

## Annex: Summary of findings from nutrition and WASH plans

	Summary of analyses of nutrition plans	Summary of analyses of WASH plans
Bangladesh	<p><b>National Food Policy Plan of Action (2008-15)</b></p> <p>The plan includes 26 strategic areas of intervention, of which one is focused on water and sanitation, with actions primarily focused on infrastructural improvements and strengthening local government capacity. The plan does not adequately acknowledge the importance of behaviour change aspects, with no actions, targets or indicators focused on personal or food hygiene. There is a target on water and sanitation facilities available and accessible for all by 2010, with a number of input and outcome indicators, but this is not realistic or specific. The mechanism for inter-ministerial coordination is through the Food Policy Working Group which includes 13 members from across government with representation of the WASH sector through the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development and Cooperation. However, this is at the national level, with no indication of how actions will be coordinated at lower levels of government.</p>	<p><b>Sector Development Plan (2011/12-25) Water and Sanitation Sector</b></p> <p>The plan makes reference to the connections between WASH and malnutrition, specifically referring to the 'F diagram'. The plan also flags the particular vulnerability of certain populations to malnutrition connected to WASH. However, the focus on water is more in relation to agriculture and the potential impact of climate change on water supply.</p>
Kenya	<p><b>National Nutrition Action Plan (2012-17)</b></p> <p>The plan is very nutrition-specific despite recognition that the lack of cross-sectoral approaches to nutrition has hindered efforts to reduce malnutrition to date. The plan has 11 strategic objectives, of which ten focus on nutrition-specific areas of action, and one on strengthening coordination and partnerships, where WASH is recognised as a key sector. WASH is largely absent from the plan, with the exception of hygiene promotion, included as part of improving child feeding practices, under Strategic Objective 2 'Improve the nutrition status of children under five'. However, there are no targets, indicators or responsibilities assigned for hygiene promotion activities. The activity has a budget of KSH 125 million, which represents 0.18% of the plan's total budget. It is not clear what coordination mechanisms are in place to facilitate cross-sectoral working.</p>	<p><b>National Environmental Sanitation and Hygiene Policy (2007); National Water Services Strategy (2007-15) and Implementation Plan (2007)</b></p> <p>The Ministry of Health's policy clearly recognises undernutrition and particularly anaemia as a key health issue related to poor food safety linked to hygiene and sanitation. By contrast, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation's strategy and implementation plan makes no links to nutrition.</p>

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Liberia	<p><b>National Food Security and Nutrition Strategy (2008)</b></p> <hr/> <p>WASH is included in two strategies under the policy priority on preventing and managing infectious diseases. However, the strategy lacks implementation details related to WASH, with no targets, indicators or budget included. The mechanisms for coordinating cross-sectoral participation are under the leadership of the Ministry of Agriculture, and include the Ministry of Public Works, responsible for water and sanitation.</p>	<p><b>Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Strategic Plan (2011-17)</b></p> <hr/> <p>The plan demonstrates strong recognition of the role of WASH in improving malnutrition and health. As a result, opportunities for incorporating WASH into existing national health and nutrition programmes, and campaigns that target women and children have been identified as a key priority; for example, including hygiene and sanitation promotion into immunisation days, vitamin A distribution and deworming sessions.</p>
Madagascar	<p><b>Plan National D'Action Pour la Nutrition 2012-15</b></p> <hr/> <p>The plan includes an objective on increasing access to safe WASH, with specific activities and indicators. These focus on promotion of safe water and latrine use, advocacy and behaviour-change communication, with a broad range of indicators. There are no activities around improving infrastructure, thereby only addressing the issue of 'use' and not 'access'. Overall the plan is relatively general, with activities, monitoring and evaluation, responsibilities and budget allocation not clearly defined or specific.</p>	<p><b>National WASH Strategy and Plan (2013-18)</b></p> <hr/> <p>There is no mention of nutrition key terms in either the plan or strategy.</p>

