

East Asia and Pacific Region

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene (WASH)

Thematic Report, January - December 2016



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Prepared by:

UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO)

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A. Map of Countries in the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Region



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply any opinion on the part of UNICEF concerning the legal status of any country, territory or area, or of its authorities, or concerning the delineation of its frontiers or boundaries. EAPRO covers the following UNICEF Country Offices: Cambodia, China, DPRK, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Mongolia, Myanmar, Pacific (Fiji), Philippines, PNG, Thailand, Timor-Leste and Viet Nam.

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C. Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASEAN	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ADB	Asian Development Bank
BMGF	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
CATS	Community Approaches to Total Sanitation
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CWD	Children with Disabilities
CO	Country Office
C4D	Communication for Development
CP	Country Programme
CPD	Country Programme Document
DHS	Demographic Health Survey
DFAT	Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade
DD	Diarrhoeal Diseases
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EAPRO	East Asia and Pacific Regional Office
EAP	East Asia and Pacific
EASAN	East Asia Ministerial Sanitation Conference
GAP	Gender Action Plan
HWWS	Hand washing with soap
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
KAP	Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MoE	Ministry of Education
MoH	Ministry of Health
MTR	Mid Term Review
OD	Open Defecation

ODF	Open Defecation Free
OPM	Oxford Policy Management
PNG	Papua New Guinea
RO	Regional Office
ROMP	Regional Office Management Plan
ROSA	Regional Office for South Asia
SanMark	Sanitation Marketing
SOWC	State of the World's Children
STBM	Sanitasi Total Berbasis Masyarakat / National Strategy for Community Led Total Sanitation, with 5 pillars, Indonesia
SUN	Scaling-Up Nutrition
ToC	Theory of Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WASH BAT	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Bottleneck Analysis Tool
WB WSP	Water and Sanitation Program of the World Bank
WSP	Water Safety Planning
WiE	WASH in Emergency
YCSD	Young Child Survival and Development

D. Executive Summary

The progress report provides an update of the situation and describes results achieved over the reporting period (January – December 2016) with the Global Thematic Funds, including a contribution from the Swedish National Committee for UNICEF. The programmable contribution of US\$ 918,206 for WASH in East Asia and Pacific has been utilized in implementing the regional office WASH workplan activities, and also to support critical WASH needs in selected countries in this region.

Improved sanitation is still unavailable for a significant proportion of households in South East Asia, and large disparities persist between rural and urban households. Across the region around 659 million people are without access to improved sanitation and 83 million people in the region still practice open defecation.

In 2016, the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) continued to support all UNICEF Country Offices in the region in ensuring equitable Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) for all children. EAPRO WASH support focussed on 12 of the 14 countries in the region with WASH programming as an integral part of the respective Country Programme, with focus on priority areas: (i) ending open defecation and sanitation & hygiene promotion; (ii) strengthening of national WASH systems to improved WASH services in communities and schools for all girls and boys.

EAPRO uses thematic funds to support enhanced development effectiveness at the Country Office (CO) levels and also to support Global and Regional Programmes. This report highlights the value of the WASH Thematic Funds which allowed the regional office to provide continued strategic support to children across the countries in a flexible and predictable manner throughout the year. This report summarises key results achieved, challenges encountered and planned follow-up actions, of the support that was provided for effective country programming by the Regional Adviser WASH as well as WASH / Emergency Specialist.

The regional office WASH support is an integral part of the Regional Office Management Plan ROMP 2014-2017 and as per outcome 3.3, WASH contributes to the Strategic Plan through “*Strengthened regional partnerships, analyses and knowledge on WASH integrated approaches to improve quality and equity focused WASH policies, advocacy and programming in development and humanitarian contexts*”. WASH contribution is also directly linked to 2 regional priorities, i.e. i) *A head start through the first 1,000 days: from pregnancy until 3 years of age* and ii) *Enhanced access to inclusive and quality learning for all children*. These programmatic priorities are supported by the following **overarching strategies**:

- Strengthening country capacity for WASH implementation through technical support to country team in the region for enhanced learning and capacity (gender in WASH, bottleneck analysis, WASH financing and strengthening areas of Enabling Environment in WASH as well as WASH in Emergencies)
- Strategic partnerships and promoting exchange of experience across countries and regions with focus on best practices and strategies which need to be strengthened (elimination of open defecation, strengthening gender in WASH, partnership with ASEAN, ADB, WaterAid Australia)
- Generating and exchange of knowledge, evidence for policy, advocacy, including documentation of good practices, innovations and lessons through reviews, regional office led assessments (such and Menstrual Hygiene Management, Communication for Development (C4D), Equity on WASH Financing, Regional review of Community Led Total Sanitation)

On **Strengthening Capacities for WASH implementation**, EAPRO over the reporting period in 2016 supported the first “Enabling Environment in WASH” face-to-face training workshop in Bangkok, which enabled staff to employ a more structured approach to addressing barriers and bottlenecks related to legislation, policy, public finance management, etc. Inspired by this training, EAPRO and HQ also facilitated a second WASH Enabling Environment training for the Pacific team to support development of the new WASH Pacific Strategy for the new CPD. EAPRO also helped strengthen country office capacity for emergency preparedness and delivery of humanitarian assistance with support for WASH Cluster Coordination in PNG, Philippines and Fiji and the WASH in Emergencies training for staff and stand-by partners in the larger Asia Pacific region.

On **Strengthening cross-sectoral linkages**, in addition to the first ever Nutrition-WASH Toolkit, EAPRO Gender and WASH teams also collaborated to produce an analysis of WASH interventions from a gender perspective, with a view to document promising case examples and to develop concrete guidelines for ensuring that WASH programme designs and implementation strategies promote gender equality, within the framework of the Gender Action Plan. WASH also coordinated the completion and dissemination of a Regional Assessment of C4D initiatives and Support Needs in EAP – a publication which included country profiles and informed the global C4D evaluation and underlined the importance of having C4D technical capacity at EAPRO.

On **Knowledge Generation, Documentation and Exchanges**, EAPRO supported the 2nd Review of Community Led Total Sanitation programmes in EAP –with nine Sanitation Country Case Studies. This study identified progress and helped to define common country and regional level bottlenecks, supporting the refinement of Global Community Actions to the Total Sanitation approach. EAPRO also shared good practices and lessons learned and promoted cross-country exchanges on key issues related to SDG implementation for WASH and Children through the Brisbane WASH Futures Conference, which hosted close to 200 WASH practitioners. EAPRO made presentation on Menstrual Hygiene management, WASH-Nutrition Programming, and strengthening of SDG monitoring at institutions (Schools and Health Care facilities). The 5th WASH in Schools International Learning Exchange also provided a unique opportunity for south-south networking between 160 national participants from 17 countries in East and South Asia. EAPRO led key discussions on strengthening national M&E systems to collect disaggregated data on the SDGs indicators for WASH in Schools.

