

2009

Annual Report



SHARING NETWORKING
AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT

PROMOTING ADVOCACY
AND COMMUNICATIONS

ENABLING GLOBAL
SANITATION FUND



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Cover photo captions:

Ugandan school pupils wearing WASH campaign t-shirts.

Members of the Philippines national WASH coalition take time out from their advocacy workshop to show WASH pride.

Malagasy woman standing proudly in front of her newly built toilet.

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MISSION

The Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council's mission is to achieve sustainable water supply and sanitation for all people by following six core principles:

- ▶ WSSCC only exists to serve poor people
- ▶ The people themselves are at the centre of planning and action for achieving sustainable water and sanitation
- ▶ WSSCC works by enhancing collaboration among sector agencies and professionals rather than implementing its own projects
- ▶ Water and sanitation are essential for social and economic development
- ▶ WSSCC aims to be at the forefront of global knowledge, debate and influence in its field
- ▶ The number of people without sanitation is much greater than the number without water, while the agencies working in sanitation are fewer; therefore WSSCC dedicates most of its effort to sanitation and hygiene.

FOREWORD FROM THE CHAIR

TODAY, AN ESTIMATED 2.6 BILLION PEOPLE AROUND THE WORLD LACK ACCESS TO BASIC SANITATION AND OVER 800 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE WITHOUT ACCESS TO SAFE DRINKING-WATER.



Roberto Lenton
Chair

Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council

These numbers, so large as to be almost beyond comprehension, and so familiar to anyone working in the sector, represent real and important consequences for every aspect of human health and development. For those in government, these statistics demand action, whether from the ministry of finance, education, trade and industry, or our long-standing partners in the ministries of health, water and sanitation. For each politician and his or her department, cogent arguments are needed and technical advice must be tailored to each country's situation.

This is why WSSCC exists, and why work with governments, at global, national and sub-national levels, is a core component of WSSCC's effort. In 2009 WSSCC played a lead role in the development of Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action, with Jon Lane, WSSCC's Executive Director, chairing the Interim Core Group. This group laid the groundwork during 2009 for its first major initiative, a High-Level Meeting of government ministers of finance, water, sanitation and hygiene, in Washington, DC in April 2010. The focus of the meeting was on increasing political commitment at an international level and accelerating direct action in a number of countries, particularly those that are most off-track towards reaching the Millennium Development Goal targets for sanitation and water.

In individual countries, WSSCC works with governments to support the development and implementation of strong national programmes, through a combination of funding and technical assistance. The Global Sanitation Fund developed and strengthened in 2009 and ready to disburse its first grants in 2010, will substantially boost the amount of catalytic funding available to those countries that are most in need of support to scale-up access to sanitation and safe water.

As important as the government players are, our issues are ones that span all levels of society, and for which communities, families and individuals also carry responsibility. The work of committed individuals around the world, some of which you can read about in this report, provides an indication of the complex and interconnected network of activities that is contributing to tackling global challenges. Many of the prime movers and shakers in the field are members of WSSCC, who take part in our national water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) coalitions. Without them, WSSCC would be powerless to make a difference, and I would personally like to extend my appreciation and express admiration for their efforts.

In 2009, WSSCC moved its secretariat from the World Health Organization (WHO) to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). This

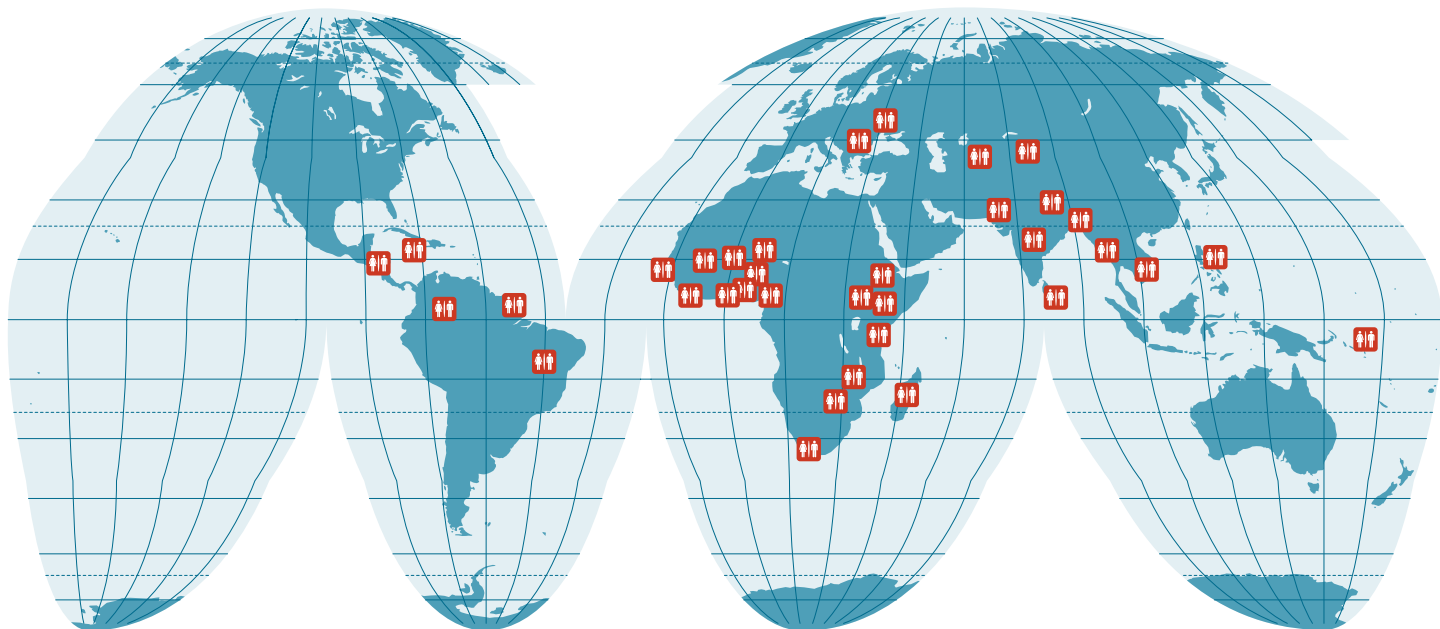
move, accompanied by a transfer to new office space in Geneva, was achieved with minimal fuss. I would like to thank our long-standing hosts, WHO, for their support since WSSCC's establishment in 1990. We will continue to work closely with our counterparts at WHO. We also anticipate added benefits from the operational strengths and experience of our new UNOPS hosts.

WSSCC's activities in 2009, reported in further detail throughout this document, have all been aimed at supporting the work of those at community, regional, country and global levels who are committed to improving access to sustainable water, sanitation and hygiene. The staff of WSSCC's secretariat, and their leader Jon Lane, have worked diligently and with passion to contribute to this effort, and are to be congratulated for the results they have achieved.

Our pride in our achievement is tempered, however, by our awareness of the huge challenges we face. We are conscious of the urgent needs of poor people around the world who do not currently share the same access to water and hygiene that those in other parts of the world take for granted. No single activity is sufficient to achieve our goals, nor is one organisation capable of doing so if it acts alone. The activities you read about in this report represent pieces of a jigsaw. To understand their full impact they must be considered as a whole, and in the context of an international movement committed to a common vision.

We have an ambitious goal: sanitation, hygiene and water for all people. Let us work together to reach it.

THE WIDE WORLD OF WSSCC



Bangladesh	Colombia	Liberia	Niger	Sri Lanka
Benin	Ethiopia	Madagascar	Nigeria	Tanzania
Brasil	Guyana	Malawi	Pacific	Togo
Bulgaria	India	Mali	Pakistan	Uganda
Burkina Faso	Jamaica	Myanmar	Philippines	Ukraine
Cambodia	Kenya	Nepal	Senegal	Uzbekistan
Cameroon	Kyrgyzstan	Nicaragua	South Africa	Zimbabwe

1

WSSCC IN 2009: AT THE CENTRE OF GLOBAL LEADERSHIP ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE

In articles, blogs, radio and television broadcasts at the end of 2009, the focus of reporting was on the failure of international climate talks in Copenhagen designed to attain a successor agreement to the Kyoto Protocol.

WSSCC WAS ACTIVE AT LEADING GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL MEETINGS OF WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROFESSIONALS.

Conversely, the issues of concern to WSSCC and its members – access to sanitation, hygiene and water supply services for people in developing countries – were trumpeted less grandly. However, for WSSCC

and the sector at large concerned with these issues, it was a busy, productive year, marked by measured progress and positive change on many fronts.

In 2009, WSSCC continued the organisational transformation initiated in 2007. That transformation is to grow and to focus on sanitation while contributing to the collective global leadership in sanitation and water by working at the interface between the professional and political spheres.

WSSCC's members, who grew in numbers from 2200 to 3500 during the year, and the staff at the Geneva-based secretariat, accelerated their work to provide improved sanitation, hygiene and water supply services through their work in networking, knowledge sharing, advocacy, communications, and the Global Sanitation Fund. This work took place in villages and in cities around the developing world, and at the global



WSSCC Steering Committee member Edgar Quiroga speaks at the International Water Association Development Congress in Mexico City.



WSSCC member TV Luong and staff members Carolien van der Voorden and Jon Lane with Chinese professionals during an October visit to a village in Shaanxi Province.

and international political levels. It also took place in collaboration with a number of key organisational and institutional partners.

2009 was a year that drove WSSCC forward to what it intends to be in 2010 and beyond: a dynamic, impact-oriented and member-driven knowledge centre which advocates effectively and serves as a leader for collaboration and progress in the sector.

CHECKING OUT WSSCC'S IMPACT

In 2009, WSSCC began to monitor and evaluate its work more systematically. The overarching goal of the organisation's programmes is to have a positive impact on the lives of people. Through its work, WSSCC strives to affect change, whether measured by the number of innovative ideas in sanitation and hygiene that are spread and used; how widely the importance of sanitation and hygiene is recognised; or whether more resources and institutions support sanitation and hygiene work or pursue progressive policies.

As a collaborative leader in the sanitation, hygiene and water supply sectors, WSSCC works with a range of partners whose work in total aims to help large numbers of poor people attain sustainable access to basic sanitation and water and adopt good hygiene practices. In the implementation of its own work, WSSCC constantly checks whether:

- ▶ Developing country governments and support agencies acknowledge the importance of sanitation and hygiene and change their policies and strategies in accordance with WSSCC's principles;
- ▶ More countries improve national-level coordination in sanitation, hygiene and water, with ministerial responsibility for sanitation clearly allocated;
- ▶ Sanitation budgets are created, funded or increased;
- ▶ People are achieving better hygiene outcomes through changed sanitation behaviours;
- ▶ Water and sanitation activities around the world (programmes, projects) become more effective and their benefits become more sustainable;
- ▶ Organisations and professionals in the field are better equipped to identify successful approaches and to share, adopt and apply tacit knowledge;
- ▶ Sector professionals and organisations in developing countries increase their skills and knowledge through accessible, timely and relevant web-based and electronic knowledge; and through awareness raising and media coverage;
- ▶ Global and regional leadership for sanitation and hygiene improves;
- ▶ WSSCC's contribution to collective global leadership is recognised by its peers.

