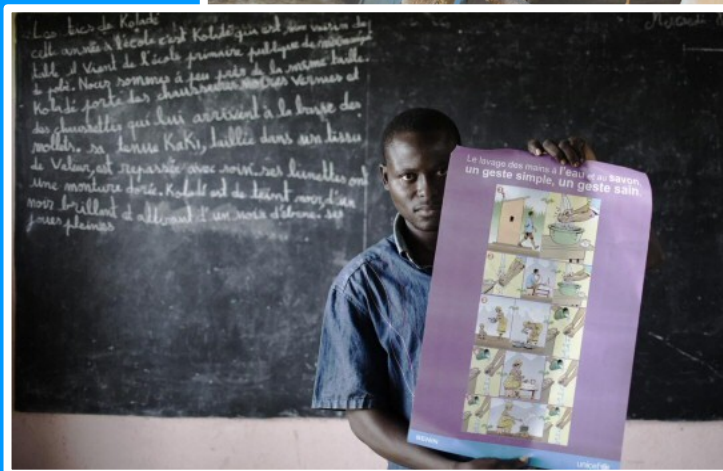


UNICEF

Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

Annual Report 2010



UNICEF Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Annual Report 2010

UNICEF WASH Section
Programmes
UNICEF New York

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Cover photos: scenes from the 2010 UNICEF WASH programme (clockwise from top):

Sanitation and handwashing, South Kivu, DR Congo (UNICEF/ NYHQ2010-1996/Asselin)

Collecting water, Shariatpur, Bangladesh (UNICEF/ BANA2010-01219/Bashir Ahmed Sujan)

Emergency water supply, Port-au-Prince, Haiti (UNICEF/ NYHQ2010-1295/Ramoneda)

School hygiene session, Adjohoun, Benin (UNICEF/ NYHQ2010-2829/Sautereau)

Executive Summary

Sector Developments

Progress in water and sanitation has been mixed. Through the efforts of governments, support agencies and other stakeholders, an additional 1.3 billion people are using improved sanitation facilities and 1.8 billion are using improved drinking water systems since 1990 (the MDG baseline year). However, 2.6 billion people around the world still do not have adequate sanitation and 884 million are without improved sources of drinking water. While the world as a whole is on track to meet the MDG drinking water target, most countries in Sub-Saharan Africa are not. The majority of countries in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa – and the world as whole – are not on track to meet the sanitation target.

Diarrhoea – which is caused mainly by poor water, sanitation and hygiene – is still the second largest single cause of under-five child mortality worldwide, killing more children under five than AIDS, malaria and measles combined. Poor WASH is also a financial drain on families and on national economies. It compromises gains made in education, and it impedes progress towards the goal of gender equality. At the same time, gains in the WASH sector are threatened by climate change, by rapid urbanization, by emergencies (such as in Haiti and Pakistan in 2010) and by the continuing economic crisis that is eroding developing countries' ability to maintain and invest in new WASH services.

It is also increasingly clear that progress is inequitable. There continue to be many disparities in WASH coverage: between middle-income and low-income countries, between urban and rural communities, and between rich and poor households. Ethnic minorities and other marginalized groups have lower levels of access, and women continue to be disproportionately affected by poor WASH services. The 2010 UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking Water (GLAAS) report shows that sector disparities are due in part to problems related to the targeting of aid.

A major study carried out by UNICEF in 2010 argues that inequitable patterns of support are not just unfair; they also act as a brake on overall progress towards meeting the MDGs. The study, 'Narrowing the Gaps to Meet the Goals', shows that focusing support on the world's poorest is the most practical and cost-effective way of reaching MDGs 4 and 5 (reducing child and maternal mortality).

The Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership – formally launched in 2010 – encourages governments and other stakeholders not only to prioritize basic water and sanitation interventions, but to ensure that resources are targeted towards countries that are most off-track to meet the MDG water and sanitation targets and that the focus is squarely on marginalized populations within countries.

The UNICEF WASH Programme

The UNICEF WASH programme continues to expand. In 2010 UNICEF supported WASH activities in 106 countries, the most ever, and raised its expenditure level to \$393 million, the highest ever. By some measures the UNICEF WASH programme is the largest of any single support agency operating in the sector. It has more WASH professionals operating in more countries than any other external support agency. It is not the largest in terms of funding, but the combined total of the UNICEF WASH core and flow-through budgets is larger than all but a handful of the large bilateral agencies and the World Bank.

The UNICEF WASH programme is soundly country-focused. Over 98 per cent of expenditure is for country programmes, and 94 per cent of professional staff members are posted at the national or sub-national level. The largest programmes are in UNICEF's 60 WASH priority countries (those countries with the greatest need in terms of WASH and child survival and development indicators). In all countries UNICEF works 'upstream' to help prioritize and improve the effectiveness of national WASH programmes through direct engagement with government partners and through other mechanisms including the new Sanitation and Water for All partnership. Yet UNICEF continues to work extensively at

the field level, ensuring that its efforts to help build enabling environments for WASH are centred in the realities on the ground.

The WASH programme reached millions of children and their families in 2010, registering significant results in many programme areas. These outcomes include:

- In 2010 UNICEF provided WASH humanitarian support in multiple emergencies in 60 countries, including the devastating earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan. In 55 of these countries, UNICEF led or co-led the WASH cluster or similar coordination mechanism: it is now rare for UNICEF not to have a leadership role in WASH humanitarian interventions in developing countries.
- Through both emergency and development programmes of support, in 2010 UNICEF helped an estimated 3.8 million households gain access to an improved drinking water source and more than 2.4 million gain access to improved sanitation facilities.
- The alliances formed and commitments made at the Sanitation and Water for All High Level Meeting have already begun to have an impact. In Ghana, for example, the new ‘SWA Compact’ sets out a single ‘actionable’ national plan for meeting MDG targets, defines stakeholder responsibilities and guarantees a minimum annual outlay of \$350 million for WASH.
- The ‘Call to Action for WASH in Schools’ campaign was formally launched in 2010, generating considerable interest among stakeholders and contributing to new resource allocations and new programming initiatives for WASH in Schools (WinS). UNICEF sponsored WinS activities in 94 countries in 2010, the most ever.
- UNICEF continued to lead efforts to encourage household water treatment and safe storage of water in emergency and development programmes, contributing to an estimated 22 million households reached with chlorine-based treatment and to 213,000 households installing low-cost filters.
- The application of the Code of Practice for Cost-Effective Boreholes and related efforts are helping to reduce drilling costs, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa, where costs are highest and where most countries are not on track to meet the MDG water target.
- The number of countries that are applying Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) continues to grow, especially in Africa. CATS is now the dominant model for UNICEF sanitation programming support.
- Media campaigns supported by UNICEF – including those related to Global Handwashing Day – reached almost half a billion people in 2010. An estimated 42 million were reached directly through community hygiene promoters, school-based education and other mechanisms.
- UNICEF profiled climate change-related WASH sustainability in 22 of its WASH programmes in 2010, with 43 programmes in 2010 supporting initiatives that adapt for climate change and/or promote environmental sustainability.
- Successes from UNICEF’s continuing promotion of gender-aware programming approaches in 2010 included improved representation of women within WASH-related institutions and an expansion in support activities related to improving menstrual hygiene management for women and girls.

Many challenges remain, starting with the need to further accelerate progress towards meeting the MDG water and sanitation targets equitably and sustainably. In 2011 UNICEF will also emphasize a specific set of challenges, including a re-focusing of its programmes on equity-based approaches, reducing costs and improving the sustainability of water systems, further expanding CATS and efforts to promote handwashing with soap, improving the monitoring of WASH in schools, and continuing to improve emergency response and coordination efforts.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

\$	US\$
ACF	Action Contre la Faim
ACSD	Accelerated Child Survival and Development
ADB	Asian Development Bank
AED	Academy for Educational Development
AfDB	African Development Bank
AMCOW	African Ministers' Council on Water
CATS	Community Approaches to Total Sanitation
CCCs	Core Commitments for Children
CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
CFS	Child-Friendly School
CHERG	Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CREPA	Centre Régional pour l'Eau Potable et l'Assainissement à faible coût
CSO	Country Status Overview
DEWATS	Decentralised Wastewater Treatment System
DFID	Department for International Development (UK) (or UKaid)
DGIS	Directorate-General for International Cooperation (Government of the Netherlands)
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAPR	East Asia and the Pacific Region
EC	European Commission
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid Office
EMIS	Education Management Information Systems
EOR	Emergency Other Resources (sometimes also written as ORE)
ESAR	Eastern and Southern Africa Region
EU	European Union
GHD	Global Handwashing Day
GLAAS	UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water
HWTS	Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IDS	Institute of Development Studies
ILE	International Learning Exchange
IRC	International Water and Sanitation Centre
IYS	International Year of Sanitation
LAC	Latin America and the Caribbean
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation
LSHTM	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MDG-F	MDG Achievement Fund
MENA	Middle East and North Africa

MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MSB	Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency
MTSP	Medium-Term Strategic Plan
NatCom	National Committee
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
ODA	Official Development Assistance
ODF	open defecation free
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OFDA	Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance
ORR	other resources, regular
PLoS	Public Library of Science
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PPPHW	Global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing with Soap
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
PSI	Population Services International
RR	regular resources
RRT	Rapid Response Team
RWSN	Rural Water Supply Network
SA	South Asia
SACOSAN	South Asian Conference on Sanitation
SANDEC	Department of Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries, in the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG)
SDC	Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
SIDA	Swedish International Development Agency
SLTS	School Led Total Sanitation
SWA	Sanitation and Water for All
SWAP	Sector-Wide Approaches to Programming
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WCAR	West and Central Africa Region
WEDC	Water, Engineering and Development Centre
WinS	WASH in Schools
WHO	World Health Organization
WSMP	Water and Sanitation Monitoring Platform
WSP	Water and Sanitation Program (World Bank administered)
YCSD	Young Child Survival and Development

1 Sector Analysis

1.1 The Challenge: Increasing Coverage while Reducing Inequity

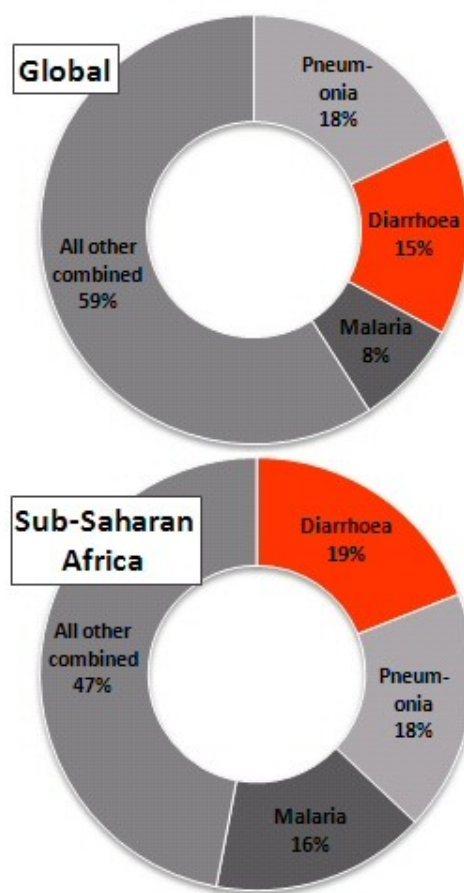
Good, but still Insufficient Progress

Between 1990 (the MDG baseline year) and 2008 (the latest available data year), efforts by governments, support agencies and people themselves resulted in additional 1.3 billion people using improved sanitation facilities and 1.8 billion improved drinking water systems. In that same period, the proportion of people using improved sanitation rose from 54 to 61 per cent and drinking water from 77 to 87 per cent.¹ As a result, the world as a whole is on track to meet the MDG drinking water target and some regions will meet the sanitation target.

But this progress is far from sufficient. Diarrhoea – which is caused mainly by poor water, sanitation and hygiene – is still the second largest single cause of under five child mortality globally, and the largest cause in Sub-Saharan Africa (Figure 1).² Diarrhoea continues to kill more children under five than AIDS, malaria and measles combined. Poor WASH is also one of the causes of the high rates of pneumonia among children in developing countries (the largest cause of child mortality), and is a factor in a number of other serious health problems. A continuously growing body of evidence shows that the impact of poor WASH services and practices goes beyond health. Poor WASH is a financial drain on families and on national economies, it compromises gains made in education, and it impedes progress towards the goal of gender equality.

Climate change is compounding existing situations of environmental unsustainability and is threatening gains in water supply in many countries through disruptions to water availability and increasingly frequent extreme weather events; rapid urbanisation is overwhelming water and sanitation systems in some cities; and the continuing economic crisis is eroding developing countries' ability to maintain existing and invest in new WASH services. The devastation caused by the two major emergencies of 2010 – the earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan – along with the dozens of other smaller but serious emergencies around the world illustrate how the steady gains in the sector can be all but wiped out, especially in the context of the fragile economies of developing countries.

Figure 1: Causes of Under Five Child Mortality, Global, 2008



¹ *Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water: 2010 Update*. WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation.

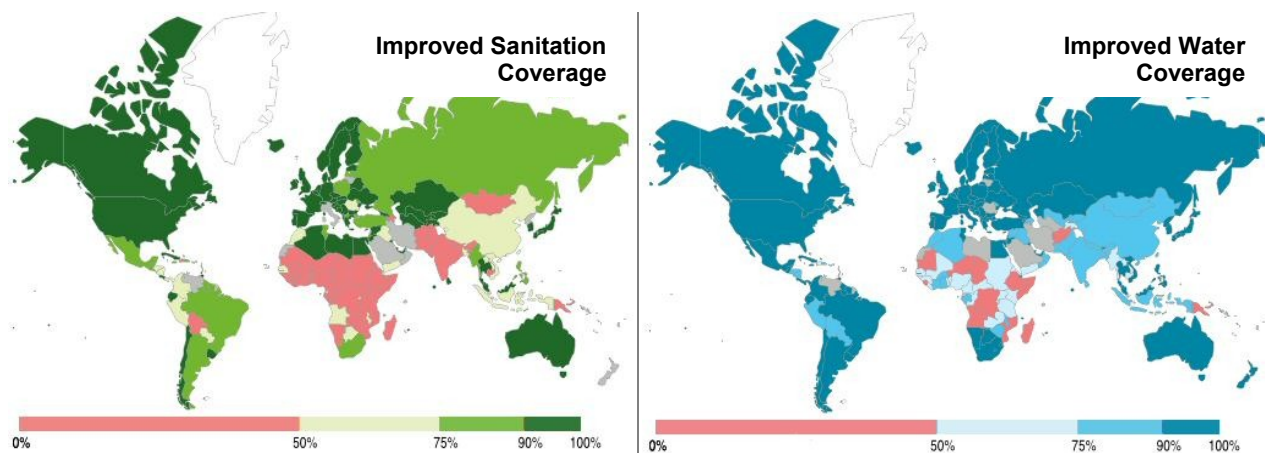
² Black, Robert, et al. "Global, regional, and national causes of child mortality in 2008: a systematic analysis." *The Lancet*, 2010, Volume 375.

Inequitable Coverage

It has been evident for some time that progress in the sector is far from evenly spread among or within countries. As shown in Figure 2, there are many countries with low sanitation coverage rates in several regions, and still some countries – mainly in Sub-Saharan Africa – with low drinking water coverage. Disparities are even more pronounced within countries. Urban areas tend to have much better coverage rates than rural areas and wealthier households are far more likely to have access to improved sanitation and water than poorer households. In some countries ethnic minorities and other marginalised sections of society have significantly lower coverage rates than the general populations.

In some cases such patterns of inequity are becoming more pronounced. In India, for example, 166 million people gained access to improved sanitation from 1995 to 2008, but very little progress was made in the poorest households.

Figure 2: Global Sanitation and Drinking Water Coverage Inequities, 2008³



There are also significant and continuing gender disparities in the WASH sector. Data from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and elsewhere show that women and girls bear the brunt of the burden of fetching water, and of caring for children sickened by diarrhoea and other WASH-related diseases. This results in a kind of ‘time-poverty’ that reinforces existing gender inequalities within households and communities while creating barriers for women in the pursuit of economic independence, leisure and education and in the participation in the development of their communities.

