Welcome to Day 2

- Objectives

- Learning Day 1

- Expectations

- Program

✓ Facilitate knowledge exchange

✓ Share learning to inform country scaling-up process

✓ Identify knowledge gaps and strategic regional priorities

✓ Building a stronger regional community

Return energized!

Overview of Day 2

- Objectives

- Recap Day 1 learning

- Expectations

- Program

Session 1:
Path ways for scaling up: building a strong enabling environment

Session 2:
Some critical building blocks:
✓supply & marketing
✓capacity building
✓monitoring & evaluation
✓ equity and inclusion

Session 3:
✓Messages
✓knowledge gaps
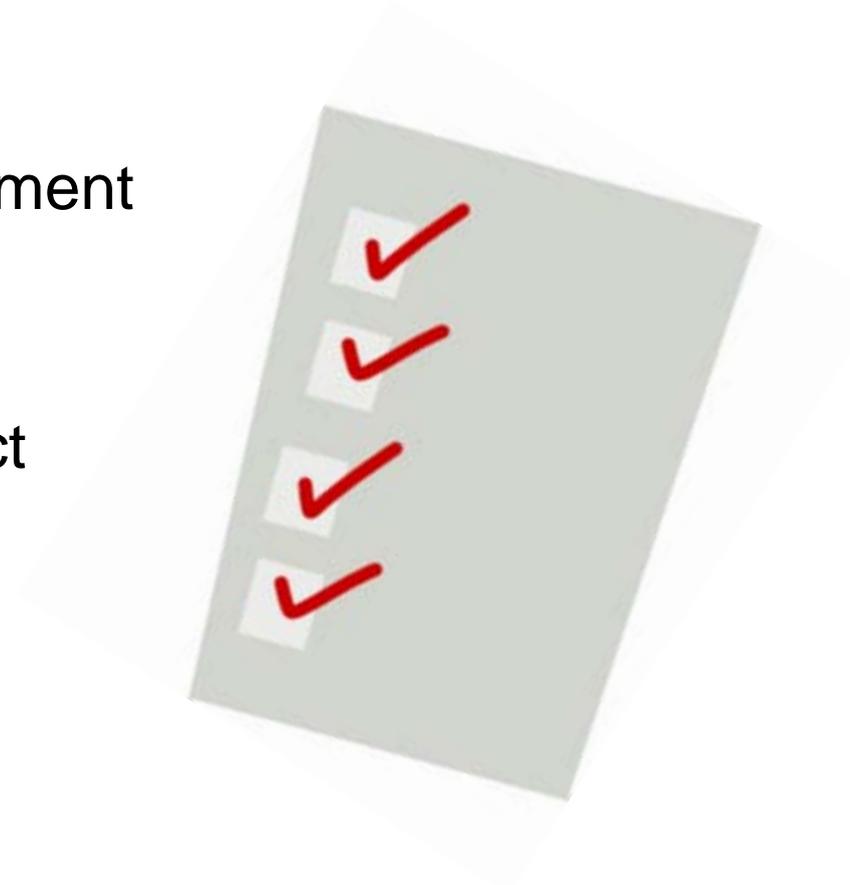✓sharing & networking

Informal sharing of "innovations"