WSSCC BEGAN WORKING IN CHINA, CARRYING OUT EXPLORATORY NETWORKING AND MEETING WITH LEADING INSTITUTIONS AND PROFESSIONALS IN THE COUNTRY DURING AN OCTOBER VISIT.

As an organisation, WSSCC has no legal identity and relies upon the support of an institutional host of its Geneva secretariat to help propel the work forward. In 2009, WSSCC changed its host from the World Health Organization (WHO) to that of the service-oriented United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS). This move will help WSSCC increase the speed, effectiveness and impact of its work.

But WSSCC is already having an impact. In 2009, it put sanitation and hygiene more clearly at the centre of its agenda, helping to make priority topics more prominent globally and nationally, and supporting the work to improve access to safe, sustainable water supply systems. WSSCC benefited from enlightened leadership through its chair, Roberto Lenton, and the Steering Committee, which included a number of newly elected members. Collectively, they governed well and provided a roadmap for the future.



WSSCC Steering Committee member Cheick Tandia exhibits footballing and sanitation advocacy skills at the African Water Week.



Current sanitation and hygiene practitioners – and future advocates – in the Philippines.

WSSCC STRENGTHENED ITS PARTNERSHIP AND COLLABORATIVE WORK, RE-ENGAGING WITH THE WORLD WATER COUNCIL AND OTHER KEY STAKEHOLDERS.

In 2009, the national WASH coalitions – often called “the heart and soul of WSSCC” – increased their dynamism. WSSCC generated and spread new knowledge on important topics such as sanitation financing. The Global Sanitation Fund laid the groundwork for in-country disbursements in early 2010 by carrying out the necessary pre-planning both globally and in the initial countries.

Sanitation remained high on the crowded international development and environment agenda during the year, thanks in part to WSSCC’s work. Members and staff spoke about latrines and handwashing at major conferences in Istanbul, Stockholm and elsewhere; and WSSCC worked at regional and national conferences, seminars and training sessions. For professionals, WSSCC developed useful knowledge products. In the media, WSSCC earned mainstream coverage, taking sanitation messages to large audiences. In addition, WSSCC was involved in new and vital sector-wide efforts such as Sanitation and Water for All: A Global Framework for Action. In

general, there is a sense that WSSCC is truly back on the scene.

In an exciting development, WSSCC engaged in the part of the world where many of those not served by sanitation reside: China. In 2010, WSSCC can look forward to new global and national advocacy initiatives, increased use of its members and WASH coalitions as resources, consolidation of its knowledge base, Global Sanitation Fund implementation in at least six countries, and much, much more. The last three years have seen the development of an organisation that is truly capable of achieving the mission of water and sanitation for all people. That momentum will increase in 2010, and the timing could not be better: the dignity, privacy, safety, economic well-being and, most of all, health that comes with a toilet are not yet benefiting everyone equally on the planet.

2 WSSCC'S MEMBERS AND COALITIONS: MOTORS FOR DEVELOPMENT

In Burkina Faso, they were the driving force behind on-the-ground work to promote Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS). In Nepal, they lobbied to include a clause on the right to water and sanitation in the country's new constitution. In Sri Lanka, they supported the implementation of national water safety and water quality surveillance plans.

Who are "they"? They are some of the 3,500 WSSCC members in over 160 countries, in particular those who participate in national WASH coalitions in 35 different low- and middle-income countries. These coalitions, each led by a WSSCC-appointed National Coordinator, contribute to and influence the sanitation, hygiene and water supply developments in their own countries, regions and globally.

THE WASH COALITIONS SHOWED GREAT DIVERSITY, PROMOTING COMMUNITY-LED TOTAL SANITATION, LOBBYING FOR POLICY AND CONSTITUTIONAL RECOGNITION OF WATER AND SANITATION, ORGANISING TRAINING SESSIONS, ADVOCATING FOR SCHOOL SANITATION, AND MUCH MORE IN 2009.

In 2009, WSSCC gave financial support to 21 WASH coalitions to help them implement their work programmes. The WSSCC funds are small but catalytic, as most coalitions also work in close collaboration with other donors and partners to support, fund and expand their activities.

In the paragraphs that follow, a few of the highlights and key accomplishments from a number of different coalitions are presented. Each summary is based on information contained in annual progress reports¹ sent by the coalitions to the WSSCC secretariat.

▶ Bangladesh

Bangladesh's coalition aims to involve poor and marginalised people in sanitation, increasing their awareness and ensuring their participation in decision-making. In 2009, the coalition expanded and consolidated its work, and found that, in many cases, its grass-roots consultations triggered local governments to make more funds available to sanitation work on behalf of poor people.

▶ Benin

Benin's coalition studied the socioeconomic impact of investments in sanitation. It plans to use these findings to develop policies and strategies to feed into the country's third National Strategy Paper for Growth and Poverty Reduction. The findings reveal that despite the political will to place hygiene and sanitation high on the list of national development priorities, the national and community level budgets remain very low. It also showed some positive results, for example, that increased financial resources for behaviour change education resulted in diarrhoeal disease reduction.



Michael Negash, National Coordinator for the Ethiopia WASH Movement, speaks with journalists John Sawyer and Matt Weiser during a WSSCC-supported media field trip in March.

1. Compiled and available in one volume at www.wsscc.org.

WSSCC'S NATIONAL NETWORK EXPANDED INTO CAMEROON AND LIBERIA.

➤ Bulgaria

Bulgaria's work included advocacy and mobilisation for a state programme targeting rural schools for Roma children. The existing hygiene and sanitation standard for schools was developed in 1979 and needs updating to meet current health standards for children. A national WASH in Schools conference was organised by the coalition, and a joint declaration was issued urging the appropriate government ministries to take school sanitation and hygiene education seriously.

➤ Burkina Faso

Burkina Faso promoted activities to increase knowledge on sanitation and hygiene and looked specifically at CLTS. A CLTS briefing note was developed and shared with sector stakeholders. A workshop to strengthen CLTS implementation around the country was also held, involving regional coalition members, local non-governmental organisations (NGOs), and representatives from 22 local governments. Thanks in part to the coalition's work, government authorities now consider CLTS as a worthy awareness-raising approach in the implementation of the Water and Sanitation National Programme for 2015.

➤ Cambodia

Cambodia's coalition continued its engagement in the school-community programme known as S-C WASH. This programme was established in 2008 to strengthen links between target schools and their surrounding communities, with a view to improving sanitation and hygiene behaviour. The success of the approach was demonstrated by the construction of household latrines increasing, including in the homes of teachers. Catchment communities near the four target schools also developed their own sanitation improvement plans. The programme has contributed to the Sector Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene and will feed into the School Health Policy.

➤ Cameroon

Cameroon established and launched its WASH coalition in 2009, with an official ceremony attended by Prime Minister Ephraim Inoni. The coalition

developed a strategic plan for 2010-2014, laying the foundation for its future activities. By October 2009, the coalition had already expanded, with an eastern regional coalition launched on Global Handwashing Day.

➤ Colombia

Colombia's coalition began producing the AQUACOL newsletter in 2008 and expanded the publication's scope in 2009. The newsletter is produced by communities for communities, and during this second year a broader selection of topics was covered, often in greater detail, resulting in insightful and sometimes controversial stories about the country's sanitation, hygiene and water supply situation. To make the

FROM THE FRONT LINES: GUYANA

Water Steering Committee expands mandate to include sanitation and hygiene

Audreyanna Thomas, National
Coordinator



Guyana is still struggling with the need for the development of infrastructure, hygiene education, regulatory reform and even the provision of potable water at the household level. Despite great strides in the water sector, the situation in Guyana is not meeting expectations in relation to the sanitation targets of the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

"Improved sanitation is inextricably linked with appropriate health and hygiene awareness, and also linked to improved water supply," says National Coordinator Audreyanna Thomas. "Therefore, a comprehensive approach to addressing and resolving issues relating to sanitation and hygiene has to be examined in the broader context of progress in the water sector." Despite the challenging tasks, the Guyana WASH coalition has been working diligently to make sustainable, positive changes at a national level.

According to Ms Thomas, the accomplishments of 2009 include not only new technical documentation such as the Water Safety Plan for Guyana, but also the fact that high-ranking WASH groups in the country are now taking the sanitation and hygiene issues more seriously.

"WSSCC's national-level involvement has influenced our country's Water Steering Committee from primarily focusing on water-related matters to include sanitation and hygiene," she says. "This is a tremendous contribution, since the committee includes national stakeholders from the water, sanitation and hygiene sectors."

With an active coalition and the persistence of WASH advocates, Guyana is moving forward with greater opportunities for partnerships, increased resource mobilisation and more information about funding options.

newsletter financially sustainable, a fundraising strategy and membership database were created.

➤ Ethiopia

Ethiopia's WASH Movement promoted urban sanitation as its main theme for 2009 and 2010. Events organised in order to advocate and share knowledge and experiences on the theme included the Urban Sanitation Conference and the National Sanitation and Hygiene Festival. The national Urban Sanitation Awards for outstanding contributions were given to Mr Sileshi Demissei (an individual) and to Prognyst (an organisation). In an exciting development, the WASH Movement won the African Ministerial Council on Water (AMCOW) AfricaSan NGO/Civil Society Institution Award because it "has been exceptionally successful in promoting behavioural change on water, sanitation and hygiene, and increasing the political and social commitment for progress in these areas".

➤ Guyana

Guyana recognised the great need to build capacity on sanitation and hygiene at all levels and to facilitate strategies for sector development. Therefore, community health facilitator training given in 2009 will enable participants to promote proper practices and build partnerships with and within communities. The project influenced the National Water Steering Committee to expand its mandate to include sanitation and hygiene.

➤ India

One of the interventions of the India WASH Forum was to advocate for constitutional guarantees for water

and sanitation. In a Right to Water and Sanitation workshop for representatives from governments and civil society and community groups from across India, participants learned about recent initiatives and jointly developed a Statement of Intent to push the theme further.

➤ Kenya

Kenya's coalition and members were engaged in the celebration of two major WASH events: the Global Handwashing Day in October and the World Toilet Day in November. The 'Handwashing with Soap' initiative developed an animated character known as 'SOPO' to encourage people and especially schoolchildren to wash their hands. World Toilet Day celebrations took place and varied by region: the Coastal Region of Kenya promoted the CLTS approach on the day, for example.

➤ Kyrgyzstan

Kyrgyzstan's coalition, in cooperation with the Central Asian Alliance for Water, started a radio WASH campaign in 2009. Different radio programmes were produced, including the 'Info-Box', reports and panel discussions. On Global Handwashing Day, a live radio broadcast event involved some 700 people.

