



JICA's WASH in Schools

**Action Point 1: Increase investment
in WASH in Schools**

Stockholm World Water Week

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Contents

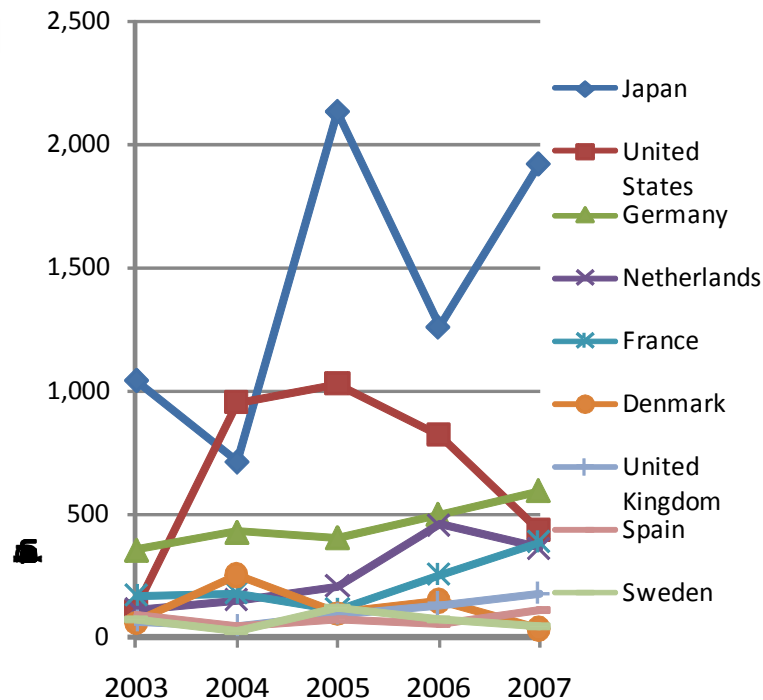
2. Overview of Japan's investment

- Case in Madagascar
- Case in Mozambique
- Case in West Africa
- Implications and Lessons learnt
- Up-scaling to meet the requirements

1. Overview of Japan's Investment in WSS

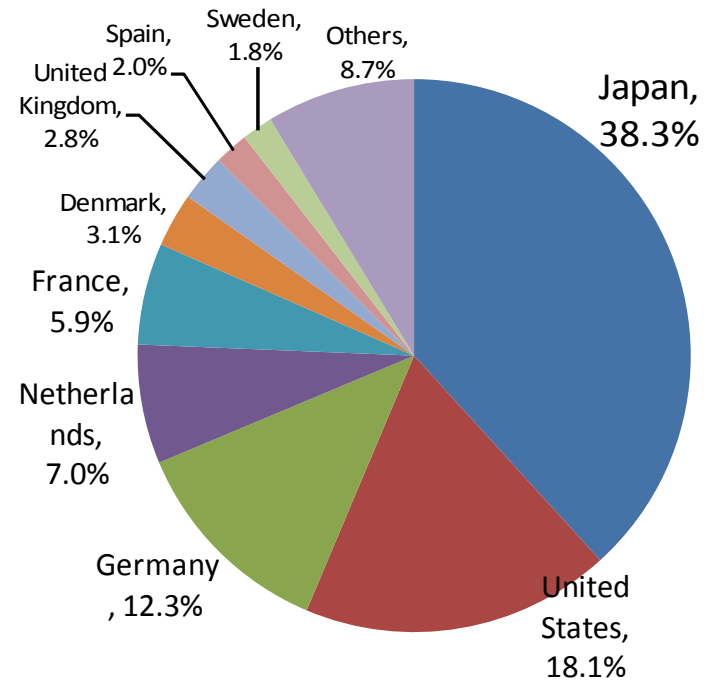
Japan has been the world's largest donor in water and sanitation sector since the 1990s.

Japan has implemented \$7 billion of ODA in the five years between 2003 and 2007, which accounts for 38% of the bilateral donors' total.



