

Global Sanitation Fund
Water Supply & Sanitation Collaborative Council



Sanitation Sector Status and Gap Analysis:

Malawi

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Executive Summary

The situation of sanitation and hygiene practice in Malawi is characterised by the following features:

Economic and social indicators

While the economic indicators for Malawi are improving, almost one half of the population is living below the poverty line:

- Malawi ranks 164th out 177 surveyed countries in the Human Development Index
- GDP per capita is \$161, with wide disparities in wealth
- 45% of the population is poor
- 17% of the population is ultra poor
- Adult literacy rate is 64.1%
- HIV adult prevalence 12%

High incidence of WASH related diseases

Due to a high proportion of non functioning water supply facilities, poor access to sanitation and low levels of good hygiene behaviour, WASH related diseases are prevalent:

- 5443 reported cholera cases during the 2008 – 09 outbreak (which is ongoing), with 116 deaths
- 24% of children under 5 suffer from diarrhoea
- 18% of deaths of children under 5 are due to diarrhoeal diseases

High proportion of people without access to basic sanitation

While Malawi is making significant progress towards achieving the MDGs for water and sanitation, progress is still “insufficient”:

- While 76% of the population have access to improved water supply, 79% of rural boreholes and 49% of gravity fed schemes are non functioning, while peri urban residents suffer from irregular supply.
- According to the JMP, 60 % of Malawians have access to improved sanitation; many stakeholders consider the situation to very poor in some areas. 11% of the population practice open defecation.
- Hygiene behaviour is still poor: less than 1% of mothers wash hands before feeding a child.
- The situation in primary schools gives concern, especially as approximately 25% of the population is of school going age. Only 23% of the 5000 primary schools meet the national standard of pupil/latrines ratio; 4% of schools have no latrines. Only 4% of schools offer children hand washing with soap and water.

National Sanitation Policy that is not fully funded

Malawi has been working towards raising the profile of the sanitation and hygiene sub sector, improving coordination, and attracting more funding:

- The National Sanitation Policy has been approved by the Cabinet in December 2008 and is expected to be launched by the State President.
- A Sanitation Directorate housed within the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development has been established and is in the process of building capacity and operationalisation.
- Currently funds for WASH activities are implemented under the umbrella of the National Water Development Programme, but allocations for sanitation and hygiene are low.
- The Sector Wide Approach for the WASH sector has been adopted and is in the process of being established, with an active Sanitation Thematic Working Group. Recently the Governance structures have been revised with a view to strengthening.
- The sector has many challenges that must be addressed, including capacity issues and severe funding gaps. Challenges include setting definitions for improved sanitation, minimum standards, and operational guidelines for the sector. Also challenging is the lack of accurate data for planning and monitoring progress.
- On the positive side several District Assemblies have already applied the National Sanitation Policy to develop WASH sector DSIPs, District Strategy and Investment Plans.

WASH coalition that requests funding

Although the WASH sector SWAp is not yet fully established, the coordinator has been recruited, the thematic working groups are active, and the WES Donor Aid Coordination Group and the WASH NGO Coordination Groups meet regularly. While the SWAp is being set up, the National Water Development Programme acts as a funding and coordination locus.

The sector is committed to raising the profile of sanitation. During a presentation of the findings of this report to the WES Donor Coordination Group, chaired at the highest level by the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development, the Permanent Secretary informed the meeting that the State President has put sanitation as a “priority amongst priorities” and is demanding more rapid progress. The group reached a consensus of the key activities that require additional funding (presented in this report).

Government agreement and invitation to work

The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development has expressed interest in working with the Global Sanitation Fund and has committed itself to fully supporting the development of this report.

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AfDB	African Development Bank
BCA	Blantyre City Assembly
BWB	Blantyre Water Board
CCODE	Centre for Community Organisation and Development
CHSU	Community Health Sciences Unit
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
DDF	District Development Fund
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DSIP	District Strategy and Investment Plan
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
GSF	Global Sanitation Fund
HC	Health Centre
HIS	Integrated Household Survey
HSA.	Health Surveillance Assistant
ICCO	Inter Church Organization for Development Co-operation
IDA	International Development Association
ISSUE2	Integrated Support for a Sustainable Urban Environment 2
ISWM	Integrated Solid Waste Management
JICA	Japanese International Cooperation Agency
JMP	Joint Monitoring Programme
JSR	Joint Sector Review
LDF	Local Development Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MGDS	Malawi Growth and Development Strategy
MIS	Management Information System
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIWD	Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development
NSHCU	National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit
NSP	National Sanitation Policy
NWDP	National Water Development Programm
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OIBM	Opportunity International Bank of Malawi
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene And Sanitation Transformation
SIP	Strategic Investment Programme
SMART:	Sustainable Modernization that is Appropriate, Realistic and Time-bound.
SPA	Sanitation in Periurban Areas
SWAp	Sector Wide Approach
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine
WB	World Bank
WFP	Water for People
WMS	Welfare Monitoring Survey
WSSCC:	Water Supply and Sanitation Consultative Council

1 Country Context

1.1 Population

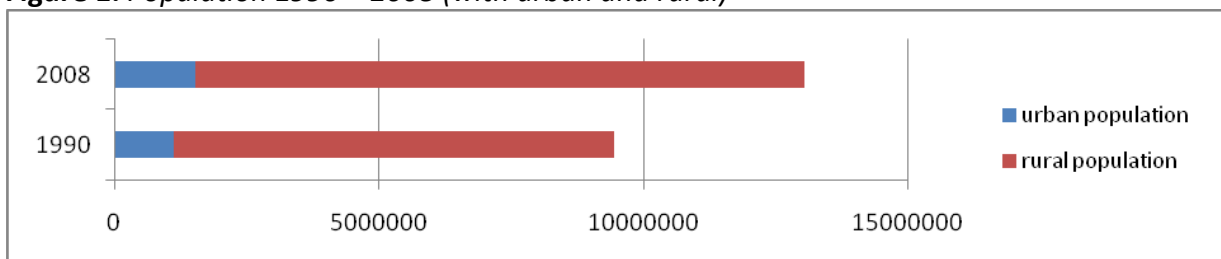
A national household census was conducted in 2008, with the preliminary report just out¹.

- Population: 13,066,320
- Population growth rate: 2.8% per annum
- Average household size: 4.4 persons

1.2 Rural / urban trends

Urban population as a percentage of the total population has declined slightly from 12% in 1990 to 11.8% in 2008. The main urban centres are Lilongwe (population 670,000) and Blantyre (population 660,000). The Urban growth rate is also at 2.8%.

Figure 1: Population 1990 – 2008 (with urban and rural)



Source: 2008 Census preliminary report

1.3 Informal Urban Settings

As sanitation in the informal settlements, generally the low income areas is lagging, the following data is pertinent²:

- % of Population living in low income areas >80%
- More than 75% of residents in low income areas stay for 5 years or more.
- 50% of residents are tenants; 50% are owner occupiers, and 17% of homeowners rent some of the rooms to tenants.

1.4 Economic Status

The following table shows that while poverty levels are decreasing, the proportion of the population classified as poor or ultra poor is still high:

¹ 2008 population and housing census: preliminary report

² Source: BCA Situation Analysis of Informal Settlements: Cities Without slums Initiative – UN Habitat - final draft (June 2006)

Table 1: Trends in Poverty in Malawi, 2004-8

Geographic Area	Proportion Poor (%)			Proportion Ultra-poor (%)		
	IHS2 2004	WMS 2005	WMS 2006	IHS2 2004	WMS 2005	WMS 2006
Malawi	52	50	45	22	21	17
Urban	25	24	25	8	8	6
Rural	56	53	47	24	23	19
Northern Region	56	51	46	26	21	17
Central Region	47	46	40	16	16	12
Southern Region	64	60	55	32	30	25

Sources: IHS2 2004: Integrated Household Survey 2004, NSO (2007) Welfare Monitoring Survey 2006

From table 1, an average of 45% of Malawians live below the poverty line, with 47% of the rural population poor, and 25% of the urban population being below the poverty line. Rates of poverty in the Southern region are significantly higher than in the Central Region.

Other **poverty indicators** include:

- Human Development Index (2007/08) ranking 164/177
- GDP per capita \$161
- Adult Literacy Rates (average males/females) 64.1%
- Net primary enrolment 95%
- Chronically malnourished children: 46%
- Children orphaned and vulnerable: 20%

1.5 Health Indicators

Table 2: Health Indicators

Life expectancy , years	39 years (males) 42 years (females)
HIV prevalence rates for adults % ³	12.0
Maternal mortality ratio	807 / 100,000 live births
Infant mortality rate	72/1000 live births
Under 5 mortality rate	122/1000 live births
Children living with HIV AIDS	100,000 +
Mothers washing hands with soap and water before feeding a child	< 1%
Children under 5 with diarrhoea	24%

(sources: Malawi 2008annual report, UNICEF; MICS 2006)

1.5.1 Diarrheal Diseases

District Health reports in diseases such as cholera, dysentery, helminths, malaria, are supposed to be sent to the Community Health Surveillance Unit which is part of the Health Management Information System.

Information on dysentery is scant, because most districts have poor internet connectivity. Information on cholera is more up to date as reports are sent by mobile phone or SMS on a daily basis from each District; results of the 2008/10 season by district are outlined in annex I.

³ National HIV Prevalence Report for 2007, CHSU

The following table indicates the number of cholera cases over the last three years:

Year	Number of cases	Number of Deaths
2008 – 09	5443	116
2007 - 08	1039	20
2006 – 07	309	6

Source: Cholera weekly report 24-30 August 2009, CHSU

The 2008 – 09 epidemic is still ongoing with new cases still being reported. The District with the highest number of cases is Lilongwe (2260) followed by Chikwawa (511). Refer to Annex I for a graph showing the number of reported cases by district, and for a graph indicating the number of cholera cases over the past 8 seasons.

1.5.2 Under 5 mortality

Malawi appears to be on track for MDG 4 (through programmes such as ACSD⁴) with U5 deaths reduced from 234/1000 in 1990, to 122 in 2006, with an MDG target of 59. Post neonatal diarrhoea accounts for 18% of deaths, and malaria accounts for 14%.

2 Water and Sanitation Status

2.1. Definitions for access, coverage and service levels - Water ⁵

- Access: improved water supply within 500m, and less than 30 minutes round trip
- Coverage: maximum of 250 people for hand pump and 120 for a tap stand or protected shallow well
- Service level: Not more than 5 minutes to fill a 20 lt container, 24 hours access

2.2. Definitions for access, coverage and service levels – Sanitation

Officially Malawi is supposed to report according to the **JMP definitions**. According to the “new way to look at sanitation practices”⁶,

- Only improved latrines contribute to the MDGs. These are defined as “*Facilities that ensure hygienic separation between human excreta and human contact*” and include flush or pour flush toilets, VIPs, pit latrine with slab and composting toilets. There is no elaboration of what a “slab” is, but it is generally assumed to mean a concrete structure.
- Basic latrines and shared latrines do not contribute towards the MDGs, no matter how well they are used and maintained.
- The JMP definitions do not enjoy universal support in Malawi, with important sanitation partners in disagreement.

In practice, Malawi is mainly using the definition from the **National Sanitation Policy (NSP)**

⁴ Accelerated Childhood Survival and Development

⁵ source MoIWD Community Based Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Implementation Manual)

⁶ Progress on drinking water and sanitation: special focus on sanitation. UNICEF, WHO. 2008

While the aspiration of the NSP is to achieve universal improved sanitation, it recognizes the importance of basic sanitation as a step up the sanitation ladder. The NSP therefore outlines definitions for basic sanitation and improved sanitation.

Table 3: Definitions of basic and improved sanitation, NSP

Basic sanitation	Improved sanitation
<p>Should allow for the safe disposal of faeces into a pit or other receptacle where it may be safely stored, composted or removed and disposed of safely elsewhere.</p> <p>Should offer privacy for the user.</p> <p>Should be safe for the user to use, for example not in a dangerous state, liable to imminent collapse or dangerously unhygienic.</p> <p>The latrine pit or receptacle should be functional i.e. not full or over flowing.</p> <p>The latrine should be at least 30 meters from a ground water source or surface water course.</p>	<p>As in basic sanitation, plus have:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. an impermeable floor and a tight fitting lid to the latrine, 2. in the case of ecological sanitation (ecosan) where no lid is needed, the ecosan latrine should be properly looked after with the regular addition of soil, ash and other organic material. <p>(the draft NSP included: Access to safe hand washing facilities with water and soap)</p>

Unpacking the above definition, many stakeholders (including MoIWD and UNICEF) no longer consider that an “impermeable floor” can only be achieved through a concrete slab. **Therefore there has been a significant shift in the mind set of stakeholders to give basic sanitation and latrines constructed from traditional materials more importance than in the past, especially if the pit and the superstructure are well constructed and maintained. It is considered that local technologies can make a compacted earth slab “impervious”, and providing an effective lid.**

It can be assumed that the over-emphasis on a concrete slab has been reconsidered because of the following factors:

- As most development partners no longer support the provision of subsidies to household latrine infrastructure, most rural households are either unable or unwilling to pay for a concrete slab (especially considering that only 13% of rural houses have a cement floor).
- A new approach being advocated in rural areas is CLTS where the primary goal is to achieve “open defecation free status” and with this approach there is no control over technology. The impact of this approach in Malawi has yet to be formally evaluated.