➤ Liberia

In Liberia, five civil society organisations formed a coalition to work jointly on advocacy initiatives and to provide robust civil society positioning in the sector. For example, civil society WASH forums took place to help increase knowledge and engagement on issues that need critical government and stakeholder



The Malagasy delegation listens intently during the annual planning meeting for WSSCC National Coordinators (l-r): Lovy Rasolofomanana, Michèle Rasamison and Jean Herivelo Rakotondrainibe.



Member of the Philippines WASH coalition making a presentation during the advocacy workshop.

attention, such as Liberia's water and sanitation policy and funding gaps in the sector.

➤ Madagascar

Madagascar's Diorano WASH coalition started a WASH scouting movement in partnership with WaterAid and the Scout Federation of Madagascar. The movement mobilised large numbers of scouts and trained them on key WASH messages while producing communication and advocacy tools. The activities earned media attention and the messages reached the broader community effectively, especially young people.

➤ Mali

Mali's coalition influenced the government and development partners to consider the specific needs and interests of Mali's population. Activities included advocacy, lobbying and partnership building. The coalition developed a position paper on the sector-wide approach (SWAP) that Mali first promulgated in 2005. To establish and maintain strategic relationships with parliamentarians, the coalition organised a training seminar for 15 key parliamentarians on sector challenges and the SWAP.

➤ Nepal

In Nepal, the government began drafting a new constitution, and the coalition lobbied for the inclusion of language on the human right to water and sanitation. A series of meetings and dialogues took place between members of the constituent assembly, sector organisations and stakeholders, and appeals and written statements were presented to the government.

➤ Nigeria

Nigeria's coalition focused on the development of WASH materials. It organised a workshop for media professionals to increase their knowledge on basic sanitation and hygiene issues, and to develop appropriate information, education and communication materials in the four major Nigerian languages. The different materials were disseminated through various media houses in Nigeria.

➤ Pacific

The Pacific coalition is WSSCC's only regional coalition and involves collaboration with and between the countries of Tonga, Fiji and Tuvalu. In Tonga, a WASH in Schools project began, and baseline surveys and

implementation teams were established. Throughout Tuvalu, workshops with schools and local communities were held, helping to link together more strongly around the issues. In addition, a community toolkit on WASH in schools and a training guide on rainwater harvesting were translated and produced in Tuvaluan. In Fiji, partnerships between stakeholders and project schools were strengthened, and workshops, training seminars and monitoring visits took place, focusing mainly on the importance of WASH in the eradication of typhoid.

➤ Pakistan

Pakistan's coalition contributed to a research-based WASH in Schools programme that reached out to 166 schools. It also promoted village and school sanitation in the Vehari District, including components for Community-Led Total Sanitation, solid waste management and safe wastewater re-use for irrigation. The coalition determined that more focused outreach is required to sensitise school management, teachers and supervisory agencies on the importance of latrine management and hygiene.



➤ Philippines

The Philippines' coalition focused its efforts on strengthening partnerships to improve access to water supply, sanitation and hygiene in areas stricken with conflict and poverty. Two local chapters were formed in 2009 – in the Eastern Visayas and Bicol regions – to achieve better collaboration among local actors. Awareness raising and advocacy activities inspired the passage of WASH policies at the local government level.

➤ South Africa

South Africa's coalition worked actively to implement a WASH communication strategy and to develop communication tools for WASH messaging via radio,

print media and other channels. In partnership with private sector companies, the coalition celebrated Global Handwashing Day in October.

🌀 Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka's coalition worked to identify threats to water sources due to poor sanitation, and to mobilise communities for source protection. The coalition supported the implementation of a Water Safety Plan and a water quality surveillance programme. Public awareness was raised on the advantages of safe water and sanitation through print and electronic media campaigns developed in cooperation with the Ministry of Mass Media and Information.

🌀 Tanzania

Tanzania's coalition aimed to strengthen district level stakeholders' capacities and engagement in the sector. A desk study of four districts revealed that even a very limited amount of action on the part of district teams was successful in triggering the release of significant funding for the sector – around TSh 20 million. District WASH forums were held, involving a number of activities with mayors and government officers to encourage the development of appropriate policies and enforcement of by-laws. The coalition

also worked with local government leaders to involve citizens in the campaign against cholera.

🌀 Uganda

Uganda's coalition used media campaigns to prompt behaviour change in relation to the disposal of waste and human excreta in the periurban areas of Kampala. Detailed research on four different slogans in local languages and pre-testing helped to identify effective and targeted messages for radio transmission. Further, the coalition produced a documentary film on water and sanitation that was broadcast on national television.

🌀 Ukraine

Ukraine celebrated National Sanitation and Hygiene Week 2009 in March under the slogans "Rivers unite people" and "Remember: we all live downstream!" in towns and villages in 10 regions. The actions included lectures, festivals, creative competitions, expeditions and trips, seminars and conferences, activities to clean the banks of rivers and water-well monitoring.

🌀 Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan's coalition initiated a multifaceted WASH campaign in the Aral Sea region of Uzbekistan for 1000 schoolchildren. The campaign activities included research on the WASH knowledge and behaviours of children, an update of training material, an educational campaign for teachers, students and parents, and a Global Handwashing Day celebration.

🌀 Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's coalition was actively engaged in advocacy on WASH, working closely with the media and celebrating Global Handwashing Day and National Sanitation Week. In addition, the coalition supported the WASH in Schools programme by using the 'Public Health Hygiene Promoter' approach for teachers and community members. The programme successfully led to the formation of school health clubs, which are being complemented by the formation of community health clubs in the home communities of pupils. Great improvements in hygiene behaviour, such as handwashing and keeping the school surroundings clean by pupils and staff were observed by coalition members during monitoring visits.

NEW COALITIONS IN 2009

Cameroon: Cameroon launched its WASH coalition in May 2009 before Prime Minister Ephraim Inoni, a number of ministers, the WSSCC Executive Director, and representatives of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank and other sector affiliates and professionals.

Liberia: In June 2009 Liberia's Minister of Land, Mines and Energy, Dr Eugene Shannon, launched the Civil Society Organisation-WASH Working Group with a keynote message.

ACTIVITY TRENDS

Although each country has a different sector background and coalition strategy, a few common trends in their work are clear. Most countries conducted awareness raising activities around various international events, such as Global Handwashing Day and World Toilet Day. Many coalitions support WASH in Schools efforts and are working with the media to convey WASH messages to wider audiences. Furthermore, decentralisation was a major theme, as is appropriate given that programme implementation is primarily a local responsibility. In general, coalitions make an effort to engage in activities with a larger strategic impact beyond the individual event or activity.

3

SHARING KNOWLEDGE AND BUILDING NETWORKS ON WASH

Through its networking and knowledge management work, WSSCC supports collaboration and coordination in the sanitation, hygiene and water supply sectors, and improves people's access to knowledge, information and other resources that can strengthen their ability to deliver needed services to all people.

Whether person to person, or organisation to organisation, this networking is done in a flexible way, promoting the most appropriate connections to meet particular needs at national, regional and global levels, as well as thematically. In addition to facilitating these connections, the work of the WSSCC secretariat, the national WASH coalitions, and the members help improve access to useful and relevant knowledge for WASH professionals around the world. In 2009, the networking and knowledge management programme of WSSCC continued its work to strengthen WASH coalitions and support collaboration with and between organisations, ranging from national civil society organisations to international agencies and institutions inside and outside of the United Nations system. It also developed new and much-needed sanitation and hygiene knowledge products.

WSSCC COALITIONS AND MEMBERS HELD PUBLIC OFFICIALS ACCOUNTABLE BY ISSUING 'REPORT CARDS' ON SANITATION AND HYGIENE COMMITMENTS MADE AT THE MAJOR SANITATION CONFERENCES IN 2008.

Meeting at the World Water Week in Stockholm, Carolien van der Voorden of the WSSCC staff and Muyatwa Sitali of the Liberia WASH Consortium discuss plans to scale-up coalition activities in the country.



THROUGH ITS NETWORKING AND KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT WORK, WSSCC:

SUCCESS INDICATORS

- ▶ Supports development of new national WASH coalitions;
- ▶ Funds, in part, national WASH coalition annual work programmes;
- ▶ Hosts sharing, learning and planning meetings for National Coordinators;
- ▶ Facilitates collaboration between United Nations agencies and non-UN actors;
- ▶ Identifies priority WASH themes and strategies to address them;
- ▶ Supports thematic working groups, their work programmes, and their stakeholder involvement;
- ▶ Makes explicit knowledge and information available to sector professionals in easily accessible formats;
- ▶ Spreads knowledge gained through the Global Sanitation Fund;
- ▶ Provides or supports training sessions, meetings, workshops and knowledge tools for national WASH coalition members and other sector professionals.

A STRENGTHENED NETWORK OF WASH COALITIONS

From Bangladesh to Zimbabwe, WSSCC's existing WASH coalitions continued their work and in many cases expanded it on the ground in 2009. Growth in the network of coalitions continued. In Africa, WSSCC started to support a network in Liberia with an eye on developing a fully-fledged coalition, and explored possible links with Ghana and Mozambique. In post-conflict Liberia, WASH knowledge and capacity are low, and sector coordination is only starting. These are both areas where WSSCC hopes to make

an impact in years to come. Cameroon's 2008 groundwork bore fruit with the launch of a coalition at a ceremony in Yaoundé in May 2009.

WSSCC also approached China, which has a huge sanitation backlog but great potential for networking and knowledge management. WSSCC staff visited the country, opening a dialogue with the Ministry of Health's National Patriotic Health Campaign office as well as a range of other national and international agencies. Chinese sanitation professionals expressed their desire for better links to the sector in the rest of the world and wish to share insights on issues they are tackling, such as achieving long-term hygiene behaviour change.

FROM THE FRONT LINES: TANZANIA

Stakeholder work is having an impact in Tanzania

Susan Shonee Kayetta, National Coordinator



Joint initiatives among WASH stakeholders at international, national and district levels have helped to raise the profile of sanitation and hygiene in Tanzania. It has provided opportunities for collaborative learning as well as advocating for improved WASH facilities at both the household and institutional levels.

National Coordinator Susan Kayetta explained that high-profile figures, such as the Health and Social Welfare Minister, Professor David Mwakyausa, have been present during activities such as Global Handwashing Day. These individuals have helped to pass on important WASH messages to the communities, praising hygiene practices and warning against unsafe sanitation and waterborne diseases.

Tanzania now has a sanitation and hygiene policy in place (in draft form in 2009) which will assist in spearheading the WASH initiatives. Ms Kayetta also states: "A memorandum of understanding amongst key ministries has been signed; this will facilitate coordination as well as building synergies among key players."