ODA Amount of DAC Countries on Water Supply and Sanitation

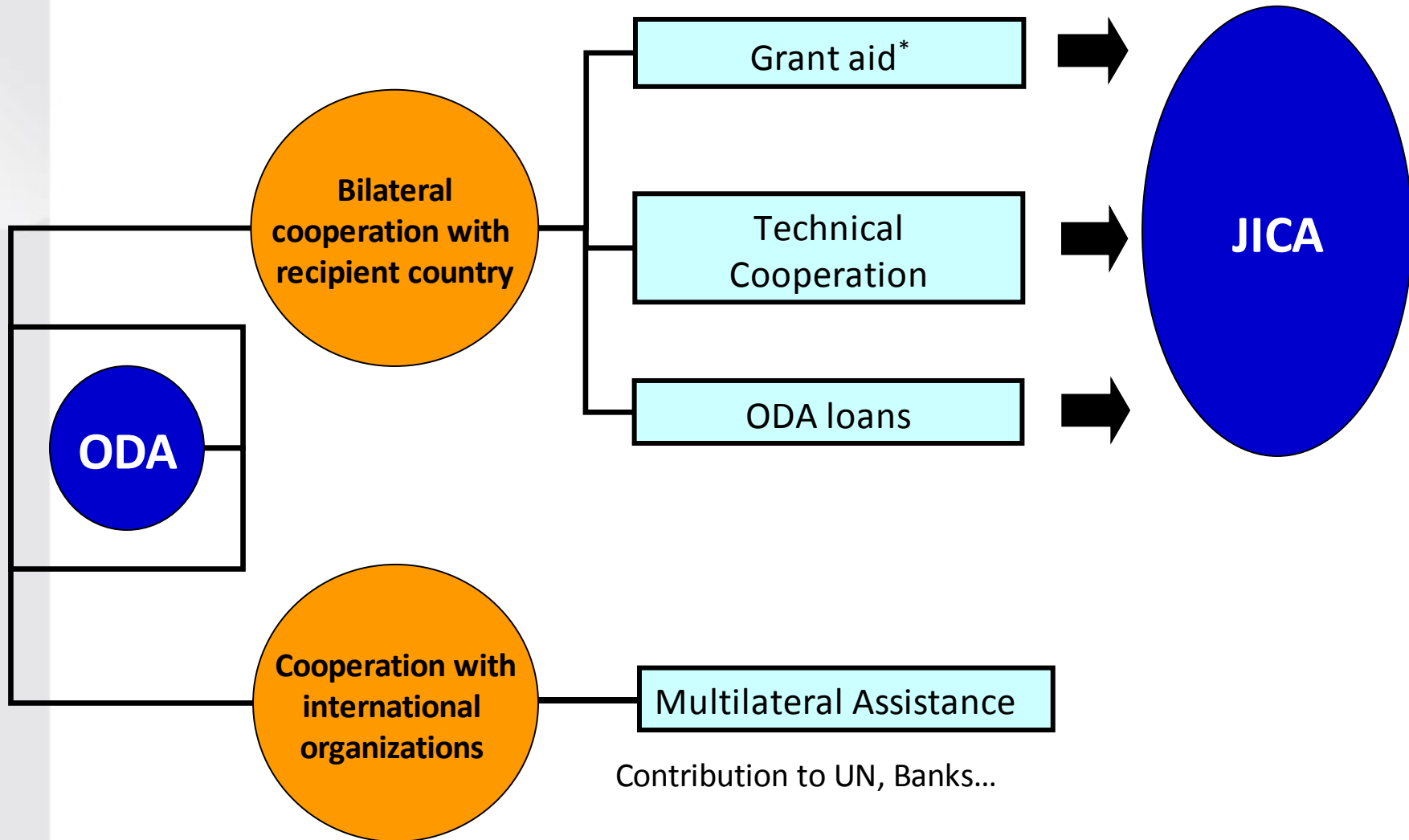
Source: OECD/DAC



ODA of DAC Countries on Water Supply and Sanitation (Total between 03-07 bilateral ODA, Commitment basis)

