Global Scaling Up Sanitation Project

Progress Report
Indonesia, Tanzania and the States of Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, India

July 1-December 31, 2009

Prepared by Eduardo Perez, Catherine Amelink, Craig Kullmann, Jason Cardosi, Yolande Coombes, Bertha Briceno, Jacqueline Devine, Amy Grossman, Ari Kamasan, C. Ajith Kumar, Nila Mukhejee, Alex Orsola-Vidal, Upneet Singh, Djoko Wartono

Global Scaling Up Sanitation is a Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) project focused on learning how to combine the promising approaches of Community-Led Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing to generate sanitation demand and strengthen the supply of sanitation products and services at scale, leading to improved health for people in rural areas. It is a large-scale effort to meet the basic sanitation needs of the rural poor who do not currently have access to safe and hygienic sanitation. For more information, please visit www.wsp.org/scalingupsanitation or email Eduardo Perez at wsp@worldbank.org.

SANITATION
FOR ALL

Executive Summary

Introduction

This reporting period marks the beginning of the final year of implementation of the Global Scaling Up Sanitation Project (TSSM) in India, Indonesia, and Tanzania—countries where the project is currently implemented. The project expects to meet or exceed global targets for the number of people having gained access to improved sanitation or have claimed open-defecation free (ODF) status. As of December 31, 2009 an estimated 6.5 million people[1] or 147% of the global end of project (EOP) target have either been verified by their respective national or local government verification systems as having gained access to improved sanitation (2.1 million) or have claimed ODF (4.4 million people). A total of just under 4,000 communities have either been verified ODF (1,700 communities or 60% EOP target) or have claimed ODF and are awaiting verification (2,250 communities or 80% EOP target).

The implementation of each of the project components of creating demand, increasing supply, and strengthening the enabling environment in all three countries is well underway and is delivering expected results at scale. In the demand component, more than 2,500 communities have received Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) triggering and follow-up activities (60% of EOP target), of which 1,500 have been ignited (54% of EOP target). Progress in the supply component is also advancing with trained mason coverage of targeted communities at 56% of EOP target in Indonesia. Mason training in Tanzania have exceeded end of project targets.

In the learning component, the project is starting to deliver and disseminate a number of high-quality knowledge products. As the project gains more implementation experience and collect more data through the local monitoring and reporting systems and the impact evaluation, the number of knowledge products will increase. In addition, the WSP Web site has evolved to provide more in-depth information and knowledge including images, presentations, publications, and multimedia.

The global performance monitoring system (which is being used to produce this progress report) is operational and is providing performance data from each country on a semi-annual basis to the global team. It has been recognized by the World Bank and others for its focus on results andability to aggregate country projects at a global level. The Impact Evaluation has achieved key milestones in this reporting period. Baseline surveys in all TSSM countries have been completed and as data becomes available, the team is better able to revise some initial assumptions to recalculate power estimates. Important baseline data will be shared with clients and partners in the coming months, adding a new dimension to the quality of products the project teams can provide to our government clients.

Challenges

In the final year of implementation, the project faces a new set of challenges: How best to balance the need to let local governments take over the primary responsibility for implementation while still providing the support needed to sustain progress and results? How to help national and local governments work through the high numbers of communities awaiting verification given the challenges in a centralized verification system (India) or the lack of local capacity and resources to effectively monitor progress (Indonesia)? How best to balance between the continuing implementation work of the project and the increasing number of requests for assistance from other countries and partners to share the TSSM experience and approach? How to make adjustments and maintain a high quality and rigorous global impact evaluation when the interventions are large scale, led by communities and governments, and are not closely controlled? How to best mitigate problems created by poor or non-performing contractors such as the Tanzania baseline survey and the cost-benefit study design? These are just some of the challenges currently facing the project and the teams are working through solutions now.

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[1] Please see Scaling Up Access to Sanitation, p.1, for an explanation of assumptions used in project countries to calculate access to improved sanitation.

Expectations for the Next Six Months

Impact Evaluation

Identify and contract new specialists to design the cost-effectiveness study and begin implementation of cost related data collection. Carry out analysis of baseline data and make final decisions regarding the timing and adjustments as needed of the IE endlines. Procurement for the endlines will be carried out.

Knowledge Products

Publish backlog of knowledge products in new templates, produce new Working Papers, Learning Notes, Technical Reports; strengthen dissemination to effectively reach stakeholders through learning events (e.g., workshops, conferences, brown bag lunches) and print and digital materials; complete project brochure, Country Results Notes, and toolkits.

Dissemination

The global project team will deliver a series of Brown Bag Lunches and design and organize a workshop on scaling up rural sanitation for the upcoming WSP Council meeting in June; expand the Web site to feature each country's approach and milestones and incorporate more audiovisual media onto the website, including photographs, videos and narrated slideshows.

Research, Assessments and Technical Assistance

By the end June, the study on the sustainability of CLTS in Bangladesh should be completed. The team is also in process of organizing enabling environment endline assessments to be carried out during last half of calendar year. We will continue working on developing tools for local government capacity-building based on the research undertaken in the previous six months.

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I. Achieving Intended Outcomes—The Global Story

This reporting period marks the beginning of the final year of implementation of the Global Scaling Up Sanitation Project (also known as the Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing Project or TSSM) and is one of transition for the project and the project teams. This transition is of particular importance to the TSSM project as it seeks to solidify our clients' capacity and commitment to further scale upand sustain the results achieved. It is also one of transition for the teams themselves, looking for opportunities to leverage project lessons experiences to replicate the results in other areas of current TSSM countries and in other countries in these regions. The project as a whole is better positioned to learn and to share learnings with others. Impact Evaluation (IE) baselines have been completed. Local monitoring systems in India and in Indonesia have been operating for several reporting periods.[2] The project implementation and IE teams are able to reflect on the data coming in from the field to better understand how the delivery of outputs (triggering activities, training programs, advocacy) are contributing to outcomes, what is working, and what could be strengthened. Project teams are also revising some initial assumptions and are adapting implementation plans to improve performance and results.

Emerging Outcomes

Scaling Up Access to Improved Sanitation

Since the start of the project, an estimated 6.5 million people have either been verified by the respective national or local government verification systems as having gained access to improved sanitation (2.1 million) or have claimed ODF (4.4 million people). These estimates are based on assumptions that vary by country:

In India, access figures (Figures 1 and 2) are based on the number of NGP award applications multiplied by the average population of communities or Gram Panchayats (GPs). In the State of Himachal Pradesh (HP), the average population of a GP is 1685 and in the State of Madhya Pradesh (MP) it is 1925. In addition, access figures reported for India are based on verified and un-verified ODF communities.

BOX 1: KEY OUTCOMES IN FOCUS
- 6.5 million people in India, Indonesia and Tanzania have gained access to improved sanitation facilities.
- 1,700 communities have been verified ODF (60% EOP target).
- An additional 2,250 communities have claimed ODF and are awaiting verification.
- More than US$3 MM have been allocated for TSSM from both National and Local governments
- Emerging lessons from project being shared through knowledge products, conferences, the WSP Web site, etc.
- Impact evaluation baseline data collected.
- Local private sector is expanding range of affordable and consumer responsive sanitation products and services.
- Micro-financing beginning to be available to SME and HHs.