In addition, the launching of the latrine and hygiene campaign in the country in 2009 spurred dialogue among community members, and the WASH coalition is currently planning ways to continue these positive efforts. The relationship with WSSCC is an important one for activities in Tanzania, especially regarding publications and materials that the coalition is able to use regularly in its work.

"This rich information illuminates our work and provides motivation to continue working towards our goal of improved livelihoods. These workshops, seminars and planning meetings organised by WSSCC promote our capacities as well as strengthen our networks," Ms Kayetta says.

A VITAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SANITATION FINANCING WAS MADE WITH THE PUBLICATION OF WSSCC'S PRIMER *PUBLIC FUNDING FOR SANITATION.*

Twenty-one WSSCC coalitions received catalytic financial support to carry out some of their work. Some coalitions were first-time recipients, like Guyana, and others were burgeoning coalitions such as Liberia. The diversity of the activities that were supported reflects the reality that coalitions understand what works best in their own country. (See previous section for more on country-specific work.)

WSSCC also collaborated with global partners and regional groupings of WSSCC's coalitions. In South Asia, for example, WSSCC, WaterAid and the Freshwater Action Network (FAN) supported regional networking around the South Asian Conference on Sanitation (SACOSAN), the leading regional sanitation conference in South Asia. In November, the three organisations arranged a meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, to plan for concerted action in the run-up to SACOSAN IV in 2011. All WASH coalitions in the region participated, exerting influence and making a good link between national work and a regional process.



WSSCC National Coordinators, members and staff at the annual planning meeting, Geneva, Switzerland, May 2009.

COUNTRY COORDINATORS MEET AND SHARE EXPERIENCES

In May, the National Coordinators of WSSCC's WASH coalitions, together with new Steering Committee members, met in Geneva for their annual planning meeting. The meeting facilitated interaction, learning and networking between the secretariat and the national coalitions. On the ground, coalitions drive WSSCC's work, and strong links between the secretariat and the National Coordinators are vital. One highlight of the weeklong session was a Community-Led Total Sanitation session with Dr Kamal Kar, founder of the approach. Dr Kar's detailed and passionate introduction increased and improved understanding of CLTS for many of the participants.

LIVING UP TO WSSCC'S 'MIDDLE NAME'

WSSCC worked hard to live up to its name as a collaborative entity by strengthening its joint work with a number of key partner organisations, and engaging where it could have the most impact. For example,

WSSCC was a proactive member of UN-Water – the umbrella organisation for the different United Nations agencies and programmes with water or sanitation as part of their agenda. WSSCC was also a strong link to non-UN agencies and networks, such as the World Water Council (which WSSCC re-joined in 2009), the World Bank's Water and Sanitation Program, the International Water Association, WaterAid, and many others.

One reason for collaboration is to leverage strengths for enhanced impact; another is to maximise efficiency in sanitation, hygiene and water development work. To that end, WaterAid, FAN and the End Water Poverty campaign (EWP) started a collaborative mapping exercise and dialogue on networking. The organisations will use the results to help them avoid unnecessary overlap, duplication or confusion at the country and global levels.

Another key development in 2009 was a new sector initiative entitled Sanitation and Water for All: a Global Framework for Action (SWA). This initiative brings together national governments, donors and other development partners in a political platform to turn commitments into action. In August, during the World

Water Week in Stockholm, SWA members from other institutions and governments elected WSSCC's chief executive, Jon Lane, as chair of its Interim Core Group. The core group is charged with building up the SWA alliance, and the chair role reflects WSSCC's core work on global networking. It helped in shaping the SWA into a high-level, influential, and action-

oriented activity that will have immediate impact in 2010 by linking up finance ministers with their water and sanitation colleagues in a number of developing countries, together with donor governments. The intended result is greater and more effective work in those countries¹.

NATIONAL COORDINATORS, 2009

Bangladesh: **Dibalok Singha**
 Benin: **André Toupe**
 Brazil: **Anna Virginia M. Machado**
 Bulgaria: **Diana Iskrevna-Idigo**
 Burkina Faso: **Aline Ouédraogo**
 Cambodia: **Chea Samnang**
 Cameroon: **Eboueme Bountsebe**
 Colombia: **Paola Chavez**
 Ethiopia: **Michael Negash Beyene**
 Guyana: **Audreyanna Thomas**
 India: **Depinder Kapur**
 Jamaica: **Linette Vassell**
 Kenya: **Beth Wangari Karanja**
 Kyrgyzstan: **Zura Mendikulova**
 Liberia: **Prince D. Kreplah**
 Madagascar: **Jean Herivelo Rakotondrainibe**
 Malawi: **Robert L.J. Kampala**
 Mali: **Fatoumata Haidara**
 Myanmar: **Khin Maung Lwin**
 Nepal: **Umesh Pandey**
 Niger: **Yacouba Zabeirou**
 Nigeria : **Ifeoma Charles-Monwuba**
 Pacific: **Iva Bakaniceva**
 Pakistan: **Syed Ayub Qutub**
 Philippines: **Lyn Capistrano**
 Senegal: **Baba Coulibaly**
 South Africa: **Nomathamsanqa Mpotulo**
 Sri Lanka: **Koggala Liyanage Lal Premanath**
 Tanzania: **Susan Shonee Kayetta**
 Togo: **Fataou Salami**
 Uganda: **Julian Kyomuhangi**
 Ukraine: **Ganna Tsvetkova**
 Uzbekistan: **Oral Ataniyazova**
 Zimbabwe: **Nomathemba Neseni**

PUSHING FORWARD KNOWLEDGE ON WASH-RELATED TOPICS

In 2009, WSSCC concentrated its WASH topic-related work on its existing thematic priority areas. Urban sanitation, for example, was the topic of a seminar at the World Water Week in Stockholm and of a regional practitioners' workshop in Mozambique, both organised by WSSCC and partners in a collaborative fashion. In addition, sanitation financing became a priority topic through work that included the publication of a new WSSCC primer on sanitation subsidies. Disaster risk reduction and emergency response, HIV/AIDS and WASH, and the human right to water and sanitation received increased scrutiny from WSSCC. For the latter, WSSCC submitted a statement in favour of the right to a United Nations' independent expert charged with making recommendations to the UN General Assembly.

WSSCC hosts and supports many thematic working groups, to give professionals the opportunity to come together around the most important WASH topics. WSSCC continued to support its existing portfolio of working groups, such as the Multiple Use Systems working group and the Scaling Up Rural Water Supply Services group. WSSCC also helped establish a new working group on Climate Change and WASH, together with organisations such as the International Water Association. The climate group aims to help sector professionals with access to important information on adaptation and mitigation, and to advocate to the climate change sector on the importance of water supply, sanitation and hygiene for poor people as a key aspect of climate change strategies and programmes.

WSSCC also continued its work on hygiene promotion and hygiene behaviour change, themes that it considers crucial for the achievement of any impact from water supply and sanitation interventions. With the International Scientific Forum on Home Hygiene (IFH), WSSCC supported publication of *The Global Burden of Hygiene-related Diseases in Relation to the Home and Community*. WSSCC also helped develop a regional hygiene practitioners' workshop set for early

1. More information : www.unwater.org/activities_san4all.html.

2010 with the International Water and Sanitation Centre (IRC), WaterAid and the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC), and participated in the Public-Private Partnership for Handwashing with Soap steering committee and behaviour change working group, looking at, for example, the enabling technologies for handwashing.

SHARING KNOWLEDGE WITH THOSE WHO NEED IT

The WSSCC knowledge management strategy emphasises explicit and tacit knowledge sharing; workshops, training sessions and meetings for sector professionals are important capacity building opportunities. During 2009, WSSCC supported or co-organised events that focused on hygiene and sanitation, partnerships for the urban poor and integrated water resources management. These events included the West African Regional Sanitation and Hygiene Symposium, and the Southern African Development Community Learning and Sharing Workshop on Partnerships for Sanitation for the Urban Poor, and involved partners such as WaterAid, UNICEF and the International Water and Sanitation Centre.

The workshops and training sessions gave opportunities for accessing tacit knowledge and for matching it to the explicit knowledge provided in reports and manuals. WSSCC envisages a greater number of training workshops and other capacity building events in 2010, using the critical mass of relevant knowledge products and tools around which to build such events. Preparatory work took place in 2009 on governance and hygiene practitioner learning and sharing events in early 2010 in El Salvador and Bangladesh, respectively.

RESPONDING TO MEMBER-EXPRESSED NEEDS

WSSCC also focused on producing knowledge tools in areas where WASH coalitions and National Coordinators expressed a need and where analysis showed a gap in available information tools. Thus, WSSCC published a number of new knowledge products during the year. In February, it introduced its *Reference Notes series*. The first titles were *Disaster Risk Reduction & Emergency Response for WASH* and *HIV/AIDS and WASH*. In July, WSSCC published *Public Funding for Sanitation: The Many Faces of*



Sanitation Subsidies. The primer clarified the debate and discussion around different types of subsidies. Many copies were distributed at events such as World Water Week in Stockholm, and different agencies and governmental bodies ordered copies for use at training seminars.

Development also commenced on a *Hygiene and Sanitation Software Approaches* compendium, which will be published in 2010. It is a companion volume to the *Compendium of Sanitation Systems and Technologies* co-published in 2008 with the Department of Water and Sanitation in Developing Countries at the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology. A much-anticipated document from Dr Kamal Kar, the CLTS pioneer, is the forthcoming *Facilitating "Hands-on" Training, Workshops for Community-Led Total Sanitation, A Trainers' Training Guide*. WSSCC collaborated with Dr Kar on the document and will publish it in 2010. Since CLTS is spreading fast in many countries in different regions, and there is growing demand for facilitators and trainers of facilitators, this guide will fulfil the need for a resource that supports the creation of a strong cadre of trainers for front-line CLTS work.

While tacit and explicit knowledge exchange are important aspects of WSSCC's knowledge management strategy, these activities should all be framed in a context of better and more concerted knowledge management between the various sector organisations who offer this knowledge. There are many knowledge providing organisations, but too many sector professionals in the field are still without access to the knowledge or information they need, when and how they need it. To better coordinate and possibly consolidate efforts, in December WSSCC commissioned a team of consultants to carry out a knowledge management network mapping exercise. The results are due in 2010.

4

PROMOTING ACTION ON WASH ISSUES THROUGH ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS

WSSCC’s advocacy and communications work, both globally and nationally, is vital for informing people and institutions about the importance of sanitation, hygiene and water supply issues, and for influencing their ability to make a positive difference and help improve coverage.

Respected within the sector, and renowned for being edgy and provocative, the advocacy work at WSSCC focuses on influencing global and national sanitation, hygiene and water policies. Its complement, the general communications work of WSSCC, covers print, marketing and web and other communications – with and for members, in particular – to enhance the potency of WSSCC’s messages. There were important communications developments in 2009, with new products developed and new activities undertaken, such as media training of WSSCC’s National Coordinators.