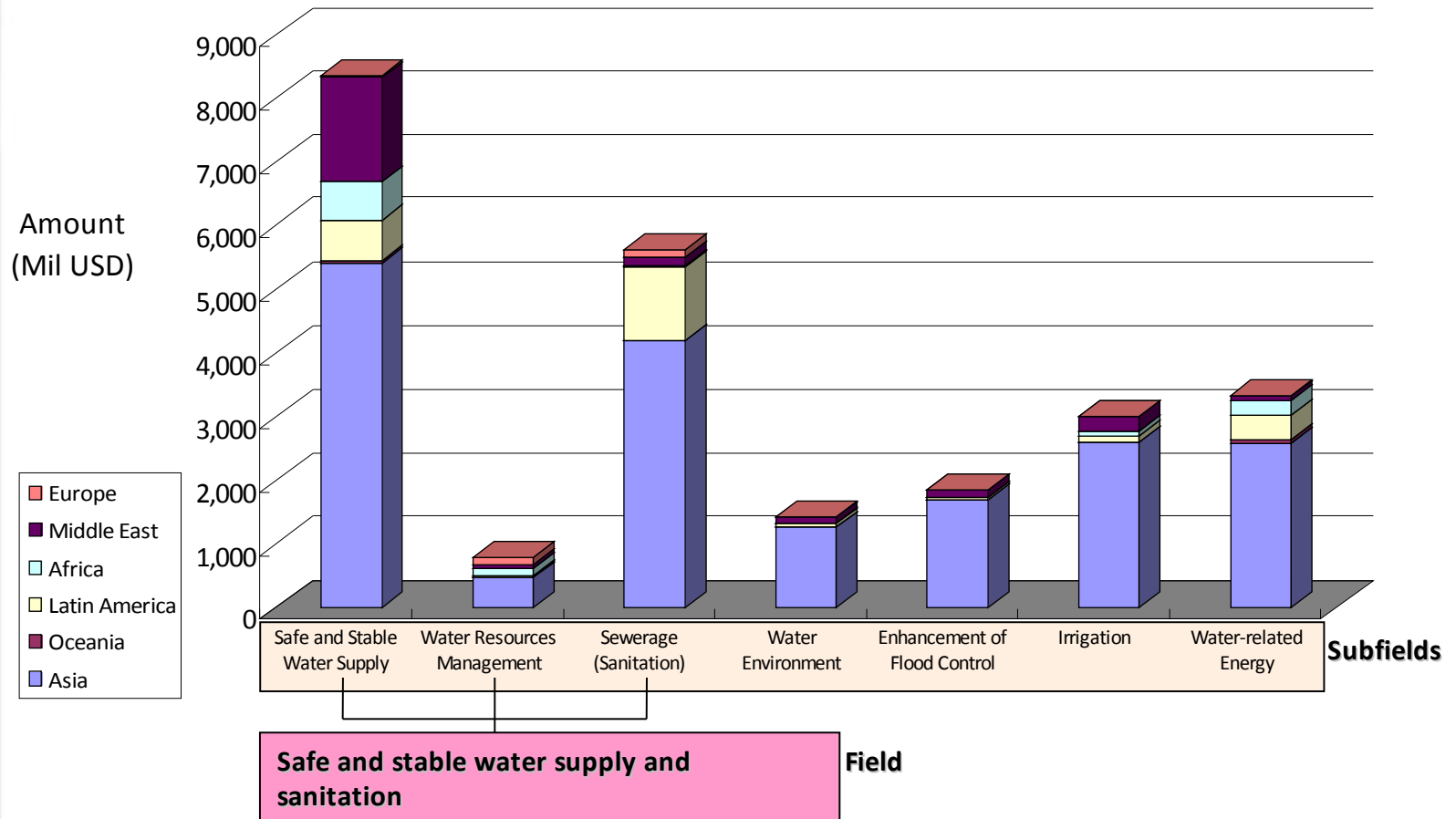
1. Overview of Japan's Investment in WSS

