



WASH Country Profiles

Status 09/2019

INTRODUCTION

[Welthungerhilfe](#) (WHH) is one of the largest private, non-faith-based German non-governmental organisations (NGOs) with more than 50 years of experience in relief, rehabilitation and long-term development. The organisation campaigns against worldwide hunger and for sustainable food and nutrition security, promoting site-appropriate farming, establishing access to [safe water, sanitation and hygiene services](#) (WASH) and improving healthcare and education for people mainly living in rural areas. Project activities are run in almost 40 countries worldwide, supported by country offices and implemented in close co-operation with local partners.

More than 2,000 national and international staff commit their efforts to WHH's work. The country programmes are steered by country offices and supported by some 200 staff in the head office. Together with local partner organisations, we strengthen structures from the bottom up and ensure success of the project work in the long-term. In addition, we inform the public and take an advisory role on policy – nationally and internationally. The organisation's head office is based in Bonn, Germany.

Welthungerhilfe's WASH sector

WHH has developed a large, coherent and diverse portfolio of WASH activities in many low- and middle-income countries and in both humanitarian and development contexts. Around two thirds (66) of the 98 WASH affiliated projects, that are currently under implementation, are projects integrated into multisectoral approaches that recognize the thematic linkages of WASH to health, nutrition security, gender equality and economic growth. The remaining third of projects (32) are interventions with a focus on WASH, with budget shares of more than 70% contributing to WASH related outcomes. With an average of 20 new WASH focus projects approved each year, the organisation reaches around two million beneficiaries, primarily located in the rural areas of sub-Saharan Africa and South-East Asia. The WASH focus projects are implemented over an average timeframe of more than two years covering the broad spectrum of water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion.

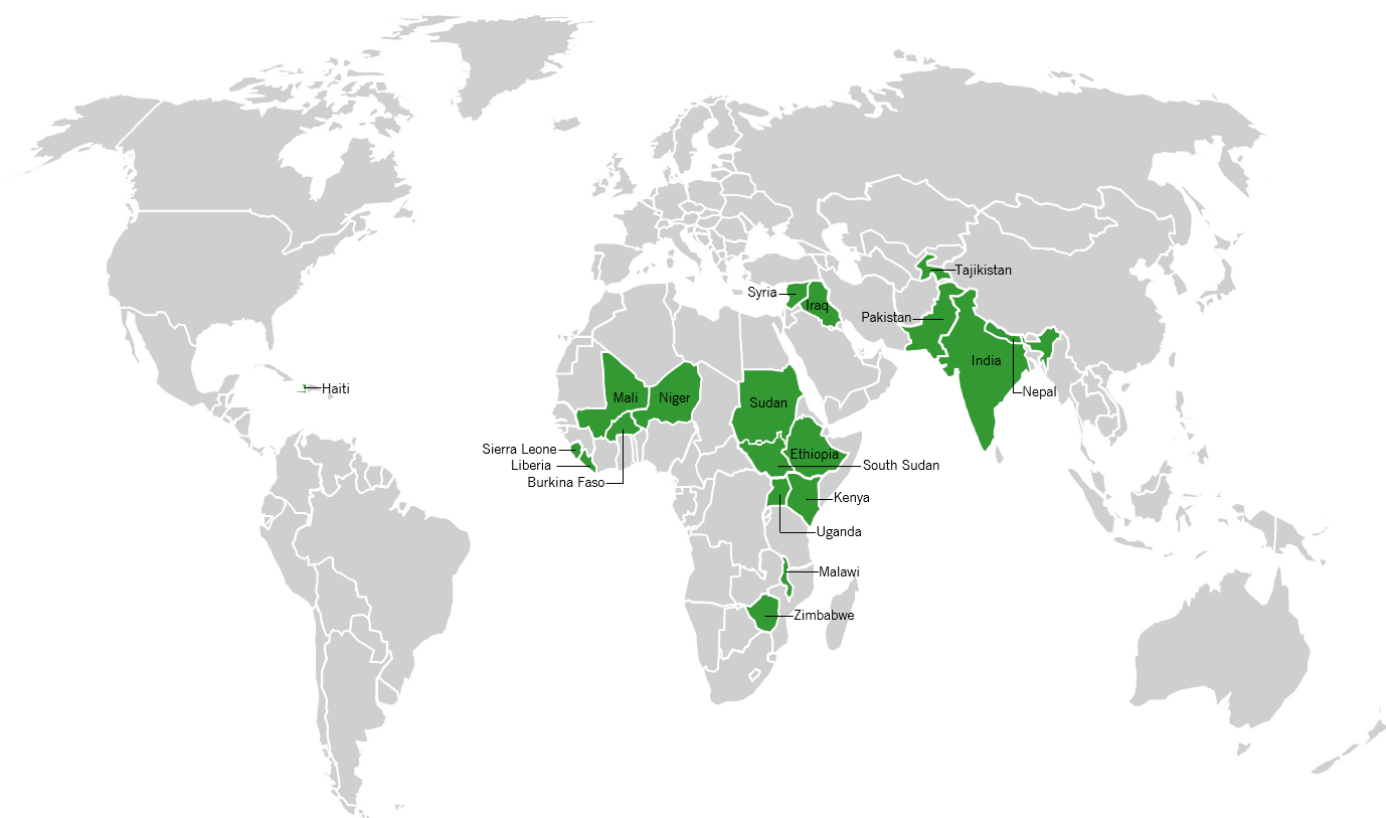
Overview on WHH's WASH projects under implementation (status July 2019)	
Number of WASH affiliated projects (projects with a WASH component)	98
Total WASH volume	82 Mio. Euro
Number of projects with a main focus on WASH (> 70% WASH related)	32
Total WASH volume	50 Mio. Euro
Average project volume	1.56 Mio. Euro
No. of direct beneficiaries	1.99 Mio.
Investment per beneficiary	25 Euro
Average project duration	32 months
LRRD phase	Development (78% of projects)
Spatial context	Rural (69% of projects)