WASH RADIO CAMPAIGNS ENABLED WSSCC’S COALITIONS TO ENGAGE SANITATION DECISION-MAKERS AND BROADCAST VITAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE MESSAGES VIA THE MOST IMPORTANT LOCAL MEDIUM.



WSSCC’s well-known WASH emblem got a slight makeover for its use as part of in-country WASH radio campaigns.

THROUGH ITS ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS WORK, WSSCC:

SUCCESS INDICATORS

- ▶ Helps national WASH coalitions devise comprehensive advocacy strategies;
- ▶ Supports national WASH coalition work programmes;
- ▶ Produces and distributes WASH-branded advocacy materials globally;
- ▶ Encourages participation in the Women Leaders for WASH initiative;
- ▶ Participates in and advocates at meetings in different sectors;
- ▶ Produces reports, knowledge products, newsletters, brochures, press releases, articles and other products;
- ▶ Promotes website use, membership applications and advocacy campaign participation;
- ▶ Trains journalists and supports national WASH coalition media relations work;
- ▶ Develops and implements internal and external communications strategies and activities.

ADVOCACY IN ACTION

In 2009, WSSCC experienced an active year where staff at the secretariat worked in close collaboration with colleagues in partner organisations and in WSSCC’s national WASH coalitions. Important research was carried out that will improve the long-term effectiveness of WSSCC’s own advocacy work as the organisation reinvents its campaigns and initiatives to be more targeted and impactful.

National WASH coalitions are already at the forefront of WSSCC’s action-oriented advocacy work. In 2009, their members promoted sanitation, hygiene and water supply issues at different levels and before



WSSCC Advocacy Officer Saskia Castelein with members of the Philippines WASH coalition during an advocacy workshop held there in November.

different audiences, from schoolchildren to elected officials. In addition to giving regular advice on advocacy activities to many National Coordinators, WSSCC helped organise workshops in the Philippines and Tanzania on advocacy strategy development. Producing strategies is one thing, but implementing them is quite another, so it was encouraging to see proactive advocacy work in a range of countries, such as Nigeria, which implemented a National Year of Sanitation campaign as part of its strategy.

WSSCC is offering various tools to enhance and support the already ongoing communications work in its coalition countries. One of those tools is Studio

WASH, a radio campaign which accelerates advocacy efforts by encouraging innovative programming that has the involvement of public figures, government officials, and local and national celebrities. The campaign presents and reinforces key WASH messages to a wider audience – particularly among those with low literacy rates – while getting the buy-in for those messages from officials and others who are involved in the Studio WASH programmes.

MEMBERS AND COALITIONS WERE ENGAGED IN A WORLD'S LONGEST TOILET QUEUE ADVOCACY EVENT SET TO CULMINATE ON WORLD WATER DAY IN 2010.

In 2009, WSSCC supported radio campaigns in Bangladesh, Colombia, Ethiopia, Kyrgyzstan, Nigeria, the Philippines and Zimbabwe. Each of the WASH radio programmes was culturally 'tailor-made' and had a different thematic approach while being both interactive and stimulating. In Zimbabwe, the radio series addressed local priority topics such as cholera outbreaks and corresponding precautionary measures, whereas in Nigeria policy leaders and the general public were targeted to create an environment that encouraged greater resource allocation and access to improved sanitation.

Other examples of targeted advocacy included advertising in publications such as the Commonwealth



Ifeoma Charles Monwuba, Nigeria's National Coordinator, practices television interview techniques at the annual planning meeting in Geneva.

WSSCC ENDORSES SANITATION AS A HUMAN RIGHT

In April, WSSCC joined an expert consultation to discuss the human rights obligations related to access to sanitation. The consultation took place in Geneva, Switzerland, by Ms Catarina de Albuquerque, the United Nations' independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to safe drinking-water and sanitation. WSSCC Executive Director Jon Lane spoke at the consultation, and in June, WSSCC submitted to Ms de Albuquerque its official position on the human right to water and sanitation. The statement concluded: "WSSCC would be delighted to see the people's access to sanitation endorsed through the process and through the creation of a formal human right. Indeed, the formal recognition would ascribe sanitation the attention it since long deserves in the context of improving health, dignity and welfare of all."

Ministers' Reference Report, which helped reinforce to finance ministers the message that sanitation is good for economic development. In 2009 there was also joint work with UNICEF to produce the *Sanitation for All* advocacy kit, which is based on the information and messaging developed in 2008 as part of the International Year of Sanitation. The messages were originally developed so that sanitation and hygiene sector professionals would present consistent, unified messaging. WSSCC led by example through its use of these messages in its core advocacy and communications messaging in printed materials, online and in its work with the media.

To encourage commitment and action from the politicians attending the first ever High-Level Meeting on Sanitation and Water in April 2010, WSSCC, EWP and FAN initiated a global mobilisation called 'The World's Longest Toilet Queue', which takes place around World Water Day.

WSSCC collaborated with Tearfund and the Overseas Development Institute to examine how sanitation and hygiene advocates are communicating their messages to the health sector, a prime target audience for the promotion of sanitation and hygiene. Views of sanitation, hygiene and health specialists were brought together with the aim of identifying how the case for sanitation and hygiene is being made.

THE WASH CAMPAIGN

In 2009, nearly seven years after it was developed, WSSCC's WASH campaign remained effective. WASH-branded advocacy materials are in constant demand from the coalitions as well as other sector partners wishing to supplement their own campaigns.

Another advocacy initiative, Women Leaders for WASH, generated great enthusiasm when launched in 2005 because it drew attention to the unique role of women in the household and in the sector. In 2009, WSSCC revitalised this flagship initiative by inviting several prominent women to join and serve as new Women Leaders for WASH ambassadors. Maria Mutagamba, Minister for Water and Environment in Uganda, and Ebele Okeke, former head of the Nigerian civil service, agreed to become participants in the initiative.

LEADERSHIP, VISIBILITY AND INFLUENCE IN MEETINGS AND EVENTS

The number of requests for WSSCC speakers, or for support to specific conferences, continues to grow and WSSCC was active at many sector events, big and small, in 2009. These included the World Water Forum, World Water Week, the International Water Association Development Congress and the Africa Water Week, where WSSCC supported the first AfricaSan Awards, hosted by AMCOW.

In addition to these sector events, in April, WSSCC discussed the human rights obligations related to sanitation in a session convened by the UN's specially appointed independent expert on the issue of human rights obligations related to access to safe drinking-water and sanitation. Subsequently, WSSCC submitted a statement on the human right to water and sanitation.

At December's World Toilet Summit in Singapore, WSSCC arranged a session dedicated to advocacy and communications issues. It also worked to raise awareness among the high-tech savvy conference participants of the relevance and importance of low-cost, sustainable and appropriate sanitation technologies.

COMMUNICATIONS FOR DEVELOPMENT

The growth in WSSCC's front-line programme work increases the need for effective communications products and tools, and the communications programme met these expanding needs. WSSCC produced many products in 2009, including the WSSCC newsletter, an annual report, and French-language versions of the *Compendium of Sanitation Systems and Technologies* and the *WASH Media Awards Compendium*. A newly produced institutional DVD has English, Spanish and French presentations of WSSCC, was placed on YouTube and other social media sites, and shown at conferences and distributed to National Coordinators to support their awareness-raising activities.

Growth in visits to WSSCC's web site and membership applications confirm that interest in the organisation, its programmes and its subject matter, is increasing. Work also began on a new graphic identity and style guide that will govern, unify and update WSSCC's external presentations, including its new web site (to be launched in 2010).

WORKING WITH THE MEDIA

WSSCC was active again in its media relations. The BBC World Service, Thomson Reuters news bureau and other media outlets sought interviews with WSSCC officials or asked for research and other background information for use in articles and broadcasts. At the World Water Forum, WSSCC arranged a workshop about the links between water, sanitation and health in low-income countries, and field trips to Ethiopia and India for 25 journalists from around the world, which resulted in extensive media coverage. Another workshop, on communications and advocacy, took place in Jos, Nigeria. Hosted by the WASH coalition and supported financially by WSSCC, the workshop gathered journalists together to translate International Year of Sanitation advocacy messages for use in radio jingles and posters.

WSSCC also worked more closely to support WASH media networks in Ethiopia, francophone Africa, Nepal and Nigeria. At the annual planning meeting in May, National Coordinators received media training

to support them in their role as spokespersons for WASH and WSSCC. The third edition of WSSCC's main programme for media, the WASH Media Awards 2009-2010, had an Istanbul launch in March. The aim and purpose of these awards are to foster sustainable relations with journalists in developing and developed nations, and to increase media coverage of WASH issues. New innovations include Portuguese and Russian language categories, as well as a category for a journalist from a developed country.

FROM THE FRONT LINES: INDIA

Pressing for leadership

Depinder Kapur, National Coordinator



The India WASH Forum (IWF) is a coalition of water and sanitation organisations and individuals who pool their skills and resources for the larger cause of improved, safe and effective water and sanitation for all. In 2009, the IWF worked on building coalitions with organisations, individuals and representatives from other sectors and movements in India. In August, IWF organised the launch meeting of the Global Sanitation Fund in New Delhi.

According to Depinder Kapur, the most pressing issue for the IWF now is leadership: the lack of emphasis on the establishment and implementation of sanitation and water supply policies from both institutional and community leaders.

"There is no scarcity of drinking-water *per se* and various technical solutions are available, but despite this, in both rural and urban contexts, national priorities do not reflect commitment for equity," Mr Kapur said.

With these concerns in mind, the IWF organised a "Right to Water and Sanitation" workshop for government representatives and civil society organisations from across India. The workshop allowed participants to gain insights from a range of recent initiatives aimed at securing enforceable constitutional guarantees, developing understanding, and advancing the campaign for the right to water and sanitation. It resulted in the preparation of a *Statement of Intent* by several organisations.

Working with WSSCC is beneficial to the IWF as it "provides an international platform for learning, advocacy and networking," says Mr. Kapur. He appreciates the support from WSSCC learning events, regional and international coalition building initiatives, and the chance to meet and learn from other National Coordinators.

5

ENABLING NATIONAL SANITATION PROMOTION AND DEMAND CREATION WITH THE GLOBAL SANITATION FUND

The Global Sanitation Fund (GSF) is a United Nations Trust Fund within WSSCC designed to make more money available for sanitation and hygiene, and to make financing more effective. WSSCC established the Global Sanitation Fund in 2008 to work with national governments and other stakeholders to accelerate implementation of policies that improve access to sanitation and hygiene. Through the Global Sanitation Fund, WSSCC is taking a lead role in ensuring greater coherence and consistency in global sanitation financing. Unless such improvements are made, sector analysts agree that global needs for sanitation and hygiene will not be met.