FIGURE 1: MADHYA PRADESH, INDIA, CUMULATIVE GAIN IN SANITATION ACCESS

** NGP data based on population estimates of Gram Panchayats

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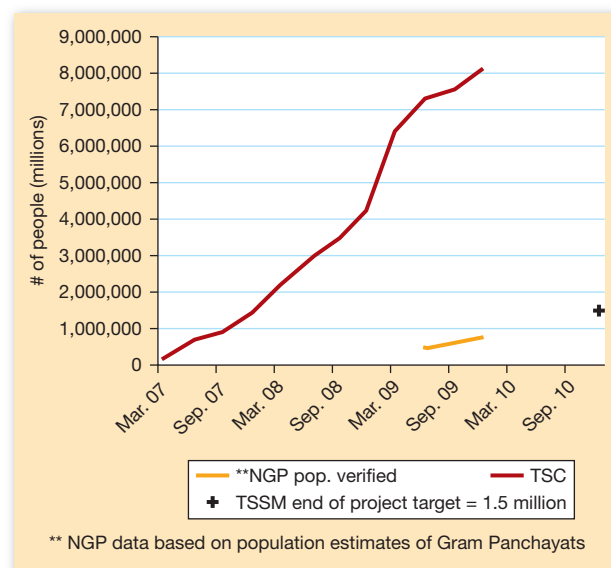
[2] In Tanzania, the monitoring system is still in its early stages and the team is trying to leverage the governments existing monitoring efforts and introduce innovative and effective ways to strengthen the capacity of local government to effectively monitor process, intermediate outcome, and program development indicators.

FIGURE 2: HIMACHAL PRADESH, INDIA, CUMULATIVE GAIN IN SANITATION ACCESS

** NGP data based on population estimates of Gram Panchayats
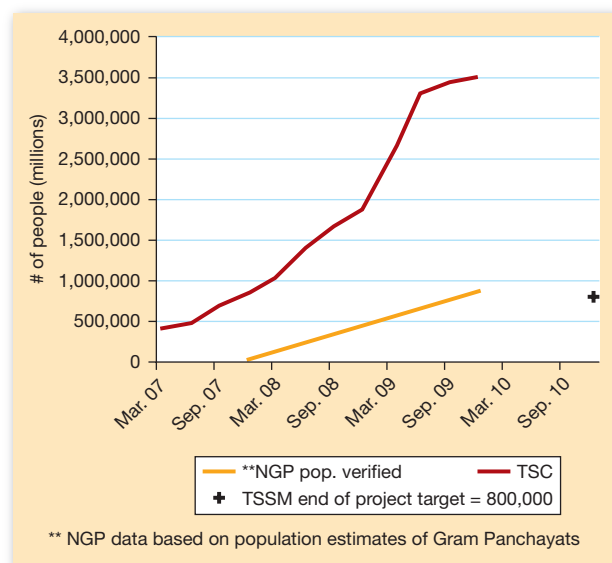
Note that this assumption does not account for persons gaining access to sanitation outside of ODF verified communities that may have undergone a triggering process.

In Indonesia, the access figures are reported on regular basis by local government health extension workers, which are aggregated up to the provincial level. Access figures reported are based on actual household improvements. These household improvements are verified during the ODF verification process.

In Tanzania, the monitoring system is still under development. However, the access figures reported are based on a combination of the Water Sector Development Program monitoring system and sub-village registers to track progress. These registers list each household and record their sanitation and hygiene improvements over time. Indicators include types of latrines and handwashing facilities. This allows sub-villages committees to track and report on progress and provides a basis for monitoring and verification. The access figures are based on individual household improvements and self-reported meaning that they have not been verified.

As shown in Table 1, in East Java, Indonesia, 435,000 people (living in 779 ODF-verified communities) have been verified as having gained access to improved sanitation facilities

TABLE 1: EMERGING OUTCOMES: GAINING ACCESS AND ACHIEVING ODF STATUS (AS OF 12/31/09)

Outcome-Level Performance Indicators	Country/ Region	Cumulative Progress Verified	Cumulative Progress Claimed	Total Cumulative	Results 7/1/09–12/31/09		End of Project (EOP) Target	% Toward EOP Target
					Verified	Applied		
Number of people that have gained effective access to improved sanitation facilities as defined by the JMP and national government standards.	Indonesia	432,864	182,263	615,127	107,237	182,263	1,400,000	43% 31% verified
	India–HP	876,200	2,141,635	3,017,835	426,305	1,080,085	800,000	377% 110% verified
	India–MP	789,250	1,898,050	2,687,300	300,300	1,898,050	1,500,000	179% 53% verified
	Tanzania	0	205,060	205,060	0	205,060	750,000	27% 0% verified
	Global	2,098,314	4,427,008	6,525,322	833,842	3,365,458	4,450,000	147% 47% verified
Number of communities that have achieved open-defecation-free status as defined by local governments.	Indonesia	779	0	779	64	0	870	90%
	India–HP	520	1,271	1,791	253	641	400	448% 130% verified
	India–MP	410	986	1,396	156	986	600	233% 68% verified
	Tanzania	0	0	0	0	0	957	0%
	Global	1,709	2,257	3,966	473	1,627	2,827	140% 60% verified

and an additional 180,000 people await verification. In HP, rural sanitation coverage has increased to over 85% by the end of 2009 (up from 30% in 2001). A total of 520 GPs have received the NGP award (recognizing ODF verification), representing almost 880,000 people, while 1,271 GPs await verification. In MP, where 790,000 people live, 410 GPs have won the NGP award and 986 GPs await verification. In Tanzania, CLTS triggering activities and mason training are progressing. An estimated 20% of households have upgraded their latrines within three months of a triggering activity and approximately 50% of households have constructed basic-improved latrines. This represents more than 200,000 people gaining access to improved facilities[3].

Strengthening the Enabling Environment to Encourage Sustainability

By the end of this reporting period, national and local government funding for rural sanitation continues to increase and policies and guidelines adopting the TSSM approach are being developed and adopted. In Indonesia, local governments have budgeted US$650,000 to trigger over 2,600 new communities in the 29 districts in FY10. In Tanzania, US$300,000 annual budgets have been allocated for the 10 districts in this project to support hygiene and sanitation activities and a new national sanitation and hygiene policy is expected to be approved by the parliament in early 2010. In India, as a result of TSSM project advocacy, the national Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC) guidelines have been revised to give states the option of disbursing post-construction incentives to poor families only after the entire community becomes ODF. Progress also continues at the state level in both HP and MP. The State Sanitation Rewards Program (*Maharishi Valmiki Sampoorna Swachata Puraskar*) continues to grow, with 989 GPs participating in 2009, nearly double the number of participants from 2008 (450 GPs). In MP, a competition-based rewards program has been launched by the Government and advocacy is underway to further align it with the TSSM approach.

Sharing Experiences to Foster Replication

Project teams continue to share experiences with clients and partners to facilitate learning and encourage replication. Based on the experiences of East Java, the government of Indonesia has identified potential funding sources including loans, grants, program assistance, and special accounts to support replication. Other countries in the region have also requested support from the project team to adopt the TSSM approach. In MP, an exposure visit was organized for a team of 22 state stakeholders to observe best practice rural sanitation projects in Maharashtra. During this reporting period, six additional districts have expressed an interest in replicating the TSSM approach. Two other states, Jharkhand and Bihar—where the performance of the sanitation program was among the lowest in the country—have expressed interest to adopt the TSSM approach to scale up sanitation in each state. In Tanzania, sanitation and hygiene planning and implementation guidelines were finalized and sent to districts for use by MOWI. These guidelines provide a framework for district-level implementation with possible activities using project approaches.

Learning

A key highlight of this reporting period was the TSSM Global Annual Meeting, held in October 2009. The entire TSSM team, along with 12 WSP rural sanitation colleagues working in the LAC, Africa, South Asia and East Asia regions, came together to share experiences, exchange ideas and learn from one another. This event discussed the transition and how best the project teams could engage with other colleagues in the field to replicate the experiences in other places. The outcome of the meeting was the broad ownership of a detailed project design for a follow on project to the current project (TSSM I). Participants from other countries left with a much better understanding of the opportunities and challenges to implementing TSSM at scale. The TSSM team left with a more focused strategy as to how to better leverage their experiences as part of a possible follow on project.

