



LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN NEPAL, BHUTAN, CAMBODIA, TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Naomi Carrard¹, Gabrielle Halcrow² and Juliet Willetts¹

¹Institute for Sustainable Futures, University of Technology Sydney

²SNV Netherlands Development Organisation
Australia



WASH
FUTURES



Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Conference 2018

Collaboration for Universal WASH

 #WASHFutures18

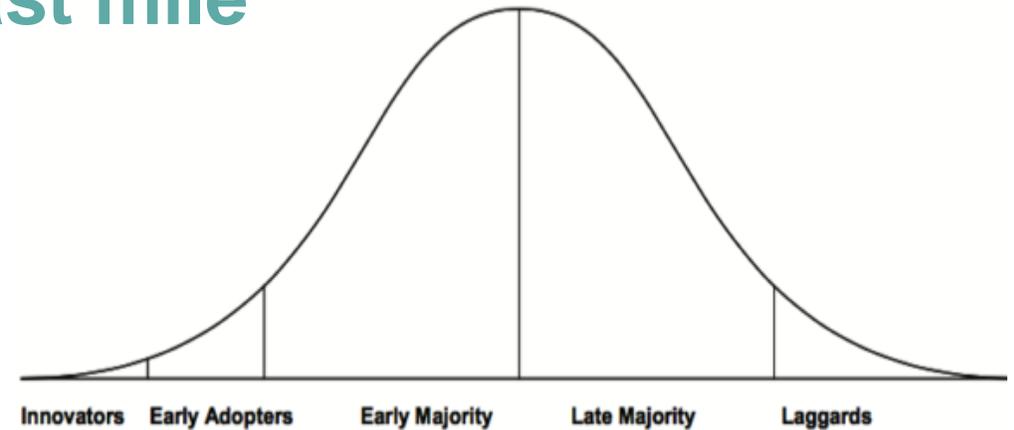
Comparative study of rural sanitation programs

- Focused on SNV's Sustainable Sanitation and Hygiene for All (SSH4A) program
- Five countries: Bhutan, Nepal, Cambodia, Zambia, Tanzania
- Desktop analysis
- Aim to **consider the range of approaches** being used so future programs can **build on strengths and address gaps**
- Part of SNV knowledge and learning cycles



Understanding and reaching the 'last mile'

- How do the in-country SNV and partner teams understand the 'last mile' in their context?
- Which groups may be disadvantaged in gaining access to sanitation and why?
- What are the barriers that these groups within the "last mile" face in uptake (including affordability and other non-affordability issues)?
- What strategies have been used to develop and tailor sanitation approaches to reach the "last mile", including involvement of government, private sector and community?
- Have these approaches been institutionalised and how?



SNV strategies

- Country programs are using a variety of strategies made coherent by a focus on strengthening local government to embed long term outcomes.
- Approaches to identifying potentially disadvantaged groups
- 11 strategies across the 5 countries for reaching potentially disadvantaged groups



Approaches		Bhutan	Nepal	Cambodia	Zambia	Tanzania
1	Targeting of districts, selecting program locations in more challenging or higher needs areas	✓	✓	✓		✓
2	Local leadership development for collective action mobilisation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
3	Tailored social mobilisation, BCC and demand creation and follow up	✓	✓	✓		
4	Inclusive and pro-poor sanitation business models	✓	✓	✓		
5	Inclusive technology					
	Informed choice with inclusive designs	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Training of masons in inclusive designs	✓	✓		✓	
6	Integration in local government planning and budgeting	✓	✓	✓	✓	
7	Working with rights holders groups	✓	✓	✓		
8	Latrine discounts/subsidies			✓		
9	Self-financing mechanism				✓	
10	Evidence based advocacy	✓	✓	✓		
11	Advocating for appropriate use of sanctions		✓			✓

What do the strategies look like?

Understanding the impacts of disability on access and use of sanitation and hygiene services in rural Bhutan



“Their involvement was important to the research study in demonstrating that PWDs should not be only subjects of research but should also be actively involved in defining, leading and researching issues directly affecting their lives.”

What do the strategies look like?

Integration in local government planning and budgeting

Institutionalising a pro-poor approach in Cambodia

- Establishing district sanitation committee, post-ODF regulations and plan
- Allocation of budget for sanitation with support for poor households (through Commune Investment Plans)