WSSCC BEGAN SECURING IN-COUNTRY EXECUTING AGENCIES FOR THE GLOBAL SANITATION FUND, A PRELUDE TO FINANCIAL DISBURSEMENTS TO SUB-GRANTEES WHO WILL CARRY OUT SANITATION AWARENESS BUILDING AND DEMAND CREATION.

THROUGH THE GLOBAL SANITATION FUND, WSSCC:

SUCCESS INDICATORS

- ▶ Conducts country sanitation and hygiene situation analyses;
- ▶ Brings government, WSSCC and national-level sector stakeholders together;
- ▶ Invites country proposals for Global Sanitation Fund grants;
- ▶ Agrees to country programmes for GSF grants;
- ▶ Procures and selects Executing Agencies for each Global Sanitation Fund country.

GROUNDWORK LAID FOR FULL IMPLEMENTATION IN 2010

WSSCC ended 2009 very near to one of its Global Sanitation Fund milestone moments: the awarding of its first in-country Executing Agency contract, now scheduled for early 2010. For staff, donors, partners in country, and – ultimately – people in places like Madagascar, Uganda, Nepal and Senegal, where



The GSF Advisory Committee (l-r): Prof. Guéladio Cissé (Mauritania), Swiss Tropical Institute; Barbara Evans (UK), resource person; Prof. Albert Wright (Ghana), formerly of Kumasi University and the World Bank; Roland Schertenleib (Switzerland), formerly of the Swiss Federal Institute of Aquatic Science and Technology; Barry Jackson, Programme Manager, Global Sanitation Fund; Eddy Perez (USA) of the World Bank Water and Sanitation Program; Prof. Sandy Cairncross (UK), Chair, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine; Ashoke Chatterjee (India), formerly of the National Institute of Design, India; Sophie Trémolet (France), Trémolet Consulting; Hakim Hadjel, Programme Officer, Global Sanitation Fund; and Robert Martin (USA), resource person.

sanitation coverage particularly in rural areas is low, the measured progress was critical for ensuring long-term sustainability and the success of the fund programme.

Between January and December, the programme experienced the most growth of any WSSCC programme. It did so by way of the unglamorous but vital work of establishing all the systems and procedures that a robust and efficient global fund requires. These included the development of procurement documentation, results frameworks, and procedures and processes for interacting with clients on a timely and regular basis. Programme staff members made a number of visits to countries where the GSF will first be implemented, in order to build and maintain relationships and develop programmes. As a result of this work, the programme expects to have Executing Agencies that have disbursed funds to sub-grantees in six countries by December 2010. By then, these sub-grantees will be doing on-the-ground work that raises awareness about sanitation and hygiene, increases demand, and stimulates local action. Close monitoring and evaluation will show what impact this work has had on people's lives and livelihoods, while knowledge obtained in the process will be channelled back into WSSCC's other areas of work.

BACK OFFICE DEVELOPMENTS IN SUPPORT OF FRONTLINE SUCCESS

When WSSCC transferred its hosting from the World Health Organization (WHO) to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), procurement of Executing Agencies and Country Programme Monitors in the first GSF countries picked up.

As of early August 2009, UNOPS began acting as the legal structure and administrative framework

for the WSSCC and hence for the Global Sanitation Fund. All WSSCC funds, including those for the GSF, are channelled through UNOPS and are subject to its rigorous financial controls and audit procedures; the selection process for the in-country Executing Agencies for the Global Sanitation Fund follows the standard UNOPS procurement procedures. UNOPS provided invaluable advice in all procurement areas; its long experience in these matters has helped WSSCC construct a strong foundation for GSF operations.

The Global Sanitation Fund benefits from the support of an external advisory committee of distinguished sanitation and hygiene experts. The group met twice in 2009 and provided sound recommendations to staff on programme development. It also welcomed two new members: Professor Guéladio Cissé of the Swiss Tropical Institute, who brings extensive experience from West Africa, and Professor Albert Wright. At the recent Africa Water Week the AMCOW AfricaSan Lifetime Achievement honour was awarded to Professor Wright for his four decades of distinguished service to the sector.

PLANNING: WHERE ARE WE IN THE FIRST ROUND OF COUNTRIES?

By the end of 2009, programme preparation and procurement was underway in the Global Sanitation Fund's seven start-up countries, known collectively as 'Round 1' countries. The table¹ below provides year-end summary information for these countries. The legend is IP (In progress) and C (Completed). CPM stands for Country Programme Monitor.

At the end of 2009, Programme Coordinating

1. Visit www.wsscc.org for regular updates to this table and other GSF programme developments.

ROUND 1	Uganda	Nepal	Madagascar	Senegal	Burkina Faso	India	Pakistan
Planning with national groups	C	C	C	C	C	IP	IP (sector review)
Country report and proposal for GSF programme	C	C	C	C	C	IP	
Agreed terms of reference for Executing Agency	C	C	C	C	IP		
Procurement and appointment of Executing Agency	IP (CPM bids recvd)	IP (CPM bids recvd)	IP (Completed March 2010)	IP (Projected April 2010)	Projected late-2009		

FROM THE FRONT LINES: UKRAINE

A protocol for a healthier Ukraine

Ganna Tsvietkova, National Coordinator



Like many countries, the Ukraine has a number of water resources, water supply and sanitation issues to address.

For water resources, integrated water resources management (IWRM) is lacking, water quality levels are decreasing, and flood and drought events are affecting operations and services in the water supply and sanitation sectors. For sanitation, school access to safe sanitation needs to be improved, as does wastewater treatment, which is low in some places and nonexistent in others. As WSSCC's National Coordinator, Ganna Tsvietkova, indicates, the government has also decreased its support for a proven low-cost health intervention such as hygiene promotion, thus keeping people's own hygiene behaviour below what is necessary.

But the story isn't entirely gloomy, thanks in part to the work of the Ukraine WASH coalition. In 2009, it helped support national implementation of the Protocol on Water and Health. The protocol is the first international agreement of its kind adopted specifically to attain an adequate supply of safe drinking-water and adequate sanitation for everyone, and effectively protect water used as a source of drinking-water. To that end, the coalition held four regional and national working conferences dedicated to the implementation of the protocol. According to Ms Tsvietkova, the conference results contributed to the national policy dialogue on IWRM.

For her, and the coalition, the WSSCC affiliation is useful because it provides knowledge which can help in the coalition's action-oriented programme. "WSSCC provides the global context and ideological platform for much of our work in the Ukraine, as well as knowledge and resources which have helped to build up our national WASH coalition and its activities in the country since 2003," Ms Tsvietkova says.

Mechanisms (PCMs) were being established in Senegal, Burkina Faso and India. Uganda, Nepal, Madagascar, Senegal and Burkina Faso had already submitted proposals for GSF grants. Terms of reference were developed from country proposals from Uganda, Nepal, Madagascar and Senegal. Work began on country proposals in India and Pakistan and will soon commence on the first three Round 2 countries. To simplify matters and to expedite agreement on Country Programme Proposals in each country, it was decided to make a standard initial offer of five million dollars over five years. The grant amount and contract period will be reviewed during a mid-term evaluation in Year 3. If the programme demonstrates that it can absorb larger amounts, then further funds can be sought.

Executing Agencies and Country Programme Monitors (CPMs) have been selected in Madagascar and Senegal. Bids have been received for CPMs in Nepal and Uganda. The request for proposals for the Executing Agency in Nepal is expected in early 2010.



GSF programmes help raise awareness about sanitation and hygiene and create demand for toilets.

PLANNING: WHERE ARE WE IN THE SECOND ROUND OF COUNTRIES?

In 2009, work also began on a second set of countries, known collectively as 'Round 2'. WSSCC identified 10 eligible countries, and while the programme's focus was directed mainly at Round 1 countries, local consultants were contracted to carry out sanitation and hygiene sector reviews

ROUND 2	Ethiopia	Nigeria	Malawi	Bangladesh	Mali	Tanzania	Togo	Kenya
Sector review	C	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
PCM establishment	IP	IP	IP					
Programme preparation	IP	IP	IP					
Agreed terms of reference								
Procurement								



Barry Jackson of WSSCC and Michèle Rasamison of the Diorano-WASH coalition held consultations with sector professionals in Antananarivo, Madagascar.

and gap analyses in each Round 2 country. The consultants' country reports were received, analysed and prioritised, and in October the WSSCC Steering Committee accepted the proposal to proceed immediately in Ethiopia, Nigeria and Malawi. These were judged most ready to establish a Programme Coordinating Mechanism and prepare a country proposal.

Further work on the other seven countries will begin in early 2010. The steps for in-country programme preparation for Round 2 have been adapted from those in Round 1, reflecting improvements based on Round 1 experiences that should lead to speedier and smoother in-country preparations. For example, recognising that the process of setting up a formal Programme Coordinating Mechanism takes time, all Round 2 countries were required to nominate a core working group while the PCM is formally set up.

WHAT WILL A GLOBAL SANITATION FUND COUNTRY PROGRAMME LOOK LIKE?

WSSCC expects its Global Sanitation Fund to be operating fully in Madagascar, Uganda and Senegal in 2010, based on planning and procurement done in 2008 and 2009. As a group, these countries give a flavour of the types of strategies, expenditures and activities that are likely to characterise GSF programmes in coming years.

In Madagascar, a regional approach will support work that combines hygiene promotion, CLTS and sanitation marketing. In four years, the programme's selected regions will have communities that are open defecation-free, and local governments will have a budget and capacity for hygiene promotion. Further, support to entrepreneurs will help ensure delivery of needed products and facilities to households that want them.

The GSF programme in Uganda features a mix of CLTS, sanitation marketing and private sector capacity building. The Ministry of Health will be the Executing Agency, with strategic direction from the Programme Coordinating Mechanism. There will also be a multi-sector steering committee, to be chaired by the country's Permanent Secretary for Health, in the Ministry of Health. As in Madagascar, there is a district-wide approach where each district is assigned a sanitation and hygiene vision. The programme's work aims to meet challenges and fulfil this vision. At the end of four years, the goal is for all communities to be declared open defecation-free, for each local government to have a budget line and capacity for delivering health messages, and for each community to have a vibrant private sector responding to the demand for ever-improving facilities.

In Senegal, the GSF will concentrate about 75% in rural areas and 25% in periurban and small urban areas. In the former, the focus will be on information, education and communication materials development; demand creation; and sanitation and hygiene promotion. In urban areas, it will support private sector involvement in efforts to improve access. In general, the GSF will work to establish an enabling environment for promotion of sanitation and hygiene practices, advocacy and awareness building for local government leaders, and strengthening of the sanitation supply chain.

WHAT THE GSF DOES

WSSCC's Global Sanitation Fund is designed to achieve results in four ways: **1)** by working at scale, and not through pilot projects; **2)** by raising awareness of the issues and creating demand for toilets; **3)** by promoting sustainable services; and **4)** by supporting work that is demanded by the people which does not require subsidies.

