JICA’s WASH in Schools
Action Point 1: Increase investment in WASH in Schools

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Mr. Itsuro Takahashi, Special Advisor
Japan International Cooperation Agency
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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.

Source: OECD/DAC

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

Bilateral cooperation with recipient country

ODA

Cooperation with international organizations

Grant aid*

Technical Cooperation

ODA loans

Multilateral Assistance

Contribution to UN, Banks...

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

JICA
1. Overview of JICA’s Investment in WSS

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

- Safe and Stable Water Supply
- Water Resources Management
- Sewerage (Sanitation)
- Water Environment
- Enhancement of Flood Control
- Irrigation
- Water-related Energy

Amount (Mil USD)

- Europe
- Middle East
- Africa
- Latin America
- Oceania
- Asia

Safe and stable water supply and sanitation
1. Overview of JICA’s Investment in WSS


Grant Aid (1998-2008)

ODA Loan (1998-2008)
1. Overview of JICA’s Investment in Education

- 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
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%)

- 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

Contact:
Takahashi.Ltsuro@jica.go.jp