

Appendix

Analysis of national nutrition plans – country examples

| Criteria | Country | Plan | Extract |
|--|-----------------|---|---|
| 1. Is WASH mentioned in background analysis? (e.g. are links between WASH and nutrition recognised? Mention of diarrhoea? Mention of nutrition-sensitive interventions?) | Cambodia | National strategy for food security and nutrition (NSFSN 2014–2018) | 'A strategy for Food Security and Nutrition requires a multi-dimensional and integrated approach over a large range of development themes. To improve food security and nutrition, strategies, policies, and investments in the fields of agriculture, fishery and forestry, management of water resources, health, water and sanitation, education and social protection are all decisive.' |
| 2. Are all three components of WASH included? (water, sanitation and hygiene) Separately? Explicitly? | Ethiopia | National Nutrition Programme (2013–2015) | 'These programmes include increasing agricultural productivity; promoting girls' education; immunization; integrated management of neonatal and childhood illnesses (IMNCI); water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); family planning, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (PMTCT), skilled delivery and delaying of pregnancy.' |
| 3. Is a WASH objective included? (as one of the overarching/key objectives of the plan) | Chad | Plan d'action intersectoriel de nutrition et d'alimentation (PAINA) | 'V.6. Improving access to drinking water and sanitation and hygiene services.' 'The objective of the axis is to prevent malnutrition by improving access to drinking water and ensuring adequate sanitation systems for the population.' |
| 4. WASH interventions included What WASH interventions are included? And what is the overall approach (to try capture what is prioritised, what kind of WASH interventions e.g. is this a focus on infrastructure, sanitation only, water only etc.) | Niger | Politique Nationale de Securite Nutritionnelle au Niger (2016–2025) | 'Ex: 4.1 Promote access to safe drinking water and optimal hygiene and sanitation practices by prioritizing interventions based on scientific evidence including handwashing at critical times of the day and total sanitation by the communities. Promote water conservation and management practices at the household level that ensure drinking water at the point of use. 4.2 Strengthen advocacy and awareness raising at all levels regarding the impact of sanitation, sanitary environment, and access / use of drinking water on nutritional status by documenting local, regional and global evidences |
| 5. WASH roles and responsibilities defined (e.g. in a logframe or other) (e.g. what activities involve WASH ministries in the elaboration/ implementation/ monitoring of activities?) | Mali | Plan d'action Multisectoriel de Nutrition, 2014–2018 | 'Strategic focus 14: Strengthening of the institutional framework. Within the Ministries in charge of Rural Development, Environment and Water. - Strengthen sanitation through activities to combat pollution and nuisances. - Strengthen monitoring, analysis and control of water and air quality in the entire territory.' |

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| 6. WASH indicators and targets defined (e.g. in logframe or other; include info on what these indicators and targets are; any other comments on monitoring and evaluation) | Ethiopia | National Nutrition Programme (2013–2015) | '- % of families with clean and safe water supply. - Proportion of households using a clean water source. - Proportion of households with improved toilet facility. - Proportion of households practicing handwashing before feeding. - Number of promotional campaigns on hygiene and sanitation conducted. - Proportion of schools with toilet facility. - Proportion of schools with water supply. - Proportion of health facilities with water supply. - Proportion of health facilities with toilet facilities. - Proportion of households practicing household water treatment.' |
| 7. WASH budget included (if so, include details on amount and overall percentage of total budget) | Zimbabwe | Zimbabwe National Nutrition Strategy (2014–2018) | US\$223,325 is allocated to Goal 16, specifically on WASH. Goal 4 is allocated \$48m, and WASH is just one component of this. |
| 8. WASH ministries involved in developing the plan (sometimes this information is not given) | Cambodia | National strategy for food security and nutrition (NSFSN 2014–2018) | In 2012 and 2013, CARD organised stakeholder meetings and consultations workshops, giving government representatives, development partners and civil society representatives the opportunity to decide on scope and nature of the strategy, explore strategic options and to discuss and define priority areas and intervention in depth. |
| 9. Institutional structures and mechanisms include WASH (include info on what level of government these structures exist e.g. only national or also sub-national? Do they meet often? Which ministry coordinates the group? etc.) | Niger | Politique Nationale de Securite Nutritionnelle au Niger (2016–2025) | 'Commitment 4 Ministries responsible: Ministry of Hydraulics and Sanitation, Ministry of Environment, Urban Health and Sustainable Development. Collaborative sectors: Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, Ministry of Public Health, Ministry of Population, Promotion of Women and Child Protection, Ministries in charge of Education and Training, Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Territorial Development and Community Development.' |

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| 1. Nutrition in background analysis. Is link between WASH and nutrition defined? | Cambodia | National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2011–2025 | Water- and sanitation-related illnesses. Stunting from diarrhoea-related malnutrition. Life expectancy is reduced. |
| 2. WASH interventions target areas affected by under nutrition? | Laos | National Water Supply and Environmental Health Programme (June 2004) | Not explicitly – but priority given to remote areas which have the highest incidence of poverty and disease (opportunity to include rates of malnutrition in this assessment). |
| 3. Nutrition objectives included (does the plan aim to tackle malnutrition? Reduction of malnutrition as specific objective in the plan?) | Ghana | National Environmental Sanitation Strategy and Action Plan, Ghana, 2010 | Objective 'To raise the awareness of the benefits of improved environmental sanitation especially as related to health, food hygiene and general environment.' |
| 4. Nutrition-related interventions included (e.g. WASH minimum package in health and nutrition centres) | Cambodia | National Strategy for Rural Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene 2011–2025 | School and institutional water and sanitation. This is providing water supply and sanitation services to rural-area schools, health facilities, clinics and other public-service institutions. Hygiene behaviour change. This is the promotion of, and actions necessary to achieve, hygienic behaviour related to water supply and sanitation. Environmental sanitation. Wastewater and solid waste management are included, but vector (insects and rodents) control is not. |

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| 5. Institutional structures and coordination mechanisms include nutrition | Niger | Strategie Operationelle de Promotion de l'Hygiene et de l'Assainissement de Base au Niger (SOPHAB) | 'Reform of the organization of services: The current organization of the services of the various ministerial departments directly concerned with hygiene and sanitation needs to be reviewed with a view to adapting to the requirements of synergy in the sector. This restructuring will concern not only the central services, but also the decentralized services at all levels of the administrative organization.' 'As levels of representation of the State and the means of implementing its orientations. At the regional and departmental levels, the technical services, in this case those responsible for planning, hydraulics, sanitation, health, education, the environment, urban planning, will be strongly involved in the operationalization of this strategy.' 'The Steering Committee including the Ministry in charge of Health shall be responsible for hygiene and health education, notably through the Directorate of Public Hygiene and Health Education responsible for the health policy.' |