Putting the user first, [addressing sustainability](#), converting needs into demand and promoting hygiene behaviour change to effectively block the transmission of diseases, are fundamental principles for WHH's work in providing WASH services that can make a successful impact on hunger and poverty reduction. In consideration of these principles, WHH is guided by its own WASH Mission Statement, explicitly focussing on sustainable and equitable WASH service delivery:

Welthungerhilfe's WASH Mission Statement

Access to safe water and sanitation is a human right and a prerequisite for fighting hunger and poverty. Together with its implementing partners, Welthungerhilfe strives to make a contribution to the realisation of this right, through the promotion of hygiene behaviour change and WASH services that are equitable and continue providing benefits to consumers over time.

To provide interested partners with an overview of WHH's WASH work, this document features 18 WHH WASH focus countries with long-standing and successful co-operation with local governments, civil society organisations, private sector partners and UN agencies.



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BURKINA FASO

WASH Country Profile

For years, WHH Burkina Faso has constructed sanitation facilities and promoted hand washing with soap at critical times. WASH related awareness raising campaigns in the rural areas of the country complete the portfolio of WHH's WASH sector in the country.

According to the [2017 Joint Monitoring Programme Report](#) (WHO/UNICEF), only 12% of Burkina Faso's rural population had access to a latrine in 2015 and open defecation continues to be a stubbornly widespread practice. For years efforts have been made to reduce the rate of open defecation in Burkina Faso's rural areas, resulting in a decrease from 85% in 2000 to 65% in 2015. Accordingly, the focus of WHH's WASH work in Burkina Faso is on the provision of better hygiene and sanitation services to the poor in the country's rural areas.

To strengthen the level of ownership for sanitation infrastructure, WHH demands in kind contributions from the communities prior to the start of the construction work. Such contributions may include, for example, the making of required bricks, the digging of pits, the collection of water and sand to produce cement, etc. Local masons are trained to monitor and follow up the construction of sanitation infrastructure (latrines, hand washing devices and wastewater catch basins), carry out and appropriate faecal sludge management and to valorise excreta as high-quality fertiliser in agriculture.

Awareness raising campaigns and the establishment of community health clubs go in line with the construction work and enable communities to adopt new healthy behaviours in their living environments.

The WASH projects of WHH Burkina Faso are part of the government's National Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Programme aiming at achieving SDG 6.2 on 'adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all'.

WHH's WASH projects are mainly funded by the European Union (EU). International and local partners include SOS Sahel International France, SOS Sahel International Burkina Faso, Eau Vice, the International Water and Sanitation Center (IRC) as well as the municipalities and the state's technical services.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)	WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 1	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 9,800	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 1,550,000 Euro	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Sanitation and Hygiene	<input type="checkbox"/> Other



In co-operation with Viva con Agua, WHH invested in a drilling rig that was handed over to the local partner ORDA to promote safe water supply in the Amhara region. ORDA staff has been trained to operate and maintain the rig in the long term.

In close co-operation with the government, national and international NGOs and the target communities, WHH has been working in Ethiopia since 1972. WHH's country programme in Ethiopia mainly addresses basic and underlying causes of malnutrition including nutrition sensitive WASH to contribute to the organisation's vision "Zero hunger wherever we work by 2030".

Most WASH interventions are integrated into multi-sectoral programmes. Currently, nine projects are under implementation having a focus on development issues but also on emergency response, targeting internally displaced persons (IDPs) and drought affected community groups. WHH Ethiopia has been implementing WASH activities mostly through their local partners ORDA, AFD, APDA, FSA, CIFA, AISDA and HUNDEE financially supported by the EU, BMZ, Viva con Agua (VcA), SDC, GIZ and private partners like Coffee Circle. Important partners to strengthen the WASH governance in the country are the Water and Health office of the Ethiopian Government, the private sector and other important WASH stakeholders, such as WaterAid, USAID Sustainable WASH Systems Learning Partnership, the Millennium Water Alliance, the Netherlands WASH SDG Consortium and the WASH Alliance International.

The full range of WASH activities has been covered over the years including also solid and liquid waste management in urban areas. A current focus has been put on rural water supply including [Water Safety Planning](#) (WSP) with a strong emphasis on sanitation services and handwashing promotion to avoid the recontamination of water extracted at the point of use.

Ethiopia is one of the pilot countries for WHH's [Sustainable Services Initiative](#) (SSI), an initiative to improve the sustainability of WHH's WASH programmes, primarily through encouraging the uptake of a systems strengthening approach and to advocate in the sector and partner countries for a more sustainable approach to WASH programming.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools	
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 447,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS	
WASH Volume: 14,800,000 Euro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: WASH & Nutrition, MHM, WSP	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	



Saint-Raphaël used to have only one hand pump supplying drinking water to the entire local population. To improve the situation WHH Haiti has built the displayed water tank in the framework of the GIZ-funded project "Construction of water reservoirs".