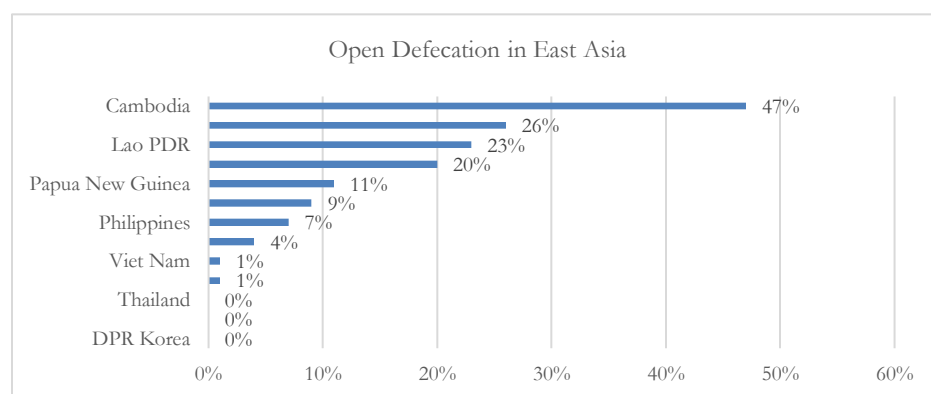
In 2016, UNICEF EAPRO received the total Thematic contribution of US\$ 636,435 of which US\$ 309,084 came from Global Thematic WASH Funds, and US\$ 327,351 from the Swedish National Committee for UNICEF. The contribution from the Swedish National Committee was provided to China and Timor Leste country offices for their planned WASH activities. Overall, thematic contribution have been the major and most significant contribution to the regional office for technical support across countries in the region.

With 2017 to be the final year of the current ROMP, RO WASH will continue its role in i) providing technical support and quality assurance at key country programming milestones and support to strengthening country office implementation and monitoring capacity and ii) generating evidence, consolidating knowledge and sharing of good practices in support of strengthening Country Office capacity and guiding policy dialogue and programmatic innovations for improved quality of WASH services for the un-reached and vulnerable in both development and humanitarian context

E. Strategic Context of 2016

Overall, East Asia and Pacific Region has made good progress in drinking water supply over the last 25 years^h. The population of people using improved water supplies increased by 25 per cent between 1990 and 2015, a greater rate than in most other regions. In addition, Use of improved sanitation increased by 27 percentage between 1990 and 2015, almost than double the rate of increase of the world as a wholeⁱ.

However, significant challenges remain. For example, 130 million people still do not have access to improved water supply in East Asia and the Pacific^h. Seven countries in the region made limited or moderate progress and did not meet the MDG sanitation targetⁱ. Five countries are still below 50% coverage levels (Cambodia, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands and Timor-Leste)ⁱ. A new global analysis of access to sanitation in schools shows that the East Asia and Pacific region lags behind global averages, and that progress is slowⁱ.

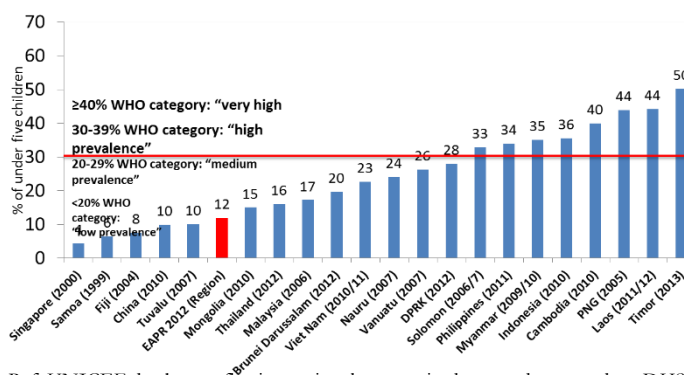


SOURCE: COUNTRY FILES ON WHO/ UNICEF JOINT MONITORING PROGRAMME FOR WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION WEBSITE (2015)

Open Defecation remains an issue - Open defecation causes serious health issue especially on vulnerable children. In East Asia and Pacific region, an estimated 100 million people still practice open defecation^f. Some countries in pacific region, such as Solomon Islands (54% as the

national average) and Kiribati (36% as the national average), show one of the highest percentages of population who practice open defecation. Also, some countries in East Asia region, such as Cambodia (47% as the national average) and Lao PDR (23% as the national average), show one of the highest percentages of open defecation.

On the other hand, it is also important to have the perspective of numbers of people who actually are resorted to open defecation. For example, even though the national average of open defecation in Indonesia is 20%^b, nearly 50 million people openly defecate^g. This number is the second highest in the world following 626 million in India. The most populated country, China, has 14 million people who practice open defecation (the



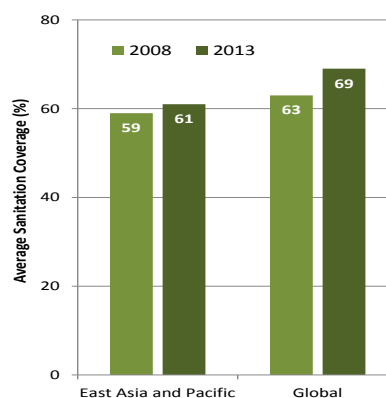
Ref: UNICEF database reflecting national surveys in the year shown such as DHS, MICS, national nutrition surveys or living standards surveys. WHO categories of public health significance: WHO. Physical status: the use & interpretation of anthropometry. Report of a WHO Expert Committee. Technical Report Series No 854. Geneva, WHO 1995

national average is only 1%). In this region, Cambodia is the third highest population who defecate outside, 8.6 million.

Sanitation and stunting: stunting rates remain > 40%, categorized by WHO as “very high”, in Papua New Guinea (PNG), Lao PDR and Timor Leste, and 30-40%, categorized by WHO as “high prevalence”, in five other countries in the region (Philippines, Solomon Islands, Myanmar, Indonesia, and Cambodia). Other countries like China, Tuvalu, Mongolia, Thailand, and Malaysia have stunting prevalence considered as “low prevalence.” Several countries in the region appear to have stunting levels in excess of what might be expected based on their GDP, such as Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, and Indonesia. Those that appear to have improved nutrition despite lower GDP are Myanmar, Viet Nam, and Mongolia. Also need to look at burden: when the numbers of stunted children in each country in the region are added together, region has an estimated total of 27.5m stunted children. A third of them are in China, although China has the lowest stunting prevalence in the region. Another third are in Indonesia with a stunting prevalence of 36%. Compared to the rest of the world, three of the countries in the list of top ten countries with the largest numbers of stunted children are in EAPR.

