WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION

SUSTAINABILITY COMPACT

between

The Government of the Republic of Liberia

and

United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)

JANUARY 2017
WASH SUSTAINABILITY COMPACT

Background

Liberia is a post-conflict country emerging from over two decades of civil war, which damaged infrastructure, and disrupted lives for almost a generation. Shortcomings in sanitation and water services that existed before the conflict period were exacerbated by population displacements and damage to infrastructure, not least in Monrovia where population increased due to rural to urban migration and WASH services collapsed due to sabotage and lack of maintenance.

Use of improved drinking water source nationwide is 73%, 86% in urban areas and 56% in rural areas (LDHS, 2013). Very few households – only 3% – use piped water connections including public tap or stand pipe; most protected sources are hand-dug wells in shallow water table areas, or bore-holes with hand pumps in hard-rock or low water-table areas. Data on the use of improved drinking water source is somewhat better than for sanitation both in terms of levels of use and alignment of rates of past improvement with rates required to meet MDG/SSP targets. However, the geo-referenced mapping of water points in Liberia conducted in 2010/2011, reported in the Liberia Water Point Atlas (2011), found that only 50.8% of all water points surveyed were fully functional throughout the year, indicating that serious structural and maintenance issues adversely affect almost half of water points in the country. Water quality issues are also of concern. The LDHS 2013 showed 14% of households nationwide appropriately treat their drinking water. A survey conducted in 2011 supported by the World Bank’s Water and Sanitation Program found that 57% of 204 water points tested in Monrovia and environs were tested positive for faecal coliforms. As per the LDHS 2013, 45% of the population of Liberia exercise open defecation - have no toilets at all. In rural areas 73% practice open defecation whereby only 4% use improved sanitation facilities. In urban areas open defecation is practiced by 24% of the population whereby only 22% use improved sanitation facilities. While Liberia met the MDG for water, the MDG for sanitation was not met.

National Integrated Water Resources Management Policy (NIWRMP) July 2009 articulates the strategic vision and lays the foundation for sustainable development of water resources in Liberia. Water Supply and Sanitation Policy (WSSP) November 2009 - drafted in collaboration with the WASH sector ministries and agencies including NGOs and UN agencies and approved by the Government of Liberia - outlines the approach to sustainability of WASH services among other issues. WASH Sector Strategic Plan (SSP) 2012 – 2017 provides a framework to sustain WASH services by enhancing some enabling factors in addressing MDG for WASH.

Sanitation and Water for All (SWA): Liberia participated in the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) High Level Meetings (HLM) in 2010 and 2012, and the SWA partnership has helped catalyse WASH sector progress in Liberia, including stimulating development of the Liberia WASH Compact 2011. Liberia WASH Compact signed in May 2011 is aligned with the SWA principles and WSSP 2009 and highlights the commitment of the Government of Liberia to sustainable WASH services through transparency and investments for results and effective policy implementation. In efforts to target some enabling factors affecting WASH sustainability, the Government developed the Sector Investment Plan and Sector Capacity Development Plan in 2012. This compact further seeks to operationalize sustainability as expressed in the Liberia Compact at the sub-national levels (county, district and community).

It is important to note that in 2014 – 2015 Liberia faced an unprecedented Ebola Virus Disease (EVD) outbreak that not only hit the country, but also the broader sub-region. The outbreak, which is the largest and longest running in history, is believed to have begun as early as December 2013, the earliest date to which experts have traced Ebola cases in Guinea. The EVD outbreak affected the implementation of the
WASH programme activities, especially sanitation and capacity building that entail community actions. Therefore, this compact and subsequent check is expected to include the effects of EVD on the programme and post recovery actions.

**Government of the Netherlands-funded GoL and UNICEF programme**

Against the above, The Government of the Netherlands-funded programme is an integrated WASH programme designed to increase sustainable and equitable access to water and sanitation, and improved hygiene practices in a gender sensitive way, and contribute to sector capacity development in support of MDG targets and national development goals articulated in the WASH SSP and Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS) II.