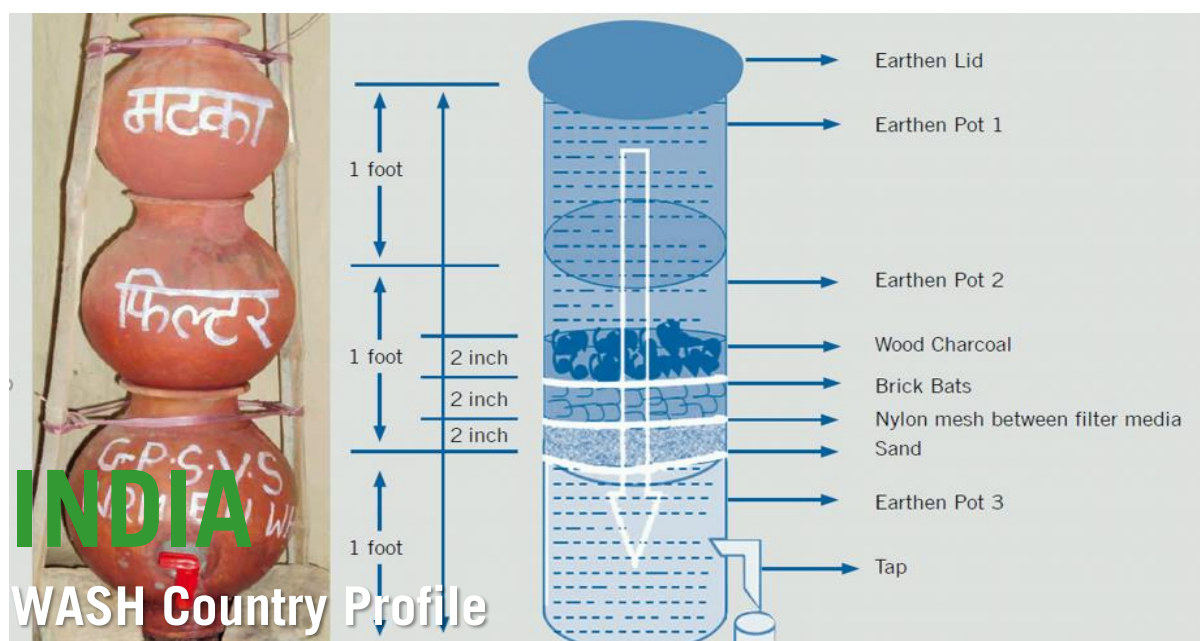
Haiti is a country with low levels of available drinking water and sanitation. This is especially true for the country's rural areas where only about 42% of the population have sufficient access to safe WASH services. This results in a high risk of infections with waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea, cholera and typhoid.

WHH has started its work in Haiti in 1974 and since then worked mainly in the country's rural areas. The focus of WHH's interventions is on food security projects, irrigated agriculture and surface water management in catchment areas. With recurring drought periods related to the El Niño phenomenon, water scarcity has become increasingly critical in Haiti prompting WHH Haiti to make the provision of safe drinking water and adequate sanitation a priority for its work.

WASH related projects were so far funded by the European Development Bank, the EU, BMZ and GIZ and carried out in partnership with the National Directorate of Drinking Water and Sanitation (Direction Nationale d'Eau potable et d'Assainissement, DINEPA) and Civil Protection in emergency WASH.

With funding from BMZ, WHH Haiti currently continues to construct rainwater harvesting systems for families in the commune of Baie-de-Henne, an arid area in the northwest of the country. It is intended to up-scale the approach to neighbouring communities.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools	
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 3,600	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS	
WASH Volume: 170,000 Euro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Rainwater harvesting	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: IWRM	



Household water treatment and safe storage is promoted in WHH's WASH programming in India. The traditional Matka filter is produced by local potters and removes all contaminants in the water.

Improving water, sanitation and hygiene remains central to bring sustainable changes particularly for the poor in rural India. WHH India has been actively working with the [WASH for all Initiative](#) in selected states of India since 2011. WASH issues and water management problems are addressed at the local level, while policies are strategically influenced at higher ones. The initiative has been supported by the EU, BMZ and VcA Germany.

WASH interventions in India have adopted the rights-based approach for improving water and sanitation services through mass mobilisation and target mainly the rural and peri urban population. A meaningful dialogue has been initiated with the national and local government to provide more space for bottom-up planning. This is done through a campaign called [Jal Jan Jodo Abhiyan](#) (People's Water Alliance), where micro planning at the village level is connected to decision-making at the *Panchayat* (village council) level. The knowledge and experience gathered through WASH interventions are systematically incorporated to address malnutrition in a holistic way.

WHH follows a two-pronged strategy to capacitate community leaders (*Jal Sahelis* and *Jal Mitras*) for their institutional development. This is done through awareness raising activities on water security, sanitation and personal hygiene on the one hand as well as through the provision of small drinking water supply schemes on the other. The interventions also focus on reviving traditional rainwater harvesting structures through community mobilisation. Improving drinking water facilities at household level by adopting low cost filtering techniques and by creating a collective knowledge on sources of safe drinking water as well as the demonstration of point source protection (e.g. spring protection) complete WHH's water quality interventions in India.

CLTS and SLTS techniques have been adopted to motivate people on taking on actions to free their areas from open defecation. Several trainings, campaigns, wall writings, street plays and video shows have been designed to create mass awareness in the villages and to address important aspects of sanitation and personal hygiene, especially hand washing practices.