Since the MDG target for water and sanitation stipulates only a halving of the proportion of people without access, there is an inherent risk that the targets will be achieved at the expense of equity. Pronounced and increasing coverage disparities are due in part to the fact that the sector as a whole is still under-funded: when there is not enough to go around, groups that are already marginalized are even less likely to receive the necessary support. But it is also increasingly clear that coverage disparities are the result of inequitable targeting of resources.

In 2010 the UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) published its first formal report, which documented – among other issues – patterns of sector funding and problems related to the targeting of aid.⁴ The report found that:

³ Ibid, JMP 2010 (maps from <http://www.wssinfo.org/>)

⁴ *UN-Water Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water (GLAAS) 2010: targeting resources for better results*. WHO, 2010.

- Developing country government spending in the sector is inadequate: the median reported government spending on sanitation and drinking-water is only 0.48% of GDP (based on a sample of 20 countries);
- donor allocations to the sector are inadequate: while overall aid commitments have risen, the sanitation and drinking water share of development aid has decreased relative to other sectors over the period 1998–2008;
- development aid for drinking-water and sanitation is not targeted at poor countries: low-income countries receive only 42% of the total aid for the sector;
- development aid is not allocated to the neediest within countries: aid for basic sanitation and drinking water services decreased from 27% to 16% over the period 2003–2008.

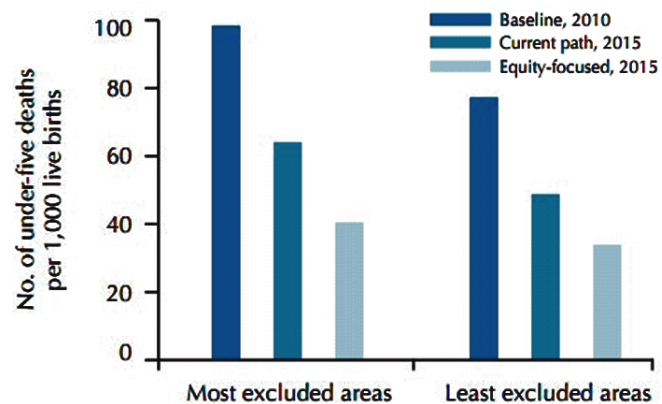
1.2 Towards more Equitable and Efficient Models of Support

Equitable Approaches are the Most Effective

A major study carried out by UNICEF in 2010 argues that inequitable patterns of support are not just unfair, they also act as a brake on overall progress towards meeting the MDGs. The study, *Narrowing the Gaps to Meet the Goals*, shows that focusing support on the world’s poorest is the most practical and cost-effective way of reaching MDGs 4 and 5 (reducing child and maternal mortality).

The study analyzed data from 60 countries and conducted an in-depth simulation exercise using data from 15 representative countries across all regions. The simulation compared current programmatic approaches with a new equity-focused package of interventions formulated using the Marginal Budgeting for Bottlenecks (MBB) model to optimize interventions to accelerate progress, reduce disparities and lower the cost of services for the poor. The results showed that an equity-focused approach will accelerate progress towards MDGs 4 and 5 faster than the current path, and that it will be considerably more cost-effective. The simulation also suggests that the approach will narrow gaps between the most and least deprived groups and areas in all of the four country typologies included in the study (Figure 3). There are a number of implications from the results of this study for UNICEF, including within WASH programmes of support, challenging the organization to focus more on equity in programme design.

Figure 3: Predicted Impact of Equity-focused Strategic Model on Under-Five Mortality⁵



Sanitation and Water for All

The Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) partnership between developing countries, donors, multi-lateral agencies, civil society and other development partners became a fixture in the sector in 2010. The first bi-annual High Level Meeting was held in April 2010 along with other events, which led to a series of process launches and initial results at both the global and country levels. These include new commitments for sector funding, the formulation of more effective strategies, the initiation of new coordination mechanisms, the launch of new monitoring systems and steps towards improved targeting of sector resources (for more on SWA progress and the role of UNICEF, see Section 2.1, below).

⁵ *Narrowing the Gaps to Meet the Goals*, UNICEF, 2010

The core SWA principles are underpinned by equitable approaches to funding in the sector at both the national and global levels. The SWA encourages governments and other stakeholders not only to prioritize basic water and sanitation interventions, but also to ensure that new and existing resources are targeted towards countries that are most off-track to meet the MDG water and sanitation targets *and* that the focus is squarely on marginalised populations within countries. At national level, the SWA emphasizes the creation of stronger national monitoring mechanisms to enable equitable resource targeting, which are in turn linked to improved and more transparent systems for accountability. At the global level, the SWA encourages transparency and accountability among donor stakeholders through the use of GLAAS and other mechanisms.

2 UNICEF WASH Programme Overview

2.1 Sanitation and Water for All

Support to the Sanitation and Water for All partnership was a continuing priority for UNICEF in 2010 at both the global and national levels. Building on preparatory work in 2008 and 2009, the partnership was firmly established in 2010 as a key coordination, planning, advocacy and accountability mechanism for the sector. As of January 2011, SWA included 66 partners.

Participants at first High Level Meeting of the SWA included finance ministers and water and sanitation ministers from 17 countries along with representatives from donor countries, UN agencies, civil society groups and other stakeholders. The meeting focused on building buy-in for the SWA principals of sector prioritisation, equitable targeting of resources, enhanced donor coordination, mutual accountability and the development of improved planning and monitoring mechanisms. The participation of representatives of funding agencies (finance ministers and donors) along with sector professionals and stakeholder agencies provided a unique opportunity for moving forward quickly on partnership priorities. Immediate results from the meeting included:

- six countries committing to increase their domestic spending on the water and sanitation sector;
- eight governments announcing specific measures aimed at improving co-ordination between different sectors of their governments;
- ten countries using coverage data to ensure that they were targeting unserved populations, and seven governments outlining specific measures they were taking to improve their national monitoring systems.;
- donor participants agreeing to support the partnership by attending future meetings and by aligning their strategies with country processes;
- donors reiterating their commitments to mobilize resources to increase access to water and sanitation.

*Sanitation and Water For All
Constituency Partners*

As of January 2011, the SWA is comprised of 66 partners including:

- Developing countries (32)
- Donors (6)
- Multilateral agencies (8)
- Regional development bank (1)
- Civil society partners (3)
- Other sector partners (16)

(see Annex II for full listing of partners)

Table 1: SWA Commitment Examples

Domestic Spending	Resource Targeting	Planning and Monitoring
<p>Ghana: \$350 million funding for MDG targets and up to 0.5% of GDP for hygiene and CLTS</p> <p>Senegal: financing 20% of the funding gap identified through the CSO exercise</p> <p>Bangladesh: creation of a \$200 million fund for arsenic-safe water</p>	<p>Chad: ministers of finance and water jointly acted to disaggregate the budget line for water and sanitation</p> <p>Bangladesh: announced plans at the High Level Meeting to conduct a sanitation census to better understand gaps in coverage</p>	<p>Angola: constituted a joint technical working group to finalize the WASH policy and strategic plan</p> <p>Nepal: launched a new M&E unit in its sector ministry</p> <p>Sudan: creation of a database management system for water, sanitation and hygiene in each state.</p>

The SWA constituted its steering committee in 2010, which features a rotating membership representing all partnership constituencies. At its first meeting, held in Ethiopia, the steering committee carried out a work planning exercise that stressed concrete and tangible actions at the country level, as well as further refining SWA governance instruments including a set of performance criteria for members. The steering committee is also leading the development of the SWA National Planning Results Initiative (NPRI), a key partnership instrument for supporting planning and strategy development in countries. The NPRI will pool technical resources from SWA partners based on factors including comparative competencies and in-country experience. It has been proposed that UNICEF and the Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) lead this initiative.

Throughout 2010 UNICEF was a driving force behind the growth and maturation of the SWA. It hosted and staffed the secretariat, convened and organized the High Level Meeting, was an active member of the steering committee and helped to promote the partnership in countries and at global and regional sector events. UNICEF will play a leadership role in the NPRI which will draw heavily on its in-country presence and experience.

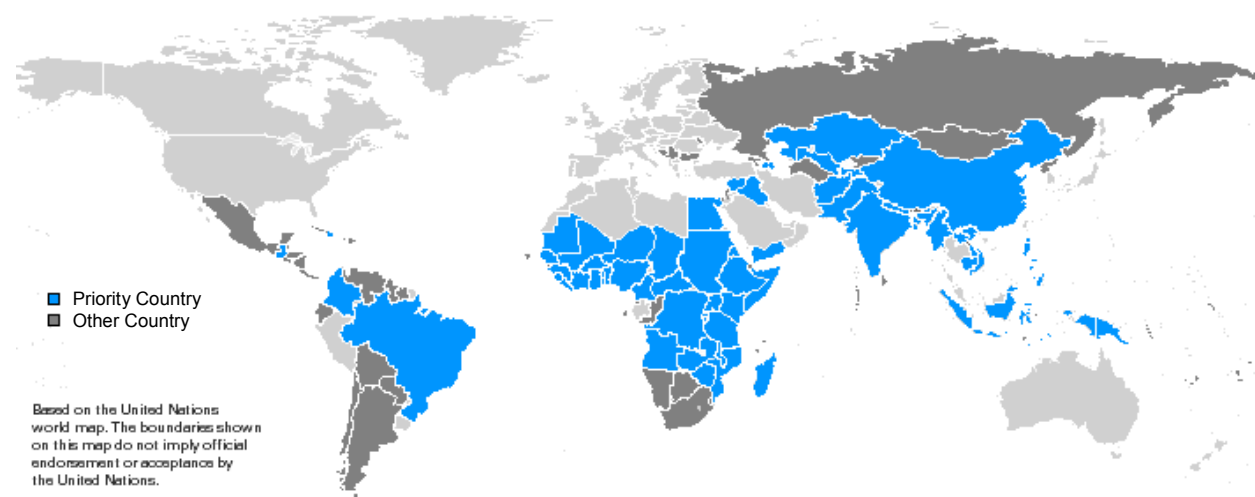
2.2 WASH Programme Scope and Structure

The global UNICEF WASH programme continues to expand. In 2010 UNICEF supported WASH activities in 106 countries, the most ever, and raised its expenditure level to \$393 million, the highest ever. A total of 450 professionals managed the programme, compared to 429 in 2009.

By some measures the UNICEF WASH programme is the largest of any single support agency currently operating in the sector. It has more dedicated WASH professionals operating in more countries over longer continuous periods of time than any other sector agency. It is not the largest in terms of funding, but the combined total of the UNICEF WASH core and flow-through budgets is larger than all but a handful of the large bilateral agencies and the World Bank (note that the majority of UNICEF's funding is from bilateral donor partners – see Section 9.2 for details).

The largest field programmes are in UNICEF's 60 WASH priority countries (those countries with the greatest need in terms of WASH and child survival and development indicators – see Figure 4 and Annex I) including Bangladesh, Nigeria, India, Afghanistan and Ethiopia, the top five countries in terms of non-emergency expenditure in 2010. UNICEF also supports targeted interventions in other countries, such as in Chile, where UNICEF has no ongoing WASH programme but where in 2010 it ran a large earthquake relief effort with a major WASH component.

Figure 4: 106 Countries (priority + other) with WASH activities in 2010

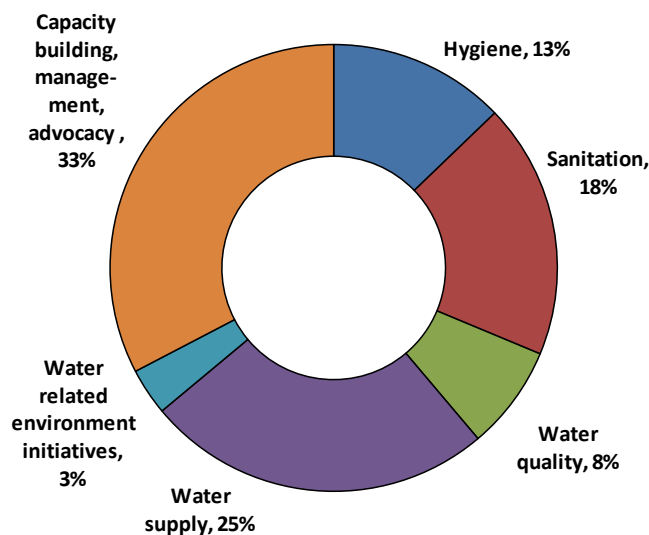


The UNICEF WASH programme is very strongly field oriented. Over 98 per cent of expenditure is for country programmes, and 94 per cent of professional staff members are posted at the national or sub-national level.

Expenditure rose 11 per cent from 2009, largely due to emergency response programmes including major interventions in Haiti and in Pakistan, which recorded the largest ever UNICEF WASH expenditure in a single country. Globally, 46 per cent of the total WASH expenditure was for emergency programming in 2010, up from 40 per cent in 2009 (from \$140 million to \$179 million).

Capacity building, management and advocacy accounted for one-third of expenditure in 2010 (Figure 5), reflecting an emphasis on ‘upstream’ programming designed to raise the profile of the WASH sector among decision makers and strengthen enabling environments to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of programme delivery. Relative expenditures on water, sanitation and hygiene in 2010 were similar to those in 2009. Note however that relative expenditures do not reflect the relative emphasis on the two areas: water interventions are generally more costly than sanitation interventions.

Figure 5: Development Programme balance by expenditure, 2010⁶



⁶ Based on expenditure categorization as recorded by UNICEF offices. Capacity building, management and advocacy expenditure is cross-cutting, and there may be overlap between other categories (e.g., environment-related activities within the water supply category).

2.3 Programme Highlights

Key Results

In 2010 UNICEF provided **WASH humanitarian support** in emergencies in 60 countries, including the devastating earthquake in Haiti and the floods in Pakistan. In 55 of these emergencies, UNICEF led or co- led the WASH cluster or similar coordination mechanism: it is now rare for UNICEF not to have a leadership role in WASH humanitarian interventions in developing countries. An estimated 18 million children were reached through these interventions in 2010 (see Section 4). **Disaster risk reduction (DRR)** is increasing in focus for many countries affected by recurring disasters. In 2010, 11 countries undertook DRR planning as part of their WASH programme.

Through both emergency and development programmes of support, UNICEF helped an estimated 3.8 million households gain access to an improved drinking water source and more than 2.4 million to improved sanitation facilities in 2010 (Section 3).

The alliances formed and commitments made at the **Sanitation and Water for All** High Level Meeting has already begun to have an impact in countries, notably in Ghana where government and its support agencies committed to the ‘SWA Compact’ that sets out a single ‘actionable’ national plan for meeting MDG targets, defines stakeholder responsibilities and guarantees a minimum annual outlay of \$350 million for WASH (Section 3.1).

The ‘Call to Action for **WASH in Schools**’ campaign was formally launched in 2010, generating considerable interest among stakeholders and contributing to new resource allocations and new programming initiatives for WASH in Schools (WinS). UNICEF sponsored WinS activities in 94 countries in 2010, the most ever (Section 3.4).

UNICEF continued to lead efforts to encourage **household water treatment and safe storage** in 2010, contributing to an estimated 22 million households reached with chlorine-based treatment and to 213,000 households installing low-cost but effective filter systems (Section 3.3).

The application of the Code of Practice for Cost-Effective Boreholes (published in 2010) and related efforts such as the promotion of manual drilling is helping to **reduce drilling costs**, especially in especially in Sub-Saharan Africa where costs are highest and where most countries are not on track to meet the MDG water target (Section 3.3).

The number of countries that are applying the **CATS** methodology continues to grow, especially in Africa. CATS is now the dominant model for UNICEF sanitation programming support: well over half of all sanitation beneficiaries from programmes associated with the work of UNICEF are from CATS initiatives (Section 3.2).

Media campaigns supported by UNICEF – including those related to Global Handwashing Day – reached almost half a billion people in 2010. An estimated 42 million were reached directly with messages promoting **handwashing with soap** through community hygiene promoters, school-based education, peer-to-peer messaging and various other mechanisms within UNICEF-supported programmes (Section 3.2).

UNICEF rolled out country profiling for **climate change adaptation** in 22 of its WASH programmes in 2010, and a series of interventions designed to build analytical and response capacity at country level. In 2010, 43 countries supported climate change adaptive and/or environmental sustainability initiative as part of their WASH programme (Section 5).