Another key highlight was the global impact evaluation team meeting held in Berkeley, California in November 2009. The HQ IE team met with the global IE experts and the country principal investigators for a four-day workshop. The main goals of the workshop were to introduce Bertha Briceno, the new Senior Impact Evaluation Specialist and Global IE task manager, to the team, share the status

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[3] The local monitoring and reporting system is currently in the process of being installed in Tanzania. The numbers being reported will be verified in the coming reporting periods.

of the global and country IE, finalize preparations for end-line surveys and analyses, and define learning products for the impact evaluation. During the workshop, each principal investigator updated the team on the status of their country's IE and implementation, and shared any available findings from the baseline analysis. The baseline findings and the implementation updates flagged the need to make adjustments to the country IE designs to account for the experience to date and lessons learned of the interventions and actual household data rather than estimates. Following the workshop, the global and country teams have been conducting additional analysis and calculations to address any issues raised during the workshop. The global and country teams continue to work to make all the necessary adjustments to the evaluation design to guarantee a rigorous and accurate impact assessment.

Finally, a Knowledge Management consultant was recruited and contracted during this reporting period. Amy Grossman worked with the HQ team to develop editorial and design templates for Working Papers and Learning Notes and the templates were prototyped and shared with the global team. A production system was implemented, including a more precise tracking system and the procurement of production vendors for design, copyediting and production. The manuscripts for eight knowledge products, including three Working Papers (*Introducing SaniFOAM*, *Global Learning Strategy*, *Strengthening Local Government*), two Learning Notes (*Emergent Learning About Learning*, *Benchmarking Sanitation)* and two reports (2009 *Annual Report,* 2009 *Global Annual Meeting Report*) were drafted and disseminated or finalized for production, and support was provided to country teams drafting knowledge products.

II. Delivering Intended Results— Implementation Progress and the Project Components

Component 1: Demand

Creating community-based and household level demand to stop open defecation and to move up the sanitation ladder to build and use basic hygienic sanitation facilities.

Indonesia

During this reporting period, TSSM resource agencies moved into the final eight project districts and supported the local governments in conducting triggering and follow up activities in 344 communities, bringing the total number of communities having received triggering to 2,355, or 86% of the end of project target as of December 2009. A total of 1,350 of those communities receiving the CLTS message were "ignited" to become ODF, representing a triggering success rate of over 50%. The project remains on track to meet the intended targets for communities reached through triggering activities and for those ignited.

For 2010, local governments developed comprehensive activity plans and have allocated US$650,000 to reach an additional 2,641 communities with triggering and follow up activities. During this period, the plan is to begin reducing resource agency support. This will be monitored closely to see how sustainable the local governments have become. Some early indicators suggest that additional capacity building of the local governments may be needed.

The media campaign, featuring the character "LikTelek," and other communication tools continued dissemination and lessons learned are being shared throughout the 29 districts. Representative from all project districts participated in a three-day workshop aimed at orienting them on the behavior change communication tools developed under the project. As an outcome of the training, all districts had prepared a promotional plan and budget which was submitted for approval. By the end of December 2009, 15 districts were using the materials with a combined budget US$20,000. During the reporting period, the project also drafted terms of reference to develop follow-on communication tools to encourage households that share toilets to move up the sanitation ladder. This initiative responds to learnings from research conducted by TSSM showing that the level of satisfaction with shared facilities is fairly low (34%), representing a potential risk for behavioral sustainability and reverting back to open defecation. These materials will be developed and made available to the districts in the first half of 2010.

Tanzania

The implementation of CLTS at scale was launched during the last reporting period and is now reaching communities throughout all ten project districts. By the end of this reporting period, 168 communities received CLTS triggering activities and follow up support, 162 of which were ignited to become ODF. While this is a very high success rate for community ignition, the project fell far short of the project

TABLE 2: EMERGING RESULTS IN THE DEMAND COMPONENT PROGRESS AGAINST RELEVANT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS PROGRESS (JULY 1–DECEMBER 31, 2009)

| Outcome-Level Performance Indicators	Country/ Region	Cumulative Progress	Results 7/1/09 – 12/31/09	End of Project (EOP) Target	% Towards EOP Target
1.1 Number of communities that have received promotional events to encourage behavior change (triggering, DCC, school programs, etc).	Indonesia	2,335	344	2,700	86%
	Tanzania	188	168	1,496	13%
	Global	2,523	532	4,196	60%
1.2 Number of communities exposed to promotional events where demand for ODF has been ignited.	Indonesia	1,350	200	1,356	100%
	Tanzania	182	162	1,496	12%
	Global	1,532	362	2,852	54%

milestone to reach 2,900 communities by the end of December 2009. One key factor for not reaching the target to date was the administrative limitations of the Ministry of Water in timely disbursements of funds that had been budgeted and approved to the local governments to support triggering activities. A second learning has been that the core skills of potential facilitators at the ward level were found to be weak and standard training by master trainers has not been as effective as expected. As a consequence, most triggering has been carried out by master trainers who form a smaller pool of community facilitators than initially planned to reach large-scale targets. This highlights a limitation in the cascading training mode in Tanzania. To try to address this issue, and to strengthen the implementation of CLTS, the project will support a new round of CLTS refresher training as part of the direct consumer contact activities starting in March 2010.

India–Himachal Pradesh (HP)

TSSM continues to effectively influence the way in which the national TSC program is implemented though technical assistance, capacity building and advocacy work. To date, more than two-thirds of all Gram Panchayats (GPs) in HP have become ODF (1,995 GPs verified and claimed ODF), 253 of which have become ODF in the last six months.

At the state government level, incentive programs developed with the assistance of the project have been adopted at scale and continue to generate significant interest by GPs. A total of 989 GPs participated in the most recent State Sanitation Rewards Program (*Maharishi Valmiki Sampoorna Swachata Puraskar*). The performance monitoring and benchmarking system developed by the TSSM project for the Government of HP is being used to monitor district sanitation performance and the results continual improvements in performance. As of December 2009, all 12 districts in HP are performing well, seven districts are "above average" and five are in the average band (Figure 3).

Learning from the approach that TSSM-Indonesia has used, the team contracted an advertising agency to develop behavior change communications to support TSC efforts in HP, particularly in districts that have been lagging. Materials include TV commercials, posters, scripts for folk art, a children's game and wall murals which aim to reinforce and sustain the new social norm of an ODF community. The materials were vetted through stakeholders and pre-tested among target populations and adjusted accordingly. Tools will be produced and finalized by February 2010 and districts oriented by April/May.

FIGURE 3: BENCHMARKING DISTRICT PERFORMANCE IN HIMACHAL PRADESH
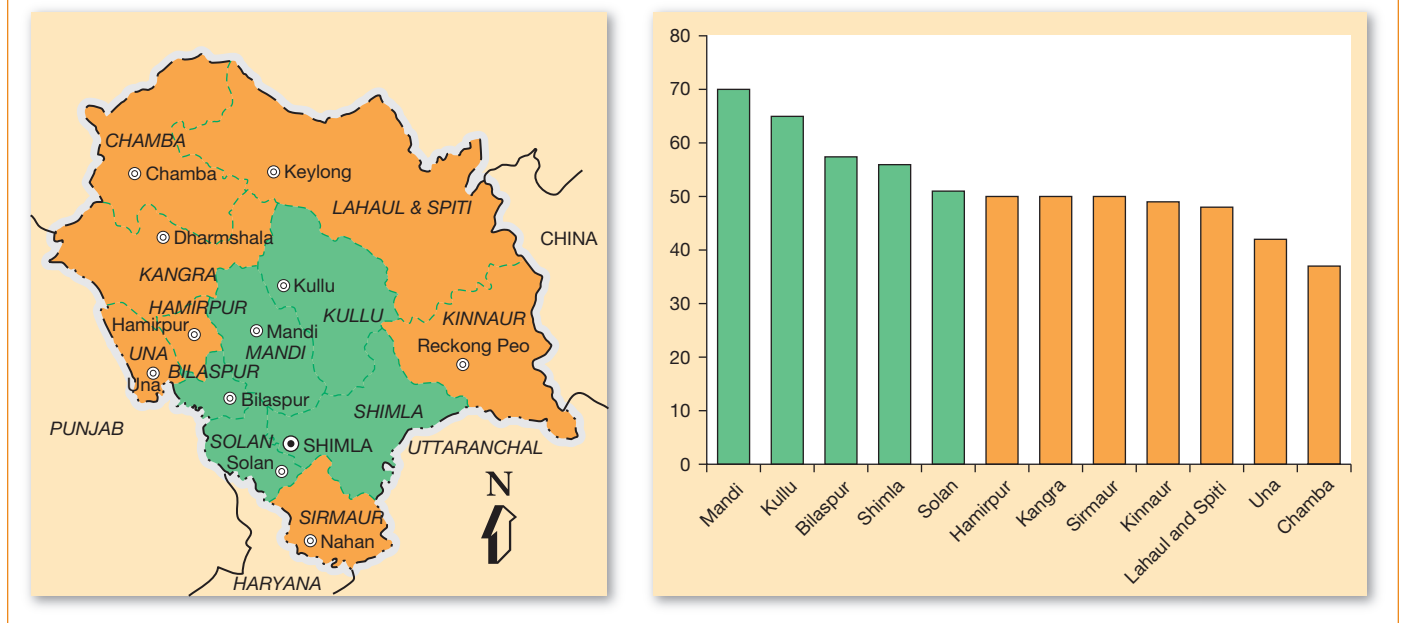
India–Madhya Pradesh (MP)