In all cases, WHH implements its WASH activities in close collaboration with the Ministry of Water Resources, River and Ganga Rejuvenation; the Ministry of Agriculture; the Ministry of Health; and the Ministry of Education.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 8	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools	
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 71,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS	
WASH Volume: 920,000 Euro	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: WASH & Nutrition, MHM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Revival of traditional approaches, campaigning	



In Qaratapa village, Iraq, WHH rehabilitated boreholes and constructed water tanks with pedestals. 1,110 people benefit from the implementation of these activities.

The armed conflicts in northern Iraq persisting since 2014 have led to grave humanitarian consequences with massive population displacements. Two million people were displaced, many for the second or third time; in 2015, another 1.4 million people were forced to leave their homes. And this in addition to the already 1.1 million people who were internally displaced in the course of religious conflicts in previous years and to the 245,000 Syrian refugees present.

The destruction of infrastructure makes it difficult for those affected to return to their homes and internally displaced persons, returnees and host communities lack access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene services in part or in whole as a result of the crisis. In addition, the lack of waste management systems present a risk not only for the health of affected people but also for the environment.

In order to tackle this dire situation, WHH's Turkey country office started its operation in northern Iraq in 2014. Since then, it has been implementing various WASH and livelihood related projects in both development and humanitarian contexts in the Kurdistan Region of Iraq as well as in the Ninewa governorate.

In close coordination with the Iraqi Government's Department of Water, WHH contributed to improving the living condition of local communities. This was and still is achieved through the rehabilitation and construction of deep wells, the instalment of water supply networks, the building of water tanks, pumping stations and water treatment facilities as well as the provision of generators for electricity. Raising awareness on the importance of hygiene measures for the prevention and control of diseases completes WHH's WASH portfolio in Iraq.

To ensure the sustainability of the implemented WASH projects, WHH established WASH committees consisting of five to eight community members that are responsible for the operation and maintenance of water infrastructure.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)	WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 3	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 103,800	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 1,344,680 Euro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: WASH in emergencies	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Cash for Work



Rainwater harvesting along roof or rock catchments are successful WHH measures to provide drinking water to rural communities in semi-arid areas in Kenya. To strengthen local ownership and support for the construction of a masonry tank a 'cash-for-work' approach is used.

WHH has been supporting East African development since the 1970s and opened its Regional Office in Nairobi in 1993. Since then, WHH carried out multiple larger WASH projects in collaboration with international partners like GIZ, C:W, USAID, the EU Water Facility, ECHO and UNICEF. The organisation was active in both the school and the community setting, in emergency and longer-term sustainability initiatives.

In emergency settings, WHH has been supporting drought and flood affected populations in the arid areas of Kenya through a variety of WASH interventions: Boreholes and wells have been constructed, rehabilitated and equipped with solar submersible pumps. Moreover, WHH has supported pipeline extension activities and the construction of masonry tanks from 50m³ to 200m³.

In the development sector, WHH primarily focuses on the construction of rainwater harvesting systems, sand dams and renewable energy power plants. All WHH's school construction activities in Kenya comprise the construction of rainwater harvesting systems, sustainable sanitation facilities and usually also farm ponds to allow for vegetable production. In addition, WHH has piloted water management systems linked to cashless revenue collection and supports infrastructural development to increase water provisions for both human and animal consumption.

WHH's approaches with regards to hygiene promotion and sanitation in Kenya have been PHAST/CHAST and CLTS.

At present, the WHH Regional office in Nairobi is implementing a large multisectoral cross border programme in the North of Kenya and just started long term interventions in the districts of Kajado and Makueni. The aim is to address the sustainability of WASH services by applying the WASH systems approach promoted by WHH's [Sustainable Services Initiative](#) and the [Agenda for Change](#).

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 7		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 81,000		<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 3,101,000 Euro		<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Rainwater harvesting, MHM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Cash for Work



On the Global Handwashing Day 2018, this student in Grand Gedeh, Liberia, demonstrates how proper hand washing with soap and water is practiced. ©Doe

WHH started its work in Liberia in 2003 and since then has implemented more than 40 projects, predominantly co-financed by BMZ, KfW, other private organisations and lately also the EU. WHH's initial interventions were mainly emergency oriented, but over the years have deliberately transitioned to recovery, reintegration and development.

Over the years, WHH continuously kept a focus on addressing Liberia's people's widely unmet basic needs for water, sanitation and hygiene. The interventions are in line with the Government of Liberia WASH Sector Strategic Plan, which seeks to increase access to WASH and thereby contribute to Liberia's long-term sustainable growth. WHH Liberia's major activities include the construction and/or rehabilitation of water points for communities and institutions, the rehabilitation of irrigation systems, Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS), Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation (PHAST), WASH in Schools (WinS), the promotion of WASH self-supply through EMAS-technology, and waste management (solid, liquid, medical). All interventions aim at contributing to improving health and nutrition security in the country and are mainly delivered through local and international NGOs.

Key achievements in WHH Liberia's WASH sector include:

- Integration of WASH activities in all other sectors addressed by the country programme, especially health and agriculture. WASH sector staff with national and international experience. Key objectives of the sector are to improve the quality of WASH implementations in Liberia and to promote the development of proven replicable and sustainable WASH approaches.
- The introduction of solar powered water supply systems in health facilities to make operation more sustainable.
- The piloting of affordable EMAS WASH self-supply systems on household level in rural areas.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 4		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 424,000 (including the catchment of health centres)		<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 1,844,800 Euro		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: EMAS, BCC for WASH & Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Other



MALAWI

WASH Country Profile

In Malawi, WHH supports the establishment of school health clubs. In the Msapuka Primary School, learners practice handwashing with soap.