The following are the expected outputs of the Netherlands Government funded programme:

- Sustainable access to improved water sources increased for 127,500 users in 1,200 rural communities in 30 Districts in 6 counties, and 50,000 users in 10 urban slum communities by 2017
- Sustainable access to improved gender sensitive sanitation facilities increased for 198,000 users in 792 rural communities in 30 Districts in 6 counties, and 11,700 users in 10 urban slums by 2017
- 300,000 people in 1,200 rural communities in 30 Districts in 6 counties, and 50,000 people in 10 urban slums, understand the importance of hand washing, and use hand washing facilities and soap by 2017
- WASH improved in 290 schools in 30 rural districts and 10 urban slums, benefiting 29,000 school children by 2017
- Key stakeholders at the national, County, District and community level have the capacity to develop, implement and monitor WASH plans and effectively collect, manage and analyse WASH data to support the monitoring of programme and sector progress, including the through tracking facility functionality, by 2017

**Location:** The programme covers 30 rural districts in six counties of Grand Gedeh, Grand Kru, Maryland, River Gee (south eastern region), Gbarpolu & Grand Cape Mount (north western region); and 10 cholera prone urban slum communities in Monrovia as indicated in the Table 1 below and map of Liberia in Annex 3:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cluster</th>
<th>Setting</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Counties</th>
<th>Target communities, Districts, and schools</th>
<th>Target population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>North western</td>
<td>Grand Gedeh, River Gee, Maryland, Grand Kru</td>
<td>1,200 communities of 250 people in 30 programme Districts of 10,000 people, and 270 schools</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Rural</td>
<td>South eastern</td>
<td>Gbarpolu, Grand Cape Mount</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Urban</td>
<td>Great Monrovia</td>
<td>Montserrado – Monrovia</td>
<td>10 communities of 5,000 people, and 20 schools</td>
<td>50,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Budget:** The total budget of the programme is US$14,673,565 of which US$9,896,263 (67 %) from the Government of the Netherlands and the balance US$1,435,729 (10 %) from the Government, US$ 1,131,411 (8 %) from communities and US$ 2,210,162 (15 %) from UNICEF subject to availability of funds.

**Duration:** 2013 - 2019
Bottleneck analysis

The WASH services sustainability bottleneck analysis workshop was conducted on 17 December 2013 in Monrovia with the participation of 24 persons representing Ministry of Public Works (MPW); Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSW); Ministry of Education (MoE); Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy (MLME); Ministry of Gender and Development (MoGD); Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), and Monrovia City Corporation (MCC) along with UNICEF. County, district and clan officials from Grand Cape Mount County along with community representatives also participated. The objectives of the bottleneck analysis workshop were to discuss WASH sustainability framework; identify bottlenecks in WASH services sustainability at community, district, county and national levels; and identify way forward in addressing bottlenecks and linkages with this compact under the Netherlands-funded programme.

Main findings of the bottleneck analysis: The bottleneck analysis shows the existence of numerous bottlenecks in the enabling factors for sanitation and hygiene sustainability compared to drinking water point such that many enabling factors need to be improved to sustain sanitation and hygiene services. The following are the main bottlenecks to water point sustainability: lack of WASH plans to WASH sustainability at county/district level; absence of national “sustainability checks” to regularly measure water point sustainability; and lack of national and county/district monitoring systems to regularly measure water quality. Furthermore, social norms and local leaders are not supportive and are not providing an enabling environment for drinking water point sustainability, and supply-chains and services at national and county/district levels do not exist and do not meet community and household needs especially in rural areas.