However District Assemblies and some NGO partners still promote the concrete slab, either with or without subsidies as the only way of improving latrines.

In the case of urban sanitation, there is some willingness and ability to pay for improved latrines (if the latrines are affordable, and if credit facilities are available). However, for many households, especially tenants, shared facilities may be the only option due to overcrowding and lack of physical space. In Blantyre City, most of the shared facilities are used by 10 persons or less.

The main difference in measuring access to improved sanitation is that local surveys (eg Demographic and Health Survey, Multiple Cluster Indicators Survey, World Health Survey and CWIQ) all include improved facilities shared by more than one household as well as improved facilities used by single households. The JMP simply deducts the number households using shared facilities. (Refer to annexes A and B).

Observations:

- ***There is an ongoing debate at National and Local levels whether to focus on promoting basic sanitation in order to reduce open defecation or to concentrate efforts on upgrading to improved facilities.***
- ***There needs to be a debate on (a) what constitutes “an impermeable slab”, especially in rural sanitation (b) minimum standards for urban latrines***
- ***There needs to be clear guidance from MoIWD on how basic and shared sanitation can contribute to the MDGs, with the maximum number of users.***

2.3. Accepted technologies, services and standards

Hardware

In **rural areas**, the preference is overwhelmingly for pit latrines. While there are no pit emptying services, there is usually enough space to construct a new latrine to replace the old (full or collapsed) latrine. Through subsidies, these latrines can be upgraded to improved status by retrofitting a sanplat. In areas of unstable soils, the domeslab is preferred.

There are various proven *local technologies* that contribute to “improving” a latrine. In areas with unstable soils, communities traditionally excavate round pits, and these are supported either by bamboo basket weave, or termite resistant poles to support the platform from collapse. In flood prone areas, latrines are elevated. And many households use termite soil, leaves or cow dung to improve the impermeability of the platform.

Of equal importance in the rural areas are ecosan technologies such as the arbour loos, the fossa alterna and to a lesser extent the sky loo. Communities are growing increasingly aware of the economic importance of compost to improve soil fertility.

In **urban areas**, the most wide spread technologies is onsite sanitation systems such as the basic traditional latrine, the VIP latrine, and ecosan. Water borne sanitation is limited to the urban rich, as few houses have septic tanks or sewage connections, few can afford the water bills, and in any case water rarely runs for 24hours.

In **schools**, the overwhelming latrine technology is the so called “VIP”, though in many cases the technology has been misapplied⁷. In any case because of the dark nature of the VIP interior these are not very child friendly⁸.

⁷ UNICEF: mid term evaluation of school WASH Malawi, 2006

⁸ UNICEF: Research on school Ethiopia, 2007

Sanitation Promotion

Most District Strategies and Investment Plans (DSIPs) advocate a variety of sanitation promotion methodologies in the **rural areas**: the most common are *PHAST*, *CLTS*, and *sanitation marketing*. Many NGOs still promote some form of subsidy. While most DSIPs no longer (officially) promote subsidies, there is a social inclusion clause that allows 5 of the most vulnerable households per village to access a free sanplat.

Sanitation marketing in **urban areas** usually promotes VIPs and ecosan latrines, with some stakeholders claiming that most demand exists for the VIP, while others claim that most households demand the skyloo. In view of the disadvantages of the VIP (which include pollution of ground water sources, lack of economic emptying services and lack of secondary disposal sites) and the advantages of the skyloo (which include ease of emptying, and recycling of the human-manure as a valuable resource for urban agriculture, and lack of pollution of ground water sources), it is easy to see why households can be attracted to this technology once it is familiar to them.⁹

Hygiene promotion: key practices

Key hygiene behaviour promoted by the Ministry of Health include hand washing at critical times, safe handling of drinking water, and safe disposal of excreta.

In primary **schools** the 3 key hygiene practices are promoted. In conjunction with InterAid, the Ministry of Education and UNICEF have standardised messaging, as well as a “life skills” teachers manuals for junior, middle and senior primary school children with the 3 key messages¹⁰.

2.4. Costs of typical technical solutions

Community sanitation

The costs of the various technologies depend on the technology, and the quality of materials, and the labour input by the home owners. Typical costs in **rural areas** range from zero for latrines constructed entirely of traditional materials (not taking into account owners input), to \$20 for a sanplat, \$36 for a dome slab, and \$86 for a fossa alterna.

In **urban areas** typical costs are:

Type of latrine and materials	Cost (US\$)
traditional latrine with a mud / timber floor and sack superstructure	36
1.5m lined, empty-able VIP latrine	192
1.5 m pit as above but with reduced use of lining materials and cement, or using a dome slab	136
top of the range 3m lined VIP latrine	305
Skyloo latrine	306

Source: S Sugden, WFP, August 2009

⁹ Field visit to LIA Angelogoveya where a 2006 housing scheme with c 460 houses, where most owners having opted for the skyloo, while those that had opted for the VIP now state preference for the skyloo.

¹⁰ Consistent and proper use of latrines, Hand washing with soap at critical times, Drinking safe water

In Blantyre, under the SPA programme credit (at commercial rates) is available through OIBM.

School Sanitation

The basic infrastructure for school sanitation includes: 1 VIP block each for boys, girls, and teachers = 10 drop holes, 2 urinals. 2 hand washing facilities. Budgets vary:

- UNICEF: \$6500 (reduced from \$12,000 after midterm review in 2004)
- Mchinji DSIP: \$3,500
- Chikwawa DSIP: \$3,600

Costs of Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

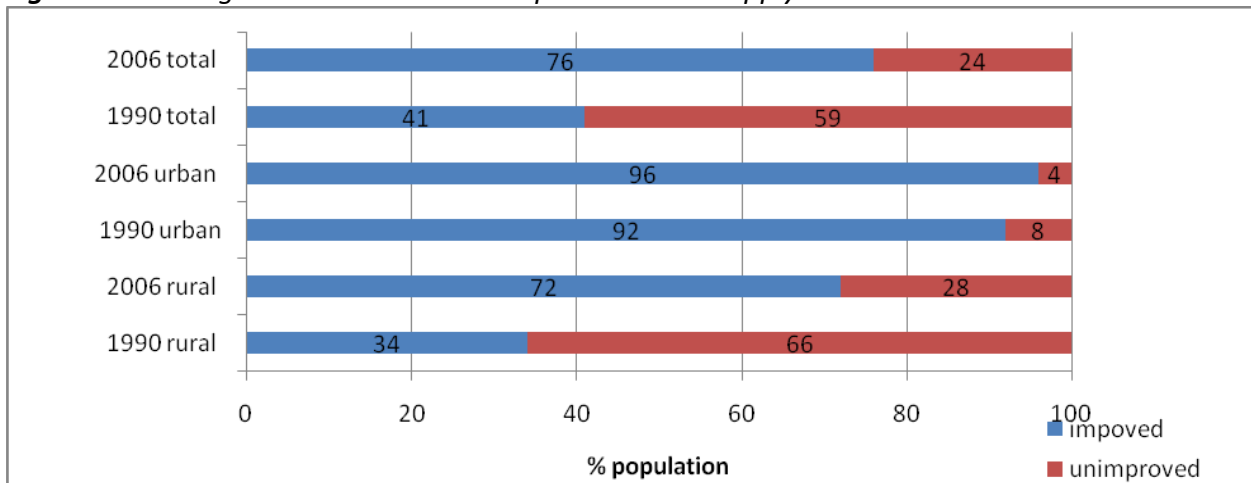
Indicative costs for software are:

- Chikwawa District: social marketing \$150/session
- Mchinji District to conduct CLTS: \$150 / per village (one session)
- Water for People: \$10/ household (all inclusive, including improving supply chain, monitoring etc)
- Hygiene Village Project: \$25 / household mobilised (all inclusive)

2.5. Coverage trends: Access to improved drinking water

76% of the population in Malawi has access to improved drinking water (2006). Malawi has made rapid progress in closing the gap in access to improved drinking water with 59% of the population gaining access between 1990 and 2006. This compares with only 28% improvement in Tanzania.

Figure 2: Coverage trends in access to improved water supply



Source: Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation, 2008

The main gains are a result of genuine efforts by partners in addressing access to improved drinking water in the **rural areas** (through new construction and rehabilitations. However these high figures also hide the rate of functionality of water points, with a recent study indicating that only 79% of boreholes with a hand pumps are functional, while only 49% of gravity fed schemes are functioning¹¹.

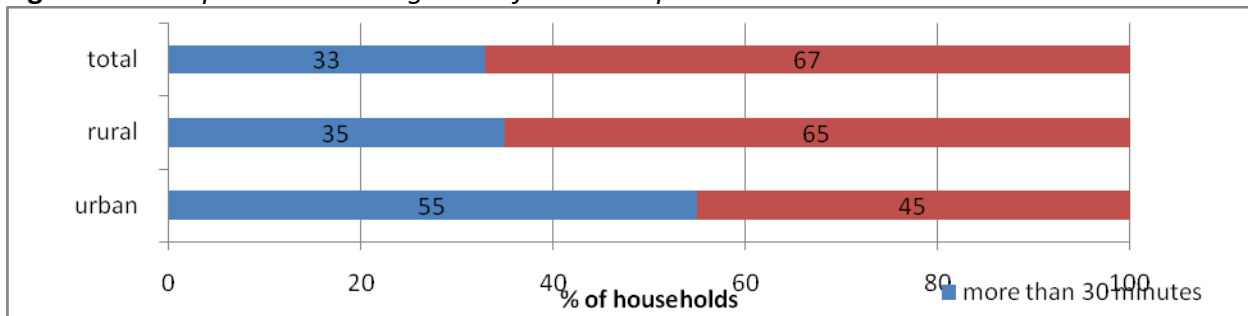
The high coverage trends in access to **urban** water actually hide the fact of disrupted and interrupted supplies due to a malfunctioning system and the impact of a high percentage of

¹¹ Operation and Maintenance of Rural Water Supplies in Malawi, Baumann and Danert. 2008

non revenue water. The latest estimates show that only 70% of the population of the low income areas of Blantyre City have access to the Blantyre Water Board Network. A recent study conducted in Blantyre City by Water for People residents complained of shortages, low yields, non-functioning systems and rationing with only 30% of the connected population enjoy an uninterrupted supply.

The following chart depicts how much more time urban dwellers spend in collecting water than their rural counterparts.

Figure 3: Time spent in collecting water from an improved source



Source: Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation, 2008

In urban areas 55% of the population spend more than 30 minutes collecting water. Most of the water is from Communal Water Points (Kiosks) and the figure reflects more the waiting time due to interrupted flow and low yields rather than distance walked.

Despite the apparently better sanitation coverage in urban areas, it is obvious that the problems of water access in the urban areas can pose serious hygiene problems.

2.6. Coverage trends: access to improved sanitation

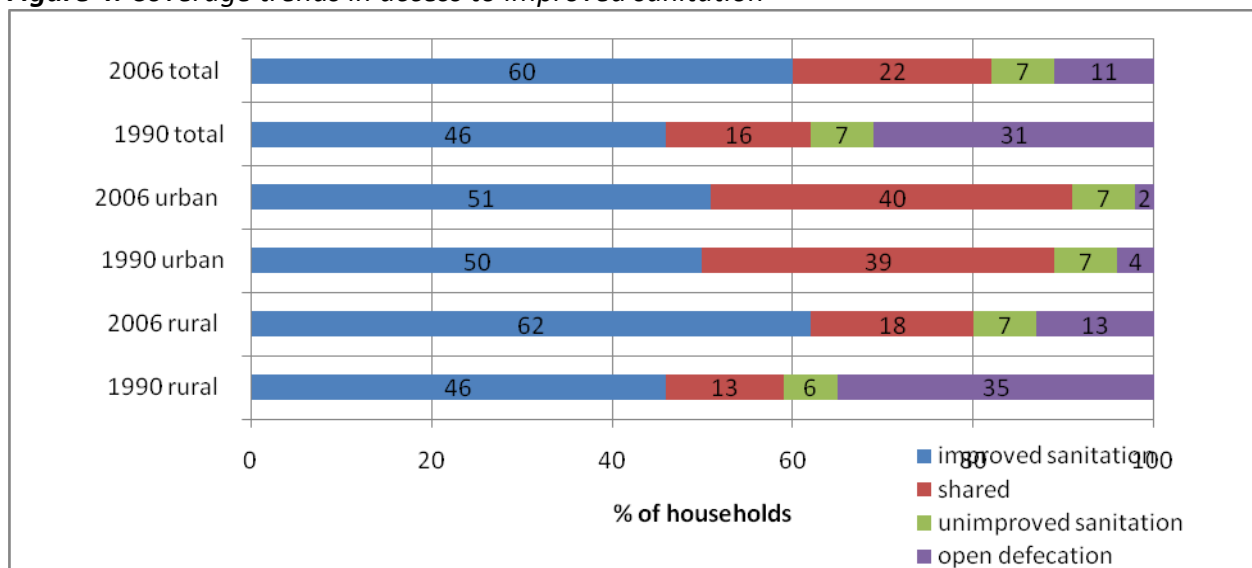
Measuring sanitation coverage is hampered by different definitions of improved sanitation, and different studies indicate varying rates of coverage, for example:

- 1998 population census: 73.5%
- MGDS (2006): 82.7%
- JMP 2006: 60%

However, many stakeholders dispute the above figures, conceding that while access to basic sanitation is high, access to improved sanitation is much lower than these figures suggest. In order to resolve this problem WaterAid is working with JMP on a data reconciliation initiative involving key stakeholder, the National Statistics Office, and the sector, agreeing on definitions and tools for data collection.