Water supply, sanitation services and hygiene promotion are among the key cross cutting issues to be addressed in the [Malawi growth and development strategy](#). Since WHH opened its country office in Lilongwe in 2012, it carried out WASH interventions targeting mainly the rural poor, but also reaches out to peri-urban and urban settings. Schools and school children, as well as the schools' surrounding communities are amongst the most important beneficiary groups for WHH's WASH programme in Malawi focussing on the use of inclusive sanitation facilities, good hand washing practises, safe water supply and menstrual hygiene management (MHM).

In emergency settings, WHH has been supporting flood affected populations in the flood prone areas in the South of Malawi mainly through the distribution of WASH kits and the rehabilitation of boreholes and wells. Furthermore, WHH makes a relevant contribution to the refugee situation in the country by providing WASH services to refugees and hosting communities in partnership with UNHCR.

WHH Malawi mainly applies two integrative approaches:

1. PHNE – Participatory Hygiene and Nutrition Education; the approach is designed to bring about hygiene and nutrition behaviour change and improve sanitation coverage, using health promotion as an entry point into sustainable development. The PHNE approach advocates demand led sanitation programmes and is a context-specific form of the Community/School Led Total Sanitation (CLTS/SLTS) strategy.
2. [The WASH systems approach](#) – an approach that addresses the 'sustainability gap' in WASH programming and contributes towards strengthening local/national systems to deliver sustainable WASH services.

WHH implements WASH activities in close collaboration with the relevant departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Water Development, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, and Ministry of Public Works and Infrastructure Development to ensure that implementation is in line with Malawi Government policies, and government priorities. The identification and co-operation with local champions and trendsetters are an important means for mainstreaming and upscaling of behaviour and systems change.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)	WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 4	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 262,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 2,460,000 Euro	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: MHM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: PHNE



A traditional unprotected well in the rural area in Mali. WHH in Mali aims at improving water and sanitation services with a focus on pastoralist communities.

Mali faces difficult challenges to improving the coverage and performance of its water supply and sanitation sector. Although the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) target has been met for urban drinking water, Mali has for the most part fallen behind on meeting its MDGs in rural areas. In particular, Mali's record of accomplishment in expanding sustainable sanitation coverage is poor.

Nutrition sensitive WASH interventions are an integral part of WHH's country programming in Mali since the opening of WHH's Mali office in 1999 targeting mostly pastoralist communities in the rural areas. Implementing partners for the provision of safe water and sanitation services including the setting up of WASH infrastructure are ACF, LVIA, Solidarité, OXFAM, Eau Vive, WaterAid, Protos, UNICEF and AVSF. Capacity building of local administration and other sectoral stakeholders are an integral part of all interventions.

Recently, sanitation marketing encouraging households to purchase safe and affordable sanitation products (such as family latrines, different forms of slabs for latrines, hand-washing kits, etc.) without any external support or subsidy has been introduced. The WASH self-supply approach is applied in co-operation with the INGO EMAS.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 3	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools	
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 69,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS	
WASH Volume: 2,270,000 Euro	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: WASH & Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	



Behaviour change communication towards better hygiene practices and awareness creation on the importance of WASH for nutrition constitute key measures in WHH Nepal's growing WASH portfolio. ©Groeneveld

In 2015, Nepal joined the exclusive list of countries who have explicitly recognised the right to water and sanitation in their constitution Art 35(4): "Every citizen shall have the right of access to clean drinking water and sanitation". Nepal is approaching to meet the target of universal WASH coverage by 2030 and set a milestone of "Open Defecation Free Nation" by the end of 2019. Until now, 85% of Nepal's population has access to basic drinking water services.

WHH Nepal started its WASH interventions in 2012 in partnership with VcA and by now have become a strong pillar of the country programme. Main focus lies on WASH-systems strengthening approach promoted by WHH's [Sustainable Services Initiative](#), supporting the government in municipal-wide WASH planning, Total Sanitation, aligning WASH and Nutrition programming through WHH's global [LANN+ approach](#), as well as promotion of Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) for women and girls of reproductive age. WHH Nepal's municipal-wide WASH systems approach has been presented at the international WASH symposium ["All Systems Go" 2019](#) in Den Haag, Netherlands.

WHH Nepal's WASH interventions target the most vulnerable and disadvantaged population groups in both the mountainous Himalayan regions as well as in the Terai, the Southern plains bordering India.

In general WASH programming includes elements of behaviour change communication towards better sanitation and hygiene practices, awareness creation on the importance of WASH for nutrition, WASH micro-enterprise/business development, the provision of adequate and disaster resilient drinking water supply and sanitary solutions, drinking water quality monitoring, Water Safety Planning (WSP), and capacity building of local governments, communities and school children/ management committees. WASH emergency interventions are an integral part of WHH Nepal's emergency preparedness plan and action.