Sanitation in schools is a cause for concern

Average sanitation coverage in schools in the region is 8 percentage points lower than global averages; trends are flat: sanitation coverage has increased by just 2% in five years (from 2008 to 2013). There is significant disparity in coverage between and within countries, with average sanitation coverage in schools (61%) being actually lower than coverage in households (67%). The limited coverage in schools is a cause for concern because evidence shows that functioning sanitation facilities are necessary for education achievement, health and gender equality



Source: Snapshot of Sanitation and Hygiene in East Asia and the Pacific 2014 Regional analysis and update. UNICEF FAPRO

SOURCES

- Country files on WHO/ UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation Website (2015), [http://www.wssinfo.org/documents/?tx_displaycontroller\[type\]=country_files](http://www.wssinfo.org/documents/?tx_displaycontroller[type]=country_files)
- WHO, Water sanitation hygiene, http://www.who.int/water_sanitation_health/monitoring/imp2012/fast_facts/en/
- Joint Malnutrition dataset from UNICEF, World Bank and WHO (2015), UNICEF Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women <http://data.unicef.org/nutrition/malnutrition.html>
- Under-five mortality rate (2015), UNICEF Data: Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women <http://data.unicef.org/child-mortality/under-five.html>
- Advancing Wash In Schools Monitoring (2015), p48, UNICEF, [http://www.unicef.org/wash/schools/files/Advancing_WASH_in_Schools_Monitoring\(1\).pdf](http://www.unicef.org/wash/schools/files/Advancing_WASH_in_Schools_Monitoring(1).pdf)
- Advancing Hygiene and Sanitation in East Asia and Pacific-An End to Open Defecation, UNICEF (2013) <https://blogs.unicef.org/east-asia-pacific/advancing-hygiene-and-sanitation-in/>
- Sanitation in Indonesia, Innovative Campaign to End Open Defecation
- A snapshot of water supply in East Asia and the Pacific (2015)
- A snapshot of sanitation and hygiene in East Asia and the Pacific (2015)

F. Results in the Outcome Areas

The analysis of the 2016 Country Office Annual Reports and their respective responses to Strategic Management Questions, the overall WASH Programme implementation in the EAP region during 2016 broadly in terms of new direct WASH beneficiaries with UNICEF support, as well as an overview of the Enabling Environment in terms of national policies, budgets, national monitoring systems, risk informed programming, innovations and UNICEF's position in the region/countries is summarized below.

In terms of beneficiaries from direct UNICEF WASH support in households and institutions during 2016, a total of 445,617 people have been reached with improved water, 1.13 million people with improved sanitation and more than 200,000 children with WASH in schools. The region with around 100 million open defecators still poses significant challenges for at-scale sanitation interventions. It is also encouraging to record the existence of national standards for WASH in primary schools with a disability accessibility component. Also countries are now ensuring that menstrual hygiene management targets in WASH in Schools strategies and operational plans are well integrated to uphold privacy and dignity of girls in schools

Improved Water	Improved Sanitation	School WASH			WASH in HCF
		Girls	Boys	Total Schools	
445,617	1,131,834	109,708	108,046	1,129	48

A closer look at WASH enabling environment in the region provides a very positive indication that with continued UNICEF support and advocacy, except DPRK and Fiji (Pacific Islands), all other 10 countries have established a target to provide access to drinking water to the remaining unserved population. On sanitation, except China, Lao and Mongolia, all countries are implementing a national strategy to eliminate OD. Work remains to be done towards the revision and update of these national strategies towards the attainment of higher service levels in line with SDGs. While Cambodia and Indonesia have been successful in advocating a separate budget line on sanitation, public financial allocation and expenditure in WASH in other countries need greater attention in 2017.

As EAP countries are very vulnerable to disasters and populations are largely exposed to hazards, countries in the region have also been able to advocate and integrate climate change and risk management in WASH sector plans and strategies. Systematic implementation and monitoring of resilient WASH interventions requires further attention in 2017.

For behavior change and hygiene promotion, half of the countries in the region have supported the governments in the formulation and operationalization of a national sector strategy that includes community-based hand-washing behavior change programme with an identified national institution in charge of operational roll out of the strategy. Research around the impact of hand washing and hygiene behavior at households and in schools will be taken forward in the region.

On leadership, knowledge management and innovations, UNICEF continued its leadership/co-leadership role for addressing the humanitarian situations in countries. In almost all counties, innovation or new programming approach that was promoted by UNICEF have been adopted by Government and the notable ones are: the three start approach to WinS through the 'Minimum Requirements Guideline on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene in Schools (WinS) in Cambodia, Beauty Township of Total Sanitation to bring households, schools and health care facilities into CATS to achieve ODF in China, Drinking Water, Safety and Security Planning in Fiji, community managed household water meter systems in Myanmar,

new WASH in Schools policy (DepED Order No.10, s.2016) and accompanying guidance (nationalizing the 3 star approach to WinS) in Philippines, clay-pot ceramic filters for household water treatment and safe storage promotion, low-cost sanitation options and WASH in School model using local materials in Vietnam. A summary of the highlights from the China and Timor Leste is presented in separately below.

In **China**, WASH support over 2016 included promoting sanitation and hygiene (Community Led Total Sanitation), improvement of WASH in Health Care Facilities, improvement of WASH in Schools, advocacy on WASH during selected global/national events, and emergency preparedness and response. UNICEF supported models for improving WASH in Schools at scale. Overall, three quarters of rural schools lack adequate sanitation facilities and one fourth lack adequate handwashing facilities. UNICEF was instrumental in applying a systematic approach to potentially national scale up WASH in schools as part of an overall approach to refine the Child Friendly Schools initiative; UNICEF successfully advocated for

- replication in Chongqing of the UNICEF-supported WASH in schools model piloted in 300 schools (200 are CFSs) in five provinces with the Chongqing Education Commission issued three provincial level policies to further scale-up this model in its 40 counties, to strengthen school WASH management and safe drinking water, sanitation and health education.
- Leverage the opportunity to integrate inclusive and gender-sensitive WASH in schools into the Government's Healthy China 2030 concept and development agenda.
- Supported strengthening the monitoring system by drafting an indicator and monitoring plan to inform the final components and standards of MoE/NHFPC's Healthy School initiative intended for national level and to be replicated in all provinces.

With regard to sanitation and hygiene promotion and to demonstrate integrated and equitable delivery of services, UNICEF piloted a model of integrated nutrition and WASH interventions in Min County, Gansu Province and facilitated construction of 456 sanitary latrines benefitting more than 2,000 villages as part of the efforts to end open defecation. This initiative was expanded to local schools and township hospitals.

Source: Country Office Annual Report, China, December 2016

The **Timor-Leste** Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS 2014/15) released in 2016 that showed a reduction in stunting among under-five children from 50.2 percent in 2013 (Timor-Leste Food and Nutrition Survey 2013) to 49.2 percent and households with poor sanitation from 58 percent to 40 percent (TLSLS 2007 and TLSLS 2014/15).

UNICEF in **Timor Leste** supported government leadership and replication of successes in CLTS though the collaboration with the BESIK project (funded by the Australian government) and World Vision to change the scope of the CLTS Initiative from a village-wide (suco-wide) approach facilitated by NGO partners to a Municipality-wide ODF initiative led by the Municipality Administrator in Bobonaro Municipality for a universal coverage with the success of the approach leading to an increase of sanitation coverage from 47% to 92% over a period of 10 months.

With increasing spell of drought in 2016, climate change and its impact on children is becoming a challenging area to sustain the programme gains. CLTS scaling-up remains a major challenge with enhanced government ownership and resources. Funding for rural water supply schemes remains substantially inadequate leaving communities that achieve ODF status without access to improved water supply. Environmental health issues such as protecting water sources, managing waste-water, putting in relevant measures to control diseases vectors such as mosquitos, and understanding ways to reduce indoor air pollution remain largely unaddressed.