Successes from UNICEF's continuing promotion of **gender-aware programming** approaches included improved representation of women within WASH-related institutions in some countries, an expansion in support activities related to menstrual hygiene management for women and girls, and the development of a gender guidance document for programming for child survival and development.

Building the Evidence Base in WASH

A key UNICEF contribution towards efforts to build knowledge in the sector is its long running partnership with WHO on the JMP. Not only does the JMP provide the basic coverage data needed to monitor the MDG water and sanitation targets, it also yields a complimentary dataset that is increasingly relied upon by sector stakeholders to design strategies, set priorities and re-focus programmes. One example is information on the significant disparities in coverage between poor and richer households that are now evident in many countries; another is new data on hygiene practices. Some of this secondary data does not appear in the main JMP report, but it is used by JMP and others in many different ways. For example, a study on household water treatment practices published by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine in 2010 relies entirely on data gathered through the same household surveys used by the JMP (see Section 3.3 for information on the results of the study). While the JMP does not sponsor its own country level surveys, it is instrumental in raising the quality of the surveys and standardising indicators across the surveys.⁷

In 2010 UNICEF also continued to work with partners on a variety of sector-related studies at the global and regional level. One area of continued interest is research into the links between WASH and child health and development: in this area UNICEF supports multi-sectoral studies (such as the Lancet series on child health). UNICEF contributed to the 2010 PLoS Medicine series on water and sanitation, co-authoring one paper⁸. UNICEF also supported a new Cochrane Review paper on the links between excreta disposal and diarrhoeal disease.⁹

UNICEF carried out a regional evaluation of CLTS programming in the West and Central Africa region (WCAR) in 2010 to assess the effectiveness of the roll-out process, and to provide guidance on methodologies for taking the approach to scale. The evaluation documented the success of the approach in the region (where over a million people now live in ODF communities) and identified key lessons in the areas of national coordination, policy development and the need for follow-up in 'triggered' communities.

UNICEF provided significant support to the second round of the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW) and the World Bank-supported Country Status Overview (CSO) assessment process which eventually covered 32 sub-Saharan African countries. CSO reports provide extensive information on institutional, financial and capacity issues that influence progress towards the MDG targets, and are an important input into global monitoring and national planning processes linked to the Sanitation and Water for All initiative.

In 2010 UNICEF supported two studies on HWTS in emergency settings. The first of these looked at the role of HWTS in emergencies and the factors for its successful implementation, while the second assessed the sustained uptake of HWTS in emergency and post-emergency situations. The findings from these studies will help guide future HWTS interventions for maximum impact in emergencies and their

⁷ The JMP uses the UNICEF-sponsored Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS), the USAID-financed Demographic Health Surveys (DHS) and other national household surveys that meet quality criteria.

⁸ Cairncross S, Bartram J, Cumming O, Brocklehurst C, 2010 "Hygiene, Sanitation, and Water: What Needs to Be Done?", *PLoS Med* 7(11): e1000365.

⁹ Clasen et al. 2010. "Interventions to improve disposal of human excreta for preventing diarrhoea". *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews* 2010, Issue 6. Art. No.: CD007180.

aftermath. To follow up on this work UNICEF plans to support research to identify barriers and levers in advancing HWTS to scale.

At the country level, UNICEF continued to sponsor a large number and range of WASH-related studies, such as the following samples from 2010: research on hygiene practices in homes and schools in Bangladesh, an assessment of shock chlorination for cholera control in Sierra Leone, a study on school urinals in Kenya, a study on groundwater use in IDP camps in Uganda, a capacity review of the WASH sector in Zambia, an assessment of WASH service delivery in urban areas in Madagascar, an evaluation of the Decentralized Wastewater Treatment System (DEWATS) pilot in DPR Korea, a study on the economic impacts of poor sanitation in Mongolia, a study on menstrual hygiene management in schools in Pakistan, a rapid assessment on home use of chlorination tablets in Haiti, a benchmarking study of water self supply in Ethiopia, and many others.

Such studies are used by UNICEF and its partners to build national evidence bases and backstop advocacy efforts, and also to inform WASH programme design. In Bangladesh, for example, research on handwashing practices in homes and in schools carried out by the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine led to a revamped hygiene promotion package to improve the effectiveness and impact of UNICEF supported software interventions (and a new way of monitoring hygiene practices – see Section 3.2).

Every year there are also a number of evaluations of programmes funded by donor partners, including, in 2010, assessments of large UNICEF WASH partnership programmes with the Netherlands and the European Community in Ethiopia and Mozambique. These and other evaluations provide valuable lessons to further improve programming.

*Selected UNICEF-supported WASH technical and capacity building publications, 2010
(including UNICEF publications, co-publications with partners, and publications financed by UNICEF)*

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessing the Sustained Uptake of Selected Point-of-Use Water Treatment Methods in Emergency Settings • Code of Practice for Cost-Effective Boreholes • JMP 2010 Report: Progress on Sanitation and Drinking Water • JMP regional snapshots (see Section 7) • Global Handwashing Day: Assessing the impact of GHD activities • Global Handwashing Day: 100 school survey • Global Handwashing Day: Resource disk | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage: Field Note • Raising Clean Hands: Call to Action for WASH in Schools • Raising Clean Hands: Communication strategy • Smart Hygiene Solutions • Soap Stories and Toilet Tales (GHD Edition) • Tales of shit: Community-Led total Sanitation in Africa • Toolkit for Professionalization of Manual Drilling in Africa |
|--|---|

Capacity Building

Internet based tools such as webinars have proven to be an extremely effective way of reaching UNICEF's far-flung WASH cadre of 450 professionals. Responding to demand from staff and the requirements of the expanding programme, UNICEF tripled the number of webinar training sessions from 21 in 2009 to 60 in 2010. The participatory sessions were developed and delivered using mainly in-house expertise (UNICEF staff from headquarters, regional offices and in some cases country offices) along with some guest lecturers. As detailed in Table 2, they covered a variety of programming subjects and sub-sectoral areas.

Webinars are also the delivery platform for a new e-diploma course for UNICEF staff on WASH in Schools that was launched in December. Developed through the UNICEF partnership with the Emory University Center for Global Safe Water, the ongoing course has 53 participants from 17 offices in the Americas, Asia and Africa.

The WASH in Emergencies training programme for UNICEF WASH staff continued in 2010. Once again multiple in-person sessions were held in selected regional and country offices, reaching just under half of all UNICEF WASH staff globally by the end of the year. UNICEF also continued to support the WASH cluster training programme in 2010 together with partners (see Section 4.3).

Staff were also reached through a variety of other training programmes and workshop sessions, including the regional WASH Net meetings, the global WASH Net meeting held in October in New York and the environment and climate change training sessions.

2.4 Beneficiaries

An estimated 3.8 million households gained access to improved drinking water services during the year, associated with UNICEF development and emergency programming, and more than 2.4 million households gained access to improved sanitation facilities. In addition to these beneficiaries, UNICEF programmes benefited many other people in different ways, as detailed in Table 3 below.

All of these figures are estimates only. It is difficult to ‘count’ the number of beneficiaries from UNICEF programmes of support for WASH, in part because much of UNICEF’s support goes beyond direct service delivery and in part because of the number of assumptions one has to make to standardize the definition of beneficiaries across countries and regions (see box, below). It must also be noted that because UNICEF always works in a collaborative fashion with government partners and other stakeholders, none of these beneficiaries can be attributed to UNICEF alone.

Actual beneficiary figures are likely higher than these estimates suggest. UNICEF programmes of support lead to many ‘indirect’ beneficiaries, such as those who benefit – ultimately – from national policy development efforts and capacity building support. For example, the millions of households that have

Table 2: UNICEF Webinar Training Session Subjects, 2010

Emergencies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hygiene promotion in emergencies
Hygiene	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Menstrual hygiene management Global handwashing day PPPs for global handwashing day Taking handwashing with soap to scale
Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring WASH in Schools, links to education monitoring systems Joint Monitoring programme
Sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community approaches to total sanitation Effectiveness of handwashing with soap interventions Open defecation free and social norms Safe disposal of children’s excreta
WASH in Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility for WASH in Schools facilities Call to action for WASH in Schools Child friendly schools Children without worms Standards in schools for low cost settings Sustaining school WASH
Water	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Household water treatment and safe storage Professionalization of Manual Drilling Environment, Climate Change and WASH
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> H1N1 and WASH-related interventions Human rights-based approach to WASH programming Social norms WASH, child survival and development (evidence base)

gained access to sanitation through the Government of India's Total Sanitation campaign are not reflected in these figures, even though UNICEF is very active in national and state processes that support the campaign. It is also not possible to fully account for the rapidly increasing number of households that are building their own toilets through CATS programmes, since they are not subsidised by UNICEF or its partners.

To reflect UNICEF's broader programme of support, attempts have been made to estimate the number of people who benefit from programme components other than water and sanitation, including hygiene promotion, household water treatment and WASH in Schools. These figures are detailed in Table 3.

Table 3: ESTIMATED beneficiaries from UNICEF-supported community and school WASH programmes, 2010 (emergency and development)¹⁰

Households gaining access to an improved drinking water source, associated with the work of UNICEF	3.8 million households (approx. 19 million people)
Households gaining access to an improved sanitation facility, associated with the work of UNICEF	2.4 million households (approx. 12 million people)
Households with new sanitation facilities through community approaches to total sanitation (CATS) programmes supported by UNICEF	1.4 million households (approx. 7 million people)
People reached with interventions to promote handwashing with soap – through direct promotion activities with communities, supported by UNICEF	42 million people
Estimated population reached with interventions to promote handwashing with soap – through mass media, campaigns, etc., supported by UNICEF	457 million people
People reached with household water treatment initiatives with support by UNICEF	Chlorine-based: 22 million people Household filters: 213,000 people
Children in schools at which WASH facilities have been installed, with UNICEF support	2.6 million children
Number of Schools at which WASH facilities have been installed, with UNICEF support	9,400 schools
<p>Assumptions and Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service standards (e.g., number of people per water point) and water sustainability and quality standards vary significantly from place to place. • The level of UNICEF contribution to systems also varies significantly from country to country, from project to project and even from year to year. • School water points often serve the host community as well as the school. • There is no distinction made between rehabilitated and newly constructed water supply facilities in these tables. Beneficiaries from rehabilitated systems are counted because they represent people who – at least for some period of time – have not had access to improved water supplies, but now do. • The figures include some but not all emergency water and sanitation systems and services. Some emergency systems are temporary, others are more permanent. • There is not yet a standardized methodology for accounting for beneficiaries within CATS programmes. 	

¹⁰ UNICEF changed the methodology for estimating WASH beneficiaries in 2010 in accordance with new methodologies for the organization as a whole. Consequently it is not possible to directly compare beneficiary numbers from this year to previous years.

3 Progress in 2010

3.1 Building Enabling Environments

UNICEF provided support to national-level processes linked to the Sanitation and Water for All partnership in a number of countries in 2010, building on commitments made during the High Level Meeting in April. Progress is still limited given that SWA mechanisms are still being established, but significant steps were taken in a number of countries, including in Sierra Leone, Nepal and Bangladesh. The most progress was in Ghana where government and its support agencies committed to the 'SWA Compact' that sets out a single actionable national plan for meeting MDG targets, defines stakeholder responsibilities and guarantees a minimum annual outlay of \$350 million for WASH.

UNICEF also continued to engage with government partners and other stakeholders in many countries on furthering the enabling environment for WASH through the development of policies, strategies and planning instruments for the sector. As a result of this engagement, new or revised national WASH policies were completed and issued in Burundi, Colombia, Eritrea, Rwanda, Sudan and Timor-Leste and elsewhere in 2010. In other countries UNICEF continued to support efforts to improve the implementation of policies. One area of focus is decentralisation: in countries where sector reform efforts have led to the devolution of funding, UNICEF uses its field presence to build the implementation capacity of its partners at sub-national level. In Pakistan, for example, UNICEF is helping to re-align provincial policy instruments to the national policy, in DR Congo UNICEF is working with sectoral partners in its focus regions to prepare for the Decentralisation Act, and in Sierra Leone UNICEF is helping to set up and equip new WASH offices at the district level.

In Uganda, a new national gender strategy for the WASH sector was launched in 2010 that stresses gender mainstreaming within the sector at all levels. The strategy contains specific targets for increasing the number of women in managerial positions in both rural WASH committees and in urban WASH boards; it stipulates an increase in gender disaggregated data in government monitoring systems; it establishes a sexual harassment mechanism within the water ministry and it includes studies to assess progress in implementing the strategy at two-year intervals. In 2010, AMCOW released a strategy for mainstreaming gender in the WASH sector in Africa aimed at raising awareness and increasing effectiveness of action.

DRR planning and environmental impact assessments are becoming increasingly recognised as an important component of effective and sustainable programming and emergency intervention. In 2010, 11 UNICEF country programmes undertook some form of DRR planning and two countries, Pakistan and Swaziland, undertook an EIA considering WASH related action.

Alternative financing and resource flow mechanisms are helping to leverage new resources for WASH in several countries. This includes the SWA-linked initiatives as well as other initiatives including Kenya's Water Services Trust Fund (a joint funding basket for new and rehabilitated water schemes), Ethiopia's WASH Community Development Fund (a partnership between UNICEF and the Government of Finland) and a new multi-agency partnership in Lao PDR that focuses new resources on remote rural areas. UNICEF is a member of WASH SWAs in Mozambique, Nicaragua and Uganda.

UNICEF country offices worked with government partners to reflect WASH priorities in new PRSPs in a number of countries in 2010, including in Mauritania, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique. The community-led total sanitation (CLTS) approach is now included as a strategic priority in Sierra Leone's second PRSP.

Sanitation and hygiene are the focus of UNICEF upstream engagement with partners in a number of countries. In Nepal, for example, UNICEF was a key contributor to the new National Hygiene and Sanitation Master Plan that provides clear guidance on harmonised approaches to hygiene and sanitation promotion. In Bangladesh, UNICEF was the lead agency for the sanitation and hygiene components of the new Water and Sanitation Sector Development Plan.

More examples of UNICEF’s contributions to building enabling environments for WASH are contained in the report sections below.

3.2 Hygiene and Sanitation Promotion

Hygiene Promotion

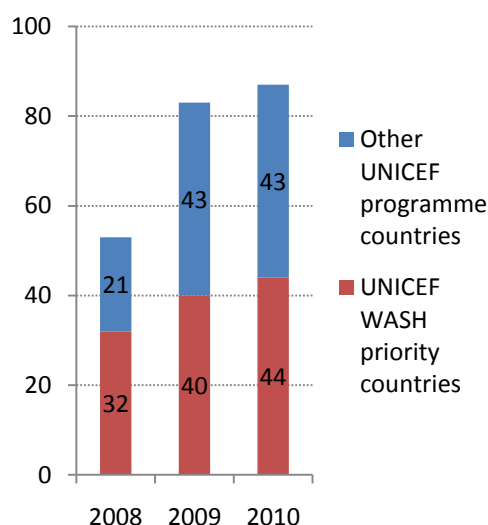
Global Handwashing Day (GHD)¹¹ was again an important channel for the promotion of handwashing with soap in 2010, with promotional activities reaching at least 200 million people and 700,000 schools in countries around the world. Now in its third year, the campaign is maturing in a number of ways: in many countries it is broadening its geographic scope, it is involving a wider range of partners and stakeholders, and it is extending time frames to a week or even a month, such as in the China ‘More than just a Day’ campaign.

In some countries the campaign expanded to reach new audiences such as through events in health care facilities, mosques, churches, refugee camps and through an increasing use of SMS messaging and social media. In Papua New Guinea UNICEF worked with prison authorities to include juvenile inmates in GHD activities.

GHD has helped to re-invigorate existing national handwashing with soap promotional programmes in some countries and has led to the launch of new programmes in others – which is a reason that the number of new national programmes expanded rapidly from 2008 to 2009 and has tapered off in 2010, as shown in

Figure 6. Figure 6 also shows that UNICEF supports handwashing promotion both in WASH priority countries and in other countries. In some non-priority WASH countries, handwashing promotion is the only WASH activity supported by UNICEF, such as in a number of countries in the Americas where UNICEF supports promotion programmes in indigenous communities where the incidence of diarrhoea and other hygiene-related diseases such as H1N1 influenza can be especially high.