# Annex (continued)

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<b>Malawi</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Nutrition Strategic Plan (2013-18)*</b></p> <hr/> <p>The plan* outlines the importance of an enabling environment and working across sectors, as evident by priority three of seven which focuses on mainstreaming nutrition into other sectors. WASH is highlighted as a necessary nutrition-sensitive intervention, with a number of activities outlined under objective one on preventing and controlling the most common nutrition disorders. These are varied and extensive, ranging from integrating hygiene promotion into child health days, school WASH and training of health-care workers, along with advocacy for nutrition to be included in WASH sector plans. However, these activities are broad and lack detail around targets, indicators, costing and responsibilities.</p> <p>*A draft from 2013 but assumed to be the version in use as no other versions were identified.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Water Sector Investment Plan (2012); National Water Policy (2005); National Sanitation Policy (2006)</b></p> <hr/> <p>The plan makes one significant reference to the connection between water and malnutrition, but only in the appendix. The National Water Policy makes no connection to nutrition and only focuses on water in relation to food security and agriculture. The National Sanitation Policy makes strong connections to nutrition in terms of hand hygiene and food preparation, including encouraging handwashing with soap (HWWS) as a key strategy.</p>
<b>Mozambique</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Multi-sectoral Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Undernutrition (2011-15) (&gt;2020)</b></p> <hr/> <p>The plan has a strong emphasis on multi-sectoral collaboration, with a relatively comprehensive understanding of the different pathways through which nutrition and WASH are linked, including infectious diseases and poor food hygiene. WASH activities outlined include both infrastructure and behaviour-change components, such as improving food hygiene and storage, sanitation and hygiene promotion, and community mobilisation for the construction of latrines.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Water Policy (2007)</b></p> <hr/> <p>There is no mention of nutrition key terms in either the plan or strategy.</p>

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Nepal	<p><b>Multi-sector Nutrition Plan for Accelerating the Reduction of Maternal and Child Undernutrition in Nepal (2013-17) (&gt;2023)</b></p> <p>The plan comprehensively integrates many aspects of WASH important for nutrition, including hygiene behaviour change, safe disposal of child faeces and food hygiene. A water and sanitation sector review was conducted to inform the plan and identify areas of intervention. WASH forms one of the eight priorities of the plan, with a dedicated logframe outlining indicators, activities and budget. The Ministry of Urban Development was consulted in developing the plan and is specified as the key partner to deliver the WASH components. The scale up strategy will select districts based on a number of criteria for which sanitation coverage is one.</p>	<p><b>Government Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan (2011); National Water Plan (date unknown)</b></p> <p>Although there is limited reference to WASH, the Government Sanitation and Hygiene Master Plan highlights the connection between hygiene and food safety, and aims to promote food hygiene behaviours as part of a strategy to become open defecation free. By contrast the National Water Plan makes no reference to nutrition, but heavily emphasises the role of water in food security and irrigation for agriculture.</p>
Rwanda	<p><b>National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan (2013-18)</b></p> <p>A WASH section is included in the plan's situational analysis, which comprehensively outlines key WASH components, including water, sanitation, and food and hand hygiene. The plan prioritises hygiene based on a synthesis of the evidence of the impact on diarrhoea, with strong recognition of the importance of addressing hygiene in children during the first two years of life when they cannot use a latrine and must rely on others to take care of their hygiene. There are four WASH indicators across two strategic directions. However, these lack targets despite other indicators having targets and baselines. Although WASH experts were consulted in developing the plan, there were no representatives from the Environmental Health Department in the Ministry of Health nor from the Ministry of Infrastructure, the two ministries responsible for WASH. The coordinating mechanisms at different levels of the Government include WASH representation.</p>	<p><b>National Policy and Strategy for Water Supply and Sanitation Services (2010)</b></p> <p>Food hygiene is recognised as part of the definition of sanitation, but there is no mention of nutrition or related terms in the policy or strategy.</p>