Cambodia	Benin
C	IP

6

STRONG LEADERSHIP THROUGH GOOD GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT

As WSSCC continued its growth in 2009, it did so while managing important transitions in both its governance and management. WSSCC's members, who are the critical driver in the governance context, elected a group of new members for the Steering Committee from among their number. That committee met twice in 2009, governing WSSCC and ensuring that the organisation's work is in line with its mission, principles and strategies. WSSCC also continued to benefit from the support of a number of institutional donors to finance its work.

The WSSCC secretariat is in Geneva, Switzerland, where the World Health Organization (WHO) served as its host from 1991 until August 2009. From that point, the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) took over the role of host during the months that followed. The secretariat oversees WSSCC's work of networking and knowledge management, membership, advocacy, communications and the Global Sanitation Fund. Together with the host agency, the secretariat also oversees the administrative, financial and human resources functions of the organisation. Jon Lane has served as Executive Director since 2007.

A DEMOCRATIC ELECTION AMONG MEMBERS PROVIDED A SEAMLESS TRANSITION TO THE NEXT GENERATION OF WSSCC STEERING COMMITTEE LEADERSHIP.



UNOPS

Hosting of the WSSCC secretariat was transferred to the United Nations Office for Project Services in 2009.

THROUGH ITS GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT WORK, WSSCC:

SUCCESS INDICATORS

- ▶ Governs its work through a member-elected Steering Committee;
- ▶ Implements WSSCC's policy aimed to build and mobilise the membership;
- ▶ Manages Steering Committee elections and ensures the committee is properly composed;
- ▶ Actively manages its members;
- ▶ Builds and maintains good relations with donors;
- ▶ Builds and maintains good relations with its Host Agency;
- ▶ Operates a professional and efficient secretariat.

WSSCC's structure means that, while the organisation strives to be at the forefront of collective global leadership on sanitation and hygiene, it is itself led in a collective, global manner.

STEERING COMMITTEE WELCOMES NEW MEMBERS, MAKES STRATEGIC DECISIONS

Between December 2008 and May 2009, WSSCC members around the world elected seven new WSSCC Steering Committee members. The new members serve three-year terms and represent Francophone Africa, South Asia, South-East Asia, Central and Eastern Europe, West and Central Asia, and all members via two Global Open Seats. Additionally, the Director of the Water, Engineering and Development Centre was elected to a partner agency seat. While welcoming the new members, the organisation as a whole gave a collective "thank you" to the outgoing Steering Committee members, who were elected



WSSCC staff members show their spirit on a sunny summer day in Geneva.

before WSSCC's institutional slow down in the mid-2000s and were vital to reviving the organisation in 2007 by giving it its sanitation- and hygiene-first mandate.

The Steering Committee met twice, in Istanbul, Turkey and in Geneva, Switzerland. The Istanbul meeting took place in March in conjunction with the organisation's participation in the 5th World Water Forum. While the secretariat organised sessions and hosted an exhibition, among other activities, the individual participation of Steering Committee members in Istanbul also made it possible for WSSCC to exert leadership via a number of one-on-one meetings with sector colleagues and partners.

PLANS MADE FOR EXTERNAL REVIEW

In 2009 WSSCC prepared terms of reference for a donor-funded external review of the operations of WSSCC during the period since the last review, which was published in June 2004. The external review will assess the mission, goals and strategies of WSSCC as well as its accomplishments and impact, governance and management, relevance, effectiveness and efficiency, and sustainability.

The Steering Committee made many key decisions in 2009, in addition to the regular work of overseeing WSSCC's governance, management and financial activity (together with the donors). Among these decisions were the approval of new advocacy, membership and private sector partnership strategies; approval of new staff positions for 2010

MULTIFACETED GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

Because of a conscious decision periodically reviewed and confirmed by the members, WSSCC has no legal existence as an independent organisation. Instead, its secretariat was hosted by WHO from 1991 to 2009 and by UNOPS from 2009 in Geneva, while its national WASH coalitions are hosted by various member organisations in the relevant countries. Thus, the national WASH coalitions are legally and financially accountable to their host organisations and the secretariat is legally and financially accountable to UNOPS. UNOPS, in turn, is legally and financially accountable to WSSCC's donors for the use of the funds that they entrust to UNOPS for WSSCC's work. That legal and financial accountability is complemented by the programmatic accountability of the Steering Committee to the donors, which is exercised through a mechanism agreed between them. The *Full Governance Document* is available at www.wsscc.org.

to bolster work in the latter two areas; and approval to move the hosting of the WSSCC secretariat from WHO to UNOPS. Steering Committee members representing WSSCC's individual members were responsive to the needs of their constituents, bringing member views with them to the committee meetings in Istanbul and Geneva.

STEERING COMMITTEE MEMBERS, 2009

CHAIR

Roberto Lenton

REGIONAL MEMBERS

Peter Cooney, Anglophone Africa

Cheick Tandia, Francophone Africa

Mohammed Moniruzzaman, South Asia

Wilfrido C. Barreiro, South-East Asia

Edgar Quiroga, Latin America

Rohit Mungra, Small Island Developing States

Akbar Suvanbekov, Central and Eastern Europe, West and Central Asia

Satish Raj Mendiratta, Global Open Seat

Feri G. Lumampao, Global Open Seat

PARTNER AGENCY MEMBERS

Clarissa Brocklehurst, UNICEF

Darren Saywell, International Water Association (IWA)

Andrew Cotton, Water, Engineering and Development Centre (WEDC)

EX OFFICIO MEMBERS

Keiji Fukuda, WHO

Bernard Schlachter, UNOPS (since October 2009)

Jon Lane, WSSCC Executive Director

NON-VOTING INVITEES

Jaehyang So, Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

PERMANENT NON-VOTING OBSERVERS

Donors that currently contribute more than US\$ 100 000 per year to WSSCC

WSSCC MAINTAINS GOOD TIES WITH ITS DONORS

WSSCC's relationship with its donors remained excellent in 2009. These donors included the governments of Australia, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America (USA), and the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation. Despite the difficult global economic climate in 2009, the donors were consistently supportive of the organisation's work.

For the first time, a Donor Accountability Meeting took place. This well-attended meeting in March addressed topics such as the future host arrangement for WSSCC's secretariat, income in conjunction with planned costs for 2009 to 2012, and a new Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol. This protocol was approved and incorporated into an annual report specifically for donors. The secretariat began to use the protocol for monitoring and evaluation of the quality and impact of WSSCC's activities. The donors also agreed to fund an external review of WSSCC's work, the first such review since 2004.

MEMBERSHIP GROWS

WSSCC membership grew from 2200 on 1 January 2009 to nearly 3500 on 31 December 2009. WSSCC has enhanced its channels of communication with the broader membership, including National Coordinators. Full integration of WSSCC members who join at the global level into the relevant national WASH coalitions is almost complete. The organisation's membership ethos is further reinforced by the Steering Committee's approval of a Membership Strategy and Member Services Coordinator post in the secretariat, who in practical terms will implement the new membership strategy day to day from 2010.

WSSCC'S MEMBERSHIP PASSED THE 3,000 MARK IN SEPTEMBER WHEN AROOPIYOTI TRIPATHY, AN INDIAN NATIONAL STUDYING IN THE USA, JOINED AS A MEMBER.

Relations and regular communications between the secretariat, the National Coordinators and members continue to improve. WSSCC arranged a special event at the World Water Forum entitled 'Hurry Up and Join the Queue: Welcome Event for New and Old WSSCC Members', which included presentations by several National Coordinators as well as from Rose George, author of the popular sanitation book entitled *The Big Necessity*.

CHANGES TO HOSTING, GENEVA OFFICE ARRANGEMENTS

The secretariat functioned efficiently and effectively in 2009 even though it underwent two major changes. Firstly, due to changes in WHO's relationship with all its hosted partners, WSSCC's secretariat moved from WHO to UNOPS. The secretariat staff worked closely with WHO and UNOPS to facilitate the transfer, taking care to ensure that operations functioned as normal throughout the process. From early August, the secretariat functioned within UNOPS in all but nominal staff status. UNOPS immediately proved its capability to help the WSSCC secretariat progress in particular with recruitment of new staff and procurement for the Global Sanitation Fund.

UNOPS, AS THE NEW HOST OF THE WSSCC SECRETARIAT, IMPROVED THE EFFICIENCY OF BACK-OFFICE WORK SO THAT THE ORGANISATION'S SUPPORT TO WASH COALITIONS AND MEMBERS BECAME MORE EFFECTIVE.

In addition to this organisational hosting move, the secretariat moved physically. Because of planned staff growth, WSSCC had outgrown its location in the International Environment House in Geneva, so new offices were located and will accommodate the staff for at least five years. The relocation took place in mid-December and gives WSSCC a more effective work environment and a more appropriate status in its role as a leading sanitation, hygiene and water supply institution in relation to other international organisations in Geneva.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF NEW POLICIES APPROVED IN 2009

The Steering Committee approved three new strategy documents in 2009 that will guide WSSCC's work on advocacy, membership and private sector partnerships in the years to come. In March it signed off on the advocacy strategy, which aims to support WSSCC's mission by scaling up targeted outreach efforts on global sanitation goals; increasing awareness on sanitation, hygiene and water supply; and improving the conditions (context) for generating political priority for sanitation.

In October, it approved a membership strategy which aims to make better use of the members and mobilise their collective ambition to ensure access to sanitation, hygiene and water supply for all. It also aims to inform, engage and enable people to carry out their WASH-related work, particularly through networking and knowledge sharing, and to ensure that WSSCC's work is connected to local communities and local issues.

The private sector participation strategy, also approved in October, gives guidance and guidelines for incorporating the private sector in WSSCC's global and strategic networking, in collaboration on advocacy and communication messages, and as a source of funds for WSSCC in general and in particular for the Global Sanitation Fund.

7

FINANCIAL SUMMARY¹

WSSCC’s financial position is sound. Project spending was satisfactory for all departments, although in-country disbursements for the Global Sanitation Fund were reprogrammed for 2010. An overview of the 2009 revenue and operating expenses is provided below and shows an overall balance carried forward on 31 December 2009 of US\$ 20,647,320.

