SCALING-UP SANITATION AND HYGIENE IN EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC

REGIONAL LEARNING EVENT

Bangkok, Thailand 10 - 12 December 2013

FINAL REPORT

UNICEF East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (EAPRO)
Plan International
WaterAid
World Bank Water and Sanitation Program (WSP)

February 2014

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I.   Introduction

The United Nations Children's Fund East Asia and Pacific Regional Office (UNICEF EAPRO), Plan International, WaterAid, and Water and Sanitation Program (WSP) jointly organized the three-day workshop on Scaling-up Sanitation and Hygiene in East Asia and Pacific on the 10th – the 12th December 2013. Over 60 participants from 8 countries participated in the event.

The workshop on Scaling-up Sanitation and Hygiene in East Asia and Pacific started with the DSS security briefing, given by Lorna Wilson Morgan due to the political unrest situation in Thailand. The opening welcomes were given by Almud Weitz from WSP and Chander Badloe from UNICEF.

The aims of the three-day workshop on Scaling-up Sanitation and Hygiene in East Asia and Pacific were to build shared understanding of the nature of the rural sanitation scaling up agenda in East Asia, now and post -2015; to share and gather knowledge and experience; to focus on operational implications of moving forward; and to identify priority areas for further learnings.

Derived from the EASAN3 conference in 2012, eight countries were selected to participate in this workshop so that each of these countries can take a closer look on how to achieve the goals of scaling up hygiene and sanitation within its country context. These countries are Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Myanmar, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Timor Leste, and Vietnam. This workshop aimed to further explore the three themes captures from the EASAN3 conference in 2012 so that the participants can share the country experiences and learn from each other regarding the operational implications for reaching the poor, monitoring system and ODF verification and capacity at scale.

The agenda, list of participants and the exercises during the sessions are found in annexes I, II & III. This report summarizes the main points discussed during the meeting. The presentations made during the meeting are listed in annex I.

II.   Proceedings

Theme 1: Operational Implications of Reaching the Poor and the Vulnerable

Background

Universal access of sanitation and hygiene will require dramatic acceleration of the rate of the change for the bottom 40%, i.e. the poor and the vulnerable. In order to reach the last mile, these following questions needed to be answered for collective evidence-based sector learning;

1. Who are the poor and the vulnerable without sanitation? Where and in what circumstances do they live?
2. What do they want? What are their sanitation aspirations and competing priorities?
3. What can be done to ease their cash and affordability constraints?
4. What program design and delivery mechanism can effectively target the poor through subsidies and incentives?
5. What can we learn from and how can we leverage large-scale poverty targeting/social protection programs?
6. What can we learn from successes and failures to address social inclusion and gender equality?

Session Outcomes

Lao PDR, the Philippines, Cambodia, and Vietnam presented their country cases reflecting the questions above on operational implications for reaching the poor and vulnerable through gallery walk exercise during the workshop.

During the gallery walk, Cambodia discussed ID-poor targeting and presented low-cost latrine coupled with micro-finance findings and evidence on reaching ID-poor. Lao PDR discussed difficulties in identifying low-cost product design and inequality linked to remoteness and ethnicity. Lao PDR presented design of village incentives and targeting poor with smart subsidies combined with CLTS/SanMark. The Philippines presented Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program (4Ps) and Kapit-Bisig Laban sa Kahirapan – Comprehensive Integrated Delivery of Social Service (KALAHI-CIDSS) programs driving the mainstreaming sanitation of the country. Vietnam presented poverty and sanitation mapping and shared experiences with VBSP lending and policy changes made to better reach the poor under NTP3.

The participants showcased the output-based payments to reach the poor from the East Meets West Foundation, Vietnam discussing about the sanitation program to reach the poor and the product design of elevated toilets; and the practical lessons to address social inclusion and gender equity by SNV discussing the use of female masonry and entrepreneurship in sanitation facility construction.