Source: Country Office Annual Report, Timor Leste, December 2016

Key activities undertaken using Thematic including Swedish National Committee funds in the reporting period include i) technical support to Countries and regions for enhanced learning and capacity, ii) experience exchange across countries and regions to identify best practices and strategies which need to be strengthened and iii) knowledge generation, documentation of good practices, innovations and lessons.

Country technical support

Regional Office technical support was maintained throughout the reporting period by the Regional Adviser to 12 of the 14 countries in the region with WASH programme, especially focussing around critical stages of programming such as new Country Programme Development (PNG, Pacific, Myanmar), as well as quality assurance and technical oversight in global grant implementation and reporting. Dedicated support to Indonesia country office remained a priority for the Regional Adviser, which was undertaken through regular exchanges with the Indonesia WASH team at key stages on the overall programme planning and implementation; three in-country support missions was undertaken in 2016 during key events, notably the annual grantees meeting in Makassar, during the WASH in Schools International Learning Exchange.

Strengthening Advocacy, monitoring and evaluation

Similar to previous years, the regional office continue to use major global and or regional events for advocacy of sanitation and hygiene promotion work from Indonesia and other countries in the East Asia and Pacific region. For example, the *2nd Review of Community Led Total Sanitation in EAP*, which include 9 Sanitation Country Case Studies helped update country and multi-country bottlenecks on CLTS such as Monitoring, verification and ODF certification guidance development, national/ local level advocacy and also contributed to refinement of the Global Community Actions to Total Sanitation approach.

Several opportunities were utilized to share lessons and experiences from EAPRO, to promote cross-country exchanges and also to raise awareness on key issues around key areas under WASH and Children and for mobilizing partners, namely:

- *The Brisbane WASH Futures conference* – EAP made presentation there on Menstrual Hygiene management, WASH-Nutrition Programming, SDG - strengthening SDG monitoring at institutions (Schools and Health Care facilities); this conference was also attended by Indonesia and opportunity used for cross-country exchanges.
- *UNICEF – ASEAN partnership* – WASH actively contributed to the development of work plan under the UNICEF – ASEAN MoU; WASH also provided inputs to the development of the ASEAN work plans of related 4 clusters and as such able to draw attention for critical WASH issues across ASEAN countries and promote focus on sanitation and hygiene.
- *Global WASH Net meeting and Global Gender Network meeting* – advocacy for regional and selected country WASH experiences at the global network meeting; EAPRO contributions of WASH Financing, Review and lessons on HQ-RO Compacts; WASH and Nutrition joint programming; EAPRO also participated in the global network meeting, was able to share EAP initiatives on strengthening in WASH work, based on ongoing efforts for the development of case examples on Gender and WASH;
- *BMGF Annual meeting in Makassar* – this convening provided a unique opportunity for the Indonesia team to share their progress and lessons which was done successfully; regional office supported with guidance and review of the Indonesia office contributions; EAPRO also worked with HQ and the ESARO regional office to further showcase the efforts for wider dissemination of lessons as part of ongoing efforts to strengthen knowledge management across countries and regions.

Knowledge generation and documentation and exchanges

The following EAPRO WASH initiated, led or coordinated regional reviews, assessments documents were completed, and widely disseminated both through printed copies and web-postings or presentations, with a summary of these studies presented separately in the Annex of this report:

1. *Equity in Public Financing of WASH* – 3 country study across Vietnam, Mongolia and Indonesia was completed and contributed to i) further in-country advocacy work with national partners including MoF, ii) to the development of the Global WASH strategy, and iii) towards the development of WASH specific elements in PF4C course.
2. The *Regional Assessment of Menstrual Hygiene Management MHM in EAP – Realities, Progress and Opportunities*, was coordinated by WASH and been finalized and widely disseminated, including presentations in regional / global WASH events. This, as well as a Regional Guidance note on MHM helped country offices in developing priority actions within their WinS / Education programme; it is also being used in the development of a global ToC / strategy on MHM.
3. WASH also coordinated the completion of and wide dissemination of a *regional Assessment of C4D initiatives and Support Needs in EAP*; this publication includes a detailed country profile which together with the findings have helped to refine the recruitment of a C4D Technical Capacity at EAPRO; it has also continued to the Global C4D Evaluation. The findings of the assessment as well as the additional technical capacity at the regional level will allow further quality technical support to Indonesia and other countries on strengthening the sanitation and hygiene promotion efforts.
4. The 5th knowledge products is the joint “ *Nutrition-WASH Toolkit – Guide for Practical Joint Actions*”; this is the first such initiative, has been widely disseminated including through global webinar, and an valued / needed guide for joint programming actions.

Results Assessment Framework and key achievements in output indicators:

Output Indicator(s)	Progress
National monitoring systems reporting on equity of access to WASH services available (Standard Indicator)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 12 countries are implementing CLTS with achieving Open Defecation Free community part of national monitoring systems; ODF is now part of national policy in Indonesia and the government has set a target to end OD by 2019. - High level commitment in national plans and strategies in China, Myanmar, Cambodia, Vietnam and Pacific with RO technical support. - Regional CLTS Review indicates that CLTS continues to play an important role in achieving reduction in open defecation and uptake of sanitation in the region, and that 8 of 12 implementing countries have policies that recognise and promote CLTS, compared to 3 countries previously - Using DFAT funds i) water quality testing, ii) review of country monitoring systems and iii) exchange events with focus support for improved Joint Monitoring Programme to PNG, Pacific initiated and ongoing. - Jointly with WHO 5 day workshop on Water Safety planning and Post 2015 WASH monitoring organized with South Asia and East Asia and Pacific country participation; discussion on gender in WASH monitoring was part of the workshop. - Regular remote and in-country exchanges with COs maintained throughout the year on areas as (joint sector) review, national strategy development funding proposals, advocacy events and evidence generation. - Responded to all CO support requests for technical support; 8 were postponed due to in-country emergencies, rest either completed and/or ongoing. - 10 countries supported in implementation and reporting on thematic funding. - Oversight and technical guidance provided to CPD countries (Lao PDR, DPRK, Vietnam, Mongolia, Thailand, Indonesia)
# of regional sanitation knowledge/evidence products are	The following WASH initiated, led or coordinated regional reviews, assessments documents were completed, and widely disseminated both through printed copies and web-postings:

developed, published and disseminated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. <i>Equity in Public Financing of WASH</i> – 3 country study across Vietnam, Mongolia and Indonesia was completed and contributed to i) further in-country advocacy work with national partners including MoF, ii) to the development of the Global WASH strategy, and iii) towards the development of WASH specific elements in PF4C course 6. The <i>2nd Review of Community Led Total Sanitation in EAP</i>, including 9 Sanitation Country Case Studies helped update country and multi-country bottlenecks, contributed to refinement of the Global Community Actions to Total Sanitation approach. 7. The <i>Regional Assessment of Menstrual Hygiene Management MHM in EAP – Realities, Progress and Opportunities</i>, was coordinated by WASH and been finalized and widely disseminated, including presentations in regional / global WASH events. This, as well as a Regional Guidance note on MHM helped country offices in developing priority actions within their WinS / Education programme; it is also being used in the development of a global ToC / strategy on MHM. 8. WASH also coordinated the completion of and wide dissemination of a <i>regional Assessment of C4D initiatives and Support Needs in EAP</i>; this publication includes a detailed country profile which together with the findings have helped to refine the recruitment of a C4D Technical Capacity at EAPRO; it has also continued to the Global C4D Evaluation. 9. The 5th knowledge products is the joint “ <i>Nutrition-WASH Toolkit – Guide for Practical Joint Actions</i>”; this is the first such initiative, has been widely disseminated including through global webinar, and an valued / needed guide for joint programming actions
Regional WASH Knowledge Management and Advocacy Plan developed, and implemented	<p>The global Knowledge Management approach was revised in the 2nd half of 2016; the EAP Knowledge Management Plan will also be updated accordingly, however, key results on KM due the implementation of the regional KM plan include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EAPRO finalized and widely disseminated EAP led studies / assessment, both through limited printed copies and through web-postings; responses indicate that these studies contribute to revising national or partners strategies/approaches – EAP remained active in “global virtual Knowledge Management” group. – Regional emphasis on KM and regional office support also led to country level development of Knowledge Products, for example – documenting gender and WASH in Vanuatu, Cambodia, Indonesia and Mongolia; developing WASH SDG monitoring learning notes.
# of WiE learning products and/or guidance documents developed, published and disseminated	<p>Contracting of technical expertise for the development of compendium of WASH resilient interventions considerably delayed, and concern still if the arrangements with the identified service provider can be finalized/ formalized.</p>
# of joint advocacy and/or networking events with key regional partners	<p>Several opportunities were utilized to share lessons and experiences from EAPRO, to promote cross-country exchanges and also to raise awareness on key issues around WASH and Children and for mobilizing partners, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – <i>The Brisbane WASH Futures conference</i> – EAP made presentation there on Menstrual Hygiene management, WASH-Nutrition Programming, SDG - strengthening SDG monitoring at institutions (Schools and Health Care facilities) – <i>UNICEF – ASEAN partnership</i> – WASH actively contributed to the development of work plan under the UNICEF – ASEAN MoU; WASH also provided inputs to the development of the ASEAN work plans of related 4 clusters and as such able to draw attention for critical WASH issues across ASEAN countries

- *Global WASH Net meeting* – advocacy for regional and selected country WASH experiences at the global network meeting; EAPRO contributions of WASH Financing, Review and lessons on HQ-RO Compacts; WASH and Nutrition joint programming
- *Global Gender Network meeting* – sharing / participation in global network meeting and sharing of EAP initiatives – development of case examples on Gender and WASH
- *2nd Review of the DFID grant* - 2nd review meeting of 9 countries implementing DFID grant (including Cambodia and Myanmar and RO)
- *DFID-UNICEF Partnership on WASH: Programme Design* – EAPRO experiences shared as inputs to the design of the next phase of the UNICEF – DFID partnership.
- *5th WASH in Schools International Learning Exchange* – unique south-south networking, advocacy and exchange opportunity across 17 countries from East and South Asia – EAPRO led a key thematic areas on M&E – strengthening national M&E systems based on the newly defined SDGs targets and indicators for WASH in Schools

Other initiatives where Regional Office took lead include:

- EAPRO WASH hosted the first roll-out of the Enabling Environment in WASH face-to-face training workshop in Bangkok; this helped country staff in better understanding the significance of and a more structured approach to addressing enabling environment work in respective country offices; inspired by this training, EAPRO and HQ facilitated a second WASH EE training for the Pacific team which helped in the development of the new WASH Pacific Strategy as input to the new CPD.

Finally, noted that EAPRO continued efforts to strengthen country office capacity in the delivery of humanitarian actions through key preparedness interventions and technical assistance such as i) successful delivery of WASH Cluster Coordination in PNG, Philippines and Fiji, ii) partnerships with the International Federation of the Red Cross/Crescent (IFRC) and the German WASH Network/German Toilet Organization and iii) successful delivery of WASH in Emergency training for WASH UNICEF staff and stand-by partners in EAPRO and ROSA (WiE)

G. Financial Analysis

Table 1: Planned budget by Outcome Area

Outcome Area 3: WASH / East Asia and Pacific Planned and Funded for the Country Programme 2016 (in US Dollar)

Intermediate Results	Funding Type¹	Planned Budget²
03-06 WASH General	RR	850,000
	ORR	68,300
Total Budget		918,300

¹ RR: Regular Resources, ORR: Other Resources - Regular (*add ORE: Other Resources - Emergency, if applicable*)

² Planned budget for ORR (*and ORE, if applicable*) does not include estimated recovery cost.

³ ORR (*and ORE, if applicable*) funded amount exclude cost recovery (only programmable amounts).

Table 2: Country-level thematic contributions to outcome area received in 2016

Outcome Area 3: WASH
Thematic Contributions Received for Outcome Area 3 by UNICEF EAPRO in 2016 (in US Dollars)

Donors	Grant	Contribution Amount
Swedish Committee for UNICEF	SC1499030124	327,351

Table 3: Expenditures in the Outcome Area

Outcome Area 3: WASH / East Asia and Pacific
2016 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Expenditure Amount*			
	Other Resources - Emergency*	Other Resources - Regular	Regular Resources	All Programme Accounts
03-06 WASH General	46,599	793,563	297,596	1,137,758

*ORE Emergency funds would be reported as Humanitarian Thematic

Table 4: Thematic expenses by programme area

Outcome Area 3: WASH / East Asia and Pacific
2016 Expenditures by Key-Results Areas (in US Dollars)

Organizational Targets	Thematic Expenditure Amount
03-06 WASH General	329,705

Table 5: Expenses by Specific Intervention Codes

Outcome Area 3: WASH / East Asia and Pacific
2016 Expenditures by Specific Intervention Codes (in US Dollars)

Specific Intervention Codes	Expenditure Amount
03-06-03 WASH # General	191,387
03-06-05 WASH technical assistance to regional and country offices	311,204
03-06-06 WASH support to achieving global and regional goals	10,327
08-01-06 Planning # General ¹	240,598
09-02-04 RO Planning and Quality assurance	164,690
Total	918,206

¹ Please note that Expenditures listed under 08-01-06 Planning # general and 09-02-04 RO Planning and Quality Assurance are related to the core Regional Office technical assistance and quality assurance role for ensuring Development Effectiveness.

H. Future Work Plan

Under the current Regional Office management Plan (2014-2017) WASH is an integral part of at least two of the regional priorities, i.e. i) *a head start through the first 1,000 pregnancy until 3 years of age* and ii) *enhanced access to inclusive and quality learning for all children*. In line with the global Strategic Plan 2014-2017, the EAPRO Regional Office Management Plan (ROMP) 2014-2017 continues to prioritise WASH in its programme structure. Discussion have started on the development of the new Regional Office Management Plan 2018-2021; the persisting challenges around sanitation and hygiene, the significant threat of climate change on quality of WASH services, as well as recognizing the higher level of ambition for WASH under the SDGs (universal access to WASH), WASH will remain an important programmatic area in the East Asia and Pacific region and in the regional office management plan.