Figure 6: Countries with national handwashing with soap promotion programmes



UNICEF is involved in most countries with GHD campaigns, taking a leadership role in some cases and a supporting role in others. A key UNICEF contribution is to help ensure that GHD campaigns reinforce national government-led handwashing promotional programmes, and that they are coordinated with promotional activities within the UNICEF-supported programme.

¹¹ GHD is promoted by the global Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing with Soap (PPPHW), of which UNICEF is a member.

Beyond GHD, UNICEF support to national handwashing promotion programmes takes many forms, ranging from a full package of technical and financial support for government-led campaigns to more discrete interventions centred in areas of geographic concentration. UNICEF country offices estimate that national handwashing promotion programmes supported by UNICEF reached an audience of over 450 million people in 2010.¹² National hygiene behaviour change programmes increasingly rely on partnerships with the private sector through PPP mechanisms to increase programme reach. In 2010 UNICEF produced a set of guidelines for staff involved in the design and implementation of such handwashing partnerships.

The promotion of handwashing with soap is an integral component of UNICEF-supported WASH activities in the field. An estimated 42 million people were directly reached in 2010 by community hygiene promoters, school-based education, peer-to-peer messaging and various other mechanisms within UNICEF-supported programmes. These efforts focus on behaviour change, but also address the need for handwashing facilities, water supplies and soap. In Kenya, Rwanda and other African countries, for example, UNICEF encourages and supports the local manufacture of low-cost household handwashing stations. In Zambia such an initiative reached 40,000 people in 2010.

Handwashing is increasingly promoted through UNICEF -supported sanitation programmes based on the Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) model.¹³ The foremost priority of CATS is the elimination of open defecation, but as programmes mature and communities become open defecation free (ODF), the same community engagement mechanisms can be used to help change behaviour related to hygiene practices. Given the fact that CATS programmes are rapidly accelerating (see below), this handwashing promotion mechanism will quickly reach larger numbers of people.

In Bangladesh, formative research by the LSHTM led to a re-design of UNICEF's large hygiene promotion programme. To improve impact, promotion efforts now focus on two principal audiences (mothers of children under five years old and primary school students) while limiting the number of critical messages delivered. The Bangladesh programme is also extending its reach into urban areas through a network of 11,000 trained adolescent girl hygiene monitors.

UNICEF integrates the promotion of handwashing with soap into other sectoral programmes and campaigns, including education programmes, health outreach programmes and large-scale immunization and malaria campaigns. This type of programme convergence allows UNICEF to reach far more people with handwashing promotion than would be possible through WASH programmes alone. Country reports show that millions of people were reached through polio campaigns in DR Congo, India, Nepal, for example, and millions more through child-and-mother health days, measles vaccination drives and anti-malaria bednet distribution campaigns in other countries.

Sanitation

The focus of UNICEF sanitation programming continued to be the promotion of CATS as the most effective way of eliminating open defecation and accelerating the use of improved sanitation facilities. As a result, the number of countries that are applying the CATS methodology continues to grow, especially in Africa (Figure 7). CATS is now the dominant model for UNICEF sanitation programming support: well over half of all sanitation beneficiaries from programmes associated with the work of UNICEF are

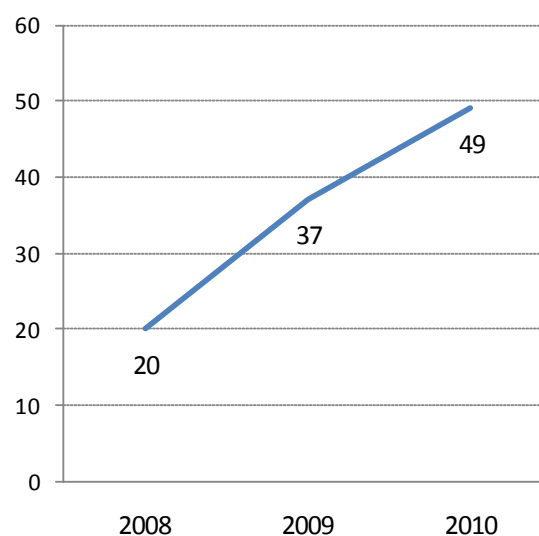
¹² Based on estimates of the reach of various communication channels employed – the figures are not verified through audience surveys or other measures in most cases.

¹³ Community Approaches to Total Sanitation (CATS) is an umbrella term used by UNICEF that encompasses a variety of community- and demand-led approaches, including Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Total Sanitation, School-Led Total Sanitation (SLTS) and related approaches.

from CATS initiatives, and most of the other sanitation beneficiaries are from humanitarian interventions or in countries where open defecation is not a major problem (and thus CATS is not promoted).¹⁴

The CATS model is contributing to important gains in sanitation coverage levels, which is especially good news given that the developing world is still not on track to meet the MDG sanitation target. In India, for example, JMP figures show that an estimated 22 million people are abandoning open defecation annually due in part to the UNICEF-supported government-led Total Sanitation campaign. Numbers in African countries are much smaller, but progress is accelerating. In Sierra Leone more than a thousand communities have been declared ODF, and the approach has been rolled out in eight of the country's 14 districts. In Ethiopia, over 270,000 households built new latrines and in Mozambique 277 communities were certified as ODF in 2010. Multi-country estimates from both Eastern and Southern Africa region (ESAR) and the West and Central Africa region (WCAR) indicate that the rate of annual progress from CATS projects has increased by at least an order of magnitude over the last two years: from hundreds of thousands to millions of beneficiaries.

Figure 7: Programme Countries with UNICEF-supported Programmes Based on the CATS model



However, as progress accelerates, more attention is being placed on refining CATS approaches to better fit within national socio-economic contexts and to ensure that strategies and programme designs are of high quality. To this end, UNICEF continued to assess and learn from existing programmes, to engage with partners on dialogue around strategies and approaches, and to emphasize capacity building for staff and national partners.

UNICEF's first ever regional evaluation of the CLTS approach was carried out in WCAR in 2010.¹⁵ This evaluation was a priority due to the growth of CATS in the region. The evaluation showed that the approach has been a success, while pointing the way towards important region-specific programme adjustments (see box). UNICEF also supported national CATS evaluations in Cambodia, Zambia (ongoing) and elsewhere in 2010. In India, UNICEF continued to provide extensive support for improving validation processes for the Nirmal

Table 4: CATS: changing social norms (from a CATS+2 presentation)

Old Approaches	New Approaches
Building toilets	Changing social norms
Individual/family	Social/community
Health message focused	Economic, social, disgust
Top-down, externally-driven	Community-led, demand-driven
Didactic	Participatory, natural leaders
Technologies predetermined	Local technologies, capacity
Subsidized	Rewards – PRIDE – celebration
Don't mention the S*** word	Talk SHIT: faeces, poo...

¹⁴ Country office estimates indicate that a total of more than 2.4 million households gained access to an improved sanitation facility in 2010 through programmes associated with the work of UNICEF, of which approximately 1.4 million were through CATS related initiatives. See Section 2.4 for details on beneficiary estimates.

¹⁵ *Roll-Out Evaluation of Community Led Total Sanitation in West and Central Africa*, January 2011

Gram Pureskar (Clean Village Awards) system and improve monitoring mechanisms for the national Total Sanitation Campaign.

The UNICEF-supported CLTS evaluation conducted in Ghana in 2009 was the key driver behind the adoption of CLTS by government as the national strategy for the country in 2010. Governments in several other West African countries formally embraced the CATS model as policy in 2010. This was also the case in Afghanistan as well as in Malawi where new resource allocations were made and national ODF targets were set. The Mozambique CATS programme (supported by UNICEF and other partners) won the 2010 African Ministers' Council for Water sanitation award.

The CATS+2 consultation held in New York in November 2010 was an opportunity for UNICEF staff and partners to review and reflect on the experience with CATS to date. The consultation resulted in a general validation of the CATS principals and helped to define the UNICEF role in promoting the sustained use of improved sanitation, in helping households to move up the 'sanitation ladder' and in ensuring equity for poor households.

Equity is the central theme in ongoing UNICEF discussions, policy work and formative research on the links between the CATS model and sanitation marketing approaches. Through this process UNICEF hopes to develop a sanitation marketing model to help ensure that demand is created across all socio-economic groups in a community, that sanitation options are available for the poor, and that the marketing of sanitation products is consistent with the triggering mechanism at the heart of CATS methodologies.

Key Findings from the WCAR Regional CLTS Evaluation

- Approximately one million people are now living in open-defecation free (ODF) communities as a result of the programme.
- Most governments have accepted the model and some have prioritized it within national policies and budgets.
- CLTS strategies and tools were effective within the African rural context, although differing triggering-to-ODF success rates indicate a need for more intensive follow-up.
- A regional cadre of skilled trainers and practioners is key to the future success of CLTS.

3.3 Water Supply and Water Quality

Water continues to be a central part of UNICEF's work in WASH in all regions, with a wide range of programming support seen from country to country. In some countries UNICEF provides extensive support for large-scale government-run water supply programmes, including in Mozambique, Nigeria, Sudan and other countries. Elsewhere, UNICEF helps families and institutions regain access to water supplies in humanitarian crises, such as in Haiti, Pakistan and Sri Lanka in 2010 (see Section 4 for more information on UNICEF humanitarian WASH programmes). Altogether, these kinds of support programmes helped over 3.8 million households gain (or regain) access to improved water supplies in 2010.

In many countries where UNICEF no longer supports water service delivery it remains invested in water-related programming. This is mainly at the upstream level where UNICEF uses its global experience and competencies to work with government partners and civil society within broad water sector reform initiatives and to improve enabling environments. Equity is an underlying theme of such engagement – UNICEF highlights disparities in access to water in dialogue with government partners and supports initiatives that address these disparities. Other areas of special interest for UNICEF include water quality (and household water treatment), cost effectiveness, governance and the operational and environmental sustainability of water systems.

Water Quality

Water quality continues to be a key focus area for UNICEF, with a range of activities including support for the development and dissemination of national water quality standards, water quality testing and monitoring initiatives, the piloting of innovative approaches for mitigating water quality problems, and support for Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS) initiatives (as detailed below).

In several countries UNICEF supported work related to drinking water quality standards in 2010, including in Bangladesh, Myanmar and in Pakistan where a plan of action for ensuring compliance was developed. In these and many other countries UNICEF continued to provide support for water quality monitoring including in India where a pilot district-level GIS water quality monitoring system has now been formally adopted and taken to scale by the state government of Jharkhand. UNICEF also contributed to efforts to integrate water quality monitoring into the JMP in 2010, as described in Section 7. UNICEF continued to support water safety planning exercises in a number of countries including India, Kenya, Pakistan and Viet Nam.

Arsenic mitigation efforts also continued in 2010, including in Cambodia, China, India, Myanmar and Viet Nam. In Bangladesh UNICEF support included a pilot pay-for-use arsenic testing initiative implemented by local government authorities and NGOs, which is helping to screen the many unregulated private wells that had yet to be reached through the national testing programme, and is prompting a large scale switch to safe sources.

Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage (HWTS)

UNICEF continued to promote the use of low-cost water treatment technologies and improve storage and handling practices to improve the safety of drinking water in households. In an increasing number of countries, UNICEF works with Population Services International (PSI) in promotion and demand creation initiatives centred on the marketing of locally-manufactured chlorine solution, including in Angola, Burundi, Djibouti and Sudan. HWTS promotion is also linked to cholera prevention campaigns in some countries, and promoted through UNICEF-supported health outreach campaigns. In addition to chlorine-based water treatment options, UNICEF is also involved in the testing and promotion of other technologies including ceramic filters, biosand filters and solar disinfection (SODIS). Country offices

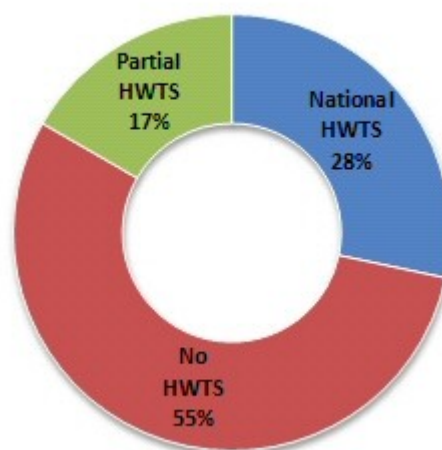
estimate that promotional campaigns marketing chlorine-based products reached an audience of over 20 million in 2010, while programmes promoting household filters reached an additional 200,000 people.

UNICEF supports HWTS research and pilots, and helps to establish local manufacturing capacity for filters and chlorine solution. Examples in 2010 include a pilot ceramic filter initiative involving local potters in Rwanda, the demonstration of a variety of treatment technologies directly in communities in Kenya, a comprehensive national study on treatment practices in Tanzania with a consortium of international and national academic institutions, and a four-country study assessing the extent to which people continue practicing household water treatment after being introduced to the practice during an emergency (see Section 2.3 for more information on studies related to HWTS in emergencies).

UNICEF also continued to work to build capacity and cooperation mechanisms for HWTS in 2010, including through the publication of a new HWTS field note for staff and partners, and by deepening its involvement in the International Network to Promote HWTS (which UNICEF will co-host with WHO starting in 2011).

In 2010 UNICEF started to monitor the status of HWTS programming at country level, finding that 38 countries have full national HWTS promotion programmes, while 19 countries have some sort of partial programme (Figure 8). More data is now also available on whether or not households are actually practicing water treatment. A 2010 paper that used data from household surveys in 67 countries found that a third of households in those countries practiced some form of treatment.¹⁶ MICS, DHS and some other household surveys are increasingly including questions on home water treatment and it is expected that global data will be more readily available in the near future (see Section 7 for more information).

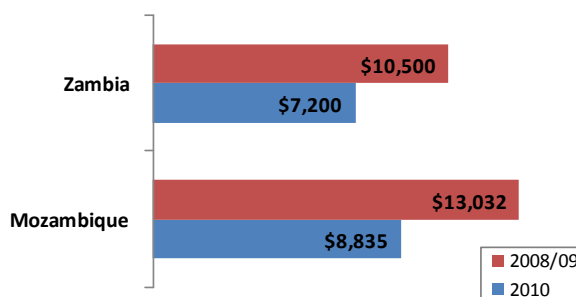
Figure 8: Percentage of Countries with National HWTS Programmes, 2010



Cost Effectiveness

The Code of Practice for Cost-Effective Boreholes was published in 2010 by the Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN), the culmination of a three-year multi-country study funded by UNICEF and USAID. The Code is an important part of UNICEF efforts to reduce the costs of drilling and raise the level of professionalism in the sector, with a focus on Africa. It provides a systematic framework to analyze existing policies and practices, as well as a foundation to develop national protocols for cost-effective water well provision. The Code has already had an impact on national practices in three countries involved in the initiative: Burkina Faso and Ghana have drafted new national drilling protocols while Zambia has incorporated key aspects of the Code into existing national guidelines. Two UNICEF country offices – Mozambique and Zambia –

Figure 9: Reducing Drilling Costs, Mozambique and Zambia



¹⁶ G. Rosa and T. Clasen. “Estimating the Scope of Household Water Treatment in Low- and Medium-Income Countries”. *Am. J. Trop. Med. Hyg.*, 82(2), 2010, pp. 289–300.

reduced the cost of UNICEF-supported machine-drilled boreholes by more than 30 per cent in 2010 by using principles and recommendations from the Code of Practice (Figure 9).

The Toolkit for the Professionalization of Manual Drilling in Africa was also published in 2010, based on work carried out in 2008 and 2009 (where appropriate, manually drilled boreholes are much less expensive than machine-drilled boreholes – see last year’s annual report for details). In 2010 the toolkit helped to stimulate a range of activities in support of manual drilling in a number of countries, such as in Chad where the National Association of Manual Drillers was launched in 2010 (and where 229 boreholes were completed), and in Nigeria where research into improved drilling rig designs is ongoing. Hydrogeological mapping exercises of zones conducive to manual drilling continued with UNICEF support in several countries including Liberia and Mauritania, while in the Central African Republic the completed map is being used as the basis for a long-term programme of support for the manual drilling sector. In a number of ESAR countries (including Ethiopia and Malawi) manual drilling has been incorporated into new funding proposals and national plans of action as a key strategy for reducing high drilling costs.