Outline

- Findings from enabling environment assessment

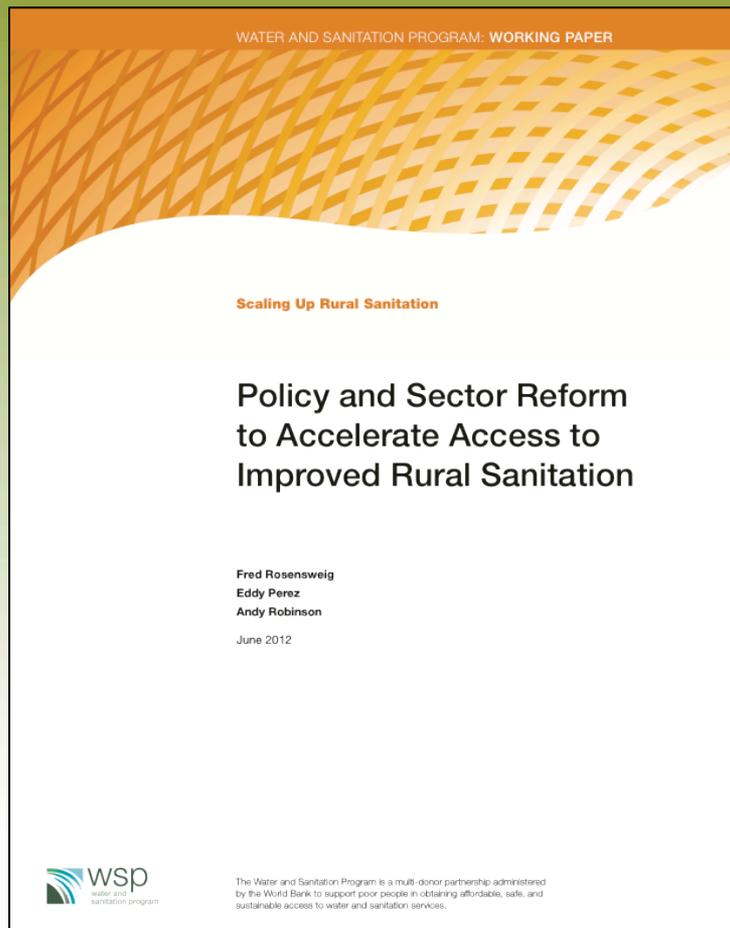- Preliminary findings from impact evaluation Indonesia

- Some scaling up lessons

Theory of Change

Findings from Enabling Environment Endline Assessments

WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAM: **WORKING PAPER**

Scaling Up Rural Sanitation

Policy and Sector Reform to Accelerate Access to Improved Rural Sanitation

Fred Rosensweig
Eddy Perez
Andy Robinson

June 2012

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The Water and Sanitation Program is a multi-donor partnership administered by the World Bank to support poor people in obtaining affordable, safe, and sustainable access to water and sanitation services.

WSP Working Paper, *Policy and Sector Reform to Accelerate Access to Improved Rural Sanitation*

WSP Working Paper, *What Does It Take to Scale-Up Rural Sanitation*
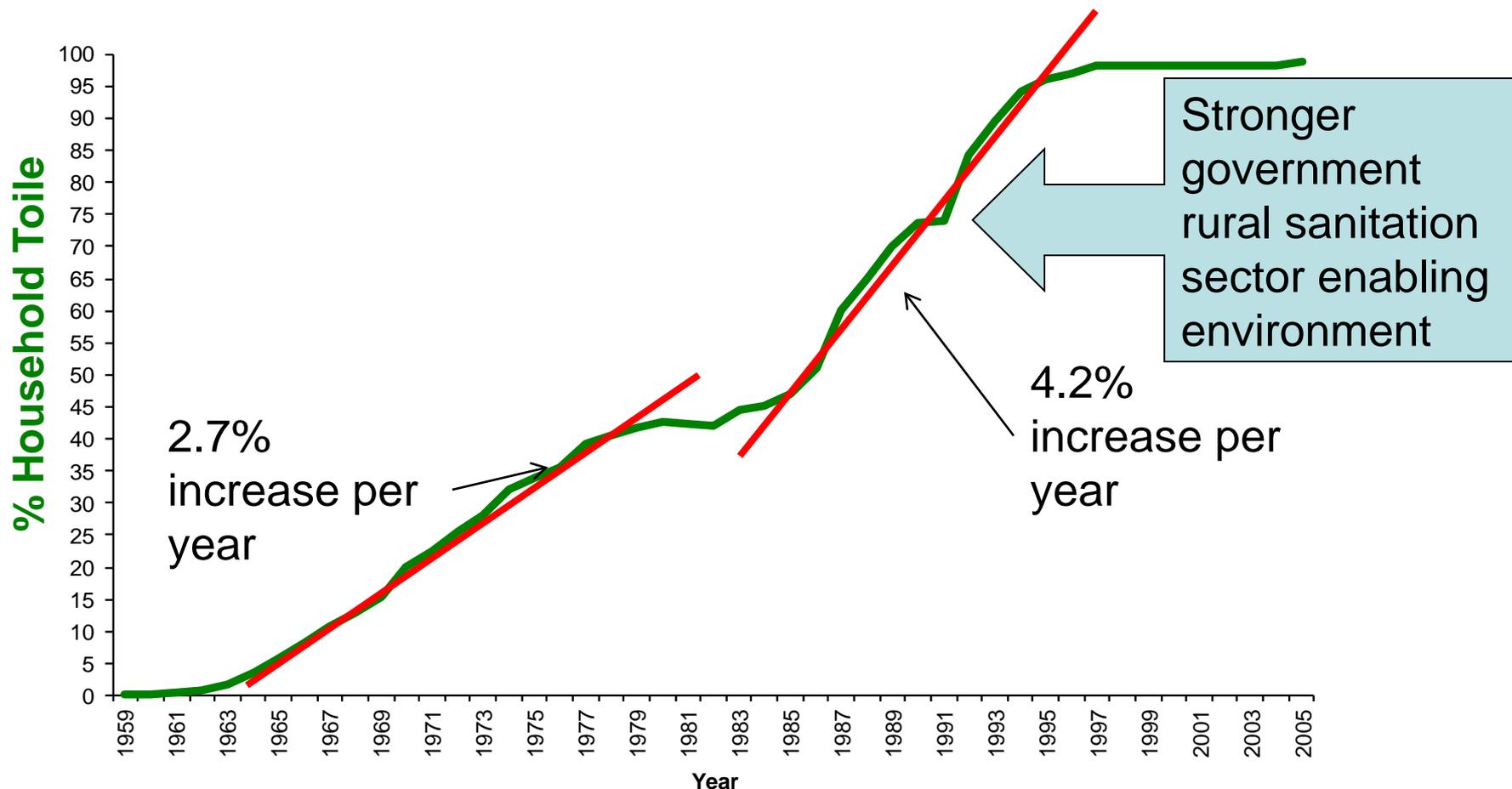
Download the PDF at www.wsp.org