With 2017 to be the final year of the current ROMP, RO WASH will continue its role in i) providing technical support and quality assurance at key country programming milestones and support to strengthening country office implementation and monitoring capacity and ii) generating evidence, consolidating knowledge and sharing of good practices in support of strengthening Country Office capacity and guiding policy dialogue and programmatic innovations for improved quality of WASH services for the un-reached and vulnerable in both development and humanitarian context. The main focus over the coming reporting period will be on:

- *Strengthening Knowledge Management*– with focus on generation but more on use of evidence in decision making; latest updated on KM from HQ and regional initiatives will be part of the planned Network meeting in 2017; the regional office plans to undertake a formative study on *how national and local government partners learn or acquire knowledge or information for their decision making* to further develop focussed strategies and action to promote effective learning in national government partners.
- *Partnerships* - the Regional Office will maintain partnerships with key regional and global partners and will also explore new partnerships under the ASEAN framework of cooperation, with regional research / academic institutions. WASH will also continue to expand and strengthen cross-sectoral programmes (for example with Education on WASH in Schools and MHM, Gender on Gender in WASH, Nutrition on joint WASH-Nutrition Actions etc.) to maximize impact for children.
- *Facilitate networking, partnerships and learning*: the 2017 plan includes capacity building of regional staff on WASH Bottleneck Analysis, Enabling Environment in WASH, WASH in Emergencies and Climate Resilience as well as research areas as part of Knowledge Management. Exchange opportunities will include the East Asia and Pacific (EAP) joint WASH-Nutrition Network meeting, webinar series between EAP countries; an exchange opportunity between countries in East and South Asia on WASH in Schools, WASH SDG Monitoring.
- *Technical support* – regional office technical support to country offices will remain a priority with special focus on country's undergoing new country programme development (Pacific, Myanmar and PNG).

Since WASH remain significantly reliant on donor OR funding, mobilization of funds for the new Regional Office Management Plan (ROMP 2018-2021) is a priority, with an estimate of around 4.5 million US\$ funding needs at the regional level the 4 years of the ROMP.

I. Expression of Thanks

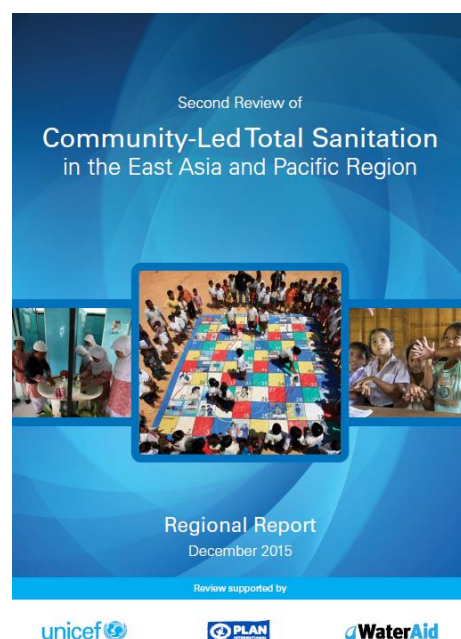
Overall, the East Asia and Pacific region has achieved good progress in increasing access to improved water and adequate sanitation. Several countries in this region have achieved middle income status; however, despite the rapid economic growth, sanitation and hygiene remains one of the main contributing factors to high child mortality and under-nutrition (stunting and anemia) rates in the East Asia and Pacific region. Addressing the **significant inequities in sanitation and water coverage, ending open defecation, addressing stunting, improving access to WASH in Schools and Health Care facilities** and **contribution to creating a safe and sustainable environment** for children, for the poorest and the most disadvantaged. UNICEF remains committed to support improving WASH access.

The economic progress of countries generally translates into less donor funding opportunities for WASH at the regional and country offices. The timely and generous multi-year contribution from the Swedish National Committee for UNICEF as well as the overall Thematic Contributions have enabled the Regional Office to maintain its technical assistance and oversight role, and to remain focused on addressing the main challenges through studies, assessments and strategic partnerships. The generosity as well as the flexibility from the Swedish National Committee is highly appreciated.

2nd Review of Community Led Total Sanitation in East Asia and Pacific

This review is aimed as a timely contribution to overall knowledge on the provision of equitable and sustainable sanitation and hygiene for all – highlighting what has worked, and issues that still need attention, especially in the area of Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS).

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) goal # 6 stresses the universal access to safe drinking water, sanitation and hygiene, with proposed targets (by 2030) to eliminate open defecation, to achieve universal access to basic drinking water, sanitation and hygiene for households, schools and health facilities; to halve the proportion of the population without access at home to safely managed drinking water and sanitation services; and to progressively eliminate inequalities in access.



Summary of Key Findings:

Community Led-Total Sanitation is being implemented in more than 50 countries around the world, including 12 countries in this region Key Findings EAPRO CLTS review:

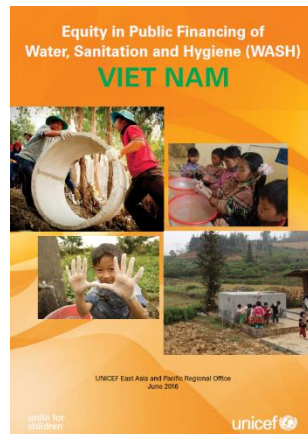
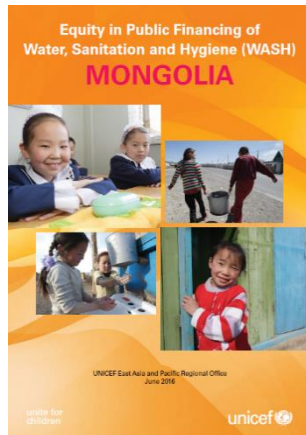
- CLTS continues to play an important role in achieving reduction in open defecation and uptake of sanitation in the region but accurately quantifying that contribution is difficult. Indonesia has a functioning monitoring system and a basic calculation shows that the 3,140 villages that achieved ODF status between 2012 and 2015 using the local CLTS method (STBM) contributed most of the gains to the 4,000,000 people who ceased OD between 2012 and 2015 (from JMP estimates).
- Over the last three years there has been greater recognition at government level of CLTS as a viable approach, as seen by the embedding of CLTS in sanitation policies and strategies. Eight of 12 implementing countries have policies that recognise and promote CLTS, compared to three countries previously. The development of implementation guidelines and ODF criteria to help institutionalise CLTS as a common consistent approach, have occurred as has more standardisation of facilitator training.
- The main drivers for scaling up CLTS were: government support, for example Indonesia has triggered 25,000 communities - an impossible feat without CLTS being a government program; external funding such as the Global Sanitation Fund in Cambodia; and clarity and consistency in methods such as standardised facilitator training, ODF guidelines etc.