Key Learnings/Next Steps

The participants did the country group exercise to identify what could be adopted/adapted to their current situations and the issues they needed to find out

more, based on reaching the poor and the vulnerable in their countries. Suggestions included;

- Female entrepreneurship in sanitation facility construction
- The need for national program for sanitation
- The need for government pro-poor program (linked with sanitation)
- Funding channel opportunities and micro finance institutions
- Programs led by local governments
- SMART subsidies to reach the last smile
- The idea of elevated/floating toilets
- How to introduce subsidies without diluting CLTS approach?

Theme 2: Monitoring System and ODF Verification

Background

Scaling up sanitation and hygiene was imperative in the region. However, the question of sustainability in sanitation and the use of monitoring system was as crucial as scaling up. ODF was being accepted as a good indicator and targets. There was a lack of national monitoring systems for verifying and monitoring sustainability and quality of ODF and ODF verification processes and obtaining reliable data was not easy.

Session Outcomes

The session started off with the presentation by WSP that discussed the outlook on sanitation and hygiene monitoring post 2015, together with presentations from regional perspectives about Monitoring Experience from outside the region by WSP India on the country experiences and the examples of government-led ODF monitoring at scale and national scale pilots using ICT to track outcome; and Global Evaluation of Community Approaches for Total Sanitation by UNICEF NY on findings from CATS Elavuation.

Cambodia, Timor Leste and Indonesia shared the country experiences with monitoring systems and ODF verifications.   Cambodia gave the overview of the rural sanitation sector evolvement and issues, progress, and planned activities of monitoring system and ODF verification and the development of ODF verification guideline. Timor Leste discussed monitoring sanitation and hygiene using the SIBS Water and Sanitation System.   Indonesia presented how the community's mechanism evolved into a national monitoring system.

The session was followed by the panel discussion from Cambodia, Indonesia, Timor Leste, and the Phillippines.

Panel Discussion: Cambodia, Indonesia, Timor Leste, and the Phillippines

Cambodia:
Cambodia uses CSES (Cambodia Social and Economic Survey), and the CDB, and work with the ministry of transportation to define improved and unimproved sanitation.

In order to move to a more national approach, Cambodia still has a huge gap in terms of demand for data as it does not have the most up-to-date and reliable data, however, there is a possibility to learn from Indonesia and integrate into the Cambodian system. The country tries to use program-based approach. Cambodia is moving away from project mindset. If there's a need for separate project, the partner can take part in the particular program, but the program has to be in alignment with the overall project.

Timor Leste:
Timor Leste is not institutionalized yet, but the country can engage the government partner in the beginning to gauge the capacity of implementing partners. It is critical to engage partners in the dialogue, especially in the beginning.

The Philippines:
What the Philippines missing is the higher goal of M&E to use data for higher decision making, the country can experiment on M&E systems from various institutions as the data is publicly available.

What beyond monitoring is auditing, but the question is how do we bring the linking of social audit, and the balance of the system? How to link WASH technical audit with financial incentives?

Indonesia:
Indonesia has national water and sanitation monitoring system, the country is trying to integrate and link these data from all ministries. The national level is limited in terms of local levels conducting monitoring data. By having the larger system, it helps Indonesia to see the whole sector.

In Indonesian case, the data can be used for mapping, which can be used to plan for areas to do scale up. The best practices from western Java to calculate the data for the legislatives for planning process.

In case of Indonesia, the overall cost for monitoring system include one hardware operating at 200,000 USD per month and 4000 USD for SMS and the cost to provide two-day training. Indonesia is moving away from project mindset. The use of simple SMS makes it affordable for the low-key governments. The provinces started to use data for other planning. These are nationally owned, which could be added upon.

Key Learnings/Next Steps

Cambodia and Indonesia were moving away from project mindset. The use of simple SMS made it affordable for the low-key governments. The provinces started to use data for other planning. These were nationally owned, which could be added upon. The monitoring system was mostly built from the supply side, but it could be built up from the demand side as well

The participants did the country group exercise to identify what could be adopted/adapted to their current situations and the issues they needed to find out more, based on monitoring system and ODF verification in their countries. Suggestions included;

- The use of ICT in M&E
- The use of mobile phones and SMS in data collection, M&E and ODF verification
- Using sanitarians as focal points in data collection
- The need to setup regional monitoring network
- Benchmarking of service delivery, performance and accountability
- The need for database development

Theme 3: Capacity Building At Scale

Background

In order to scale up sanitation and hygiene in the region, one must have enough resources for capacity building to overcome the challenges in capacity building in each country context. By and large, scale up must be led government while engaging existing local institutions.