Significant interest in project assistance has been secured in 20 of the 50 Districts in MP and the project is focusing on solidifying the gains made there to ensure they are sustainable and that the local governments have the capacity to manage the process on an ongoing basis. During this reporting period, 639 GPs won the Nirmal Gram Puraskar/Clean Village Award, 156 of which are in TSSM supported districts. TSSM continued its advocacy at state and district levels for the institutional adoption of the TSSM approach at scale. The focus of this work has been on the development and introduction of incentive programs that seek to recognize and motivate individuals for significant achievement and contribution towards achievement of total sanitation in rural areas.

To facilitate the shift in focus from large scale toilet construction to sustained usage and behavior change to end open defecation, TSSM has continued advocacy at different levels, from state to division to district and sub-district levels. In September 2009, a study tour was organized for key policymakers to visit best practice rural sanitation projects in Maharashtra. The study tour was rated "highly favorable" by all of the participants and participants were able to see first hand how the experiences of a neighboring state can be adapted to their own context.

TSSM has continuously emphasized the importance of follow-up after triggering behavior change in order to sustain the momentum at community level. In order to accomplish this at scale, the right enabling environment must exist at the state and district level. At state level, TSSM has supported the Government's initiative to introduce an individual performance reward program to recognize and motivate individuals to support the total sanitation movement.At the district level, a supportive enabling environment can take the form of support for travel and stay for master trainers while traveling to remote villages and institution of an honorarium or incentive linked to declaration of ODF status by a community. TSSM representatives have participated in progress review meetings in eight districts in the past six months to support the creation of an enabling environment and drive home the importance of follow-up after triggering.

Component 2: Supply

Working with the local private sector to improve the quality and increase the range of sanitation products/facilities and services that are desirable and affordable to households.

Indonesia

During this reporting period, 837 masons across 18 districts were trained, bringing the total number trained to 1,533. The project has been encouraging Local Governments to expand coverage by replicating the *WC-Ku Sehat* training model. By the end of this reporting period, nine districts had conducted mason training events, each involving between 20–50 participants.

In this reporting period, the social franchising model of the "One Stop Sanitation Solution" (see the story of the mason Sumadiin the last Annual Progress Report) has been replicated in 10 districts. Each district has selected an existing business with experience selling sanitation materials and products to participate in the program. The lessons from these businesses will be used to scale up to the other districts over the remaining period of the project.

Tanzania

This reporting period saw a major strengthening of supply activities with the launching of the masons training program in all ten project districts. The training program includes

TABLE 3: EMERGING RESULTS IN THE SUPPLY COMPONENT PROGRESS AGAINST RELEVANT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS PROGRESS (JULY 1–DECEMBER 31, 2009)

Outcome-Level Performance Indicators	Country/Region	Cumulative Progress	Results 7/1/09–12/31/09	End of Project (EOP) Target	% Towards EOP Target
Percent communities covered by project-trained skilled artisans.	Indonesia	28%	15%	50%	56%
	Tanzania	87%	87%	75%	116%
	India-HP		India does not report progress against this indicator		
	India-MP				

various skill development areas, ranging from latrine basics and slab construction to sales and marketing techniques. In the last six months, a total of 412 masons were trained across eight of the 10 project districts, with training in the remaining two districts to be completed in early 2010. As noted above, in Tanzania, TSSM has a high success rate for triggered communities becoming "ignited". One possible reason for this high success rate is that TSSM in Tanzania explicitly focused on creating supply capacity for slabs and covers either before or at the same time as triggering was being carried out.

The project has identified several constraints to masons effectively translating their new skills into a viable business. First, the cost of the slab mold, about US$50, is out of reach of most masons. Several solutions are being piloted to provide masons with financial assistance to cover start up costs, including the use of district revolving funds and renting slab molds to newly trained masons. Secondly, a lack of reliable transportation is making it difficult for district personnel to transport molds and supplies to the villages. The project is identifying opportunities to use visits by district vehicles as a means to transport sanitation supplies directly to the villages.

India–HP and MP

As previously reported, the quality of sanitation products is a key supply side constraint for India. TSSM-India's focus is therefore to improve the quality of available products by training existing masons in appropriate and safe toilet construction methods. To that end, in HP, 30 master masons were trained in this reporting period and demand for the training has been expressed by other areas of the State. In MP, the project facilitated four Training of Trainers (TOT) programs involving participants from all 10 districts supported by the project. A communication materials kit, including a catalog of sanitary latrine options, developed in consultation with the State, was field tested in this reporting period and final products will be shared with the State Government by February 2010. In MP, in order to highlight the need to promote and monitor the quality of construction of sanitation facilities, the project organized a study tour to visit best-practice rural sanitation projects in Maharashtra. Finally, a Rapid Assessment of Toilet Usage and Quality study was launched during this period to assess the quality of toilet construction. Findings from this study are expected in April 2010.

Component 3: Learning

The TSSM Learning Component is designed to take a proactive and strategic approach to the learning process to ensure that responsive knowledge products are developed and shared with other programmers in the field in an effort to encourage knowledge uptake and replication.

Learning is paramount to TSSM. Reporting and information systems, performance-based monitoring, knowledge management processes and workshops have all been rolled out to support the learning agenda of the project and to share experiences both within individual countries (between project teams, clients and stakeholders) and across countries. In this reporting period, this learning process reached beyond the project team in an immediate and direct way. The Global Annual Meeting held in October in Indore, India engaged other WSP colleagues working in rural sanitation to share the experiences from TSSM, discuss the unique environments and applicability of the approach in other countries and define what new interventions might look like under a follow on project.

Key take-aways from the meeting included:
- The core global team members are justifiably proud of results achieved to date.
- Successes of the respective country programs are drawing increasing interest from governments and development partners to replicate the TSSM approach.

TABLE 4: EMERGING GLOBAL RESULTS IN THE LEARNING COMPONENT PROGRESS AGAINST RELEVANT PERFORMANCE INDICATORS PROGRESS (JULY 1–DECEMBER 31, 2009)

Performance Indicator	Cumulative Progress to Date	Results 7/1/09–12/31/09	End of Project Target	% Towards EOP Target
Number of knowledge products completed per project learning plan	27	10	51	53%

- Key WSP sanitation specialists from 12 other countries endorsed the TSSM results framework and related approaches for scaling up.
- Country TSSM teams felt that the potential to further scale up by working with partners was possible and, in many cases, was already happening.
- The meeting resulted in a strong commitment by both the IE team and the implementation teams to communicate with each other more frequently and to work more closely together to insure that the impact evaluation is successful (eg. working with local governments to respect the control sites).