* Except for certain items retained by MOFA required for policy commitments



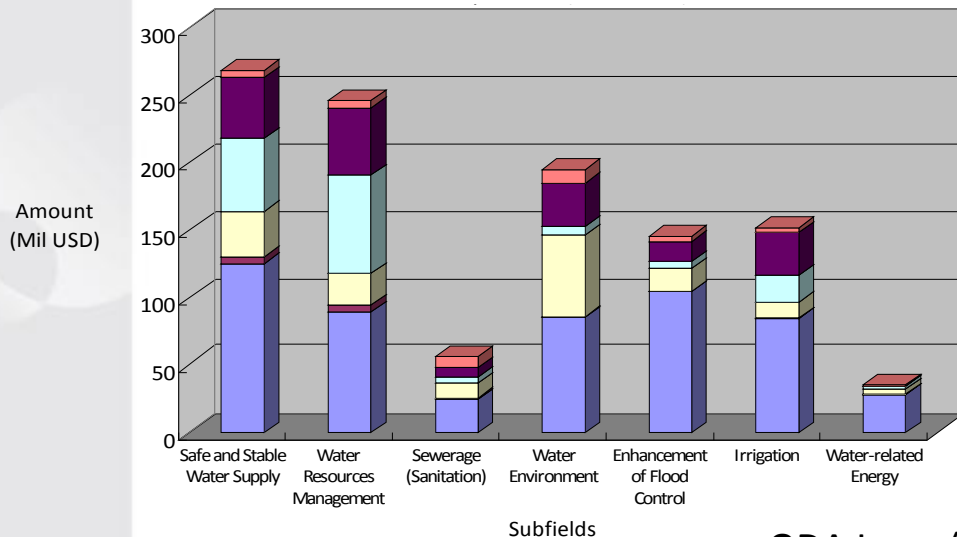
1. Overview of JICA's Investment in WSS

Grand Total (TA, GA, Loan)(1999-2008)

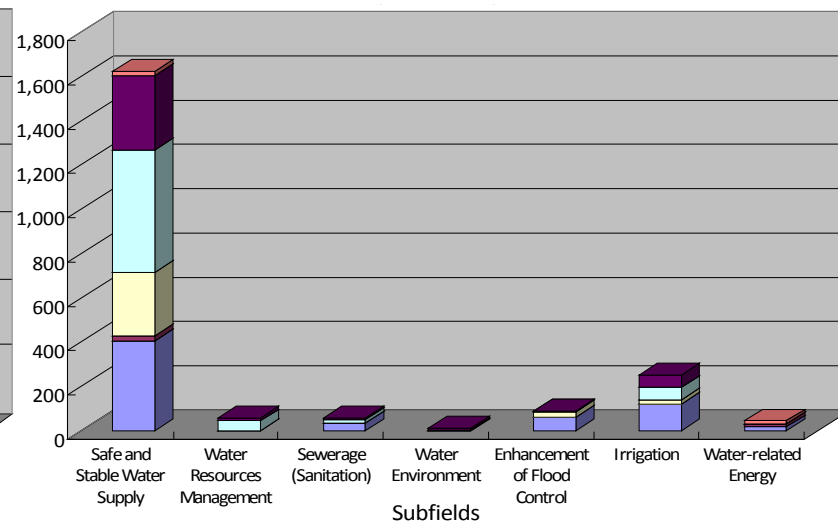


1. Overview of JICA's Investment in WSS

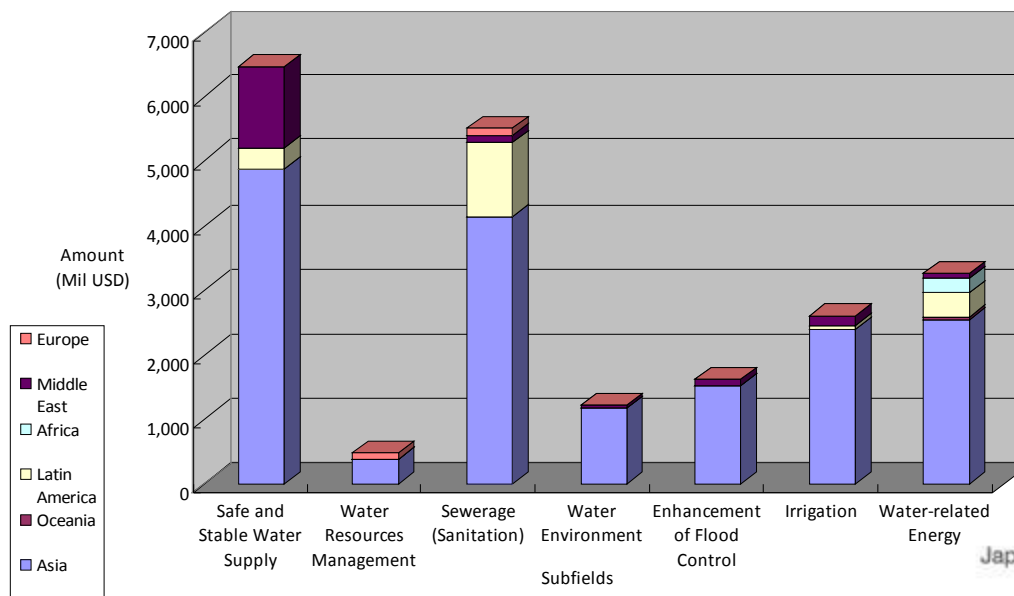
Technical Cooperation (1998-2008)