Session Outcomes

The session kicked off with presentation on perspectives of capacity building at scale from "Mind the Gap" study by WaterAid to highlight key position of capacity building, how significant capacity building had been, and showcase examples from global studies.

The session was followed by three country presentations sharing of experiences (PNG, Timor Leste, and Indonesia) and plenary discussion and cross-country learning on practical steps for Capacity Building At Scale to date by Indonesia, Lao PDR and Vietnam.

Plenary Discussion (PNG, Timor Leste, and Indonesia)

PNG

In order to build capacity at the service delivery level, the country needs to do advocacy and awareness, to create understanding before rolling out the implementation. And in order to make it in scale, the investment is channeled from working closely with the government so that capacity building at scale can be done via government financing to fund at the community level.

Timor Leste

Challenges towards achieving capacity building around demand creation, national and regional training on triggering, capacity of local leaders as agent of change, engaging faith-based organizations, and management capacity of government lead to professional development on strategy, planning, finance, administration, reporting and managing plans and awareness raising and advocacy to decision maker in understanding the latest technology.

Challenges towards achieving targets leads to supply strengthening in order to solve the problems of expensive products, high transportation cost, etc.

In Timor Leste, there is a village development program where fund was allocated for in the local government level, but fund can be only be used on public work. Timor Leste has high turnover for non-governmental professionals in the village system, which has been a problem to do sanitarian monitoring. And the country just started to recruit and train sanitarians in 2013 for the first time, hoping to decrease the high turnover rate. The country strategizes around CLTS, planned for national training and using those people to identify local training, and move up to regional level.

Timor Leste also has to work on the smaller size of market for after sales services and even though Internet access has becoming more widely available, the language barrier could be a problem training for such training tools as webinar and e-learning. Training seems more effective with collective effort of group learning and on-the-job learning.

Indonesia

The introduction of business development in Pacitan is to use local entrepreneurs to respond to the demand for sanitation/market-based approach. Before Pacitan could declare ODF, enormous amount of patience from each local government was needed and CLTS approach was modified to be applicable to their needs. For this endeavor of promoting local entrepreneurs, the centralized training was done via trainings at national level and then again trainings at the district level to ensure that the trainings are aligned and centralized

In Pacitan case, the STBM states that one entrepreneur is needed per one sub-district, totaling in thousands of the entrepreneurs. The potential problem is the quality of the training. The use of local entrepreneurs as trainers is not always systematic. The success rate is about 30% after 6 months. The success is partly due to the local policy that if the sub district wants to be declared ODF, the local government will force the suppliers to go to the remote areas, hence lessening the gaps that the supply chain not covering some areas.

Cross-country learning on practical steps for capacity building at scale to date (Indonesia, Lao PDR, and Vietnam)

Indonesia
Sanitation started 10 years ago, at first when the government built the toilets for people, the communities didn't use them, so the question was how to change the behavior. In 2008, the government launched the new strategy on sanitation, with no subsidy on household sanitation and unified perception and all funding sources of sanitation program by involving all stakeholders.

Lao PDR
In the first 30 years that the IOs have supported Laos on WASH programs. Nearly 20 years, the country had tried to improve its strategies and policies to help the government achieved the goals. In the last 10 years, Laos has many support and resources, with many inputs coming to Laos to assist the WASH programs. In 2011, the MDG investment plan funded 185 million USD for rural WASH program, strengthening Laos' capacity building. Laos just learned about CLTS in the past 5 years and now focuses on three main strategy proponents; EE, creation of demand, and supply chain.