The learning generated was rich and formed the basis for the TSSM II project proposal, recently submitted to the Gates Foundation for consideration.

Knowledge Products

The following knowledge products were produced during this reporting period. Country specific learning is provided in more detail in Annex.

Indonesia
Informed Choice Catalogue of Improved Sanitation Options

This document serves as a tool for communities and households to know what options exist for improving and building on-site sanitation facilities. The catalogue adapts approaches used in Cambodia and other counties with simple to use "flip" pages so that interested parties can mix and match substructures, slabs and seats and superstructure to meet their interests and financial capacities.

Mason Training Program and Curriculum

This document was developed by a local Technology university to support the WC-Ku Sehat training.

Total Sanitation and Sanitation Marketing in Indonesia: "Learning at Scale" Field Note

This WSP Field Note provides a detail description of the TSSM Indonesia program with results and lessons to date. The field note has been widely disseminated and has been quite effective in generating interests in replicating the model by both governments and other development partners.

Monitoring Information Flow Learning Note (in draft)

This Learning note provides in depth detail on how the Indonesian TSSM program monitors performance starting at the household and community level and working through local governments.

India–HP and MP
Benchmarking District Performance on Rural Sanitation Learning Note

Benchmarking of districts and states based on existing monitoring indicators has been initiated in the two states over the last one year and is currently being advocated for adoption at the national level. This learning note seeks to capture the rationale behind benchmarking, process adopted, results and lessons learnt about the implementation of the benchmarking program, focusing on Himachal Pradesh as a case study.

Scaling Up Rural Sanitation: Best Practices (Draft)

Scaling up sanitation across a whole district requires the coming together of various systems and processes. Three districts that had performed well in scaling up rural sanitation were studied to identify commonalities contributing to success, which can be of use to other districts.

ODF Verification Field Note (Draft)

An effective verification process of sanitation outcomes is essential to ensure that the outcomes attained are definite and sustainable. The Nirmal Gram Puraskar (incentive program of the Govt. of India) and the Maharshi Valmiki Puraskar (competitive reward program in Himachal Pradesh) has evolved effective monitoring systems, using objective, transparent approaches. This field note seeks to capture these approaches to monitor and verify ODF outcomes.

Sanitation and Health (Draft)

An analysis of the impact of sanitation indicators on health, using secondary data from the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3, source for the JMP) has been undertaken. The note seeks to disaggregate sanitation coverage and practices (e.g. disposal of child feces) among different socio-economic indicators and also understand its impact on diarrheal incidences.

District Approaches to ODF (Draft)

This analysis focuses on the performance of various sample districts in Madhya Pradesh to identify the reasons behind

the performance or lack of performance of districts in scaling up sanitation. The purpose is to understand the reasons behind good performance to enable adoption of similar approaches by other districts.

Tanzania

As activities were launched in the last reporting period, no formal knowledge products have been completed in Tanzania. Rich learning has taken place as to how to adapt CLTS to the Tanzanian context. This learning has been shared with some of the leading figures of the CLTS and significant interest generated in the field based on the Tanzanian approach which integrates CLTS and sanitation marketing.

Headquarters

The team is increasingly focusing on stepping up the learning activities at global and country level, and reaching out to critical partners. Knowledge roadmaps have been generated to identify learning products from the country and global groups, reinforcing alignment within the project, and minimizing duplication. With the establishment of document guidelines, it's anticipated that production of the material will move much more quickly in this phase. Additionally, there will be targeted outreach to the larger World Bank community, including a series of Brown Bag Lunches. Topics include: Behavior Change Frameworks, Social Marketing and Sanitation, How to Design an IE, Lessons on Performance Monitoring, Institutionalizing Learning, Measuring an Enabling Environment, etc. The team is also working on targeting other sectors' management meetings to help integrate our work into other areas. Finally, there will be increasing efforts to link with other partners such as UNICEF, WaterAid and Plan. WSP is planning on jointly hosting a side meeting with the IFC and UNICEF at Stockholm Water Week, and is also organizing an East Africa meeting with Plan and WaterAid on TSSM.

The study on the sustainability of behaviors, facilities, and programs in Bangladesh was launched during this last reporting period. A consulting firm was hired and a kickoff meeting was held with Government officials and local stakeholders in late October. Field work started in December and study findings are planned to be available by June 2010.

Additionally, the DC team took advantage of global events to actively participate in disseminating the learnings from the projects to a larger audience. In Cambodia, WSP participated in the Regional South-East Asia meeting on CLTS, which included a mix of government representatives and development partners with solid experience. WSP promoted the TSSM approach as a further evolution to CLTS by adding sanitation marketing and the enabling environment components. In London, the team participated in the BMGF CLTS Partnership Meeting. A dozen participants represented many of the leading sanitation agencies (IDS, WSSCC, WaterAid, UNICEF, Plan, IRC) and discussed collaboration on the TSSM approach. Participants recognized that CLTS was not sufficient to increase coverage of improved sanitation at scale, and were interested in learning more about the TSSM approach of strategically integrating CLTS with behavior change communications and social marketing of sanitation approaches. This represents a promising start to increased partnership in the coming year. Team members also participated in and shared information and lessons from the TSSM project in various global settings including the Global Sanitation Fund Technical Advisory Committee meeting, Stockholm Water Week, American Public Health Association Conference, and the World Toilet Organization conference.

During this reporting period, a Knowledge Management Consultant and a Training Consultant were hired to support the development of knowledge products at global and country levels.

Between August and December, the Training Consultant conducted an evaluation of training materials developed to date and based on this evaluation, drafted a schema for global training standards that was shared with the country teams during the TSSM Global Annual Meeting. A Country Development Strategy Guide and a generic TSSM Local Government Cascading Training Model were also developed and disseminated to the country teams. In addition, week-long country visits to India and Indonesia helped identify strategies to produce TOT materials at the country level.

During the same timeframe, the Knowledge Management Consultant worked with the HQ team to develop editorial and design templates for Working Papers and Learning

Notes. These templates were prototyped and shared with the global team. A production system was implemented, including a more precise tracking system and the procurement of production vendors for design, copyediting and production. The manuscripts for three Working Papers (*Introducing SaniFOAM*, *Global Learning Strategy*, *and Strengthening Local Government*), two Learning Notes (*Emergent Learning About Learning*, *Benchmarking Sanitation*) and two reports (2009 *Annual Report,* 2009 *Global Annual Meeting Report*) were produced and disseminated or finalized for production.

The consultant also worked with the team to enhance the Web site so that it is more comprehensive and effective at telling the project story. Work to revitalize the Web site included revisions to existing pages and the addition of new pages[4] such as a core component page, an Annual Progress Report page, and a Global Annual Meeting page (discussed below).

At the Global Annual Meeting, several learning innovations were tested: a fun and effective role-playing exercise allowed the WSP guests to dig deeper into legitimate questions while the core global team identified areas where articulate answers will be needed to support other partners and countries seeking to replicate the TSSM approach. Multiple rounds of parallel, peer-learning sessions from core team members and WSP staff from other countries showed - and shared - the depth and breadth of the global learning. For the first time, the team used two Flip video cameras to capture insights and impressions at the meeting. Five interviews with WSP staff from countries with the potential to replicate were posted on the project Web site (watch here) along with a meeting report in PDF and HTML and 18 presentations from the meeting (see here).