WHH Nepal's WASH programme is line with the WASH Sector Development Plan 2016-2030 of the Government of Nepal. It works in close collaboration and coordination with the Government of Nepal on all levels. These include municipalities, rural municipalities, provincial and federal governments as well as the Ministry of Water Supply; the Ministry of Energy, Water Resources and Irrigation; the Ministry of Health; the Ministry of Home Affairs and the National Planning Commission. Other WASH partners are Aquaconsult, Agenda for Change, GTO, national WASH NGOs and civil society members.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools	
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 264,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS	
WASH Volume: 2,400,000 Euro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: MHM, WSP, BCC	<input type="checkbox"/> Other	



After the devastating floods in 2011, WHH introduced manual drilling in the flood affected areas in Punjab. ©Kopp

Since 2005, when WHH opened its office in Islamabad, the organisation has been active in WASH responding to various disasters and major development challenges.

WHH's multi-sectoral projects mainly target Pakistan's rural and most impoverished population. Activities include the recovery, rehabilitation and construction of water supply systems as well as improving the resilience capacities of rural communities as a preventive measure for emergencies. One example is the construction of so called *Tarais*, water conservation structures in the arid regions of Sindh that collect rain and surface water in low lying areas for livestock watering, irrigation and drinking water purposes through off-take wells.

Integrated projects contribute to achieving various SDGs in Pakistan. Not only SDG 6 on safe water and sanitation but also SDG 3 on good health and well-being, SDG 4 on quality education and SDG 5 on gender equality.

WHH Pakistan has a further emphasis on promoting hygiene behaviour change in community schools and health care facilities. Following the [Pakistan Approach to Total Sanitation](#) (PATS), which aims towards achieving and sustaining an open defecation free (ODF) environment both in rural and urban contexts, the models adopted are School and Community Led Total Sanitation (SLTS, CLTS).

WHH's SLTS and CLTS approaches include suitable sanitation marketing strategies adapted to the needs of the respective communities. The practice of safe excreta disposal develops resilience to health hazards and increases the awareness and knowledge of people regarding safe sanitation and its advantages.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 3	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 120,000	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 828,000 Euro	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: WASH & Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/> Other



The access to sustainably managed WASH services to improve the overall nutritional and health status of the rural populations is in the focus of WHH in Sierra Leone. Handwashing promotion is a key component of all programming towards improved nutrition. ©Loeffelbein

The nutritional status of the population in Sierra Leone is influenced both by widespread food insecurity and the precarious national WASH situation. Access to safe WASH services remains challenging with only 68.6% of households drawing their drinking water from improved sources. Still too many households rely on unprotected sources such as rivers/streams (20.2%), open shallow wells (6.4%) or ponds/dams (1.7%; SLNNS 2017). Furthermore, only 19.8% of the households nationally reported having access to improved sanitation facilities. Less than half of the assessed households reportedly have their members wash their hands before eating (45.7%), before cooking (43.3%) and where applicable before cleaning baby's bottom after defecation (22.8%; SLNNS 2017).

WHH Sierra Leone has designed its WASH Sector interventions to address the negative impact of the inappropriate WASH situation on the nutritional status of the urban and rural populations in Sierra Leone. Interventions in WASH including urban waste management have gradually evolved over the past years, starting from small pilot interventions in Integrated Waste Management, the [EMAS WASH Self-Supply-Approach](#), the Village Saving and Loan Association and Micro-finance system-based Sanitation Marketing approaches.

The successful integrated waste-management concept based on public, private and community partnerships was developed in Bo City and scaled-up to Makeni and Kenema, now covering a catchment area of more than 312,000 urban people. WASH Self Supply activities focus on rural areas. With support of EMAS and WHH the Water and Sanitation Promotion Centre (WASAP) was launched to train technicians and promote and market low-cost WASH Self-Supply technology. Hygiene and Sanitation awareness creation is closely linked to behaviour change activities in nutrition-based interventions. CLTS and PHAST are combined as the combination has shown higher effectivity.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 7		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 583,000 (incl. 312,000 in waste management)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 8,700,000 Euro		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid and Liquid Waste Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: WASH & Nutrition, EMAS	<input type="checkbox"/> Other



Conflict and humanitarian crisis in South Sudan shape the environment in which WASH interventions are carried out.

Since 2009, WHH in South Sudan has been implementing WASH activities in both emergency settings as well as in more stable rural areas. Core activities in this sector are the construction/rehabilitation of WASH infrastructure as well as awareness raising towards WASH related diseases and the breaking of cultural barriers. Hardware supported are boreholes, shallow wells, rainwater systems and the construction/rehabilitations of sanitation facilities (toilets, handwashing systems). Most of the time WASH components are integrated into FNSL (Food & Nutrition Security and Livelihoods) projects: Education and promotion of hygiene and good nutrition are interlinked and cover the importance of WASH for food and nutrition security.

The WASH sector remains one of the priority thematic areas for WHH's South Sudan programme, in line with the [Humanitarian Needs Overview of 2018](#) which identified a need to reach 5.63 million South Sudanese for WASH interventions. Access to safe drinking water and resilient sanitation facilities remains very limited in all programme locations, and still contributes to the outbreak and spreading of water-borne diseases. Therefore, also hygiene and sanitation awareness campaigns in schools and communities are included in all interventions. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) issues are addressed at all levels to ensure a sustainable and resilient WASH programme. In emergency contexts, activities also include the distribution of supportive kits and culturally appropriate IEC materials.