Vietnam
Vietnam has had the national program since 2000. During 2000-2010, the program was under the ministry of agriculture, which was financed through subsidies. At the moment, the program is under the ministry of health, which is based on demand and supply chain. The country is slowly moving away from subsidies. The country needed to assess the situation and then develop the national sanitation strategy so that it can apply the new approaches like CLTS and SANMARK. When Vietnam wanted to scale up from project based to nationwide program, it encountered the problems of not having enough investment and skills. Hence the government needed to develop a guideline to program approach selection so the staff can understand and learn to apply with the nationwide program. In a nutshell, the country is moving from counting toilet targets to behavioral change program.

Key Learnings/Next Steps

Comments from the participants regarding capacity building at scale include the missing connection with law enforcement from the colonial time, the difficulty in quality measurement. This was no longer about scaling up, but about universal access. It was the government-owned and government-led programs as supposed to project-based. In Indonesia, the pilot project was launched, using the same scheme for the whole district, which later turned into the learning lab for the national government to scale up the programs to national level.   Commitment was very important in scaling up. CLTS was very suitable for rural areas in Indonesia. In Cambodia, the government was involved in the transactional level; the plan was to increase the role of government on facilitating capacity development for the supply side, which could take over the NGOs/IOs once they were out of the picture.

Utilizing the tools in the rural areas and reaching the communities, especially the poor were critical but also challenging. In order to reach the last mile, political commitment must be strong.

The participants did the country group exercise to identify what could be adopted/adapted to their current situations and the issues they needed to find out more, based on capacity at-scale in their countries. Suggestions included;

- Addressing capacity gaps/institutional reviews
- The possibility of local government investing in private sector
- WASH operational guideline
- Operational plan and guideline development
- Action plans for capacity building at each level
- Curricula development for nationwide and local training programs
- Accreditation and training program for supply chain strengthening
- National capacity building policy on sanitation
- Advocacy for political commitment in sanitation programs.

III. Conclusion

The session began with reflection on learning objectives and actions to accelerate the "learning curve" on scaling up sanitation and hygiene in East Asia and Pacific, followed by the awards to participant contributions and evaluation. The closing remarks were given by Jan Rosenboom from BMGF and Chander Badloe from UNICEF EAPRO.

The three key outcomes from the learning event overall were the needs and interests of such exchange opportunities amongst multiple countries; the importance of evidence-based programme management, including formative research and quality monitoring; gender aspects, to be considered as integral to the WASH programmes, rather than additional task.

From the evaluation after the workshop, the majority of the participants (more than 50%) felt that they had gained new knowledge and information in all three themes, namely reaching the poor, monitoring system and ODF verification, and capacity building at scale. However, the participants still felt that they needed to learn more about how to apply it in their work They agreed that continuous and additional actions were needed on learning and knowledge management, particularly in the areas below (see countries' matrixes in annex III for further information):
1. Reaching the poor:
   - Effective approaches to identifying and reaching the poor
   - Integration of WASH programmes into other existing policies such as social protection schemes and pro-poor programmes
2. Monitoring
   - Effective use of ICT (SMS, online database) for monitoring
   - Development of monitoring system and selection of indicators
   - Quality assurance of collected data and use for planning
3. Capacity development:
   - Development of national capacity development strategy, plan or policy
   - Available technologies and methodologies for capacity development (e.g. e-learning)
   - Collaboration with private sector on capacity development (particularly for supply chain)

The participants also expressed that it would be practical for country to share practical experiences by having country-country advisory setting and to do capacity building in the regional perspective, such as coordination of university partners.

The momentum amongst the governments and other partners to continue learning and sharing will be maintained. The next milestone anticipated is the EASAN 4 scheduled to take place in 2014.