Overall the enabling factors to sustain sanitation and hygiene in Liberia are weak. The following are the main bottlenecks in sanitation and hygiene: institutional roles at national and sub-national levels are not clearly defined and operationalised; national and sub-national level monitoring systems do not exist to regularly monitor sanitation facility functionality, community Open Defecation Free (ODF) status and hygiene and sanitation practices; lack of supply-chain equipment and sanitation services that meet community needs at national and sub-national levels; sanitation and hygiene maintenance mechanisms are not in place to assure continued functioning of services and behaviours; and lack of national sanitation and hygiene guidelines that are monitored and enforced by government. Existence of these bottlenecks at community, county/district, and national level pose major challenges to sanitation and hygiene sustainability. Activities to remove of these bottlenecks were identified at the workshop. See key findings of the bottleneck analysis in Annex 1. Activities to remove of these bottlenecks were identified at the workshop (see details in Annex 2).

Another bottleneck analysis utilizing the online WASH Bottleneck Analysis Tool (BAT) 2.0 was conducted from 26 to 28 October 2016 in Buchanan, Grand Bassa County with participants from Ministries of Health, Education, Internal Affairs, and Public Works including county officials, civil society organizations and other stakeholders. WASH bottleneck analysis was conducted covering rural water and rural sanitation sub-sectors in four counties: Gbarpolu, Grand Bassa, Grand Cape Mount - rural water, and Montserrado in which major bottlenecks were identified along with causes of these bottlenecks and activities to remove the bottlenecks. Inadequate funds and limited budgetary appropriation, fragmentation of roles in rural water and sanitation, and low priority attached to rural water and sanitation were some of the bottlenecks identified. As a follow up on the analysis, a technical working group was formed with the specific task of completing the analysis by costing the activities to remove the bottlenecks, and drafting a time bound implementation plan.

Netherlands Government Programme sustainability requirement

This Sustainability Compact was developed as part of the Netherlands-funded WASH programme "Accelerating Sanitation and Water for All: Achieving Water Supply and Sanitation MDG Targets in..."
Liberia”. However, is designed to serve as a template for other WASH programmes and related programmes in the country with the intention of codifying provisions for sustainability to other geographic areas and even to the country as a whole. The Compact is part of Government’s efforts to improve sustainability in the country, and part of UNICEF’s efforts to improve sustainability in all its programme countries.

The Programme has designed and will implement a sustainability framework aiming to secure the adequate functioning of the facilities, the quality of water services, and to sustain behavioural change (ODF communities, use and maintenance of latrines, hand-washing with soap after defecating). To emphasize this focus, this Sustainability Compact has been developed with concrete commitments and steps to ensure sustainability of services and behaviour outcomes.

Sustainability will be monitored through third party sustainability checks. The sustainability check will be the main monitoring tool for sample of Monitoring tool/instrument) for measuring and assuring sustainability of water supply and sanitation infrastructure and behaviours up to 2023. A sample-based sustainability annual check is required for a period of ten years. The checks will be carried out by a qualified independent agency contracted by UNICEF and approved host Government and DGIS. Two methodologies will be employed to carry out the sustainability checks: (a) facility audits and (b) household surveys. These two methodologies will form part of the single annual sustainability check.

Other external support agencies and national stakeholders will be encouraged to develop additional Sustainability Compacts based on this one, or to become signatories to an expanded version of this Compact.

Parties

Currently, the parties consist of the Government agencies (named Ministry of Public Works, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Gender, Children, and Social Protection, and Ministry of Finance) and UNICEF only. However, it is anticipated that in the future, additional parties will join this Compact. The Compact is thus designed to be expandable.

Preamble

1. The Government of Liberia through the key ministries responsible for water, sanitation and hygiene, hereinafter called “THE TECHNICAL MINISTRIES” and the United Nations Children’s Fund, hereinafter called “UNICEF”.
2. Recognise that sustainability of systems and behaviours related to water, sanitation and hygiene is among the most pressing problems facing the WASH sector and that sustainability involves all actors of the sector, including people, communities, government, donors, projects implementers and all other stakeholders.
3. Engage in a mutual agreement defining the content of the sustainability compact of the support programme for acceleration of the sustainable access to water, sanitation and hygiene and their respective responsibilities in the implementation of this programme.
4. Wish to enhance and extend their cooperation to all WASH sector partners to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly those pertaining to water, sanitation and hygiene and in the perspective of the Africa Water Vision for 2025. Also are keen to improve the situation of children and women in Liberia.
5. Support the development and implementation of national priorities contained in the Agenda for Transformation (AFT), WASH Strategic Sector Plan (SSP), and other plans relevant to water, sanitation and hygiene.
6. Based on the experience acquired in the country, wish to make use of the results and lessons learned from several decades of fruitful cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the WASH humanitarian emergency programme.