Grant Aid (1998-2008)



ODA Loan (1998-2008)



1. Overview of JICA's Investment in Education

• Example of Grant Aid & Technical Cooperation Combination

• Southern Laos

1

Supporting Community Initiative for Primary Education Development in the Southern Provinces

The primary school enrollment rate in Laos remains around 80% (2006), and especially in the southern provinces near the Cambodian and Vietnamese borders, many children are receiving little or no education. To address this situation, JICA provides material support such as buildings/facilities improvement, as well as human support – advocacy activities to parents and the local community on the importance of education, and strengthening of school management. JICA restored 74 primary schools in the southern three provinces through grant aid, and also promoted school improvement activities with community involvement through technical cooperation, aiming for comprehensive improvement of the region's learning environment.



Overview by Region (FY 2007)

Education frameworks to respond to diverse needs

(JPY million)

...to developing countries above a certain income level by providing low- and professional funds in Japanese yen to finance their development ... used for large-scale infrastructure and other forms of development ...

...to developing countries which have low income levels. Grant aid is used for improving basic infrastructure, supply facilities and roads, along with obtaining health ... other needs.

... Ministry of Foreign Affairs implements ... economic policy.

... covering administrative systems of ... involves the dispatch of experts, provision of ... from developing countries in Japan and ... a broad range of issues.



Hasanudin Engineering Development

Hasanuddin University is the largest university in Eastern Indonesia with 3 million students. To strengthen the university's Faculty of Engineering as the central engineering education/research institution in Indonesia's northeastern region, JICA has been extending comprehensive support, addressing both facility and human aspects of the Faculty. In the course of the cooperation, JICA has provided yen loans since 2007 for constructing its new campus and for the professors to earn a doctorate in Japan. It was followed by a Technical Cooperation Project for the Development of the Engineering Faculty of the University in 2008 to strengthen its educational and research activities.



- 2,600 primary and secondary schools with WASH facilities in 22 countries (1985 ~)
- About US\$ 120 million toward between 2003 and 2007 in sub-Saharan Africa
- technical cooperation projects in 4 countries for improvement of school management reaching US\$ 22 million



... and similar ... are spreading ... Latin American and the Caribbean countries.

i. Case in Madagascar

Project: Improvement of the rural water supply management and hygiene practice in Atsimo Andrefana region, Madagascar



- US\$ 3 million for 3.5 years
- Estimated beneficiaries are 45,500
- Construction of toilet and hand-wash facilities
- Provision of training on sanitation and hygiene within existing training framework for teachers
- Sensitisation on hand washing and usage of toilet for students
- Sustainability of sanitation and hygiene activities as part of curricula
- Formulation of WASH Committee (parents and teachers)

ii. Case in Mozambique

Project: *Sustainable Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion in Zambezia Province, Mozambique*

- US\$ 4.5 million for 4.5 years
- Estimated No of beneficiaries: 19,000 – 24,000
- Construction of latrines and hand wash facilities
- Formulation of sanitation club at schools



- Training of teachers
- Updating baseline data on water supply facilities at District level
- Rainwater harvesting for hand washing

iii. Case in West Africa

Support to Improvement of School Management in Francophone Africa

Coverage of Sanitation: Total (Urban, Rural), JMP 2010

Burkina Faso: 11% (33%, 6%) Niger: 9% (34% / 4%)

Mali: 36% (45%, 32%) Senegal: 51% (69%, 38%)



Construction of latrines



Democratic election of members



School management training



Construction of shallow well



Jar for drinking water

- Democratic selection of committee leads to gender equality
- Water and sanitation facilities are required for better educational environment
- Management committees as change agents of social behaviour in communities

iii. Case in West Africa

Support to Improvement of School Management in Francophone Africa

Mali (US \$ 3 million)

