

UNICEF Egypt
WASH Thematic Report
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Prepared by:
UNICEF Egypt
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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

EDHS	Egypt Demographic and Health Survey
HCWWW	Holding Company for Water and Water Waste
ICSP	Integrated Child Survival Partnership
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
ORR	Other Regular Resources
RR	Regular Resources
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
WASH	Water, sanitation and hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Egypt made significant progress to improve access to and quality of water and sanitation services. The country increased access to improved drinking water sources from 63 (1990) to 99 percent (2015); access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 73 (1990) to 95 percent (2015).

Despite this achievement, challenges remain. Approximately 8.4 million people are deprived of access to improved sanitation; 7.8 million in rural areas and 0.6 million in urban areas and an almost stagnating trend has been observed since the mid-2000s. Overall, 10 per cent of the Egyptian population did not benefit from access to improved sanitation, with marked geographical and socio-economic disparities in 2014. In rural areas, on average, the share of population without access to adequate sanitation was around 15 per cent in 2014 (but reaching more around 20 per cent in rural Lower Egypt), compared with around 1 per cent among urban dwellers.

During the current country programme cycle (2013-2017), UNICEF Egypt organized the water and sanitation programme around two priority areas. First, provide safe water through direct water connections to the homes of the most deprived families; second, raise awareness on hygiene and environmental friendly practices at the community and school level. UNICEF's programme response was informed by the principles of equity to access, sustainability and communities' ownership. To translate these principles into action, in 2013 UNICEF -in partnership with the national Holding Company for Water and Water Waste (HCWW) and its subsidiary companies- established the first Revolving Fund Mechanism, a loan-based system enabling families from underserved and rural communities to have water connections to the public supply network. The Revolving Fund was initially launched as pilot intervention in four priority governorates (Assiut, Sohag, Qena, and Minia) and two slum areas in Cairo; it progressively expanded within the target locations.

The present report describes the results UNICEF achieved to increase access to safe water and adequate sanitation at the community and school level in 2016 with the generous support from the Thematic Funding. The flexible nature of this funding resource enabled UNICEF to address communities' needs at the service level; it allowed to strengthen and expand the Revolving Fund; and it provided the opportunity to launch innovative initiatives to sustain the water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) programme in rural areas.

Under the Revolving Fund, UNICEF supported the establishment of water connections for 2,031 households, benefitting over 10,100 people living in underserved communities in Assiut, Minia, Qena and Sohag governorates, as well as two slum areas of Cairo. In 2016, the Revolving Fund made a first step towards expanding its mandate and scope of work. While the Fund has traditionally focused on water connections, in Minia and Sohag governorates, HCWW and UNICEF introduced the Revolving Fund to support the expansion of sanitation connections at the household level. A total of 155 families living in rural and underserved communities were connected to the public sewage network in Minia and Sohag; this initiative was designed as a pilot project; in 2017, UNICEF will carry-out an assessment of this intervention and findings will inform the replication of the project to other communities in need.

In Cairo, UNICEF sustained and expanded its WASH response in target slum areas. Through the Revolving Fund, UNICEF provided water connections for 450¹ households, benefitting nearly 1,700 individuals with access to safe water. In partnership with the Community Based Organizations

¹ This is a sub-set of 2,301 households reported above.

Hadayek El-Quoba and Peace & Plenty Association, UNICEF supported the maintenance of WASH facilities in 15 schools and 20 nurseries, serving more than 12,000 school children and students and 1,500 U5 children in nurseries.

In partnership with Rotary Egypt and national private sector, UNICEF launched the Click Funding Campaign “Water for Life”, the first ever digital fundraising initiative supporting water and sanitation in Egypt. Funds raised through the campaign contributed to establish water connections benefitting over 2,000 households in Assiut, Sohag, Qena, and Minia; two detailed reports on the campaign design and its social media coverage are annexed.

As UNICEF enters its new country programme cycle (2018-2022), WASH interventions will expand, with emphasis on the linkages between health and safe water. In Egypt, UNICEF renews its thanks to all funding partners, including UNICEF National Committees, who contributed to sustain and expand the WASH programme through the Thematic Funding. This source of funding remains critical for the current and future planning of the WASH programme.