Annexes

Annex I. Agenda

Monday 9 December 2013		
Time	**What**	**Remark**
Afternoon/ evening	Arrival of participants	Participants are requested to take metered taxis from Bangkok Airport to Landmark Bangkok hotel; own arrangements for evening dinner.
Tuesday 10 December 2013		
Session A: Opening and Setting the Scene		
7:45-8:15	Registration	Registration in Krungthep 1 Room, 9th Floor Meeting in Krungthep 3-4 room, 9th floor
8:15-8:30	Security Briefing	**Lorna Wilson Morgan** Deputy Security Adviser -Thailand
8:30-9:00	– Welcome – Introduction participants	Almud Weitz / Chander Badloe Rosie Wheen
9:00- 10:00	Understanding learning and review of learning objectives	Nila Mukherjee
10:00-10:30	*Coffee break*	
Session B: Operational implications for reaching the poor and vulnerable		
10:30-10:40	Setting the scene + session overview	Susanna Smets
10:40-12:15	Gallery walk to learn from country experiences and emerging ideas to reach the poor – round 1 and round 2	Countries sharing ideas/experiences: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Vietnam
12:15-13:30	*Lunch break*	
13:30-14:10	Gallery walk – continued , round 3	Countries sharing ideas/experiences: Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Vietnam
14:10-15:00	Country team reflection and plenary discussion/Q&A	Hilda Winasaputra
15:00-15:30	*Coffee break*	
15:30-16:15	Presentation of *Output-Based payments to reach the poor*	Ms. Hien - EMWF; Facilitated by Susanna Smets
16:15-17:00	Presentation on *Practical lessons to address social inclusion and gender equity*	Gabrielle Halcrow - SNV Facilitated by Hilda Winasaputra

Time	What	Remark
17:00-17:30	Summary, reflection and closing Day 1	Susanna Smets/ Hilda Winartasaputra

Wednesday 11 December 2013

Time	What	Remark
8:30 –9:00	Recap Day 1	Rosie Wheen
Session C: Sanitation and ODF Monitoring – learnings from the global and local level		
9:00-9:10	Setting the scene + session overview	Penny Dutton/ Chander Badloe
9:10-9:40	Outlook on "Sanitation and Hygiene" Monitoring Post 2015 - Presentation: *Update on post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals for Sanitation and Hygiene* and Q&A	Eduardo Perez (WSP) Facilitated by Rosie Wheen
9:40-10:00	<u>Three country presentations</u> sharing of experiences with monitoring systems and ODF verifications 1- Cambodia	1- Cambodia Chreay Pom, Director, Department of Rural Health Care, Ministry of Rural Development Cambodia
10:00-10:30	*Coffee break*	
10:30-11:10	Three country presentations – continued 2-Timor Leste, 3- Indonesia	Countries sharing experiences: 2- Timor Leste, Nelson da Silva, Programme Manager, National Basic Sanitation Directorate 3- Indonesia Yulita Suprihatin, Head of STBM Sekretariat, Ministry of Health, Indonesia
11:10-12:00	Panel discussion and facilitated Q&A with audience	Panelists: Chreay Pom, Nelson da Silva, Yulita Suprihatin, Louise Maule (UNICEF), Bishnu Timilsina (UNICEF) Moderated by Penny Dutton /Chander Badloe
12:00-13:30	*Lunch break*	
13:30-14:00	Monitoring Experience from outside the region	Upneet Singh, WSP India (by video/Skype)
14:00-14:30	Country group reflection exercise on Monitoring & and concrete steps on the way forward	Country group work
14:30-15:00	Presentation: *Global Evaluation of Community Approaches for Total Sanitation*	Louisa Maule (UNICEF New York) Facilitated by Chander Badloe
15:00-15:30	*Coffee break*	
Session E: Capacity building at-scale including business development		
15:30-15:40	Setting the Scene + session overview	Chander Badloe, Nila Mukherjee
15:40 – 16:00	Perspectives of Capacity Building at Scale Presentation from "Mind the Gap" study	Rosie Wheen / Maya Igarashi-Wood