Sustainability and Governance

UNICEF efforts to improve the operational sustainability of water systems centre on Sub-Saharan Africa where breakdown rates are high and many countries are not on track to meet the MDG water targets. UNICEF also works with partners on issues related to the environmental sustainability of water sources, with a focus on countries where household water security is increasingly threatened by climate change and other environmental factors (such as in Syria and Yemen).

In some countries UNICEF works in the area of ‘self supply’: a model in which community members are supported and encouraged to use locally-available skills, materials and technologies to construct or upgrade their own improved water sources. Such initiatives result in lower cost water points, but – perhaps more importantly – by building the capacity of communities they improve the prospects for long-term sustainability within national water sectors. Working with SKAT and national civil society and government partners, UNICEF supported a range of self supply-related activities in 2010 including the development of policies and strategies (Ethiopia and Mali), comprehensive pilot projects (Zambia) and the facilitation of south-south engagement to build networks and capacity (Zambia and Uganda). A comparative analysis of software and hardware costs in Zambia showed an average per capita cost for access to an improved water source of \$23 under a self supply pilot project and of \$126 under a conventional community water supply project in the same area. Self-supply is, in this case, 82 per cent cheaper in per capita cost, which means that available resources can be channelled more efficiently and effectively where the self supply approach is feasible.

In response to a key recommendation from the study of the African Handpump Market (published in 2009, see last year’s report for details), UNICEF adjusted its handpump procurement procedures to encourage the purchase of handpumps locally where possible. This is an important step to improve sustainability by developing local markets, increasing the availability of spare parts, and encouraging the involvement of the national private sector in handpump maintenance. Since UNICEF is currently the largest supplier of handpumps in Africa – and is also in a position to influence the procurement practices of partners – this step is expected to have a significant impact on water point sustainability over the long term. In preparation for a shift to local procurement UNICEF commissioned handpump market surveys in a number of countries, including in Mali and in southern Sudan where UNICEF is also promoting a shift to local suppliers with its partners. In Malawi, Sierra Leone and Zambia, UNICEF ramped up efforts to strengthen the spare parts supply chains through a variety of initiatives.

As reported in previous years' reports, UNICEF and the Government of the Netherlands have highlighted operational sustainability within its \$84 million multi-country partnership in eastern and southern Africa, which will result in 3.5 million new users of improved water systems (among other outputs). In 2010 two more sustainability checks were completed through third-party audits, providing detailed information on progress in this area and lessons for improvements.

UNICEF is supporting initiatives that reduce the vulnerability to water access and to improve equity. In 2010, five countries (Swaziland, Papua New Guinea, Nigeria, Indonesia and Bangladesh) undertook a risk analysis for environmental and climate change impact to WASH programming which provided useful inputs for programme planning. UNICEF also supported initiatives to promote integrated water resource and catchment management, including in Honduras, Kenya, Indonesia and Guatemala.

3.4 WASH in Schools

The 'Call to Action for WASH in Schools' campaign was formally launched in 2010. This major initiative involving UNICEF and key partners calls on decision-makers to increase investments and on practitioners and other concerned stakeholders to improve collaboration on programming effectiveness. The ultimate goal is to expand WASH in Schools (WinS) programmes to improve health, foster learning and enable children to participate as agents of change within their homes and communities.

- Call to Action for WASH in Schools Action Points*

 1. Increase investment
 2. Engage those who set policies
 3. Involve multiple stakeholders
 4. Demonstrate quality WASH in Schools projects
 5. Monitor WASH in Schools
 6. Contribute evidence

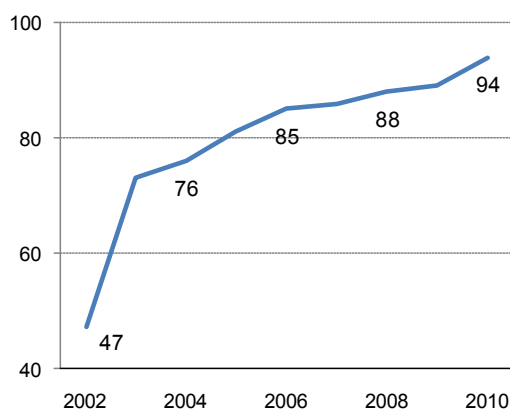
The campaign is structured around six action points (see box) designed to strategically focus efforts and resources into key areas. UNICEF is now structuring its own programme of support around the Call to Action priorities and this report follows the same structure.

Increasing Investment

UNICEF works in the area of WinS in more countries than any other support agency: in 2010 UNICEF supported WinS programming activities in 94 countries, up from 89 in 2009 and just 47 in 2002 (Figure 10). As in previous years, UNICEF support for WinS ranges from large comprehensive programmes of support in priority countries to small, strategic interventions in other countries.

Total UNICEF global expenditure on WinS was over \$34 million in 2010; WinS represents about nine per cent of overall UNICEF WASH expenditure and 13 per cent of non-emergency expenditure.¹⁷

Figure 10: Countries with UNICEF WASH in Schools Activities, 2002 - 2010



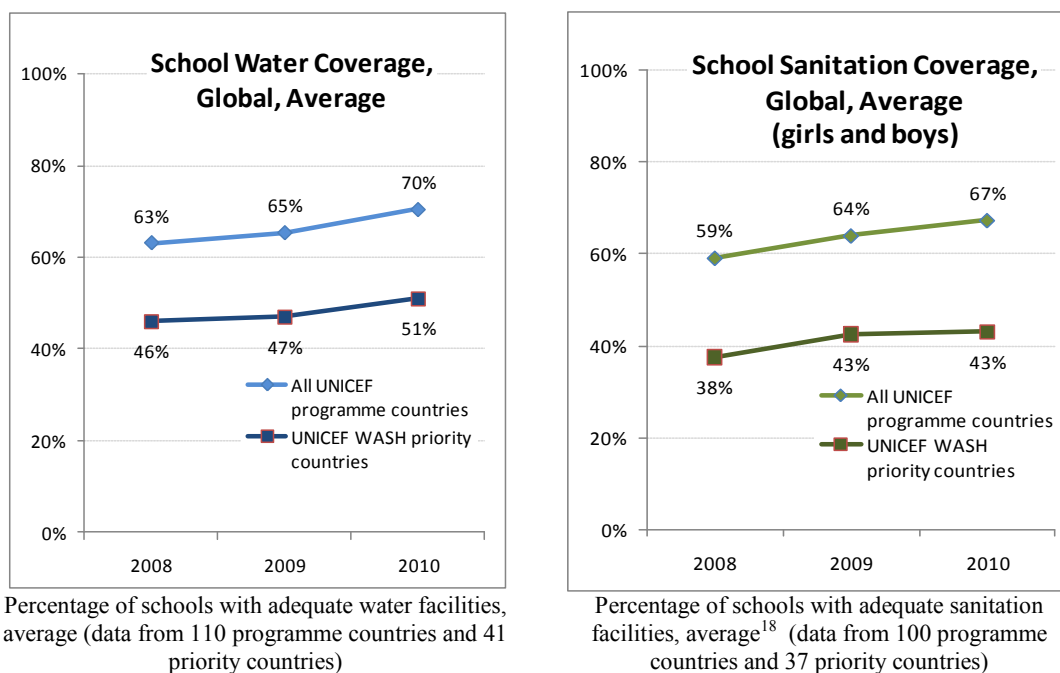
While these expenditure levels are significant, UNICEF is not by any means the largest funder of WinS programmes worldwide. Most funds available – or potentially available – for WinS are from bilateral

¹⁷ Expenditure levels are likely somewhat higher because some UNICEF WinS programming is within integrated WASH and Education programmes, some expenditure may not be tagged as WinS.

donors, development banks and especially from government partners themselves. An increasingly significant part of UNICEF work in WinS involves engaging with these actors in myriad ways to leverage increased funding for WinS. These efforts yielded results in a number of countries in 2010, including these examples:

- in Brazil where a UNICEF sponsored study revealing access disparities for WASH facilities in schools led to the release of major new government funding for facility construction;
- in Nepal where government has committed \$15 million for the construction of 5,500 child- and gender-friendly school WASH facilities;
- in India where UNICEF helped to establish a system within the Rajasthan education department designed to reduce funding bottlenecks that resulted in a 28 per cent increase in gender segregated school toilet facilities;
- in Comoros where UNICEF technical support helped secure major new funding for government from the African Development Bank for WinS;
- and in Indonesia where UNICEF advocacy has led to an increase in fund allocations for hygiene education in schools.

Figure 11: Water and Sanitation Facilities in Primary Schools



If investment is indeed growing globally, there is still a long way to go. The proportion of schools that have water and sanitation facilities for boys and girls is increasing, but not very quickly (Figure 11). In UNICEF priority countries – which are generally poorer countries with higher child mortality rates and weaker WASH and education progress rates – the record is poorer.

¹⁸ Both water and sanitation figures are the global average of country averages (i.e. *not* weighted averages). Girls and boys facilities are monitored separately, but the results are virtually identical and are thus shown together in this chart.

Policy Engagement

UNICEF upstream engagement with government partners in 2010 contributed to a number of results strengthening enabling environments for WinS, including new national policies (e.g., in Ghana and Tanzania), the mainstreaming and expansion of hygiene education within teacher training programmes (Equatorial Guinea, Liberia, Papua New Guinea), and improved community-based school management systems for WASH (Pakistan, Uganda).

Much of the UNICEF effort in this area centres on the development of improved national standards for child-friendly facilities in schools and for hygiene education. These efforts are based on the 2009 WHO/UNICEF global WinS standards¹⁹ and carried out within the UNICEF's Child Friendly Schools (CFS) framework, which includes a recommended set of quality education standards for schools including standards related to WinS. Monitoring by country offices show that the proportion of programme countries that have mainstreamed CFS (or similar) quality standards within the national education system have gradually increased from 33 per cent of countries in 2005 to 55 per cent in 2010. There were a number of notable results from UNICEF technical support in this area in large countries in 2010 including the adoption of new national standards for WASH in schools in both Bangladesh and Pakistan, the launch of new design manuals for child- and girl-friendly WASH facilities in Ethiopia, Maldives and Sierra Leone.

Involving stakeholders

UNICEF recognizes that it is only through collaborative frameworks that sustainable progress can be made in WASH in Schools, especially because of its multi-sectoral nature involving health, education and WASH components. In all aspects of its WinS programme – from the Call to Action campaign itself to project activities in communities – UNICEF endeavours to work with a broad range of stakeholders from children and teachers to finance ministers and heads of agencies.

Call to Action partners are active at the country level, and in some countries new partnership frameworks mirror the global alliance, such as in Mali where a major new WinS programme was launched involving UNICEF, CARE, Save the Children, WaterAid and other partners with funding from Dubai Cares. Similar alliances have been formed in other countries, such as in Tanzania where the School WASH Group includes four line ministries and more than ten other partners. UNICEF works with a number private sector companies for WinS, such as in Viet Nam where a new partnership with Procter and Gamble was formed focusing on the provision of water and sanitation in schools in disadvantaged areas. The most important relationship UNICEF has at country level continues to be with government, including not only the health, education and WASH line ministries and their departments, but also with ministries responsible for finance and communication, and a number of specialised agencies.

As described above, the UNICEF partnership with the Emory University Center for Global Safe Water resulted in a new diploma course on WinS for UNICEF staff delivered entirely over the WebEx platform.

Call to Action for WASH in Schools Partners

- CARE
- Dubai Cares
- Emory University Center for Global Safe Water
- IRC International Water and Sanitation Centre
- Save the Children
- UNICEF
- the WASH Advocacy Initiative
- WaterAid
- Water For People
- WHO

¹⁹ *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Standards for Schools in Low-cost Settings*, WHO/UNICEF, 2009.

Demonstration of Quality Approaches

Most of UNICEF's larger WASH programmes of support in priority countries include field level piloting initiatives in the area of WinS. These pilots are often used to demonstrate general WinS concepts (such as the need for multi-sectoral partnerships) as well as the feasibility of implementing a comprehensive WinS package in schools and communities. Years of such pilots coupled with technical support for scaling up successful approaches have led to new policies and standards, and the launch of major government-led WinS programmes such as in Burkina Faso, India, Viet Nam and other countries. The new programme in Mali continues in this tradition.

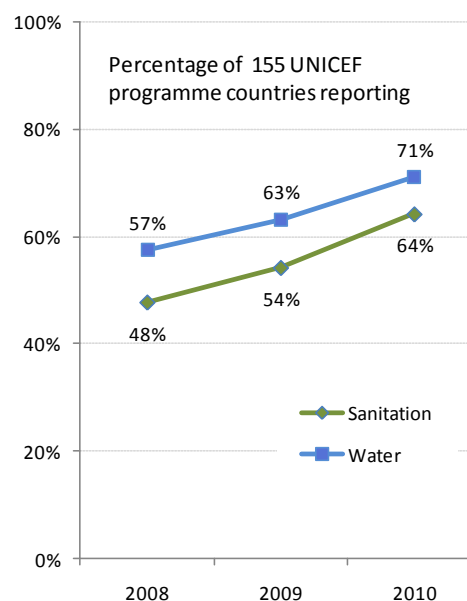
In other countries, UNICEF pilot projects are designed to develop new approaches in specific areas of interest corresponding to country needs and to UNICEF priorities. One such area is menstrual hygiene for girls, an area in which UNICEF is now very active, including in Uganda (development and demonstration of low-cost and locally-produced sanitary napkins), Sierra Leone (development of new education materials); Afghanistan (culturally-sensitive education tool kits for schools) and Nigeria (re-designing school sanitation facilities to incorporate menstrual hygiene needs). Another common area is the piloting of appropriate and cost-effective WASH facilities for disabled children, in which UNICEF is active in Tanzania (where trials are on-going) and in Viet Nam where new national standards incorporating the needs of children with disabilities released in 2010 are based on several years of piloting work supported by UNICEF. Finally, UNICEF continues to work with partners to develop and pilot approaches that effectively link school and community WASH through School-Led Total Sanitation and related approaches, including in Sierra Leone, Sudan and in Nepal where after several years of piloting the approach is now part of the government-led programme and has reached over half-a-million people via 375 schools.

Monitoring WinS and Building the Evidence Base

Data on the status of WinS in programme countries remains limited. Less than two-thirds of the 155 countries where UNICEF works have available data on sanitation facilities in schools, while 71% have data on water (Figure 12). Even this partial dataset is limited: it does not include information on gender-based pupil-to-toilet ratios; data on the quality, privacy and operational status of facilities; or information on hygiene education programmes.

UNICEF prioritizes efforts to build the WinS database, sponsoring initiatives at the national, regional and global level in 2010. Work was started on a global WinS monitoring package (to be launched in 2011), based on a regional package developed in 2009 in the East Asia and Pacific region. That package – which includes a module on mainstreaming WinS monitoring within national education monitoring information systems (EMIS) and a module for stand-alone comprehensive WinS surveys – was used with government partners to improve national monitoring systems in Myanmar, China and other countries in the region in 2010.

Figure 12: Countries Providing WinS Monitoring Data, 2008-2010



UNICEF also supported monitoring efforts in other regions in 2010, including major school WASH facility inventories in Ethiopia, Gambia, Rwanda and Tanzania.

These and other monitoring initiatives supported by UNICEF and its partners are helping to build the evidence base, ultimately leading to greater investments and a higher profile for WinS. In China, for example, UNICEF support for WinS monitoring resulted in the allocation of new funds to address the water supply problems in schools. New funding for WinS in Brazil and Nepal (cited above) are also linked to monitoring efforts. In 2011 UNICEF will work with partners from the academic community (including Emory University) to broaden its work in this area.