2. STRATEGIC CONTEXT IN 2016

Egypt is a lower middle income economy, characterised by regional inequalities. Poverty is widespread and concentrated in rural areas and urban slums. In 2014, it was estimated that 26.3 percent of the Egyptian population (approximately 22 million people) lived under the poverty line.²

Since 2011, child poverty appears to be increasing faster than that of the general population, and stood at 28.8 per cent in 2013. Children comprise 38 per cent of the Egyptian population, and more than 10 million children are living in poverty, of whom 79 per cent are in rural areas. Thirty per cent of children are living in multidimensional poverty, with a rate of 37 per cent for under five year olds.³

While progress has been made in many social indicators in the last decades, inequalities and disparity of opportunities between regions and socio-economic groups persist.

WASH

Progress made, but challenges remain. Egypt was able to make significant progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7.⁴ The country increased access to improved drinking water sources from 63 (1990) to 99 percent (2015); access to improved sanitation facilities increased from 73 (1990) to 95 percent (2015).⁵

Despite the progress, challenges remain. In Egypt, there are more than 7 percent of households are not connected to water utilities across the country. The continuous increase in the population has not been accompanied by a similar increase in water resources; to date, Egypt remains under the water poverty line which is globally estimated at 1,000 cubic metres a year per capita.⁶

² United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Egypt, web-site: <http://www.eg.undp.org/>

³ National research by UNICEF and the Government using the Multiple Overlapping Deprivation Analysis methodology.

⁴ Target 7C: “Halve, by 2015, the proportion of the population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.”

⁵ UNDP Egypt, “Egypt’s Progress towards Millennium Development Goals” Report, 2015.

⁶ Ibidem.

Status of water supply services and systems. In Egypt, water infrastructure coverage has grown substantially over the last decades. In 2014, around 91 per cent of the Egyptian population received water directly into their residence. However, while access to water is almost universal and reliable in urban formal areas, a significant number of households are still not connected with the water system in rural areas and in urban slums. In urban areas, around 4 per cent of all urban dwellers do not have water connection, especially in urban slums and poor informal settlements. In urban slum areas, only around 77 per cent of households have piped water coming into their homes and in many cases the connection is illegal (without water meter).⁷

Status of sanitation services and systems. Approximately 8.4 million people are deprived of access to improved sanitation; 7.8 million in rural areas and 0.6 million in urban areas and an almost stagnating trend has been observed since the mid-2000s. Overall, 10 per cent of the Egyptian population did not benefit from access to improved sanitation, with marked geographical and socio-economic disparities in 2014. In rural areas, on average, the share of population without access to adequate sanitation was around 15 per cent in 2014 (but reaching more around 20 per cent in rural Lower Egypt), compared with around 1 per cent among urban dwellers. Around 96 per cent of all Egyptian households have place for washing hands, with no substantial difference between urban and rural households, however, along the latter in around 13 per cent of the cases, no soap or other detergent is in use.⁸

The divide between rural and urban areas, Upper and Lower Egypt. Around 7.3 million people are deprived of access to safe water, out of whom 5.8 million live in rural areas and 1.5 million in urban areas. In rural areas, around 12 per cent of the population live in dwellings not connected to the water system. Coverage of potable water and sanitation remains relatively low in rural areas of Egypt compared to urban areas in Upper Egypt and compared to Lower Egypt. Households' access to their own potable water in rural Egypt is 87 percent⁹. In order to improve the environmental and health conditions in homes, it is essential that families have the appropriate facilities at home that would further encourage better health and hygienic practices.

The impact of poor water and sanitation on child survival. It has been globally established that proper hygiene practices, namely hand-washing with soap and water, are the most effective intervention for reducing diarrhoea, as well as other major diseases. Globally, an estimated 20 percent of child mortality for children under five years old is attributed to diarrhoeal disease alone. In Egypt, diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among under-5 children. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes. Statistics show that 3,500 – 4,000 under-five children die of diarrhoea every year.¹⁰

National government policies and development initiatives. Egypt's Vision 2030 reconfirms the commitment of the Government of Egypt to ensure sustainable management and use of water resources and improved sanitation services, particularly in the slum areas. Under Vision 2030, the Government will address water systems management under the pillars of "Urban Development" and "Environment;" this is aligned with the Sustainable Development Goal 6.¹¹ Linked to Vision 2030 and to the national economic reform plan, a presidential initiative was launched to increase the access rate to sanitation in rural areas from 12 to 50 percent.