16:00 – 17:30	Three country presentations sharing of experiences and plenary discussion 1-PNG, 2-Timor Leste, 3-Indonesia	Facilitated by Chander Badloe and Nila Mukherjee
18:30-20:00	*Group Dinner*	*To be confirmed / arranged on day!*
Thursday 12 December 2013		
Time	**What**	**Remark**
8:30-9:00	Recap Day 2	Hilda Winartasaputra+ Nila Mukherjee / Chander Badloe
Session D continued: Capacity building at-scale including business development		
09:00 – 09:45	Cross-country learning on practical steps for Capacity Building at scale to date – sharing and *Q&A at the end*	Countries sharing experience: Indonesia, Lao PDR, Vietnam
09:45-10:00	Introduction of country groups work	Chander Badloe/Nila Mukherjee
10:00-10:30	*Coffee Break*	
10:30-11:00	Group work	
11:00-11:30	Group presentation + Summary	Facilitated Chander Badloe and Nila Mukherjee
11:30 -12:30	Presentation: *Thailand Experience in Sanitation and Hygiene*	Ms. Paryada and Ms. Neeranuch; Department of Health; Facilitated by Susanna Smets
12:30-14:00	*Lunch break*	
Session E: Rural Sanitation and Hygiene		
14:00-14:05	Introduction	Susanna Smets
14:05-14:50	Market place – free circulation around Hygiene Promotion presentations/stands	All participants
14:50-15:00	Plenary feedback on"*must learn about*" country experiences	Susanna Smets / Hilda Winapasutra
15:00-15:30	*Coffee break*	
Session F: Ways Forward and Closing		
15:30-17:00	Reflection on learning objectives and actions to move forward on *Learning* and *Knowledge Management*.	Nila Mukherjee / Chander Badloe

Annex II. List of Participants

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Annex III. Group Exercises During Sessions - Countries' Matrixes

Session	Reaching the Poor	Monitoring	Capacity Building
CAMBODIA			
1. What's new?	• Vietnam's social bank • NTP (government 50% + DP 50%) • female entrepreneurship in sanitation facility construction • government leading the strategy, in the process of having national operation plan	• Use ICT in monitoring • benchmarking exercise • using sanitarian as focal point at field level to collect data	Centralised training > National capacity building program > budget for local government > Private sector network > Local government invest in private sector
2. What's relevant?	• tailored loan product for toilet in partnership with MFI • A need for national program for sanitation	Development of M&E system >use commune council for women and children (CCWC) as focal point to collect data >data entry will be done at the commune level using mobile phones	Operational plan/guidelines > capacity gap/institutional review > development of curricula > capacity building plan
3. What are the issues they need to learn more about?	• The social bank process and procedure in loan issuing for latrine construction • main barriers and alternative solutions for reaching the poor	• development of simple indicators • development of system management	Process of operational plan development > centralized training > capacity building for M&E > harmonization of development > partners/bringing everyone under the same umbrella
4. How can we address it more efficiently at the regional level?		Practitioners learning of M&E system from Indonesia on programme implementation	Follow upon peer learning on national programme for sanitation development from Indonesia
INDONESIA			
1. What's new?	• Output-based payment i.e BASNO, NTT • floating toilet (elevated toilet) • microfinance institutions (already have B.R.I. Experiences) • government pro-poor program <--> link with sanitation, i.e. PNPM, PAMSIMAS, SANIMAS • systematic data for sanitation, verified by the communities • Funding channel opportunities (bank, loan, etc.)	• paper-based data collection • SMS gateway (9 provinces) • 3rd party checking • New ODF: 100 % house • Old ODF: every two years	Nothing is new yet. Except the HR capacity building
2. What's relevant?	Floating toilet (Vietnam), but make it affordable for the Indonesians		• already have master trainers, and currently will have all sanitarian schools educated with CLTS/STBM approach & policy • already have training modules • trying to move forward, to maximize resources on water sanitation • learning from both successes/un-successes • centralized portal of information access • training advocacy