Evidenced-Based Learning
Large Scale Rural Sanitation

- Programmatic Approaches:
  - CLTS
  - Behavior Change
  - Sanitation Marketing

- At-Scale Sanitation Service Delivery Models:
  - Local governments
  - Domestic Private Sector

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SCALING UP

Beyond Scale: How Do We Accelerate the Rate of Increase in Access?

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% Household Toile

Stronger government rural sanitation sector enabling environment

2.7% increase per year

4.2% increase per year

100
95
90
85
80
75
70
65
60
55
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

1959 1961 1963 1965 1967 1969 1971 1973 1975 1977 1979 1981 1983 1985 1987 1989 1991 1993 1995 1997 1999 2001 2003 2005

Year

Access to Rural Sanitation in Thailand 1959-2005

Source: Government of Thailand

Financing and Incentives
This dimension assesses the adequacy of arrangements for financing the programmatic costs. These costs include training, staff salaries, transportation, office equipment and supplies, and the development of communication and education materials as well as line items in budgets for program and promotion activities.

FINANCING

IMPLEMENTATION CAPACITY

AVAILABILITY OF PRODUCTS AND TOOLS

Example of Indicators for Components

Financing and Incentives Enabling Environment Indicators

- Funding plan developed
- Adequate funding available to support triggering demand, improving supply, and strengthening the enabling environment
- Funding available from national government
- Funding available from local government
- Funding sources being utilized effectively for at-scale rural sanitation
- Budgeting and funding for expansion and sustainability of at-scale rural sanitations

Baseline (2007) and Endline (2010) for India, Indonesia and Tanzania

WSP water and sanitation program

2007 BASELINE	India-HP	India-MP	Indonesia	Tanzania
Policy, strategy, and direction	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Institutional arrangements	High	Medium	Low	Low
Program methodology	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Implementation capacity	Medium	Low	Low	Low
Availability of products and services	Low	Low	Low	Low
Financing and incentives	High	High	Low	Low
Cost-effective implementation	Low	Low	Low	Low
Monitoring and evaluation	Low	Low	Low	Low

2010 ENDLINE	India-HP	India-MP	Indonesia	Tanzania
Policy, strategy, and direction	High	Low	High	Low
Institutional arrangements	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
Program methodology	High	Low	High	Medium
Implementation capacity	High	Medium	High	Medium
Availability of products and services	High	Low	High	Medium
Financing and incentives	High	High	Medium	Low
Cost-effective implementation	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
Monitoring and evaluation	High	Medium	High	Low

Key:

Low — Needs improvement

Medium — Progress made, but still not high performing

High — Performing at a high level

Institutional Arrangements - Tanzania

✓ National lead institution identified for Rural sanitation

✓ Roles and Responsibilities for sanitation are clear

✓ Coordination mechanisms are established

✗ Dedicated budget lines

✗ Clear operational structure and capacity

TABLE D: RATING DIMENSIONS—TANZANIA

DIMENSION	Tanzania 2007	Tanzania 2010
Policy, strategy, and direction	Low	Low
Institutional arrangements	Low	Medium
Program methodology	Low	Medium
Implementation capacity	Low	Medium
Availability of products and services	Low	Medium
Financing and incentives	Low	Low
Cost-effective implementation	Low	Low
Monitoring and evaluation	Low	Low

Key:

Low — Needs improvement

Medium — Progress made, but still not high performing

High — Performing at a high level

Program Methodology - Madhya Pradesh, India

✓ Demand led programmatic approach establish (by National Government)

✘ Program methodology adopted by State government

✓ [some] Programmatic approach adopted by local governments

✘ Demand led programmatic methodology implemented

TABLE C: RATING DIMENSIONS—INDIA (MP)

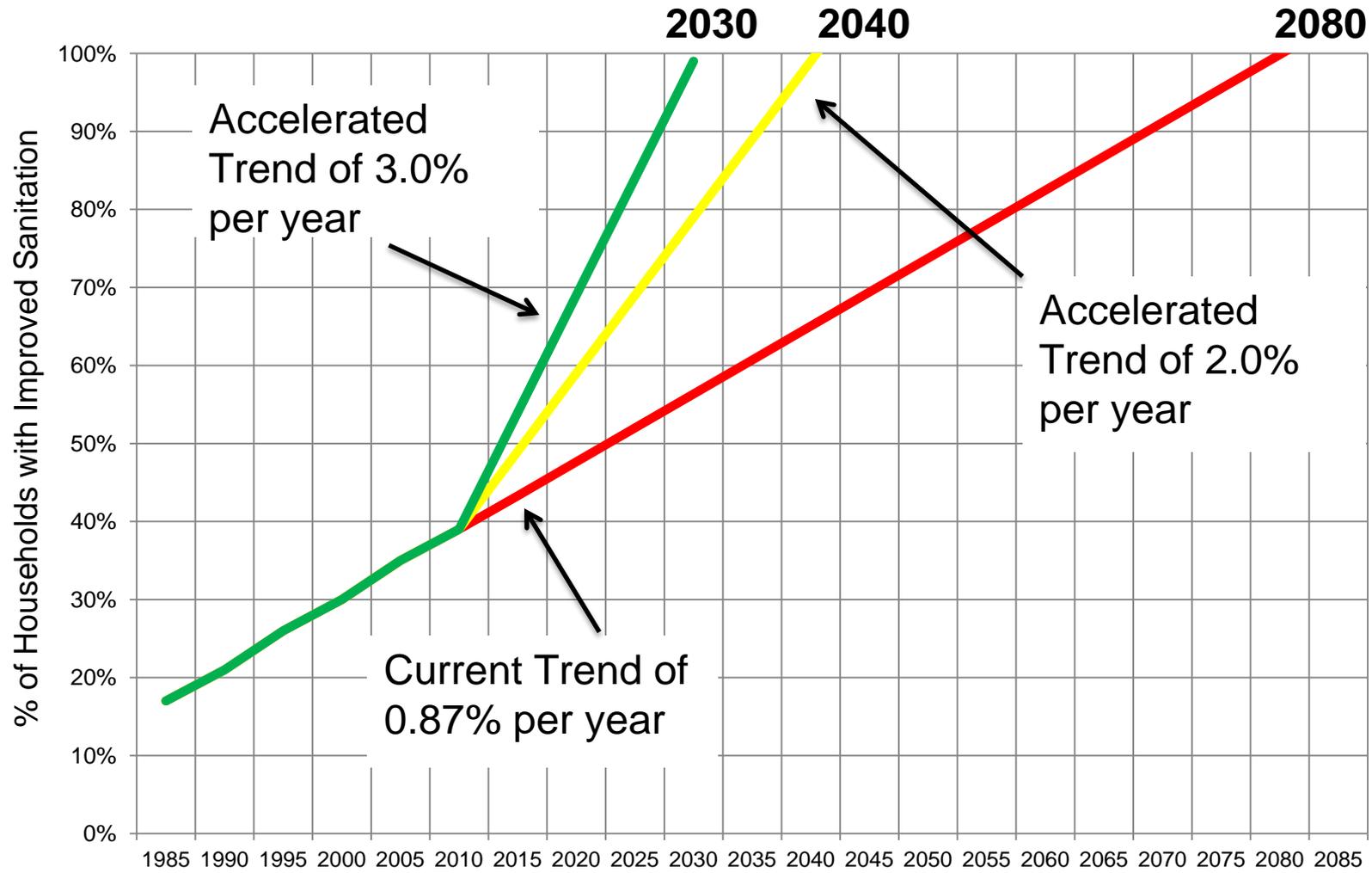| DIMENSION	India-MP	
	2007	2010
Policy, strategy, and direction	Low	Low
Institutional arrangements	Medium	Medium
Program methodology	Low	Low
Implementation capacity	Low	Medium
Availability of products and services	Low	Low
Financing and incentives	High	High
Cost-effective implementation	Low	Low
Monitoring and evaluation	Low	Medium