⁷ Egypt Demographic and Health Survey (EDHS) 2014.

⁸ Ibidem.

⁹ Ibidem.

¹⁰ World Health Organization (WHO) Egypt statistics, 2015.

¹¹ Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Planning: <http://www.mop.gov.eg/Vision4.pdf>

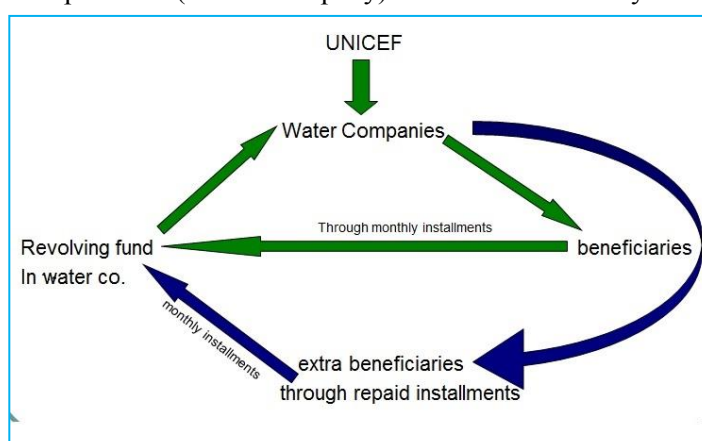
Improvement of water and sanitation services and systems is also part of the national healthcare strategy. Egypt is committed to achieving universal health care as reflected on the “Right to Health” in the Constitution, and reducing preventable deaths remain a high priority. Egypt has developed a National Acceleration Plan for Child and Maternal Health (2013 -2015; extended to 2018) to speed up the progress in further reduction of maternal and child deaths. Further efforts towards reduction of infant and child mortality rates needs to focus on service gaps, targeting adequate quality health services including safe water, sanitation and good hygiene in particularly disadvantaged areas and improving surveillance system for health and nutrition outcomes, with a focus on equity.

UNICEF Interventions

UNICEF's WASH program is aligned with the National Strategy Vision 2030 and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2013-2017 Framework.¹²

In the current country programme cycle (2013-2017), UNICEF Egypt organized the water and sanitation programme around two priority areas. First, providing safe water through direct water connections to the homes of the most deprived families; second, raising awareness on hygiene and environmental friendly practices at the community and school level. UNICEF's programme response has been informed by the principles of equity to access, sustainability and communities' ownership. To translate these principles into action, in 2013 UNICEF -in partnership with HCWW and its subsidiary companies- established the first Revolving Fund Mechanism in the country. This financial mechanism provides interest free loans to households to meet installation costs of piped water connections. This loan is to be repaid on affordable monthly instalments, which will then allow additional numbers of community members to benefit from the scheme. Administrative cost of the mechanism is considered as the governmental partner's (Water Company) contribution to the system.

The cost of a single household water connection ranges from LE 1100 to LE 1400 depending on the household's proximity to the main water distribution network. Households obtain a loan to finance the connection with maximum amount of LE 1400. The loan finances the connection (in total or partially) and is repaid in monthly installments over a period between two to three years.



Between 2013 and 2015, the Revolving Fund provided 14,200 households with water supply connections in four Upper Egypt Governorates (Qena, Sohag, Assiut and Minia) and two slum areas in Cairo. To strengthen and enhance the management mechanisms of the Fund, UNICEF trained 240 HCWW staff members in planning, principles of financial and project management (2013-2015). UNICEF improved and upgraded water, hygiene and sanitation facilities in 52 schools, providing access to safe water and proper sanitation to 29,000 primary school children during the current programme cycle.

¹² UNDAF Egypt Outcome 5.3: “The Government of Egypt and local communities have strengthened mechanisms for sustainable management of, and access to, natural resources such as water.”

UNICEF's WASH programme builds on evidence-based planning. Between 2012 and 2014 UNICEF conducted the "Child multidimensional poverty in slums and unplanned areas" and the "Snap shot situation analysis and needs assessment for children and women living in two informal areas in Cairo Governorate". Findings from both studies shed light on the different forms of deprivation and poverty among children, illustrating the impact on their growth and development.