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation
Performance Monitoring and Supporting Systems
Performance monitoring systems at the country and global levels continue to provide important data on implementation progress, successes and opportunities to improve

performance. The teams are also looking for new opportunities to improve the reporting and monitoring processes, from using text messaging as a means to reduce barriers to reporting by local governments to conducting rapid assessment surveys to collect additional information to complement the existing MISs. The results-based systems are also being recognized in the field of sanitation and within the World Bank as models for the way in which a results-based management framework can be put into practice and integrated with the donor reporting process. The global Management Information System (MIS), introduced during the last reporting period, is being used as the basis for global learning and reporting. Country-level reporting processes and MISs have been in place in both India and Indonesia for just over a year and are being used as effective tools for project teams to both manage implementation and to share this process with clients and stakeholders within each of the countries and in other countries in the region. With the recent launch of activities in Tanzania, the reporting and data collection systems are being rolled out now and are expected to be fully operational within the next several months.

Beginning with the Global Annual Meeting, efforts have been stepped up to share information more effectively between the implementation and impact evaluation teams. Project teams in each of the countries are increasingly engaged and informed of activities which are taking place under the Impact Evaluation (IE) and implementation performance data is being made available to the impact evaluation teams. During the past reporting period, good progress has been made in improving understanding and communications between the IE and implementation teams but it is also fair to note that it is an ongoing work in progress for researchers and practitioners to really understand each other.

Country-Level Monitoring Systems
Indonesia
In October 2009, a modified TSSM monitoring system based on mobile text messaging was piloted in one district (Jombang) to complement the existing manual government

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[4] Video from Global Annual Meeting   www.youtube.com/watch?v=xLtSBk4z0sE
    Annual Global Meeting   www.wsp.org/index.cfm?page=page_disp&pid=21341
    Core Components   www.wsp.org/index.cfm?page=page_disp&pid=20915
    2009 Annual Progress Report   www.wsp.org/index.cfm?page=page_disp&pid=20969

monitoring mechanism that routinely fails to ensure complete data transmission from community to district level. Using mobile text messaging, data gathered at community level is sent via mobile phone on a monthly basis, with minimum requirements for phone and computer specifications and relying on free, open source software, thus making this easy to operate and low cost. The pilot was presented to the provincial government and other districts in a December workshop and generated strong interest, with two districts already implementing the system. The province has agreed to provide funding to scale this up to a total of 21 districts between February and May 2010.

Tanzania

With the recent launch of activities, the local monitoring and reporting system is just now being rolled out in Tanzania. The system will be a web-based one, allowing Resource Agencies and the project management team to enter and monitor performance data on a regular basis. The project is also implementing a system of sub-village registers to track progress. These registers list each household and record their sanitation and hygiene improvements over time. Indicators included in the registers are the types of latrines and handwashing facilities. This allows sub-village committees to track and report on progress and provides a basis for monitoring and verification. For example, data can be collected by calling or sending a mobile telephone text message to village committee members asking them to provide the latest totals, and spot checks can be carried out by asking to see various households listed and checking actual status vs. what has been recorded. While this system is just starting to be used it appears to be a good motivator for the committees to carry out sustained sanitation and hygiene promotion. The register formats have been adapted by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation (MOWI) and were recently distributed to all 132 districts (in January 2010) as part of the sanitation and hygiene budget guidelines.

India

A study on Rapid Assessment of Toilet Usage and Quality of Construction was launched during this reporting period in both Himachal Pradesh (HP) and Madhya Pradesh (MP) to assess usage and quality of recently constructed individual household latrines. The study will include a rapid survey of households with latrines, to assess latrine usage

and quality in randomly selected communities in Gram Panchayats (GPs) that have received Nirmal Gram Puraskar (NGP) awards, and in other GP communities working towards NGP awards. In addition, information on issues related to supply of sanitation material and services will also be collected. A secondary purpose is to gather information on the capacity building and other inputs undertaken by districts, from appropriate district and block officers in the sampled districts. The first round of this study (out of a total of six) has been completed and results will be available early in the next reporting period.

Impact Evaluation (IE)

The TSSM impact evaluation has achieved important milestones during the last six months. At the time of this report, all baseline data has been collected in the three countries. Data analysis for Indonesia was finalized and disseminated among Government officials, development agencies and partners. Complete data analysis is ongoing and a revised report will be completed during this current period (January–June 2010). India finalized the collection of baseline data, and with strong support by the country IE team the household survey firm has prepared a dataset that met WSP standards. The data analysis is underway and the draft report is expected in March 2010. In Tanzania, the survey firm MUHAS completed the baseline data collection, with close monitoring and field support by the implementation and country IE teams. The process of entering and coding data was also supported by an additional CSPro specialist who assisted MUHAS during the data entry program. The majority of the data has been entered, but the process is much slower than expected. The baseline data collected by MUHAS will not be used for the impact assessment but a baseline report will be drafted to share with government counterparts and other WSP partners.

As data is becoming available, the IE global team has been revising some initial assumptions and recalculating power estimates. Actual data will also help to revise some of the initial designs, when needed, and to revisit some of the outcomes to be collected. The main issues to consider and revisit are:

- Drop HP State in India due to lack of non-contaminated control groups to use for the impact assessment. To compensate, the design in MP will

be strengthened by adding additional households in each cluster (when feasible) and investing additional resources in training and standardization of surveyors to reduce measurement error.

- In Tanzania, resources will be reallocated to only one survey conducted by a solid and capable firm, thus relying only on the endline data, rather than having repeated but non-credible surveys. This approach is driven by lack of transport infrastructure, limited capacity of firms in the region and the geographical conditions of Tanzania. A possibility being considered if no capable and reliable firms can be found to conduct longitudinal surveys is to focus on measuring height rather than diarrhea prevalence.

The coming months will focus on disseminating IE results and products and preparing for the endline surveys. This will include in-country presentations to share baseline data (some already programmed in India for the next months), preparing IE-related products, re-estimating sample sizes, procuring survey firms, revising and piloting the questionnaires, strategically deciding which outcomes should be collected in each country, training and standardizing survey personnel, etc. Timelines for the endline surveys in each country are provided in Annex 2.

Table 5 presents the current status and planned activities for each phase of the baseline and longitudinal surveys.

TABLE 5: STATUS AND SCHEDULE OF BASELINE SURVEYS

Country	Baseline Survey Launched	Data Entered and Handed to WSP	Preliminary Data Analysis Completed and Shared with Country Team	Final Report Completed and Disseminated	Results Shared with Team and Wider Group of Stakeholders and Government Partners
Indonesia	√	√	√	√ (Revised report Feb 2010)	√
India–HP	√	Jan 2010	February 2010	March 2010	March 2010
India–MP	√	Jan 2010	February 2010	March 2010	March 2010
Tanzania	√	Feb–Mar 2010	April 2010	May 2010	May 2010

TABLE 6: STATUS AND SCHEDULE OF LONGITUDINAL SURVEYS

Country	All Necessary Preparation for Launch Completed	Pre-Intervention Monitoring Surveys Launched	Pre-Intervention Monitoring Survey Data Analyzed and Shared with Country Teams by PIs	Mid-Term Monitoring Surveys Launched	Mid-Term Monitoring Survey Data Analyzed and Shared with Country Teams by PIs
Indonesia	√	√	√	√	Early 2010
India–HP	√	√	Early 2010	To be cancelled	To be cancelled
India–MP	√	√	Early 2010	Mid 2010	Summer 2010
Tanzania	Due to the problems encountered with the contractor, this survey will not be conducted. An additional mid-term monitoring survey will be conducted in 2010.			To be decided	To be decided

III. Challenges and Project Responses

Many of the challenges and the project responses have already been discussed in previous sections of this report including obstacles facing newly trained masons, limitations in the cascading training model and delays in government allocations for triggering activities, among others. Several additional challenges are important to point out here.

ODF Verification

The increased progress on ODF status and gains in improved sanitation that are being self-reported by communities need to be verified by the existing national, regional and local government verification systems. This is putting new pressures on the TSSM country governments which, as of the end of last year, have more than 4.4 million people claiming improved sanitation/ODF status. In India, the National Government is holding consultations on how to improve the NGP verification process based on the experience of the previous year. The general consensus developing is that NGP verification needs to be decentralized, giving states a larger role in the process. This is also true in Indonesia, where verification is happening at the local levels. The issue there is to now ensure that robust monitoring and verification systems can be used effectively by these local government entities and that incentives are in place to institutionalize these systems moving forward.