The MDG target for Malawi (according to JMP) is to have 73% coverage of improved sanitation by 2015; while by 2006 it was 60%. The following figure indicates progress made in the rural and urban areas, and the country as a whole. Malawi is making some progress in closing the sanitation gap. In sub-Saharan Africa only Angola is registered as being on track for the MDGs, while Malawi is ranked as “making progress, but insufficient”.

Figure 4: Coverage trends in access to improved sanitation



Source: Progress on Drinking Water and Sanitation, 2008

While some progress is being made in the rural areas, there is scant change in reporting indicators in the urban areas where shared facilities make up 40% of facilities. In Blantyre the % of respondents using shared facilities averages 37%, but varies between 22% and 49% in very crowded areas. (Refer to annex C)

However, Malawi has made significant progress in the reduction of open defecation by almost two thirds, with open defecation in the urban areas cut by half, to 2%.

In order to clarify definitions of access and coverage, the Sanitation Department has scheduled the following activities for 2009-10 (subject to funding):

- To agree on guidelines how to measure coverage and access
- To conduct sanitation mapping in districts and urban areas (community and institutional latrines) as a strategic tool.

(Refer to annex D, Sanitation Department work plan.)

2.7. Hand washing

A study by the Sanitation Core Team indicates that while 75% of households have access to soap, only 45% claimed to wash hands with soap and water at critical times. However many observers consider these claims to be too high. For example less than 1% of mother wash hands before feeding infants, and less than 4% of school children have access to soap and water. In general, both knowledge and practice of key hygiene practices in Malawi is generally considered to be poor although information has not been collated.

2.8. Primary Schools

The EMIS (Education Management Information System) definitions used for improved sanitation is aligned with the National Sanitation Policy in terms of latrine types. The standard

60 pupils / latrine ratio applies in Malawi for schools with urinals. A survey conducted in 2008 by the Ministry of Education¹² of nearly all 5000 primary schools indicates that only:

- 23% of schools meet this latrine standard, while 4% of schools have no latrine.
- 81% of schools have no hand washing facilities, with only 4% offer both water and soap.

3 National sanitation and hygiene policies

3.1. Key Policy Documents and main features

The main policy Documents include: the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy Paper (2006), the Environmental Policy, the Public Health Policy, and the Decentralisation Policy, and the National Sanitation Policy (2008). Other supporting documents are the Joint sector Review, the National Water Development Programme, the District WASH Strategies and Implementation Plans and the Strategic Sanitation Plans for Blantyre and Lilongwe

3.2. Malawi Growth and Development Strategy Paper (2006),(MGDS)

Every policy document and strategic plan in Malawi is supposed to build on the MGDS whose focus is poverty reduction through investments. In the MGDS the development of the Water and Sanitation infrastructure is one of the 6 key priority areas¹³. The MGDS targets are aligned to the MDGs, and the progress towards achieving the MGDS targets is monitored using the JPSME¹⁴. The MGDS is an improvement over the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper which gave scant attention to water and sanitation.

3.3. National Sanitation Policy (NSP)

The key sanitation policy document is the NSP. The JSR (2001) identified that the lack of a single coherent policy resulted in a lack of investment in sanitation, and where investments were made, the intended gains were not realised.

Preparatory work started in 2003 and was supported by CIDA, with inputs from the main stakeholders including various Government Ministries¹⁵, local Government (District and City Assemblies), EU, UNICEF, the Water Boards, NGOs and civil society through a highly consultative process. The NSP, while having been adopted by the cabinet in October 2008, has yet to be launched by the State President who has shown a personal interest in sanitation¹⁶.

The main features of the NSP include:

- It gives guidelines for the development of and investment strategy that will be supported by a SWAp.

¹² Malawi School WASH, 2008

¹³ (1) Agriculture and Food Security, (2) Irrigation and Water Development, (3) Transport Infrastructure Development, (4) Energy Generation and Supply, (5) Integrated Rural Development, (6) Prevention and Management of Nutrition Disorders, and HIV and AIDS

¹⁴ Joint Support Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation

¹⁵ Irrigation and Water Development, Health, Education, Natural Resources, Agriculture, Labour, Information and Civic Education

¹⁶ Expectations are that the NSP may be launched October 2009.

- It provides a linkage with other policies and documents such as Environmental Policy, the Public Health Policy, and the Decentralisation Policy.
- The setting up of a Directorate for Sanitation and Hygiene within the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development. The Department is currently under establishment, with a Director recruited, though the department is yet to be fully staffed. This includes the setting up of a National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit.
- Outlining and realigning various roles and responsibilities. For example, transferring overall responsibility for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion to the Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development from Ministry of Health in rural areas, and from City Assemblies to the Water Boards in urban areas.
- Defining basic and improved sanitation
- Promotion of waste recycling

3.4. Lilongwe and Blantyre Sanitation Marketing and Hygiene Promotion Project Strategy Document

This document is dated December 2007, but still in draft form. However this document is having little impact as it is not widely circulated. The main features of this document include:

- The ***provision of infrastructure, services and tools*** – not only construction, but also services such as toilet emptying and safe processing of waste, and credit facilities.
- ***Hygiene Promotion***, training of cadres and NGOs in facilitation, social marketing, and communication
- Providing an ***enabling environment***, i.e. providing policy, direction, institutional arrangements, and implementing capacity, as well as financing mechanisms such as credit facilities for latrine construction and supporting activities.

Observations

- Because the NSP is yet to be launched, some stakeholders are yet to have access to the document. On the one hand Districts that have developed DISPs have used the policy extensively and with good effect, but other stakeholders say it needs to be more “user friendly”
- The NSP process was consultative, but real agreements were not done between the 3 main ministries, MoIWD, Ministry of Health and Ministry of Local Government on roles and coordination at national and district level.
- Implementation of sanitation activities by the District Water Departments and by the Water Boards is a serious challenge because of lack of capacity in sanitation and hygiene, and actual implementation is done mainly by Ministry of Health.
- So far most urban work has focused on mobilising landlords and homeowners in preparation for sanitation marketing, and training masons, and has not been accompanied by similar efforts in improving accompany services pit emptying and financial services to match demand creation. Under the SPA programme, Blantyre City Assembly is striving to build up its capacity for good governance, enforcement of regulations, and provide a conducive environment for private enterprise, increase recurrent funding of pro-poor activities, and has negotiated with OIBM for commercial sanitation loans.

3.5. Review and coordination mechanisms for policy implementation

Several coordination groups are active in the sector, most active being the NWDP, and the JSR. The SWAp is in the process of being set up. Other groups include the WES Donor Aid Coordination Group, the WASH NGO Network, and the WASH Coalition (see section 4.4 below).

3.5.1 Sanitation Directorate

The Sanitation Directorate is to form a National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit (NSHCU) as outlined in the NSP as part of the 2009-10 work plan (annex D).

3.5.2 The National Water Development Programme (NWDP)

The NWDP programme is a Malawi Government Programme being implemented by the MoIWD and the 5 Water Boards and is supported by many donor partners. The implementation is over a period of 5-6 years, beginning 2007 to 2012. The NWDP is a precursor for the SWAp, and unlike the full SWAp has parallel financing and reporting mechanisms.

NWDP is increasing its implementation capacity because of lack of capacity within the MoIWD, while the NWDP should actually be making way for the SWAp and other implementing partners.

In the initial design, NWDP¹⁷ had no budget line for sanitation, with funding only for hygiene messaging. In the NWDP¹⁸ reports budget breakdowns for sanitation and hygiene activities are difficult to assess and there is scanty reporting on sanitation activities, even though there are specific targets (eg 250,000 people / 60,000 households with sanitation but no progress reported to date).

3.5.3 Joint Sector Review (JSR)

The first JSR was conducted in 2001. The most recent was in December 2008 after an 8 year lull. There is now commitment to hold annual reviews, with midterm reviews to report on progress made on commitments. The objective of the 2008 water and sanitation sector meeting was to allow for joint planning, review the sector, and launch the Malawi Water and Sanitation Sector SWAp.

One of the key undertakings was the establishment of a Sanitation and Hygiene Department. The other undertakings support the sanitation and hygiene subsector.

The next JSR is scheduled for December 2009. The various SWAp Thematic Working Groups (including the Sanitation and Hygiene) met in June for midterm review, and while some of the undertakings have been achieved, implementation progress is slow.

3.5.4 Sector Wide Approach (SWAp)

The MoIWD has decided to embrace the SWAp by using a programme based approach as a way of managing resources for results. The National IWS established a partnership fund to manage the SWAp, and the fund is controlled by the MoIWD through the NWDP - PMU. Included in the SWAp is the sanitation and hygiene promotion thematic working group). The JSR recently recommended that the governance structures of the SWAp be strengthened.

¹⁷ NWDP1 was implemented between 1995 and 2003, with a budget of \$79 million).

¹⁸ NWDP2 is being implemented between 2007-2012

3.5.5 Nationally Agreed Targets

MGDS

The **MGDS** targets are aligned to the MDGs. And targets are to increase access to improved sanitation from 83% of the population in 2005 to 95% by 2011.

Millennium Development Goal number 7 is to ensure environmental sustainability, and under this goal, target 10 is: *“to halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation”*. Since 1990 there has been a shift of goal posts from increasing access to basic sanitation to access to improved sanitation.

The MDG target is halving the sanitation gap by 2015 from the 1990 baseline: ie from 46% to 73% access to improved sanitation¹⁹. Note that the MDG targets are to be achieved for both rural and urban sanitation. Moreover, those Districts with a District Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Plan also have their District level MDG targets. This means that the gains towards the MDGs should be more equitably spread.

District targets

The WASH programme implemented in 12 districts with UNICEF funding targets 1 million new users of sanitation facilities, 525,000 people adopting key hygiene practices, and improved sanitation and hygiene for 180,000 children in 300 schools.

The 3 rural DSIPs reviewed for this report stated the following targets:

- Committed to the achievement of MDGs (i.e. basic sanitation)
- Committed to reducing open defecation to 0%, and access to improved sanitation to 80% and access to basic sanitation to 20%.

Urban targets

- The EIB funded interventions make no reference to any agreed targets, but give numbers of latrines to be constructed. The initial documents give a target of more than 90,500 latrines to be constructed, but these targets have been subsequently reduced with a shift from a subsidised approach to that of sanitation marketing.
- The Blantyre City Assembly SPA programme contributes to the MDGs, especially since Blantyre is one of 5 African Millennium Cities subject to special investments. SPA programme recognises the contribution of shared improved latrines.

JSR targets

The Joint Sector Review (January 2009) have listed two Prioritised Golden Indicators

- Number of communities practicing open defecation reduced from 11% to 5.5% by 2011.
- Population using improved latrines increases from 47% (2007) to 70% (2011)

¹⁹ There is a discrepancy between the MGDS and the MDGs because of a difference in definition and measurement of access to improved sanitation.

3.6. Level of sector buy-in

- The Government is committed to prioritising sanitation with the State President showing personal interest in launching the NSP and highlighting sanitation as a “priority amongst priorities” in the 2009/10 budget speech.
- The Sanitation Department has issued a annual work plan, and some of the activities have funding commitments by Malawi Government, AfDB, CIDA, UNICEF, DfID and WB.
- Many Districts have already developed Strategies and Investment Plans for 2008-2014.
- Most Donor Development Partners are committed to work through the NWDP, and eventually to support the SIP through the SWAp.
- The Thematic Working Group is highly active.
- The coordination of some NGOs remains a challenge as they prefer “competition to cooperation”. Sanitation is seen by some as “too difficult, and too slow to see results”.
- Some of the “most informed stakeholders” are not convinced that either the Water Boards or the City Assemblies are yet committed to invest in on site sanitation in the low income areas.

4 Organisation of the Sector

4.1. Main sector players and roles

A sector map indicating the main sector players, Government Ministries and Local Government, Water Boards, Donors, NGOs and the Private Sector, highlighting roles and responsibilities is presented in annex H. The Directorate of Sanitation plans to conduct a more thorough sector analysis mapping.