Each study became the opportunity to engage in advocacy with the national counterparts and authorities in Cairo; as a result, UNICEF succeeded in launching the "Integrated Child Survival Partnership "(ICSP) initiative in January 2014, securing the institutional endorsement and operational support of multiple partners. The ICSP main goal is to improve the health status of mothers and U5 children in slum areas through better access to essential services; and to tackle environmental conditions of underserved urban settings, with a specific focus on access to safe water.

Within the ISCP project, UNICEF coordinates with the following partners: the Cairo Health Directorate, two Community Based Organizations (Hadayek El-Quoba and Peace & Plenty Association), the Cairo Water Company, the Informal Settlement Development unit in Cairo Governorate, the Ministry of Health and Population-Health Directorate, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the Local executive Council.

3. RESULTS ASSESSMENT AND CHALLENGES

In 2016, the Thematic Funding contributed to sustain and expand the water and sanitation interventions at the community level, strengthening the existing programmes and mechanisms, namely the Revolving Fund and the ICPS initiative. In 2016, UNICEF's WASH programme was organized in consideration of the following criteria: lessons learnt between 2013 and 2015; UNICEF's operational capacity, being planned in function of the available funds.

Governorate	Total population (thousands)	Estimated population without households water connection (thousands)
Assiut	4,502,597	405,233
Minia	5,486,905	493,821
Qena	3,224,827	290,207
Sohag	4,887,038	439,833
Cairo slum area 1: Ezbat Khirallah	750,000	NA
Cairo slum area 2: Ezbat Abou Hashesh	75,000	NA

Strengthen the Revolving Fund capacity and expand its scope of work. In coordination with the Revolving Fund implementing partners, UNICEF supported the establishment of water connections for 2,031 households, benefitting over 10,100 people living in underserved communities in the four target governorate, as well as target slum locations in Cairo. As a part of the UNICEF's technical support to the HCWW, UNICEF trained 120 staff members from the HCWW Awareness Department in 23 governorates water companies; trained gained knowledge on water customer services, monitoring and planning of awareness activities. The main scope of this training was to provide HCWW with results-based management tools for planning, monitoring and evaluation of the community mobilization interventions. In 2017, UNICEF will continue its coordination with the HCWW to support the formulation and revision of the annual plans prepared by each water company at the governorate level; these work-plans will provide the opportunity to put into practice the training tools.

In 2016, the Revolving Fund made a first step towards expanding its mandate and scope of work. While the Fund has traditionally focused on water connections, in Minia and Sohag governorates, HCWW and UNICEF introduced the Revolving Fund to support the establishment of sanitation connections. The expansion in scope of the Revolving Fund responded to the request of support from the sub-national government authorities. Estimates on the total number of families without sanitation connection in both governorates are not available; however, according to the Cabinet statement to the Parliament in 2016, only 15 percent of the total population in rural areas have access to improved sewage system in Minia and Sohag. A total of 155 families living in rural and underserved communities were connected to the public sewage network in both Governorates. In 2017, UNICEF and HCWW will assess this pilot initiative; findings will inform the scale-up and replication.

Expand the ICPS initiative in two slum areas of Cairo. In 2016, the Thematic Funding contributed to establish water connections for 450 households, providing access to safe clean potable water to nearly 1,700 individuals¹³. In partnership with the Community Based Organizations Hadayek El-Quoba and Peace & Plenty Association, UNICEF supported the maintenance of WASH facilities in 15 schools and 20 nurseries, serving more than 12,000 school children and students and 1,500 U5 children in nurseries. As part of the WASH in school programme, UNICEF contributed to training sessions for 35 kindergarten teachers and 28 school teachers and workers on hygiene and sanitation messages and hand washing behaviour.

Support WASH in selected schools in Minia. In coordination with the Ministry of Education and the local water company, UNICEF supported 40 public primary schools through a combination of WASH initiatives, including; upgrade and small-scale rehabilitation of sanitation and water services at school, and roll-out of hygiene promotion activities in alignment with the school curriculum. During the reporting period, over 26,000 children had access to improved WASH services and participated in school-based activities promoting hygiene practices. In 2016, UNICEF response and targeting in Minia factored-in: i) most urgent needs, and ii) funding availability to provide adequate response, delivering quality WASH services. Nevertheless, there is a recognized need to further expand the WASH programme, given the actual demand (number of children, as well as type of school facilities, see tables below for further details).