4 Emergency Coordination and Response

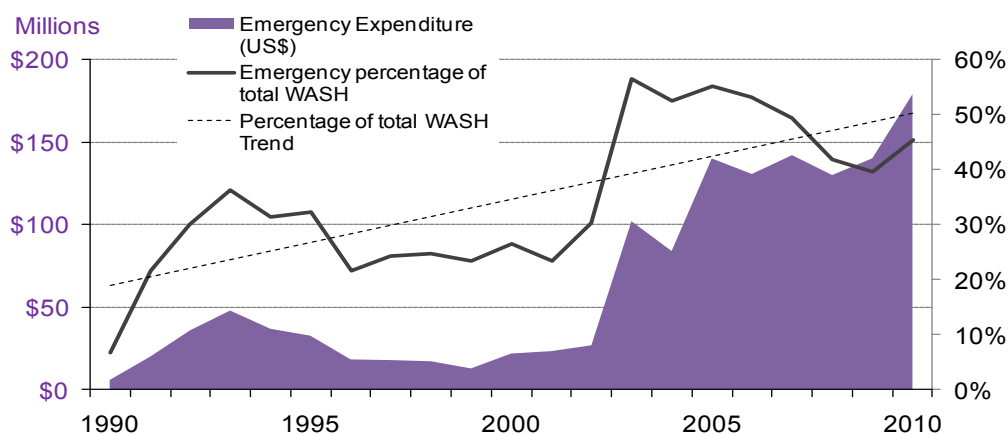
4.1 The Growing need for UNICEF WASH in Emergencies

UNICEF has been providing life-saving WASH interventions in emergencies for over 40 years. In fact, UNICEF's first-ever major water supply project was an emergency intervention: borehole drilling in drought-affected northern India in 1966. Since then, UNICEF has responded to thousands of emergencies in countries all over the world.

The need for humanitarian action continues to grow. Children and poor families are increasingly affected by major natural disasters, by conflict and political instability, by the global economic and food price crisis, and by the increasing impact of climate change ranging from more frequent extreme weather events to the long-term degradation of the fresh water environment.

UNICEF's work in WASH in emergencies is expanding because of these increasing needs, and because there is a wider recognition of the centrality of WASH interventions in emergency response and reconstruction efforts. While the scale of the UNICEF WASH emergency response programme varies from year to year, the overall trend over the last 20 years is increasing: both in absolute terms (funds expended) and as a proportion of the overall WASH programme (Figure 13). In four of the last 10 years UNICEF emergency WASH expenditure exceeded 50 per cent of total WASH expenditure (in 2010 it was 46% of the total).

Figure 13: UNICEF Emergency WASH Expenditure, 1990 – 2010



The geographical scope of the UNICEF WASH emergency programme has also increased substantially. In the past, emergency interventions were largely restricted to core countries in which UNICEF already supported WASH programmes, but since the development of the UNICEF Core Commitments for Children (CCCs) in the late 1990s, UNICEF has become increasingly involved in emergencies in other countries. This trend became more pronounced with the launch of the IASC cluster approach in 2005 and the designation of UNICEF as global lead agency for WASH. UNICEF is now deeply involved in the WASH humanitarian response in all major emergencies in developing countries, virtually without exception. In 2010 – as described in the sections below – these responsibilities translated into WASH response interventions in an unprecedented 60 countries²⁰, leadership of WASH clusters in 55 countries, and a wide range of risk reduction, preparedness and coordination work in all programme countries, and at the global and regional levels.

4.2 Emergency Response

2010 was marked by a devastating earthquake in Haiti and unprecedented flooding in Pakistan. Together these two disasters killed hundreds of thousands of people and affected millions. The resulting international humanitarian response programme was the largest since the 2004 Asian tsunami. In both cases UNICEF acted as WASH cluster coordinator and managed its own large direct response programmes.

The Pakistan floods were massive in scale: one-fifth of the country's land area was submerged making seven million people homeless and affecting a total of 20 million people. The floods were especially devastating in a country where millions of poor people are already living in precarious situations due to frequent natural disasters, ongoing political instability and widespread poverty. UNICEF's WASH response was its largest ever in a single country in terms of funds expended: a total of \$45 million was spent in 2010 on emergency programming for WASH (on top of the \$6 million spent on the existing WASH development assistance programme). The Pakistan response was unprecedented in scale, including a substantial tankering operation for people living in camps, the restoration of water supplies in thousands of affected communities over a wide geographic area, the construction of emergency latrines and a large-scale hygiene education campaign. Millions of children and their families benefited from these and other interventions, and many lives were saved. To manage such a large scale operation staff resources were augmented from external sources (especially for cluster coordination and information management), but UNICEF's existing and long-standing WASH sector presence and established partnerships with government and other stakeholders in the country gave it a head start.

The earthquake in Haiti killed more than 220,000 people and displaced another 2.3 million, many of whom were later again threatened by the severe cholera outbreak that eventually killed another 2,481 people. Like in Pakistan, the impact of these crises was particularly severe due to the already deep vulnerability of children and their families due to endemic poverty. Unlike in Pakistan, the existing UNICEF WASH programme in Haiti was very small, and the large-scale response required the mobilization of many professionals from outside the country from the very beginning. To do this, UNICEF was able to draw on its large international WASH staff cadre, bringing more than 20 UNICEF staff members from other country offices to take up temporary surge appointments (for both programme and cluster roles) in addition to placements through standby arrangements and permanent hires. This team was able to mount a sizeable and timely programme of response (Table 5).

²⁰ In most of these countries there were multiple emergency events. Globally, UNICEF estimates that it supported WASH interventions in some 230 emergency events in 2010.

Table 5: UNICEF Emergency Response in Haiti

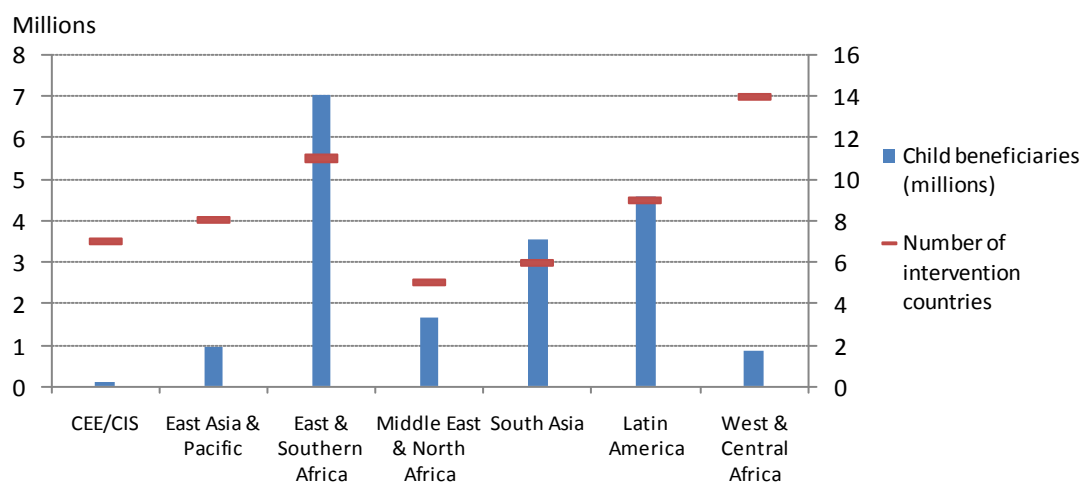
People reached through water tankering (at peak)	678,000
Water buckets/jerrycans delivered	87,000
Latrine slabs/portable latrines procured	13,000
Schools disinfected against cholera	138
Water purification tablets delivered	82 million
People reached with emergency sanitation	1.1 million
Emergency WASH expenditure	\$30 million

Table 6: UNICEF Emergency Response in Pakistan²¹

Water systems restored/rehabilitated	9,200
Water tankering (at peak)	6.7 million litres/day
Water purification tablets and sachets distributed	30 million
Emergency latrines constructed	38,000
Hygiene kits delivered	490,000
Hygiene sessions held	75,000
Emergency WASH expenditure	\$45 million

While large, Pakistan and Haiti were not the only emergency response programmes in 2010. Globally, UNICEF supported humanitarian WASH interventions in a total of 60 countries in 2010, benefiting an estimated 18 million children (Figure 14). There were interventions in all regions in 2010, with the largest number of beneficiaries in the ongoing programmes of response in East and Southern Africa (including Ethiopia, Kenya and Somalia), and the largest number of countries in the West and Central Africa region.

Figure 14: UNICEF Emergency WASH Interventions by Region, 2010 (child beneficiaries and number of countries)²²



The scope and scale of UNICEF WASH interventions varies as widely as the range of emergencies affecting children and their families. In some cases interventions are limited to a single critical intervention, such as the one-off procurement and delivery of water treatment chemicals, while in other cases interventions programmes involve a continuing and complex set of interventions over a large geographic area that encompasses both emergency and reconstruction inputs. The size of an emergency WASH intervention can vary from a few thousand dollars of supplies requiring little specialized staff time, to a multi-million dollar effort managed by a team of specialists.

²¹ UNICEF direct response only (the overall response by all WASH cluster partners is much larger). Cumulative figures include 2010 and the first two months of 2011.

²² Beneficiary figures encompass a range of interventions and calculation methodologies may vary from country to country. See Section 2.4 for additional information.

UNICEF and its partners strive to ensure that humanitarian interventions strengthen the capacity of local partners to manage reconstruction and – ultimately – development programmes in the WASH sector through training and the introduction of state-of-the art techniques and tools. An example of this in both Haiti and Pakistan is the introduction of the CATS approach to address poor sanitation practices and reduce the number of people who practice open defecation (which is about 30% in each country). In both countries small CATS initiatives were launched in 2010, and are expected to grow substantially in 2011.

Table 7: Countries in which UNICEF emergency WASH expenditure exceeded \$1 million in 2010

Afghanistan	Kenya
Central African Rep.	Myanmar
Chad	Occup. Palestinian Terr.
Chile	Pakistan
China	Somalia
DR Congo	Sri Lanka
Ethiopia	Sudan
Haiti	Uganda
Indonesia	Yemen
Iraq	Zimbabwe

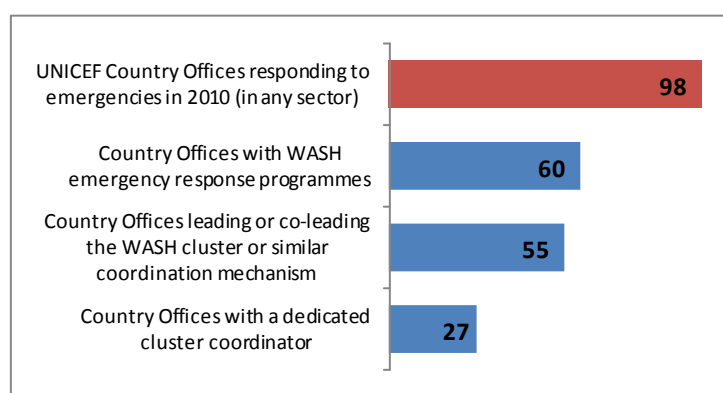
4.3 Emergency Coordination and Capacity Building

Country Coordination

The coordination of WASH humanitarian response at the national and sub-national level is an increasingly significant part of the UNICEF emergency WASH agenda. UNICEF led or co-led the WASH clusters or a related sector coordination mechanism in more than half of all countries in which it was engaged in any type of emergency programming in 2010 (Figure 15). It is now rare for UNICEF *not* to have a leadership role in WASH humanitarian interventions in developing countries.

The effort and resources required to coordinate the field response in emergencies is substantial: it involves – among many other tasks – working with an often large number of implementing agencies (in Haiti, for example, there were 120 implementing agencies at one point) with differing mandates, competencies and specializations in a challenging and fast-paced work environment. In larger declared emergencies where the cluster approach has been instituted, national (and sometimes sub-national) cluster coordinators are sometimes engaged take on the coordination role, which allows the regular country office WASH staff to concentrate on the UNICEF-specific emergency response and on the regular WASH programme. However, UNICEF country WASH teams still take on coordination responsibilities while waiting for a cluster coordinator to be placed²³, and in the still-frequent cases where dedicated cluster coordinators are not engaged (which in 2010 was the case in just over half of the emergencies coordinated by UNICEF – see Figure 15).

Figure 15: Country level emergency response and coordination, 2010



²³ In some cases WASH cluster coordinators are already on the ground and there is no time lag, and in other cases the Rapid Response Team arrives very quickly to take on this role. However, there are still some situations where the coordinator must be recruited internationally, a process which took on average between one to two months in 2010 according to UNICEF country offices. Staff members taking on the dual role of managing UNICEF's response and leading the cluster is not a desirable option, and UNICEF is working to reduce these time lags.

Global WASH Cluster Support

UNICEF continued in its role as lead agency of the IASC global WASH cluster in 2010, including the hosting of the Global WASH Cluster Coordinator the Deputy Coordinator and other staff. In this role UNICEF guided the roll-out of the various WASH cluster projects (see previous years' reports for details) and worked with cluster partners on the coordination of country level response (including the management of the WASH Rapid Response Team - RRT), participated on several IASC task forces and working groups, assisted with contingency planning, the development of standards and related work.

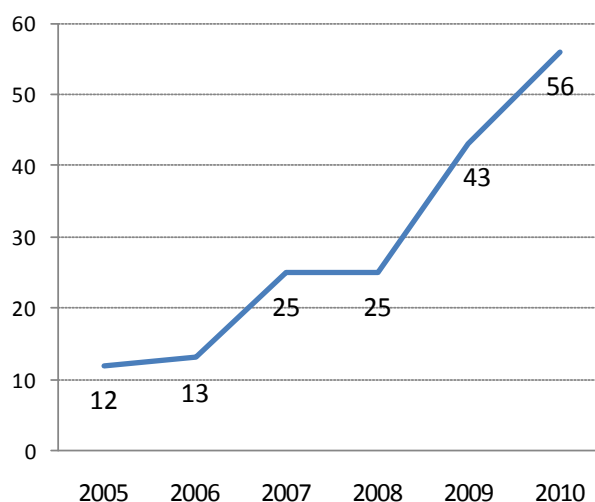
A 2010 highlight was assisting with the coordination of the WASH responses to the Haiti earthquake and the Pakistan floods, each of which required the largest WASH coordination teams ever assembled. Global surge by the entire RRT with global cluster support was required to meet the initial demands of the Haiti earthquake and produce the prioritized strategy and flash appeal. Despite Pakistan having had more experience with the cluster approach than any other country the scale of the 2010 floods quickly exceeded the ability of the country to coordinate and the global cluster coordinator and the entire RRT was again despatched to assist with the initial response.

Another highlight of 2010 was the development of comprehensive inter agency contingency plans in focus cluster countries including Bangladesh, Central African Republic, Guinea, Indonesia, occupied Palestinian territories, Pakistan, north and south Sudan, and Zimbabwe. These country level exercises involved extensive consultation and collaboration at country level with support from the global and regional levels. In some countries cluster contingency planning is now a routine annual exercise (e.g. in Indonesia) while in other countries plans are updated in response to emerging situations and in anticipation of future events (such as in Sudan where contingency plans were drawn up in advance of the referendum). In all cases contingency planning is informed by the increasing knowledge base of lessons learned from cluster coordinated humanitarian responses, both country-specific and global. The global cluster team also encourages and supports contingency planning in other countries, including those with government-led coordination mechanisms.

The UNICEF cluster team and many UNICEF staff also provided support for the comprehensive update process of the Sphere Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards for Disaster Response, which will be published in 2011. The global WASH cluster acted as a sounding board for the revision process, peer reviewing key documents prior to their finalisation by the SPHERE project. A key contribution was in the form of national cluster consultations in Indonesia, India, Nepal, and Bangladesh enabling significant grass-roots into the revision process.

UNICEF was involved in many other cluster related activities throughout the course of year, including the development and revision of information management tools, capacity building initiatives (detailed below) and extensive direct support in the many emergencies of 2010.

Figure 16: Emergency Placements in the field under UNICEF Standby Arrangements with Partners



Capacity Building

As WASH cluster lead agency UNICEF continued to backstop the extensive ongoing cluster coordinator training programme. In 2010 this included one high level international training event (held in Norway), seven regional sessions (covering all UNICEF regions except for CEE/CIS) and an additional seven national training sessions. UNICEF also provided support for the third annual regional tri-cluster coordination training session in the MENA region, which involved 120 participants from the WASH, nutrition and protection clusters and stressed inter-cluster coordination.