# Annex (continued)

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Sierra Leone	<p><b>National Food and Nutrition Security Policy Implementation Plan (2012-16)</b></p> <p>Three WASH-related strategies are included under objective four of the plan on preventing diseases: improve access, treatment and storage of water; improve household hygiene and sanitation practices; and improve food safety and hygiene practices. The food hygiene components target mostly producers rather than focusing on consumers and households. The three intervention areas all include prevalence of diarrhoea in children under five as an indicator. This highlights that the link with WASH and nutrition is mainly viewed through a diarrhoea lens, ignoring other key pathways. The plan has been costed, but only includes budget for the eight top line objectives in this plan with no breakdown by activity or intervention.</p>	<p><b>National Water and Sanitation Policy (2010)</b></p> <p>The policy highlights the connection between hygiene behaviours and food preparation, but otherwise nutrition is entirely absent, with references only to food security and agriculture.</p>
Tanzania	<p><b>National Nutrition Strategy (2011/12-15/16)</b></p> <p>The strategy is not an action plan in that it does not include specific activities and interventions, with appropriate indicators, targets and budget. There is strong reference to the multi-sectoral nature of malnutrition throughout, including the importance of WASH. However, the emphasis is on greater coordination between sectors and mainstreaming nutrition into other sectoral plans and policies, while not duplicating in this strategy. It is unclear if WASH representatives are included in the High-Level National Nutrition Steering Committee, or if they were consulted in the process of developing the strategy.</p>	<p><b>National Water Policy, Ministry of Water and Livestock Development (2002); National Water Sector Development Strategy, Ministry of Water and Irrigation (2006-15)</b></p> <p>No connection is made to nutrition in either the plan or strategy, but water is seen as crucial to food security and agriculture, and issues such as drought and the prioritisation of water uses are analysed.</p>

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Timor-Leste	<p><b>National Nutrition Strategy (NNS) (2014-19)</b></p> <hr/> <p>The strategy recognises both the contribution of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions. WASH is included as one of the plan's six priorities, with a focus on both infrastructural improvements and behaviour change relating to personal and food hygiene. These are monitored by three indicators with baselines and targets: access to improved drinking water; access to an improved latrine; and mothers handwashing with soap before feeding children. There are institutional arrangements in place to ensure cross-sectoral working, including a nutrition inter-ministerial committee based in the office of the Prime Minister. Furthermore, ministries engaged in implementing the strategy signed an MoU and are to allocate additional resources from their respective sectoral budgets for nutrition.</p>	<p><b>National Policy on Public Water Supply (2016 – draft); National Basic Sanitation Policy (2012)</b></p> <hr/> <p>The water policy makes no reference to nutrition but does consider the importance of water for health and highlights the importance of women's role in ensuring family health. The sanitation policy makes strong links between sanitation and malnutrition, and includes strategies important for nutritional outcomes such as handwashing at critical times, including before eating and feeding a child, as well as disposal of child and animal excreta.</p>
Uganda	<p><b>National Nutrition Action Plan (2011-16)</b></p> <hr/> <p>The plan strongly recognises the contribution of poor WASH to undernutrition through its impact on disease burden. The gap analysis highlights that there is weak leadership and coordination on nutrition across all sectors and nutrition is inadequately mainstreamed into existing sectoral programmes. WASH interventions are included under an objective to improve maternal and child nutrition, which includes the promotion of proper food handling, hygiene and sanitation through increased knowledge, use of safe water, and handwashing practices at the household level. WASH representatives were not included in the nutrition technical committee responsible for developing the strategy.</p>	<p><b>Ministry of Water and Environment – District Implementation Manual (2013); Strategic Sector Investment Plan for the Water and Sanitation Sector in Uganda, Ministry of Water and Environment (2009)</b></p> <hr/> <p>The manual and plan make brief reference to food safety and food hygiene, but otherwise the focus is only on water for agriculture and food security.</p>

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<b>Zambia</b>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Food and Nutrition Strategic Plan for Zambia (2011-15)</b></p> <hr/> <p>WASH is included as one of the plan’s 11 strategic objectives: ‘increase linkages among hygiene, sanitation, infection control, and nutrition’. This is to be delivered through infrastructure (water point and latrine repair/building) and software (communication and advocacy) interventions, primarily focused at the household level and broad in remit, including safe disposal of child faeces and food hygiene. Strengthening water and sanitation facilities in schools is also included in strategic direction five on improving nutrition in schools. A comprehensive implementation matrix is included with activities and output indicators, under the responsibility of the Ministry of Local Government and Housing who hold funding responsibility.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>National Water Policy, Ministry of Energy and Water Development (2010)</b></p> <hr/> <p>Very limited connection to nutrition is made, other than the importance of water for food production, which is needed to tackle malnutrition. Water in relation to food security and agriculture is the main focus.</p>