- Targeting 156 schools
- Water and sanitation is required facilities for better educational environment

Senegal (US \$ 6 million)

- Targeting 500 schools
- Improve girls' attendance and drop-out at schools

Niger (US \$ 10 million)

- Targeting 2,800 schools
- Spreading hand-washing campaign to kindergartens in communities
- Kindergarten children prompting family members to wash hands

Burkina Faso (US \$ 3.6 million)

- Targeting 400 schools
- Children persuade parents to construct latrine (pit latrine)

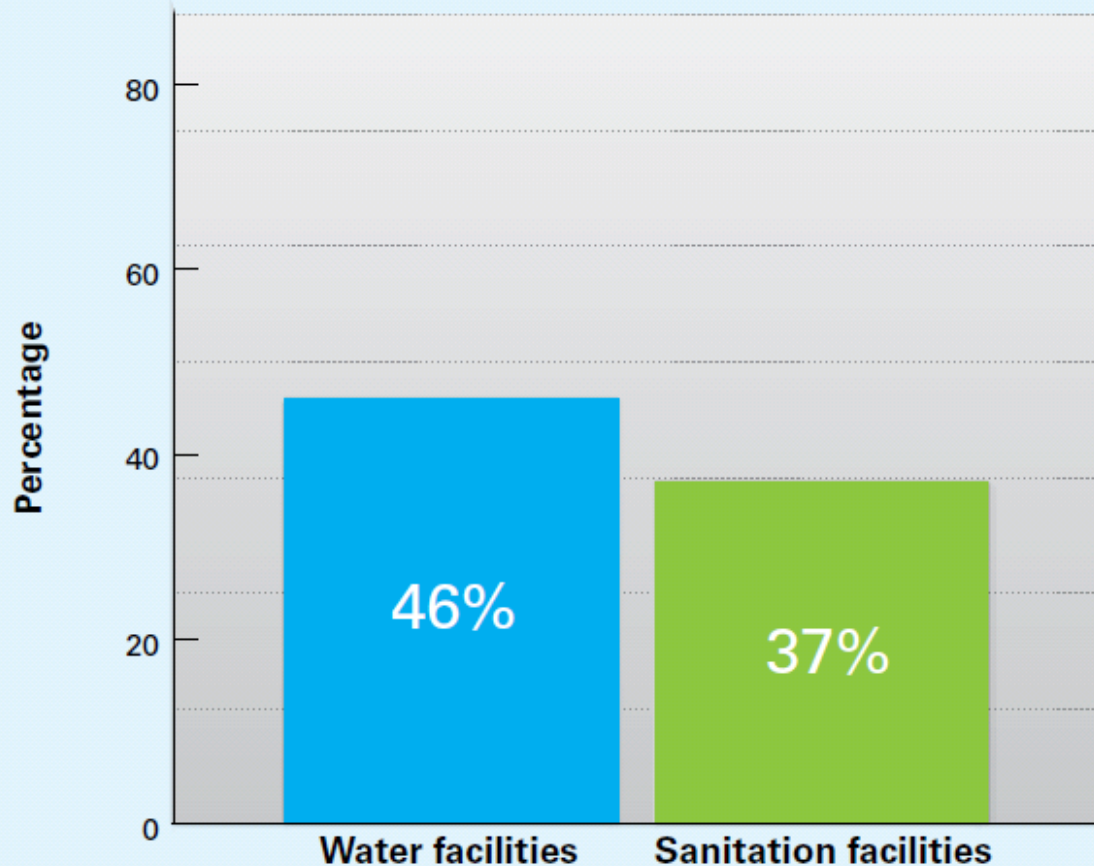
2. Implications and Lessons Learnt

- Schools are points of effective sensitisation on water and sanitation with spread effect to communities and households... because...
 - Children are change agents at home and community
 - Community involved with school management will change attitudes towards WASH

- Water supply and sanitation facilities are necessary
 - To improve children's health
 - To improve attendance and realise reliable education
 - To promote gender equality
 - To induce behavioural change among diverse stakeholders

3. Up-scaling

Access to WASH in Schools Remains a Challenge



Source: Extracted from 60 UNICEF country office annual reports, of which only 33 contained information about the proportion of primary schools with adequate water supply and 25 had data on sanitation facilities.

Thank you

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