7. Invite the various WASH sector actors to join in the efforts to strengthen aid effectiveness through the principle of results-based management of development and based on the principles of harmonization, simplification and their implications at the country level.

8. Engage in the present programme.

9. Declare that the respective responsibilities of the two parties would be assumed in a spirit of fruitful cooperation.

**Purpose**

This Compact has two goals:

1. To ensure the sustainability of the water, sanitation and hygiene outcomes of the present Government/Netherlands/UNICEF programme; and

2. To serve as a model and template for a future expanded Compact to include other programmes and, eventually, the country as a whole.

These goals will be achieved through collective effort by Government, UNICEF and other stakeholders as detailed in the Roles, Scope and Commitments sections of the Compact.

**Roles and Responsibilities**

Government has the primary responsibility for assuring access to water and sanitation and also promoting hygiene for its citizens in accordance with national legislation. As such Government holds primary responsibility for ensuring that water and sanitation systems are sustainable.

Other national actors also have roles and responsibility, including service providers who are responsible for providing reasonable services at a fair cost, and citizens who have responsibilities to pay for and help operate and maintain systems, in accordance with national legislation.

The primary role of UNICEF within this Compact is to provide support to Government to help it realize its responsibility to ensure the sustainability of water and sanitation systems and to promote behavior change. This UNICEF support may also be extended to other stakeholders as appropriate including civil society partners, private sector actors and communities themselves.

UNICEF will also support the monitoring of the sustainability of programme outcomes, primarily through annual sustainability checks described in the Monitoring section of this Compact. This responsibility will gradually be taken over by Government over the ten year period.

See the Commitments sections of this Compact for further details on responsibilities of the parties.

**Scope**

Sustainability in this Compact refers to the following:

- Functionality of community water supply points/systems constructed through the programme;
- Continuous use of household toilets and hand washing facilities constructed by households as a result of behaviour change promotion conducted under the programme through community-led total sanitation (CLTS) triggering;
- The continued maintenance of ODF status in communities covered by programme CLTS activities;
- The quality of water consumed in households through household water treatment and storage (HWTS) activities; and
- The functionality of water systems, sanitation facilities and washing facilities constructed through the programme in schools and health centres.

**Government Commitment 1**

**Water supply commitment:**

**Statement 1:** Government is committed to ensuring that water supply points/systems constructed by the programme remain functional for a period of at least 10 years.

**Actions:** To ensure water point functionality, Government commits to undertaking the following activities:

1. Support communities, counties and districts to develop water supply plans that address water point sustainability;
2. Raise awareness on the WASH sustainability framework and facilitate participation of citizens, communities, and district and county officials at all levels with specific roles and responsibilities;
3. Monitor water quality regularly at national and sub-national levels including households and also monitor water points and water systems functionality periodically; and
4. Sign compacts at all sub-national levels – county; district and community to allocate responsibilities for sustainability

**Water quality commitment:**

**Statement 2:** Government is committed to ensuring that drinking water consumed in the home is potable, through improved water sources and the promotion and support of Household Water Treatment and Storage (HWTS).

**Action:** Monitor water quality regularly at national and sub-national levels including households

**Government Commitment 2**

**Sanitation and hygiene commitment:**

**Statement 1:** Government is committed to triggering demand for sanitation and hand washing facilities through CLTS programming, and taking steps to ensure demand continues for a period of 10 years.

**Statement 2:** Related to the above, government is committed to ensuring that communities that gain ODF status maintain that status for a period of at least 10 years effective date of commissioning.