WHH is a member of the WASH cluster both at Juba national coordination and at state levels in all areas of operation, reports its WASH activities monthly to the cluster and has built reputation as a reliable and competent partner in the WASH sector through coordination with all WASH sector actors including national Government as well as all state Government line ministries. Further keywords in WHH's WASH programming in South Sudan are [EcoSan toilets](#), [WASHaLOT](#) handwashing stations, CHAST and last but not least Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in schools.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 4	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 52,700	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 3,062,000 Euro	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: EcoSan, Rainwater harvesting, WASH & Nutrition, MHM	<input type="checkbox"/> Other



SUDAN

WASH Country Profile

This dug well built in the semi-arid Eastern area of Sudan provides drinking water for 350 rural households.

Since 1998 WHH has been working in Sudan and implements WASH activities in all four project locations in North Darfur, Kassala, Gedaref and Red Sea States. Sudan faces considerable challenges related to water scarcity and resource conflicts. These are further aggravated by climate change, population growth, protracted refugee and IDP crisis and the lack of local governance structures. Therefore, WASH is one of WHH Sudan's priority areas to achieve the country programme's goal of increasing sustainable Food and Nutrition Security through strengthening of community structures. WHH Sudan is an active member of the WASH cluster and received funding for WASH activities from different donors such as AA, BMZ, DFID, EuropeAid, VcA, WFP and UNDP.

While WHH Sudan continues to respond to humanitarian needs, since 2017 the programme has been shifting its focus towards rehabilitation and resilience to contribute to achieving WHH's goal of "Zero Hunger until 2030".

In emergency settings, WHH addresses the immediate WASH needs by improving the availability of sufficient and safe drinking water and hygiene and sanitation status according to [SPHERE standards](#). This is achieved through the rehabilitation of basic water infrastructure such as boreholes, wells and latrines on household and community level, including the promotion of adequate sanitation and hygiene practices. Several WASH projects use the "Cash for Work"-approach in the rehabilitation of community infrastructure like *hafirs* (water reservoirs) and earth dams to provide a better transition from relief to recovery.

In the area of rehabilitation and development, WHH implements a variety of drinking and irrigation water infrastructure such as rain and floodwater harvesting and irrigation systems, fresh water dug and bore wells. In order to improve sustainability, WHH Sudan follows the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) Approach by considering environmental aspects and strengthening local governance and management structures. Hence, WHH's WASH activities are implemented in close collaboration with civil society stakeholders and responsible government departments to strengthen their capacities in O&M and to create ownership.

In Sudan strong cultural practices in relation to open defecation and other unsafe hygiene practices persist which is further manifested in a poor nutrition status of rural populations. In the future, WHH Sudan will increasingly link WASH and Nutrition outcomes by for example by developing an integrated behaviour change approach.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)	WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 5	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 103,800	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 1,344,680 Euro	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: IWRM, rain & floodwater harvesting, WASH & Nutrition	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Cash for Work



SYRIA

WASH Country Profile

As part of emergency response interventions in Iraq and Syria, WHH supports the construction of latrines in IDP camps. Each latrine is equipped with a solar panel, a water tank, cleaning materials, a ramp for people with disabilities, a tap and a mirror.

The conflict in Syria has created and exacerbated large-scale humanitarian emergency needs around water, sanitation, and hygiene for the country's population. As part of the emergency response in Syria, WHH has been supporting IDPs and Syrian civil war victims with Hygiene and Sanitation promotion activities, the installation and maintenance of latrines and hygiene kit distributions inside camps.

During an emergency, instalment and maintenance of appropriate latrines is one of the crucial key factors mitigating the risk of spreading diseases in a context where there is restricted access to sanitation services. Thus, WHH in collaboration with its implementing partner HiHFAD and through financial support from the German Federal Foreign Office (GFFO) so far constructed 30 latrine blocks in three camps. Gender aspects, inclusion and water for handwashing are considered in the toilet design. Each latrine is connected to solar panels, which enables people to use the latrines safely both during day and night time. Toilet cleaners are chosen from the IDP-community and paid on a monthly basis. This creates not only a synergic outcome regarding the community engagement but also income opportunities for IDPs, which help them to feed their families.

As the Syrian crisis continues, WHH distributes hygiene kits through local implementing partners in Northern Aleppo, including items like toothpaste, water purification tablets, soaps, jerry cans, etc. Through these kits, so far around 30,550 people have managed to meet their needs by the end of 2018.

In addition to hygiene kits distribution, hygiene and sanitation promotion activities are conducted. Several trainings of trainers (ToTs) shall result in a pool of competent hygiene promoters within the IDP community who can communicate the importance of this topic to a broad mass of people at camps and off-camp sites and thus lead to a sustainable change in behaviour.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 3	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 34,518	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 1,050,000 Euro	<input type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: WASH in emergencies	<input type="checkbox"/> Other



Safe public toilets are a pre-condition not only for good health but also for a healthy social life. To support especially women's participation in social life in Tajikistan, WHH provides communities with safe public toilets and conducts health-promoting campaigns in various villages.

Even though the Government of Tajikistan has taken steps to improve access of local communities to drinking water and sanitation over the last decades, problems regarding lack of access to adequate WASH infrastructure continue to persist in the Central Asian country – with special inequalities between urban and rural populations. While access to water covers 80% of Tajikistan's urban populations, only slightly more than every third person (37%) in the country's rural areas enjoys the same services. Regarding the availability and access to adequate WASH services, Tajikistan continues to stay on one of the lowest levels in Central Asia. For example, access to flush toilets connected to a sewer system for the safe disposal of human excreta remains at only 1.7% in rural Tajikistan.

To address this situation, WHH Tajikistan has been engaged in various WASH activities, mainly in the Zerafshon and Rasht Valley, for the last 20 years.