The roll out of the large-scale WASH in Emergencies training programme for UNICEF staff and partners also continued in 2010. Launched in 2009, the training programme consists of a series of four-day courses held in country and regional offices to build staff competencies on all aspects of UNICEF humanitarian responsibilities in the WASH sector and encourages the mainstreaming of emergency within the WASH programme. By the end of the year 195 UNICEF staff and an additional 85 professionals from partner agencies, government counterparts and standby partners had completed the course. This capacity building effort is one of UNICEF's largest ever for WASH staff – over 40% of staff have participated in the courses to date.

The capacity of UNICEF to support cluster-based interventions continued to be backstopped by the WASH RRT, which enhances UNICEF's ability to support cluster-based responses in a timely manner, allowing for the recruitment of a dedicated replacement through normal UNICEF channels (RRT members are deployed two to six days after the onset of an emergency). The RRT continued to be funded by ECHO and DFID with ACF, OXFAM and CARE sharing implementing agency duties. Since its inception in late 2008, the RRT has deployed 17 times in 13 countries for a total of 838 person-days.

Standby partners continued to contribute significant capacity to the UNICEF WASH response, both for UNICEF direct response in accordance with the CCCs and for the fulfillment of obligations as global cluster lead agency. In 2010 a total of 56 professionals from standby partners were in the field in a variety of roles (Figure 16). The deployments were to a total of 14 countries seconded from ten partner organizations.

5 WASH, the Environment and Climate Change

UNICEF rolled out its programme to support climate change adaptation and improve environment-related sustainability of its WASH programmes in 2010 through a series of interventions designed to build analytical and response capacity at country level. An important part of this programme was the development of an approach for assessing the risk and implications of climate change for WASH in programme countries, and existing capacities for adaptation. Using this approach, 22 country profiles were profiled and disseminated in 2010 (Figure 17).

To further support strategic action planning at the country level, UNICEF developed a risk matrix to identify areas of vulnerability (which often leads to inequity) and comparative advantages of sector actors including UNICEF. Indonesia and Bangladesh participated in the piloting of this approach, the results of which supported country programme planning. In both countries the assessments found multiple, serious climate-related hazards (such as flooding, sea level rise and storm events) along with vulnerabilities in response capacities. In Bangladesh the exercise was an important input for planning discussion for 2012-2016 UNDAF, while in Indonesia the results were used to create a platform for cross sector programming collaboration between the WASH and education sectors. Linked to this effort was the roll-out of a training programme for country staff from both WASH and other sectors, including Health, Nutrition, Social Policy and Emergency. Sessions were held in six regional office and 11 country offices in 2010.

UNICEF also carried out related assessments and studies in several other countries, including in Pakistan and Indonesia where studies led to draft plans of action for WASH sector adaptation, in Guatemala where climate change-related risk reduction in governance was assessed, and in China and Sudan where UNICEF continues to support efforts to monitor the impact of climate change on groundwater resources. In 2010 UNICEF also sponsored a study on the potential impacts of climate change on water stress and water disputes in the West and Central Africa region.

In Mali and Kenya UNICEF provided extensive support for the development of the National Water Resources Integrated Management Action Plan, which outlines strategies for enhancing government capacity for responding to the impact of climate change on water resources. UNICEF also contributed to updated water resource policies and plans in Colombia, Rwanda, Sudan and other countries.

UNICEF continued its involvement in a range of UN joint programmes related to reducing climate change risk, including in Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Paraguay on initiatives to build the capacity of indigenous and other vulnerable communities for climate change adaptation.

UNICEF also continued to support research and development in the area of ‘climate-proofed’ technologies, with significant progress in Bangladesh on the formulation and demonstration of designs for both flood-proofed latrines and water systems. Work on reducing the environmental impact of WASH technologies also continued, mainly in the area of ecological sanitation, with a focus on the use of the technology in schools.

In 2010, Swaziland and Pakistan supported an environmental impact assessment of WASH related components of their country programmes.

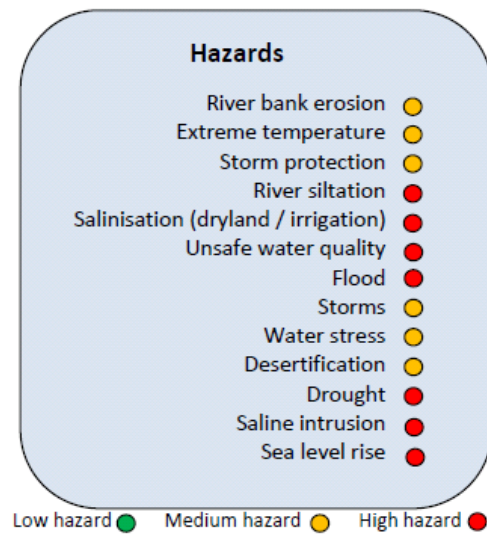
Finally UNICEF continued to encourage the involvement of children and youth in environmental issues through its extensive work in schools. Examples include support for environment and sanitation clubs (see Section 3.4 for more information), teacher training in environmental education, and advocacy for increased environmental education in schools (data gathered by UNICEF country offices indicate that environmental education has now been integrated into school curricula in half of programme countries).

6 Gender and WASH

In 2010 UNICEF continued to promote gender-aware programming approaches that stress women’s central role in the management of WASH services and of the links between improved WASH services and women’s empowerment.

UNICEF continues to address gender inequities in the representation of women within WASH-related institutions and forums at all levels within its country programmes of support. In many countries where UNICEF supports field-level activities this includes the use of quotas to ensure adequate female

Figure 17: Climate Change Hazards (extract from the China Country Profile)



representation on community and district WASH management committees. Gender quotas have limits, of course, and UNICEF works to help ensure that representation on sector bodies really does lead to meaningful participation of women. In DR Congo, a pilot study examining how women and men influence decision-making and the control of resources within community management structures will be rolled out on a larger scale in 2011.

A related strategy is the engagement of existing women's groups in sectoral programmes and management mechanisms. In Afghanistan, for example, the women committees of Community Development Councils are actively encouraged to participate in WASH-related decision making processes. In Madagascar, the national women's association is a key implementing partner in the CATS programme while in Burkina Faso UNICEF supports the 'Association Chant de Femme' in an ambitious initiative designed to promote behavioural change through community-based activities that focus on women's empowerment and leadership for social change.

A key outcome in UNICEF in 2010 was the drafting of the gender guidance document for programming for young child survival and development, including WASH components.

A rapidly increasing number of UNICEF country programmes are supporting activities related to improving menstrual hygiene management for women and girls. Much of the activities focus on WASH in Schools programmes, as described in Section 3.4. However, in some countries activities have expanded into communities, such as in India where menstrual hygiene management has now been integrated into adolescent health programmes and rural health extension services, and in the growing number of countries where UNICEF promotes the local manufacture and distribution of sanitary napkins such as in Nepal and Uganda. In Pakistan a UNICEF-sponsored study highlighted the impact menstruation has on school attendance for girls (half of the girls in the schools studied did not attend school during menstruation).

UNICEF also continues to actively encourage the development and use of gender-sensitive WASH technologies in its programmes of support. This is a core component of the WASH in Schools programme: with interventions in all countries now stressing the use of private, girl-friendly sanitation and washing facilities. Other examples include Bangladesh where inputs by women in the design process have led to modifications in handpump platforms to better accommodate pregnant women, in Cambodia where new designs for household rainwater jars were designed specifically to reduce the workload of women users, and in Burkina Faso where rickshaws are used to collect water from distant sources upon the recommendation of women's groups.

Finally, UNICEF continues to try to reflect its advocacy position on women in the sector within its own staff cadre by promoting women candidates in professional and leadership positions. As shown in Table 8, modest gains were again made this year, with 25 per cent of WASH professional staff women. Also encouraging is that the proportion of women senior staff is now at a similar level (24%) as is the proportion of female emergency staff deployed through standby arrangements with partners (25%).

Table 8: Gender balance of UNICEF professional WASH officers²⁴

	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
<i>Male</i>	338	333	302	274	230
<i>Female</i>	112	96	73	76	59
<i>% Female</i>	25%	22%	19%	22%	20%

²⁴ Based on December staff listing 'snapshots' for each year.

7 Sector Monitoring

The publication of both the JMP and GLAAS reports in 2010 provided the most comprehensive snapshot of the WASH sector ever compiled. Together the reports provide a complete picture of sector progress, funding patterns and inequities while helping to point the way forward towards meeting the MDG water and sanitation targets. The JMP and GLAAS mechanisms – combined with improving country level information from the MICS and DHS household surveys and the Country Status Overview (CSO) reports in Africa – are essential inputs for the maturing SWA partnership framework between donors and countries.

UNICEF is a key contributor to all of these monitoring mechanisms: it co-publishes the JMP report with WHO, it provided extensive inputs to the UN-Water GLAAS report, it funds and manages the MICS surveys, it contributes to the design and implementation of DHS surveys, and it provides extensive support to CSO reporting, including leading the process in some countries.

UNICEF and WHO published a number of reports in 2010 in addition to the main global update report, including regional snapshots and water quality reports (see box). The regional snapshots are used as key baseline inputs for regional WASH events, such as for the second LatinoSan conference, the third African Water Week and the second East Asia Ministerial Conference on Sanitation and Hygiene All, held in 2010.

Progress was made in 2010 on the monitoring of water quality within the JMP mechanism. A technical task force composed of members from key sectoral institutes and agencies along with the academic community concluded that advances in technologies allow the measurement of water quality on a wide enough scale to include it within the JMP mechanism and that the indicator of choice for global monitoring should be *E. Coli* (a proxy indicator for microbial water quality).

This decision on water quality, together with the 2009 decision on standardized hygiene indicators²⁵ and ongoing discussions in the sector on new methodologies for monitoring sanitation progress will lead to a more rigorous and useful global WASH monitoring system.

UNICEF also continued to support a wide range of country level monitoring initiatives in 2010, both through the JMP (which held a number of training sessions at regional and country level in 2010) and through ongoing support by country programmes. Several countries developed and launched new monitoring systems to improve budget and planning processes and to pinpoint coverage disparities. The

JMP 2010 Publications

- Progress on sanitation and drinking-water, 2010 update
- A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in Africa – 2010 Update (special edition for AMCOW)
- A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in Sub-Saharan Africa
- A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in the MDG region Latin-America & Caribbean – 2010 Update
- A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in the MDG region South-eastern Asia – 2010 Update
- A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in the MDG region Southern Asia – 2010 Update
- A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in the MDG region Sub-Saharan Africa – 2010 Update
- A Snapshot of Drinking-water and Sanitation in the MDG region Western Asia – 2010 Update
- Equity Fact Sheet: MDG7 – Ensure Environmental Sustainability
- Rapid Assessment on Drinking-water Quality reports (five reports from the pilot countries)

²⁵ As discussed in last year's report, agreement was reached in 2009 on a standard set of proxy indicators for handwashing with soap in the MICS and DHS household surveys. As a result of this agreement, data on hygiene that is comparable across countries has already been gathered in about 15 countries.

new Ethiopian WASH Inventory initiative, for example, is being used to prioritise interventions and budgets in four regions and will be expanded to the national level in 2011. In other countries UNICEF continued to develop mechanisms to monitor the sustainability of programme interventions, such as the third party sustainability checks in ESAR countries (see Section 3.3) and new ways of monitoring the sustainability of open defecation free status (such as Sierra Leone’s use of ‘natural leaders’ as monitoring agents) and of hygiene practices (such as the large-scale volunteer community hygiene monitor initiative in Bangladesh, see Section 3.2).

8 Partnerships

UNICEF is fully committed to working collaboratively within the WASH sector in recognition of the fact that MDG water and sanitation targets will only be achieved through the joint efforts of all stakeholders, from the largest donor agency to the smallest community based organization.

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) is emerging as the key partnership for engagement at both the global and national levels. As described in Sections 1.2, 2.1 and 3.1 the establishment of SWA collaboration mechanisms and inclusive planning instruments at the country level has the potential to significantly increase the level of resources available for WASH, to improve the effectiveness of donor support to the sector, to instil a new climate of accountability, and to accelerate progress towards the MDG targets.

UNICEF continues to be an active participant in many other partnership frameworks, including the key global partnerships listed in the box at right. It works with partners within all thematic sub-sectors of the WASH programming environment and at all levels: global, regional, national, sub-national, community and school. It works with many types of partners – governments, sister UN agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, funding agencies, private companies among others – with many specific purposes, ranging from upstream work on policy reform with political decision makers to direct implementation with contractors in communities. And for all of its funding, UNICEF relies on donor partners: including governments, UNICEF national committees, development banks, aid foundations, other UN agencies and the private sector.

Key Global WASH Partnership Frameworks

- Sanitation and Water for All (SWA)
- UN Water
- IASC WASH cluster
- WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP)
- Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
- Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing with Soap (PPPHW)
- Rural Water Supply Network (RWSN)
- Global Network on Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage Network (HWTS)
- Call to Action for WASH in Schools

The successful transfer of CATS to Africa is a good illustration of the power of partnerships. With its relatively limited experience in the area UNICEF would not have been able to drive the expansion of CATS without its partnerships with Plan International, the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), WaterAid, the Water and Sanitation Program, and others. The synergy of UNICEF’s extensive presence in African countries and the experience of partners were instrumental in the introduction and scaling up of CATS in Africa. This is also the case for HWTS, hygiene promotion and other programming areas.

UNICEF continues to leverage its own resources through partnerships with sister UN agencies in many countries, within a number of thematic areas. For example, in China, Colombia, Mauritania and other countries UNICEF is part of joint UN programmes on climate change adaptation, while in Guatemala and

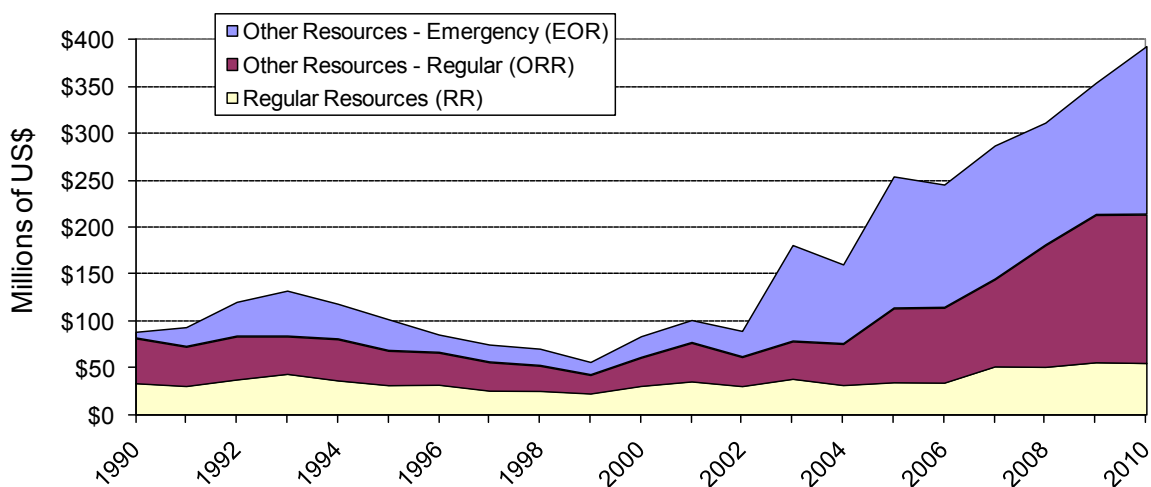
Honduras it is part of WASH sector governance programmes. In Mongolia UNICEF works with UNDP, WHO and UNFPA in a comprehensive joint programme that includes policy development, capacity building and service delivery. Elsewhere, UNICEF acts as the lead agency for WASH within multi-sectoral UN joint programmes, such as in the Timor Leste poverty alleviation programme. In many other countries UNICEF works informally with networks of UN and other partners on common areas of advocacy and support. In 2010, UNICEF and UNEP developed a collaboration matrix, which detailed opportunities for joint programming and cooperation in the WASH sector.