Responding to Increasing Demands from Governments and Partners to Learn More about TSSM

The growing section recognition that a CLTS approach alone may not be sustainable coupled with the emerging success at scale of the TSSM approach in all three countries, has resulted in an increasing interest by governments and development partners to learn more about the approach. While this is a positive situation, in practice, the increasing demand on the time of the WSP staff in Indonesia, India and Tanzania is proving challenging as the teams are also still supporting the implementation which is not yet complete.

IV. Project Management

Over this last reporting period the project had some expected and unexpected staff changes. At headquarters, the Senior Impact Evaluation Specialist, Jack Molyneaux, left at the end of September and was replaced by Bertha Briceno. Ms. Briceno started in October 2009 and was integrated into the teams by attending both Global Annual Meetings of the Global Scaling Up projects. She previously worked as the director of evaluation of public programs for the Colombian government. In addition to her technical skills, she understands the use of impact evaluation data from the government perspective, is able to bridge the dialogue between researchers and practitioners, and has the ability to translate impact evaluation findings into policy recommendations.

At headquarters, the project hired two people to help with knowledge management and capacity building tools. Amy Grossman is a knowledge management specialist and comes from National Geographic's Education Programs, where she managed the development of instructional resources, and has helped the TSSM team make significant progress with the development and production of knowledge products, including designing editorial and design templates, improving WSP's Global Scaling Up Sanitation Web site, editing products, and formalizing our publishing processes.

Ian Moise is a capacity building specialist and he is helping the TSSM country teams develop a more systematic training guide for current implementation and replication in other countries.

Senior Water and Sanitation Specialist, OusseynouDiop, who was the overall TTL for the TSSM project in Tanzania (and the TTL for the HWWS project in Tanzania and Senegal), passed away unexpectedly following the Global Annual Meetings. The regional management team appointed YolandeCoombes to temporarily fill Ousseynou's role until a replacement is found. Ms. Coombes has been a technical advisor on both projects and has a strong background in behavior change and monitoring and evaluation.

In Indonesia, the Task Team Leader, Ratna Josodipoero, retired in August and was replaced by DjokoWartono Mr. Wartono has been working in a leadership role on TSSM for the last two years, and was previously with the Government of Indonesia's Ministry of Health.

Due to lack of performance of the consultant hired to lead the design of the cost-effectiveness study, the team decided to cancel the contract and is currently pursuing alternative options.

Annex 1: Country Stories, July 1–December 31, 2009

Indonesia Country Story

1. Project Description
In Indonesia, the project is implemented in partnership with the national government and local governments of 29 districts in East Java, and is operationalizing the Government of Indonesia's new National Strategy for Community-based Total Sanitation.

2. Intended Project Outcome
Increased access to sustainable sanitation services for 1.4 million people in East Java, Indonesia, in 4 years.

3. Highlights for the Reporting Period
Scaling Up
- A total of close to 433,000 people have gained access to improved sanitation, up from 325,000 people reported in June 2009. The total number of open-defecation free (ODF) villages now stands at 779.
- District governments in East Java are scaling up the TSSM approach with their own funds. For FY 2009 (ending December 2009) nearly US$470,000 was provided by the districts. A cumulative total of 2,335 communities have been triggered in 29 districts; the Resource Agencies (RA) contracted under the project are responsible for triggering only 870 communities by the end of their intervention in March 2010.
- Further scaling up will largely depend on local government not only triggering but also following up on triggered communities. RAs have by now largely withdrawn from 21 of the 29 districts, transferring capacity over to local government agencies. Capacity developed at district level is not yet comparable to that of the RAs and will need to be monitored to ensure there is no 'slump' in progress in coming months.
- A modified TSSM monitoring system based on mobile text messaging has been piloted in one district (Jombang) starting in October 2009 to complement the existing manual government monitoring mechanism that routinely fails to ensure complete data transmission from community to district level.

Using mobile text messaging, data gathered at community level is sent via mobile phone on a monthly basis, with minimum requirements for phone and computer specifications and relying on free, open source software, thus making this easy to operate and low cost. The pilot was presented to the provincial government and other districts in a December workshop and generated strong interest, with two districts already implementing the system. The province has agreed to provide funding to scale this up to a total of 21 districts between February and May 2010.

Sustainability
- Local government funding for rural sanitation following the TSSM approach continues to increase. For fiscal year 2010, local governments have planned to provide funds equivalent to US$650,000 to trigger over 2,600 new communities in the 29 districts. However, as indicated above, budget allocations must be matched with adequate capacity at district level to ensure proper use and implementation of these funds.
- Despite the adoption of the TSSM approach as part of the national strategy for community-based total sanitation, given the level of decentralization in Indonesia, political commitment of each individual district is needed to secure sustainability of implementation. In TSSM districts, Medium-Term District Strategic Plans are therefore being developed to reflect the districts' commitments to scale up the approach. Districts need to identify potential resources to finance scaling up by themselves.

Replication
- With good, tangible results coming out of East Java and the publication of a first Field Note on progress, government and other donors are eager to adopt the TSSM approach as a key channel to implement the new national strategy for community-based total sanitation nation-wide, and to incorporate into other donor-funded sanitation projects. The

government has identified potential funding sources including loans, grants, program assistance, and special accounts to support replication.

- Presentation of results from East Java through media and regional or international events resulted in other countries wanting to capture the principles of the approach and develop sanitation programs that incorporate TSSM approaches to increasing demand and supply, and strengthening the enabling environment. For example, following a study tour to East Java, Lao PDR and Timor Leste have communicated intensively with WSP-EAP over the past year. In Lao PDR, key members of the Indonesia TSSM team have assisted in providing two rounds of CLTS training, including a recent training of trainers' workshop with on-the-job triggering experience. The workshop participants are now carrying out training by themselves in other parts of Laos.

4. Overall Progress to Date

Progress to date includes 779 communities becoming ODF, bringing access to improved sanitation facilities to nearly 433,000 people. Significant progress has been made in the demand component – 2,335 communities (in total) have been exposed to the program and local governments are co-funding program interventions, thus internalizing new methodologies and approaches, with scaling up and replication occurring in some districts. Further scaling up with increasing government funds is planned for 2010, as indicated above.

Despite substantial progress on the demand/behavioral change component, over the past six months sanitation access gains have slowed down compared to the previous reporting period (July to December 2009) when Resource Agencies were withdrawn from all but 8 districts, with local governments taking over responsibility for funding and implementation. Many local governments used up their funding to support the intervention by August/September 2009 and thus focused more on verifying triggered communities between September and December 2009. In addition, only access gains that are verified as 'improved sanitation' are included in the reporting system, and with an increasing number of communities declared ODF, the local verification system is somewhat behind in covering all of these. For example, during this reporting period, of the 290,000 people reported to have moved from open defecation to using sanitation facilities, only 110,000 have so far

been verified as having acquired improved sanitation, with another 180,000 awaiting verification.

Sanitation marketing is now being piloted in 10 selected districts. Each district has selected an existing business unit with experience selling sanitation materials and products to participate in sanitation entrepreneur training and develop the sanitation business towards a "Sanitation One Stop Solution" under the guidance and supervision of a marketing specialist. The lessons coming out of these 10 districts will be used to scale up to the other districts over the remaining period of project implementation.

5. Newly Emerging Questions

How to maintain and increase government support for the TSSM approach without jeopardizing the principles of community empowerment? Local governments have shown strong support and enthusiasm for adopting the TSSM approach by providing funds to support activities. The project has set up a lot of activities to strengthen government capacity with regard to generating demand, supply improvement, and the enabling environment. However, while funds are being generated, government capacity is not yet at a level where they can sustainably support all components equally without jeopardizing the approach to community empowerment—and some of the measures local governments want to implement are meant well but can actually hurt rather than help the process. The question is how to maintain this enthusiasm while guiding the local governments adequately.