Document is available at [Community Led Total Sanitation in EAP – 2nd Regional review of Progress, Lessons and Directions, Dec 2015](#)

For further information, please contact: Chander Badloe, Regional Adviser WASH, East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) at cbadloe@unicef.org

Equity in Public Financing of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene - Study Reports from East Asia and Pacific Regional Office

n-depth technical knowledge of sector financing realities is considered an integral and essential part in our work on strengthening the WASH Enabling Environment; in order to better understand the country level budgeting decisions and hence potential to influence decision for more equitable allocations and use in key WASH areas that generally gets neglected, the WASH and Social Policy Units undertook a 3 country study (Indonesia, Vietnam and Mongolia).



Summary of Key Findings:

Progress in improving access to WASH and Public Financing: progress noted in Indonesia, Mongolia and Viet Nam in addressing issues of water and sanitation access through the Public Financial Management (PFM) system and subnational financing. Mongolia and Indonesia almost achieved the global average in access to improved water and sanitation facilities at average levels of GDP per capita, while Viet Nam surpassed average levels of access to improved water and sanitation at less than average levels of GDP per capita. All three countries have achieved this level of access to improved water and sanitation facilities while recording relatively low levels of public expenditure over the last decade. This improvement in access was primarily the result of relatively high levels of expenditure by households/users, along with recurrent expenditure by service providers.

Build – neglect – rebuild cycle reducing potential scale of public financing for WASH: For example, the study notes that central government financing of public WASH assets on behalf of local governments and their service providers (whether local government or community owned) has contributed to an awkward build – neglect – rebuild cycle which is characterized by deteriorating WASH service delivery standards. Specifically, it seems that unclear assignment of roles and responsibilities for WASH services at the central and local levels remains leads to poor performance in management of the systems, which leads to systems not been functioning optimally, insufficient arrangements for collection of revenues; as such systems become dysfunctional prematurely and hence increasing the pressure on the limited public finances which could otherwise be used for new /better quality services.

Significant knowledge gap on WASH financing: study highlighted persisting gaps at the local government level. There are also challenges in accounting and budgeting codes, and budget structures. As a result, WASH public budget/spending is hard to obtain and thus key information on subnational financing or

spending efficiency/effectiveness are hard to address. The most important step in the way forward is to develop a unified and coordinated reform strategy for improved water, sanitation and hygiene services.

Some suggested areas of Policy Interventions: Once the consensus on the overall system has been reached, UNICEF could contribute to the following policy interventions:

- firstly, to support to reform and clarify WASH expenditure assignments at all levels of government, and second, to calculate the costs associated to those responsibilities. The feasibility of a revised WASH tariff structure and creation of a ‘quality assurance mechanism’ in the form of performance contracts or licensing for services delivered by providers suggested to be considered.
- To establish a regular system of tracking and monitoring of public WASH spending and performance. In the medium term, and according to the country PFM reform direction and pace, it will be helpful to revise the accounting codes and budget structure towards output-based/programme-based/performance-based budgeting.

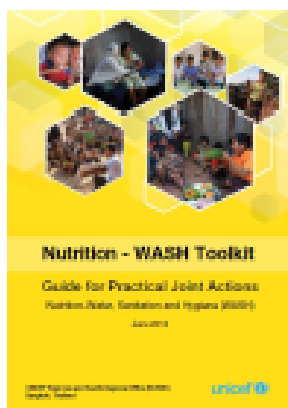
Further Information:

Four separate report from this initiative, i.e. a synthesis report as well as 3 separate country reports provide a deeper understanding of WASH issues and challenges from a broader public financing perspective such as fragmentation, non-transparency, in-efficiencies etc. The documents can be accessed using the links provided.

1. Equity in Public Financing of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – Analysis from Indonesia, Mongolia and Vietnam --
-- http://www.unicef.org/eapro/UNICEF_WASH_Financing_and_Synthesis.pdf
2. Equity in Public Financing of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – INDONESIA --
- http://www.unicef.org/eapro/UNICEF_WASH_Financing_Indonesia.pdf
3. Equity in Public Financing of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – MONGOLIA --
- http://www.unicef.org/eapro/UNICEF_WASH_Financing_Mongolia.pdf
4. Equity in Public Financing of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) – VIETNAM --
- http://www.unicef.org/eapro/UNICEF_WASH_Financing_Viet_Nam.pdf

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Strengthening the Linkages between Water, Sanitation, Hygiene (WASH) and Nutrition

unicef 

*Developed by UNICEF East
Asia and Pacific Regional
Office, (EAPRO) June 2016*

A TOOLKIT FOR PRACTICAL ACTIONS

Why Nutrition – WASH Toolkit?

- To provide the evidence base on the importance of convergence and integration of WASH and Nutrition programming for improved nutrition
- To provide foundation and practical actions on “HOW” to strengthen joint WASH and Nutrition actions.

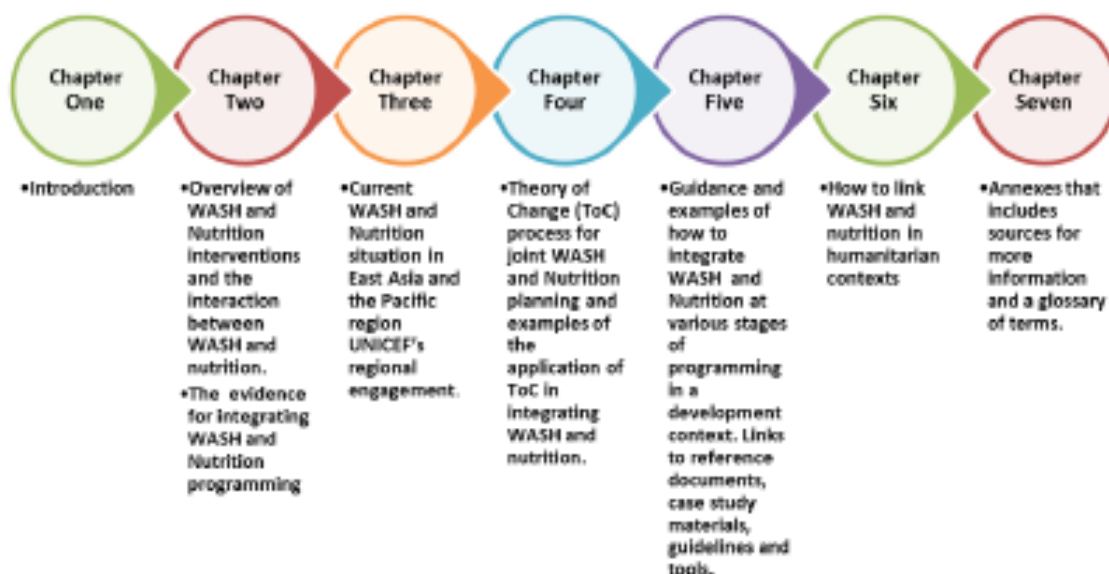
What is Nutrition—WASH Toolkit ?

- Is a practical tool on how to systematically integrate WASH and nutrition programming from a holistic point of view.
- Is a tool that provides examples of how to integrate WASH and nutrition programming at various levels, including guidance of the development of a Theory of Change (ToC) for joint WASH and nutrition planning
- Has summary of the evidence base, and includes an overview of WASH and nutrition interventions and the interaction between WASH and nutrition.
- Has both policy and implementation levels actions for improved joint Nutrition and WASH programming
- Has tips for strengthening joint Nutrition—WASH partnerships and joint actions
- Is a living document with regular updates being added as they are created.