Briefly the functions are as follows:

- *Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development*: the lead ministry responsible for developing policies, coordinating finance and implementation activities
- The Water Boards are responsible for sanitation in urban areas, towns, and market areas. However this devolution needs further clarification on the issue of on-site sanitation.
- The *various Donor development partners* through funding have supported the MoIWD in the development of the National Sanitation Policy, are funding coordination and review processes such as the JSR and the SWAp, as well as funding preparatory studies, capacity building, and the implementation of activities.
- Of the *UN agencies*, UNICEF is committed to policy and sector reform, integrated WASH programmes and school WASH. UNDP has a small solid waste management programme.
- The *District assemblies* are responsible for drafting policies into strategies for implementation through the DSIPs. While the Water Department takes the lead in water, implementation of sanitation activities is led by the Health Department.
- Two *NGOs* stand out in the sanitation sector Water Aid and Water for People in having a more comprehensive approach to sanitation and have assisted many districts in the preparation of DSIPs. They are also involved in peri urban sanitation. Most other International NGOs are involved in implementing rural sanitation, either through the DSIP or else as parallel activities. One local NGO, CCODE, is active in facilitating sanitation loans, and in mobilising women’s groups for solid waste management.

- The *Private Sector* is relatively new to sanitation. Water Aid is committed to developing “sanitation entrepreneurs”. Under the BCA SPA programme, OIBM has launched a sanitation credit product in Blantyre; landlords are investing as a means of increasing the value of their rentals. Under the CCODE ISSUE2 and UNDP PPP programmes informal groups involved in solid waste collection and medium sized companies such as Four Seasons Nurseries are involved in capacity building and purchase of composted market and faecal waste. Increasingly entrepreneurs are seeing sanitation as a viable business.

4.2. Major existing sanitation and hygiene programmes or initiatives

The major programmes under the NWDP (2007 – 2012) are tabulated in detail in Annex G.

4.2.1. MoIWD:

The Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development houses the Department of Sanitation and the National Water Development Programme.

Sanitation Department: The activities planned by the Sanitation and Hygiene TWG includes:

- Establishment, capacity building and operationalisation of the Department of sanitation, including the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit
- Launch of the sanitation policy
- Sensitisation workshops including media events
- The development or review of an implementation manual and manuals on PHAST, sanitation marketing and CLTS
- Research: stakeholder analysis, baseline survey, sanitation mapping
- Development of a Sanitation Strategy and Investment Plan and a National Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Programme
- Develop an MIS and Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

National Water Development Programme. The NWDP supports the achievement of the MGDS goals in improving the investment climate. There are 5 main components being implemented by the NWDP PIU – 3 with sanitation components - with the key implementing partners include the MoIWD and the 5 Water Boards. The NWDP targets 250,000 with access to improved water and sanitation.

- Component A: Urban Water Supply and Sanitation
- Component C: Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
- Component E Market Centres

Other programmes included under NWDP are:

4.2.2. Integrated WASH Programmes

In 23 Rural Districts²⁰ targeting households and primary schools. The launch pad is the formulation of District Strategy and Investment Plans for Water, Sanitation and Hygiene.

- 12 Districts supported by UNICEF, targeting 1 million new users of sanitation facilities, 525,000 people adopting the 3 key hygiene practices, and 180,000 pupils in 300 schools with improved sanitation facilities and hygiene promotion.

²⁰ Malawi has 28 Districts

- 8 Districts supported by WaterAid, targeting new 120,000 households to have improved latrines
- Districts by African Development Bank, targeting 86 schools, 57 health centres, 57 markets.

4.2.3. Peri-urban Water and Sanitation Project In Lilongwe & Blantyre:

With Blantyre and Lilongwe Water Boards and EIB / EU funding

Joint Project Implementation Unit of Blantyre and Lilongwe Water Boards, with each water board marketing improved sanitation was initially to target 172,455 households (90,121 in Blantyre, 82,334 in Lilongwe) with VIP latrines, though the targets have now been reduced by 50%.

Not included under NWDP are:

4.2.4. NGO efforts

Various NGOs are active in the sanitation and hygiene subsector (refer to annex H for a list of the most prominent NGOs), however detailing their activities and targets is beyond the scope of this report. As mentioned, one of the activities of the Sanitation Directorate is to conduct a Sector Mapping Exercise to determine the active NGOs, and details of their activities.

4.2.5. Blantyre City Assembly / SPA programme

(Sanitation in Peri Urban Areas) co funded by BCA and WASTE which has the following objectives:

- to strengthen governance of the Assembly, enforcement structures, and providing and enabling environment for the private sector
- promotion sanitation and SWM as a livelihood and as a business worth investing in (with a focus on SMEs and women groups)
- targeting 12500 households in low income areas though sanitation marketing
- Productive Sanitation by linking sanitation and solid waste with agriculture and energy production

4.2.6. Integrated Solid Waste Management

These are relatively low budget programmes, but are the only ones addressing solid waste management in urban areas.

- Lilongwe City Assembly,
 - PPP ISWM: UNDP, CCODE, Private Enterprise, targeting about 25,000 households in 2 low income areas.
 - ISSUE2: targeting 5000 households
 - JICA supported study on Solid Waste
- Blantyre City Assembly and WASTE (ISSUE2) targeting 5000 households

4.3. Private sector involvement

The role of the private sector in sanitation is still relatively new and is limited to:

- *Sanitation marketing* by masons and women's groups (based on commissions)
- *Construction* of toilet facilities by masons,

- *Sanitation services*: pit emptiers either mechanical using motorised vehicles, or manually using hand tools (which have not yet been fully developed).
- Construction of latrine and bathing facilities by *landlords* to increase the value of rentals and provide better facilities for tenants
- *Waste processors*: composters, processors and users of organic solid waste and faeces, either large companies like Optichem and Four Seasons Nursery, or informal groupings of women's groups or scavengers. Small scale businesses have been successful in reducing solid waste in a Lilongwe market by processing and selling the organic waste.
- New to the sector is *Opportunity International Bank of Malawi* that has provided a new product: *sanitation loans* for construction of household toilets or for SMEs to start a sanitation related business. This credit facility is modelled on successful micro financing of sanitation in India, Bangladesh and Ethiopia, while the OIBM sanitation product is based on existing home improvement and business loans.

4.4. Coordinating bodies

The following coordinating bodies are active in Malawi:

- The **WSSCC** has a chapter in Malawi, and is in the process of further consolidation. A WASH coordinator has been appointed, and a draft constitution and strategy developed.
- The **WES NGO coordination group**, which is made up of NGOs active in the WASH sector. Recently WaterAid has recruited a coordinator to facilitate better coordination of this grouping.
- **The WES Donor Group**: This group is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of the MoIWD and is represented by the various line ministries including: Irrigation and Water Development, Health, Education, etc, the Donor Partners, and NGO representatives. (Most of the members of this group are also in the SWAp governance structures.) The group is very active and meets regularly once a month and provides a forum for partners to inform each other of activities and progress, and for Donor Partners to make commitments. In line with Ministry of Finance and SWAp arrangements, the group will be transformed into the Sector Working Group and will report directly to the Ministry of Finance. Once the SWAp is in place this group will make recommendations on how funds are to be used.
- **The Sanitation and Hygiene Thematic Working Group** The development of the **WASH SWAp** has been progressing with the following activities having taken place:
 - Orientation of MoIWD to the SWAp process
 - Regional consultative Workshops
 - Donor Consultative Workshops
 - Institutionalisation of the JSR and the SWAp, i.e. the role of the JSR in SWAp, developing the governance structures, the formation of the Thematic Working Groups membership, and the JSR road map.
 - The recruitment of a SWAp Facilitator in July 2009.

The various memberships have the following objectives. For details on the memberships and outputs relating to the development of the SWAp refer to annex E.

- Review Committee: to oversee and review the development of the SWAp

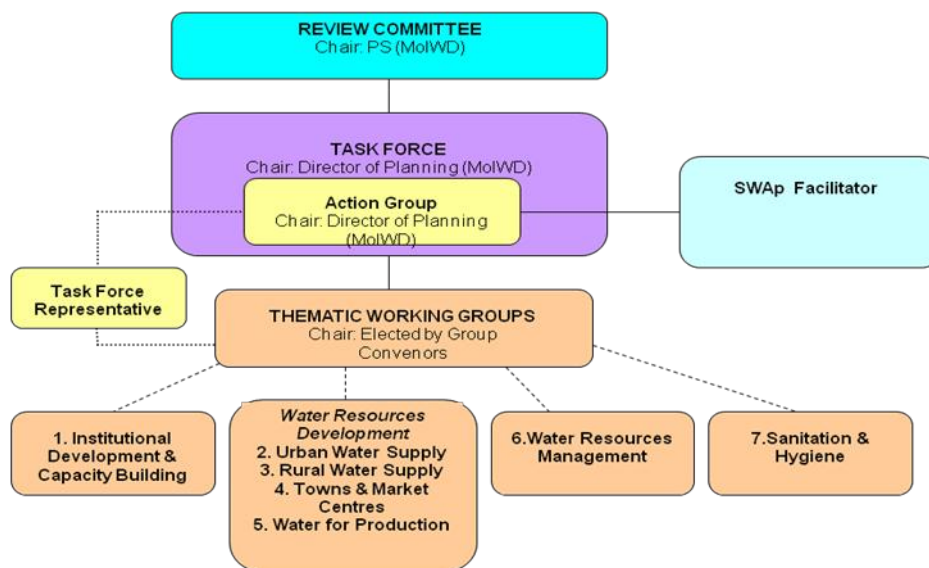
- The Task Force – to facilitate the development and management of the SWAp.
- The Task force – Action Group: to implement and guide the work of the Task Force, and Facilitate the Work of the TWGs.
- The TWGs: to develop specific subsectors with the aim to contribute to the MGDS poverty reduction and achieve the MDGs in line with national Policies.

The Sanitation and Hygiene TWG is the driving force and has a budget of over \$304,000 to complete its work by November 2009.

The SWAP coordinator has reported that while the TWGs are active, the Review Committee and the Task Force have not met since December 2008.

For details of the roles and undertakings of the TWGs, refer to annex E.

Figure 5:The Governance Structure of the SWAp:



4.5. Successful approaches

Despite some slow progress, Malawi is making some gains compared to other countries in the region. Some of the more successful approaches are relatively new in Malawi but have proved effective elsewhere:

- The support by UNICEF, AfDB and Water Aid to 12 Districts to develop *Rural Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion DSIPs*. Through these DSIPs the District teams are targeting open defecation and increasing access to basic sanitation. While PHAST and sanitation marketing are still very relevant, CLTS is a useful addition to areas that have a high baseline of open defecation.
- In the rural areas, a variation of the sanitation marketing of ecosan is promoted by both WaterAid and Water for People where people take economic advantage of the composted faeces as part payment for the latrine construction.

- The *sanitation marketing approach* in urban areas is producing useful results. Most demand is coming from landlords²¹ who see an opportunity to have access to improved sanitation for themselves and their tenants, while increasing the value of their rentals and having access to credit. In Blantyre, BCA has facilitated sanitation credits with OIBM valued at \$920,000 for 12500 households and 100 SME over the next 5 years.
- *Sanplats* in the rural areas using the part subsidy approach has stimulated both the construction of basic latrines and the upgrading to improved latrines.
- In a housing project in Blantyre, CCODE has integrated household skyloos with a centralised structure for storage and further processing of faecal compost.
- Sanitation in schools, with hand washing and safe drinking water
- Training and certification of sanitation artisans

5 Financing the sector

There are gaps in information as to how much funding is allocated directly to sanitation and hygiene as most WASH budgets are not desegregated. It is also difficult to track NGO funding in the subsector. The forthcoming sector mapping by the Directorate of Sanitation will endeavour to ascertain levels of funding, and funding trends, with more accuracy.

5.1. Levels of financing and key trends

MoiWD

The budget vote for the MoiWD in 2005/06 financial year was about \$6.4 million, representing 0.35% of the GDP allocation compared to the recommended 1% allocation. This vote was increased to \$18.2 million for the 2006/7 financial year, mainly because the Ministry of Water absorbed the irrigation budget that year (previously under Ministry of Irrigation). This compares with a budget vote of \$111.4 million for Education and \$75 million for Health. The conclusion of a study by WaterAid and Malawi Economic Justice Network (2006) suggests that the trend is decreased funding for water and sanitation.

District Assembly Allocations

The Water Sector Allocations for the 28 District Assemblies totalled just over \$100,000 for the 2006/07 financial year.

NWDP 2 (2007 – 2012) is estimated at \$300 million²², of which \$211 million has been confirmed by December 2008. Contributions from the various partners are indicated in the table in annex F, but most of the contributions are for water supply development. The levels of financing for sanitation and hygiene are highlighted below, but accurate estimates have not been possible because some of the programmes are still waiting for consultants reports. A summary of financing available under NWDP2 is presented in annex F.