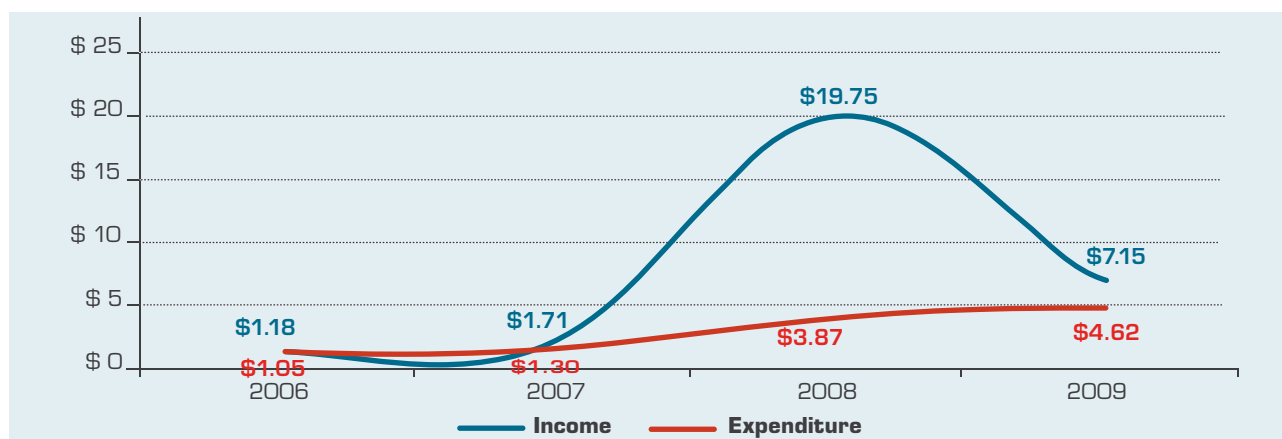
Overview of WSSCC Revenue and Operating Expenses for the period January-December 2009 (Amounts in US Dollar)

	Budgeted Revenue & Expenses 2009	Actual Revenue & Expenses 2009	% Implementation
REVENUE			
Opening Fund Balance	18,114,599	18,114,599	100%
Income	22,620,205	7,154,392	32%
TOTAL RESOURCES	40,734,804	25,268,991	62%
OPERATING EXPENSES			
Ending Fund Balance	31,020,676	20,647,320	67%

The transition of the host agency for WSSCC’s secretariat from the World Health Organization (WHO) to the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) included two transfers of funds in the total amount of US\$ 17.7 million.

WSSCC’s historical financial performance up to 2009 (US\$ million)

WSSCC’s recent financial performance shows a gradual increase in expenditure. For income, there was a sharp increase in 2008 with US\$ 12.6 million received from the Government of the Netherlands. WSSCC had an ending fund balance in 2009 in the amount of US\$ 20.6 million that was distributed among its trust fund accounts, i.e. operational departments.



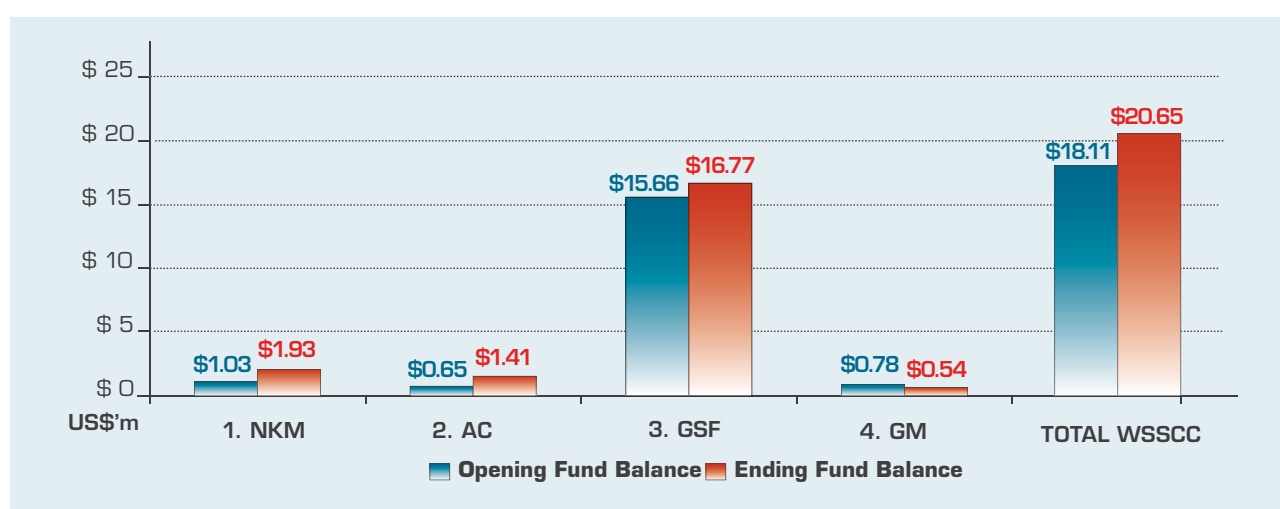
1. This financial summary is based on WHO and UNOPS preliminary reports of WSSCC 2009 income and expenditure as of 28 February 2010. A final adjustment in WSSCC’s 2009 financial status will be made by 30 June 2010.

WSSCC's trust fund accounts and financial structure

WSSCC has four trust fund accounts that are managed at the secretariat in Geneva. These are:

- ▶ Networking and Knowledge Management (NKM)
- ▶ Advocacy and Communications (AC)
- ▶ Global Sanitation Fund (GSF)
- ▶ Governance and Management (GM)

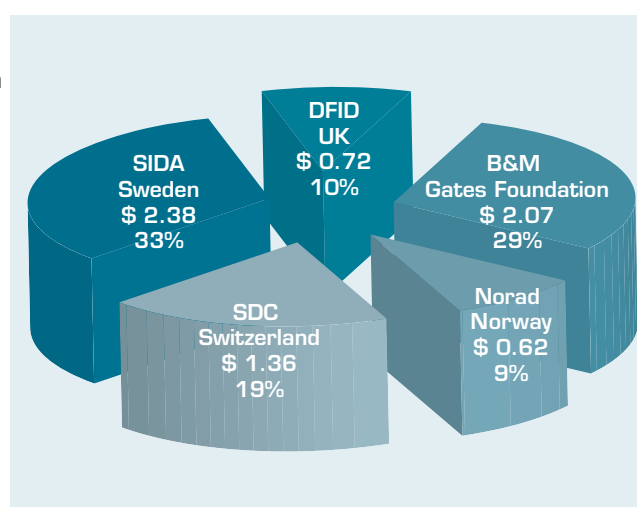
WSSCC allocates its annual contributions received among these four accounts in compliance with its donor agreements. At the end of 2009, the fund balance distribution among the trust fund accounts showed that the Global Sanitation Fund account held 81% of the funds and the remaining 19% were shared among the other three accounts. These amounts are carried forward to 2010 to the respective accounts.



Income in 2009

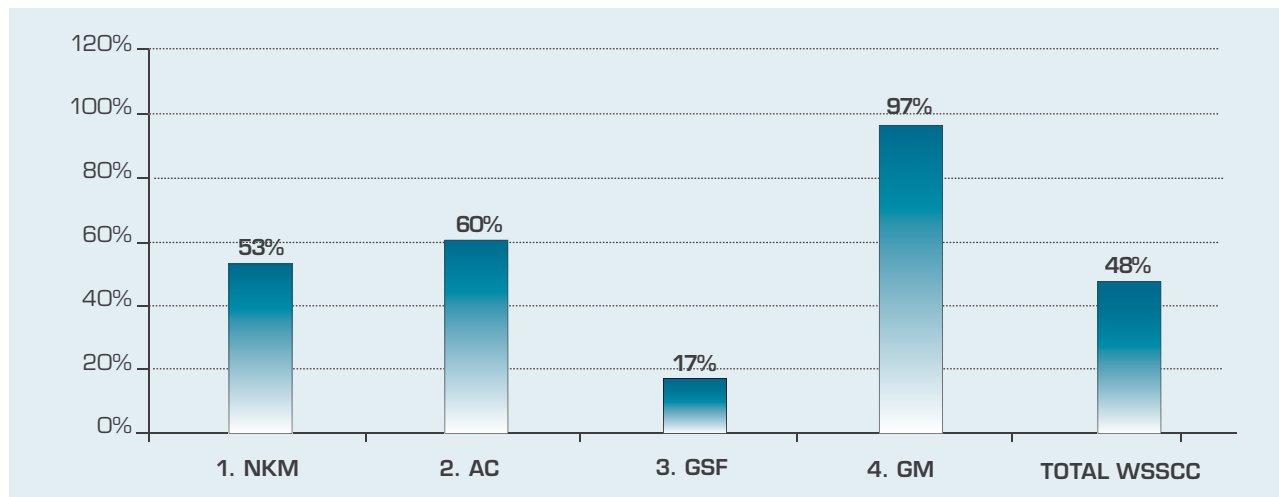
WSSCC received a total income of US\$ 7.15 million in 2009, of which US\$ 5.08 million came from agencies in four donor governments. These are the UK Department for International Development (DFID), the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad), the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA).

WSSCC also received US\$ 2.07 million from a new donor, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, as an advance contribution for 2010-2011 work in the Networking and Knowledge Management, and Advocacy and Communications departments. There was no direct contribution received from the Netherlands in 2009 but it was agreed that its 2008 balance be reallocated from the Global Sanitation Fund account to support work in WSSCC's other departments.



Expenditure

Overall, WSSCC's departments spent 48% of the planned budget. See graph below.



Re-programming of large Global Sanitation Fund expenditures to 2010 altered WSSCC's overall 2009 implementation percentage. In the other departments, work was done using less money or was reprogrammed for 2010, when WSSCC's secretariat will be fully staffed, and beyond.

Important financial management developments

Developments in 2009, including the transfer of the secretariat's host, will have important financial management and operational implications in 2010 and beyond. First, the recruitment of two senior departmental managers (in addition to other currently vacant staff positions) will improve WSSCC's ability to implement workplans and fulfil departmental and organisational objectives. Second, the adoption of a Monitoring and Evaluation Protocol for WSSCC's work will lead to continuous quality assurance in the strategic architecture of the four departments. Third, the development of more robust financial management tools and routines will support and link workplan implementation so that it becomes more effective and efficient. And, finally, the use of results-based management practices will maximise WSSCC's human and financial resource capabilities.

Another development was the signing of long-term donor agreements and employment of new strategies to secure multi-year funding from current and potential donors, widening the scope for WSSCC to further develop its work over the next three to five years.

A detailed financial report is available from WSSCC secretariat upon request at wsscc@wsscc.org.

ANNUAL REPORT 2009

In Burkina Faso, WSSCC's members and national coalition promoted Community-Led Total Sanitation. In Nepal, they lobbied to include a clause on the right to water and sanitation in the country's new constitution. In Sri Lanka, they supported the implementation of national water safety and water quality surveillance plans. Elsewhere, they networked, developed and shared knowledge, advocated for improved services, and worked diligently on behalf of the 2.6 billion people without safe sanitation and the 884 million people without clean drinking-water. This report describes the many ways in which the members, the coalitions and the Geneva-based secretariat of the Water Supply and Sanitation Collaborative Council (WSSCC) worked in 2009. Through these efforts, WSSCC provided global, multi-stakeholder leadership on all-important water supply, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) issues. More than ever before, WASH issues are big issues; they contribute to the broader aims in poverty eradication, health and environmental improvement, gender equality and long-term social and economic development.

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