Number and model of schools located in Minia					
Type of school	Governmental	Private	Urban	Rural	Total
Pre-Primary	459	73	168	364	532
Primary	1016	79	309	786	1095
Community Schools	483	-----	61	422	483

Students' distribution in Minia by type of school			
Type of school	Male	Female	Total
Pre-Primary	27,299	25,118	52,417
Primary	335,228	305,791	641,019
Community Schools	1,151	11,385	12,536

Launch the “Water for Life – Click Funding Campaign.” In February 2016, UNICEF and Rotary Egypt (District 2451) teamed up with Bassita, an Egyptian company specialized in cause marketing, to launch the "Water for Life." This campaign – the first of its type in Egypt – was based on the online click-funding model: every view, like, comment, and share for the video published on UNICEF's

¹³ This is a sub-set of 2,301 households reported above.

social media would be counted and translated into “points”. If the video achieved 1.5m points, the campaign’s sponsors would provide 1,000 households in Egypt with plumbing and clean water.

The campaign was released on UNICEF’s Facebook Twitter and Instagram for one month. The sponsors of "Water for Life" were both national and international private sector companies, namely: Wadi Degla Holding and SC Johnson (primary sponsors), Careem Chauffeur Services, Kora Bora, and Hilton Worldwide (secondary sponsors).

The Click Funding Campaign was one of the most visited campaigns on social media in the Middle East in 2016:

- The campaign’s video was viewed more than 1 million time¹⁴
- Facebook received more than 90,488 shares, Twitter recorded over 2,400 retweets, YouTube more than 1,500 comments, and Instagram reported more than 500 likes
- Thanks to the web users’ interactions, during the first 30 hours from the launch of the campaign, the progress bar reached 100 percent
- In light of the success of the campaign, UNICEF Icon released a news story to showcase the Click Funding, emphasizing the synergies created through this collaboration with both private and public partners.¹⁵

The campaign had a high return on the investment of 7.5 percent: against an initial investment cost of EGP 200,000 (estimated \$10,000), this initiative fundraised EGP 1.5 million (estimated \$ 84,000). The resources leveraged through digital fundraising contributed to establish water connections benefitting over 2,000 households in Assiut, Sohag, Qena, and Minia.¹⁶

The Water for Life campaign report, illustrating the Bassita’s Click Funding model¹⁷, and the campaign monitoring and evaluation report are annexed.¹⁸

Constraints and lessons learnt

The ICSP initiative opened the opportunity for a more collaborative partnership between UNICEF and the Cairo governorate to expand health and WASH interventions among vulnerable families in urban slums. The ICSP model built its response around the needs of children and their families; further, it sought to strengthen the coordination between national counterparts and community-based organizations. It emphasized and promoted accountability towards and among the target communities; for instance, the use of the water revolving fund has contributed to build ownership among families and mutual accountability between households and public service providers.

UNICEF and its partners invested on small scale, but highly effective infrastructural interventions providing an enabling environment for children, women and families. In this regard, awareness raising

¹⁴ View the campaign video at: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f8a6XVeP5DM>

¹⁵ Full story at UNICEF Icon: https://icon.unicef.org/iconhome/Pages/FullStory.aspx?Title=LinkTitle&List=1699371f-2b32-4333-bdd7-6cc9397808b1&Fulltext=Full_x0020_Text_x0020_of_x0020_S&ItemID=1861

¹⁶ This section is to be read in conjunction with “Strengthen the Revolving Fund capacity and expand its scope of work” in the present report.

¹⁷ Document available for downloading at: <https://icon.unicef.org/iconhome/ICON%20Document%20Library/WFL%20Campaign%20Report%20%20UNICEF.pdf>

¹⁸ Document available for downloading at: <https://icon.unicef.org/iconhome/ICON%20Document%20Library/Water%20for%20Life%20-%20Campaign%20Analytics%20and%20Summary.pdf>

sessions promoting an increase in the WASH service were complemented by upgrade and rehabilitation works in schools and households.