**Statement 3:** Government is committed to creating an environment conducive to helping households move up the sanitation ladder through support to local markets and supply chains.

**Actions:**

1. Support communities, counties and districts to develop sanitation and hygiene plans for sanitation and hygiene sustainability that include schools and health facilities;
2. Raise awareness and build capacity of national and local leaders to be supportive and provide enabling environment to sustain sanitation and hygiene services;
3. Promote CLTS, build capacity of all sector stakeholders in CLTS; and scale up CLTS implementation nationwide; and
4. Support availability of sanitation products and services through sanitation marketing with private sector involvement and develop appropriate and cost effective sanitation options.

**WASH in Schools/Health Facilities commitment:**

**Statement:** Government is committed to ensuring that all water, sanitation and hand washing facilities in schools and health facilities are functional for at least a 10-year period effective date of commissioning.
Action:
1. Develop guidelines and standards for sanitation and hygiene sustainability in schools and health facilities covering;
2. Revise WASH component of School Census to reflect indicators for improved WASH facilities in line with Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) and national surveys and establish baseline on status of WASH facilities in schools; and
3. Develop sanitation and hygiene plans for schools and health facilities at national and county/district levels for reaching the MDG/SDG.

Government Commitment 3

Commitment for monitoring:
Statement 1: Government will assume increasing responsibility for the third-party monitoring of sustainability (the “Sustainability Checks”) over the 10 year period, assuming full responsibility by year 10
Statement 2: Government will advocate for and support the use of Sustainability Checks or similar mechanisms in other programmes and geographic areas.
Action: Put in place monitoring systems to regularly measure sanitation functionality and community ODF status with adequate funds and trained personnel at national, county/district and community levels.

Commitment to scale up sustainability-related activities:
Statement: Government is committed to carry out the above described activities, not just in the Netherlands/UNICEF-supported programme area, but also on a national basis.
Action: Policy changes and other commitments will be applicable throughout the country; Government will seek additional support agencies and funding sources to expand sustainability efforts; Government will advocate for other support agencies to join this Compact and/or develop separate sustainability compacts.

UNICEF Commitment 1
Statement 1: UNICEF commits to support Government (and other stakeholders) to fulfil the commitments detailed in the previous section under Government Commitments 1, 2 and 3.
Actions: UNICEF commits to carrying out the following actions:
1. Provide technical support for strengthening the enabling environment for sustainability including policy, strategy and guidelines development including planning especially at county/district level;
2. Build institutional capacity and conduct training related to sustainability, with a special focus on decentralized institutions at sub-national and community levels;
3. Support for awareness-raising and education at community level on the rights and responsibilities of community-level WASH structures;
4. Given the known links between gender roles and sustainability, UNICEF will also prioritise support to ensure that women have meaningful roles in community WASH management structures, and within Government agencies, civil society partners and service providers; and
5. Support specific studies/research on sustainability as needed.

Prioritised support will be provided in two areas: 1) ensuring that the “supply side” of sanitation programing is strengthened to ensure that local markets have the capacity to meet new demand for sanitation and hand washing facilities in communities triggered through CLTS programming; and 2) that robust spare parts supply chains for hand pumps are set up and functional.
UNICEF Commitments 2

Statement 2: UNICEF commits to designing, managing and financing the annual third-party Sustainability Checks, and to gradually providing support to Government partners to take over this responsibility gradually.

Statement 3: UNICEF support in the area of sustainability will be guided by the bottleneck analysis, by its discussions with Government partners and by its own internal policies concerning sustainability which states “Sustainable service delivery depends on decentralized authority; public and private sector resources and expertise, with adequate central support; and communities, empowered to make well-informed choices in technical, management and financial options” as guided by UNICEF Global WASH Strategy Paper, 2006.

Sustainability Monitoring

UNICEF (with support from the Government of the Netherlands) have been conducting Sustainability Checks in Eastern and Southern Africa since 2008. The design of the Sustainability Checks used as part of this Compact will be informed by lessons learned from that experience, but will be developed with support from UNICEF according to local requirements.