Currently, WHH Tajikistan coordinates an EU financed consortium to implement an Integrated Water Resource Management project in the Zerafshon valley that includes a number of WASH activities and which are implemented on the ground by WHH's partner OXFAM. The WASH activities include:

1. Construction of standardized latrines in schools and hygiene education for students and community members to help people develop good hygiene practices
2. Installation and setting up of maintenance and management systems for drinking water points from spring catchments including the implementation of hygiene and sanitation trainings as well as close collaboration with local authorities for the management and maintenance of the installed systems
3. Trainings and promotion of the importance of WASH for food and nutrition safety
4. Installation of rainwater harvesting systems in arid areas, where no ground and surface water is available

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 11,554	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS
WASH Volume: 747,000 Euro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: IWRM	<input type="checkbox"/> Other



UGANDA

WASH Country Profile

Actress Gesine Cukrowski on a project visit in Karamoja, Uganda. The female students at the Kizito Secondary School talk about their experiences with menstrual cups, which they received in the course of a WHH MHM intervention. ©Knickriem

The water, sanitation and hygiene sector in Uganda is currently guided by the [Vision 2040](#) and the [National Development Plan II \(2015-2020\)](#). The country prioritizes the elimination of open defecation and achieving universal access to safe water and sanitation services by 2030. In collaboration with partners like BMZ, ECHO, Viva con Agua, Charity Water, GIZ and others, WHH in Uganda has extended its WASH interventions over the recent years from rural to urban areas, from communities to institutions as well as from micro and meso to macro levels.

In emergency operations, WHH is supporting majorly South Sudanese refugees in the West Nile sub-region of Uganda, where it has been actively engaged with the provision of WASH kits and facilities, water trucking and the drilling of boreholes, the establishment of motorized water supply schemes, the support to community and institutional WASH facilities construction as well as behavioural change communication for sanitation and hygiene. These services also target the host communities in this sub-region.

WHH's approaches to WASH services development are CLTS, PHAST/ CHAST as well as Participatory Hygiene and Nutrition Education (PHNE) depending on the context and systems approach promoted by WHH's [Sustainable Services Initiative](#). WHH Uganda is also particularly promoting Menstrual Cups for MHM in schools and communities as well as Dry Compost Toilets technology to further address the challenges of sanitation and hygiene in the country.

In addition, WHH has embraced the [Catchment-based Water Resources Management](#) in its programming that is being promoted by the Ministry of Water and Environment following the Water Resources Management reforms in line with the National Water policy. WHH also works closely with other ministries like those for Health and Education to ensure that all interventions are in line with the government policies. Other important WASH implementing partners with whom WHH works closely to share experiences and harmonize approaches include [UWASNET](#) and the [Agenda for Change](#) for advocacy towards improved services.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools	
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 164,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS	
WASH Volume: 5,500,000 Euro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: MHM	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: BCC for WASH & Nutrition	



During the Cholera Outbreak in Zimbabwe 2010 hygiene kits were distributed to ensure that vulnerable communities can protect their drinking water from contamination.

Since 2004, WHH was involved in the rehabilitation of boreholes in several districts collaborating with the Government of Zimbabwe, international and local partners as well as the Zimbabwe Rural District Council. Since then, WHH has continuously expanded its work in the WASH sector and became a reliable, competent and committed player with contributions to [WASH field technical notes](#), including Emergency and Relief and Development programming.

Since the devastating cholera outbreak between 2008 and 2010, WHH has maintained a pool of WASH experts responding to various needs and has become one of the preferred partners for local NGOs as well as international organisations such as UNICEF, UNDP, ECHO, CERF, START, FUND, AusAID and recently Charity:Water. WHH continues to have a standby agreement with UNICEF that is quickly activated once an emergency has been declared.

In the field of development work WHH Zimbabwe recently completed a successful [AusAID funded long-term project](#), which was carried out in ten small service centres in Mashonaland West Province. The project revealed the organisation's competence and proficiency in implementing innovative approaches for rehabilitating public water and sanitation reticulation systems with the engagement of communities introducing electronic billing as well as Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

In addition, WHH and its partners are currently implementing a Demand-Led Sanitation Initiative, where rural communities are trained on [Sanitation Focused Participatory Health and Hygiene Education](#) (SafPHHE) and get encouraged to pursue and attain the status of being ODF on their own initiative. Through this initiative over 200 villages in various districts of Zimbabwe achieved ODF status.

WHH's involvement in several National WASH Fora plays a pivotal role in the review and promulgation of National WASH Strategies and Guidelines, such as Solar Piped Water Scheme rehabilitation protocols.

WASH Snapshot 2019 (Activities under implementation, status 06/2019)		WASH Focus Areas and Approaches	
No. of WASH affiliated Projects: 9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH Governance; WASH Systems Strengthening	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> WASH in Schools	
No. of WASH Beneficiaries: 636,000	<input type="checkbox"/> WASH as a Business; Sanitation Marketing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CLTS/ SLTS	
WASH Volume: 4,304,000 Euro	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Solid, Liquid Waste Management	<input type="checkbox"/> PHAST/ CHAST	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: Solar pumping	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: SafPHHE	

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Of the three components of WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene), hygiene behaviour has been demonstrated to make the most impact on community health; the cover photo shows a hygiene education poster at a rural clinic in southern Ethiopia (Photo: Stedtler/Welthungerhilfe).