UNICEF has longstanding partnerships with key actors in the water and sanitation sector at national and local level. UNICEF focused its efforts, in support of national priorities, on improving an enabling environment and strengthening their capacity for delivering results for the most deprived children. The establishment of the Revolving Fund could not have been possible without coordinated actions at the central and sub-national level. In this regard, it is crucial to secure and retain a network of trained public government staff leading the management of the Fund, with UNICEF's technical assistance.

While the WASH programme was very successful in achieving the desired results, it is acknowledged that UNICEF's partnership has been limited to the service provider organizations (e.g. HCWW and water companies). As UNICEF enters a new country programme cycle, UNICEF upstream work, intended to build system and national capacities, shall become the opportunity to expand the WASH programme, both in terms of scope of work and partnerships. The upstream work for WASH would include, inter alia: support to decision making systems, policy and strategy formulation; and formulation of standards and norms.

4. RESOURCES

The 2016 planned amount for the WASH Programme was \$ 230,000. Funding received was \$ 130,669 at the end of 2016; in addition \$ 133,611 was carried over from 2015. Other Regular Resources (ORR) remained the main source of funding, mainly generated thanks to the generous support from UNICEF National Committees and European donor countries. The received Regular Resources (RR) remained extremely limited.

Sector	Funding Type	Planned \$	Received \$
WASH	RR	41,000	2,744
	ORR	189,000	127,925
	ORR (carried over from 2015)	133,611	133,611
Total (all resources)		363,611	264,280

5. FINANCIAL IMPLEMENTATION

In 2016, UNICEF Egypt utilized \$149,858 for activities and interventions described earlier in this report. RR resources were used 100 percent, while ORR funds reported a delivery rate of approximately 56 percent. The following tables provide further details.

Sector	Funding Type	Spent
WASH	RR	2,744
	ORR	147,114
Total (all resources)		149,858

6. FUTURE WORKPLAN

In 2018, UNICEF Egypt will enter the new Country Programme (2018-2022) where the scope of WASH interventions will expand, with emphasis on the linkages between health and safe water. Given the importance of proper water and sanitation in the health facilities as one aspect of quality service, UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Health and Population as well as the local administration to ensure that the targeted health facilities have improved system.

The ICSP will represent the cornerstone for the upcoming urban development projects and will be one of the areas of work identified in the new country programme cycle. The anticipated expansion will target new slum communities as well as new approaches, including but not limited to: positive deviance, social entrepreneurship in child feeding practices, and child friendly city planning. At the time of submission of this report, UNICEF is currently coordinating with the Cairo Governorate to sign a new cooperation protocol to expand WASH and health services in the slums of Cairo.

The estimated funding requirements to support the above areas of work will be approximately \$3 million during the entire new programme cycle (80 percent ORR and 20 percent RR).

7. EXPRESSION OF THANKS

The Thematic Funding provided significant support to the WASH planning and programming in 2016 and remained the key funding source. This funding was instrumental to enable UNICEF to attain the results presented in this report. The flexible nature of the Thematic Fund allowed UNICEF to pilot and scale up innovative models and approaches, including the Revolving Fund. UNICEF expresses its gratitude to all its partners which contributed to the successful results achieved in 2016.

Report Feedback Form

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and would highly appreciate your feedback. Kindly answer the questions below for the above-mentioned report. Thank you!
Please return the completed form back to UNICEF by email to:

Name: Gillian Wilcox, UNICEF Egypt Deputy Representative
Email: gwilcox@unicef.org

**SCORING: 5 indicates “highest level of satisfaction” while
0 indicates “complete dissatisfaction”**

1. To what extent did the narrative content of the report conform to your reporting expectations? (For example, the overall analysis and identification of challenges and solutions)

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

2. To what extent did the fund utilization part of the report meet your reporting expectations?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

3. To what extent does the report meet your expectations in regard to the analysis provided, including identification of difficulties and shortcomings as well as remedies to these?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we could do better next time?

4. To what extent does the report meet your expectations with regard to reporting on results?

5	4	3	2	1	0

If you have not been fully satisfied, could you please tell us what we missed or what we could do better next time?

5. Please provide us with your suggestions on how this report could be improved to meet your expectations.
6. Are there any other comments that you would like to share with us?

Thank you for filling this form.