guna Raj Shrestha, WASH Consultant (outgoing)

	GSF Executing Agency	UN Habitat
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Chaired by Ministry of Water Supply
Niger	National Coordinator	Aï Abarchi
Nigeria	National Coordinator	Priscilla Achakpa, hosted by the Women Environmental Programme
	GSF Executing Agency	United Purpose
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Sub-Committee of the National Sanitation Working Group, chaired by the Ministry of Water Resources
Pakistan	National Coordinator	Tanya Khan, WASH Consultant
Senegal	GSF Executing Agency	Agence d'Exécution des Travaux d'Intérêt Public contre le sous-emploi (AGETIP)
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Chaired by Ministry of Water and Sanitation
Togo	National Coordinator	Achille Lokossou-Dah-Lande, hosted by Red Cross, Togo (outgoing)
	GSF Executing Agency	UNICEF Togo
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Chaired by Ministry of Health and Public Hygiene
Tanzania	National Coordinator	Wilhelmina Malima, hosted by Sanitation and Water Action
	GSF Executing Agency	Plan International Tanzania
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Designated committee, Chaired by the Ministry of Health
Uganda	National Coordinator	Jane Nabunya Mulumba, hosted by the International Rescue Committee, Uganda
	GSF Executing Agency	Ministry of Health
	Programme Coordinating Mechanism	Sub-committee of the National Sanitation Working Group, Chaired by Ministry of Water and Environment
Zimbabwe	National Coordinator	Lovemore Mujuru, hosted by CARE

WSSCC would like to recognize four National Coordinators who completed their terms in 2018. Thank you to Tobias Omufwoko from Kenya, Guna Raj Shrestha from Nepal, Achille Lokossou-Dah-Lande from Togo and Jean Herivelo Rakotondrainibe from Madagascar for their dedication, enthusiasm and large service over many years to their countries and the wider WASH sector.

WSSCC is a United Nations-hosted organization dedicated to advancing Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Target 6.2 on sanitation and hygiene. Established in 1990, WSSCC is the only UN body devoted solely to sanitation and hygiene, paying special attention to the needs of women, girls and people in vulnerable situations. In collaboration with members in 150 countries, it advocates for the billions of people worldwide who lack access to adequate and equitable sanitation, shares solutions that empower communities, and operates the Global Sanitation Fund which, since 2008, has committed over US\$ 119 million to transform lives in developing countries.

WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION COLLABORATIVE COUNCIL (WSSCC)

15, Chemin Louis-Dunant
1202 Geneva
Switzerland

T +41(0) 22 560 81 81

E wsscc@wsscc.org



@WSSCCouncil



WatSanCollabCouncil



Join the WASH Community of Practice



sanitationforall

www.wsscc.org



© WSSCC/Patrick England