Key:

Low — Needs improvement

Medium — Progress made, but still not high performing

High — Performing at a high level

Rural Sanitation Access Increase Rates - Indonesia

2030 **2040** **2080**

y-axis: % of Households with Improved Sanitation

Accelerated Trend of 3.0% per year

Accelerated Trend of 2.0% per year

Current Trend of 0.87% per year

Source: Joint Monitoring Program

Acceleration of Access in East Java

According to government data,
rate of increase in access in
East Java:

DIMENSION	Indonesia	
	2007	2010
Policy, strategy, and direction	Medium	High
Institutional arrangements	Low	Medium
Program methodology	Low	High
Implementation capacity	Low	High
Availability of products and services	Low	High
Financing and incentives	Low	Medium
Cost-effective implementation	Low	Medium
Monitoring and evaluation	Low	High

% hh with improved access	1993	2008	2009	2010	Avg. yearly increase 1993-2008	Avg. yearly increase 2009 - 2010
Rural	11%	32%	34%	39%	1.4%	4.8%

Selected Learnings

- Countries with the **strongest enabling environment** at endline made the most **progress**

- A government-led pilot program **at -scale** provided **evidence** to strengthen political will and to address bottlenecks at national policy and sector level.

- A **functioning national M&E system will remain** a challenge for most countries in the near future.

- **Strengthening the enabling environment takes time,** is often not linear, and is a work in progress

Systematic and profound reform of the sanitation sector is needed to accelerate progress

Preliminary Findings from Impact Evaluation

Lisa Cameron, Paul Gertler and Manisha Shah
The Dirty Business of Open Defecation:
Lessons from Scaling Up TSSM in Indonesia
(forthcoming)

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Questions of Impact Evaluation for Indonesia TSSM