Strengthening links between institutions in Nepal towards greater inclusion

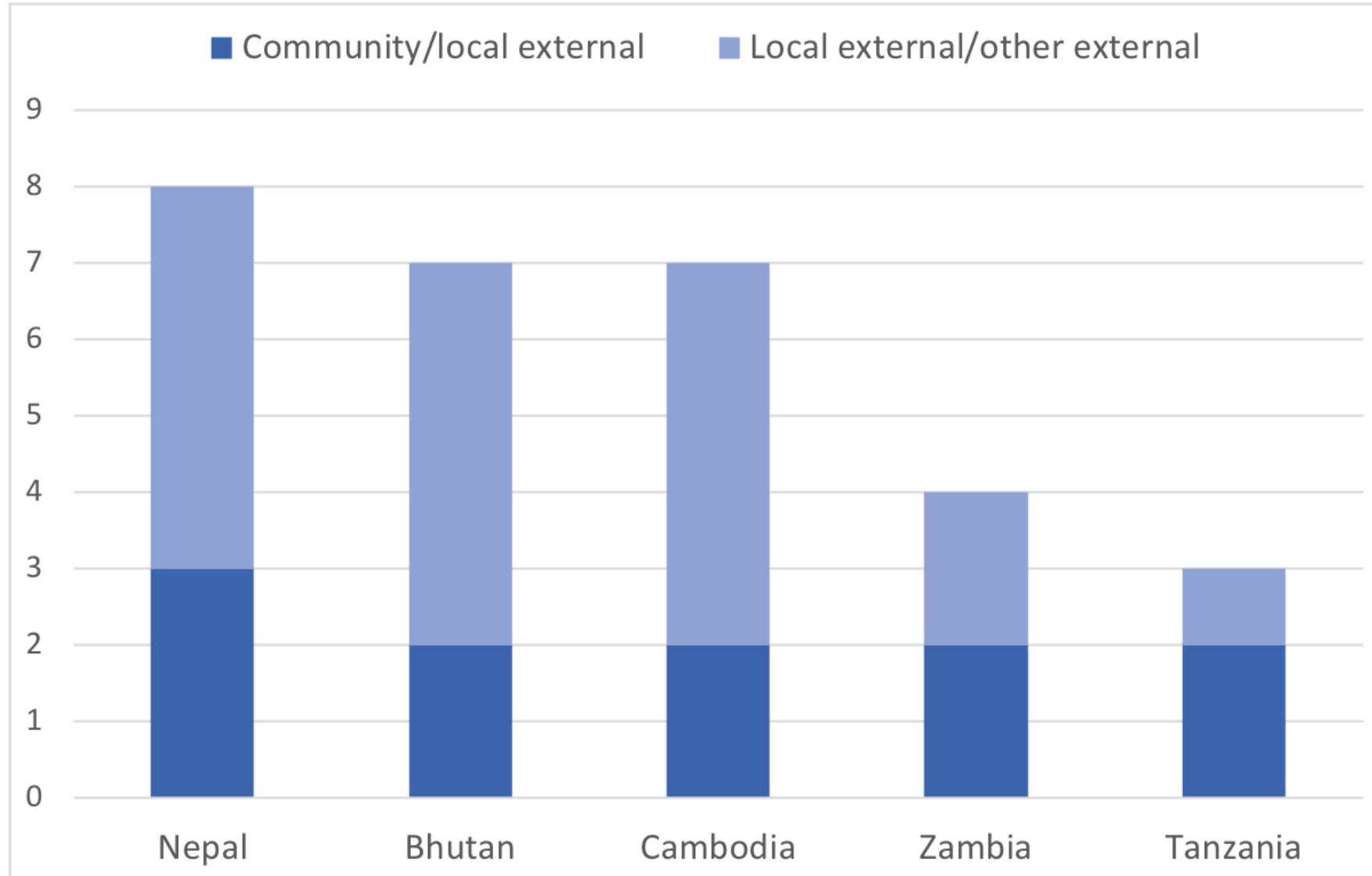
- Linking WASH committees and Ward Citizen Forums
- Tripartite collaboration between District Women and Child Office, Water Supply and Sanitation Divisional Office and SNV

Situating SNV strategies

- Working across levels
- Should we prioritise local support? Or work across all levels?
- Local external → strengthening local institutions



Strategies across the five countries



Reflections

- Monitoring data indicates success in reaching potentially disadvantaged groups
- Close collaboration with partners in both targeting program sites and developing strategies for reaching all
- Evidence-based – investing in studies to understand situations and inform strategies
- Countries with consistent engagement with governments at different levels show structural changes towards stronger inclusion.



Complexities

- Working in complex systems and dealing with systemic issues means inevitable limitations
- Moving from 'last mile' mentality to inclusion from the outset
- Navigating the tension between tailoring and scaling
- Identifying potentially disadvantaged groups is one challenge, ensuring their voices are heard is another and requires different strategies.



Where to from here? Emerging principles

Emerging principles for supporting the least able throughout and beyond CLTS (from Myers et al. 2017)

Principles to ensure people who may be disadvantaged benefit effectively from sanitation programmes and processes (from House et al 2017)

- A. Include and engage potentially disadvantaged groups
- B. Respect all and reflect on power dynamics
- C. Monitor and learn
- D. Subsidiarity of support
- E. Strengthen the enabling environment and carefully consider scaling
- F. Inclusion as an adaptive and context specific process
- G. Simplicity and transparency of support mechanisms

SNV experience and reflections



Future directions

1. Strategic timing of support
2. Tapping existing social support
3. Institutionalising inclusion
4. Connecting strategies to results



Summary report here: <http://bit.ly/2F1VIWg>

Gabrielle Halcrow ghalcrow@snv.org

Naomi Carrard Naomi.Carrard@uts.edu.au

Acknowledgements: Janina Murta, Nadira Khan, Kencho Wangdi, Sunetra Lala, Kumbulani Ndlovu, Jackson Wandera, Simone Soeters

This research is jointly supported by the Australian Government and SNV. SSH4A is a multi-donor program funded by the UK Department of Foreign Affairs and International Development (DFID) in Zambia, Tanzania and Nepal, by the Australian Government in Nepal and Bhutan and the Stone Family Foundation in Cambodia.



WASH
FUTURES

Water, Sanitation & Hygiene Conference 2018

Collaboration for Universal WASH

#WASHFutures18