²¹ Many landlords live on the same property as their tenants. In any case the beneficiaries are still the residents of low income areas.

²² not including the construction costs of multipurpose dams and market centres)

The **African Development Bank**: is one of NWDP's largest partners providing almost 20% of funds through loans and grants. Total cost of all ADB WASH related activities is 35,300,000 UA (\$58 million) from 2009-2012, with sanitation components forming 2% of the total budget \$4.967 million. The fund is managed by a team located at NWDP.

Component	Sanitation Budget: \$4.967 million
Sanitation and Hygiene in 4 Districts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of teachers, HSAs, WASHCO, community leaders • Construct latrines and hand washing at 86 schools, 57 health centres, 57 markets • Increase demand for Household sanitation 	Total \$4.8 million: civil works \$4.2 million; training \$0.56 million (ADB contribution = \$3.8 million, government and community contributions \$1.1 million)
Preparation of 10 year institutional Sanitation and Hygiene Strategy and Investment Programme	\$0.167 million

Related activities under another sub component include building the capacity of the District Coordination Teams.

UNICEF: (2008-11); The total WASH budget (2008 - 2011) is \$29.3 million, of which 19% is for sanitation and 2% for hygiene activities. While the activities cover 12 districts, the level of funding does not allow for complete coverage of a complete district.

Component	Sanitation Budget: \$29.3 million
Policy and Sector Reform (has supported NSP, SWAp, etc)	\$2.4 million
Integrated WASH in 12 Districts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 19% for Sanitation (hardware + software) • 2% for hygiene promotion 	\$16.4 million estimated \$3.12 million \$0.328million
School sanitation, hygiene education and life skills	\$8.5 million

The **World Bank** manages both the IDA and DFID (ACGF) funds, and these are disbursed through the NWDP Project Implementation Unit. The IDA contribution for WASH is \$50 million, but the allocation for sanitation and hygiene promotion is tabled below:

Component	Sanitation Budget
Reaching Unserved areas: Lilongwe (component A of NWDP)	\$100,000 \$150,000
Strategic Sanitation Planning Consultancy	
Sanitation Planning Study in Southern Region Water Board Towns (Component E)	\$100,000

The WASH allocation for ACGF is \$25 million with \$2 million allocated for hygiene and sanitation. Recent funding for sanitation and hygiene activities

Sanitation Directorate:

\$0.977 million budgeted for the annual work plan (but funding is not fully available).

CIDA has provided \$0.9 million in institutional support to the ministry to develop the NSP, JSR and the SWAp.

JICA is currently reviewing their support to Malawi, but in the past have focused on water supply infrastructure.

Lilongwe / Blantyre Water Board / EIB: The budget for the water facility (loan and grant) is valued at 30.8 million Euro (c \$37 million), with a small percentage earmarked for sanitation services by a Service Provider, which include baseline studies, sanitation marketing, and associated latrine services, as well as setting up structures for kiosk management, etc .

Component	Sanitation Budget
Lilongwe Water Board / EIB	\$1.3 million
Blantyre Water Board EIB	\$2.08 million

Water Aid

- Capacity building and supporting governance for Water and Sanitation in 8 Rural Districts, and direct sanitation and hygiene implementation in 4 of those districts – WaterAid investment is \$1.4 million for governance and current investment for water and sanitation is \$500,000 per year for the 4 districts.
- Sanitation in Lilongwe Urban - \$1.3 million (this EIB sourced)

Blantyre City Assembly / WASTE coalition – SPA programme

- Support for sanitation marketing and sanitation related services, and solid waste services for 12,500 households (funding by DGIS through WASTE, budget to be determined)
- The City Assembly has budgeted \$4.5 million for sanitation and environmental Services (2009-10)
- Support for school sanitation (funding by DGIS through WASTE / ICCO / Simavi, budget to be determined, but possibly in excess of \$2 million). In 2008 Simavi contributed \$60,000 to school sanitation development in 3 districts.
- \$920,000 investment from private sector (OIBM) in sanitation loans over 5 years (2009-2014) with partial credit guarantees by ICCO
- ISSUE 2 – (mainly solid waste management) 2008: 120,000 Euros for Lilongwe and Blantyre

UNDP: Integrated Solid Waste Management in Lilongwe Urban: \$230,000

Water for People have sourced the following funds for sanitation and hygiene promotion in urban and rural areas:

Year	Sanitation funding		Hygiene Promotion	
	Rural (\$)	Urban (\$)	Rural (\$)	Urban (\$)
2009	150,000	76,000	25,000	15,000
2010	200,000	250,000	55,000	8,000
2011	350,000	265,000	35,000	18,000
	700,000	591,000	115,000	41,000

WFP: Funding has increased from \$7 per household (2007) to \$10 (2009)

5.2. Available funding mechanisms

At **national level**: the current funding mechanism is through the NWDP which is a basket fund that implements on behalf of MoIWD. Some of the funds and activities are managed and implemented through the programme, while other funds are managed directly by the donor partners and activities implemented by districts or contracted partners.

At **district level**, the District Development Funds was the first step to devolving the district development budget. After a review, it has been renamed as a Local Development Fund. (The LDF is a national basket fund for local development, and the Water and Sanitation SWAp would be a source of funding for the LDF). During the current financial year the LDF is worth almost \$36 million, and over the next 5 years WB and AfDB have each pledged \$50 million and \$22 million. However there are no mechanisms to ensure a minimum level will go to sanitation and hygiene.

The **City Assemblies** have their own annual Budgets for the Health Services Department, and will be able to apply for funding through the LDF.

5.3. Rules regulating finance

- In respect of the **Decentralisation Policy**, from 2010, UNICEF will be funding 12 District Assemblies directly. The process is to make an annual review, followed by annual and quarterly work plans and budgets. Continued finance depends on successful audits of the quarterly activity and financial reports and spot checks.
- There are no written guidelines regulating sanitation implementation on issues such as **subsidies, cost recovery**, etc. However there are 3 main practices:
- Full funding subsidy software (eg sanitation marketing, capacity building etc), and the full cost of the facilities to be borne by the household. In some cases the supply side is improved through access to commercial loans.
- In other cases there is a partial subsidy, eg provision of concrete slabs to households with basic latrines.
- Less common approach is full subsidy – delivery of concrete slabs.
- **The trend is towards sanitation marketing, with fewer organisations now using the subsidy approach. However the NSP and the DSIPs have a social inclusion provision to cater for 5 most vulnerable households in a village. Having said this, there is still considerable support for the subsidy system as it is considered impractical to ask households to make a full contribution to an improved latrine.**
- Rules relating to **micro finance** are governed by regulations from the Reserve Bank of Malawi and the Bankers Association of Malawi. For its sanitation loans, OIBM requires that applicants form into small groups to provide security, register ownership with local leadership, and apply through a home owners association. Clients must pay a 15% deposit to show commitment. In view of poor performance of NGO linked loans and OIBMs excellent record, the bank requires a separation between demand creation and the banks independent assessment of clients.

6 Key constraints and opportunities for GSF undertaking

6.1 Key constraints identified

During consultations with stakeholders the following constraints have been identified²³:

Prioritisation of the subsector:

- The WASH sector, and the sanitation and hygiene sector in particular have traditionally been a low priority. Although this is changing, concerted effort is needed to maintain the momentum.
- Peri urban sanitation, together with solid waste management and grey water disposal are only recently beginning to receive some attention.

Coordination: In order to improve performance of the sector, the following developments need to take place:

- Need of Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Investment Programme
- Need for Urban Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Investment Programme
- Need for setting up the NSFCU and a Sanitation Management Information System
- There is an inconsistency in approaches. Thus there is need to develop implementation guidelines to outline definitions, standards and roles and responsibilities of the stakeholders
- Lack of reliable data for planning purposes.
- With some NGOs there is still a spirit of competition for funding rather than for cooperation, so that there is lack of compliance with the planning and coordination requirements, methodologies, funding and standards

Capacity:

- There is general lack of capacity in the sector to implement policy including strategising, sanitation mapping, planning, promotion approaches, affordable and sustainable sanitation technologies, sanitation support services, integrated solid waste management approaches, environmentally friendly approaches, adding value to sanitation, linking sanitation to agriculture and livelihoods, financing of sanitation at household and small business level, monitoring and evaluation of sanitation and hygiene related activities.
- Also a lack of awareness and capacity in linking / integrating water, sanitation and hygiene.
- In peri urban areas in particular there is lack of capacity of the local authorities to enforce by laws to ensure safe disposal of excreta and waste water, and adequate solid waste management.

Funding

- Difficult to desegregate Sanitation and Hygiene funding from overall WASH funding, as funding for sanitation does not always have a separate budget.
- The overall budget for sanitation and hygiene in WASH programmes varies from 21% UNICEF), to 2% (ADB) and less.
- Low buy in to invest in sanitation by some water focused stakeholders

²³ The initial findings were presented to the WES donor coordination group meeting on 19th August. The findings were confirmed and prioritised. A subsequent meeting with the Director of Sanitation analysed the finding gaps for high priority activities.

- Lack of predictable funding. National and Local Governments don't have a long term budget to be able to make an investment plan.
- Commercial banks require 50% external credit guarantee for household based and SME sanitation loans.

Implementation

- There is urgent need of implementation guidelines that can unpack the NSP, define targets and goals, define standards of toilets and hygiene facilities, and reach in depth agreements at national and local levels the various roles and responsibilities between different Government Departments, Local Authorities, Water Boards, donor partners, NGOs, the private sector, institutions (e.g. schools, health centres, markets), communities, etc.
- Need to improve the quality of baselines and implement sanitation mapping as a tools for decision making. The results of the mapping can identify areas that should be prioritised for triggering with CLTS, or for upgrading to improved status using PHAST or marketing approaches.
- Due to the general poverty levels especially in the rural areas, many stakeholders from government and NGOs argue that achieving targets in improved sanitation (i.e. concrete slabs) can only be achieved by some form of subsidies.
- Lack of understanding in the strengths and weaknesses of the various approaches, ie PHAST, CLTS and Sanitation Marketing.
- Lack of capacity in sanitation marketing. (IDA is funding a workshop in October).
- There is a lack of cohesiveness in the sanitation marketing approach, so that the process of demand creation is not matched with an improved supply side. In most cases sanitation marketing is able to create demand, masons are trained, but the supporting services such as credit facilities and emptying services are not there.

6.2 Funding gaps

The 2007/2008 MGDS Annual Review Report indicated US\$89.9 million was spent on the water and sanitation sector – mainly on urban, town and rural water supply and irrigation.

Estimated that \$260 million is required to improve water and sanitation by 2012:

Investments to improve service delivery by 2025 are estimated to be \$4.62 billion of which

- \$791.1 million for water supply services
- \$1.32 billion for sanitation services

For primary school sanitation, the Ministry of Education Estimates that in order to reach acceptable limits, the following funds are required²⁴:

- \$8.17 million for safe water interventions'
- \$23.72 million for sanitation related interventions
- \$4.9 million for hygiene related interventions.

Areas where additional investments are required:²⁵

²⁴ Malawi School WASH report, 2008

²⁵ The initial findings were presented to the WES donor coordination group meeting on 19th August. The findings were confirmed and prioritised. A subsequent meeting with the Director of Sanitation analysed the finding gaps for high priority activities.

To improve coordination and capacity

- Launching of the NSP at national, regional and district level, with media launches, and public awareness campaigns, as well as specialised workshops, eg to develop the SHP implementation manual (with definitions, guidelines on standards, roles and responsibilities, etc)
- Setting up the NSHCU
- Stakeholder analysis and mapping
- Sanitation mapping at District level and Urban areas of institutions (schools and community based child care centres, health centres, markets) and communities latrines. UNICEF has already started the process and capacity has been built at some of the 12 districts (ie technical, equipment, software) to conduct the water point mapping, and the same capacity can be used for sanitation mapping. ADB, Water for People and Water Aid are also doing sanitation mapping. But need to be in each district.

Refer to annex D to review the detailed Sanitation TWG work plan and budget which analyses where partners have made commitments, where Government is committed to fund, and indicates 3 strategic gaps as indicated below:

- Specialized Workshops: Roles and Responsibilities clarified and stakeholders informed of Regulations, Guidelines and Standards: Product Implementation manual
- Determine/Verify Actual Levels of Coverage: Sanitation Mapping of Institutions and Communities as Decision making Tool. To be additional activity to water supply mapping. Real Coverage Determined. (Water Aid has provided 70,000.00 British Pounds for its 8 focus rural Districts, while AfDB has allocated an equiv. of US\$82,225.00 for its 4 No focus rural Districts. Funding Gap: mapping for 2 Urban Areas + 4 districts not covered by UNICEF, AfDB, Water Aid recommended funding by GSF)
- Collect, Review and/or Prepare technical Manuals.