Session	Reaching the Poor	Monitoring	Capacity Building
3. What are the issues they need to learn more about?	• government's pro-poor program (link with sanitation) • how to attract "microfinance institutions" to sanitation	• link other WATSAN monitoring system in Indonesia to www.stbm-indonesia.org • to take account the "post-MDG target" to current verification regulation • Indonesia currently has SMS to web based in 9 provinces; how to replicate to other 33 provinces	• The integration of the capacity building • websites and module, to one national website, called NAWASIS (national water sanitation information system)
4. How can we address it more efficiently at the regional level?		• Delegation Action Plan (action plans designed so that they can be followed up by each country in the region) • to see the progress of each country i.e. # triggering and # ODF	
LAO PDR			
1. What's new?	• SMART subsidies to reach the poorest of the poor • using government loan as the resource • identification of the poor (ID I - II) • conditional cash transfer and output-based payment to poor households	• real-time monitoring • SMS data input • capacity building/institutionalization • indicators in terms of usage and sustainability	• quality of scale up training strategy • linkage among different components e.g. financing, policy, methodology, etc.
2. What's relevant?		institutionalize monitoring system	• coordination among different sources/agencies (harmonization of different approaches) • linkage of expected outcomes
3. What are the issues they need to learn more about?	• How to introduce subsidies without diluting CLTS approach? • The methodology of poor identification	• theory, practice and action - MIS and functioning of monitoring • use of IT for monitoring	• action plan for capacity building at each level, with directions and the list of resources needed • the use of technology for capacity building
4. How can we address it more efficiently at the regional level?	• introduce subsidies/incentives without diluting CLTS approach (?), i.e. subsidies only for the poor • the issues of transparency and corruption prevention	• monitoring standard • regional monitoring network	regional training network
MYANMAR			
1. What's new?	• CLTS and Sanitation Marketing • working through local government • loan and banking system • linking with other program (including the incentive program)	• data collection through SMS • new indicator on population/families • sharing latrine/toilet	• important of the WASH sector (policy and strategy) • capacity building policy • WASH operational guidelines
2. What's relevant?	• Opportunity on working through local government • CLTS and sanitation marketing	to consider online reporting systems since Myanmar IT	• capacity building in Myanmar context • improving supply chain linking existing suppliers and consumers
3. What are the issues they need to learn more about?	• learning more about sanitation marketing • effective ways to develop capacity of local government	• more knowledge on IT • scale up program through local government	Technology and methodology appropriate for different geographical areas, i.e. delta and coastal areas.
4. How can we address it more efficiently at the regional level?	Conducting study tours for technical staff to learn from other countries	Sharing information and e-learning modules based on experiences and successes of the countries in the region	Sharing of technical information or study tour for technical staff within the region

Session	Reaching the Poor	Monitoring	Capacity Building
PHILIPPINES			
1. What's new?	• gender equity and social inclusion • women as masons and suppliers • women as service providers • women as marketing agents • need for documenting women participation in sanitation (scorecard/KPI) • OBA for sanitation • provision of incentives for volunteers/workers meeting set targets	• use of ICT tools in database/ M&E • SMS to web base monitoring • third party to conduct external evaluation • LGU ownership and accountability • sanitation indicators for sustainable development goals (SDGs)	National policy on capacity development for sanitation >national strategy to scale-up rural sanitation (focus on rural poor) >market development platform (sustainable engagement at scale)
2. What's relevant?	• gender equity and social inclusion • capacity building ➢ technical skills required ➢ awareness raising ➢ identifying appropriate existing women's organization • expanding/linking gender based activities for sanitation awareness • OBA for sanitation --> expand existing health OBA to incorporate sanitation interventions (CLTS, M&E, sanitation marketing)	• timely (just in time) access and response • usefulness of data/information evidence-based in planning and budgeting • satisfaction /confidence • relevant for benchmarking of service delivery performance and accountability • This is good for the Philippine's initial stage on this	• accreditation and training program for supply chain strengthening (e.g. TESDA for vocational training) • Quality assurance for capacity development (guidelines, modules, etc.)
3. What are the issues they need to learn more about?	• engaging private sector to strengthen supply chain • Sustainable financing for the poor (MFIs, savings groups, etc.)	• mechanics of SMS-web-based application • how to align existing monitoring indicators	Details on financing schemes - private sector participation to support supply chain for rural sanitation
4. How can we address it more efficiently at the regional level?	Facilitate formation of inter-country (agency) platform that will work on knowledge sharing and exchange in mainstreaming sanitation in poverty reduction programs	Institutionalization of standard monitoring tool/ guideline that can be applicable at all levels, aligning it with regional or sustainable development goal/s	Development of menu of packages of capacity building/technical assistance depending on the country context: e.g. Menu for sustainability measures, menu for scaling up sanitation and hygiene that addresses governance, supplies, financing, leadership awareness
PNG			
1. What's new?	• involvement of different stakeholders and a lead agency e.g. the government • incentives as motivation for sanitation • different sanitation options	• use of mobile tracking • centralizing of data (database system) • utilization of data for planning purpose	• program implementation (CLTS) at scale • supply chain for both local entrepreneurs and products • program monitoring
2. What's relevant?	• sanitation and credit facility • household investment	• using existing government structure (WDC) • development of database	• benchmark setting • quality assurance
3. What are the issues they need to learn more about?	• advocacy in various levels • capacity building	• behaviour change monitoring • capacity building in monitoring	• program capacity building >program implementation >products • sanitation partnership mapping
4. How can we address it more efficiently at the regional level?	• enabling environment • More involvement from governmental or political leaders	Database development	• CLTS
TIMOR-LESTE			