What is the overall impact of TSSM on

1. Open Defecation and toilet usage
2. Sanitation improvement by construction
3. Health

Advanced questions

1. Decomposing Open Defecation: behavioral effects and construction
2. Effects of stronger implementation

Ways to Reduce Open Defecation

1. Increase toilet use by those who already had a toilet
2. Increase toilet use by those who do not yet have a toilet
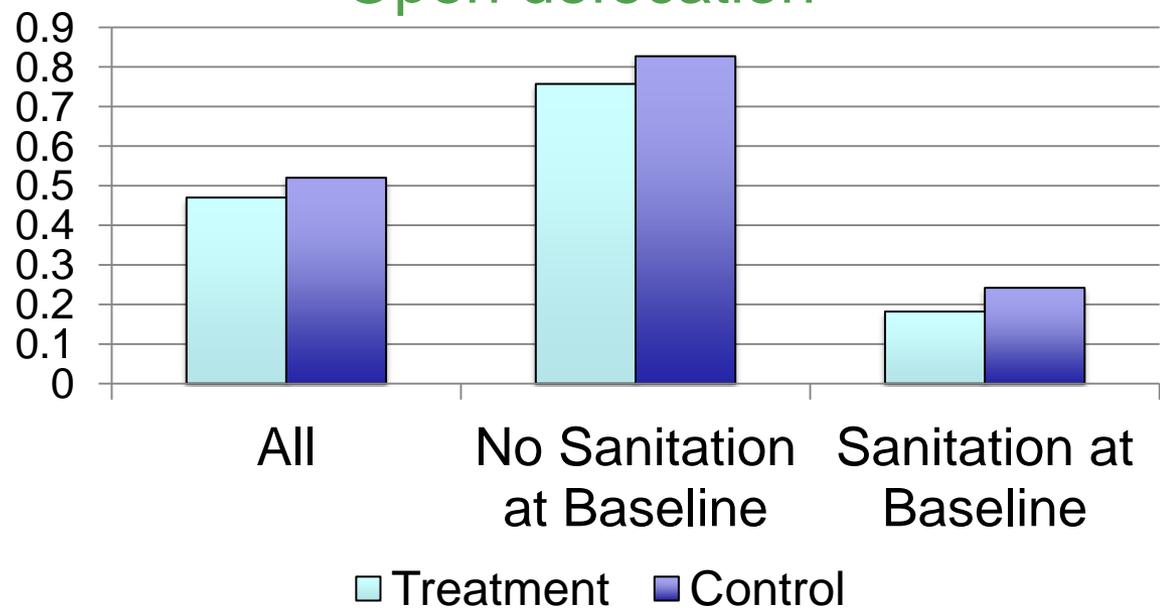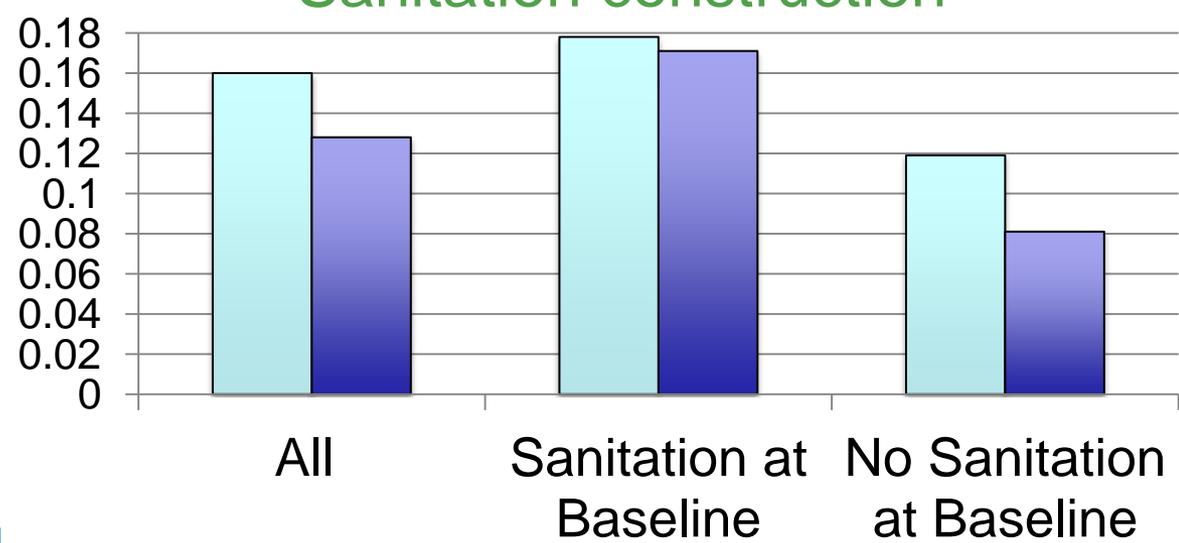3. Those who have constructed toilets and stop open defecating

Top line results

TSSM did:

- demonstrate positive impact on **health** outcomes

- reduce **open defecation** by 7%

- increase **latrine construction** by 4%

Open defecation

Legend: Treatment, Control

X-axis: All, No Sanitation at Baseline, Sanitation at Baseline

Sanitation construction

X-axis: All, Sanitation at Baseline, No Sanitation at Baseline

TSSM programmatic findings

Reaching the poor

- Poor constructed fewer latrines than non-poor
- Health impacts for all but more limited for poor

Decomposing of OD reduction 7%

- Behavior change explained 70%
- Less successful through construction
- High cost quoted as top barrier

Implementation CLTS

- Reported triggering by administration higher than IE could find at village and household level