The purpose of the Sustainability Checks is to ensure that outputs are sustainable both during and beyond the end of the programme by systematically auditing key sustainability criteria and using the results to make course corrections and as a core indicator for assessing programme success. UNICEF and Government are jointly responsible for monitoring the sustainability of programme outputs and sustainability will be a key component in all monitoring and evaluation activities related to the Netherlands-funded programme.

The Sustainability Checks are conducted annually and continued for 10 years by independent third-party agencies in sample programme communities selected randomly. The agencies measure key sustainability outputs (such as water system breakdown rates and the incidence of open defecation) as well as some variables that are known to affect sustainability (such as the existence of community water management committees and the participation of women).

Results of the Sustainability Checks and the Compact implementation reviews will feed into the Programme review and Sector review processes.

General Provisions

UNICEF is an integral part of the United Nations. It works with governments, communities, civil society organisations, the private sector, and other partners worldwide to advance children’s rights, and is guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.


This Agreement will become effective once it is signed by both Parties. It will continue in force until 31 December 2023 at which time the WASH Compact is to be fully completed (the “Final Completion Date”), or the Parties agree in writing to extend the Final Completion Date to a specific later date, in which case this Agreement will continue until that new date.
## Annexes

### Annex 1: Summary of Bottleneck Analysis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date conducted:</th>
<th>17 December 2013</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Venue:</td>
<td>Ministry of Public Works, Monrovia, Liberia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Participants (agencies): | A total of 24 persons from Ministry of Public Works (MPW); Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MoHSSW); Ministry of Education (MoE); Ministry of Lands, Mines and Energy (MLME); Ministry of Gender and Development (MoG); Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA), Liberia Institute of Statistics and Geo-Information Services (LISGIS), Monrovia City Corporation (MCC); UNICEF; County, district and clan officials and community representatives from Grand Cape Mount County |

| Objectives: | - Discuss WASH sustainability framework;  
- Identify bottlenecks in WASH services sustainability at community, district, county and national levels; and  
- Identify way forward in addressing bottlenecks and linkages with SC. |

| Enabling factors affecting sustainability of drinking water points, & sanitation & hygiene services | 1) policy; 2) targets; 3) social norms; 4) Institutional leadership; 5) coordination; 6) investment planning; 7) service monitoring; 8) supply-chain and services; 9) local participation; 10) service maintenance mechanisms; 11) affordable financing; 12) inclusiveness; 13) private sector involvement; 14) technology; and 15) quality of work. |

### Key findings

**Drinking water points**
The following are the main bottlenecks to water point sustainability: lack of plans for WASH sustainability at county/district level; absence of national “sustainability checks” to regularly measure water point sustainability; and lack of national and county/district monitoring systems to regularly measure water quality. Furthermore, social norms and local leaders are not supportive and also do not provide and enabling environment for drinking water point sustainability, and supply-chains and services at national and county/district levels do not exist and do not meet community and household needs especially in rural areas.

**Sanitation & hygiene**
The following are the main bottlenecks to sanitation and hygiene services sustainability: institutional roles at national and sub-national levels are not clearly defined and operationalised; national and sub-national level monitoring systems do not exist to regularly monitor sanitation facility functionality, community Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, and hygiene and sanitation practices; lack of supply-chain equipment and sanitation services that meet community needs at national and sub-national levels; sanitation and hygiene maintenance mechanisms are not in place to assure continued functioning of services and behaviours; and lack of national sanitation and hygiene guidelines that are monitored and enforced by government.