Implementation

While significant investments are planned, there are funding gaps in the following critical activities:

- Supporting targeted districts implement the DSIP, using various methods such as PHAST, CLTS, and sanitation marketing
- Supporting City Assemblies to Scale up sanitation in peri urban areas
- Training of 52,000 primary school teachers in 5000 primary schools in the 3 key hygiene practices.
- Construction of sanitation facilities in schools, community based childcare centres, health centres, and markets.
- National Communication Strategy on sanitation and hygiene messaging, development of IEC materials
- Development of the private sector
- Solid Waste Management in urban areas and market centres

6.3 Context

Socio-economic context

Cost of latrines: The Welfare Monitoring Survey indicates the materials used for constructing urban and rural houses (table 5). This should provoke some thought to benchmarking toilet structures as communities often complain that the standard of toilets promoted is too high, too expensive. It is critical that efforts increase into lowering the costs of latrine construction, while maintain a minimum standard.

Table 4: materials used for construction

	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
% of Houses with cement floor	13	65
% of houses with tinned roof	21	78
% of houses made with burnt brick	34	35

Source: Welfare Monitoring Survey 2006

Sanitation marketing in rural areas will have less impact than in urban areas and towns due to poverty levels and household cash flow levels.

Demand creation is to be supported by improved service delivery, and one key area is **microfinance**. While Malawians have a good record of repaying bank loans (OIBM rates Portfolio At Risk as 3%), the performance of NGO based MFIs has been poor.

Research shows that urban tenants are willing to absorb **rent increases** to access good sanitation and bathing facilities.

In the overcrowded low income areas **shared latrines** will have to be the norm.

Over the past few years, more urban and rural households are realising the value of **ecosan** as a contribution to agriculture outputs.

Security Context

- Malawi is a safe environment to conduct community based operations.
- Vandalism of public property, eg water points, public latrines, etc is stated as a problem.

6.4 Successful approaches

The following approaches are considered to be successful and would benefit from increased funding:

- Sanitation mapping as a strategic tool for decision making by local authorities, leaders and communities
- Supporting the rural Districts implement the District Strategy and Investment plan for reducing open defecation and increasing access to basic and improved sanitation with

predictable funding for sanitation and hygiene promotion through a mix of approaches such as CLTS, sanitation marketing, and PHAST

- Sanitation marketing in urban areas, accompanied by improved service delivery such as capacity building of masons, waste collectors and processors, financial services
- Promotion of skyloos in urban areas with central collection and processing points, and linking to livelihoods.
- Integrated Solid Waste Management in urban areas, using a “Sanitation as a business” approach.
- Provision of sanitation facilities at schools, community child care centres, health centres and privatised market latrines.
- Hygiene promotion in primary schools using the 3 key messages
- Involving the informal private sector in waste management, latrine construction, and waste processing.
- Partnership principles (eg AfDB and WASTE) where the government, local authority and the community make significant financial commitments.

7 Knowledge gaps

7.1. Accepted approaches that are not widely known in Malawi

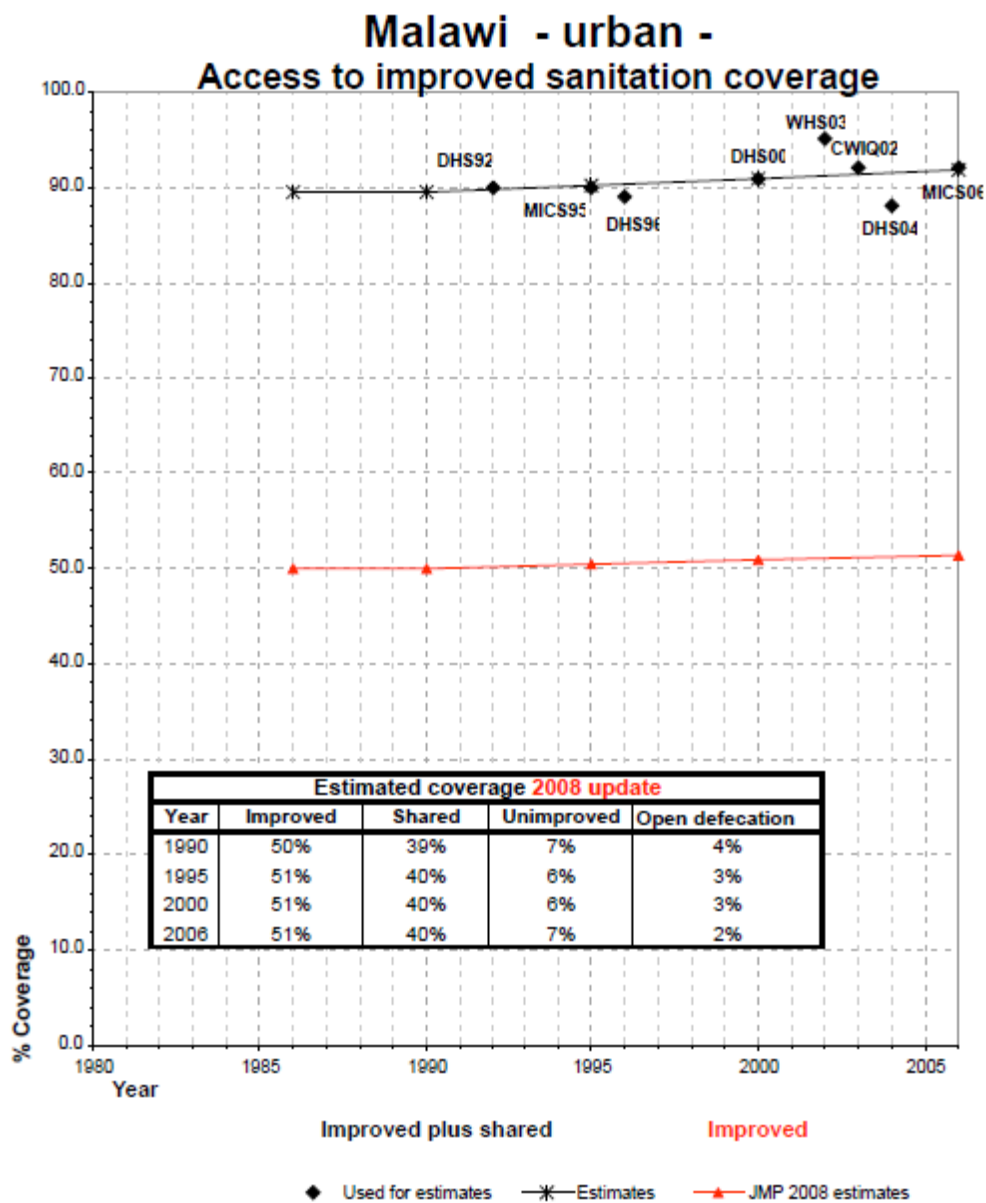
The following approaches, while available in other countries are not widely known in Malawi, and may contribute to scaling up of sanitation:

1. Unlike other government departments, many the Districts Coordination Teams have not been linking their **DSIPs** with known budgets. However, during their annual reviews, the 12 Districts supported by UNICEF develop annual and quarterly work plans and budgets. From 2010, all UNICEF funding will be decentralised to the districts.
2. **Sanitation mapping** as a strategic tool for decision making and planning by local authorities, community leaders and communities.
3. The different approaches to sanitation **demand creation** using CLTS, PHAST. Sanitation marketing; and analysis of the context to determine which approach would be more effective.
4. Strategies for ensuring **social inclusion** and **equitable access** to safe sanitation, especially for the most vulnerable households.
5. Agreements on **latrine technologies** and **minimum standards** that can be promoted in rural and urban areas, for both basic and improved sanitation, and the minimum service requirements that should be in place while a technology is being promoted.
6. School sanitation can benefit from more **child friendly designs**.
7. Especially in urban areas, there is no low cost **pit emptying service**.
8. **Sanitation Marketing**. Currently the understanding is focused on demand creation and there is limited understanding on improving the supply side through the following activities:
 - Designing lower cost latrines through reduced input of expensive materials such as cement
 - Facilitating user choice on technology by presenting both construction costs, and operation and maintenance costs
 - Providing access to sustainable credit services for construction

- Build capacity for affordable and sustainable support services such as toilet emptying, processing of waste, etc
 - To provide an enabling environment for private enterprise
9. **Waste processing** (toilet waste and organic market waste) to support livelihoods, boost agricultural production, and generate energy.
 10. Most of the informal sector lack **skills to market their services or products** and depend on NGOs to do marketing on their behalf.
 11. Agreements on **indicators** to monitor progress in sanitation and hygiene to feed into a Management Information System (MIS)

Annex A: access to improved sanitation in urban areas

Annex A: access to improved sanitation in urban areas

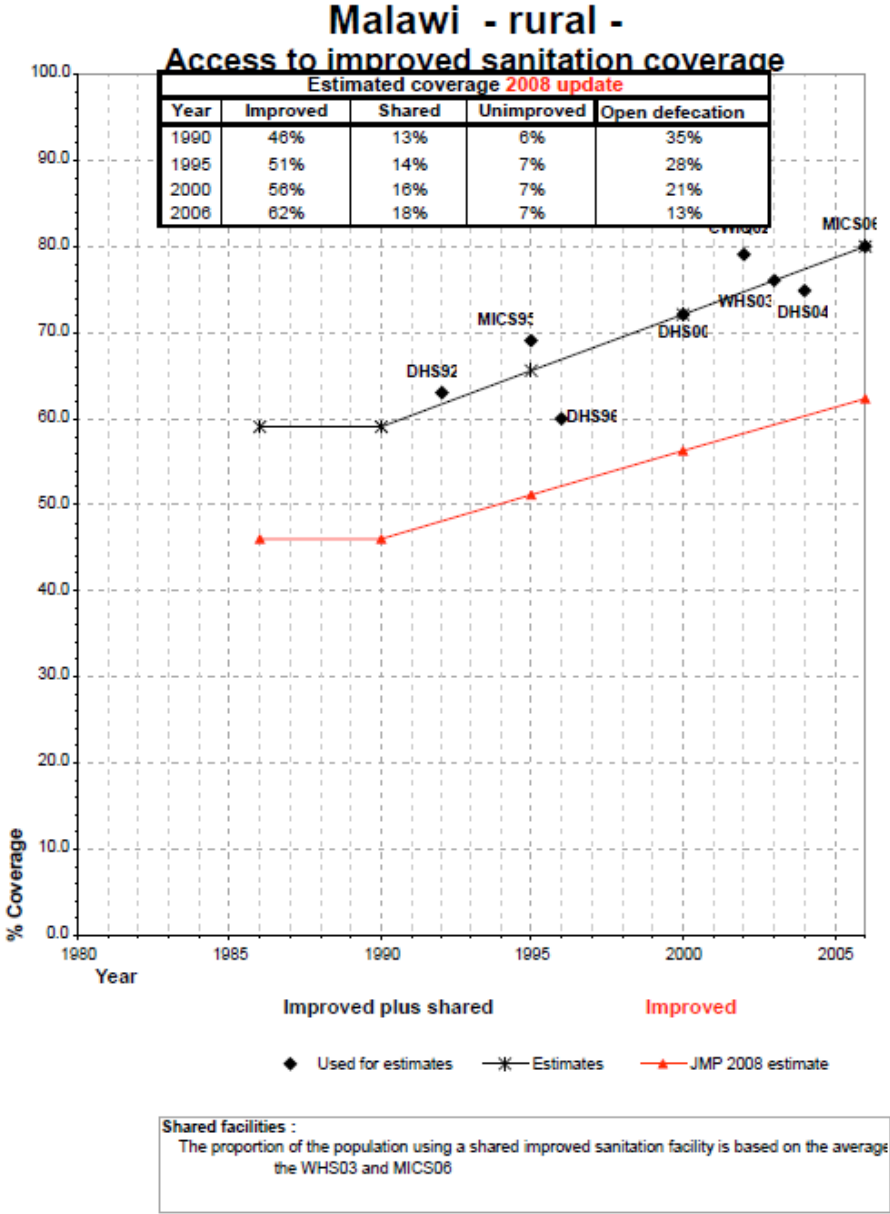


Shared facilities :
 The proportion of the population using a shared improved sanitation facility is based on the average the WHS03 and MICS06

Source: JMP report on sanitation data 2008 update

Annex B Access to improved sanitation in rural areas

Annex B: access to improved sanitation in rural areas



Source: JMP report on sanitation data 2008 update

Annex C: latrine facilities by selected settlements, Blantyre City

Annex C: Latrine facilities by selected settlements, Blantyre City

Settlement		BCA	Chigumula	Chirimba	Kachere	Kameza	Manyongwa	Msesa	Namiyango	Nancholi	Naotcha	Ndirande	Nkolokoti	Ntopwa	Segerege	Mbayani	Blantyre
Sanitation type	Pit latrine	73	55	45	50	50	60	41	55	56	50	44	48	67	58	45	51
	Flush toilet	0	15	19	4	22	10	21	5	22	9	10	3	0	10	10	12
	Commune	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Shared latrine	27	27	34	46	28	30	35	41	22	41	46	49	33	27	45	36