Ways to Reduce Open Defecation

- Increase toilet use by those who already had a toilet : **3%**

- Increase toilet use by those who do not yet have a toilet: **2%**

- Those who have constructed toilets and stop open defecating: **2%**

Policy messages

1. TSSM model **Indonesia is effective**
   - Improves health and reduces OD primarily thru behavioral change
   - Less successful through construction

2. Big **potential gains from construction** left on table
   - Low cost options
   - Credit and community financing

3. Need to improve **implementation**
   - Quality of CLTS in a government-led at-scale intervention

Lessons from scaling-up…
mapping where we are

Critical building blocks for scaling-up

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Leadership and political will

Financing & incentives

Monitoring and evaluation

Strategy and Policy

Institutional arrangements

Program methodology

Products and services

Implementation capacity

We will discuss more about some key lessons from scaling-up…

- Working **through local governments** with resource agencies to build capacity is sound, but scaling of capacity building is needed

- **Well-targeted, outcome based, subsidies** can be effective in reaching poor people

- Performance **monitoring and incentives** can improve local government performance

- **Community-based monitoring** is effective, but manual scale-up in government systems burdensome and ICT solutions might help

- Availability and accessibility of affordable toilets helped communities to **become ODF faster and sustain** *(but no sales at triggering!)*

- **Private sector capacity is limited** to supply affordable and aspirational toilets at-scale; an overall **enabling business environment** and **transformational** approaches are needed

Different stages: scaling-up rural sanitation

Piloting:
Promising, but scalable?

Testing at scale:
Joint analysis, coordination

National scale:
Funding, TA, integration in programs

Advocacy, learning, and use of learning for wider uptake of programmatic approach

Thank you

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Session 1: Pathways for Scaling-up

Objectives:

- Understand how paths chosen for scaling up have varied with country context:
  size, state of sector development, decentralization, financing, subsidy history, political champions

- Identify entry points and critical areas to work on simultaneously

Session 1: Pathways for Scaling-up

- Rotate to three country stands (15 min) and find out about the pathway for scaling-up followed

Coffee break

- Reflect and record in country teams (30 min)

  What did we find that was new/unexpected?

  What did we miss?

  What is common across all 'country time lines'?

  What is relevant for our country situation?

  How will we use this learning in our countries?

- Report to plenary

Session 2: Critical building blocks

Objectives:

- Share experiences and learning in more depth for some critical "building blocks"

- Discuss challenges and identify ways to adopt learning in your own country situation

Djoko: **Capacity building at-scale**	**Amin:** **Monitoring & evaluation**
Mike: **Equity & inclusion**	**Lynn:** **Supply chain & marketing**

Session 2: Critical building blocks

- Four brief presentations from participants
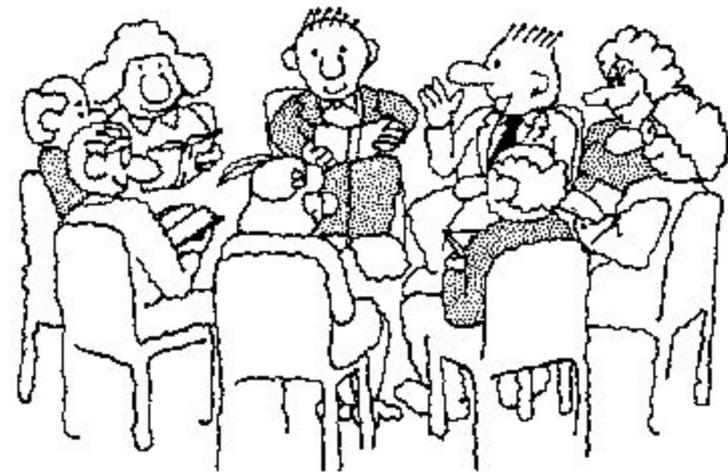
Lunch break

- Group work (60 min): Lynn - Djoko - Mike - Amin

   What works, what doesn't? What have we learned?
   How to do things at-scale?
   How can we address the challenges?

- Report to plenary

Session 3: Messages, knowledge gaps and sharing and networking

Objectives:

1. Identify **key messages for policy makers** for EASAN3

2. Review our **knowledge gaps** and discuss **research priorities**

3. Propose ways to **share, connect and use** our collective learning to advance the sector

This relates to scaling-up sanitation and CLTS

Task:

Three group discussions: Chander - Susanna - Saskia

Thank you for a great day!

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