### Key activities to remove bottlenecks

**Drinking water points**
1. Support communities, counties and districts to develop water supply plans that address water point sustainability;  
2. Raise awareness on the WASH sustainability framework and facilitate participation at all levels with specific roles and responsibilities
3. Monitor water quality regularly at national and sub-national levels including households and also monitor water points and water systems functionality periodically
4. Sign compacts at all sub-national levels – county; district and community to allocate responsibility for sustainability

**Sanitation & hygiene**

1. Support communities, counties and districts to develop sanitation and hygiene plans for sanitation and hygiene sustainability that include schools and health facilities;
2. Raise awareness and build capacity of national and local leaders to be supportive and provide enabling environment to sustain sanitation and hygiene services;
3. Develop guidelines and standards for sanitation and hygiene sustainability in schools and health facilities covering;
4. Revise WASH component of School Census to reflect indicators for improved WASH facilities in line with Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) and national surveys and establish baseline on status of WASH facilities in schools;
5. Promote CLTS, build capacity of all sector stakeholders in CLTS; and scale up CLTS implementation nationwide;
6. Put in place monitoring systems to regularly measure sanitation functionality and community Open Defecation Free (ODF) status with adequate funds and trained personnel at national, county/district and community levels;
7. Support availability of sanitation products and services through sanitation marketing with private sector involvement and develop appropriate and cost effective sanitation options

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Annex 2: Activities to Remove Bottlenecks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The following are the activities to remove bottlenecks identified in the WASH bottleneck workshop conducted on 17 December 2013:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Drinking water points</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Support communities, counties and districts to develop water supply plans that address water point sustainability;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Revise WASH SIP to capture plans and budget for operations and maintenance of urban and institution water supply facilities;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Facilitate formation and operationalizing of WASH committees at community level to contribute to water point sustainability;</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Raise awareness and build capacity of local leaders to maintain water points at all levels;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Reform WASH sector and harmonize roles and responsibilities of sector ministries and agencies at county and district levels;</td>
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<td>6. Strengthen quality control and standards for hand pump spare parts;</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Support private sector involvement in expansion of hand pump spare parts centres and services;</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. Monitor water quality regularly at national and sub-national levels including households;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Sign compacts at all sub-national levels – county; district and community to allocate responsibility for sustainability;</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Raise awareness and strengthen urban water point maintenance structures;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
11. Include schools and health facilities (institutions) in hand pump maintenance as part of community-based water point maintenance;
12. Strengthen government capacity to monitor and enforce compliance with technical standard for water point construction;
13. Support development of county/district WASH plans to increase access and improve water point functionality;
14. Monitor water point and water system functionality periodically; and
15. Raise awareness on the WASH sustainability framework and facilitate participation at all levels with specific roles and responsibilities

**Sanitation and hygiene**

1. Increase and sustain sector investment;
2. Ensure social norms and national leaders are supportive and provide enabling environment for sanitation and hygiene sustainability;
3. Improve sector governance;
4. Revise SIP to include details on investment in sanitation and hygiene;
5. Create awareness on Public Health Laws and also traditional sanitation laws, and furthermore increase capacity to enforce both Public Health Laws and traditional laws;
6. Support sanitation marketing with private sector involvement at all levels;
7. Sensitize communities on the role of women in sanitation and hygiene and facilitate participation of women at all levels;
8. Develop and demonstrate appropriate and cost effective sanitation options;
9. Finalize and approve sanitation and hygiene guidelines;
10. Develop guidelines and standards for sanitation and hygiene sustainability in schools and health facilities covering both hardware and software;
11. Revise WASH component of School Census to reflect indicators for improved WASH facilities in line with Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), national census, and Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and establish baseline information on status of WASH facilities in schools;
12. Develop sanitation and hygiene plans for schools and health facilities at national and county/district levels for reaching the MDG;
13. Disseminate information on sanitation and hygiene targeting leaders at the national, county/district and community levels;
14. Put in place monitoring systems to regularly measure sanitation functionality and community Open Defecation Free (ODF) status with adequate funds and trained personnel at national, county/district and community levels;
15. Support availability of sanitation products and services through sanitation marketing with private sector involvement;
16. Promote CLTS, build capacity of all sector stakeholders in CLTS; and scale up CLTS implementation nationwide; and
17. Ensure that sanitation systems in urban and peri-urban areas operate on cost recovery principles with lifeline tariff in place for everyone to at least have a basic level of service.