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”
Welcome!

Lessons from Scaling up Rural Sanitation
Outline

- Findings from enabling environment assessment
- Preliminary findings from impact evaluation Indonesia
- Some scaling up lessons
Theory of Change

- Strengthen Enabling Environment
- Generate Demand for Improved Sanitation
- Strengthen Supply
- Learning and Knowledge
Findings from Enabling Environment
Endline Assessments

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

Access to Rural Sanitation in Thailand 1959-2005

% Household Toilets

Year


2.7% increase per year

4.2% increase per year

Stronger government rural sanitation sector enabling environment

Source: Government of Thailand
Strengthen the Enabling Environment
Eight Key Components

**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.
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

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<th>2010 Endline</th>
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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

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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)

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Rural Sanitation Access Increase Rates - Indonesia

Source: Joint Monitoring Program
According to government data, rate of increase in access in East Java:

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<td>% hh with improved access</td>
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<td>Rural</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>39%</td>
<td>1.4%</td>
<td>4.8%</td>
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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)
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%
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

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
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

Task:
Three group discussions: Chander - Susanna - Saskia

This relates to scaling-up sanitation and CLTS
Thank you for a great day!