9 UNICEF Expenditure for WASH

9.1 Expenditure Patterns and Funding Status

UNICEF WASH expenditure again increased in 2010, by 11 per cent compared to 2009, to a total of \$393 million. This continues an 11-year trend from 1999 in which expenditure has increased steadily by an annual average of 23 per cent (Figure 18). WASH expenditure is rising absolutely, but it is not rising as a percentage of UNICEF's total expenditure on all programmes, which has around 10 per cent for several years.

Figure 18: Total UNICEF WASH expenditure, 1990 – 2010



To focus resources on countries with the greatest needs in terms of child survival and development and meeting MDG targets, UNICEF continues to focus the bulk of its resources for WASH in the 60 designated priority countries (Annex I). In 2010, 93 per cent of expenditure was in these countries (compared to 86% in 2006).

While overall WASH expenditure levels continue to rise, some priority countries continue to experience serious shortfalls in funding. UNICEF has defined a minimum of \$1.5 million as necessary to mount a comprehensive WASH programme in a priority country, but in 2010 a total of 22 of the 60 priorities did not achieve that threshold.

Related to this is the fact that resources tend to be concentrated in relatively few countries: in 2010 the top ten countries accounted for 56 per cent of expenditure (Table 9), higher than the five-year average of 53 per cent. Some of this concentration is because of the significant needs of countries experiencing large-

scale emergencies (like Haiti and Pakistan), but it is also due to the fact that most UNICEF WASH funding is from donor partners earmarked for projects in specific countries over limited periods of time. UNICEF only has the flexibility to distribute resources to poorly funded countries with regular resources (UNICEF core funds) and with the thematic WASH funds provided by the governments of Norway and Australia.

As in previous years, about half of WASH expenditure is split between two UNICEF regions: Eastern and Southern Africa and South Asia (Figure 19). The next largest expenditure was in the West and Central Africa region.

The \$51 million spent on WASH in Pakistan in response to the devastating floods (and other emergencies) in 2010 represents the largest ever expenditure in a single country in the history of the UNICEF WASH programme.

Figure 19: WASH Expenditure by Region, 2010

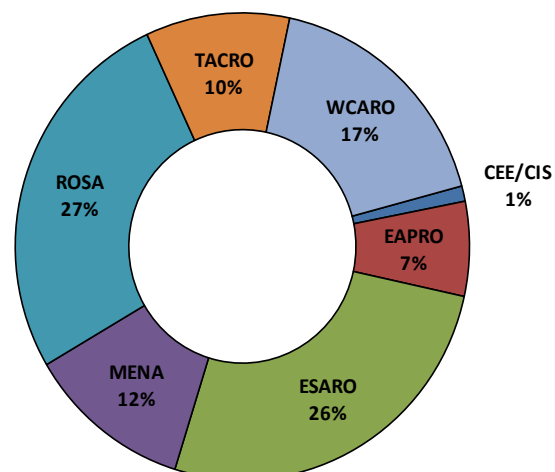


Table 9: Top ten countries by WASH expenditure, 2007 to 2010 (millions of US\$)

2010		2009		2008		2007	
Pakistan	51.1	Zimbabwe	23.3	Sudan	24.5	Sudan	31.7
Haiti	29.8	Sudan	22.8	Nigeria	19.9	Pakistan	20.3
Sudan	25.5	Pakistan	20.8	DR Congo	15.7	Sri Lanka	19.2
Zimbabwe	19.1	Somalia	18.9	Bangladesh	15.0	Nigeria	17.0
Kenya	16.4	Ethiopia	17.6	Ethiopia	14.8	Ethiopia	16.0
DR Congo	15.8	Bangladesh	15.9	India	14.3	India	13.2
Ethiopia	15.8	DR Congo	15.1	Indonesia	12.4	Indonesia	10.4
Afghanistan	15.2	Afghanistan	14.3	Somalia	11.6	Bangladesh	10.3
Bangladesh	14.8	Mozambique	12.0	Mozambique	11.1	DR Congo	9.9
Iraq	12.7	India	10.9	Pakistan	10.4	Iraq	8.0

9.2 Funding Sources²⁶

In 2010, 86 per cent of funding was from donor partners and the balance from UNICEF ‘regular resources’ or core funds (Figure 20)²⁷. Of the funds provided by donors, more than half was earmarked for humanitarian response and the remainder for regular development WASH programmes.

For the fourth year running, the top three donor partners to the UNICEF WASH programme were the governments of the United Kingdom and the Netherlands along with the European Commission. Together they contributed over \$105 million representing one-third of all donations.

The same three donor partners are the largest contributors to the development side of the

UNICEF WASH programme, while the government of Japan, USA and Australia are the largest donors to the emergency side of the programme (Table 11).

In 2010 the governments of Norway and Australia again provided WASH thematic funding, with which UNICEF financed high-priority multi-country initiatives, and critical unfunded programmes in priority countries.

UNICEF National Committees (NatComs) are also important funding partners for the WASH programme. In 2010 they provided \$28 million, representing nine per cent of all donations. The Swedish NatCom was the largest national committee donor in 2010.

Figure 20: Funding sources, 2010

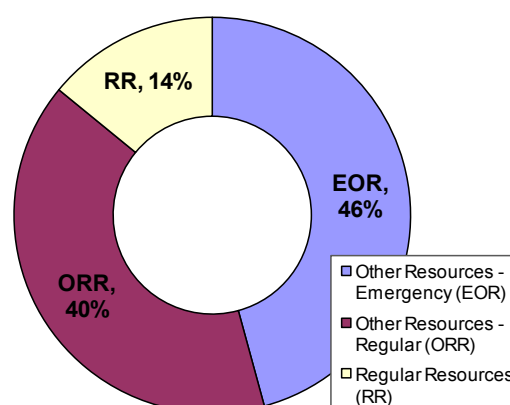


Table 10: Top ten donors by total WASH expenditure, 2006 to 2010 (descending order by size of total contribution – EOR plus ORR)

2010 (millions of US\$)	2009	2008	2007	2006
United Kingdom	EU	United Kingdom	United Kingdom	United Kingdom
EU (EC + ECHO)	Netherlands	EU	EU	Japan
Netherlands	United Kingdom	Netherlands	Netherlands	EU
Japan	Japan	Japan	Japan	USA
Australia	USA	USA	USA	French NatCom
USA	Australia	Australia	Australia	Norway
Sweden	Canada	Canada	Canada	US NatCom
Spain	Swedish NatCom	Spain	German NatCom	Nether. NatCom
Canada	Denmark	Norway	Norway	Belgian NatCom
Swedish NatCom	Sweden	US NatCom	Sweden	Canada

²⁶ All figures on donor funding in this section are based on donor funds expended in 2010, not funds donated in 2010.

²⁷ Donors also provide the funds for regular resources through annual funding commitments.

Table 11: Top ten donors by emergency and development programme expenditure (millions of US\$)

Regular Programmes		Emergency Programmes	
Netherlands	29.5	Japan	15.5
The United Kingdom	26.7	USA	13.4
EU (EC + ECHO)	20.4	Australia	13.3
Japan	8.1	The United Kingdom	12.9
Swedish NatCom	5.1	EU (EC + ECHO)	12.4
Sweden	3.7	Sweden	8.3
Australia	3.6	Spain	6.4
Norway	2.8	Canada	4.1
Canada	2.6	Netherlands	3.2
Netherlands NatCom	2.5	France	2.4

10 Challenges for 2011 and Beyond

Emphasize strategies to mitigate inequity in WASH

Inequities on the basis of geography, wealth, ethnicity, gender and other factors are still very common in the WASH sector. UNICEF will stress proven equity-based approaches within all of its programmes to help address these issues. This includes existing approaches such as CATS (which is inherently an equitable approach since the concept of ‘total sanitation’ prevents the exclusion of any segment of the population and also since open defecation is practiced overwhelmingly by the poor), equitable targeting of resources through improved coverage mapping, reductions in the cost of water supplies and other approaches. UNICEF will also continue to invest in studies and pilots that point to new approaches for minimizing coverage disparities while taking programmes to scale.

Use WASH as a driver for the reduction of inequities in other programmes for children

Poor access to WASH is both a cause and an effect of inequity. Limited access to water and sanitation services emphasizes gender inequalities in homes and communities and holds girls back at school. Poor hygiene practices limit the effectiveness of health interventions designed to reduce child mortality rates among poor and marginalized populations. WASH programming not only reduces inequities but also promotes empowerment. In 2011 and beyond, UNICEF will continue to explore ways to effectively use WASH interventions to strengthen UNICEF’s overall programme for children.

Use the momentum of SWA to effect sustainable change in countries

UNICEF will strive to capitalise on the success of the 2010 High-Level Meeting, the broad partnership between key donors and developing countries and the newly brokered participation of finance ministers to help ensure that promises are kept in countries. This will be done in part through engagement with the National Planning Results Initiative that pools in-country technical resources from SWA partners to develop actionable, funded and effective national plans of action for meeting MDG targets.

Continue to reduce the cost of water supply

The high costs of water supply limits progress on the scaling up of programmes, and exacerbates coverage wealth-based inequities, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa where costs are highest and where most countries are not on track to meet the MDG water target. UNICEF will continue to use its influence and the size of its own programmes of support for water supply to influence national sectoral practices to reduce costs in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Support and promote sustainable rural water services

The sustainability of rural water supplies remains low, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa where it is estimated that more than a third of systems are non-operational at any given time. UNICEF will continue to work with government (local government in particular) and partners to promote innovative approaches, including financing mechanisms, private sector O&M models and government support strategies that result in sustainable rural water services.

Continue efforts to scale up Household Water Treatment and Safe Storage

While HWTS activities have increased in prevalence, the number of countries with national HWTS programmes remains low, with only 28 per cent of countries involved. Given this, UNICEF will continue to develop the evidence base on best practice and will work with governments, NGOs and the private sector to identify and reduce bottlenecks in ensuring national HWTS programmes at scale.

Continue efforts to scale up Community Approaches to Total Sanitation with quality

Although demand-led approaches are increasingly being adopted in the sanitation sub-sector, scaling up remains a challenge. This is particularly true in terms of maintaining the quality and continuity of the facilitation process at community level, and ensuring that an adequate trained cohort of outreach workers exists and is active. UNICEF will continue to work with government and other partners to ensure that conditions are put into place to reduce bottlenecks to quality during the continuing rapid expansion of CATS.

Link the promotion of handwashing with soap with sanitation programming

While not part of the original South Asia Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) strategy, UNICEF is increasingly encouraging hygiene behaviour change through CLTS and similar sanitation programmes. The successes to date underline the potential in using the rapid rise in CATS to promote improved handwashing practices, but strategies must be fine-tuned to ensure that the CATS programmes themselves are not 'watered down' to the point where effectiveness suffers.

Improve monitoring of WASH in Schools

Now that the Call to Action campaign has generated new interest and resources for WASH in Schools (a process that must continue in 2011 and beyond), it is imperative that better information is available to pinpoint needs and track progress. UNICEF and its partners have laid the groundwork with the publication of new global guidelines in 2009 and new monitoring tools in 2010; these tools must now be used to ensure that key WASH indicators are included in national education monitoring systems.

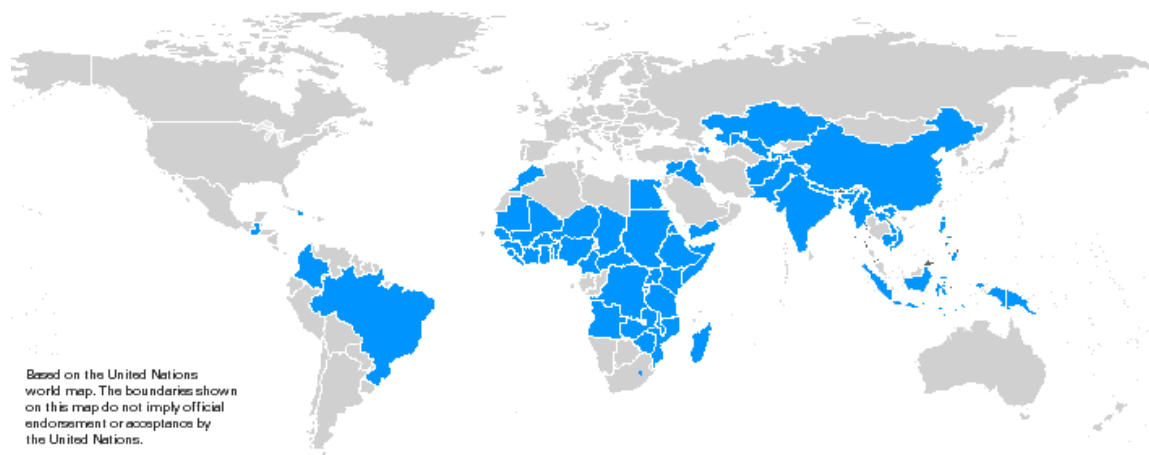
Prioritise interventions in emergencies

UNICEF's role as global WASH cluster lead agency together with its CCC commitments gives it more responsibilities in WASH emergencies than other agencies. UNICEF will build on the ongoing staff capacity building programme, the experience from humanitarian response programmes and the maturing cluster mechanism to continue to balance these responsibilities for the best possible outcomes for children. Developing DRR plans which consider action in programming, early recovery and emergency interventions will assist in coordinating effective action.

Prioritise action that reduces climate and environmental risk

Understanding the vulnerability of the sector and UNICEF to the threat of climate change and continued environmental unsustainability will ensure action in the WASH sector is both strategic and sustainable. Using available analytical tools and knowledge of the programming context will improve the effectiveness of action to reduce inequity. This will be achieved by seeking opportunity for collaboration and partnership, building capacity at all levels and strengthening monitoring and evaluation systems to provide a platform for dynamic response.

Annex I: UNICEF WASH Priority Countries



WASH priority countries by region

CEE/CIS	EAPRO	ESARO	MENA	ROSA	TACRO	WCARO
Azerbaijan	Cambodia	Angola	Egypt	Afghanistan	Brazil	Benin
Kazakhstan	China	Burundi	Iraq	Bangladesh	Colombia	Burkina Faso
Tajikistan	Indonesia	Eritrea	Morocco	India	Guatemala	Cameroon
Uzbekistan	Lao PDR	Ethiopia	Sudan	Nepal	Haiti	Chad
	Myanmar	Kenya	Syria	Pakistan		Cent. Afr. Rep.
	Papua New Guinea	Lesotho	Yemen			Cote d'Ivoire
	Philippines	Madagascar				D. R. Congo
	Viet Nam	Malawi				Ghana
		Mozambique				Guinea
		Rwanda				Guinea-Bissau
		Somalia				Liberia
		Tanzania				Mali
		Uganda				Mauritania
		Zambia				Niger
		Zimbabwe				Nigeria
						Senegal
						Sierra Leone
						Togo

Annex II: Sanitation and Water for All Partners

SWA Partners, as of January 2011

Developing countries (32)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8 in Asia and the Middle East, 1 in the Americas and the balance in Africa, along with the African Ministers' Council on Water (AMCOW)
Donors (6)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Austria – Austrian Development Agency (ADA) • France– Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs (MAEE) and French Development Agency (AFD) • Germany –Federal Ministry for Economic Development Cooperation (BMZ) • The Netherlands - Directorate General for International Cooperation (DGIS) • Switzerland - Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) • United Kingdom - Department for International Development (DFID)
Multilateral agencies (8)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Center for Environment and Development for the Arab Region and Europe (CEDARE) • Centre for Low Cost Water supply and Sanitation (CREPA) • Global Water Partnership (GWP) • United Nations Children's Fund – (UNICEF) • United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) • United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) • United Nations University (UNU) • Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC)
Regional development bank (1)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Development Bank (AfDB)
Civil society partners (3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Civil Society Network on Water and Sanitation (ANEW) • End Water Poverty • Freshwater Action Network South Asia (FANSA)
Other sector partners (16)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Water Association (AfWA) • AquaFed (International Federation of Private Water Operators) • CARE • Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney (IFS-UTS) • International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC) • International Water Association (IWA) • International WaterCentre (IWC) • Population Services International (PSI) • SKAT Foundation • Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) • Stockholm International Water Institute (SIWI) • Swiss Federal Institute for Aquatic Science and Technology (EAWAG) • United Cities and Local Governments of Africa (UCLGA) • University of North Carolina (UNC) • WaterAid • Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC)