Source UN Habitat city without slums: Situation Analysis 2006

Annex D Sanitation Department 2009/2010 Annual Work plan and budget

Year 2009/10 - Work Plan and Budget						
SANITATION AND HYGIENE TWG						
ITEM	ACTIVITY	COSTS Malawi Kwacha	Costs US\$	TIME FRAME	OUTPUT	ACTION BY/COMMENT
1.0.	Establishment of the Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Department					MoIWD-1st Priority
1.1.	Finalization of Organogram, Recommendation of Staffing levels, Grading and Preparation of Job Descriptions			Aug-09	Establishment ready for approval by Management	MoIWD
1.2	Seek Approval from OPC			Aug-09	Establishment sent for Approval	MoIWD/OPC
1.3	Identification and Recruitment of Staff	500,000.00	3,571	Feb-10	7 No. Senior staff recruited	MoIWD
2.0.	Capacity Building for Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Services		-			1st Priority
1. 3.1	Procurement of Resources for the Department		-			
1. 3.1.1	Capital Assets		-			
	Vehicles	-	-	Aug-10	7 No. vehicles purchased	
	Office Furniture and Equipment	2,130,000.00	15,214	Sep-09	7 No. Offices fully furnished	
	Office Space		-	Jun-10	Office identified	
	Computers and Accessories			Dec-09	14 No. computers purchased	

		1,500,000.00	10,714			
			-			
.3.1.2.	1 Operational Costs		-			
	Vehicle Running Costs	2,040,000.00	14,571	Ongoing	vehicles running and well maintained	
	Administration	2,669,519.00	19,068	Ongoing	Efficient office services provided	
			-			
1. 3.2.	Training	1,400,000.00	10,000	Jan-10	Training reports	
1. 3.3.	Study Tours(10 members)	6,907,120.00	49,337	Oct-09	Study report	
1.4.	Launch of NSP		-			MoIWD - 1st Priority
1. 4.1	Development of Abridged Version of NSP	261,280.00	1,866	Sep-09	Abridged version produced	Water Aid funding
1. 4.2.	Printing of the Abridged Version	2,000,000.00	14,286	Sep-09	2000 copies printed	MoIWD/CfLS
1. 4.3	Translation into Chichewa, Yao, Tumbuka and Lomwe	2,000,000.00	14,286	Sep-09	Public informed of the NSP	MoIWD/CfLS
1. 4.4	Preparation for the Launch	1,500,000.00	10,714	Aug-09	Detailed Programme	MoIWD
1. 4.5.	Launch of NSP	7,100,000.00	50,714	Sep-09	NSP launched	MoIWD
1. 4.6	Public Awareness Campaigns	2,500,000.00	17,857	Sep-09	Public informed of the NSP	MoIWD
			-			
1.5.	Sensitization Workshops		-			MoIWD-1st Priority

1.						
5.1.	1 No. Media Workshop	3,500,000.00	25,000	Sep-09	Media informed of the NSP	
5.2.	3 No. Regional Workshops	26,100,000.00	186,429	Nov-09	Regions sensitized	
5.3.	5 No. Specialized Workshops	31,500,000.00	225,000	Jan-10	Roles and Responsibilities clarified and stakeholders informed of Regulations, Guidelines and Standards: Product Implementation manual	Funding Gap: recommended funding by GSF
5.4.	1 No. National Workshops	6,770,194.00	48,359	Mar-10	Key Stakeholders sensitized	
5.5.	28 No. District Workshop	8,400,000.00	60,000	Sep-09	Districts sensitized	
1.6.	Establishment of the National Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination Unit (NSHCU)		-			MoIWD-1st Priority
6.1.	1. Review the ToRs of the National Steering Committee on NWDP		-	Aug-09		
6.2.	1. Stakeholder forum held to review and adopt Membership of NSHCU	1,300,000.00	9,286	Sep-09	NSHCU formed and approved by Government	
2.0.	Stakeholder Analysis and Mapping		-			MoIWD-1st Priority
.1.	2 Assessment of Sub Sector Stakeholder, Roles and Responsibilities	1,500,000.00	10,714	Oct-09	Database Created/Updated	MoIWD - Questionnaire designed and ready for administering
3.0.	Carry out Baseline Survey		-			MoIWD-1st Priority

.1.	3	Determine/Verify Actual Levels of Coverage			Aug 2009- Dec 2010	Sanitation Mapping of Institutions and Communities as Decision making Tool. To be additional activity to water supply mapping. Real Coverage Determined	Water Aid has provided 70,000.00 British Pounds for its 8 focus rural Districts, while AfDB has allocated an equiv. of US\$82,225.00 for its 4 No focus rural Districts. Funding Gap: mapping for 2 Urban Areas + 4 districts not covered by UNICEF, AfDB, Water Aid recommended funding by GSF
4.0.		Develop an Enabling Legislation to support the Operationalization of the NSP, Regulations, Standards and Guidelines					MolWD - 1st Priority
.1.	4	Develop Terms of Reference for Consultancy Services	1,300,000.00	9,286	Sep-09	TORS produced	
.2.	4	Procurement of the Consultant	500,000.00	3,571	Dec-09	Tender documents produced	
.3.	4	Support Consultancy Services	3,900,000.00	27,857	Dec 2009- Mar 2010	3 consultative meetings conducted	
5.0.		Development Of a Sanitation Strategic and Investment Plan					MolWD - 1st Priority
.1.	5	Develop TOR for the Consultant	1,300,000.00	9,286	Sep-09	TORS produced	
.2.	5	Procurement of the Consultant	500,000.00	3,571	Dec-09	Tender documents produced	
.3.	5	Support Consultancy Services	3,900,000.00	27,857	Dec 2009- Mar 2010	3 consultative meetings conducted	AfDB has allocated an equiv. of US\$274,795.95 for the exercise

6.0.	Develop and/or Review Manuals on Sanitation Marketing and Community Led Total Sanitation			-			MoIWD - 1st Priority
	Collect, Review and/or Prepare Manuals	5,500,000.00	39,286	Dec-09	Manuals Prepared and Adopted by Government		Funding Gap: recommend funding by GSF
7.0.	Development of a Preparedness Action Plan for Emergencies			-			MoIWD - 1st Priority
.1.	7 Organize a meeting of key stakeholders to review results of a postmortem of the Cholera outbreak and come up with a preparedness "Action Plan"			-	Aug-09	Preparedness Action Developed and adopted	MoIWD, MoH, UNICEF,WHO, NGOs, LWB, MLG
8.0.	Develop a National Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion Programme			-			MoIWD - 2nd Priority
.1.	8 Prepare a Concept Note	2,600,000.00	18,571	Apr-10	Concept paper produced and submitted		
.2.	8 Adoption by NWDP Taskforce			-	Apr-10	Concept note adopted by NWDP task force	
9.0.	Establish an MIS and M&E Framework			-			MoIWD - 2nd Priority
.1.	9 Develop M& E Frame Work			-		Funds already provided by AfDB	AfDB (through AWF) has provided US\$2.218 m. for M&E for MoIWD
.2.	9 Develop TOR for the Consultant	1,300,000.00	9,286	Apr-10	TORS produced		
.3.	9 Procurement of the Consultant	500,000.00	3,571	May-10	Tender documents		
.4.	9 Support Consultancy Services	3,900,000.00	27,857	Jun-10	3 consultative meetings conducted		

Annex E: SWAp Governance: membership, objectives, outputs

REVIEW COMMITTEE

Objective	To oversee and review the development and management of the SWAp
Membership Total = 22	<p>PS, Directors (MoIWD)</p> <p>Representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Finance, EP&D, Agriculture & Food Security, LG&RD, Energy & Mines • OPC (Rationalization & Public Sector Reform) • Water Boards <p>Principal, Polytechnic (University of Malawi)</p> <p>Representatives of Donors</p> <p>Representatives of NGOs</p> <p>MCCI</p>
Chairperson	Principal Secretary, MoIWD
Outputs	Formally submit the JSR Report for stakeholder review

TASK FORCE

Objective	To facilitate the development and management of the SWAp
Membership Total = 22	<p>Director of Planning (MoIWD)</p> <p>Deputy Directors, CAS, US, CHRMD (MoIWD)</p> <p>Programme Manager, NWDP</p> <p>Representatives from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministries of Finance, EP&D, Agriculture & Food Security, Dept of Environmental Affairs, Dept of Energy • Water Boards <p>Representatives of Donors</p> <p>Representatives of NGOs</p> <p>Malawi Institute of Engineers</p> <p>Chancellor College</p>
Chairperson	Director of Planning, MoIWD
Outputs	JSR Report for endorsement of the Review Committee (incl concepts for development of the sectors SIP and M&E framework)

TASK FORCE – Action Group

Objective	To implement and guide the work of the Task Force Facilitate the work of the TWGs
Membership Total = 9	Ministry of Irrigation & Water: Director of Planning Undersecretary Deputy Director of Irrigation Services Deputy Director of Water Resources Chief Engineer, Water Supply & Sanitation Programme Manager, NWDP Representative of Water Boards
Chairperson	Director of Planning, MoIWD
Outputs	Compile TWG Reports Draft JSR Report Develop concept plans for the SIP and M&E Framework Oversee sector status studies Guide the ISSU/SWAp Secretariat

THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS (TWG)

Objective	To develop the specific pillar/sub-sector with the aim of contributing to the poverty reduction as enshrined in the Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS) and achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in line with the country's policies To improve coordination and participation in the formulation and implementation of the sector's policies, planning and investment framework
Membership Total = Varies	Experts in the pillar field representing government, NGOs and civil society, development partners, academia and private sector
Chairperson & Rapporteur(s)	Elected by TWG
Outputs Convener	Draft TWG Report to contribute to JSR Report Members of the Ministry

Annex F WASH funding by development partners through the NWDP 2007 – 2012 (US\$ millions) summary

Development Partner	Proposed Amount	Urban	Town	Rural	WRM	Market Centres	Program Mgt
IDA	50	7	18	6	12	3	2
Netherlands/UNICEF	30			28.5			1.5
European Union / EIB	48,9	40					
African Development Bank	47.6			20	4		1
CIDA	20			19			1
OPEC Fund	10		10				
UNDP	1						1
Water Aid	6	1		5			
DFID	(25-30)			30			
UK-Africa Catalytic Growth Fund	25		3.5	16.5		2	3
JICA	tbd						
GoM	tbd						
Confirmed (Dec 2008)	241.7	48	31.5	125	16	5	9.5
Gap (next five years)	89	17	31.5	24.4	11		5.5

Annex G WASH Malawi Partners, Programs, and Budgets

NAME OF PARTNER	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE (& COVERAGE)	BUDGET	Comments by authors
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	Integrated Rural Water Supply and Sanitation for Ntchisi and Mzimba	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> New and rehabilitated boreholes in 2 districts Rehabilitation of large gravity fed scheme 	MK568million (Refer to ADB)	Funds used over a 2 year period for the construction of water facilities only
	Gender Mainstreaming Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prioritise WASH in District planning as a gender issue. Five Districts 	MK2million (Refer to CIDA GESP)	1 year for the reporting period
	Mangochi East Borehole Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rural Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion, 1 district 	MK6.2million	Project completion in February 2006
	Borehole Maintenance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restore non-functional boreholes and institute-improved management of water and sanitation facilities. National(40 Boreholes per constituency) 	MK60million	Government budgets operate over 1 year period.
	Dispersed Borehole Construction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase national coverage of water facilities to meet the MGDS and MDGs. National 	MK140million	
	Lilongwe West Ground Water Project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase coverage, 1 district 	MK 2.6million (Also See under JICA)	
	Community Water Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of eight gravity piped water Schemes –National (<i>note: funding not adequate</i>) 	MK 10million	
	Rehabilitation of Rural Water Scheme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation and extension of the gravity piped water Scheme to bring to sustainable level. 1 district 	MK8 million	

NAME OF PARTNER	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE (& COVERAGE)	BUDGET	Comments by authors
	(Nkhamanga)			
	Water Point Mapping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water Point Mapping and MIS in 5 districts 	MK2million	
	Water Harvesting- Construction of Dams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservation of water; National 	MK400million	
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND WATER DEVELOPMENT	New Gravity Fed Water schemes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase sustainable water supply , 2 districts 	MK3 million	
	Mpira Balaka Water supply Project Rehabilitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase sustainable water and sanitation coverage and improve quality of water (note funds realized not adequate to carry out total rehabilitation of the treatment works {est. Mk60million}) 	MK8.58million	
	National Sanitation Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To have a National Sanitation Policy approved 	MK5.56million (Refer to CIDA)	
	National Water Development Programme 2 NWDP 11	(Programme Preparation and Management Support) National	MK9.3million	
	NWDP 11	(Water Resources Management Institutional and Technical Support) National	MK5million	
	NWDP 11	(Water Resources Investment Strategy) National	MK4million	
	NWDP 11	(Pilot Catchment Management and Development) National	MK7million	
	NWDP 11	(enabling legislation for Water National Policy) National		
	NWDP 11	(Lake Malawi Level Control) National		