6. Area of Focus for Next Six Months

- Continue to strengthen local government capacity through i) RA intervention in the remaining eight districts, and ii) assisting the remaining 21 districts to scale up and replicate TSSM approach via their district sanitation strategy with their own resources.
- Scale up sanitation marketing piloted in 10 districts to the remaining 20 districts by providing technical assistance and training of sanitation entrepreneurs.
- Assist in roll out and operationalization of mobile text-based monitoring system with provincial funds.
- Identify lessons learned and write knowledge notes on various project aspects (sanitation marketing, enabling environment, etc.).
- Assist the government to share knowledge and replicate TSSM approach in other provinces and other countries.

- Collaborate with partners to prepare TSSM II plans and strategies based on lessons learned and experiences of Phase I implementation.

Tanzania Country Story

1. Project Description

In Tanzania, the project is implemented in partnership with the national government, the local governments of 10 districts and in close collaboration with the HWWS project, is operationalizing the sanitation objectives of the Ministry of Water and Irrigation's National Water Sector Development Program (WSDP).

2. Intended Project Outcome

Increased access to sustainable sanitation services for 750,000 people in Tanzania in 4 years.

3. Highlights for the Reporting Period

Scaling Up

- Approximately 205,000 Tanzanians have access to upgraded or new latrines in 10 districts
- 412 artisans trained and 188 villages triggered

Sustainability

- Annual budgets allocated for 132 districts to support hygiene and sanitation activities
- National sanitation and hygiene policy that provides a framework for implementation and monitoring of all sanitation and hygiene activities nearing completion (approval and endorsement by cabinet and the parliament pending in 2010)
- District capacity improving in planning and budgeting

Replication

- Sanitation and hygiene planning and implementation guidelines finalized and sent to districts for use by MOWI. These guidelines provide a framework for district-level implementation with possible activities using project approaches.
- More budgets for projects and a few districts from central government to deepen implementation
- Products and tools for districts such as CLTS and mason training manuals in development

4. Overall Progress to Date

During this reporting period, the project has started to see results on the ground with households improving their sanitation facilities. This period also saw the strengthening of the supply component with the launch of a mason training program that includes latrine basics, slab construction, sales and promotion. In addition, the projects have been helping communities to establish registers to self-track sanitation and handwashing improvements. The register formats have been adapted by the Ministry of Water and Irrigation and distributed to all 132 districts as part of sanitation and hygiene budget guidelines.

5. Newly Emerging Questions

- How can we best integrate supply and demand activities in a replicable way?
- How do we optimize hands-on CLTS, and mason training and triggering?
- What is the best way to implement and maintain a recognition system for well-performing communities, wards, and districts?

6. Area of Focus for Next Six Months

- More triggering and complimentary sanitation marketing
- Mass media
- Development of knowledge products to support replication
- Institutionalization of TSSM into WSDP and other national programs
- Recognition and rewards

India Country Story

1. Project Description

In India, the project supports the implementation of the Government of India's Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), which aims to achieve universal rural sanitation coverage, in the States of Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh.

2. Intended Project Outcome

Increased access to sustainable sanitation services for 800,000 people in Himachal Pradesh and 1.5 million people in Madhya Pradesh, India in 4 years.

3. Highlights for the Reporting Period

Scaling Up

- **At national level,** sustained advocacy backed by demonstrated results on the ground has resulted in the inclusion of the Community-Led Total Sanitation approach promoted by TSSM in the national guidelines of the Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), thus according recognition as one of the effective approaches for sanitation promotion.

- **At state level,** 409 local governments (253 from HP and 156 from TSSM supported districts in MP) have won the Clean Village Prize of the Government of India (GOI), potentially amounting to 0.7 million people gaining access to safe sanitation. Although not yet verified by third party monitoring surveys, about 1.9 million people have gained access to household sanitation in HP and MP (0.2 million and 1.7 million respectively) in the reporting period.[5]

Sustainability

- **At national level,** the TSC guidelines have been revised to give states the option of disbursing post-construction incentives to identified poorest families once the entire community becomes open-defecation free (ODF) rather than after the family has constructed and used a toilet, an issue that has been strongly advocated by TSSM. To strengthen the monitoring system which is the backbone of the Clean Village Award, the TSSM team provided detailed feedback for the revision of the Clean Village Award program guidelines. Team members also participated in a concurrent monitoring of the Clean Village Award verification process, serving as independent third-party monitors and reporters to strengthen the process.

- **At state level,** HP has been implementing the State Sanitation Rewards Program (*Maharishi ValmikiSampoornaSwachataPuraskar*), with 989 GPs participating in 2009, nearly double the number of participants from 2008 (450 GPs). In MP, a competition-based rewards program has been launched by the Government and advocacy is underway to further align it with the TSSM approach.

Replication

- An **exposure visit** was organized for a team of 22 key stakeholders from MP to observe best practice rural sanitation projects in Maharashtra.

- The MP Government has introduced an **individual performance reward program** to recognize the best performing individuals in the field of rural sanitation. In HP, the State Government has, out of its own resources, initiated a **rewards program to incentivize school sanitation,** as well as incentives for individuals contributing positively to the TSC program at district levels. The awards are based on the experience of successful outcomes of State rewards schemes for ODF communities.

- During this reporting period, six **additional districts** have expressed an interest in replicating the TSSM approach. Also, Jharkhand and Bihar, two states where the performance of the sanitation program was among the lowest in the country, have expressed interest in adopting the TSSM approach to scale up sanitation in each state.

4. Overall Progress to Date

- The India team hosted the 3rd Global Annual Meeting in which all three country teams, HQ team and potential TSSM Phase II countries actively participated. The focus was on results and it also gave an opportunity for team building and brainstorming on a potential TSSM Phase II.

- The project has been engaged in operationalization of two very important studies. The first one is a rapid assessment survey of toilet construction quality and usage and the second is a rapid assessment of the impact of sanitation on health.

- The project has also focused on developing knowledge products on various topics. For example— *Benchmarking in Rural Sanitation, Scaling up of Rural Sanitation: Best Practices, ODF Verification, Sanitation and Health in Rural India based on the analysis of the National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3),* and *District Approaches to ODF.* These learning products are being fine-tuned for further dissemination.

- Learning products initiated during this reporting period include three videos–two on solid and liquid waste management and one on the HP State Rewards Program.

5. Newly Emerging Questions

- How to ensure sustainability of behavior change to end open defecation at community level?

- How to facilitate the shift from an output-based monitoring system to an outcome based monitoring system?

- How to avoid the contamination of control villages under impact evaluation and ways of garnering support from state and districts for smooth undertaking of impact evaluation?

6. Area of Focus for Next Six Months?

- Delivering on the project learning plan
- Operationalizing the impact evaluation component
- Advocacy to get buy-in for outcome-focused monitoring and performance benchmarking

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[5] Please see Scaling Up Access to Sanitation, p.1, for an explanation of assumptions used in project countries to calculate access to improved sanitation.

Annex 2: Timeline of Endline Studies

		2010												2011											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Peru	Baseline																								
	Longitudinal						L	L	L	L															
	Endline										E	E	E												
India	Baseline																								
	Longitudinal					L	L	L													L	L	L		
	Endline														E	E	E								
Senegal	Baseline																								
	Longitudinal	L	L				L	L	L												L	L	L		
	Endline												E	E	E										
Tanzania	Baseline																								
	Longitudinal																								
	Endline												E	E	E										
Indonesia	Baseline																								
	Longitudinal								L	L															
	Endline						E	E																	
Vietnam	Baseline																								
	Longitudinal						L																		
	Endline												E	E											

 ▦ Longitudinal surveys

 ▦ Endline surveys