Who is the audience for the Nutrition– WASH Toolkit?

- UNICEF country office staff, primarily WASH and Nutrition specialists, senior managers such as the Chief of Young Child Survival and Development, and Deputy Resident Representatives.
- National and local governments and partners who are seeking to maximize health gains through greater planning and integration of Nutrition and WASH efforts.

What is in the Nutrition—WASH Toolkit ?



What can the Nutrition—WASH Toolkit help you achieve?

- A Theory of Change for joint Nutrition—WASH actions
- Joint Nutrition—WASH planning, implementation and monitoring
- Better coordination of Nutrition—WASH activities
- Maximize opportunities to leverage resources for joint Nutrition—WASH actions

"I strongly encourage UNICEF colleagues to take maximum advantage of this toolkit as a guide to further strengthen joint programming and advocacy for promoting equitable and sustainable nutrition and WASH services for all children . Doing this will make a significant contribution to accelerating progress towards the stunting target, and also to reducing inequities, thereby assuring a brighter future for millions of children "

Karin Hulshof

Regional Director, UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office(EAPRO)



For more information please contact: Chander Badloe, Regional Adviser WASH (cbadloe@unicef.org) and Christiane Rudert, Regional Adviser Nutrition (crudert@unicef.org) at UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO)

Supporting the Rights of Girls and Women through Menstrual Hygiene Management

Realities, Progress and Opportunities in East Asia and Pacific

Women and girls continue to face multiple challenges in managing their menstrual hygiene, due to social norms and taboos; lack of accurate information; poor access to sanitary products and inadequate water sanitation and hygiene (WASH) facilities. The consequences for girls can include negative impacts to their education, their rights to equality, health, and dignity.

The Education and WASH programmes of the UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO) jointly undertook a comprehensive overview and analysis of girls' and women's experiences of MHM. The findings of which are presented in two separate documents:

1. Regional synthesis report

Supporting the Rights of Girls and Women through Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in the East Asia and Pacific Region: Realities, Progress and Opportunities

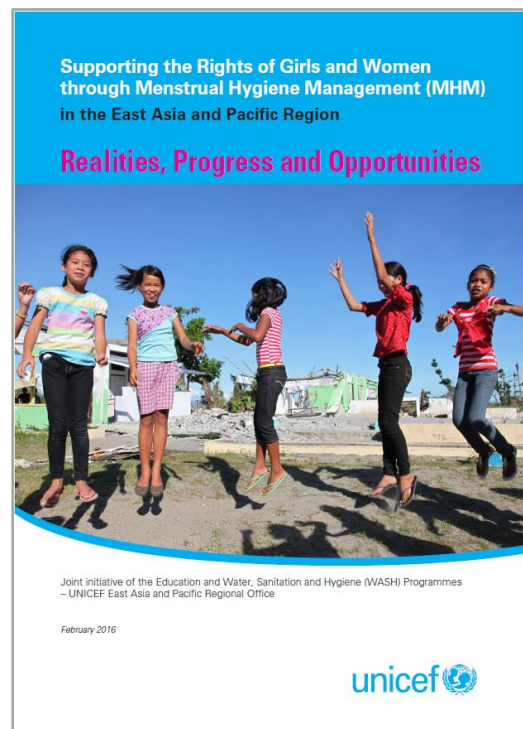
This report is a comprehensive analysis of the MHM in East Asia and Pacific, providing key lessons learnt from research and practitioner experiences. The aim of this publication is to strengthen commitment and action on MHM, whilst also contributing to regional and global knowledge.

The target audiences for this report are professionals from government, the United Nations, civil society organizations, research institutions and the private sector, working at regional, national and sub-national levels. The contents support cross-sectional areas such as education, WASH, sexual and reproductive health, puberty and adolescence, school health, gender, and humanitarian emergencies.

Summary of recommendations:

The following key recommendations have been developed on the basis of the findings of this analysis.

- **MHM-supportive institutional environment:** School management, parents, teachers, and other staff should be more supportive in meeting the MHM requirements of girls, female staff and visitors.
- **Opportunity for information and dialogue:** Boys and girls should receive education on MHM. And the capacity of teachers, school management, parents and health professionals should be developed to provide appropriate information.



- **Access to WASH facilities:** For school WASH facilities to be MHM-friendly, there must be an adequate number of clean and gender segregated toilets. It is also important to have doors and internal locks for privacy and safety.
- **Access to sanitary protection materials:** For “menstrual emergencies,” sanitary pads and spare uniforms should be affordable and available in the school context.

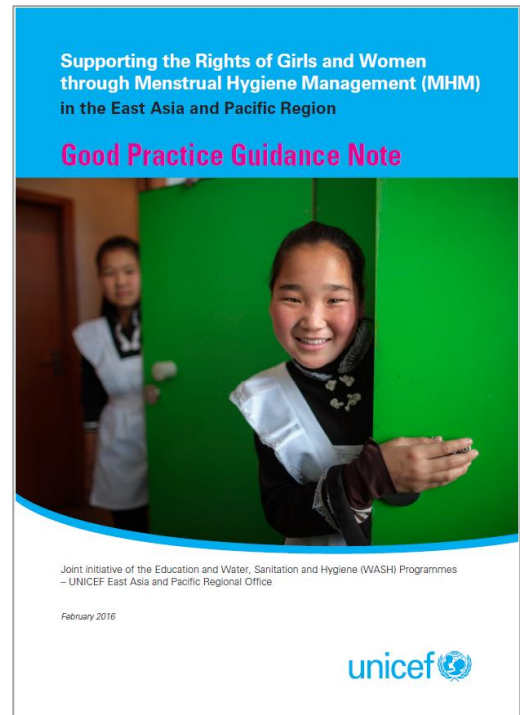
2. Implementation guidance note with selected good practices

Supporting the Rights of Girls and Women through Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) in the East Asia and Pacific Region: Good Practice Guidance Note

This guidance note provides an overview of good practices that contribute to ensuring a MHM-supportive environment; whether at school, at work, in the household and the community, or in the midst of a humanitarian emergency.

It also highlights key lessons learnt from the review and summarizes recommended actions for policy makers and practitioners. It has been developed based on the findings from analysis of the current MHM situation across the region and on the basis of good practice from the regional and global contexts. It is hoped that this guidance will provide additional motivation for continued learning and progress to improve MHM across the region.

The report and guidance note are available at https://www.unicef.org/eapro/12205_25007.htm



For further information, please contact UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO):

- Chander Badloe, Regional Advisor WASH, Email: cbadloe@unicef.org
- Chemba Raghavan, Education Specialist, Email: craghavan@unicef.org
- Gerda Binder, Regional Advisor Gender, Email: gbinder@unicef.org

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Annex B: Donor Feedback Form

Title of Report/Project: Education Thematic Report	UNICEF Office: EAPRO
Donor Partner: Swedish National Committee for UNICEF	Date: 31 March 2017

UNICEF is working to improve the quality of our reports and welcomes 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: Chander Badloe at e-mail: cbadloe@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!