NAME OF PARTNER	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE (& COVERAGE)	BUDGET	Comments by authors
	SADC HYCOS	Lake Malawi/Songwe/Shire		
	Pedaflo Pilot Project	National	(MK1, 112,000	
DFID	Water Point Mapping Completion and Baseline Project	Contribute to Malawi's attainment of the MDG target on water supply through equitable and improved access to sustainable safe water supply	£65,000.00	1 year to complete activities in remaining 4 districts
	School Water Supply and Sanitation Programme	To build local capacity to develop, use and maintain safe water supplies & sanitation facilities and fully use hygiene education in schools	£2,500,000.00	Possibly part of the school infrastructure projects
DFID - Co financing with European Union (EU)	Dedza and Ntcheu Safe Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion & Capacity Building Project	To achieve sustainable improvement in health and livelihoods of poor people of Dedza and Ntcheu districts through provision of water and sanitation facilities.	£628,658.00 (£103,618.00)	1 year of a 5 year programme
JICA	Lilongwe West Ground Water Project	To improve health and living standards of the people who live in the areas by providing portable water through procurement and development of water supply facilities.	MK372m	
CIDA	COMWASH	Improve health and capacity building at all levels. (Completed) for districts of Thyolo and Phalombe-increased access and coverage.	US\$10 Million	Over a 5 year period 2002-2007
	Development of National Sanitation Policy	To have a National Sanitation Policy	US\$100,000	1 year activities – stretched over a longer period due to delays

NAME OF PARTNER	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE (& COVERAGE)	BUDGET	Comments by authors
	Development of the RWSS Implementation Guidelines	To have a national strategy for the implementation of RWSS activities	US\$100,000	Ditto
UNICEF	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Promotion (part of the national water programme)	Targeting twelve districts (Schools and health centers and surrounding villages) The WASH programme supports national efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goal targets on safe water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion. UNICEF support focuses on the provision of water supply and sanitation in rural areas and on improved sanitation and hygiene promotion in rural and peri-urban communities. It also contributes to the child-friendly, rights-based school concept to ensure increased access of pupils to safe water supply, hygiene promotion as part of a comprehensive school health programme and gender-sensitive sanitation facilities.	US\$ 4,770,941.16	1 year of a 5 year programme
WORLD BANK	NATIONAL WATER DEVELOPMENT PROJECT 11 and National water Programme (SWAp)	To achieve improved management of the Nations Water Resources and ensure the delivery of efficient, reliable and sustainable water supply and sanitation services that will benefit an increasing number of people in the country	US\$50million	Over 6 years – 2006 – 2012/2013
	INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES PROJECT- WATER SUPPLY AND SANITATION COMPONENT	This component will improve water and sanitation delivery systems to communities living in market centers and surrounding areas in each of the five initial prioritised corridors by rehabilitating existing and constructing new water supply and sanitation facilities. In total 150,000 people in 30 towns will obtain an	US\$ 9.87million	Over 6 years

NAME OF PARTNER	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE (& COVERAGE)	BUDGET	Comments by authors
		<p>improved water supply through the project.</p> <p>For sustainability of the water supply and sanitation systems the project will finance the establishment of a water user association to oversee each system, and a local utility operator to handle routine operations and maintenance. In addition, schools, clinics and other social institutions would receive water and sanitation services.</p>		
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	Mzimba /Ntchisi Integrated Rural water Supply and Sanitation Project	Mobilizing people in the rural areas of Mzimba and Ntchisi Districts to take up the responsibility of developing their own Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Services and providing water supply and sanitation facilities to a large proportion of the population and institutions in the two districts	UA 11.08 Million (c \$13 million)	Over 5 years
ICEIDA	MANGOCHI	Sanitation and Water Services in Monkey Bay Health Zone (Nankumba Peninsula). The project will increase number of functioning boreholes, increasing and improving shallow well protection, CBM activities, improvement in hygiene and sanitation and capacity building in water and sanitation at District assembly level. Up to 100 boreholes will be drilled and 50 boreholes repaired/rehabilitated. 300 shallow wells and two natural springs will be protected.	US\$2,729,500.00	Over 3 years
EU	Malawi Peri-Urban Water and Sanitation Project (Through European Investment Bank)	Targets Blantyre and Lilongwe Water Boards. Sustainable Water Supply and sanitation for 1,190,000 people especially in low income areas	€31.8million (EU contribution which is grant is	Over 5 years

NAME OF PARTNER	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE (& COVERAGE)	BUDGET	Comments by authors
			€15.4million)	
	Mbawera & Nsabwe Water & Sanitation Project - Implemented by Concern Universal	<p>1. Improved access to sustainable safe water supply and sanitation facilities</p> <p>2. Improved knowledge of hygiene practices and corresponding behaviour change.</p> <p>3. Increased capacity of local government service providers to effectively lead and support development initiatives.</p> <p>4. Increased community capacity to recognise and act on its rights and responsibilities in relation to development, gender, HIV/AIDS, water and sanitation, etc.</p>	GBP 724,191.65	2 years
	Ganya water & sanitation project	As above	Euro 1,071,723.00	1 year
	Dedza, Ntcheu, West project (with DFID – see below)	As above	Euro 3,585,113.00	Over 5 years
	Project Icon	As above	GBP 300'000. 00	
	Water Points Rehabilitation Project (WPRP)	As above, except number 4.	Euro 477, 019 (CU only)	
EU Co financed by DFID	Dedza & Ntcheu Safe Water Supply, Sanitation & Hygiene Promotion & Capacity Building Project	Construct 412 new boreholes, rehabilitate 113 old boreholes and upgrade 23 shallow wells, training beneficiary communities in Hygiene and Sanitation activities in Dedza and Ntcheu District in TAs Chauma,		Over 5 years

NAME OF PARTNER	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE (& COVERAGE)	BUDGET	Comments by authors
	(through Concern Universal)	Kaphuka and Champiti, Makwangwala respectively.	€3,585,113 (EU contribution is €2,688,834.75)	
Water Aid	Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene Education Programmes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve access to safe water and adequate sanitation and promote safe hygiene practices to maximize health benefits realizable from the water and sanitation interventions through direct project support. 2. Building on the decentralization policy, support the capacity development of District Assemblies and decentralized grassroots structures to improve sector planning and performance in selected districts 3. To enhance community water resources management so as to ensure sustainability and improved quality of water resources 	GBP 183,300	
	Policy Support and Advocacy	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provide support to MoIWD to improve the national-level water sector coordination, collaboration and planning mechanisms, including playing an active role in the WES Donor Aid Co-ordination Group, NGO WES Network, and WSSCC Malawi Chapter. 2. Provide support to MoIWD to monitor Malawi's progress towards the MDG by compiling and disseminating more accurate and usable water and sanitation coverage figures and building on the water point mapping work in which WaterAid has been involved. 3. Provide support to MoIWD and other sector 	GBP80,000	

NAME OF PARTNER	PROGRAMME/ PROJECT NAME	OBJECTIVE/PURPOSE (& COVERAGE)	BUDGET	Comments by authors
		<p>agencies to advocate the importance of prioritizing water and sanitation in the new Malawi Growth and Development Strategy (MGDS), due to replace the PRSP starting in 2006, and the importance of allocating more resources to WATSAN sector in the Public Sector Investment Plan (PSIP).</p> <p>4. Influence other external support agencies to increase their commitment to water, sanitation and hygiene in Malawi, reversing the current decline in support.</p>		
	Urban Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Programme	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To improve water supply and management of community water kiosks in unplanned settlements in Lilongwe by supporting capacity building of Lilongwe Water Board to deal effectively and efficiently with various issues that affect the management of communal water kiosks in 5 low-income communities of Lilongwe 2. To improve coverage of adequate and sustainable sanitation in the low-income areas of Lilongwe by helping communities acquire and utilize affordable improved latrines through production of a range of slab designs in the identified areas. 3. To promote the adoption of safe hygiene practices in the identified sites 	GBP 62,000	1 year

Annex H MALAWI SECTOR MAP (2009)

KEY ACTORS AND THEIR ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES							SUB-SECTOR				
	Coordination	Policy Making	Planning	Monitoring and Reporting	Regulation and Control	Research and Development	Funding	Sanitation	Hygiene Promotion	Community Development	Capacity Building & Training	Private Sector Development
Government Agencies (National & Local)												
National Government												
Ministry of Irrigation and Water Development (MoiWD) Department of Sanitation	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Ministry of Local Government	√	√					√					
Ministry of Health	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	√	
Ministry of Education (Department of School Health and Nutrition – Office of the President and Cabinet)	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	
Ministry of Environment					√			√				
Local Government												
District Executive Committee / City / Town Assembly	√	√	√	√	√		√	√	√	√	√	√
Donors and Multi-lateral Agencies												
UNICEF						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
World Bank / IDA						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
EIB / EU							√	√	√	√	√	√
OPEC							√					
African Development Bank						√	√	√	√	√	√	
CIDA						√	√	√	√	√	√	
DFID	√						√	√	√	√	√	

KEY ACTORS AND THEIR ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES							SUB-SECTOR				
	Coordination	Policy Making	Planning	Monitoring and Reporting	Regulation and Control	Research and Development	Funding	Sanitation	Hygiene Promotion	Community Development	Capacity Building & Training	Private Sector Development
JICA						√	√	√	√	√	√	
Clinton Foundation							√	√	√	√	√	
WASTE coalition						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
UNDP							√	√	√	√	√	√
International NGOs												
Water Aid	√					√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Water for People						√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Africare								√	√	√	√	
Concern Universal								√	√	√	√	
Plan International								√	√	√	√	
CPAR								√	√	√	√	
Engineers Without Borders								√	√	√	√	
World Vision								√	√	√	√	
CARD								√	√	√	√	
Red Cross Malawi								√	√	√	√	
Total Land Care								√	√	√	√	
Cadecom								√	√	√	√	
Millennium Village project								√	√	√	√	
GOAL								√	√	√	√	
InterAid								√	√	√	√	

KEY ACTORS AND THEIR ROLES	RESPONSIBILITIES							SUB-SECTOR				
	Coordination	Policy Making	Planning	Monitoring and Reporting	Regulation and Control	Research and Development	Funding	Sanitation	Hygiene Promotion	Community Development	Capacity Building & Training	Private Sector Development
Local NGOs												
CCODE								√	√	√	√	√
Hygiene Village Project								√	√	√	√	√
Freshwater Project								√	√	√	√	
Livingstonia Synod Development Dept.								√	√	√	√	√
Private Sector												
OIBM & credit institutions							√	√		√	√	√
Landlords in low income areas							√	√	√			√
Four seasons nursery							√	√		√	√	√
Unilever							√		√			√
Septic tank emptiers							√	√				√
Solid waste collectors and composters (informal entrepreneurs)							√	√				√
Optichem Fertilizer Company							√	√				√
Sanitation masons / entrepreneurs							√	√	√			√
Consultants						√	√	√	√	√	√	√

Annex I: Cholera cases

Weekly and cumulative cases, deaths and number of cholera cases Confirmed by lab by district

DISTRICT	Reporting Week		Cases Reported to date (Cum)			LAB RESULTS	
	17/08/09 –23/08/09		15/11/08 -23/08/09			(+)Ve	(-)Ve
	CASES	DEATHS	CASES	DEATHS	CFR(Cum)		
Machinga	11	0	181	2	1.1	0	0
Mangochi	0	0	247	5	2.0	4	0
Zomba	4	0	79	5	6.3	0	0
Mulanje	0	0	81	4	4.9	0	0
Phalombe	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Balaka	0	0	366	3	0.8	6	0
Blantyre	0	0	182	3	1.6	1	0
Chikwawa	0	0	511	5	1.0	0	0
Thyolo	0	0	156	2	1.3	0	0
Nsanje	0	0	336	3	0.9	0	0
Mwanza	0	0	254	2	0.8	0	0
Chiradzulu	0	0	24	1	4.2	0	0
Ntcheu	0	0	141	1	0.7	0	0
Dedza	0	0	23	0	0.0	2	1
Lilongwe	0	0	2,260	57	2.5	9	4
Kasungu	0	0	63	6	9.5	3	1
Nkhotakota	0	0	3	0	0.0	2	1
Dowa	0	0	31	1	3.2	8	5
Mchinji	0	0	11	0	0.0	2	2
Salima	0	0	246	2	0.8	3	2
Ntchisi	0	0	16	2	12.5	1	1
Chitipa	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Mzimba	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Nkhata Bay	0	0	159	6	3.8	3	0
Rumphi	0	0	6	1	0.0	3	3
Karonga	0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0
Neno	0	0	67	5	0.0	0	0
Totals	15	0	5,443	116	2.1	47	20

Annex J: CFR: Case Fatality Rate

Comparison of reported cholera cases todate using same time period 2001/02, 2002/03, 2003/04, 2004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08 , 2008/09