Session	Reaching the Poor	Monitoring	Capacity Building
1. What's new?	• women empowerment in sanitation • how to integrate women empowerment in sanitation into CLTS in Timor Leste context, women at the village and sub village levels need empowerment in order to speak out their voice on the right to access improved sanitation, especially during the CLTS triggering and at further stages.	• Information used effectively for budgeting and planning (Indonesia) • self-reporting not always accurate (India) • demand creation for the data for budgeting and planning • transparency of data collection and results --> public access of data	• capacity building scale-up strategy to be planned • e-learning • association of sanitation business • using entrepreneurs for cascade training • institutionalization of capacity building
2. What's relevant?	• how "SMART" subsidy and indirect subsidy are strategically utilized to ensure vulnerable households to have access to improved sanitation • Financing mechanisms through micro credit institution and sanitation marketing groups	• web-based system • monitoring use • use of data for district planning	• e-learning for sector professionals through professional modules • institutionalization of capacity building in ministries and training institutions • capacity building on management of demand creation process for districts
3. What are the issues they need to learn more about?	training for women as masons needs further study to fit socio-cultural context	• leadership drives planning (Indonesia) • use of data for budgeting process • Effective data collection from communities, who collects household data? Quality control of data?	• analysis for advocacy and planning • local government and capacity building decentralization • e-learning structures
4. How can we address it more efficiently at the regional level?	Facilitate sharing of information of good evidence from other country	Facilitate and sharing the same indicators between countries	• facilitate cross-visit to other countries to learn their successes • sharing training modules, example of local technology of sanitation
VIETNAM			
1. What's new?	• CHOBA Monitoring System • poverty identification/segmentation of poor, non-poor, near poor for proper intervention • gender WASH monitoring tool	• online monitoring • third party • multi-level information management reduces workload • indicators of hygiene • benchmarking	• capacity building policy • set of M&E indicators for capacity building • cost effective implementation • entrepreneurs training • Network (peer education) • training + mechanism + M&E institution + sanitation approaches • e-learning • mobilize resources for capacity building
2. What's relevant?		• online monitoring • multi-level information management reduces workload • indicators of hygiene	all + onsite training
3. What are the issues they need to learn more about?	• Integration of sanitation into other relevant programs: CCT, nutrition, C4D (principles, tools, roadmap) • SMART subsidies	• different monitoring systems • quality of data • timely update	• gender in sanitation • sustainability in capacity building • how capacity building = training + M&E + mechanism
4. How can we address it more efficiently at the regional level?	• setting regional indicators • adding "reaching the poor" to regional high level conference dialogues • sharing and exchange of experiences among countries within the region	• setting standard indicators • strengthening monitoring system • harmonizing monitoring systems to be consistent with each other	• regional documentation tools • cross-country studies/researches • Engaging other sectors in the sanitation events • advocacy for high-level leaders' involvement in sanitation programs